

APPENDIX A – ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF
PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD,
LAUGHANSTOWN, CHERRYWOOD SDZ,
DUBLIN 18**

**ON BEHALF OF
DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL**

ITM:723358, 723865

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JULY 2024

IAC PROJECT REF.: J4200

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

DATE	DOCUMENT TITLE	REV.	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED BY	APPROVED BY
10.07.24	Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Access Road, Laughanstown, Cherrywood SDZ, Dublin 18	0	J. Anderson	F. Bailey	F. Bailey

ABSTRACT

This assessment has been prepared on behalf of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed access road development in the townland of Laughanstown, Dublin 18, within the Cherrywood SDZ (ITM 723358,723865). It was carried out by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology.

There are a total of 25 recorded monuments within the 500m study area of the proposed development area, including one redundant record. The zone of archaeological potential for an 18th century military camp (DU026-127) is located partially within the proposed development area. Of the remainder of the recorded monuments within the study area, two are additionally protected as National Monuments in State Care. These are Brenanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291), c. 462m northwest and Tully Church (DU026-023001–20, Nat. Mon. 225), c. 386m south.

A large number of previous archaeological investigations have been carried out to date within the study area of the proposed development area. The closest of these excavations have identified evidence of prehistoric settlement and post-medieval military activity. In addition, a large number of stray finds have been recovered from the landscape of the proposed development area, indicating that the area was used for the practice of tactical manoeuvres in the 18th century.

A field inspection of the proposed development area was carried out but did not identify any features of archaeological potential. The site was largely covered in dense vegetation.

The proposed development area is located partially within the zone of archaeological potential for recorded monument DU026-127, which is an 18th century military camp. It is possible that stray objects of archaeological significance and previously unrecorded archaeological features may survive beneath the current ground level within the development area. Ground disturbances associated with the construction of the road have the potential to negatively impact on any such remains that may be present.

It is recommended that all topsoil stripping associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. In addition, metal detection should be carried out during the course of the works. This will require a licence from the National Monuments Service of the DoH/LGH. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed access road development in the townland of Laughanstown, County Dublin (Figure 1; ITM 723358,723865). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. It was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

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

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The Lehaunstown Neighbourhood Road is a 380m long access road, which forms part of the Cherrywood Planning Scheme (Figure 2).

The Lehaunstown Neighbourhood Road will connect a proposed residential development in the east to Grand Parade in the southwest and Lehaunstown Lane in the north.

The cross-section of the road is to be 10m wide, including the road carriageway and footpaths.

2 METHODOLOGY

A study area, defined as 500m from the boundary of the proposed development area, was assessed to inform this report. Research was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan (2022–2028);
- Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme (2014);
- SEA Environmental Report (2014);
- Aerial photographs; and
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2024).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan (2022–2028) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

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

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2023.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously

unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

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

3 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located in Laughanstown townland, within the parish of Tully and barony of Rathdown, within the Cherrywood SDZ, Dublin 18. There are 25 archaeological sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development, including one redundant record. The zone of archaeological potential for an 18th century military camp (DU026-127) is partially located within the eastern portion of the proposed development area. Tully Church (DU026-023001), the zone of archaeological potential for which extends to within 247m of the proposed development area, is also a National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. 225). Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007), located c. 462m to the northwest is also a National Monument (Nat. Mon. 291).

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Located in the low lands of the eastern seaboard, at the foot of the Wicklow Mountains, this area would have been highly attractive for settlement during the prehistoric period. This is corroborated in the archaeological record by the presence of significant upstanding monuments such as the Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291), c. 462m northwest and the Laughanstown Wedge Tomb (DU026-024, Nat. Mon. 215), c. 916m southwest. Further evidence for intensive settlement of this area during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods has been provided during excavations in advance of the South Eastern Motorway, Cherrywood Business Park and the Luas line.

Although some Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded from the surrounding lands the first conclusive evidence for continued settlement dates from the Neolithic period (c. 4000–2500 BC) onwards. Evidence for a probable late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age settlement, including two possible structures, was excavated in advance of the Luas line in the townland of Laughanstown, c. 28m southwest (Bennett 2006:668, Licence No. 06E0944). Neolithic pits associated with saddle querns, flint scrapers and hammer stones were excavated within the footprint of the Tully Vale residential development, c. 395m to the south-southeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 1997:085, 1998:128, Licence No. 97E0279).

Burnt mounds or *fulacht fia* are among the most commonly discovered evidence for Bronze Age settlement, although they have in some cases been proven to date to earlier or later periods. In 2006, archaeological testing was carried out c. 445m north of the development area (Bennett 2006:573, Licence No. 06E1077). This investigation uncovered the remains of a small area of charcoal-rich soil, which has the potential to relate to *fulacht fia* activity associated with the adjacent water course (Cabinteely Stream).

Evidence for burnt mound activity was also identified during test trenching within the footprint of the proposed Tully Park, c. 134m southwest of the site (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016a, Registration No. E004640). In the wider area two substantial *fulachta fia*

(DU026-141–142) were fully excavated at Cherrywood, c. 900m to the southeast (O’Neill 1999; Licence No. 98E0526).

An early Bronze Age cremation burial accompanied by an urn, a copper alloy pin and some burnt flint was identified during monitoring of topsoil stripping, c. 880m to the southeast (McQuade 2003a, Licence No. 03E0839) and subsequently excavated (McQuade 2003b, Licence No. 03E1145). A ring barrow (DU026-133), cremation burial and the remains of a roundhouse were excavated in Cherrywood, c. 992m to the southeast (O’Neill 1999, Licence No. 98E0526). Archaeological testing in 2016 revealed a scatter of probably Bronze Age cremation pits within a greenfield area, c. 323m to the north of the proposed development area (Licence No. 16E0526).

