

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
SHANGANAGH PARK,
SHANKILL, DUBLIN 18**

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ITM: 725826,721230

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ABSTRACT

IAC Archaeology has prepared this report to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of proposed development, which is located at Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 18 (ITM 725826,721230). The report was undertaken by Paul Duffy of IAC Archaeology under Licence No. 23E0758.

Archaeological testing was carried out over the course of 5 days from 18 September 2023 using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat grading bucket. The trenches targeted a series of geophysical anomalies and open green space to fully investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Testing revealed five areas of archaeological significance, which have been designated as Archaeological Areas 1-5. These comprise:

AA1: a sub-circular enclosure (**C16**) c. 45m in external diameter and encircling several pits and smaller features (**C73, C74, C18**). A large, sub-circular spread of dark soil with some charcoal inclusion was identified immediately to the south of this enclosure (**C52**) while a series of narrow linear features criss-crossing the area (**C11, C49** and **C71**) were found to variously pre-and post-date the enclosure. These linear features form part of a field system, at least some of which might pre-date the enclosure C16, as suggested by the apparent cutting of **C71** by **C16** in Test Trench 20, though further excavation would be required to confirm this. Finds of animal bone and struck flint from the enclosure and a fragment of struck flint with edge wear from one of the linear features (**C71**) present the only dateable material retrieved. A probable cereal-drying kiln (**C55**) of indeterminate date was identified 25m southwest of the enclosure. A large oval pit (**C69**) 22m to the southwest of **C16** is also included in this area. located in the northwest of the proposed development area. The most substantial archaeological feature encountered within AA1 comprised

AA2: a ring-ditch (**C32**), an external pit (**C34**) and at least four small pits (possible cremation pits) enclosed by the ditch (**C34A-D**) c. 12m in diameter and associated bank which enclose a central cluster of pits that may represent cremation pits.

AA3: a probable trough (**C4**) associated with possible burnt mound activity in the southeast of the proposed development area. No sign of the mound material survives.

AA4: a sub-circular enclosure (**C41**) c. 35m in diameter in the southeast of the proposed development area.

AA5: several pits in the northwest of the site (**C64, C65A** and **C65B**) relating to clay extraction and brick manufacture dating most likely, to the 18th century.

In addition to these archaeological features, a series of shallow and sterile pits as well as some shallow linear features of indeterminate date were identified. Many of these pits may represent non-archaeological processes such as the filling of natural

depressions, stone sockets or tree bowls with ploughzone material. Some of these linear features may represent post-medieval plough furrows.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details the results of a programme of archaeological testing undertaken at Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 18, prior to proposed development (Figure 1, ITM 725826,721230). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource that may exist within the proposed development area. It was undertaken by Paul Duffy of IAC Archaeology (IAC) under Licence No. 23E0758, as issued by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH).

Test trenching commenced at the site on 18th September 2023 and continued for 5 days. This was carried out using a 13 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator, with a flat, toothless bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. A total of 27 trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area which measured 1,365 linear metres in total. This report follows on from a geophysical survey carried out July 2023. This survey identified several features of archaeological potential including a number of enclosures, a ring-ditch and a possible early field system (Dowling 2023, Licence No. 23R0312). The results of this survey informed the test trenching layout for the development area, as detailed in this report.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located at Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Co. Dublin, within the townland of Shanganagh, in the parish of Oldconnaught and Rathmichael and the barony of Rathdown. The site once formed part of the demesne landscape associated with Shanganagh Castle and is now in use as a public park. The DART line is located to the immediate east of the development area. Shanganagh Cemetery borders the development to the south, Shanganagh Castle is to the west and a residential area is to the north of the development site.

There are no recorded monuments located within the development area. The closest comprises Shanganagh Castle (DU026-120) located c. 75m to the west, a ringfort (DU026-167) located c. 220m to the southeast, a *fulchat fia* (DU026-116) located c. 295m west and a cluster of monuments, church, graveyard, cross, cross and a building (DU026-054001-5) located c. 420m west.

Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (c. 8000–4000 BC)

Recent discoveries may suggest the possibility of a human presence in the southwest of Ireland as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), however; the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric human colonisation of the island of Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have led a primarily mobile lifestyle. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product of the production of flint implements.

The current archaeological evidence suggests that south County Dublin was inhabited by the end of the Mesolithic period, although much of the artefactual and monumental evidence has been eliminated by a combination of the growth of the built-up area and coastal erosion (Stout and Stout 1997, 5). At this time people made crude flint tools known as Larnian Flakes. Small numbers of these flakes have been found at Dalkey Island, Dun Laoghaire and Rathfarnham and may indicate small-scale transient settlement along the riverbanks and seashores (Corlett 1999, 10). The earliest evidence comes from middens, which contain material relating to the manufacture of stone tools and the collection of coastal resources such as shellfish, fish and birds (Liversage 1968, 144).

Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

During this period communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change. Communities had expanded and moved further inland to more permanent settlements. This afforded the development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries were constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for

the first time. The advent of the Neolithic period also provided the megalithic tomb. There are four types of tomb in Ireland, namely the Court Cairn, Portal, Passage and Wedge; of which the latter style straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition.

While recent years have seen a large increase in the number of identified Neolithic settlement and habitation sites, there is no archaeological evidence to substantiate Neolithic settlement within the immediate environs of the proposed development areas. Archaeological monitoring and excavation have been carried out within the wider landscape of the proposed development area c. 580m south, as part of a large scale permitted development (McGlade and Nevin 2022, Licence No. 20E0562). The earliest activity recorded related to a number of pits of Neolithic date, some of which formed a cluster of post-pits containing lithics, ground stone tools, a broken stone axe-head and sherds of pottery. A number of structures surrounded by additional pits and postholes were associated with Beaker pottery and lithics. A small unenclosed settlement may have occupied the area during the late Neolithic - early Bronze Age.

Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC)

This period is marked by the use of metal for the first time. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megaliths were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. A number of burials were identified in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area in the 19th and 20th centuries, which may date to this period. Isolated stone-lined burials were noted during drainage works in Dalkey and two cist burials, possibly of Bronze Age date were identified at Stillorgan Park (NMI 1955:42-73) and Cabinteely (NMI R2454.1-3).

Over 7,000 burnt mounds or *fulacht fia* sites have been recorded in the country and c. 1,500 examples excavated, making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland (Waddell 2022, 164). Although burnt mounds of shattered stone occur as a result of various activities that have been practiced from the Mesolithic to the present day, the Bronze Age has long been believed to have seen the peak of this activity. Dating evidence from a growing number of burnt mounds, suggests activities resulting in burnt mounds were being carried over a span of 3,500 years in Ireland (Hawkes 2018). They are typically located in areas where there is a readily available water source, often in proximity to a river or stream or in places with a high-water table. In the field burnt mounds may be identified as charcoal-rich mounds or spreads of heat shattered stones, however, in many cases, the sites have been disturbed by later agricultural activity and are no longer visible on the field surface. Nevertheless, even disturbed spreads of burnt mound material often preserve the underlying associated features, such as troughs, pits and gullies, intact. The closest example of a *fulacht fia* was uncovered in the townland of Shanganagh (DU026-116) located c. 295m to the west of the proposed development.

Archaeological monitoring and excavation in the vicinity of the development (McGlade and Nevin 2022, Licence No. 20E0562), revealed a Bronze Age unenclosed

settlement containing a number of kilns and fire pits that included ceramics, a grinding stone, a flint arrowhead and some debitage. A cremation urn, associated food vessel and a *fulacht fia* were also discovered.

Iron Age (c. 800 BC–AD 500)

There is increasing evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (Cahill Wilson 2014). Yet this period is distinguishable from the rather rich remains of the preceding Bronze Age and subsequent early medieval period, by a relative paucity within the current archaeological record. The Iron Age in Ireland is problematic for archaeologists as few artefacts dating exclusively to this period have been found and without extensive excavation it cannot be determined whether several monument types, such as ring-barrows or standing stones, date to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is likely that there was significant continuity in the Iron Age, with earlier monuments re-used in many cases. There are no known monuments in the vicinity of the proposed development area that would suggest an active presence of Iron Age communities in this area.

Archaeological monitoring and excavation (McGlade and Nevin 2022, Licence No. 20E0562) revealed two ring ditches of Iron Age date in the vicinity of the Bronze Age burial urns, c. 580m south of the proposed development area. A number of metalworking furnaces were also uncovered leading to evidence of continued settlement use during this period. At least two phases of the settlement were identified and the later phase was truncated by a probable early medieval kiln complex.

Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as an almost entirely rural based society. Territorial divisions were based on the *túath*, or petty kingdom, with Byrne (1973) estimating that there may have been at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time. This period, with a new religious culture and evolving technologies, saw significant woodland clearance and the expansion of grassland. A new type of plough and the horizontal mill were two innovations that improved agriculture and allowed for the population to increase. Consequently, from c. AD 500 onwards, the landscape became well settled, as evidenced by the profuse distribution of ringforts, a dispersed distribution of enclosed settlements, normally associated with various grades of well-to-do farming and aristocratic classes in early medieval Ireland (Stout and Stout 1997, 20).

The Rathdown area was well populated during this period with a large number of ecclesiastical centres established in the area (Rathmichael, Tully, Shankill and Kiltarnan) and proximity to the coastal resource. It is therefore surprising that there is no greater evidence for settlement in the form of ringforts within the area, the closest example is c. 2.6km to the west (DU026-053). It is possible that there was no need for many defended settlements within the area as Rathdown was out of reach of the constant attention of the Kings of Meath to the north of Dublin city and the Kings of Leinster to the west of the Wicklow Mountains. It is also possible that many of the

sites were removed during the medieval period when the arrival of the Anglo-Normans and their new techniques of warfare rendered the ringfort obsolete (Corlett 1999, 53).

In the early medieval period south Dublin and adjoining areas of north Wicklow formed part of the territory of *Cualu*, which was controlled by the *Dál Messin Corb*, a former royal family of *Laigin*. Following their loss of power, they withdrew over the mountains to the coast around Arklow and the *Uí Théig* became the leading tribe in the area. In the 8th century the *Uí Théig* were replaced by a branch of the *Uí Briúin* family lending the name *Uí Briúin Chualann* to the territory now known as Rathdown (Corlett 1999, 35). During the early medieval 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.

Testing at Woodbrook (Kavanagh 2019, Licence No. 19E0098) discovered a possible early medieval enclosure containing the remains of an adult male inhumation. This site was located c. 100m to the southeast of the proposed development area and had been truncated by the construction of the railway. The site has since been preserved in-situ.

Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period was characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014 at the Battle of Clontarf. Diarmait MacMurchadha, deposed King of Leinster, sought the support of mercenaries from England, Wales and Flanders to assist him in his challenge for kingship. Norman involvement in Ireland began in 1169 when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchadha. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout and Stout 1997, 53).

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans and the ensuing social upheaval led to significant changes in land ownership and settlement. Much of Rathdown was granted to Walter de Ridelesford before 1176 by Strongbow, however, it appears that Henry II took back some of these lands as he wanted to keep much of Dublin and its surroundings for himself. A large part of Rathdown then became part of the royal estate of Obrun. This estate included parts of Ballycorus, Kilternan, Powerscourt and Corke (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 85). The greatest landowner within the region under the Norman regime was the Archbishop of Dublin, who retained those lands owned since before the invasion, including Dalkey, Rathmichael and Shankill. A portion of the district of Shanganagh, then known as 'Rathsalchan and Kiltuck', belonged to the Priory of the Holy Trinity (Ball 1902, 117). Another portion of the land, known as the seigniorship of Shanganagh, belonged to the Vicars-Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The lands of Cork, extending from Little Bray to Shanganagh, were held by Fulk de Cantilupe. The lands were subsequently leased to the Priory of the Holy Trinity. Towards the close of

the 13th century, they were held under the Crown by Geoffrey de Lysenham and were occupied by the Belinges family (Ball 1902, 119).

