

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
ASSESSMENT
DEANSGRANGE CYCLE WAY
COUNTY DUBLIN**

**ON BEHALF OF:
DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL**

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ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared on behalf of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and historical resource of the proposed cycle way at Deansgrange (Figure 1, ITM 722275, 727351). The report was undertaken by Robert Hanbidge of IAC Archaeology.

There is one recorded archaeological monument within 200m of the proposed development however, cartographic analysis has indicated that the original location of a stone cross (DU023-015004) associated with Kill Abbey (DU023-015), a national Monument) was originally located to the south of Kill Abbey which places this stone cross with the study area. It is also likely that the original site of Kill Abbey was much larger than what currently survives and would have extended into the study area too.

The proposed development consists of the installation of a cycle way along the length of Deansgrange Road. A portion of this proposed cycle way will be diverted through Deansgrange Cemetery to maintain the current flow of traffic in both directions along Deansgrange Road. Deansgrange Cemetery is an exceptionally large cemetery and contains nine structures which are listed under the Recorded Protected Structures Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. The cemetery itself can be regarded as the curtilage of the protected structures within the cemetery, being the contemporary setting of the cemetery buildings. A further four Protected Structures are located outside the confines of the graveyard within the study area.

As part of the proposed development, the existing 'Funeral Gate' into Deansgrange Cemetery will require alteration, including the erection of new gate pillars and recessed entrance. This will result in a direct, negative and significant impact on the entrance, due to the removal and replacement of the original entrance. This portion of the cemetery is later in date, representing an extension established in 1895. The proposed new entrance will stylistically be similar in form to the main entrance, which was built in 1931 and replaced an earlier entrance.

As part of the proposed development, alteration will be required to the existing cemetery wall (NIAH only). A new pedestrian entrance will be formed at the southern end of the cemetery wall as part of the scheme. This will result in a direct, negative and slight impact on the fabric of the wall.

It is recommended that a full photographic, measured survey, accompanied by a written record should be compiled prior to any alteration of the late 19th century 'Funeral Gate' and the sections of the cemetery wall that will be affected by the scheme.

Although some ground stability issues are present in the southern extent of the proposed cycle route within Deansgrange Cemetery, the existing pathway (to be used for the scheme) will not be altered. Where lighting is required, any areas with

subsidence will be avoided. As a result, the existing grave plots will not be impacted by the proposed scheme.

Numerous monuments of historical significance are present within the cemetery, along with built heritage structures which are listed within the RPS. This is a sensitive heritage landscape that can be considered as representing the curtilage to the protected structures it contains, which will be negatively impacted upon by the insertion of lighting, signage and pavement markings associated with the cycle way. Impacts to the overall landscape may be moderate to significant negative in significance.

Works should be sympathetic to the historical character of the cemetery and not detract from its visual appeal. Detailed design will require the input of an architectural heritage expert and opportunities to enhance the setting of the protected structures adjacent to the cycle way should be explored (in consultation with the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Heritage Officer).

The proposed development is relatively low impact in terms of excavations. It is possible that limited excavations may be required for services that may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits as well as historical features and/or structures that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level.

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.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological and architectural assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed segregated cycle way at Deansgrange, Co. Dublin (Figure 1; ITM 722275, 727351). A portion of this proposed cycleway is diverted through Deansgrange Cemetery. This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological, architectural and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Robert Hanbidge of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.

The archaeological and architectural assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological, architectural and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of Dublin, the topographical files within the National Museum, the list of Protected Structures for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Survey (NIAH) and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area. A field inspection has also been carried out with the aim to identify any previously unrecorded features of archaeological or historical interest.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed cycle initiative comprises of a two-lane segregated cycle lane located along Deansgrange Road which, includes a c. 214m section, which is diverted through Deansgrange cemetery before continuing on to Springhill Avenue. The cycleway is part of a 25km scheme of safe, physically segregated cycling routes that are planned to serve 65 schools throughout Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028;
- The Deansgrange Local Area Plan 2010-2020
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2021);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Down Survey Map of the Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655
- John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1760
- John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin 1816
- William Duncan Map of the County of Dublin 1821
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1837, 1907, 1937
- The Environs of Dublin Map, 1850

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

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2022–2028) and the Deansgrange Local Area Plan (2010–2020) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

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

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett.

This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2021.

The **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage** is a state initiative established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological and architectural field inspection entailed -

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

3 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located along Deansgrange Road, Co. Dublin. The proposed cycle route passes through two townlands; Kill of the Grange to the north and Deansgrange to the south, both of which are part of the Parish of Kill in the Barony of Rathdown. A portion of the proposed cycle way is diverted through Deansgrange Cemetery. Deansgrange Cemetery opened in 1865 when the first burial of Anastasia Carey, 41 years, a Servant St. Joseph's Orphanage was interred there on the 27th January 1865.

Analysis of the RMP and the SMR for recorded archaeological sites indicates that there are no recorded archaeological sites within the proposed scheme; however, there is one recorded archaeological feature within the 200m study area for this proposed scheme; A stone font (DU023-016). This font was originally located within the neighbouring pre-Norman ecclesiastical complex of Kill Abbey/Grange Church but has removed from here and was placed in the Church of Ireland Church at Deansgrange.

In regard to the location of recorded archaeological monuments within the study area, it is apparent that there is a discrepancy in the location to one recorded monument; a stone cross to Kill Abbey. Kill Abbey is a National Monument (Nos. 207 and 587) and the discrepancy concerns the historic location of the stone cross (DU023-015004), which is depicted on the first edition OS map (1837) and the later 25-inch map (1907) as positioned c. 98m to the south-southwest of the church ruin (DU023-015). This places this cross within the 200m study area to this proposed cycle way (c. 190m to the northeast of this proposed scheme). The Stone Cross (DU023-015004) is currently recorded as no longer and is currently in the care of the OPW at Trim, Co. Meath.

Kill Abbey (DU023-015) is the site of a significant pre-Norman ecclesiastical complex, c. 278m to the east, just outside the study area. It is obscured from view by modern urban developments from the proposed cycle way. Kill Abbey comprises of a Church (DU023-015001), Graveyard (DU023-015002), Holy Well (DU023-015003), two Crosses (DU023-015004 already mentioned, and *in-situ* DU023-015012), the base of a stone cross (DU023-015008), two Cross-inscribed stones/graveslabs (DU023-015005 and DU023-015006), a bullaun stone (DU023-015007) and a font (DU023-015009).

Deansgrange Cemetery along with Glasnevin and Mount Jerome, is one of Dublin city's largest cemeteries. In the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, the list of protected structures has been updated and the cemetery on its own now contains nine Protected Structures. The overall cemetery can be considered as representing the curtilage to the protected structures contained within. The NIAH Survey also contains these nine sites within its survey in addition with one other record that represents the cemetery, in the NIAH Survey for County Dublin. The NIAH has assigned the graveyard with a regional rating and attributes it with categories of Special Interest that include Architectural, Artistic, Historic and Social importance. The NIAH

records that this cemetery opened on a site that was purchased in 1861 from the Reverend John Beatty (1796-1878), it was consecrated 1864 and opened in 1865. According to the NIAH, the cemetery was subsequently extended in 1895, although the extension is not shown on the 1907 OS map, which suggests the mapping may not have been correctly revised at this time. A monument within the graveyard commemorates the consecration of ground (1902) by Reverend Nicholas Donnelly (1837-1920), Titular Bishop of Canea (fl. 1883-1920). Among the noted burials are casualties of the First World War (1914-8) which are maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (7000–4000 BC)

While a recent discovery suggests there may have been human activity in the southern half of Ireland as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), the Mesolithic period is the first time for which there is evidence of widespread evidence for human occupation of the island. The people of the Mesolithic led transient mobile lifestyles, depending heavily on riverine and coastal resources and migrating in order to exploit seasonal resources, as they hunted, foraged and fished for sustenance. As a result, there is little surviving settlement evidence from the Mesolithic. Often, the only traces of Mesolithic activity are scatters of stone tools and the by-products of their manufacture.

While there is evidence that the coast of County Dublin (located only c. 1.3km to the east) was exploited by Mesolithic communities, there is no recorded evidence of any Mesolithic sites in the immediate vicinity of this proposed cycle way.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

The Neolithic period saw the introduction and adoption of agriculture in Ireland. Significant change accompanied the transition from hunter-gather lifestyles to the more sedentary lifestyle of farming. Forestry was cleared to facilitate agriculture and field boundaries were constructed to contain livestock. A new concern for claiming territory on which to farm contributed to the tradition of megalithic tomb construction which emerged during the Neolithic period. These monuments were both burial places and ceremonial centres for the community that built them. They would have required significant resources, workforce and organisation to construct. South County Dublin has a number of surviving megalithic tombs, although none are recorded in the environs of the proposed development site.

There are no recorded sites of Neolithic date in the surrounding environs of the proposed development area, although the area would have appealed to Neolithic settlers. This is evident in the fact 21 flint artefacts were recovered from topsoil at Kill of the Grange, c. 270km to the east (NMI: 1959: 714–734) and a further 22 flint finds were recorded from Rochestown Avenue, c. 600m east of the scheme (NMI: 1960: 69–90).

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age period is associated with major technological innovations, in particular the production and use of metal. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Evidence for small scale settlement during this period is more common within the archaeological record, with Bronze Age *fulacht fiadh* or burnt mound sites the most typical site type. These are sites which were used for heating water using hot stones in a trough, possibly for a variety of purposes. Very often, these sites survive only as spreads of charcoal rich soil with heat-affected stone inclusions having been heavily disturbed by later agricultural activity. There are no recorded *fulachtaí fia* in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

The megalithic tomb tradition extended into the Bronze Age, with wedge tombs recorded as being in use at the start of this period. Gradually, the megalithic tomb tradition declined in favour of a focus on the individual in burial. Evidence of this has been recorded in the form of a cist (DU023-042) of probable Bronze Age date which was excavated c. 760m south of the proposed development area. A second Cist (DU023-069) was discovered in 1955, c. 950m to the west, which revealed the remains of a young adult female that was accompanied by a flint flake (NMI: 1955:42-43).

In addition, the discovery of a Bronze Age gold penannular bracelet (NMI: 1972:172) is recorded c. 550m northwest of the proposed development area. A small investigation was carried out at the find spot to confirm that the artefact was not part of a hoard and no further artefacts were uncovered.

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

The Iron Age is a time which was traditionally been perceived as lacking evidence when compared to the preceding Bronze Age and the succeeding early medieval period. However, in recent years, developer-led excavations and projects such as the late Iron Age and Roman Ireland Project have added significantly to our understanding of the Iron Age.

There are no recorded sites of Iron Age date within the vicinity of the proposed development area, though it is likely that the area remained attractive to settlers throughout the prehistoric period.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

County Dublin during the early medieval period straddled the ancient kingdoms of *Brega* (north of the River Tolka) and *Laigin* (south of the Tolka). During this period, Ireland is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural. The Kingdom of *Laigin* would have been sub-divided into smaller territorial units, known as *túaths* (Stout and Stout 1997). It is estimated that the king of each *túath* ruled between 1,700 and 3,300 subjects, based on estimates putting the population of Ireland in the early medieval period in the region of a quarter to a half a million (Stout 2017). Many of the inhabitants of early medieval Ireland would have lived in defended farmsteads known as ringforts at this time.