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

During this period powerful ecclesiastic and secular settlements expanded and a mosaic of kingdoms formed across the country. The Mac Turcaill dynasty controlled large tracts of land at this time, including lands in *Uí Briúin Cualann* stretching south from Tully to the Dargle River in Bray (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 88). It was at this time that important ecclesiastical centres were being founded across the country, including that at Laughanstown known as *Tulach na nEpscop* (Tully) or ‘Hillock of the Bishops’ (ibid. 67). Tully Church, graveyard, crosses and ecclesiastical enclosure (DU026-023001–20, Nat. Mon. 225), located c. 386m south of the proposed development area, are situated on a natural prominence overlooking the coastal plains. The church at Tully was dedicated to St. Brigid. It has been suggested by Corlett (2013) that the church may have been founded in the eighth century when the *Uí Briúin Chualann* came under the influence of the *Uí Dúnlainge*. The church gained much power and appears to have been the pre-eminent Bishopric of the *Uí Briúin Cualann* territory. Given its significance Murphy and Potterton (2010, 67) suggest that following the establishment of the Viking longphort settlement in Dublin by AD 841, episcopal functions may have transferred to Tully. The distribution of Rathdown slabs, including those at Tully Church and within this wider region, appear to indicate additional evidence for the spread of Scandinavian settlement activity.

A previously unknown enclosed early medieval cemetery (DU026-119) was identified in Loughlinstown during archaeological testing associated with the construction of a service station in 1995, c. 495m northeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 1995:103, Licence No. 95E131). Indications of the site being present within the landscape were recorded in 1957, when a stone lined burial was identified in the garden of a house named as ‘Ards’ (NMI 1957:350). The burial was located to the south of the house and to the west of the area that was subject to excavation in the 1990s. In 1991 further human remains were identified in the same garden after a tree fell (NMI 1991:40).

The excavation revealed a complex of 5th or 6th century burials, terminating sometime around 11th or 12th century. At least 1,553 individual burials were uncovered, along with numerous deposits of disarticulated remains and two charnel pits (Bennett 1998:124, Licence No. 98E0035). In 1957 it was recorded that the house, now known as ‘Ards’ was constructed in 1938 and bones were recovered

during this work and reburied. In addition, the NMI files record that locally this area was known as 'Moat field' or 'Raheen'. This would indicate that some memory of the site was passed down through the generations.

The range and type of objects recovered from the site, especially the imported pottery of 6th/ 7th century date, suggests that the site was of considerable status and importance. The exact dimensions of the enclosure surrounding the burials can only be estimated, but based on further investigations in 2006 (Bennett 2006:572, Licence No. 06E0828), it would appear that the main central enclosure measured c. 50m east-west by c. 45m north-south. Based on the high level of burials, it is possible that the site represents the remains of an early medieval ecclesiastical site and may have contained a church and ancillary buildings including probable workshops.

Towards the end of this period secular power changes in Dublin led to the founding of Christ Church around AD 1030. Tully Church (DU026-023) and the Manor of Clonkeen were among the lands granted to the newly founded church by Sitric Mac Thorcaill, the ruling Viking leader (Corlett 2013). A large granite ringed high cross (DU026-023003), possibly dating to the 10th century, lies outside of the main graveyard to the north of Tully Church, c. 386m south of the proposed development area.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans and associated social upheaval led to the significant changes in land ownership and settlement. In 1179 Tully Church was granted to the Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity by Archbishop Lorcán Ua Tuathail/ Sir Laurance O'Toole (ibid.). It is likely that a medieval manor was established close to the church at an early stage, which may have been replaced by Laughanstown Castle (DU026-093); later constructed by a tenant to defend The Pale. The boundary line of The Pale was located within the vicinity of the development lands and would have been lined by defensive tower houses and fortified houses. The largest of these include that at Carrickmines held by the Walsh family. This family appear to have controlled the nearby thriving port of Dalkey at this time (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 164) indicating the power and affluence of the secular land holders in the area. The Walshes are credited with constructing Pale boundary defences between their castles at Carrickmines and Kilgobbin close to the Wicklow Mountains. Tully graveyard became the ancestral burial ground of the Walshes from at least the 18th century onwards (Corlett 2013).

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

During this period a significant 18th century military camp (DU026-127) was established in Laughanstown and Cherrywood townlands as a result of the Napoleonic threat. John Ferrars (1796) depicted two uniform lines of tents/huts east of Tully church and west of the Shanganagh River and village of Loughlinstown. Following the closure of the camp the land was returned to agricultural use and all trace of the former buildings removed. The zone of archaeological potential (ZAP) for the camp covers a large area extending into the proposed development area from the south, although the camp itself may have covered a broader area than that defined by the ZAP. Numerous programmes of archaeological investigation have indicated that the

camp was heavily truncated and disturbed following closure, by agricultural activity and the construction of the railway. Middens of domestic waste and scattered finds of militaria in the topsoil are the main indicators of the camp occupation. Monitoring of topsoil stripping led to the identification and excavation of a military kitchen during 2003 (McQuade 2003a, Licence No. 03E0839; McQuade 2003c, Licence No. 03E1471). The remains of a further potential military kitchen site were identified during testing c. 256m south of the proposed development area in 2016 (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016a, Registration No. E004640).

A number of metal detection surveys in the Tully area have been carried out during recent archaeological investigations. These have revealed that some material culture survives within the topsoil layers that possess a direct association with the camp. Artefacts recovered include military buttons, musket shot and tokens along with clay pipe fragments, glass bottles and a range of 18th century artefacts. These have been recovered from the topsoil and plough zone throughout the SDZ, suggesting that the surrounding fields were used for practice of tactical manoeuvres.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2023) and the available excavation reports has shown that a significant number of archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, testing, monitoring and excavation, have been carried out in the wider vicinity of the proposed development area. These were largely carried out in advance of development and infrastructural works associated with the Cherrywood SDZ, Luas, and M50. No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the proposed development area itself.

A programme of archaeological testing and metal detection survey was carried out c. 152m to the east of the proposed development area under licences 23E0394 and 23R0209. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered (Coffey and Fowler 2023).

A programme of archaeological testing carried out under licence 99E0181, c. 363m east of the proposed development area, identified nothing of archaeological significance (Bennett 1999:257). A potential feature consisting of a shallow spread of charcoal-rich soil, was found to contain a sherd of modern ceramic and was therefore deemed to be modern in origin.