There are a large number of fortified buildings within the Rathdown area and this was in part due to the presence of the Pale. The Pale was defined as a hinterland around the centre of Anglo-Norman rule based in Dublin. During the 15th century the 'Subsidised Castles Act' provided grants of ten pounds to encourage the construction of castles to defend the Pale against the native Irish.

The Pale defences were also strengthened during this period, by the construction of earthen banks and ditches. In 1494 an act of parliament required landowners to construct a line of defences along the borders of the Pale. The remains of a linear earthwork (DU026-124 and WI004-005), possibly a section of the Pale defences, are located on the site of the present county boundary, which runs through the Old Bray Golf Club, c. 1.7km to the south. Its appearance is similar to sections of the earthwork recorded elsewhere in the county. The earthwork is strategically located at the summit of a natural rise in the ground level which may represent the edge of the former valley of the Dargle River. The line of the earthwork is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1843 as a tree-lined path and forms part of the townland boundary between Ravenswell and Cork Great.

Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

The Civil Survey of 1654-56 was the first relatively comprehensive survey of land ownership in Ireland - dating from the Cromwellian confiscation of land after the rebellion of 1641 and the subsequent civil war. It can also include brief descriptions of major buildings such as castles, churches or mills. In 1641 the survey records John Walsh as the landowner of Shanganagh and James Walsh as the owner of the townlands Cork (Cork Great and Cork Little), Connagh (Old Connaught) and a portion of 'litle Brey' (Little Bray); however, by 1670 John Walsh owned them all.

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

A number of large houses and demesne landscapes once surrounded the area containing the proposed development. These included Shanganagh Castle (DU026-120), Woodbrook House, Corke Lodge, the Orchard, Beauchamp House, Wilford House, St. James Parsonage/Askefield House, the Aske and Cuilin. The nearest being Shanganagh Castle c. 75m west. These buildings were accompanied by naturalised demesne landscapes, which today have become substantially denuded due to suburban residential development.

2.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2023) has shown that no previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the proposed development area. Investigations carried out within the surrounding area are summarised below:

Archaeological testing was carried out in April 2019, the trenches targeted, geophysical anomalies (see below) and open green space c. 100m southeast and c. 250m south (Kavanagh 2019, Licence No. 19E0098). Testing revealed 17 areas of archaeological potential. These comprised a 32m diameter circular probable Bronze Age enclosure and external pits (AA1); two parallel curvilinear ditches, one of which contains the remains of an adult male. This may represent an early medieval enclosure with two associated linear features to the south (AA2). Two ring ditches adjacent to four linears and three pits (AA3); three linear features and a nearby pit (AA4); four areas of multiple pit features (AA5-8); two linear features in close proximity to AA 1 (AA9); six areas containing single pit or hearth features (AA10 – AA16) and a red brick well, with contemporary drainage and backfilled well features (AA17). AA2 has since been added to the record as DU026-167.

Further archaeological monitoring and excavation on this site took place from 2020–2022 revealing prehistoric and early medieval features (McGlade and Nevin 2022, Licence No. 20E0562). Thirteen additional areas of archaeological significance were identified. These included a cluster of Neolithic pits and post-holes, four metalworking furnaces along with a charcoal-production pit and a possible storage pit. These features contained lithics, ground stone tools, a broken stone axe head, and sherds of pottery. Several structures surrounded by additional pits and postholes, associated with Beaker pottery and lithics were also revealed. AA2 DU026-167, was preserved in-situ.

Test trenching was carried out at Shanganagh Castle c. 75m to the west of the development site in 2018. Twelve trenches were excavated, no evidence of any archaeological remains associated with Shanganagh Castle (DU026-120) was uncovered during test trenching (Bennett 2018:845, Licence No. 18E0664).

An assessment was carried out to identify areas of archaeological potential in the grounds of Shanganagh Castle in 2013 (Bennett 2013: 044, Licence No. 13E0114). A test trench was excavated to investigate a potential early medieval townland boundary which did not uncover early medieval remains.

2.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

William Petty's Down Survey, Map of the Barony of Rathdown and Parish of Connought and Rathmichaell, c. 1655 (Figure 3)

This map depicts the townland of Shanganagh. The land is owned by James Walsh and is recorded as 400 acres. No features of archaeological significance are shown within either townland.

John Rocque's An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin, 1760 (Figure 3)

Rocque's map depicts the proposed development area in more detail than the previous mapping as roads and topographical features are depicted. The townlands of Shanganagh is depicted, the development site is located in open fields. Shanganagh Castle (DU026-120) is annotated on the map to the west of the development site.

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816

There are no changes within the proposed development area on this map. The ruins of Kiltuck Church (DU026-054001) are depicted to the west of the proposed development beside the Shanganagh Castle estate (DU026-120).

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:1560 (Figure 4)

This map is the first to depict the proposed development area accurately. The site is shown within a single open field to the east Shanganagh Castle (DU026-120) and within the castle's demesne landscape. Two small areas of demesne planting as shown within the site as well as surrounding tree belts.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1871, scale 1:1560

There are no changes of note from the previous mapping within the proposed development area.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2,500

There are no changes of note from the previous mapping within the proposed development area.

2.4 SUMMARY OF GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

A geophysical survey was undertaken to inform this assessment in July 2023 (Dowling 2023, Licence No. 23R0312; Figure 5). Several features of archaeological potential were identified including a number of enclosures, a ring-ditch and a possible early field system.

A large D-shaped enclosure labelled 'anomaly 1' was identified in the northeastern extant of the site. The enclosure measures 43m by 40m, a 3.3m gap to the northeast may represent the original entrance to the enclosure and a second gap 1.5m wide is seen to the southeast of the enclosure. A large pit-type anomaly overlaps the western boundary of the enclosure. A second smaller D-shaped enclosure 'anomaly 2' is enclosed by anomaly 1 and is surrounded by a number of pit-type features and positive trends. Anomaly 2 measures 18m in diameter. 'Anomaly 7', a ditch-type

linear trends converge on the southeast corner of the enclosures. Anomaly 7 is indicative of a possible early field system measuring 180m north-south and 200m east-west. A number of pit-type responses are also associated with Anomaly 7, the interpretation of these features as archaeological is cautious. A penannular anomaly (3) a probable ring-ditch measuring c. 9.3m in diameter, an entrance gap of 0.8m is noted on the southeastern edge and defined by two bulbous terminals possible post-pits. Anomaly 4 was identified by the western half of the enclosure cut by a pedestrian path was identified in the southern extant of the site. The enclosure has a projected diameter of 25m. A possible pit was identified to the centre of the enclosure.

Anomalies 5, 6 and 8 have possible archaeological origins; however, agricultural origins are a possibility. Anomaly 5 is defined as a circular area of magnetic responses, likely indicative of an infilled quarry/pit measuring 21m in diameter. Anomaly 6, a sub-rectangular area of magnetic responses, may represent the footprint of a sub-rectangular building. It is defined by a northeast linear feature potentially a trench infilled by burnt or fired material. A series of pits and spreads are also associated with the potential structure. A former pathway or road (Anomaly 8) was identified running east to west crossing through the north of the site. The pathway appears to be defined by a pair of earthen banks roughly 9m apart. It appears to post-date the enclosures and may represent plough trends but an agricultural origin is possibility. A number of possible ditches/drains and cultivation activity is also evident in the area surrounding Anomaly 8. Anomalies 9 and 10 are defined by ferrous type responses and magnetic responses which are interpreted at modern trends.

2.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2013), Google Earth (2008–2023), Bing Maps, Britain from Above and Cambridge Aerial Photos revealed that the proposed development area remains largely unchanged since 1995. Evidence for the 2019 test trenching is evidence to the southeast and south of the site. Nothing of archaeological potential was noted during the inspection of the aerial photography.

2.6 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. There is one record in the National Museum's topographical files for the wider area of the proposed development area; however, this relates to antiquities in Shanganagh Castle, which originated in Egypt (NMI IA/174/62).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

3.1 GENERAL

Test trenching took place from the 18th to 22nd September, 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 27 trenches were excavated across the site measuring 1,365 linear metres (Figures 6-9, Plates 1-66). The trenches were positioned to test the results of a geophysical survey carried out by Ger Dowling in July 2023.

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 proposed 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 proposed development scheme.

3.2 TESTING RESULTS

The topsoil across the proposed development area was homogenous, consisting of well drained, mid brown sandy clay with little inclusion of rock or stone. The topsoil overlay a ploughzone layer comprising a light-brown sandy clay with very little stone or other inclusions. The subsoil was consistent across the site and comprised a mottled brown boulder clay with frequent decayed stone inclusions. This subsoil was relatively soft and the mottling made the identification of features difficult. Bands of natural sand and gravel were observed across a number of trenches towards the north of the site on higher ground. This softer subsoil overlay a more compact, gravelly-grey boulder clay.

The test trenching results are laid out in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1: Test Trench Results

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS	PLATES
1	100	2	0.6	North-northwest-south-southeast	The southernmost portion of this trench was subject to immediate water ingress at a depth of 0.5m. On a slightly raised area of subsoil, a sub-circular pit (C4) was identified filled with charcoal enriched silty clay (C5) and some heat-shattered granite. A slot was excavated into this pit and it immediately filled with water. Probable trough. No surviving evidence for a burnt mound.	5-7
2	100	2	0.5	North-	No archaeological features identified.	No 8

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS	PLATES
				northwest-south-southeast	feature found to correspond with linear 'track/path' identified as anomaly no. 9 in the geophysical report.	
3	100	2	0.45	North-northwest-south-southeast	Oval pit with a charcoal-rich basal fill (C6) and shallow linear feature (C9) identified towards northern end of trench.	9-13
4	100	2	0.45	North-northwest-south-southeast	Shallow linear feature C13 identified towards south of the trench and oval pit (C11) and linear feature C9 identified towards north of site.	14-18
5	50	2	0.45	North-south	Large oval pit (C26) and small, shallow circular pit (C28) at southern end of trench. Two modern field drains running east-west across northern portion of the trench.	19-22
6	50	2	0.45	North-south	Large oval pit (C30) at southern end of trench. Two modern field drains running east-west across northern portion of the trench.	23
7	75	2	0.5	Northeast-southwest	Two shallow linear features cut across this trench C20 and C22, while a deeper linear feature ran along the trench (C24).	24-26
8	10	2	0.4	Northwest-southeast	No features were visible in this trench.	27
9	20	2	0.35	North-south	A small, shallow circular pit was identified in the north of this trench (C34). A shallow curvilinear ditch (C32) associated with a ring-ditch identified in the geophysical report was identified on the north side. This ditch was not definitively identified to the south, but a curving bank of stone marked this location. A depression on the north side (inside) of the stone bank may be the ditch. Within the area enclosed by the ring-ditch, four circular features with varying levels of charcoal and oxidised clay visible on the surface were identified (C36A-D).	28-30
10	15	2	0.4	Northwest-southeast	No archaeological features present.	31
11	50	2	0.55	Northeast-southwest	Deep oval pit C47 identified in northern end and two shallow pits C43 and C45 identified toward the centre of the trench. Two linear features	32-35
12	30	2	0.6	North-south	This trench was overcut but large, shallow spread of dark brown silty clay with some charcoal (C52) was identified in section	36