This period was also characterised by the foundation of a large number of ecclesiastical sites throughout Ireland, in the centuries following the introduction of Christianity in the 5th century AD. These early churches tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle. Between the late 8th and 10th centuries, mortared stone churches gradually replaced the earlier structures. Many of the sites, some of which were monastic foundations, were probably originally defined by an enclosing wall or bank similar to that found at the coeval secular sites. The early church at Clonkeen, which was the predecessor of the Kill of the Grange (DU023-015001, c. 275m east of this proposed cycle way), was founded in the late 7th century and dedicated to St. Fintan. A segment of an enclosure bank associated with the ecclesiastical site was removed during the construction of a residential development (Clare 2005, 18). The grange, land donated to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, was located c. 1km west of the ecclesiastical site and became the administrative centre for the lands held by the Priory in South Dublin. The ecclesiastical site and the associated grange were collectively known as Clonkeen. A new church (DU023-015001) was built at the Kill during the 10th/11th centuries and it is the remains of this church that stands on the site today.

The Vikings established themselves in Dublin by the middle of the 9th century and by the 10th century Dublin had become a growing urban centre. The Icelandic sagas call Dublin's hinterland *Dyflinarskiri*, a region which included the rural areas north and south of the Liffey beyond the present boundaries of County Dublin into neighbouring areas (Simms & Fagan 1992, 89). Place name evidence, archaeological discoveries and the distribution of Rathdown slabs indicate that the area surrounding Dún Laoghaire was under Viking control or, at least, subject to a strong Scandinavian influence. Rathdown slabs, named for the fact that they are only found at churches in the Barony of Rathdown, feature a distinctive type of decoration not found elsewhere in Christian Ireland. They are believed to have been influenced by Viking art styles and to represent the burials of local Viking Christians (Corlett 2013).

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

After the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1169, the manorial system favoured by the Anglo-Normans was adopted at Clonkeen, with a manor house located at the Grange. Clonkeen is recorded in documentary sources from 1179, with references to the Grange from 1230 (Clare 2005, 18). The Prior of the Holy Trinity Convent became Lord of the Manor of Clonkeen and the Grange became the administrative centre for the entire Holy Trinity land holding in South Dublin, covering an area of c. 2,500 acres (ibid.). According to Clare, Clonkeen as an influential power began to decline from the end of 13th century (2005). By this time, the area was suffering frequent raids from the native Irish, who were based in the Wicklow mountains (Corlett 1999).

By the arrival of the Black Death to Dublin in 1348, the population of Clonkeen had already suffered greatly from famine and harsh winters. It is estimated that one in three people died as a result of the plague in County Dublin, although some religious houses reported death rates of over 50 percent (Kelly 2001). During this time, the native Irish continued to conduct attacks on the Anglo-Norman territories. In fact, in 1426, the Holy Trinity applied for a tax reduction on its lands (including Clonkeen), due to the difficult circumstances of famine, war and plague (Clare 2005).

A site of a castle at Deansgrange (DU023-041), mentioned in 1900 (Anon 1900, 183) and marked but not named on the 1843 OS map on the end of lane off Kill Lane, is recorded c. 500m to the southwest of the proposed development area. The castle is no longer extant.

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

At the beginning of the 17th century, in 1615, Grange Church within the Kill of Grange townland, was recorded then as being in good repair, was served, with that of Dalkey, by ‘a reading minister’, the Rev. Owen Ellis, and some years later, in 1630, when it had been unroofed by recent storms, by the Rev. Simon Swayne, the Vicar of Bray. During the Commonwealth, from 1649-1660, the church of Kill of the Grange was reported to be ruinous and it was never again used for service (Ball 1902, 69). Towards the close of the Commonwealth period Kill of the Grange had eight houses and a population of three English and twelve Irish (ibid., 51).

The 17th century also witnessed a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country and especially close to the developing city of Dublin. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage land that could be located nationwide. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, lands immediately associated with the large houses were generally turned over into a parkland estate (demesne). The townland of Deansgrange appears to have avoided being converted into parkland as historic mapping depicts this townland as largely in use as agricultural land with notable houses of Mountview Cottage (to the north) and Grange House (to the south), both only having small demesne areas. While the townland of Kill of the Grange features many more demesne areas with much more landscaping occurring with wooded copses around Kill Abbey House and Glebe House. Yet there was agriculture to the open fields as a reference in Lewis’s Topographic Dictionary of Ireland (1837), records that “Kill of the Grange of Clonkeen. Much of the land is in pasture, and the system of agriculture is improving.... and there are many seats...”.

The house known as Kill Abbey, located immediately to the northwest of Grange Church, was built in 1595 by George Ussher, a merchant of Dublin, who was leased in 1592 ‘the farm of Clonkeen, then commonly called the Kill’ (Ball 1902, 50). In the 19th century, Lewis also notes Espinasse Family were the tenants of this property; “Kill Abbey, of R. Espinasse, Esp.... was the country residence of the deans of Christ-Church, Dublin, and is part of the estate of Kill of the Grange of Clonkeen, but has been held by lease for above 120 years by the Espinasse family”. The Espinasse family resided in the house well into the 20th century (Pearson 1999, 150).

It is interesting to note that although the graveyard to Grange Church was overcrowded in the late 19th century and went out of use soon after, there is one burial of a Commonwealth soldier dating from the First World War (1914-1918) within the graveyard. This indicates that Grange Church graveyard was still in use to some extent well into the 20th century.

Deansgrange Cemetery contains a diverse range of interments with over 150,000 people buried here. Those that are interred here include people who fought in the Easter Rising of 1916 and the civilians who were caught in the ensuing battles; a large number of Commonwealth War Graves of those who fought in World Wars I and II and even those that served the British Raj in India during and after the Indian Mutiny/Indian Revolt of 1857. The burial records for the cemetery are well documented and are also available to view online. Two Taoisigh are buried here: Sean Lemass and John A. Costello. The website www.findagrave.com records that there are 13 other prominent historical individuals and disguised personalities buried within the graveyard, which include a mix of two Revolutionaries and Politicians (Kathleen Daly Clarke (1878-1972), Dr Kathleen Florence Lynn (1874-1955)), seven actors with one example being Dermot Morgan (1952-1998), a Nobel Prize Recipient in Physics: Ernest Thomas Sinton Walton (1903-1995). From the world of arts and culture, the famous lyric tenor John McCormick (1884-1945). The inventor of the pneumatic tyre; John Boyd Dunlop (1840-1921) and a World War I British Victorian Cross Medal recipient: Joseph Edward Woodall (1896-1962), are all buried here.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2021) has revealed that that only one previous archaeological investigation has taken place within 200m of the proposed development area.

Archaeological monitoring along Water Mains upgrading and leak repairing within the Leopardstown DMA along Springhill Avenue, located c. 200m to the west, revealed nothing of archaeological significance (Licence 08E0940, Bennett 2009:344).

Located just outside of the study area, three further archaeological investigations have occurred at the ecclesiastical site of Kill Abbey. The results from two of these investigations confirm the presence of large encircling ditches that enclose the central church and graveyard.

The first investigation comprised of monitoring of works that involved the removal of the foundation of the eastern boundary wall of the graveyard in order to rebuild it (Ministerial Direction E004003, Bennett 2008:468). This wall lies within the constraint zone of DU023-015 (ecclesiastical complex), which is a national monument, and it separates the graveyard from the rear of the Abbey Court residential estate. A 1m-wide by 0.7m deep trench along this boundary revealed the eastern edges of eleven cut features/gravecuts, suggesting that the wall may have preserved the line of the original extent of the graveyard. Human bone was noted in three of the graves, whilst an iron coffin nail was noted in a fourth. None of the graves were excavated and all archaeological material was preserved *in-situ*.

The second investigation occurred in 2018 and involved a geophysical survey (Detection Licence No. 18E0037) of the green area; St. Fintan's Park outside the graveyard of Grange Church, which identified several linear responses (Duffy 2019). These may represent either a buried wall or a boundary feature along with ditch features which encircle or are linked with the ecclesiastical site of Kill of Grange.

The third investigation comprised of archaeological excavation along the construction corridor for a drainage pipeline channel (Ministerial Consent: C00845, E004940, Bennett 2018:634). Excavations revealed a number of archaeological features, which included small pits, a shallow gully, two large ditches, the boulder core of an inner bank and two inhumation burials. The burials and curving ditch were dated to the 6th or 7th centuries, while the larger ditch, gully and inner bank were artefactually dated to the 12th and 13th centuries. Of particular note was that one of the two burials deviated from the normative practice of the time, with the body deposited in the curve of an open ditch in a prone position. This deviant burial practice was interpreted as possibly indicating the punitive treatment of an individual or it may have been a penitent custom (Duffy 2019).

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Down Survey Map of the Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655

While this map does not provide a great level of detail, it shows the church at Kill of the Grange and Deansgrange to the south. A structure shown within the townland of Deansgrange may represent the no longer extant castle (DU023-041).

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

By the time of this map, it shows that the route of the Deansgrange Road is not fully extent by this time. The route of the Deansgrange Road and the area of this proposed cycle route is shown to occupy a rural area during the 18th century, which is comprised of series of open fields. The site of the Kill Abbey Church is marked to the east along with the presence of Kill Abbey House which is labelled as "Kill". To the southern end of this proposed cycle way, it crossed an area which is labelled as "The Crofs".

Two north/south roads are depicted on this early map, one is to the east of Kill Abbey which is presumed to be the Abbey Road. The second road is the west around Newtown Park Estate and is the early route of the Newtownpark Avenue Road. An east/west link road between these two routes mirrors roughly the route of the modern Kill Lane-Mill Lane road at the bottom of the Deansgrange Road.

A laneway is marked in the central area between these two roads and leads to Grange and the location of the Castle (DU023-041). There is a possibility that this laneway may be an early representation of the Deansgrange Road.

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

This map does not provide great detail; however, it does illustrate clearly the developments in the road infrastructure in the early 19th century surrounding the expanding city of Dublin. Deansgrange Road with its characteristic long straight section is now shown. Part of the wooded landscaping of Newtown Park does extend into the north-western portion of the study area, while the area of Deansgrange Cemetery is left open. A road way boxes in the location of the Kill Abbey and Kill Abbey House. Deans

Grange House is shown to the west of the southern portion of this proposed cycle way. No detail is provided for the area of Deansgrange Cemetery.

William Duncan Map of the County of Dublin 1821 (Figure 4)

This map provides more topographical detail of the countryside in addition to depicting the large houses of the area. Two houses are shown at the junction of Deansgrange Road and Mill Lane to the south. The course of a stream passes under the northern end of the Deansgrange Road. A new road leads westwards from the southern area of Deansgrange Cemetery to the prominent house of Hollyville and Elysinin, which are situated on a rise within the landscape.

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

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed cycle scheme. This map depicts the route of Deansgrange Road as being flanked by trees to its northern portion. A rural house with an eastern approach is also depicted to the western side in this northern section.

A gate lodge is illustrated to the eastern side of this road to Kill Abbey House just above the townland boundary between Kill of the Grange and Deansgrange. A new country residence of Mountview Cottage is depicted within the area that later becomes Deansgrange Cemetery. The entrance to Mountview is directly opposite the entrance to Kill Abbey House. The route of the eastern approach avenue to Mountview Cottage is still maintained within the layout of Deansgrange Cemetery; with one of the graveyard's internal access roads between the North Section and the St. Patrick's areas, following the same course of this avenue.

The area which would later become Deansgrange Cemetery consists of a number of open fields. The south-eastern section of the graveyard corresponds to the route of a long section of field boundary. The other notable feature illustrated on this map is the presence of a large gravel pit to the south-eastern side of the avenue to Mountview Cottage. The area of this gravel pit covers most of the eastern portion of the Northern Section of the graveyard.

The main entrance gateway and roadway partially follows the course of section of a northeast/southwest orientated field boundary.

This map also illustrates the presence of a building to the interior of the pedestrian entrance known as the Turnstile Exit from the graveyard onto Deansgrange Road.