Archaeological testing was carried out within a greenfield area, c. 323m to the north of the proposed development area in 2016. This revealed a post-medieval brick kiln along with two cremation pits of probable Bronze Age date (Duffy and Whitty 2019, Licence No. 16E0526). The brick kiln was also identified during the testing of a link road through the site (Bennett 2016:306, 2018:299, Licence No. 16E0468). The feature was large and similar in form to a previous brick clamp excavated to the north of the site in 2003 as part of an earlier residential development (Licence No. 03E1681).

Monitoring of topsoil stripping in the vicinity of the Tully Vale residential development, c. 395m to the south-southeast of the development area, led to the discovery of prehistoric features including a large assemblage of Neolithic lithic artefacts and post-medieval middens of waste from the military camp (Licence No. 97E0279, 03E1598 and 04E0896). Although well recorded in documentary sources, test excavation indicated that the military camp has been ploughed out (Bennett 1995:102, Licence No. 94E0201; O'Donovan 1997, Licence No. 97E0279). Testing was carried out in 1995 along the ridge, where five middens of charcoal and coal with a mix of 18th century glass and pottery were identified (Bennett 1995:102). Post-medieval cobble surface and hearths were excavated within the footprint of the Tully Vale/ Druid Valley residential development (O'Neill 1998, Licence No. 97E0279).

Archaeological testing under licence 19E0275, identified four pit/hearth features and a pit or post hole of probable prehistoric date, c. 323m to the south of the proposed development area (Ní Cheallacháin and Murtagh 2019). Testing also indicated the presence of c. 3m of imported material across much of the site.

A programme of archaeological testing and monitoring was carried along the route of the Luas line in 2006 and 2007, c. 28m southwest of the proposed development area. Evidence of prehistoric settlement and traces of an 18th century military camp was identified and excavated (Licence No. 06E0944, Bennett 2006:668; Licence No. 06E0214, Bennett 2006:570; Licence No. 07E0095, Bennett 2007:544).

Testing along the line of the proposed Phase 1 Infrastructure associated with Cherrywood SDZ, indicated a significant level of disturbance due to recent construction; however, the outline of the former railway line was present (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016b, Licence No. 15E0471, Bennett 2015:311; 2018:073; Bennett 2018:381). Five sites were identified during testing, comprising prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval features. A further site was identified during monitoring, which consisted of a truncated burnt mound. All of these sites were subject to archaeological excavation prior to the construction of the phase 1 road development.

Geophysical survey, archaeological testing, and monitoring has been carried out in advance of the proposed Tully Park development, c. 134m southwest of the proposed development area. Testing revealed heavily truncated occupation evidence associated with the 18th century military camp and a cluster of burnt mounds (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016a, Licence No. E004640, Bennett 2016:042). Metal detection revealed a single military button for the Kildare Militia (*ibid.*). Later archaeological monitoring identified a hearth, pit and possible kiln (Licence No. E004640, Bennett 2018:191).

The zone of archaeological potential for a recorded early medieval cemetery (DU026-119) is located c. 495m northeast of the proposed development area. In 1995 archaeological testing associated with the construction of a service station, c. 568m northeast of the proposed development area, revealed the presence of significant human remains (Licence No. 95E0131). Excavation of the site in 1998 revealed a complex of 5th or 6th century burials, culminating sometime around 11th or 12th century. At least 1,553 individual burials were uncovered, along with numerous

deposits of disarticulated remains and two charnel pits (Bennett 1998:124, 1999:166, Licence No. 98E0035).

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Sir William Petty's Down Survey Map Barony of Rathdown, 1654–56

This map shows the townland of 'Loghenstonne' to the north and south of the current Brides Glen Road and Brennanstown Road respectively. Laughanstown Castle (DU026-093) is illustrated southwest of the site. There are no features or structures of archaeological potential shown in the vicinity of the proposed development area. The Carrickmines and Loughlinstown Rivers are shown.

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

The proposed development area is shown within open fields to the northeast of Tully Church (DU026-023001). The Loughlinstown River is depicted running north–south to the east of the site.

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

By the time of this map, a 'camp ground' is annotated in the vicinity of the proposed development area, representing the Military Camp (DU026-127). Tully Church (DU026-023001) is also depicted to the southwest and a small group of structures to the east of the Loughlinstown River represents Loughlinstown village.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 4)

The proposed development area is shown in this mapping as occupying two agricultural fields, south of a group of vernacular buildings. One of a group of two structures are shown in the northeastern extent of the proposed development area. The townland boundary between Laughanstown and Brennanstown is depicted along the route of the Lehaunstown Lane, to the immediate north of the proposed development area. To the southwest, Tully Church (DU026-023001) and associated features are shown. A number of demesne landscapes have also been established in the wider area by this time, including Loughlinstown House to the southeast and Brennanstown House to the northwest.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1871, scale 1:10,560

There is little change to note in the cartography of this map that relate to the proposed development area. The Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Railway has been constructed and the western part of the proposed development area is included within its footprint.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 4)

By the time of this map, the group of structures to the north of the proposed development area is now labelled as 'Laughanstown Lower'. The structures shown on the first edition map within the footprint of the proposed development area are no longer extant. The western extent of the proposed development area crosses the railway, and a level crossing is shown to the northwest.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (DLR) Development Plan (2022–2028), the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme (2014) and the SEA Environmental Report (2014) detail all of the Recorded Monuments within the vicinity of the study area as well as policies and objectives relating to heritage and archaeology (Appendix 3).

There are 25 archaeological sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development, including one redundant record (Table 1; Figure 1; Appendix 1). The nearest recorded monument consists of the archaeological zone of potential for the Military Camp (DU026-127), which extends into the eastern half of the proposed development area.

In addition, Tully Church (DU026-023001), the zone of archaeological potential for which extends to within 247m of the proposed development area, is also a National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. 225). Brenanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007) located c. 462m to the northwest is also a National Monument (Nat. Mon. 291).