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS	PLATES
					across the majority of the trench.	
13	30	2	0.4	North–south	A large, shallow spread of dark brown clay with some charcoal (C52) was identified across the majority of the trench.	37
14	50	2	0.4	Northwest–southeast	A shallow linear feature (C49) ran across the southern part of the trench corresponding with a feature identified in trench 11. A small pit, C53 was also located in the south of the trench. Towards the north of the trench an oval pit was identified (C55), containing layers of charcoal-enriched clays and oxidised clays, suggestive of a kiln function.	38–40
15	100	2	0.45	North–south	A small shallow pit C67 and a large, deep pit C69 were identified in the southern part of this trench. To the north, a linear feature, C71 cut across the trench.	41–44
16	20	2	0.4	North–south	Enclosure ditch C16 with possible bank identified in south of trench and a charcoal-rich pit (C74) towards centre of trench.	45–48
17	15	2	0.4	Northwest–southeast	Enclosure ditch C16 in eastern part of trench with pit C18 and linear feature C11 towards the west.	49
18	15	2	0.4	Northeast–southwest	Small pit C15 to the north with a linear feature C9 running along the trench, itself possibly cutting enclosure ditch C16 .	50
19	15	2	0.4	North–south	Enclosure ditch C16 in north of trench and a small charcoal-rich pit (C73) towards south of trench.	51–52
20	15	2	0.45	Northeast–southwest	Enclosure ditch C16 in centre of trench apparently cutting linear feature C71	53–55
21	20	2	0.8	Northeast–southwest	A large pit C65 associated with a deposit of crushed brick C64A was identified in this trench.	56–57
22	20	2	0.45	Northeast–southwest	Two areas of deposited redbrick were identified in this trench (C64 a and C64B)	58–59
23	10	2	0.6	Northeast–southwest	Oval pit C60 , identified in section at western end of trench.	60
24	100	2		North–south	No archaeological features in this trench. Large area of natural clay towards the centre.	61–63
25	100	2		North–south	An oval pit, C38 was identified in the southern portion of this test trench.	64–65
26	25	2		Northwest–southeast	Identified C41 , part of a circular enclosure ditch towards the centre of the test trench	65

TRENCH	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	ORIENTATION	DETAILS	PLATES
					and a shallow pit C43 towards the west.	
27	20	2		Northeast–southwest	Circular enclosure ditch C41 towards the northeast of the test trench.	66–67

Archaeological Features

The programme of archaeological testing at Shanganagh Park has confirmed the accuracy of the results of the geophysical survey. Large areas of multiple features as well as enclosures, a ring-ditch, an early field system and indications of burnt mound activity were identified. This activity can be subdivided into five Archaeological Areas (AA) discussed below. In addition to these archaeological features, a series of shallow and sterile pits as well as some shallow linear features of indeterminate date were identified. Many of these pits may represent non-archaeological processes such as the filling of natural depressions, stone sockets or tree bowls with ploughzone material. Some of these linear features may represent post-medieval plough furrows.

AA1 is located in the northwest of the proposed development area. The most substantial archaeological feature encountered within AA1 comprised a sub-circular enclosure (**C16**) c. 45m in external diameter and encircling several pits and smaller features (**C73**, **C74**, **C18**). A large, sub-circular spread of dark soil with some charcoal inclusion was identified immediately to the south of this enclosure (**C52**) while a series of narrow linear features criss-crossing the area (**C11**, **C49** and **C71**) were found to variously pre-and post-date the enclosure. These linear features form part of a field system, at least some of which might pre-date the enclosure C16, as suggested by the apparent cutting of **C71** by **C16** in Test Trench 20, though further excavation would be required to confirm this. Finds of animal bone and struck flint from the enclosure and a fragment of struck flint with edge wear from one of the linear features (**C71**) present the only dateable material retrieved. A probable cereal-drying kiln (**C55**) of indeterminate date was identified 25m southwest of the enclosure. A large oval pit (**C69**) 22m to the southwest of **C16** is also included in this area.

AA2 is located towards the centre of the proposed development area and comprises a ring-ditch (**C32**), an external pit (**C34**) and at least four small pits (possible cremation pits) enclosed by the ditch (**C34A-D**) c. 12m in diameter and associated bank which enclose a central cluster of pits that may represent cremation pits.

AA3 comprises a probable trough (**C4**) associated with possible burnt mound activity in the southeast of the proposed development area. No sign of the mound material survives.

AA4 comprises a sub-circular enclosure (**C41**) c. 35m in diameter in the southeast of the proposed development area.

AA5 comprises several pits in the northwest of the site (**C64**, **C65A** and **C65B**) relating to clay extraction and brick manufacture dating most likely, to the 18th century.

3.3 CONCLUSIONS

It is likely that the large sub-circular enclosure **C16** in AA1 as well as the field system (formed by **C11**, **C49** and **C71**) and spread (**C52**) are of pre-historic date. The large enclosure containing a smaller enclosure (**C76**) finds parallel at Farrankelly, c. 10km to the south (Ní Cheallacháin 2020). Excavations at Cork Little c. 790m to the south provide a close parallel for many of the features identified during the archaeological assessment at Shanganagh (McGlade 2022). Here, a sub-circular enclosure measuring 32.2m by 26.6m internally and with an eastern causewayed entrance was excavated. A similar causewayed entrance at **C16** is suggested by the geophysical results. At Crok Little, the enclosure has been dated to the Late Bronze Age and has been interpreted as being associated with nearby domestic activity (McGlade 2022).

As at Shanganagh, a prehistoric field system was also identified in the vicinity of the large enclosure with an area of kiln activity and an occupation deposit associated with a structure were located nearby. In the case of Cork Little, the field system has been dated to the later iron Age (McGlade 2022).

That the monuments identified at Shanganagh form part of a wider prehistoric landscape is further illustrated by the identification of two small ring-ditches at Cork Little. Both features have been dated to the Iron Age and yielded significant finds of glass (McGlade 2022).

The probable trough (**C4**) that is likely to have been associated with burnt mound activity in the southeast of the proposed development area would be typical of Bronze Age activity. Two *fulachta fiadh* are known to have been excavated c. 500m to the west of this trough illustrating that this activity was taking place in the immediate area (DU026-116).

The sub-circular enclosure (**C41**) which is c. 35m in diameter also finds parallel in the archaeology of Cork Little where an Iron Age structure was surrounded by a 'sub-oval enclosure measuring c. 33m by 18m defined by a shallow gully' (McGlade 2022).

It can be concluded from the above that a sequence of prehistoric phases including settlement, burial and industrial activity, spanning the Bronze Age to the later iron Age survives within the proposed development area. Additional post-medieval activity is represented by the several features in the northwest of the site (**C64**, **C65A** and **C65B**) relating to clay extraction and brick manufacture most likely date to the 18th century and would have been associated with Shanganagh Castle.

In addition to these archaeological features, a series of shallow and sterile pits as well as some shallow linear features of indeterminate date were identified. Many of these pits may represent non-archaeological processes such as the filling of natural depressions, stone sockets or tree bowls with ploughzone material. Some of these linear features may represent post-medieval plough furrows.

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.

The proposed development consists of one grass pitch with floodlights, the amalgamation and upgrade of the baseball and cricket facilities, a sprint track with floodlights, basketball area and calisthenics equipment, upgrades to entrances, street furniture, upgrades at the railway crossing to include new paths and ramps/steps with lighting and play space, to include all earthworks, drainage, fencing and netting, tree planting, meadow and all ancillary works. Initially the location of the grass pitch and floodlights would have had a direct impact upon AA1 and AA5, however, early consultation with the design team has enabled the pitch design to be retained, but the location moved to avoid impacting upon the densest area of archaeological features (see figure 6B). The installation of the pitches etc will however have a residual impact upon the archaeological resource of the site, which is assessed below.

4.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- The installation of a grass pitch, which will involve an amount of grading and ground disturbance, and ducting installation. These works will have a direct negative impact upon the probable trough (AA3) and will partially impact the northern limit of the ring ditch and associated features (AA2).
- Several linear features of possible prehistoric date (C9, C22, C24) may be impacted upon by the proposed development. A number of shallow pits of uncertain date or function may be impacted upon by the proposed works (C4, C6, C11).
- At construction stage, there may be inadvertent impact to the known archaeology due to miscommunication or inappropriate tracking across the site or by stockpiling soil or materials on top of archaeological areas.
- There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.
- AA1, AA4 and AA5 will not be impacted upon by the redesigned proposed works.

4.2 MITIGATION

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

- It is recommended that the probable small trough (AA3) and the features in the northern limit of AA2 be subject to preservation by record (archaeological excavation) prior to the construction phase of the project. An area of 15m x 15m will be opened over the trough to fully preserve it by record while an area 20m east-west by 5m north south will be opened over the northern limit of the ring ditch to fully preserve it by record.
- It is recommended that a programme of archaeological excavation/preservation by record be agreed with the National Monuments Service relating to the linear features C9, C22, C24. It is suggested that excavation of a percentage of the run of these features may be deemed sufficient but this will need to be agreed via consultation and licence application with the National Monuments Service. may be impacted upon by the proposed development. It is recommended that the shallow pits of uncertain date or function (C4, C6, C11) be preserved by record during these works.
- It is recommended that exclusion zones for construction traffic be set up around all known archaeology that is to be preserved in-situ. It is further recommended that IAC Archaeology prepare a Heritage Induction and deliver same to all contractors as part of their overall site induction in order to make all operatives aware of the archaeological exclusion zones onsite.
- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

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

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

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

John Rocque's An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin, 1760

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Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1836, and 1909

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2023.

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

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

www.geohive.ie– Ordnance Survey Ireland National Townland and Historical Map Viewer (including Aerial imagery 1995, 2000, 2005)

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery (2005–2023).

www.apple.com/maps/ - Satellite imagery (2018)

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).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXTS

CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH NO.	DESCRIPTION	GEOPHYS ANOMOLY
1	All	Topsoil. Light brown sandy clay Very little stone or other inclusions.	N
2	All	Ploughzone. Mid-brown sandy clay. Very little stone or other inclusions.	N
3	All	Subsoil. Mottled brown boulder clay with frequent decayed stone. Relatively soft. Overlies a more compact, gravelly grey boulder clay.	N
4	1	Sub-circular pit. Probable trough.	N
5	1	Charcoal-enriched, black silty clay with some heat-shattered granite.	N
6	3	Oval pit with	N
7	3	Charcoal-rich sandy clay, basal fill of C6	N
8	3	Orangey-brown sandy clay, upper fill of C6	N
9	3	Shallow linear feature	Y
10	3	Orangey-brown sandy clay, upper fill of C6	Y
11	4	Oval pit C11	Y
12	4	Orangey-brown sandy clay, upper fill of C11	Y
13	4	Shallow linear feature C13	N
14	4	Orangey-brown sandy clay, upper fill of C11	N
15	18	Small pit C15	N
16	18	Enclosure ditch C16	Y
17	18	Mid-brown silty clay fill of ditch C16	Y
18	17	Shallow oval pit	N
19	17	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C17	Y
20	7	Shallow linear feature	Y
21	7	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C20	N
22	7	Shallow linear feature	N
23	7	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C22	Y
24	7	Linear feature	Y
25	7	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C24	Y
26	5	Large oval pit	N
27	5	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C26	N
28	5	Small circular pit	N
29	5	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C26	N
30	6	Large oval pit	N
31	6	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C30	N

32	9	Ringditch	Y
33	9	Light brown sandy clay, fill of C32	Y
34	9	Small circular pit	N
35	9	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C34	N
36	9	A-D four small pits at the centre of the ring-ditch with charcoal-rich fills. Possible cremation pits	YC
37	9	Charcoal-rich fills of C36	Y
38	9	Oval pit	Y
39	25	Mid-brown silty clay fill of C38	Y
40	25	Dark-brown silty clay with some charcoal, basal fill of C38	Y
41	26	Shallow enclosure ditch	Y
42	26	Mid-brown silty clay, fill of C41	Y
43	11	Shallow oval pit	N
44	11	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C43	N
45	11	Shallow oval pit	Y
46	11	Orangey-brown sandy clay, fill of C43	Y
47	11	Deep oval pit	Y
48	11	Orangey-brown silty clay, fill of C47	Y
49	11	Shallow linear feature	Y
50	11	Orangey-brown silty clay, fill of C49	Y
51	Void		
52	12	Spread of dark-brown silty clay with some charcoal	Y
53	14	Small oval pit	Y
54	14	Orangey-brown silty clay, fill of C53	Y
55	14	Small oval pit	Y
56	14	Orangey-brown silty clay, fill of C53	Y
57	Void		
58	Void		
59	Void		
60	23	Large, oval post-medieval pit	Y
61	23	Mid-brown silty clay fill of pit C60	Y
62	23	Furrow cutting pit C60	N
63	23	Light-brown silty clay fill of furrow C62	N
64	21	Dump of handmade brick	Y
65	21	Fill of oval pit C66 – light brown silty clay	Y
66	21	Cut of oval pit	Y
67	15	Small sub-circular pit	N
68	15	Orangey-brown silty clay fill of C67	N
69	15	Large oval pit	Y
70	15	Orangey-brown sandy clay fill of large oval pit	Y
71	15	Cut of linear feature	Y