To the south of the Cemetery along Deansgrange Road, evidence of linear forms of settlement along the road are beginning to occur more frequently with multiple houses fronting directly onto the Deansgrange Road.

The Environs of Dublin Map, 1850 SDUK

This map does not provide great detail however, it does show the developing road infrastructure of Dublin and topographical information.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1907, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 5)

This map illustrates many developments and alterations have occurred to the Deansgrange Area since the early 19th century which include now the location of Deansgrange Cemetery while, Mountview Cottage and the large gravel pit are no longer present on this map. Although, the cemetery is recorded as being extended in 1895, this map does not show the extension. This suggests that the mapping was not correctly updated by the surveyors at this time.

To the north of the study area Bella Vista House is now depicted with the location of a Mile Stone indicated beside its entrance. A pathway, shown as a dashed line is present along the eastern side of Deansgrange Road while, to the eastern side (northern section), a row of mature trees flanks this road to the west along with another shorter section of footpath that ends at the corner of the new graveyard.

Great detail is provided to the interior of this new Deansgrange Cemetery. The interior of the which is shown to have already established a number of access roadways/paths that branch off from the main central avenue. Internal structures are also shown within the graveyard. These include a lodge and a building (currently in use as a café) that flank the main entrance. A small outhouse is located attached to the interior of the boundary wall to the south of this main entrance. While flanking the terminus to the main entrance avenue are now the two Mortuary Chapels of the Roman Catholic (north) and Church of Ireland (south) dominations.

This map does not show the extension areas to the northwest and southwest which, at this time are still in use as open fields. The location of a well is marked within the area, which will become the southwestern extension.

In the surrounding environs to Deansgrange Cemetery, the area is shown as having undergone further urban development with residential houses now forming Deansgrange Village. Residential estates are present directly south of the cemetery while directly opposite the main entrance to the cemetery, are shown three terraces of cottages. The original main entrance (northeast) to Kill Abbey House is also no longer in use. New residences including Grange Lodge within its associated gate lodge along with a school and a church (The Church of Ireland to Deansgrange) are shown to the eastern side of Deansgrange Village.

Further to the east along the edge of the study area, Kill Abbey and its angled southern entrance lane (which is still flanked by a stone cross to the entrance) is still present at this time

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1937, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 5)

This map further illustrates urban development within the surrounding environs of Deansgrange. This map also shows the first major extension to the northwest of Deansgrange Cemetery, where it now crosses into the neighbouring townland of Kill of the Grange. The interior space of the cemetery is further divided into plot areas by access roads/pathways. The Funeral Gate at the northern end of the cemetery is shown within this map.

A possible water course that flows westwards from the location of Kill Abbey House, may be culverted for some distance under the Deansgrange Road. This water course may reappear to the north of Deansgrange Cemetery and flows northwards along the western side of Deansgrange Road.

3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.4.1 Record of Monuments and Places

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (2022-2028) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 3).

According to official records, there is only one recorded archaeological monument within the 200m study area of the proposed cycle scheme within the townland of Kill of the Grange (Figure 1; Appendix 1). This record relates to the present location of a stone font (DU023-016) within the Church of Ireland Church for Deansgrange Village (c. 98m to the east of the southernmost point). This font was originally located within the neighbouring pre-Norman ecclesiastical complex of Kill Abbey/Grange Church (DU023-015), which is a National Monument (Nos.: 207 and 587) and was moved here after when the church was constructed between 1863-64.

3.4.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan (2022-2028) recognises the value of the built heritage to the city and is committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage. These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs), which are detailed in Appendix 4.

There are 13 structures included on the RPS within the 200m study area of the proposed cycle scheme, which are located in the townlands of Deansgrange, Kill of the Grange and Newtown Castlebyrn (Table 1; Figure 1; Appendix 2). From this total, nine are located within the grounds of Deansgrange Cemetery. The cemetery itself can be reasonably considered to represent the curtilage of the protected structures contained within. All 13 protected structures are included in the NIAH Survey for County Dublin.

TABLE 1: Protected Structures

RPS NO.	NAME	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	DESIGNATION
2037	Bellavista	c. 170m northwest	RPS, NIAH
1435	Kill Abbey, Deansgrange, Co. Dublin.	c. 213m east	RPS, NIAH
1990	Grange Lodge	c. 92m east	RPS, NIAH
2039	Kill of the Grange Church (Kill)	c. 90m east	RPS, NIAH

2035	Gate Lodge, Deans Grange Cemetery	Adjacent to proposed development	RPS, NIAH
1992	Office/Tearoom, Deans Grange Cemetery	Adjacent to proposed development	RPS, NIAH
2076	Gateway (main entrance), Deans Grange Cemetery	Adjacent to proposed development	RPS, NIAH
1444	Mortuary Chapel (C of I)	c. 113, southwest	RPS, NIAH
1441	Mortuary Chapel (RC)	c. 140m west-southwest	RPS, NIAH
2113	Monument	c. 172m west	RPS, NIAH
2110	Mausoleum	c. 121m southwest	RPS, NIAH
2111	Mausoleum	c. 162m southwest	RPS, NIAH
2112	Mausoleum	c. 133m west-southwest	RPS, NIAH

3.5 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

3.5.1 Building Survey

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage survey of County Dublin was carried out in 2016. A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment and included buildings within the 200m study area. There are 14 structures listed on the NIAH building survey, all within the townlands of Deansgrange, Kill of the Grange and Newtown Castlebyrn (Table 2, Appendix 2).

TABLE 2: NIAH Structures

NIAH NO.	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	DESIGNATION
60230115	Milestone/milepost	c. 182m north-northwest	RPS, NIAH
60230116	House - Bellavista	c. 170m northwest	RPS, NIAH
60230126	House – Kill Abbey House	c. 213m east	RPS, NIAH
60230125	House – Grange Lodge	c. 92m east	RPS, NIAH
60230127	Church/chapel – Deansgrange Church of Ireland	c. 90 m east	RPS, NIAH
60230111	Grave monument	c. 162m southwest	RPS, NIAH
60230105	Church/chapel (R.C.)	c. 140m west-southwest	RPS, NIAH
60230110	Mausoleum	c. 133m west-southwest	RPS, NIAH
60230106	Mausoleum	c. 121m southwest	RPS, NIAH
60230103	Graveyard/cemetery	0m	NIAH
60230104	Church/chapel (C of I)	c. 113, southwest	RPS, NIAH
60230109	Mausoleum	c. 162m southwest	RPS, NIAH
60230112	Building misc	Adjacent to the south	RPS, NIAH
60230114	Cemetery Gates/railings/walls	Adjacent to east	RPS, NIAH
60230113	Building misc	Adjacent to the north	RPS, NIAH

3.6 RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan (2022-2028) recognises the value of Industrial Heritage. The Development Plan recognises the joint ICOMOS-TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Site, Structures, Areas and Landscapes, also known as the Dublin Principles which are aimed at assisting in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of human societies around the World.

Only one Industrial Heritage Record: a mile stone (No. 895) is located c. 183m to the north-northwest within the northern most point of the study area. This record is also listed in the NIAH Survey (Appendix 2).

3.7 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

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 are no topographical files for stray finds from within the proposed development area or its immediate vicinity.

3.8 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2018), Google Earth (2008–2021), and Bing Maps revealed no additional features of archaeological significance either within the proposed cycle lane or the study area.

Analysis of this aerial imagery does confirm that most of the Northern Section of Deansgrange Cemetery has been extensively wooded (mostly yew trees) since at least the 1995 OSI Imagery. Plot areas of the cemetery; the West Section, South West Section and the South Section also feature a number of trees (most yew trees) scattered throughout these areas.

3.9 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed cycle way and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 6). The field inspection was conducted on the 5th April 2022. To account for the large scale of the study area for this proposed development, the field inspection split the study area into separate areas, which are based on Deansgrange Cemetery forming one area, while the surrounding roads are discussed individually.

Deansgrange Cemetery

Deansgrange Cemetery is an exceptionally large cemetery, which possesses two vehicle entrances and a pedestrian entrance to its eastern side. An internal road and footpath network give interior access.

The cemetery was originally laid out in two sections, North for Roman Catholic and South for Protestant religions. To the interior of the graveyard, there are two mortuary chapels, one for each of these religions along with several commemorative monuments, mausoleums, memorials and crosses. Two historic buildings are located just inside the main entrance which, are now converted into a café and an office known as the Lodge (former Registers House). The majority of the graveyard is densely packed with grave plots with exposed soils to the majority of these plots. Yew trees are commonly found flanking the majority of the roadways and pathways through the graveyard. The area known as the North Section is partially wooded with mature trees and ivy ground cover. There are occasional areas within this North Section, which are completely obscured by overgrowth. The following elements of this graveyard are discussed separately below:

Enclosing walls and Entrances: Deansgrange Cemetery possesses an extensive eastern boundary wall (approximately 405m long) along the western side of Deansgrange Road (Plate 1). The wall is included in the NIAH survey, but is not included in the RPS. The original cemetery wall is generally five courses in height and occasionally extends to six courses in places (Plate 2). It is comprised of large split stone blocks mixed with smaller angular pieces with rounded tooled granite coping blocks, surmounted by a low cast-iron railing. The historic sections of the boundary walls are all in good and stable condition, although some of the stone and granite coping is weathered and possibly affected by water erosion. Modern rendered boundary walls with engaged piers and concrete coping, form the boundaries to the modern extensions to the north, west and part of the south.

The eastern boundary marks the main approach and entrances to cemetery and feature two vehicular entrances, which are the principal entrances to the cemetery. The entrance to the north is known as the 'Funeral Gate'. The second is more centrally located and is known as the 'Office Gate'. This was the original main entrance into the cemetery and this gateway is included in the RPS.

The Funeral Gate is comprised of splayed entrance with low stone block parapet walls having blocks of rounded tooled granite coping surmounted by modern wrought-iron railing (Plate 3). Piers are located to the corners and are comprised of margined rusticated granite blocks to the plinth and shaft, which are surmounted by granite capping that features a low angled pyramidal top. The central piers support a pair of double-leaf wrought-iron gates. This gateway was constructed as part of the cemetery extension at the end of the 19th century.

The Office Gate is another similar splayed entrance recessed back from the road front (Plate 4). The entrance is listed as a protected structure (RPS No.: 2076). Dating to 1931 to a design by Patrick Harnett McCarthy (1868-1942), it is of a symmetrical plan comprising of margined rusticated granite blocks tapering piers (of four courses in height) set on cut granite plinths. The piers are surmounted by ornate carved granite capping (one-piece cap-stones), which feature a Cavetto-detailed frieze to the base of the capping below a simple rounded moulding that leads to a low curved pyramidal

cap. Curved serpentine cut granite plinths are surmounted by decorative cast-iron railing to form the sides of the entrance. The central piers support a pair of double-leaf decorative cast-iron gates. Although this entrance is in excellent condition, some weathering has occurred to the cut granite blocks. This entrance presumably replaced an earlier recessed entrance contemporary with the construction of the cemetery in the 1860s.

A third entrance of a later date; a pedestrian gateway, is inserted into the eastern boundary wall between these two main vehicular entrances. This entrance comprises of a pair of rendered piers with render capping supporting a single-leaf wrought-iron gate. Immediately adjacent this pedestrian entrance on its south side is an insert of an iron turnstile gateway (Plate 5).

Two further entrances; one pedestrian and one vehicular are located adjacent to the Lodge (to the north of the main Office Gate). Both of these entrances were closed at the time of the field inspection. The vehicle entrance (to the north) serves the rear area of the Lodge and is comprised of red-brick block-and-start surrounds that act as piers to support a pair of timber battened gates (Plate 6). Rounded tooled granite blocks form the coping to either side. The pedestrian entrance, which serves the front (south) of the Lodge, appears to be an original feature as it is comprised of cut granite block surrounds that extend above the coping of the boundary wall, here the granite block surround taper inwards to support a cut granite lintel over a single-leaf timber battened gate (Plate 7).