TABLE 1: Recorded archaeological sites in proximity to the study area

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE
DU026-127	Laughanstown	Military Camp	0m
DU026-023001-20	Laughanstown	Tully Church and associated features	386m south
DU026-023	Laughanstown	Redundant record	386m south
DU026-006	Laughanstown	Enclosure	456m west
DU026-007	Brenanstown	Portal tomb	462m northwest
DU026-119	Loughlinstown	Burial Ground	ZAP 495m northeast

3.5 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. A total of 10 stray finds are recorded from the wider landscape of the Cherrywood SDZ (Appendix 2) and this includes finds from the prehistoric, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods.

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage and satellite imagery of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013) Google Earth (2005–2018) and Bing Maps revealed that the main section of the proposed development area has remained as undisturbed greenfield since coverage began. Coverage from c. 2013 shows that the route of the proposed road is covered in heavy scrub. Coverage from 2020 shows the south-western extent of the road has been subject to disturbance due to the construction of road infrastructure. The group of structures shown on the historic mapping to the immediate north remains extant.

3.7 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed development site and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 1).

The field inspection was carried out on the 27th November 2023. Approaching the proposed development area from the existing road to the southwest, it is clear there has been disturbance to this area as a result of the construction of the adjacent modern roadway. Deposits of material, now overgrown, are scattered around this portion of the proposed road development (Plate 1). The vast majority of the proposed development area is heavily vegetated with scrub growth. Many areas are impenetrable due to the overgrowth (Plate 2). Only a small section of greenfield to the south of Lehaunstown Lane, is free of vegetation (Plate 3).

Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the field inspection.



Plate 1: South-western extent of the proposed development area, facing east



Plate 2: Heavy vegetation within the proposed development area, facing east



Plate 3: Eastern extent of the proposed development area, facing northwest

4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area is located in the townland of Laughanstown, Dublin 18, within the Cherrywood SDZ. There are a total of 25 recorded monuments within the 500m study area of the proposed development area, including one redundant record. The zone of archaeological potential for an 18th century military camp (DU026-127) is located partially within the proposed development area. Two of the recorded monuments within the study area are additionally protected as National Monuments in State Care. These are Brenanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291), c. 462m northwest and Tully Church (DU026-023001–20, Nat. Mon. 225), c. 386m south.

A large number of previous archaeological investigations have been carried out to date within the study area of the proposed development area. The closest of these excavations have identified evidence of prehistoric settlement and post-medieval military activity. In addition, a large number of stray finds have been recovered from the landscape of the proposed development area, indicating that the area was used for the practice of tactical manoeuvres in the 18th century.

The cartographic sources depict the military camp (DU026-127) within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. A group of structures is shown to the immediate north of the proposed development area, in both the 1837 and 1909 historic OS maps. Today, this area is occupied by a number of residential structures. The aerial imagery available for the proposed development area indicates that the proposed development area whilst part of the site has remained largely undisturbed greenfield in recent decades, it is heavily overgrown and disturbance has taken place at the south-western extent of the proposed scheme.

A field inspection of the proposed development area was carried out but did not identify any features of archaeological potential. The site was largely covered in dense vegetation.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

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

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- The proposed development area is located partially within the zone of archaeological potential for recorded monument DU026-127, which is an 18th century military camp. It is possible that stray objects of archaeological significance and previously unrecorded archaeological features may survive beneath the current ground level within the development area. Ground disturbances associated with the construction of the road have the potential to negatively impact on any such remains that may be present.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that all topsoil stripping associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. In addition, metal detection should be carried out during the course of the works. This will require a licence from the National Monuments Service of the DoH/LGH. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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

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

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin (1837, 1871, 1909)

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www.geohive.ie – Ordnance Survey Ireland National Townland and Historical Map Viewer (including Aerial imagery 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2013)
www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery (2005–2022).
www.apple.com/maps/ - Satellite imagery (2018)
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www.logainm.ie – Placenames Database of Ireland, developed by Fiontar (DCU) and The Placenames Branch (DoTCAGSM).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

SMR NO.	DU026-127
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723848/ 723539
CLASSIFICATION	Military Camp
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Zone of Archaeological Potential extends into proposed development area
DESCRIPTION	This site dates to post-1700 AD.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-023001-20
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723321/723412
CLASSIFICATION	Tully Church and associated features
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	386m south
DESCRIPTION	Tully Church and associated features
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-023
RMP STATUS	Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723305/723420
CLASSIFICATION	Redundant record
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	386m south
DESCRIPTION	This record was formerly classed as 'archaeological complex'. This is an obsolete broad or group term. The monuments are described under individual record numbers (see DU026-023001-; DU026-023002-; DU026-023003-; DU026-023004-; DU026-023005-; DU026-023006-; DU026-023007-; DU026-023008-; DU026-023009-; DU026-023010-; DU026-023011-; DU026-023012-; DU026-023013-; DU026-023014-; DU026-