72	15	Orangey-brown sandy clay fill of linear feature	Y
73	16	Small circular charcoal-rich pit	N
74	19	Small circular charcoal-rich pit	Y
75	20	Charcoal layer in C16	N
76	16	Smaller, c. 19m diameter enclosure within C16	Y
77	16	Light brown sity clay fill of C76	Y

APPENDIX 2 RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.:	DU026-120
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Shanganagh
PARISH:	Oldconnaught and Rathmichael
BARONY:	Rathdown
I.T.M.:	725603, 721222
CLASSIFICATION:	Castle - unclassified
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 75m west
DESCRIPTION:	Nineteenth century correspondence relating to alterations being undertaken at Shanganagh Castle mention the remains of an old castle. Two cannon shot were recovered from the site prior to its re-building (Turner 1987, 58). The castle is located east of Kiltuc Church (DU026-054001-) at the foot of the Dublin Mountains.
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU026-167
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Shanganagh
PARISH:	Oldconnaught and Rathmichael
BARONY:	Rathdown
I.T.M.:	726106, 720990
CLASSIFICATION:	Ringfort - rath
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 220m southeast
DESCRIPTION:	Situated in grassland 270m W of the Irish Sea and 530mm SSE of Shanganagh Castle (DU026-120----). The townland boundary with Cork Little marks the boundary of this field to the E and S. No surface remains visible. Possible levelled ringfort originally identified in 2018 during geophysical survey carried out under licence No. 18R0223 (Nicholls 2019, 6). The survey identified the remains of a bivallate enclosure in Area 2. The presence of the enclosure was confirmed in 2019 by archaeological testing carried out by Lisa Kavanagh of IAC Ltd. under licence No. 19E0098. Archaeological monitoring carried out by Steven McGlade under licence No. 20E0562 monitored the removal of the grass and upper level of the sod (under Licence No. 20E0562) overlying the monument. Archaeological test trenching undertaken by Lisa Kavanagh uncovered the remains of a possible bivallate ringfort (ext. diam. 64m) consisting of a circular shaped area (diam. c 45m) defined by two fosses (Wth 2.3m; D 0.85m). A human skull was identified at a depth of c. 0.8m in the inner fosse (Kavanagh 2019, 13). A hand phalange and fragment of rib were also retrieved from around the head, which may indicate historic disturbance or an unusual body position (ibid.). The remains were preserved in situ. It is unknown whether the enclosure contains more burials or if the skeleton within the inner ditch is an isolated example (Kavanagh 2019, 19). Two field boundary

	ditches, one extending to the northeast and one to the southeast, were identified and excavated during the 2021 works. These appear to be related to the bivallate enclosure, possibly part of an associated (petal) field system. A kiln complex was identified to the east of the ditch to the southeast. Two kilns were identified, with the later example being within a small enclosure. It was decided to preserve the archaeology in situ within the golf course development and that minimal intervention would be required over the monument and that a 10m buffer zone would be left around it (McGlade 2022).
REFERENCE:	<p>www.archaeology.ie/SMR File</p> <p>Kavanagh, L. 2019 Archaeological assessment at Woodbrook, (Shanganagh and Cork Little), County Dublin, Licence No. 19E0098. Report by IAC Ltd., submitted to NMS.</p> <p>McGlade, S. 2022 Preliminary excavation report, Corke Little, Shankill, Co. Dublin, Licence No. 20E0562. Unpublished excavation report by Archaeology Plan, submitted to NMS.</p> <p>Nicholls, J. 2019 Geophysical survey report, lands in Cork Little & Shanganagh townlands, South County Dublin, Licence No. 18R0223. Report by Target Archaeological Geophysics, submitted to NMS.</p>

SMR NO.:	DU026-116
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Shanganagh
PARISH:	Oldconnaught and Rathmichael
BARONY:	Rathdown
I.T.M.:	725385, 721242
CLASSIFICATION:	<i>Fulacht fia</i>
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 295m west
DESCRIPTION:	According to Rob Goodbody (pers. comm.) Paddy Healy excavated two fulacht fia sites in Castle Farm in 1990 in advance of a housing development. This site is located to the east of Kituc Church (DU026-0054001-).
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU026-054001
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Shanganagh
PARISH:	Oldconnaught and Rathmichael
BARONY:	Rathdown
I.T.M.:	725565, 721185
CLASSIFICATION:	Church
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 420m west
DESCRIPTION:	All that survives of Kiltuck church are the overgrown foundations of a rectangular building defined on three sides by rough large boulders (L 9.2m, Wth 5m, E-W, H 0.065m). This foundation is mentioned in the Bull 1179, which defined the extent of the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough

	(Ball 1905, 93-94). There are no graveslabs visible. There were formerly two small crosses at the church. One of these crosses was moved to the laneway at Shankill (DU026-051001-). The other cross-head was moved to the church grounds of St. Annes, Shanganagh
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU026-054002
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Shanganagh
PARISH:	Oldconnaught and Rathmichael
BARONY:	Rathdown
I.T.M.:	725287, 721181
CLASSIFICATION:	Graveyard
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 420m west
DESCRIPTION:	This site is located in a low-lying urbanised landscape at east of the Dublin mountains. There are no upstanding remains of Kiltuc graveyard. A recent aerial photograph of the site (OS 9 2202) shows a cropmark of a large rectangular enclosure (L 25m, Wth 20m). The present church remains form the NW corner of this enclosure site (DU026-054007-). This maybe the levelled remains of the graveyard
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie/SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU026-054003
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Shanganagh
PARISH:	Oldconnaught and Rathmichael
BARONY:	Rathdown
I.T.M.:	725277, 721190
CLASSIFICATION:	Cross
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 420m west
DESCRIPTION:	One of two 12th-century crosses (DU026-054004-) which stood on the ecclesiastical site of Kiltuc. The site of Kiltuc Church stands a low-lying green area belonging to a modern housing estate known as Castle Farm. In 1979 a cross base lay along the E wall of the site of Kiltuc church (DU026-054001-). Today there are no surface remains visible of the cross-base. This was a round boulder (diam. 0.7m) with a level upper surface and socket (OPW files). In 1937 the Reverend J. P. Sherwin, P.P. removed the 12th-century cross-head from its original location at Kiltuck church site (DU026-054001-) in the townland of Shanganagh, Co. Dublin and erected it on the grounds of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne in nearby Shankill. At that time the cross-base was left behind standing on the eastern wall of the site of Kiltuck Church. The shaft of this cross is decorated with a head carved in relief was found about 1938, among debris which had been removed from the modern house named Shanganagh Castle during alterations to the underground story. The shaft was removed by Rev. J. P. Sherwin to the garden of his house in Ballybrack,

	where it remained until it was attached to the cross-head in the grounds of St Anne's Church in Shankill. This cross was one of two crosses at Kiltuck Church. The other cross has been moved and now stands in Rathmichael (DU026-051----). To see a 3D model of this cross visit https://skfb.ly/ol6XK
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie /SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU026-054004
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Shanganagh
PARISH:	Oldconnaught and Rathmichael
BARONY:	Rathdown
I.T.M.:	725220, 721208
CLASSIFICATION:	Cross
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 420m west
DESCRIPTION:	The Shankill Cross (DU026-051----) was formerly located in Kiltuck Church (DU026-054001-) but was re-erected c. 1901 at a base in the laneway between Rathmichael and Shankill Castle. This site is located in a low-lying urbanised landscape at east of the Dublin mountains.
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie /SMR File

SMR NO.:	DU026-054005
RMP STATUS:	Yes
TOWNLAND:	Shanganagh
PARISH:	Oldconnaught and Rathmichael
BARONY:	Rathdown
I.T.M.:	725278, 721180
CLASSIFICATION:	Building
DIST. TO SITE:	c. 420m west
DESCRIPTION:	All that survives of Kiltuck church (DU026-054001-) are the overgrown foundations of a rectangular building defined on three sides by rough large boulders. In 1837 Eugene O'Curry of the Ordnance Survey described that 'there were traces to the south-east of the church of another small square building standing on the south-east of the church' (Ball 1902, 119). No surface remains visible of this building now standing in a green area of a modern housing estate
REFERENCE:	www.archaeology.ie /SMR File

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 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 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 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.

DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN 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.

APPENDIX 4 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 5 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 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

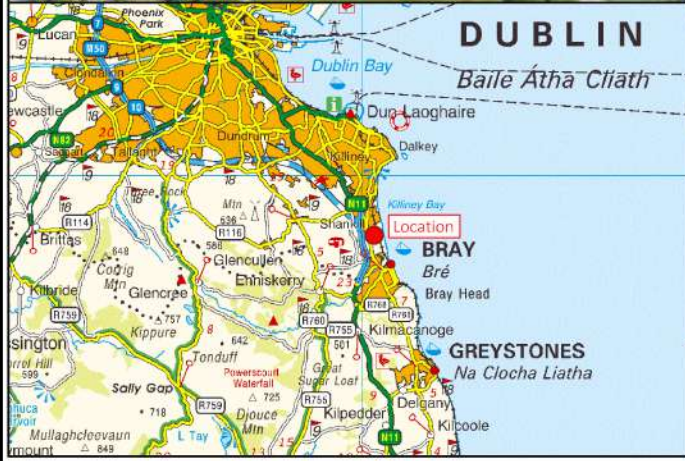
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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.

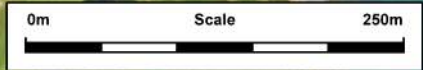
Full Archaeological Excavation involves the scientific removal and recording of all archaeological features, deposits and objects to the level of geological strata or the base level of any given development. Full archaeological excavation is recommended where initial investigation has uncovered evidence 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)



Legend	
	Site Boundary
	RMP - Zone of Notification
	SMR



IAC Archaeology

Title	Site location showing nearby archaeology	Scale	1:5000@A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8	Date	20.10.23	Checked by	PD
		Job no.	J4164	Approved by	Text
				Fig.	1
				Rev.	-