Attached to the interior elevation of the eastern boundary wall and situated c. 14m to the south of the Office Gate, is a ruined and overgrown lean-to outbuilding or store room. It is comprised of red-brick modern concrete block walls (Plate 8).

Internal features: The cemetery currently contains 17 named plot areas with the proposed cycle way set to travel along an already existing northeast/southwest orientated internal access road - that enters/exits at the Funeral Gate and the Office Gate. This route traverses along the south-eastern portion of two of these named areas; St. Patricks and North Section.

Starting at the north, the internal road that leads inward from the Funeral Gate is a significantly large internal road, that of a comparable size to a road of two lanes (Plate 9). It is well maintained and features a recent tarmac road surface with roadside silt traps indicating the presence of subsurface storm ducts that follow the course of the road corridor. To the north side of this double-lane interior road is a modern poured *in-situ* concrete footpath. While the south side features a concrete kerb that separates a grass and tree-lined verge from the road. Multiple pathways ways diverge at perpendicular angles to this interior road, which give access to the various rows of grave plots. The northeast corner of the graveyard (adjacent the Funeral Gate entrance) is an open green area and currently features no burial plots.

Following the course of this proposed cycleway, it turns southwards off this double lane internal roadway. The route will follow a smaller internal roadway southward down to

the Lodge (that is located adjacent the Office Gate). An information signpost overlooks the northern junction (Plate 10). Directly opposite this junction on the northern side (of the internal road from the Funeral Gate) is a cast-iron water hydrant, which features a lions-head spout (Plate 11). The hydrant comprises of a moulded pedestal supporting a fluted shaft that is surmounted by a moulded frieze and a fluted cap. The hydrant is mounted on a concrete base slab and has been adapted with a push fitting to the side that controls the water flow.

This northeast/southwest orientated access road that leads southwards is narrower and is only one (vehicle) lane in width (Plate 12). The surface is slightly more uneven and to its northern half is initially flanked by concrete kerbing to both sides. At the junction of this roadway with the footpath (that leads south-westwards from the pedestrian entrance and turnstile), this roadway widens slightly (Plate 13). The remaining southern section of this narrow roadway is partially kerbed by the low-cut stone walls of the adjacent burial plots. These lengths of cut stone form an uneven edging to this narrow road (Plate 14) with several cut stones either dislodged or pushed out of place. It was also noted that to some of the immediate burial plots that flank this roadway, that the edges of this plots are suffering from subsidence and settling of the soil which has created voids adjacent to this laneway and underneath the cut stone plot markers (Plate 15). Closer to the Lodge, this laneway features grass verges to the eastern side, while the western side is less maintained and ivy ground cover dominates (as it enters the wooded area of the Northern Section).

A slight rise in the ground level to the wooded area of the North Section is visible (Plates 16 and 17). The exact nature of this slight rise may be due to natural topography.

To the southern portion of the proposed cycle route, the main alignment is paved and is flanked closely by dense areas of burial plots. While the potential routeway along the interior of the eastern boundary wall features a modest gravel pathway. The area between the is gravel pathway and the boundary wall remains as open greenspace.

Main Internal Road/Avenue: The main internal avenue leads south-westwards from the Office Gate for a distance of c. 146m (Plate 18). The avenue is flanked by yew trees with grass or exposed soil verges and terminates with an enlarged rounded terminal to the southwest. At the entrance, the avenue is flanked to the north by the Lodge which was the former home of the Registrar and now serves the council/graveyard office (Plate 19). To the rear (north) of the Lodge, is an enclosed yard. To the south, the avenue is flanked by the café, which originally served as the waiting room (Plate 20). A modern monument commemorating both sides of those who were killed in the 1916 Rising is situated to the north side of the main avenue in front of the Lodge (Plate 21).

The south-western terminal is, in contrast, flanked by modern cast-iron bollards and features modern signage (Plate 22). It is also the location of a second cast-iron lions-head water hydrant (Plate 23) and the terminal is the point from which the three main footpaths diverge from. A number of memorials/mausoleums to significant individuals and families are located around this terminal. Overlooking the terminal from the west is the Mausoleum erected (1866) by Henry Kavanagh (Plate 24) (RPS No.: 2010). The

south-western footpath, which passes by this mausoleum on its southern side also leads by a second larger mausoleum which is dated 1911 (Plate 25) (RPS No.: 2111). It comprises of a single-bay single-storey pedimented structure and is located c. 38m to the southwest of the main avenue's terminal. Overlooking the terminal from the south is the memorial to Joseph D. Cope, who served as Clerk of Rathdown Union (Plate 26).

The south-eastern footpath divides the South Section from the Southwest Section. This path also gives access to the Church of Ireland Mortuary Chapel (Plate 27). The main approach to this chapel is from the west; however, to the east there is a sunken path that gives access to the basement/crypt level (Plate 28). The sides of this pathway feature exposed soils with some split granite blocks appearing close to the chapel walls. Cast-iron doors or clad iron doors feature the name 'Matthew Gahan & Son 1864', the contractor responsible for building this chapel.

The north-western footpath leads along the side of the North Section of the cemetery and gives access to the Roman Catholic Mortuary Chapel (Plate 29). This chapel follows a similar medieval Gothic style as the Church of Ireland Mortuary Chapel albeit, with a slightly different ground plan. A sunken pathway in a similar design is located to the eastern side of the chapel and gives access to the basement/crypt level (Plate 30). A third mausoleum erected by Patrick McCabe and dated to 1912 is situated fronting onto the approach of this sunken pathway to the southeast of this chapel. It comprises of a freestanding single-bay single-storey pedimented structure (Plate 31).

Further to the northwest where this north-western pathway intersects with another internal pathway, the junction is overlooked by a unique octagonal cut stone monument to James Talbot Power (Plate 32). Although more naturalised and covered with lichen growth, this tooled and cut stone monument features ornate detailing and carvings especially to the top of the monument. Although, cracks along the bedding plains of the base rock to the shaft and finial along with modern occurrences of water erosion, are resulting in the gradual deterioration and are accelerating decay of the of this unique monument (Plate 33).

Headstones, Memorials and Tombs: There is a wide diversification to the headstones and crosses which flank the routes of the proposed cycleway. Two Columbarium Walls for the placing of cremated remains are located directly east of this narrower laneway (in close proximity to the interior of the eastern boundary wall) (Plate 34). Located to the northwest of the Lodge and adjacent the proposed cycleway are a number of graves of the lifeboat crews from Dun Laoghaire, which were lost during the Christmas Eve 1895 rescue attempt of the Russian ship, the SS *Palme* (Plate 35). A number of Commonwealth War Graves are also situated to the west of the proposed cycleway (Plate 36). Further northwards to the western side there is a large plot with a memorial cross for Irish Vincentian Priest and Brothers of the Congregation of the Mission (Plate 37).

The majority of the tombs and mausoleums are located in the vicinity of the main avenue to the centre of the graveyard, away from close proximity to the proposed cycle way.

Deansgrange Road

The proposed cycle way is planned along an 870m length of the Deansgrange Road. To the northern section of the study area, the protected structure of Bella Vista (RPS No.: 2073) features a granite milestone (Industrial Heritage No.: 895) to the southern end of its main eastern entrance (Plates 38 and 39). Both features are located in the northern townland of Newtown Castlebyrn. Several mature trees within the green area to the east of Bella Vista House may be remnants of a wooded copse that is depicted at this location by OS historic mapping. There was no surviving evidence of the townland boundary with neighbouring townland of Kill of the Grange along the proposed route. The only similarities to the route of this townland boundary are reflected in short sections to the direction of the modern road layout.

Heading southwards past the modern road junction between Deansgrange Road and Brookville Park/L1024 New Road, there is very little historic fabric surviving within the streetscape along Deansgrange Road in its entirety. A short length of mature trees, which flank the western edge of this road to the north of Deansgrange Cemetery, may be the remnants of the historic landscaping that is depicted on OS historic mapping at this point (Plate 40). A modern concrete paved footpath is present along the western side of these trees.

A single cast-iron vent pipe is the only piece of streetside furniture along the entire length of the Deansgrange Road, which may have more historic origins (Plate 41). The vent pipe is situated on the western footpath close to the southern corner of the Cemetery. It is comprised of a simple pedestal that supports an unadorned shaft. The pedestal is embossed with the makers label of "Tonge & Taggart Limited Dublin", an iron foundry and engineering company that was established in Bishop's Street, Dublin in 1869. The company was dissolved around 1984, but is well regarded for having supplied many cast-iron items and engineering requirements to enable public services through Dublin and the country.

Along the eastern side of the Deansgrange Road are three lengths of historic terraced cottages (Plate 42). The cottages comprise of a three-bay single-storey houses many of which feature a later central porch (Plate 43). Parts of these terraces retain their historic character with pitched slate roofs having red-brick chimneystacks. Some also retain their timber sliding sash windows and timber panelled doors. Small rendered parapet walls enclosed small garden/lawn areas to the front (west) elevations.

No other features of historic or cultural merit were encountered along Deansgrange Road. There was no visible evidence to indicate the presence of any water courses as depicted on OS historic maps, within the modern urban environment. A large number of modern residential houses along with large commercial units (car sales and catering/public house) now front directly onto this road.

Kill Lane

Kill Lane is located to the southern junction of Deansgrange Road and is aligned on a northeast/southwest direction. Similar to Deansgrange Road, much of the historic streetscape has been altered in modern times. Located just east of this junction with

Deansgrange Road on the south side, is the Deansgrange Church or Ireland church (Plate 44). This church comprises represents an Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Church of Ireland church that was built 1863-4. To the interior the church features a stone font (DU023-016).

Almost directly opposite this location on the north side of the road within Dean's Court is the protected structure of Grange Lodge, a historic house which retains all of its external historic fabric. No features of cultural heritage or historic merit were encountered along Kill Lane.

Kill Abbey/Grange Church and Kill Abbey House

The immediate surrounds to both the ecclesiastical site and Kill Abbey House are now the location of residential housing estates. The exception being a green open space area to the northeast which forms St. Fintans Park. There is no surviving evidence of the southern access laneway which is depicted on OS historic maps. The location of where the now removed stone cross that originally flanked this entrance, is now the site of a modern house. Grange Church and graveyard are enclosed by a historic boundary wall (Plate 46). A recorded bullaun stone is present within the green area directly outside the entrance to this graveyard to the west, however the boulder in which the bullaun is situated, is slightly ajar probably indicating that it is not sitting in its original position (Plate 47). Kill House remains in use; however, modern estate housing is now placed close to its western elevation (Plate 48).

4 CONCLUSIONS

The route of this proposed cycleway along Deansgrange Road includes a length of the proposed route being diverted through Deansgrange Cemetery to facilitate maintaining the existing road infrastructure. Deansgrange Cemetery is one of Dublin city's largest cemeteries. The proposed cycleway passes through the townlands Kill of the Grange and Deansgrange both of which, enjoy a coastal location with views southwards to the Dublin-Wicklow Mountains.

Desktop analysis and a field inspection indicated that there is a noted scarcity of recorded archaeological monuments within the study area. The single existing record; a stone font (DU023-016) in the Church of Ireland Church at Deansgrange is currently not in its original location. This font was originally sourced from the nearby ecclesiastical site of Kill Abbey with Grange Church.