	023015-; DU026-023016-; DU026-023017-; DU026-023018-; DU026-023019-).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-006
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722741, 723797
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	456m west
DESCRIPTION	This site was located a farmyard in a field of pasture on a hillslope N of Tully cross. Recent road development adjacent to the site. Furze and bracken densely cover an area which is marked on the 1st edition (1843) map as an enclosure. There is a semi-circular raised area to the E of this site (13m E-W, 15m N-S. H 1.10m). This may have been caused by the building of a concrete block wall which cuts into it.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-007
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Brenanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722868, 724184
CLASSIFICATION	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	462m northwest
DESCRIPTION	This very impressive portal tomb is located on the valley floor of a steep-sided glen close to a stream. A massive wedge-shaped granite roofstone (L 5.1m; Wth 4.5m; D 1.75m) covers a chamber (int. dims. L 3.1m; Wth 1.42m) and antechamber facing west. It rests on the two front portal stones (H 2.6m and 2m respectively) and three sidestones. A doorstone separates the main chamber from the antechamber. There are some granite boulders at the rear of the tomb wall which may have been part of an additional chamber (Borlase 1897, 2, 390-92; Ó Nualláin 1983, 96; Turner 1983, 5). There are two deep depressions on the upper surface of the roofstone, with groves leading to the corner of the stone. It has been suggested that this be an original drainage feature. The monument was taken by Guardianship into State Care (Nat Mon 291)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-119
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RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Loughlinstown
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723664/ 724528
CLASSIFICATION	Burial ground
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	ZAP 495m northeast
DESCRIPTION	<p>Discoveries of skeletal material and a stone-lined grave had been recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from a site known as Graves Moate at Mount Offaly, Cabinteely. A pre-development assessment in 1995 revealed at least fourteen in situ burials of early medieval date, as well as a sherd of Leinster cooking ware. The evidence suggests an Early Christian date (Gowen 1996, 27-8). Excavations of the site in advance of the construction of an Esso service station was undertaken in 1998. This revealed a complex sequence of burial beginning at least in around the 5th or 6th century, culminating sometime in around the 11th or 12th century. At least 1553 individual burials were uncovered, along with numerous deposits of disarticulated remains and two charnel pits. Generally, the burials were laid in the extended position with the head to the west; however, a number were aligned with the head to either the north or the east. Two female burials contained full-term fetuses, one of which was in the breach birth position. A large assemblage of small finds was recovered from the site. This includes ferrous and non-ferrous metal, stone, bone, glass and ceramic. A number of small finds were recovered directly associated with burials, e. g. three bone beads from separate infant burials, several pins including one iron shroud-pin and a number of iron knives. Many artefacts of various types were recovered from contexts such as the enclosing inner and middle ditches. The finds assemblage includes shroud-pins, stick and possible ring-pins, iron knives, shears, gouges, D-shaped belt-buckles, nails, bone and blue glass beads, bone handles and double-sided bone combs, one of which retained both decorated panels (dot-and-circle) held in place by four iron rivets. The pottery assemblage includes fragments of Phocaeen red slipware (which derives from a site/town in Turkey called Phocaea, from the late Roman period), Bi amphora, D-ware, E-ware and several perforated 'lids' of unknown origin. Sherds of locally made Leinster cooking ware, datable to the late 11th or early 12th century, were recovered from later site contexts. Along with producing objects interpreted as the mounts and fittings for possible shrines or reliquaries, it is suggested that the site had a dual religious and secular function. This is further highlighted by the large volume of butchered animal bone from the inner and middle ditches and the large (used) millstone derived from the base of the stone-lined charnel pit, as well as features such as the furnace and hearths. The range and type of objects recovered from the site, especially the imported pottery of 6th-7th-century date, suggests that the site is of considerable status and importance. The exact dimensions of the enclosure may only be estimated; however, it is reasonable to assume that within the boundary of the site lies evidence of perhaps a church, ancillary buildings, possible workshops and certainly further burials (Conway 1999, Cahill & Sikora</p>

	2011, 28-22).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

NMI NO	1975:247
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Medieval pottery
FIND PLACE	Vicinity of Tully Church
DESCRIPTION	Base wall sherds, medieval pottery. Fairly coarse, hard, micaceous and quarzitic ware.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	1981:10
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Medieval pottery
FIND PLACE	Vicinity of Tully Church
DESCRIPTION	Body sherd of glazed vessel. Orange fabric with abraded pale green external glaze.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

NMI NO	1999:132
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Medieval pottery
FIND PLACE	Vicinity of Tully Church
DESCRIPTION	Five sherds of medieval pottery, consisting of 3 sherds of unglazed Leinster Cooking Ware and two sherds of glazed ware.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	1989:18
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Bronze strap end, Various post-1790 items
FIND PLACE	Field walking over site of the Lehaunstown military camp
DESCRIPTION	Strap end of copper alloy. Possible 10th century with decoration. Finds

	recovered during. The finds have all be categorised as AD 1790 or later. Uniform buttons including military, livery, dress and railway examples. Some brass pieces from muskets and bugles. Bronze and copper military badges including both Irish and English regimental crests. Lead musket and pistol shot varying from 10–17mm. A variety of coins dating from 1792 onwards. A toy lead horse and bronze cannon. A bronze rosary crucifix.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

NMI NO	-
TOWNLAND	Loughlinstown
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Large assemblage of various finds
FIND PLACE	Early medieval cemetery.
DESCRIPTION	A large quantity of finds found in association with a large cemetery excavated near Cabinteely. (See RMP file DU026-119).
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	1967:137
TOWNLAND	Loughlinstown
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Flint Blade
FIND PLACE	Found in laneway
DESCRIPTION	Pointed flint artefact, roughly triangular in plan, edges are butt trimmed.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

NMI NO	1957:350
TOWNLAND	Loughlinstown
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Part of cemetery – stone cists
FIND PLACE	Garden
DESCRIPTION	In 1957 a stone cist burial was disturbed in a garden. Museum staff investigated and retrieved human bones. The bones were identified as those of an adult male. In 1938 three human skulls were found while digging drains for a nearby house.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	IA/94/93
TOWNLAND	Rathmichael
PARISH	Rathmichael
BARONY	Rathdown

FIND	Spear head
FIND PLACE	-
DESCRIPTION	Copper alloy spearhead covered with gold colour spray paint.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

NMI NO	2011:262–263
TOWNLAND	Cabinteely
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Axes
FIND PLACE	St. Brigid's school
DESCRIPTION	Two copper alloy flat axes.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	R2454.1–3
TOWNLAND	Cabinteely
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Cremation burial
FIND PLACE	In a cist
DESCRIPTION	Cremated human remains found in a chamber covered with a stone, flint flake and iron disc.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

NMI NO	2543: wk058
TOWNLAND	Cabinteely
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
FIND	Cup
FIND PLACE	-
DESCRIPTION	Ceramic cup.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

APPENDIX 3 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

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

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

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

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

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

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

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

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

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

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

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

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

DLR COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028

Policy Objective HER1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage

It is a Policy Objective to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments.

Policy Objective HER2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ

It is a Policy Objective to seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and/ or recommendations of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG).

Policy Objective HER3: Protection of Historic Towns

It is a Policy Objective to promote and protect the Historic Town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) (consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES).

Policy Objective HER4: Carrickmines Castle Site

It is a Policy Objective to support the implementation of the (Archaeological) Conservation Plan for the Carrickmines Castle Site.