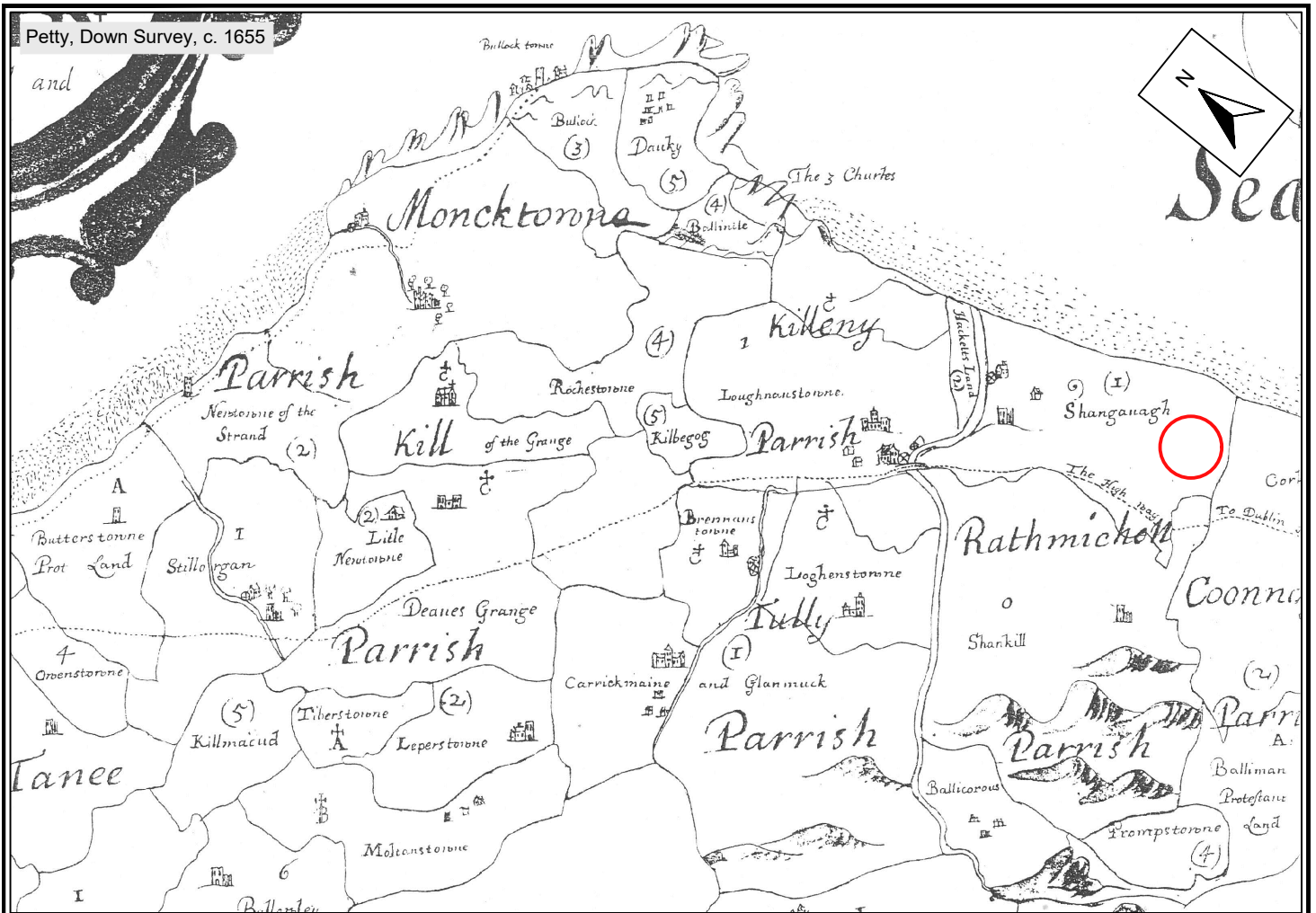
LEGEND & SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS:

IAC Archaeology

Title Plan of proposed development
 Project Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8

Scale NTS
 Date 13.12.23
 Job no. J4164

Drawn by RB
 Checked by PD
 Approved by Text
 Fig. 2 Rev. 1



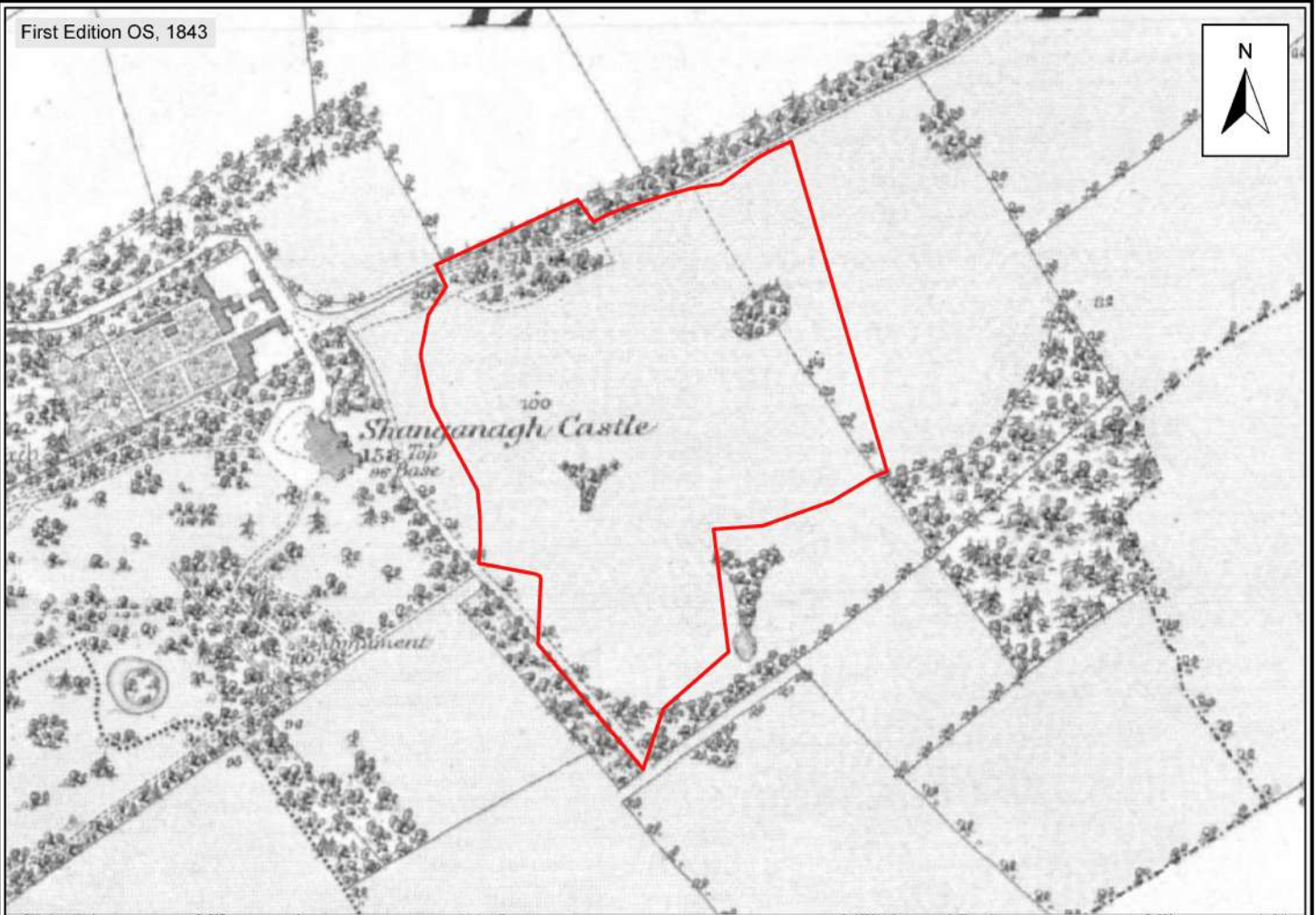
Rocque, An actual survey of the County of Dublin, 1760



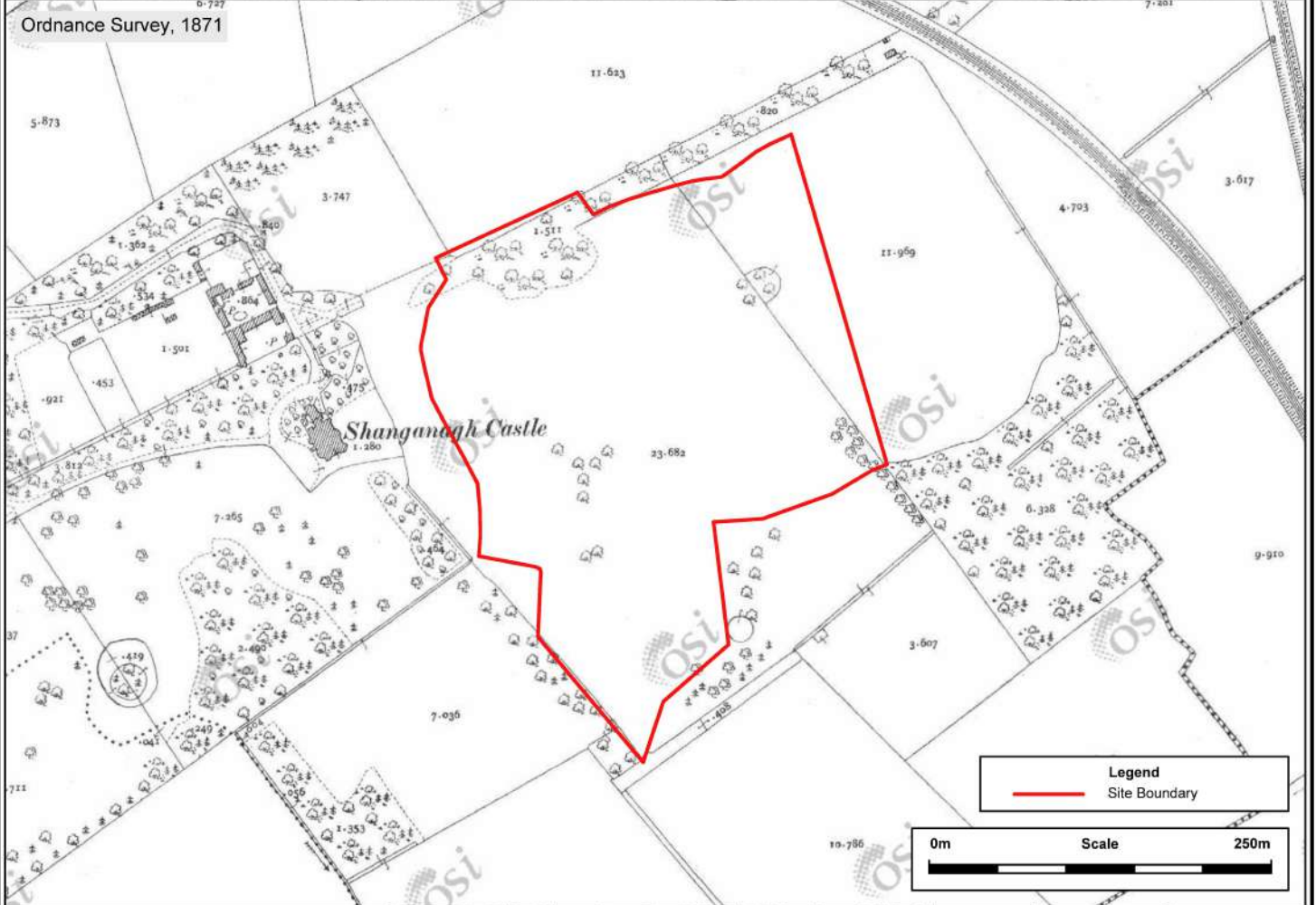
○	Legend
	Approximate Site Location

Title	William Petty's Down Survey, Map of the Barony of Rathdown and Parish of Connought and Rathmichaell, c. 1655; and John Rocque's An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin, 1760	Scale	NTS	Drawn by	RB
Project	Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8	Date	20.10.23	Checked by	PD
		Job no.	J4164	Approved by	Text
				Fig.	3 Rev. -

First Edition OS, 1843



Ordnance Survey, 1871



IAC Archaeology

Title	Scale	Drawn by
Project	Date	Checked by
	Job no.	Approved by
		Rev.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:1560 and Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1871, scale 1:1560