Kill Abbey (DU023-015) is a nationally significant ecclesiastical site as attested to by the site being designated as a National Monument (Nos. 207 and 587). Kill Abbey would have been the dominant site for many centuries within this surrounding area as its origins stretching back to the early medieval period. The early church at Clonkeen as it was first called was a pre-Norman foundation and was founded in the late 7th century and dedicated to St. Fintan. The current church ruin is much later and dates to the 10th/11th century. Archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity to this ecclesiastical site have proven that the site was enclosed by curvilinear ditches which date to both the early medieval and medieval periods. These works indicate that the site extended to cover a much larger area than what is left today.

Analysis of previous archaeological investigations within the study area are only centred on works in the vicinity of Kill Abbey. These investigations confirmed the presence of a substantial sub-surface archaeological resource which included multiperiod enclosing ditches that encircle the ecclesiastical site along with early medieval/medieval activity.

Early 18th century mapping, although this is not fully accurate, does suggest that Deansgrange Road was not present at this time (1760) with a route of an insubstantial laneway possibly representing a short section that would later develop into the road.

Early 19th century mapping such as John Taylors Map of the Environs of Dublin 1816 does illustrate clearly the developments in the road infrastructure around the expanding city with Deansgrange Road and its characteristic long straight section now shown.

First edition OS mapping shows the presence of Mount View Cottage and a large gravel extraction pit as occupying a substantial area that would later become part of Deansgrange Cemetery. This mapping also illustrates the surrounding field boundaries as some of these which would later become the boundaries of the Deansgrange Cemetery.

The NIAH Survey records ten structures within this cemetery and has assigned the graveyard with a regional rating and attributes it with categories of Special Interest that include Architectural, Artistic, Historic and Social importance. Its significance as a source of architectural merit is attested to by the presence of nine Protected Structures within its grounds. The cemetery itself can reasonably be considered as the curtilage to the protected structures contained within. All of the major buildings within this cemetery can be attributed to prominent individuals - with the main entrance erected to a design by Patrick Harnett McCarthy (1868-1942) in 1931. This replaced an earlier recessed entrance.

The field inspection revealed that the proposed route of the cycleway will follow existing internal roadways. The field inspection also recorded the densely packed nature of the individual grave plots which flank this proposed route and it drew attention to the location of several historically significant graves in close proximity

The field inspection also noted the presence of dislodged and unevenly arranged rows of the grave plots along the north/south section of the proposed cycle way. Voids and cavity due to subsidence and settling of soil within some of these grave plots were also noted. The field inspection also noted the presence of a rise within the topography to the wooded area of the North Section.

Aerial photography analysis could only confirm the large scale of Deansgrange Cemetery and the presence of partially wooded areas within the North Section of the Cemetery.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

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

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- As part of the proposed development, the existing 'Funeral Gate' into Deansgrange Cemetery will require alteration, including the erection of new gate pillars and recessed entrance. This will result in a direct, negative and significant impact on the entrance, due to the removal and replacement of the original entrance. This portion of the cemetery is later in date, representing an extension established in 1895. The proposed new entrance will stylistically be similar in form to the main entrance, which was built in 1931 and replaced an earlier entrance.
- As part of the proposed development, alteration will be required to the existing cemetery wall (NIAH only). A new pedestrian entrance will be formed at the southern end of the cemetery wall as part of the scheme. This will result in a direct, negative and slight impact on the fabric of the wall.
- Although some ground stability issues are present in the southern extent of the proposed cycle route within Deansgrange Cemetery, the existing pathway (to be used for the scheme) will not be altered. Where lighting is required, any areas with subsidence will be avoided. As a result, the existing grave plots will not be impacted by the proposed scheme.
- Numerous monuments of historical significance are present within the cemetery, along with built heritage structures which are listed within the RPS. This is a sensitive heritage landscape that can be considered as representing the curtilage to the protected structures it contains, which will be negatively impacted upon by the insertion of lighting, signage and pavement markings associated with the cycle way. Impacts to the overall landscape may be moderate to significant negative in significance.
- The proposed development is relatively low impact in terms of excavations. It is possible that limited excavations may be required for services that may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits as well as historical features and/or structures that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that a full photographic measured survey, accompanied by a written record should be compiled prior to any alteration of the 'Funeral Gate' and cemetery wall.
- Works should be sympathetic to the historical character of the cemetery and not detract from its visual appeal. Detailed design will require the input of an architectural heritage expert and opportunities to enhance the setting of the protected structures adjacent to the cycle way should be explored (in consultation with the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Heritage Officer).
- 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 DoH/LGH.

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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www.bing.com– Satellite imagery of the proposed development area

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	DU023-016
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722545, 726945
CLASSIFICATION	Font (present location)
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 98m to the east
DESCRIPTION	The Church of Ireland at Deansgrange is the location of a stone font which came originally from Kill of the Grange (Healy 1975, 1-19).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 ARCHITECTURAL SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

RPS NO.	2037
NIAH NO.	60230116
TOWNLAND	Newtown Castlebyrn
PARISH	Monkstown
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722099, 727880.
CLASSIFICATION	House
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 170m northwest
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Bellavista. Detached three-bay two-storey over part raised basement house, extant 1879, on an L-shaped plan centred on single-bay single-storey flat-roofed advanced open porch to ground floor abutting single-bay full-height projecting end bay on an engaged half-octagonal plan; two-bay (east) or three-bay (west) full-height side elevations. Occupied, 1911. Hipped slate roof on an L-shaped plan with clay or terracotta ridge tiles, paired rendered central chimney stacks having stringcourses below corbelled stepped capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods on moulded rendered cornice retaining cast-iron octagonal or ogee hoppers and downpipes. Roughcast walls on cut-granite chamfered cushion course on rendered, ruled and lined base with rendered "bas-relief" quoined piers to corners supporting rendered "bas-relief" band to eaves. Square-headed central door opening approached by flight of eight cut-granite steps with rendered "bas-relief" block-and-start surround framing timber panelled door having overlight. Square-headed window openings with cut-granite sills, and rendered "bas-relief" block-and-start surrounds framing one-over-one (ground floor) or two-over-two (first floor) timber sash windows. Set in landscaped grounds with yellow brick Running bond panelled piers to perimeter having chevron- or saw tooth-detailed stringcourses below cut-granite shallow gabled capping supporting timber double gates.
REFERENCE	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	1435
NIAH NO.	60230126
TOWNLAND	Kill of the Grange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722551, 727291.
CLASSIFICATION	House
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 213m east
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Kill Abbey Manor. Detached two-bay two-storey double-pile over basement house with half-dormer attic, extant 1740, on a staggered square plan; single-bay (single-bay deep) two-storey lower return

	<p>(north). Occupied, 1911. Sold, 1946. Resold, 1967, to accommodate alternative use. Staggered pitched double-pile (M-profile) slate roof; pitched slate roof (north), clay ridge tiles, roughcast central chimney stack having corbelled stepped capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta tapered pots, rendered coping to gable (north) with roughcast chimney stack to apex having corbelled stepped capping supporting yellow terracotta tapered pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods on roughcast eaves retaining cast-iron octagonal or ogee hoppers and downpipes. Roughcast walls centred on damaged coat of arms. Square-headed window openings with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing eight-over-eight timber sash windows without horns. Square-headed window openings (west) with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing six-over-six timber sash windows without horns. Pointed-arch door opening (east) with moulded surround framing timber panelled door having overlight. Pointed-arch window opening in bipartite arrangement (first floor) with cut-granite sill, timber Y-mullion, and concealed dressings framing one-over-one timber sash windows. Set in landscaped grounds with rendered panelled piers to perimeter having truncated pyramidal supporting wrought iron double gates.</p>
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	1990
NIAH NO.	60230125
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722492, 727089.
CLASSIFICATION	House
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 92m east
DESCRIPTION	<p>NIAH: Grange Lodge. Detached three-bay single-storey over part raised basement house, extant 1908, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay (west) or three-bay (east) full-height side elevations. Reroofed. Replacement hipped artificial slate roof on an L-shaped plan with ridge tiles, paired roughcast central chimney stacks having chevron- or saw tooth-detailed red brick stringcourses below capping supporting yellow terracotta pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods on slightly overhanging timber box eaves retaining cast-iron downpipes. Roughcast walls. Hipped square-headed central door opening in square-headed recess approached by flight of seven cut-granite steps supporting cast-iron bootscrapers, concealed dressings framing timber panelled door having sidelights below overlight. Square-headed window openings with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing eight-over-eight (basement) or six-over-six (ground floor) timber sash windows without horns. Interior including (ground floor): central hall retaining carved timber surrounds to door openings framing timber panelled doors; and carved timber surrounds to door openings to remainder framing timber</p>

	panelled doors with timber panelled shutters to window openings. Set in landscaped grounds with rendered piers to perimeter having truncated pyramidal capping supporting replacement mild steel double gates.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	2039
NIAH NO.	60230127
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722538, 726940
CLASSIFICATION	Church\Parish Centre
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 90 m east
DESCRIPTION	<p>NIAH: Kill of the Grange Church (Kill). Detached five-bay double-height Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Church of Ireland church, designed 1863; built 1863-4; consecrated 1864, on a rectangular plan comprising four-bay double-height nave opening into single-bay double-height apse (east) on an engaged half-octagonal plan; single-bay three-stage engaged tower (north-west) on a square plan. In occasional use, 1923-56. Reroofed, 2005. Replacement pitched and hipped slate roof on a T-shaped plan abutting half-octagonal slate roof including gables (east), roll moulded clay ridge tiles with pressed iron ridges to hips, cut-granite "slated" coping to gable to entrance (west) front, and cast-iron rainwater goods on boxed eaves retaining cast-iron downpipes. Tuck pointed snecked rock faced granite walls on cut-granite chamfered cushion course on cut-granite chamfered plinth with hammered granite flush quoins to corners. Lancet window openings in bipartite arrangement with cut-granite chamfered sill course, and hammered granite block-and-start surrounds having chamfered reveals framing iron mesh storm panels over fixed-pane fittings. Lancet window openings in tripartite arrangement (east) with cut-granite chamfered sill course, and hammered granite block-and-start surrounds having chamfered reveals framing iron mesh storm panels over fixed-pane fittings having stained glass margins centred on leaded stained glass panels. Lancet window openings (apse) with cut-granite chamfered sill course, and hammered granite block-and-start surrounds having chamfered reveals framing iron mesh storm panels over fixed-pane fittings having leaded stained glass panels. Quatrefoil "Rose Window" to gable to entrance (west) front with cut-granite surround having chamfered reveals framing iron mesh storm panel over fixed-pane fittings. Interior including vestibule (west); square-headed door opening into nave with replacement glazed double doors having overlight; full-height interior open into roof with reclaimed baptismal font, timber boarded choir gallery (west) on an elliptical plan supporting timber panelled pipe organ (1907) in round-headed alcove, carpeted central aisle between timber pews, polished brass wall</p>

	monument with cut-white marble wall monument, Caen stone Gothic-style pulpit (1891) with Caen stone Gothic-style lectern (1891), carpeted stepped dais to chancel (east) with Celtic strapwork-detailed timber panelled wainscoting (1898) supporting rope twist-detailed dado rail centred on cloaked altar below stained glass memorial "East Window" (1931), and exposed timber roof construction on flush beaded cornice with wind braced timber boarded polygonal vaulted ceiling. Set in relandscaped grounds with cut-granite piers to perimeter having trefoil-detailed roll moulded gabled capping supporting cast-iron double gates.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	2035
NIAH NO.	60230113
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722301, 727304
CLASSIFICATION	Gate Lodge
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Adjacent to the north
DESCRIPTION	<p>Registrars Lodge</p> <p>NIAH: Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge with dormer attic, designed 1897; built 1898, on a T-shaped plan centred on single-bay full-height hipped gabled projecting breakfront; pair of single-bay (single-bay deep) full-height returns centred on single-bay (single-bay deep) full-height return (north). Vacant, 1911. Renovated, 2010-1, to accommodate alternative use. Replacement hipped gabled slate roof on an E-shaped plan including flat roofs to window openings to dormer attic centred on replacement hipped gabled slate roof (breakfront), roll moulded clay ridge tiles, granite ashlar chimney stacks having cut-granite capping supporting terracotta pots, timber bargeboards to gables on paired nail head-detailed purlins, rooflights (north), and cast-iron rainwater goods on exposed timber rafters retaining cast-iron hoppers and downpipes. Replacement rendered walls on rendered cut-granite chamfered plinth with rendered buttresses having rendered "slated" coping. Paired pointed-arch openings (breakfront) with cut-granite surrounds having chamfered reveals centred on cast-iron colonette pillar on cut-granite chamfered plinth. Square-headed door opening into gate lodge with carved timber surround framing glazed timber panelled double doors. Square-headed window opening (gable), cut-granite surround having chamfered reveals framing replacement one-over-one sash window. Square-headed window openings, cut-granite surrounds having chamfered reveals with hood mouldings framing replacement one-over-one sash windows. Square-headed window openings (remainder), cut-granite surrounds having chamfered reveals framing replacement one-over-one sash windows.</p>