Policy Objective HER5: Historic Burial Grounds

It is a Policy Objective to protect historical and/or closed burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice and to promote access to such sites where possible.

Policy Objective HER6: Underwater Archaeology

It is a Policy Objective for all developments, which have potential to impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

CHERRYWOOD SDZ PLANNING SCHEME 2014

Archaeological Objectives: H1–H6

Recorded Monuments & Places Specific Objectives: H7–12

SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT FOR CHERRYWOOD PLANNING SCHEME, 2012

Archaeological Objectives: SEO CH1, CH2

APPENDIX 4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2022). 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 5 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

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

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

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

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

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

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

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

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



DU026-119
Burial Ground

DU026-007, Nat. Mon. 291
Portal Tomb

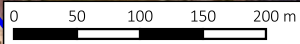
DU026-006
Enclosure

DU026-127
Military Camp

DU026-023001-20, Nat. Mon. 225
Tully Church and associated features

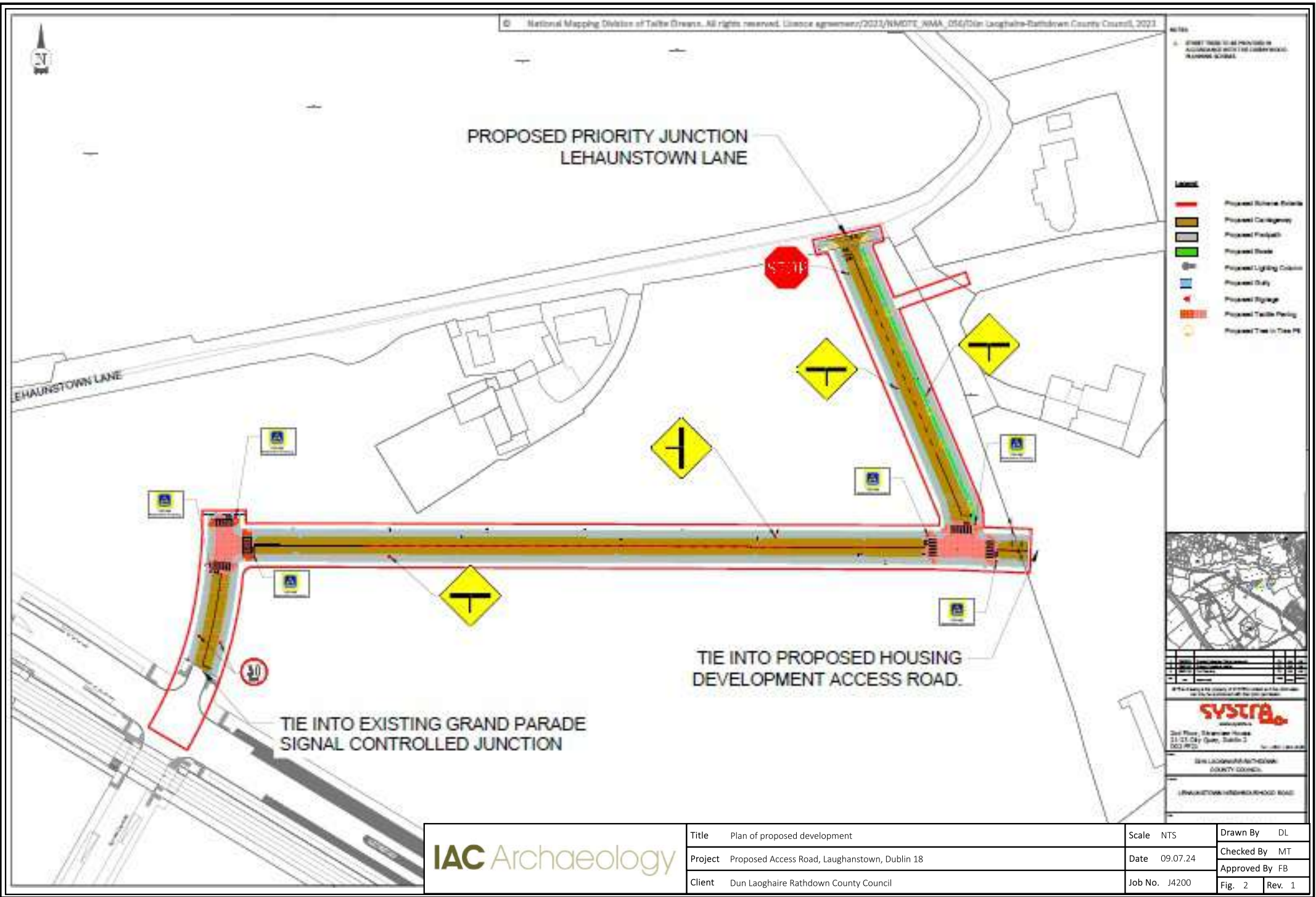
Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- Recorded Monuments
- - - Zone of Archaeological Potential



IAC Archaeology

Title	Site location showing nearby archaeology (Google Earth 2021)	Scale	1:6000@A4	Drawn By	JA
Project	Proposed Access Road, Laughanstown, Dublin 18	Date	09/07/24	Checked By	MT
Client	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Job No.	J4200	Approved By	FB
				Fig. 1	Rev. 1



- Legend**
- ▬ Proposed Scheme Elements
 - Proposed Category
 - Proposed Footpath
 - Proposed Road
 - Proposed Lighting Column
 - Proposed Gully
 - Proposed Signage
 - Proposed Traffic Parking
 - Proposed Tree in Tree Pit