1:5000@A4

RB

Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8

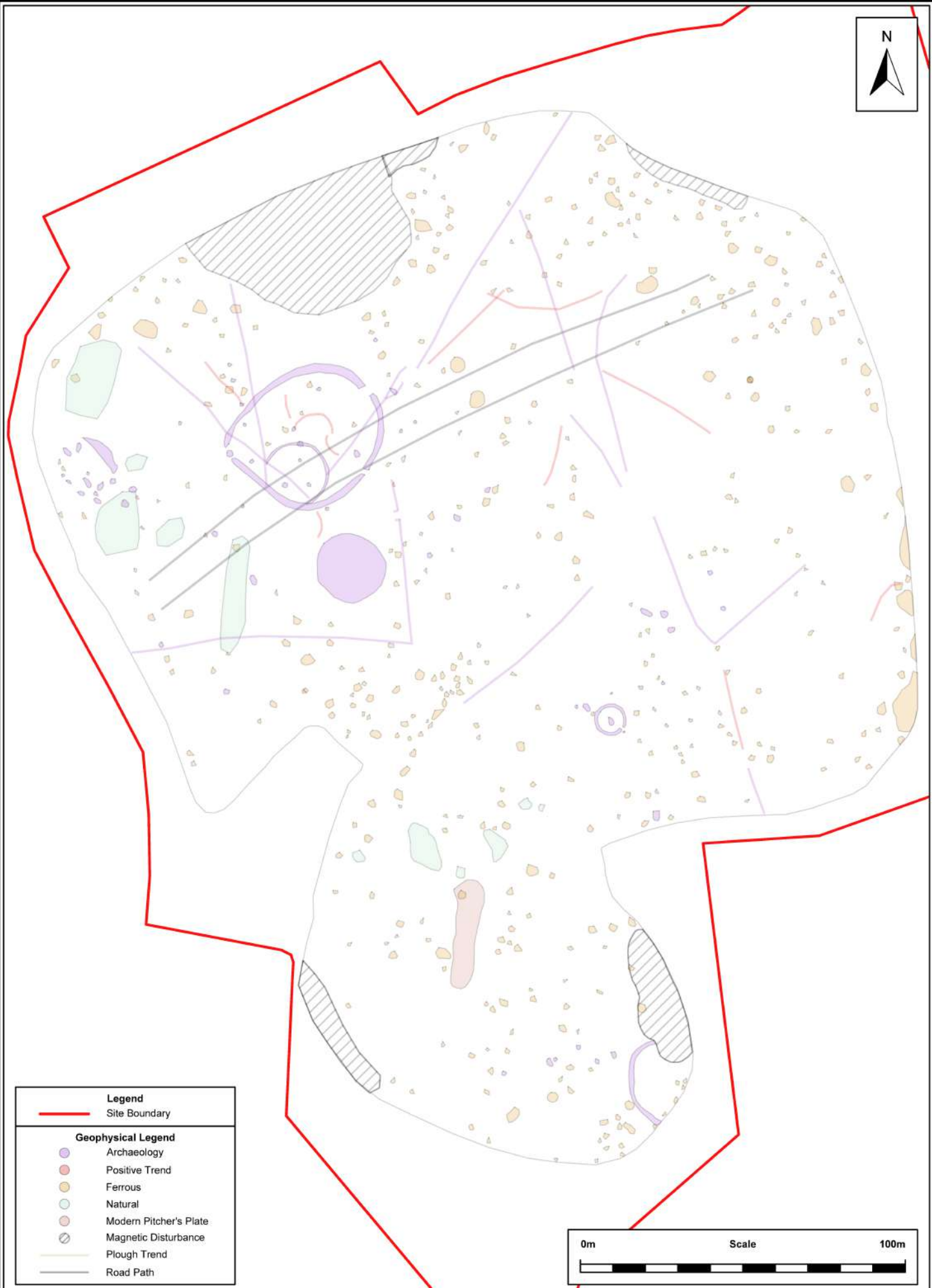
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PD

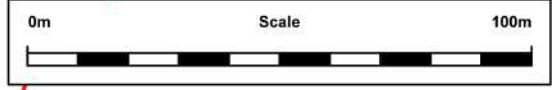
J4164

Text

Fig. 4 Rev. -



Legend	
	Site Boundary
Geophysical Legend	
	Archaeology
	Positive Trend
	Ferrous
	Natural
	Modern Pitcher's Plate
	Magnetic Disturbance
	Plough Trend
	Road Path



	Title	Results of geophysical survey, Licence No. 23R0312	Scale	1:1500@A4	Drawn by	RB	
	Project	Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8	Date	20.10.23	Checked by	PD	
			Job no.	J4164	Approved by	Text	
					Fig.	5	Rev.



+ 725670 E
721400 N

+ 726000 E
721400 N



+ 726000 E
721000 N

Geophysical Legend

- Archaeology
- Positive Trend
- Ferrous
- Natural
- Modern Pitcher's Plate
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Plough Trend
- Road Path

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Area
- Test Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- ITM Reference