	Set back from line of road at entrance to grounds of Deans Grange Cemetery.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	1992
NIAH NO.	60230112
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722305, 727271
CLASSIFICATION	Office/Tearoom
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Adjacent to the south
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Detached three-bay single-storey waiting room, built 1908, on a rectangular plan. Renovated, 2010-1, to accommodate alternative use. Replacement fish scale-detailed pitched slate roof with roll moulded clay ridge tiles, rendered off-central chimney stack having rendered capping supporting terracotta pots, timber bargeboards to gables on timber purlins, and cast-iron rainwater goods on exposed timber rafters retaining cast-iron downpipes. Rendered, ruled and lined walls on rendered chamfered plinth. Square-headed window openings centred on square-headed door opening with sills, and concealed dressings having chamfered reveals framing margined fixed-pane timber fittings centred on glazed timber panelled double doors. Square-headed flanking door openings centred on square-headed window openings with sills, and concealed dressings having chamfered reveals framing glazed timber panelled doors centred on margined fixed-pane timber fittings. Square-headed window opening (east) with concrete sill, and moulded rendered surround framing four-over-four timber sash window. Paired square-headed window openings (west), concealed dressings having chamfered reveals with hood moulding framing one-over-one timber sash windows. Set back from line of road at entrance to grounds of Deans Grange Cemetery.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	2076
NIAH NO.	60230114
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722320, 727295.
CLASSIFICATION	Gateway
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Within proposed development

DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Gateway, built 1931, on a symmetrical plan comprising pair of margined rock faced granite ashlar tapering piers on cut-granite chamfered cushion courses on plinths having "Cavetto"-detailed curvilinear pyramidal capping supporting cast-iron double gates with margined rock faced granite ashlar tapering outer piers on cut-granite chamfered cushion courses on plinths having "Cavetto"-detailed curvilinear pyramidal capping supporting cast-iron serpentine railings. Road fronted at entrance to Deans Grange Cemetery.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	1444
NIAH NO.	60230104
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722231, 727173
CLASSIFICATION	Mortuary Chapel (C of I)
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 113, southwest
DESCRIPTION	Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Church of Ireland mortuary chapel, built 1863-4, on a rectangular plan with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to entrance (west) front. Pitched slate roofs including pitched (gabled) slate roof (porch), crested cast-iron ridges, cut-granite "slated" coping to gables with flat or wrought iron Cross finials to apexes, and cast-iron rainwater goods retaining cast-iron downpipes. Part ivy-covered snecked granite walls on battered base with buttresses including clasping buttresses to corners (west) or diagonal buttresses to corners (porch) having cut-granite "slated" coping. Rounded triangular window openings with cut-granite block-and-start surrounds framing wrought iron bars over fixed-pane fittings having cast-iron lattice glazing bars. Lancet "Trinity Window" to chancel (east) with cut-granite "slated" sills, and cut-granite block-and-start surround having chamfered reveals framing fixed-pane fittings having cast-iron lattice glazing bars. Pointed-arch door opening with cut-granite threshold, and cut-granite surround having chamfered reveals with hood moulding on monolithic label stops framing timber panelled double doors. Interior including vestibule (west); pointed-arch door opening into nave; full-height interior open into roof with central aisle between timber pews, stepped dais to chancel (east) with timber altar below "Trinity Window", and exposed pointed-arch braced collared timber roof construction on cut-granite "Cavetto" corbels with wind braced rafters to timber boarded ceiling. Set in landscaped grounds.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	1441
NIAH NO.	60230105
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722159, 727230.
CLASSIFICATION	Mortuary Chapel (RC)
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 140m west-southwest
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Catholic mortuary chapel, built 1863-4, on a rectangular plan with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to entrance (west) front. Pitched slate roofs including pitched (gabled) slate roof (porch), crested cast-iron ridges, cut-granite "slated" coping to gables with Cross finials to apexes, and cast-iron rainwater goods retaining cast-iron downpipes. Part ivy-covered sneaked granite walls with buttresses including clasping buttresses to corners (west) or diagonal buttresses to corners (porch) having cut-granite "slated" coping. Trefoil-headed "arrow loop" window openings with cut-granite block-and-start surrounds framing fixed-pane fittings having cast-iron lattice glazing bars. Lancet "Trinity Window" to chancel (east) with cut-granite "slated" sills, and cut-granite block-and-start surround having chamfered reveals framing fixed-pane fittings having cast-iron lattice glazing bars. Pointed-arch door opening with cut-granite threshold, and cut-granite surround having chamfered reveals with hood moulding on monolithic label stops framing timber panelled double doors. Interior including vestibule (west) with granite flagged floor; pointed-arch door opening into nave; full-height interior open into roof with central aisle between cruciform-detailed timber pews, stepped dais to sanctuary (east) with "Christogram"-detailed timber panelled altar below "Trinity Window", and exposed strutted collared timber roof construction on cut-granite corbels with wind braced rafters to timber boarded ceiling. Set in landscaped grounds.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	2113
NIAH NO.	60230111
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722118, 727270.
CLASSIFICATION	Monument
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 162m southwest

DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Freestanding cut-granite monument, dated 1893, on inscribed cut-granite octagonal pedestal on lichen-spotted cut-granite stepped plinth. Set in landscaped grounds.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	2110
NIAH NO.	60230106
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722194, 727211
CLASSIFICATION	Mausoleum
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 121m southwest
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Freestanding drag edged dragged cut-limestone mausoleum or "tomb", dated 1866, on a square plan on drag edged dragged cut-limestone plinth. Set in landscaped grounds.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	2111
NIAH NO.	60230109
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722170, 727177
CLASSIFICATION	Mausoleum
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 162m southwest
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Freestanding single-bay single-storey pedimented mausoleum, dated 1911, on a rectangular plan. Pitched (gable-fronted) slate roof with ridge tiles. Tuck pointed drag edged rock faced limestone ashlar walls on dragged edged cut-limestone chamfered plinth with dragged cut-limestone "Cyma Recta" or "Cyma Reversa" cornice on blind frieze; limestone ashlar surface finish (west) on drag edged cut-limestone plinth with dragged cut-limestone pilasters centred on dragged cut-limestone columns supporting dragged cut-limestone "Cyma Recta" or "Cyma Reversa" pediment on embossed frieze. Round-headed door opening with dragged cut-limestone monolithic surround centred on drag edged dragged cut-limestone keystone framing cast-iron double doors. Round-headed opening (east) with dragged cut-limestone surround having chamfered reveals framing perforated galvanised steel fitting. Set in landscaped grounds.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	2112
NIAH NO.	60230110
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722173, 727225
CLASSIFICATION	Mausoleum
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 133m west-southwest
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Freestanding single-bay single-storey pedimented mausoleum, dated 1912, on a rectangular plan. Pitched (gable-fronted) slate roof, clay ridge tiles with Cross finial to apex, timber bargeboards to gables, and timber eaves boards on "Cyma Recta"- or "Cyma Reversa"-detailed cornice. Grey brick Running bond walls; rendered surface finish (north) on rendered channelled base on submerged rendered chamfered plinth with rendered channelled pilasters to corners supporting "Cyma Recta"- or "Cyma Reversa"-detailed pediment on panelled frieze on "Cavetto" stringcourse. Pair of blind panels centred on square-headed door opening with rendered surround having stepped reveals framing shamrock-detailed cast-iron gate. Set in landscaped grounds.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	N/a
NIAH NO.	60230103
TOWNLAND	Deansgrange/Kill of the Grange
PARISH	Kill
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722205, 727214
CLASSIFICATION	Graveyard
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Within proposed development
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Cemetery, designed 1861; consecrated 1864; opened 1865. Extended, 1895. Set in landscaped grounds with tuck pointed coursed rubble granite boundary wall to perimeter having cut-granite rounded coping supporting wrought iron railings.
REFERENCE	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS NO.	895
NIAH NO.	60230115
TOWNLAND	Newtown Castlebyrn
PARISH	Monkstown
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722126, 727916

CLASSIFICATION	Milestone
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 183m north-northwest
DESCRIPTION	NIAH: Freestanding benchmark-inscribed cut-granite milestone, extant 1908, on a triangular plan. Road fronted on concrete footpath.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028, www.buildingsofireland.ie

APPENDIX 3 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

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

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months,

after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

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

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

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

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

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

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

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028

11.3.1.1 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.

11.3.1.2 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).

11.3.2.1 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)

11.3.2.2 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.

11.3.2.3 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.

11.3.2.4 Policy Objective HER6: Underwater Archaeology It is a Policy Objective for all developments, which have potential to impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

APPENDIX 4 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE

The main laws protecting the built heritage are the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963–1999*, which has now been superseded by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The background to this legislation derives from Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention). This states that:

For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member state will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH Handbook 2005:2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*.

PROTECTION UNDER THE RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Structures of architectural, cultural, social, scientific, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of the architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the act. This act superseded the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, and came into force on 1st January 2000.

The act provides for the inclusion of Protected Structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'Protected Structures' and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the act the entire structure is protected, including a structure's interior, exterior, attendant grounds and also any structures within the attendant grounds.

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the

character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure. However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

ARCHITECTURAL

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:

- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- A structure that makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or rural setting
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well-designed decorative features, externally and/or internally

HISTORICAL

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event.

TECHNICAL

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- It is the work of a known or distinguished engineer
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs
- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

CULTURAL

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest under the following criteria:

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower, which featured in Ulysses.
- Other structure that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, swimming baths or printworks.

SCIENTIFIC

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:

- A structure or place which is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

SOCIAL

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community
- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

ARTISTIC

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well-designed mass-produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

(From the NIAH Handbook 2003 & 2005 pages 15–20)

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of the protected structure if it considers the building to need repair. Similarly, an owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within three months of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

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11.4.1.1 Policy Objective HER7: Record of Protected Structures It is a Policy Objective to include those structures that are considered in the opinion of the Planning Authority to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social interest in the Record of Protected Structures.

11.4.1.2 Policy Objective HER8: Work to Protected Structures It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance.
- ii. Ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities' published by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- iii. Ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise.
- iv. Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, and materials.
- v. Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or views and vistas from within the grounds of the structure are respected.
- vi. Respect the special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials.
- vii. Ensure that new and adapted uses are compatible with the character and special interest of the Protected Structure.
- viii. Protect the curtilage of protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development within the curtilage and attendant grounds that would adversely impact on the special character of the Protected Structure.
- ix. Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features.
- x. Ensure historic landscapes and gardens associated with Protected Structures are protected from inappropriate development (consistent with NPO 17 of the NPF and RPO 9.30 of the RSES).