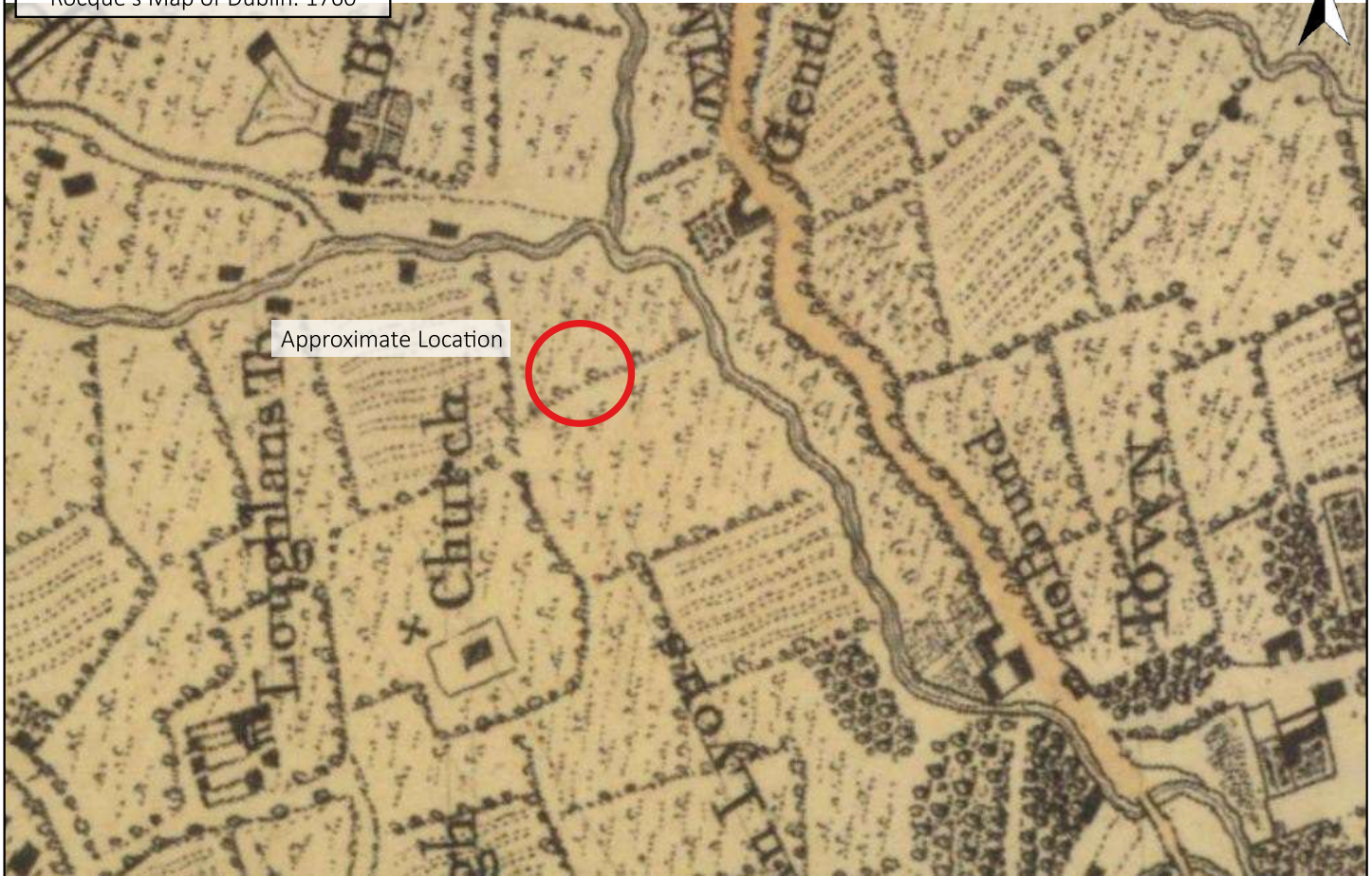


Client	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
Project	Proposed Access Road, Laughanstown, Dublin 18
Scale	NTS
Date	09.07.24
Job No.	J4200
Drawn By	DL
Checked By	MT
Approved By	FB
Fig.	2
Rev.	1

IAC Archaeology

Title	Plan of proposed development	Scale	NTS	Drawn By	DL
Project	Proposed Access Road, Laughanstown, Dublin 18	Date	09.07.24	Checked By	MT
Client	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Job No.	J4200	Approved By	FB
				Fig.	2
				Rev.	1