+ 725670 E
721400 N

+ 726000 E
721400 N

+ 726000 E
7210000 N

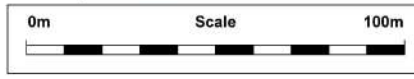


Geophysical Legend

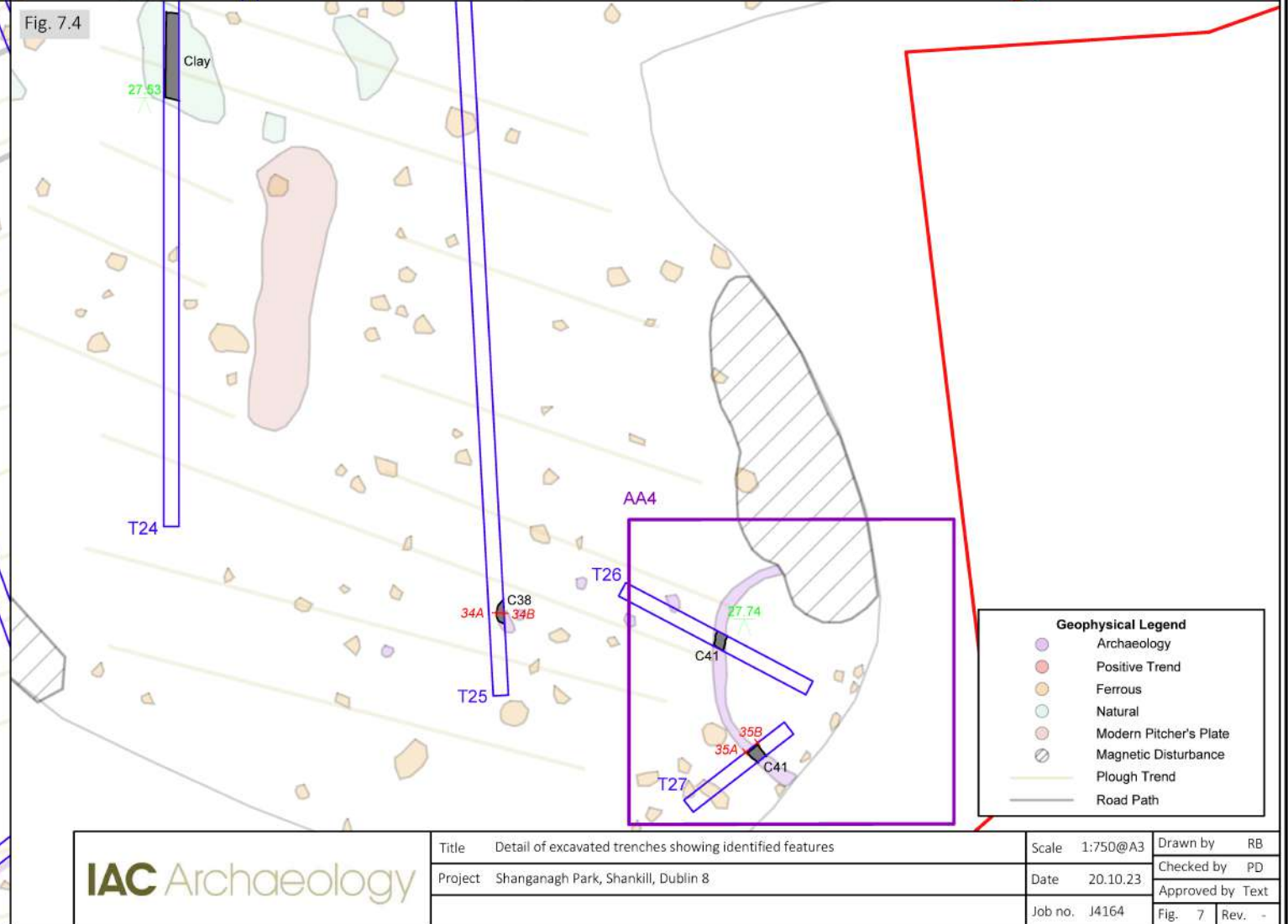
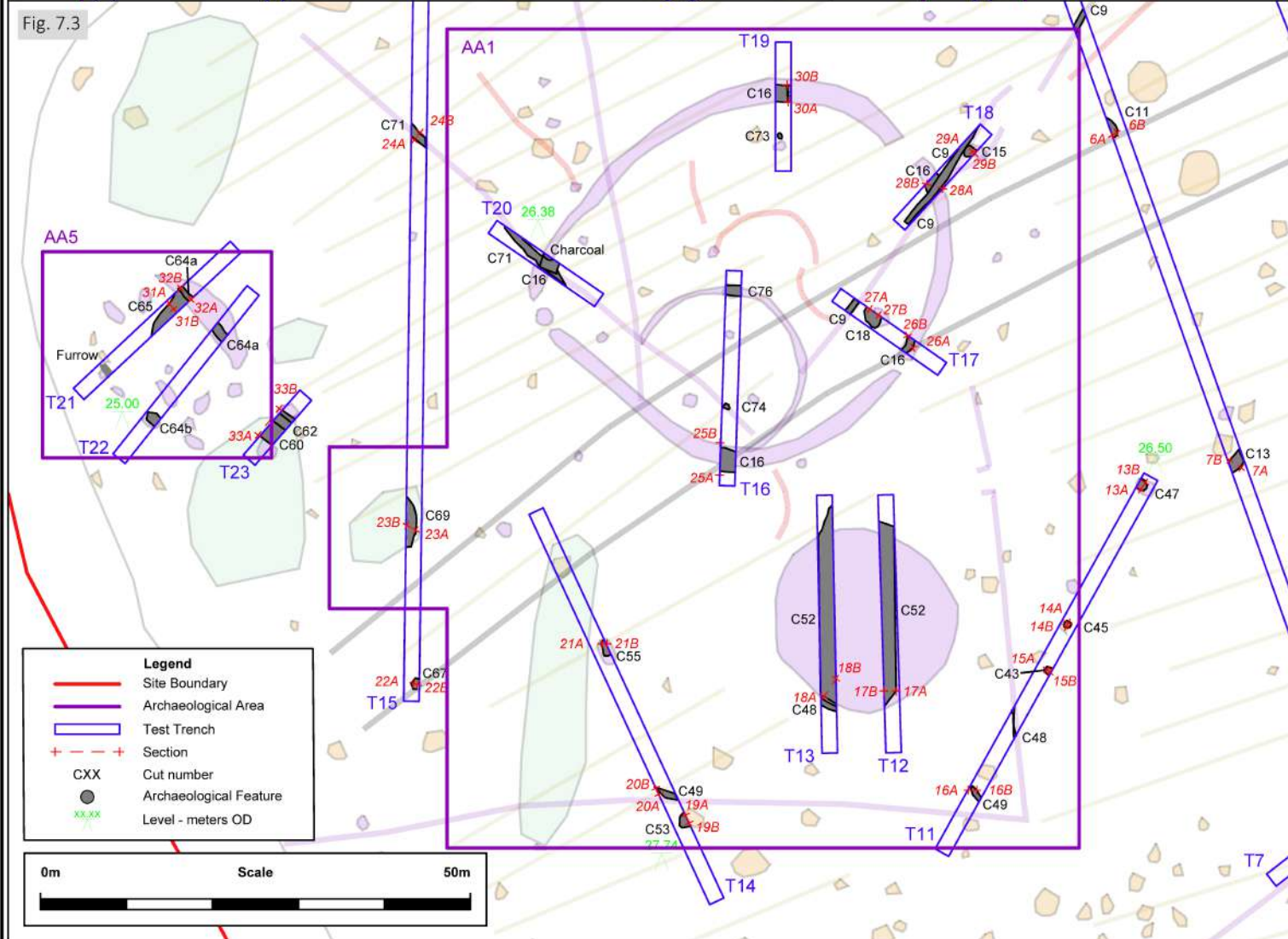
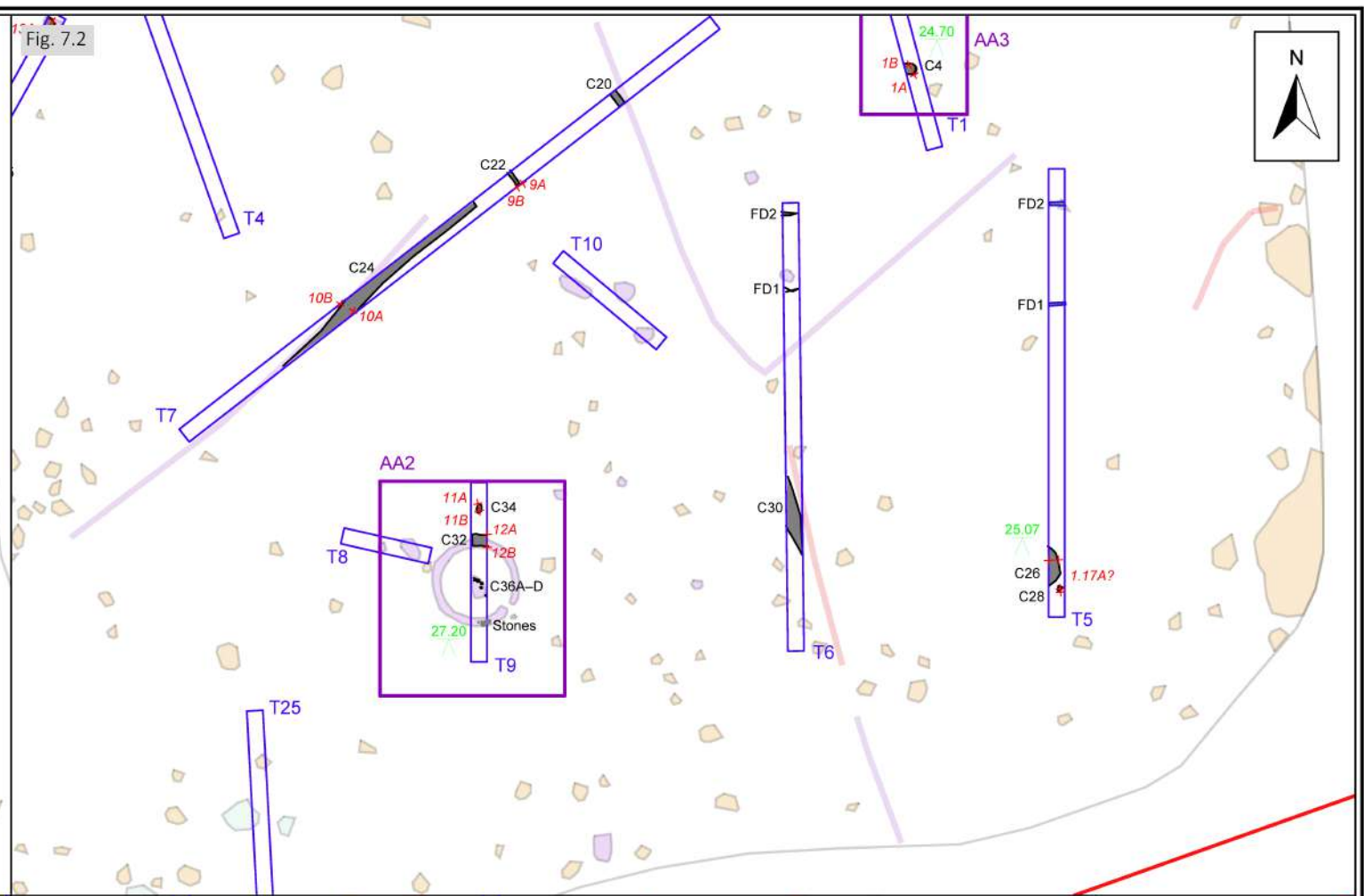
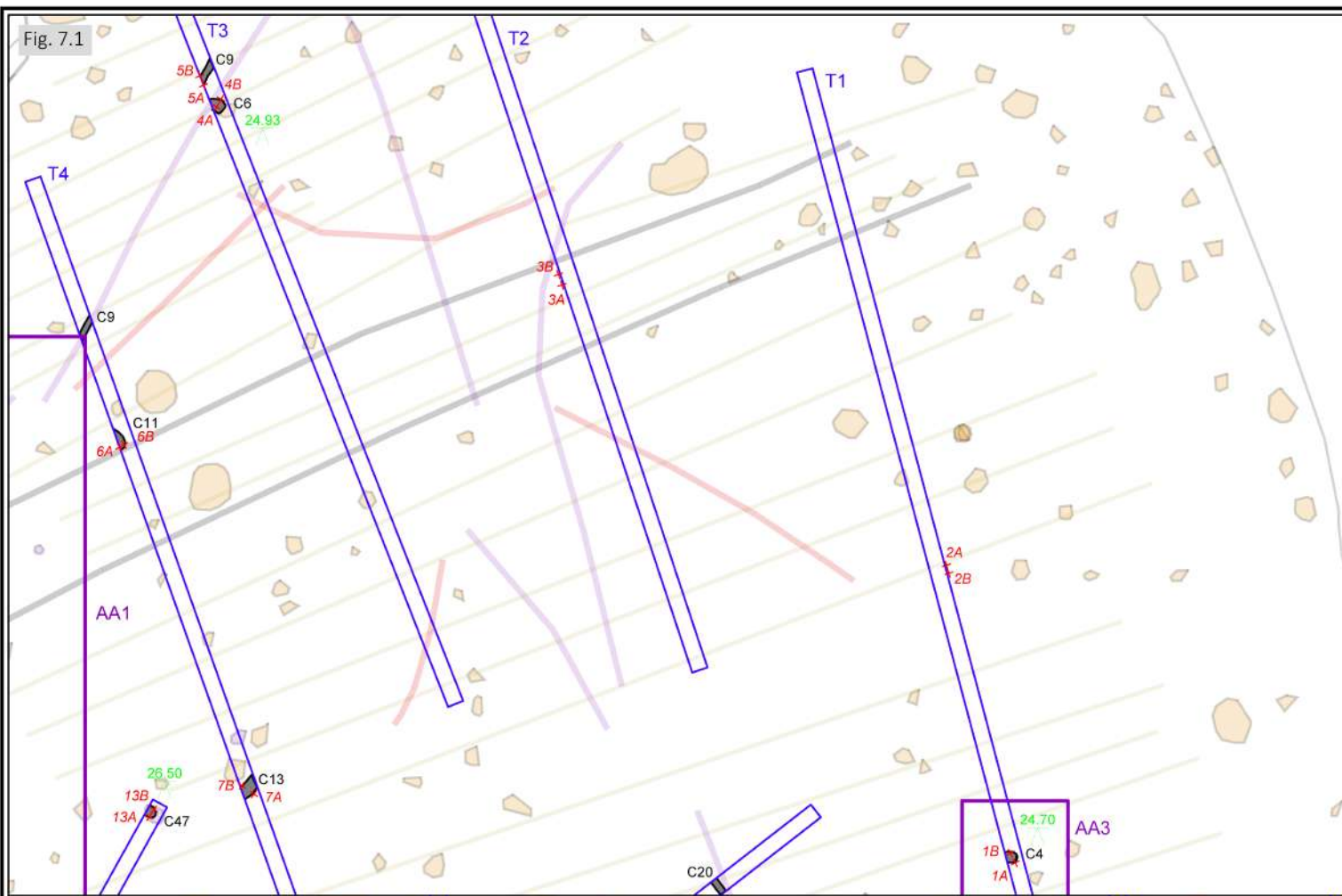
- Archaeology
- Positive Trend
- Ferrous
- Natural
- Modern Pitcher's Plate
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Plough Trend
- Road Path

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Area
- ▭ Test Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- XXXXXX E
XXXXXX N ITM Reference



Title	Plan of proposed development, test trenches and geophysical results	Scale	1:2000@A4	Drawn by	RB/KOM
Project	Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8	Date	20.10.23	Checked by	PD
		Job no.	J4164	Approved by	Text
				Fig.	6B Rev. -



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Area
- Test Trench
- Section
- CXX Cut number
- Archaeological Feature
- XX.XX Level - meters OD

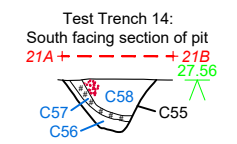
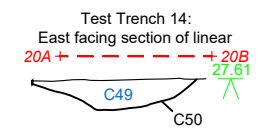
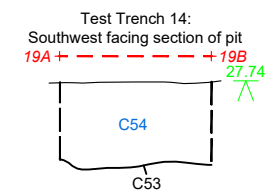
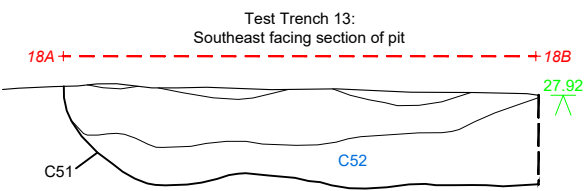
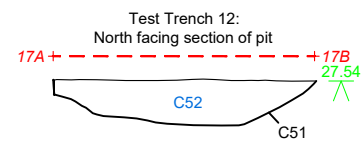
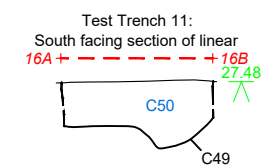
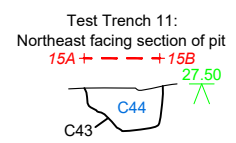
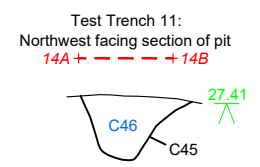
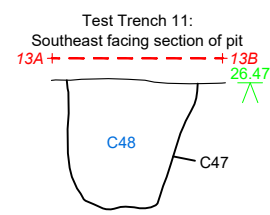
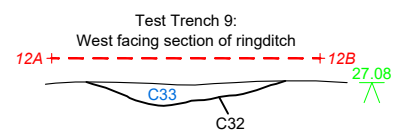
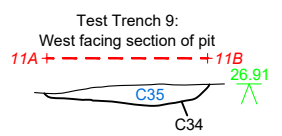
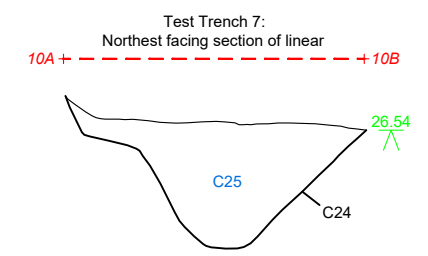
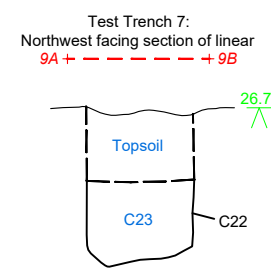
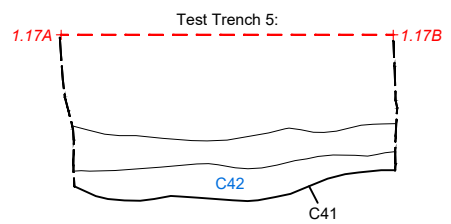
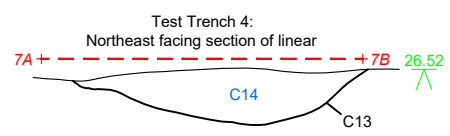
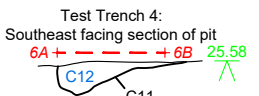
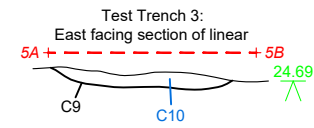
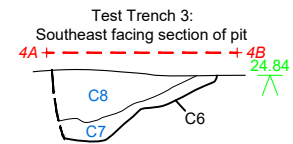
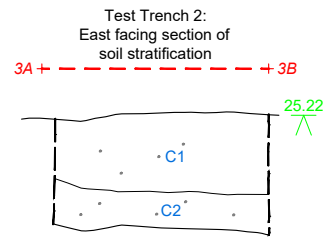
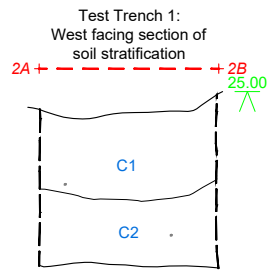
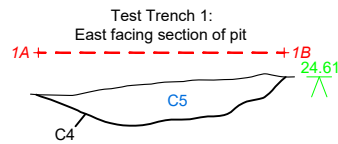