11.4.1.3 Policy Objective HER9: Protected Structures Applications and Documentation

It is a Policy Objective to require all planning applications relating to Protected Structures to contain the appropriate level of documentation in accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Planning Regulations and Chapter 6 and Appendix B of the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities', or any variation thereof.

11.4.1.4 Policy Objective HER10: Protected Structures and Building Regulations

It is a Policy Objective to protect the character and special interest of Protected Structures when considering or carrying out interventions to comply with the requirements of the Building Regulations - with particular reference to Part B and Part M.

11.4.1.5 Policy Objective HER11: Energy Efficiency of Protected Structures

It is a Policy Objective to have regard to the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government's publication on 'Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings' (2010) and the Irish Standard IS EN 16883:2017 'Conservation of Cultural Heritage - Guidelines for Improving the Energy Performance of Historic Buildings' (2017) and any future advisory documents in assessing proposed works on Protected Structures.

11.4.1.6 Policy Objective HER12: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) It is a Policy Objective to review and update the RPS on foot of any Ministerial recommendations. The 'Ministerial Recommendations', made under Section 53 of the Planning Acts, will be taken into account when the Planning Authority is considering proposals for development that would affect the historic or architectural interest of these structures.

11.4.2.1 Policy Objective HER13: Architectural Conservation Areas It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Protect the character and special interest of an area which has been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). Please refer to Appendix 4 for a full list of ACAs.
- ii. Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA be appropriate to the character of the area having regard to the Character Appraisals for each area.
- iii. Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within an ACA or immediately adjoining an ACA is appropriate in terms of the proposed design, including scale, height, mass, density, building lines and materials.
- iv. Seek a high quality, sensitive design for any new development(s) that are complementary and/or sympathetic to their context and scale whilst simultaneously encouraging contemporary design which is in harmony with the area. Direction can also be taken from using traditional forms that are then expressed in a contemporary manner rather than a replica of a historic building style.
- v. Ensure street furniture is kept to a minimum, is of good design and any redundant street furniture removed.
- vi. Seek the retention of all features that contribute to the character of an ACA including boundary walls, railings, soft landscaping, traditional paving and street furniture.

11.4.2.2 Policy Objective HER14: Demolition within an ACA It is a Policy Objective to prohibit the demolition of a structure(s) that positively contributes to the character of the ACA.

11.4.2.3 Policy Objective HER15: Shopfronts within an ACA It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Ensure that all original and traditional shopfronts which contribute positively to the appearance and character of a streetscape within an ACA are retained and restored.
- ii. Ensure that new shopfronts are well designed, through the sympathetic use of scale, proportion and materials (Refer also to Chapter 12, Section 12.6.8).

11.4.2.4 Policy Objective HER16: Public Realm and Public Utility works within an ACA It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Retain or sensitively reintegrate any surviving items of historic street furniture and finishes such as granite kerbing and paving that contribute to the character of an ACA.
- ii. Ensure that works to the public realm - such as the provision of traffic control measures, street furniture, materials and finishes - have regard to the distinctive character of the area.
- iii. Encourage the undergrounding of overhead services and the removal of redundant wiring/cables within an ACA.

11.4.2.5 Policy Objective HER17: Candidate Architectural Conservation Areas It is a Policy Objective to assess candidate Architectural Conservation Areas to determine if they meet the requirements and criteria for re-designation as Architectural Conservation Areas.

11.4.2.6 Policy Objective HER18: Development within a Candidate Architectural Conservation Area It is a Policy Objective that development proposals within a candidate Architectural Conservation Area will be assessed having regard to the impact on the character of the area in which it is to be placed.

11.4.3.1 Policy Objective HER19: Protection of Buildings in Council Ownership It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Continue to demonstrate best practice with regard to Protected Structures, Recorded Monuments and other elements of architectural heritage in the ownership and care of the Council.
- ii. Ensure any works are undertaken having regard to the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 'Advice Series' publications on how best to carry out repairs and maintain historic buildings and ensure the use of specialist practitioners in the field of conservation.

11.4.3.2 Policy Objective HER20: Buildings of Vernacular and Heritage Interest It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Retain, where appropriate, and encourage the rehabilitation and suitable reuse of existing older buildings/structures/features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area and streetscape in preference to their demolition and redevelopment and to preserve surviving shop and pub fronts of special historical or architectural interest including signage and associated features.
- ii. Encourage the retention and/or reinstatement of original fabric of our historic building stock such as windows, doors, roof coverings, shopfronts, pub fronts and other significant features.
- iii. Ensure that appropriate materials be used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric

11.4.3.3 Policy Objective HER21: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings, Estates and Features: It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Encourage the appropriate development of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates to ensure their character is not compromised.
- ii. Encourage the retention and reinstatement of features that contribute to the character of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates such as roofscapes, boundary treatments and other features considered worthy of retention.
- iii. Ensure the design of developments on lands located immediately adjacent to such groupings of buildings addresses the visual impact on any established setting.

11.4.3.4 Policy Objective HER22: Protection of Historic Street Furniture and Public Realm It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Preserve the retention of historic items of street furniture where these contribute to the character of the area, including items of a vernacular or local significance.

ii. Promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character

11.4.3.5 Policy Objective HER23: Industrial Heritage It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey (included in Appendix 4) when assessing any development proposals.
- ii. Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures

11.4.3.6 Policy Objective HER24: Protection of Coastline Heritage It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Encourage and promote the retention of features of the County's coastal heritage where these contribute to the character of the area.
- ii. Have regard to those items identified in the Coastal Architecture Heritage Survey when assessing any development proposals.

APPENDIX 5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). 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 6 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

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

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

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

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

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

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive’ (ClfA 2020c).

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

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE

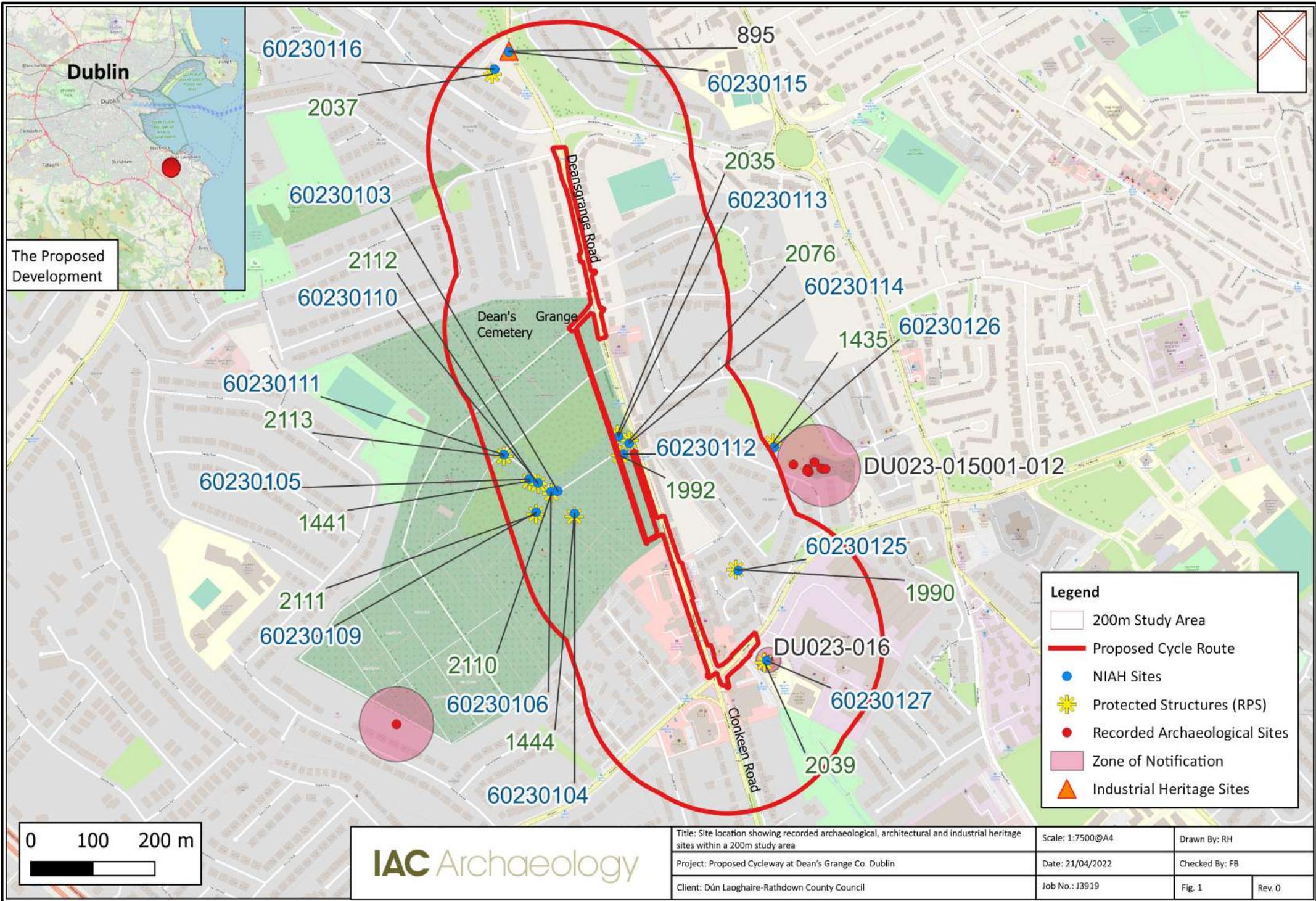
The architectural resource is generally subject to a greater degree of change than archaeological sites, as structures may survive for many years but their usage may change continually. This can be reflected in the fabric of the building, with the addition and removal of doors, windows and extensions. Due to their often more visible presence within the landscape than archaeological sites, the removal of such structures can sometimes leave a discernable 'gap' with the cultural identity of a population. However, a number of mitigation measures are available to ensure a record is made of any structure that is deemed to be of special interest, which may be removed or altered as part of a proposed development.

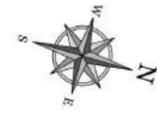
Conservation Assessment consists of a detailed study of the history of a building and can include the surveying of elevations to define the exact condition of the structure. These assessments are carried out by Conservation Architects and would commonly be carried out in association with proposed alterations or renovations on a Recorded Structure.

Building Survey may involve making an accurate record of elevations (internal and external), internal floor plans and external sections. This is carried out using an EDM (Electronic Distance Measurer) and GPS technology to create scaled drawings that provide a full record of the appearance of a building at the time of the survey.

Historic Building Assessment is generally specific to one building, which may have historic significance, but is not a Protected Structure or listed within the NIAH. A full historical background for the structure is researched and the site is visited to assess the standing remains and make a record of any architectural features of special interest. These assessments can also be carried out in conjunction with a building survey.

Written and Photographic record provides a basic record of features such as stone walls, which may have a small amount of cultural heritage importance and are recorded for prosperity. Dimensions of the feature are recorded with a written description and photographs as well as some cartographic reference, which may help to date a feature.