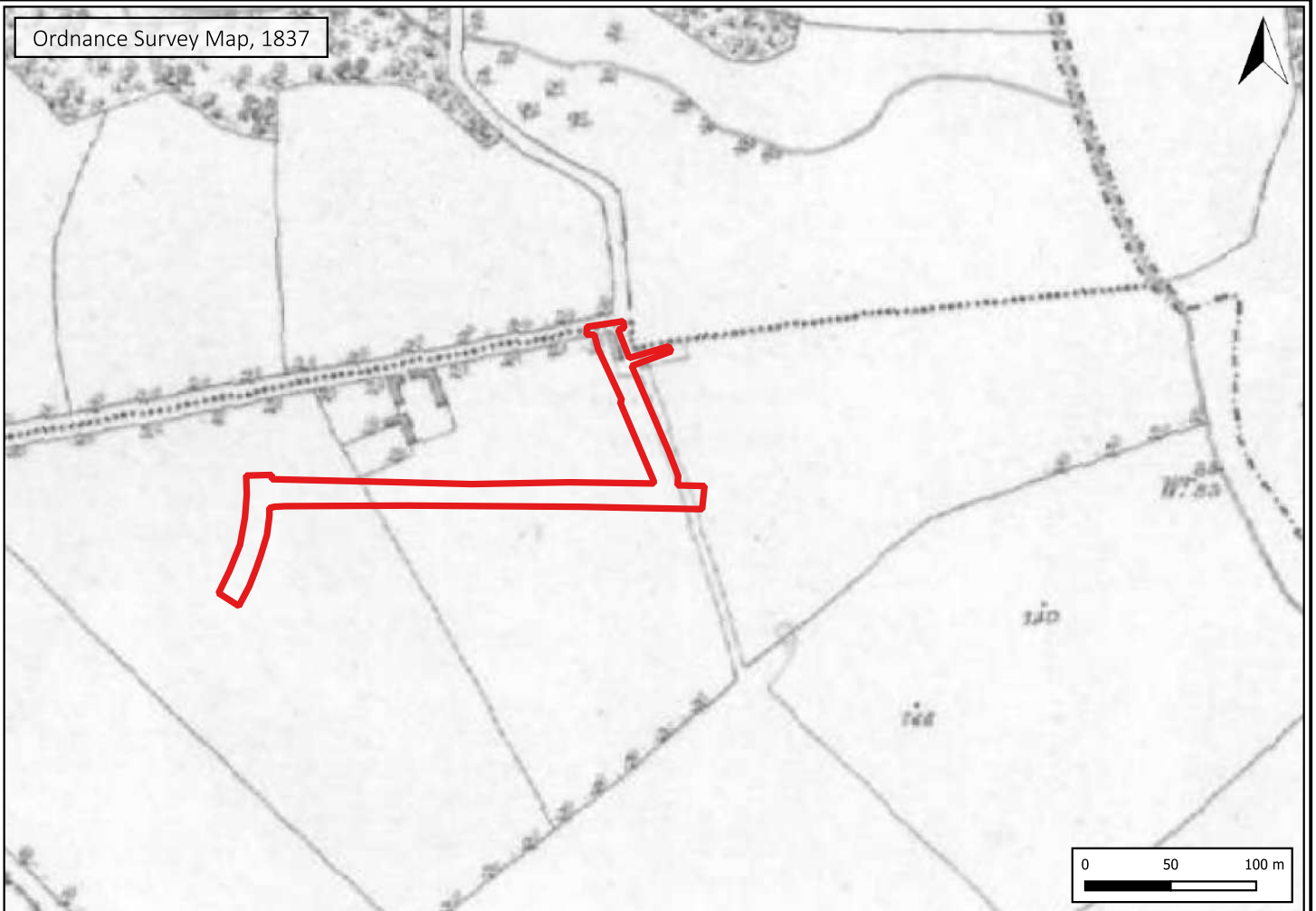
Rocque's Map of Dublin. 1760



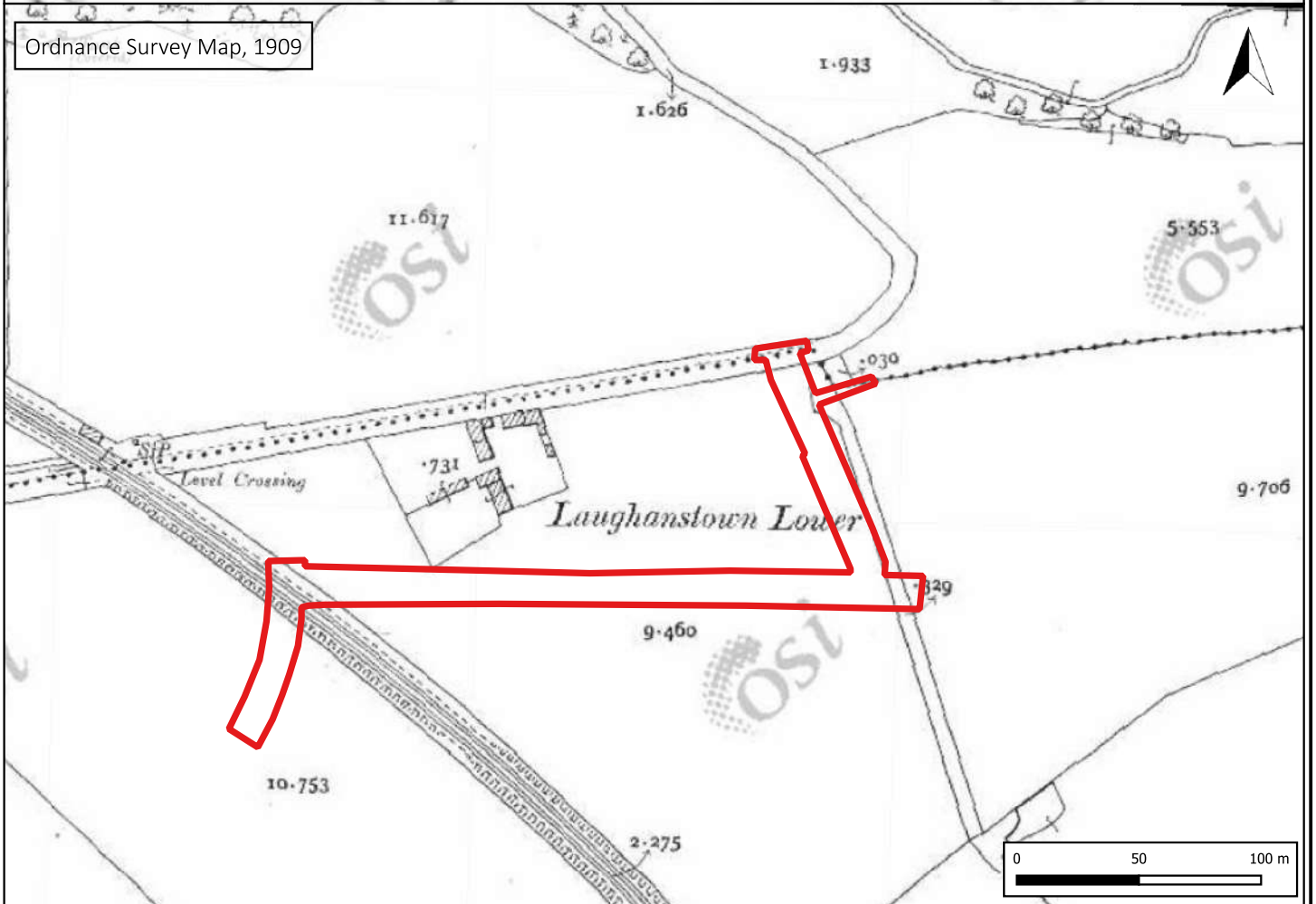
Taylor's Map of Dublin, 1816



Ordnance Survey Map, 1837



Ordnance Survey Map, 1909



Title	Extracts from historic OS maps (1837 and 1909) showing the proposed development area	Scale	As shown	Drawn By	DL
Project	Proposed Access Road, Laughanstown, Dublin 18	Date	09/07/24	Checked By	MT
Client	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	Job No.	J4200	Approved	FB
				Fig.	4
				Rev.	1