Geophysical Legend

- Archaeology
- Positive Trend
- Ferrous
- Natural
- Modern Pitcher's Plate
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Plough Trend
- Road Path

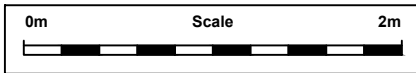
IAC Archaeology

Title	Detail of excavated trenches showing identified features	Scale	1:750@A3	Drawn by	RB
Project	Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8	Date	20.10.23	Checked by	PD
		Job no.	J4164	Approved by	Text
				Fig.	7
				Rev.	-



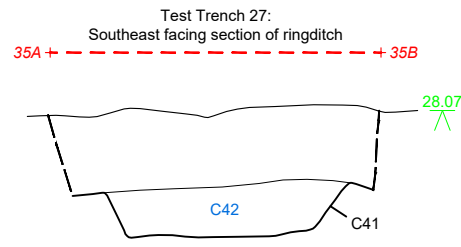
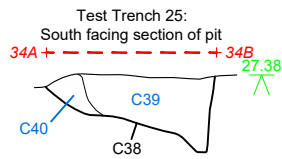
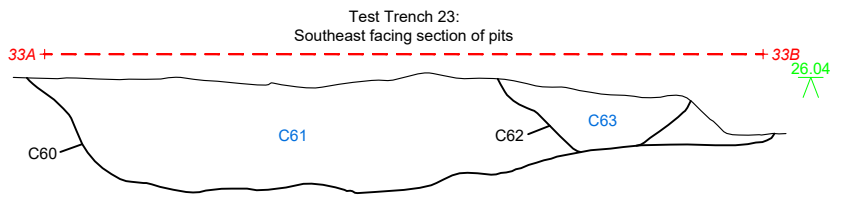
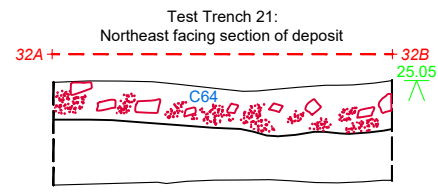
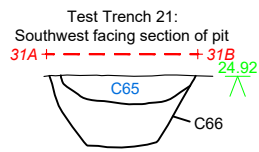
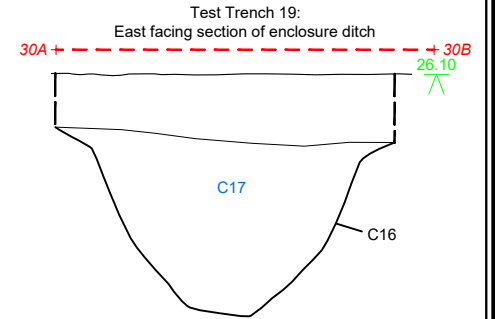
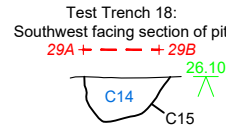
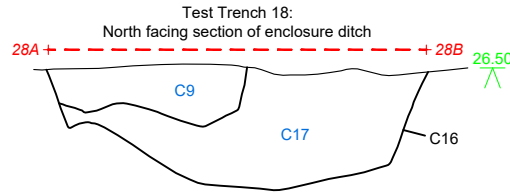
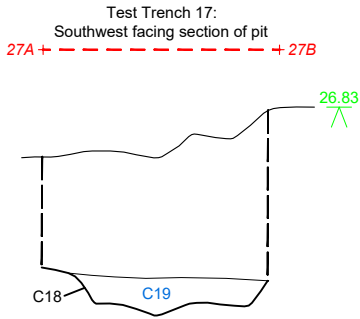
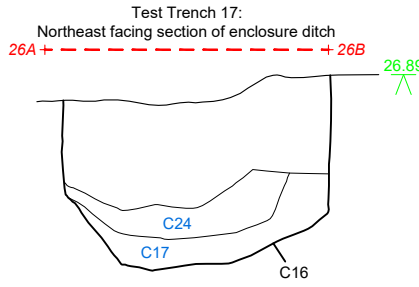
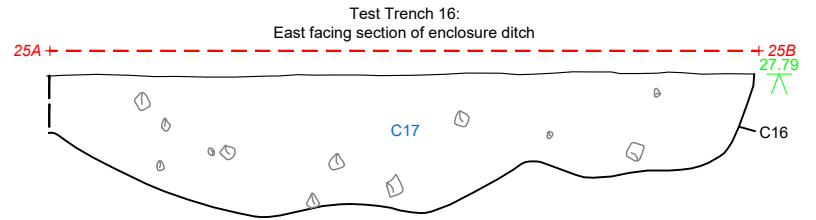
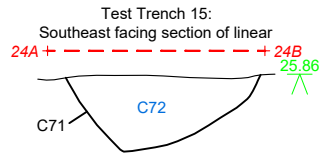
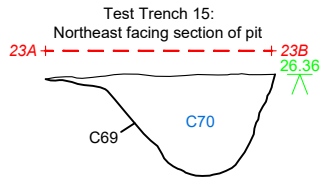
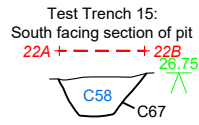
Legend

- + - - - + Section
- CXX Cut number
- CXX Fill number
- ^ Level - meters OD
- ### Charcoal
- Red Brick Flakes
- Stone



IAC Archaeology

Title	Sections 1	Scale	1:40@A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8	Date	20.10.23	Checked by	PD
				Approved by	Text
		Job no.	J4164	Fig.	8
				Rev.	-



Legend	
+ - - - +	Section
CXX	Cut number
CXX	Fill number
xx.xx	Level - meters OD
###	Charcoal
■	Red Brick Flakes
□	Red Brick
○	Stone



IAC Archaeology

Title	Sections 2	Scale	1:40@A4	Drawn by	RB
Project	Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin 8	Date	20.10.23	Checked by	PD
		Job no.	J4164	Approved by	Text
		Fig.	9	Rev.	-



Plate 1: View east over trenching in progress



Plate 2: View north over trenching in progress



Plate 3: Overview of large enclosure area



Plate 4: Trenching at baseball terrain, facing north



Plate 5: Trench 1 with water ingress, facing north



Plate 6: Probable trough (C4), facing north



Plate 7: Slot excavated into trough C4, facing east



Plate 8: Trench 2 facing north



Plate 9: Trench 3, facing north



Plate 10: Pit C6 and linear feature C9 in Trench 3, facing north



Plate 11: Slot through C6, facing northwest



Plate 12: Slot through C9, facing northwest



Plate 13: Stratigraphy in Trench 3



Plate 14: Stratigraphy in Trench 4



Plate 15: Test trench 4, facing north



Plate 16: Slot through C13 in Test trench 4, facing southwest



Plate 17: Linear feature C9 in Test trench 4, facing southwest



Plate 18: Pit C11 in Test trench 4, facing southwest



Plate 19: Trench 5, facing north with C26 and C28 visible



Plate 20: Slot through C26, facing south



Plate 21: Slot in C28, facing west



Plate 22: Two field drains in the northern portion of Trench 5



Plate 23: View north of T6 with C30 visible



Plate 24: View northeast along Trench 7



Plate 25: Slot through C30, facing north



Plate 26: Covered sections of C20 and C22 in Trench 7



Plate 28: Slot through the northern side of ring-ditchest in trench 9,
facing south



Plate 27: View west along Trench 8



Plate 29: Stone bank at southern side of ring-ditch, facing east



Plate 30: Possible cremation pits C36A-D within ring-ditch, facing south



Plate 31: Test trench 10, facing northwest



Plate 32: Test trench 11, facing southeast



Plate 33: Test trench 11, C47, facing west



Plate 34: Test trench 11, C43, facing north



Plate 35: Test trench 11, C49 in section, facing west



Plate 36: Test trench 12, C48 in section, facing north



Plate 37: Test trench 13, facing north with C52 visible



Plate 38: Probable kiln C55 in test trench 14, facing west



Plate 39: Test trench 14, facing northwest



Plate 40: C55 showing layers of charcoal-rich and oxidised clay



Plate 41: Test trench 15, facing south



Plate 42: Slot through pit C67 facing north



Plate 43: Pit C69, facing south



Plate 44: Slot in C69, facing south



Plate 45: Pit C74, facing west



Plate 46: Enclosure C16 in test trench 16, facing north



Plate 47: Enclosure and bank C16 in test trench 16, facing north



Plate 48: Enclosure C76 in test trench 16, facing east



Plate 49: Enclosure C16 in test trench 17, facing northeast



Plate 51: Enclosure C16, facing south



Plate 50: Enclosure C16 in test trench 18, facing southwest



Plate 52: Enclosure C16, facing east



Plate 53: Enclosure C16, with layer of charcoal within, facing north



Plate 54: Enclosure C16, cutting linear feature C71 in test trench 20,
facing southeast



Plate 55: Enclosure C16, cutting linear feature C71 in test trench 20,
facing northwest



Plate 56: Deposit of redbrick C64A in test trench 21, facing southwest



Plate 57: Pit C65, facing northeast



Plate 58: Deposit of redbrick C64B in test trench 22, facing northeast



Plate 59: Deposit of redbrick C64B in test trench 22, facing northeast



Plate 60: Pit C60, in section, test trench 23, facing west



Plate 62: Test trench 24 showing clay deposit at centre, facing north



Plate 61: Test trench 24, facing north



Plate 63: Clay in centre of test trench 24, facing northwest



Plate 65: Pit C38, facing northeast



Plate 64: View south along test trench 25



Plate 65: View northwest along test trench 26



Plate 66: View northeast along test trench 27



Plate 67: C41 in test trench 27, facing southeast



Plate 68: Secondary flint flake with usewear on 2 edges from C71 in test trench 20

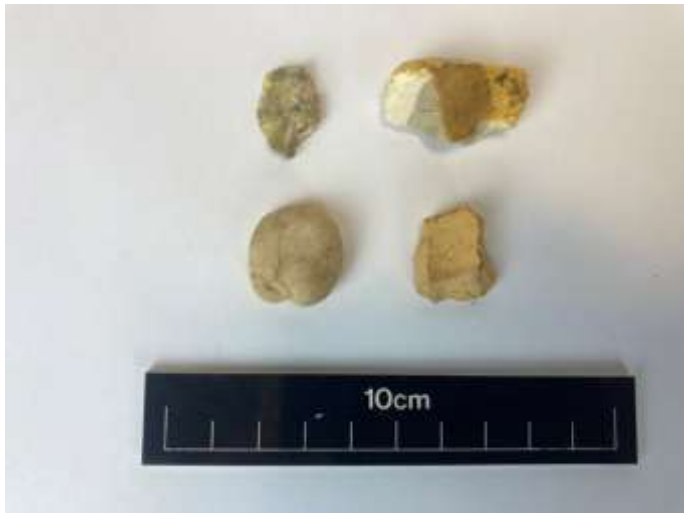


Plate 69: Three struck flint fragments and a quartz pebble from C16 in test trench 18



Plate 70: Animal bone and a limpet shell from C16 in test trench 19