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- LEGEND**
- SITE EXTENTS
 - PROPOSED ROAD
 - PROPOSED FOOTPATH
 - PROPOSED CYCLE LANE
 - PROPOSED CYCLE TRACK
 - GRASS YARD/LANDSCAPE AREA
 - PROPOSED RAMP
 - PROPOSED SHARED SPACE
 - BUFF TACTILE PAVING
 - RED TACTILE PAVING
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DEANSGRANGE CYCLE SCHEME

drawing title
ROAD LAYOUT SHEET 1

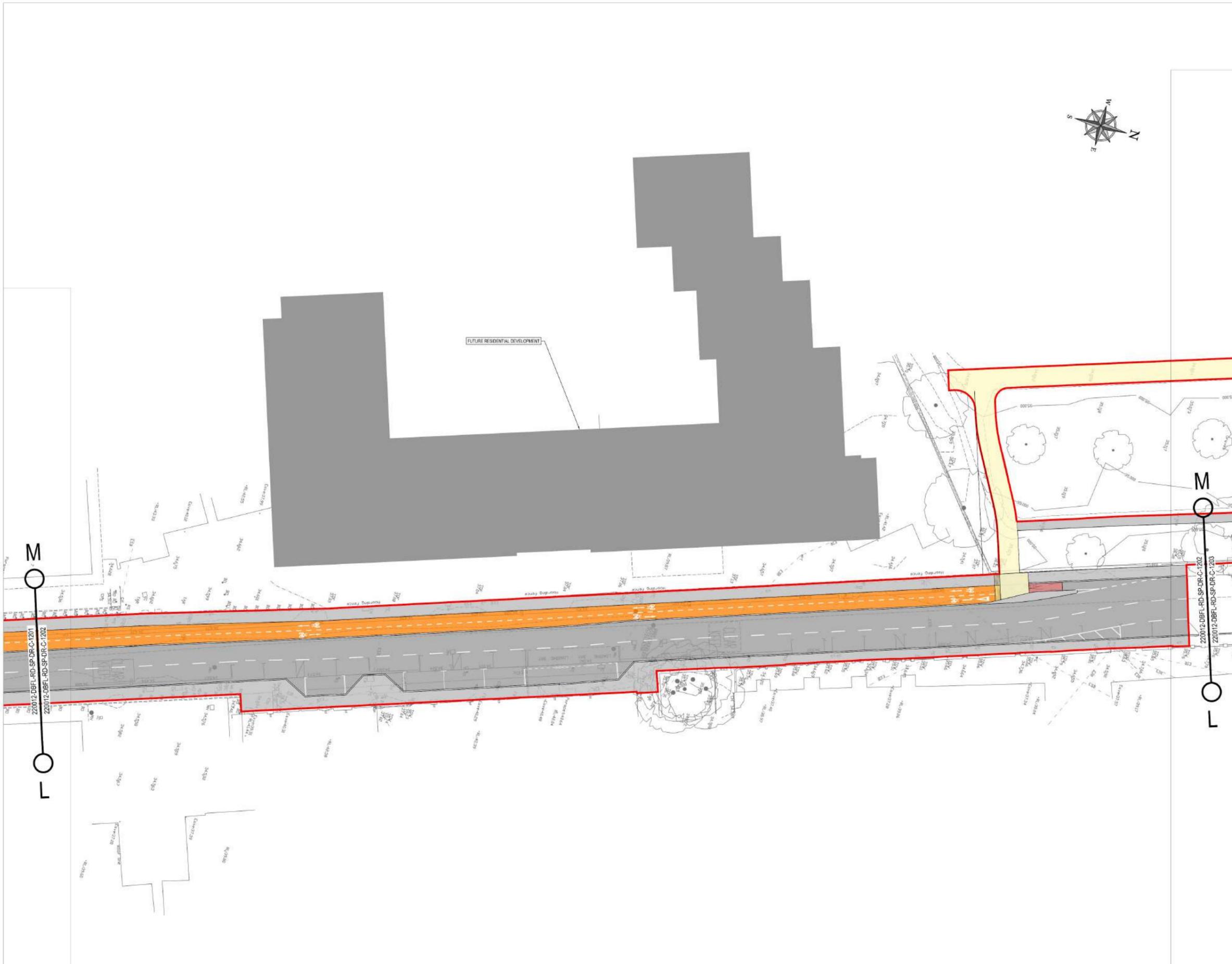
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designed by	auth	scale	sheet size
DB	CAF	1:250	A1

drawing no.	revision
220012-DBFL-RD-SP-DR-C-1201	P01



Title: Detailed map of proposed development layout (part 1 of 6)		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: RH
Project: Proposed Cycleway at Dean's Grange Co. Dublin		Job No.: J3919	Checked By: FB
Client: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council		Date: 21/04/2022	Fig. 2a Rev. 0



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LEGEND

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project ref:

DEANSGRANGE CYCLE SCHEME

drawing title:

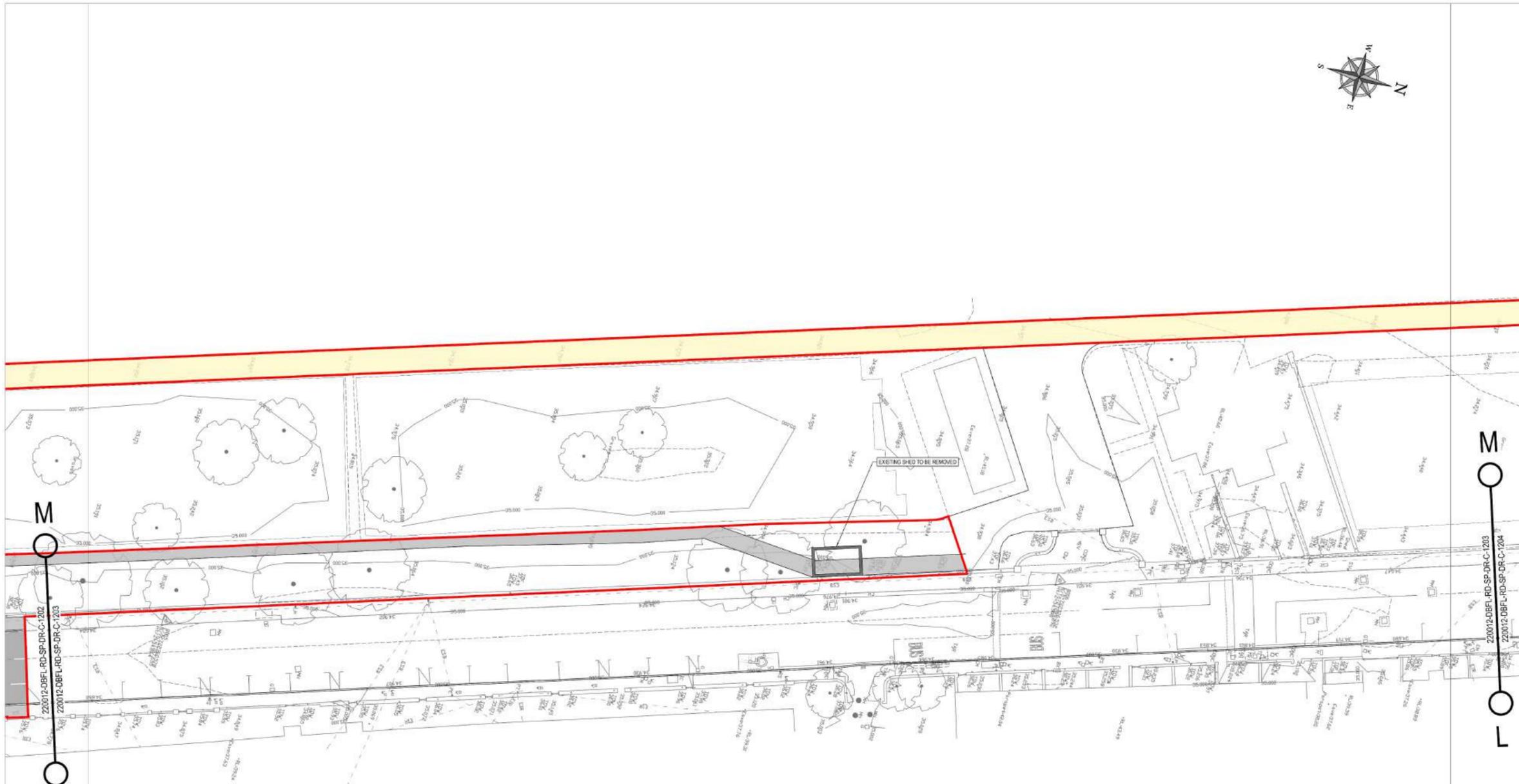
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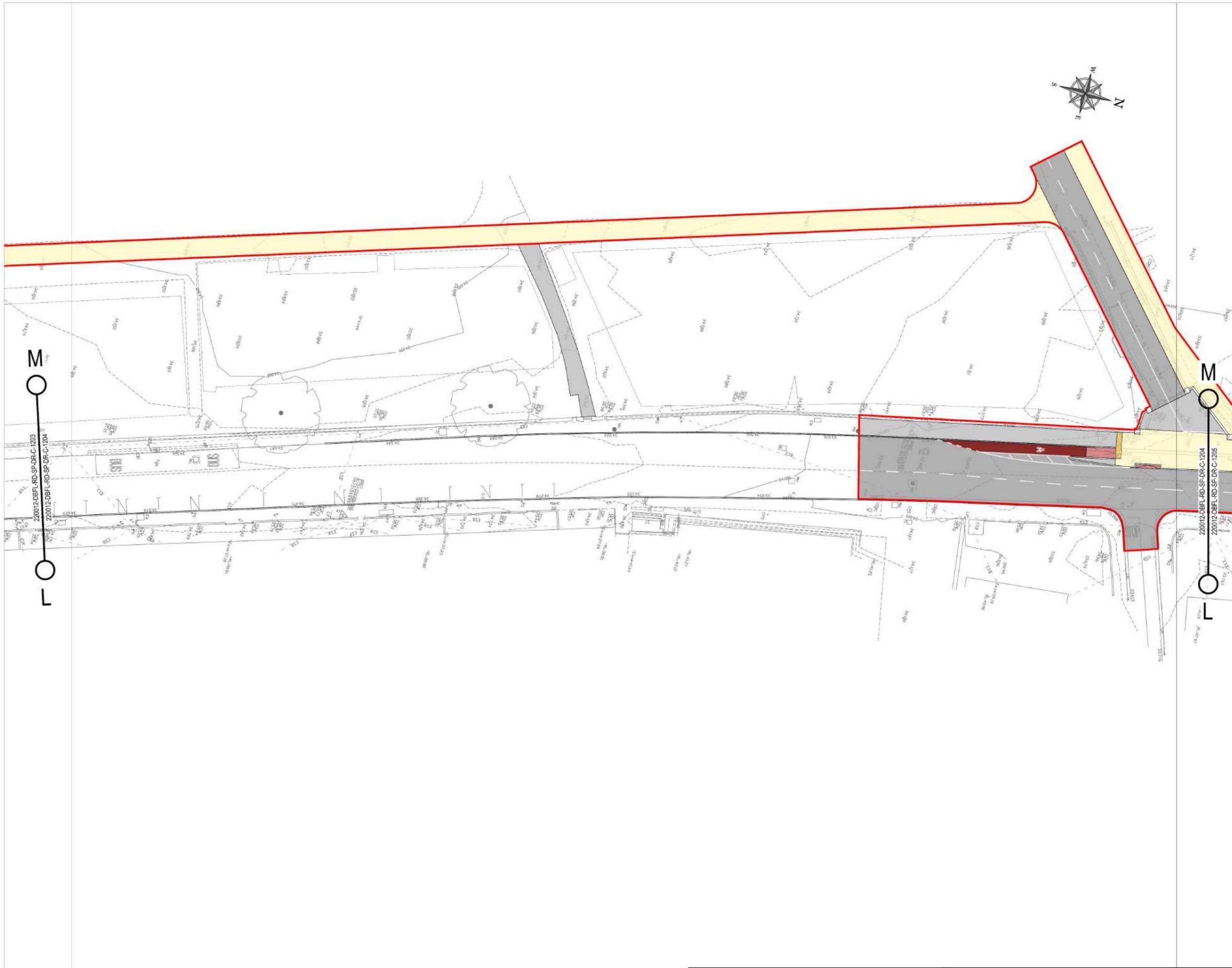
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KEY PLAN

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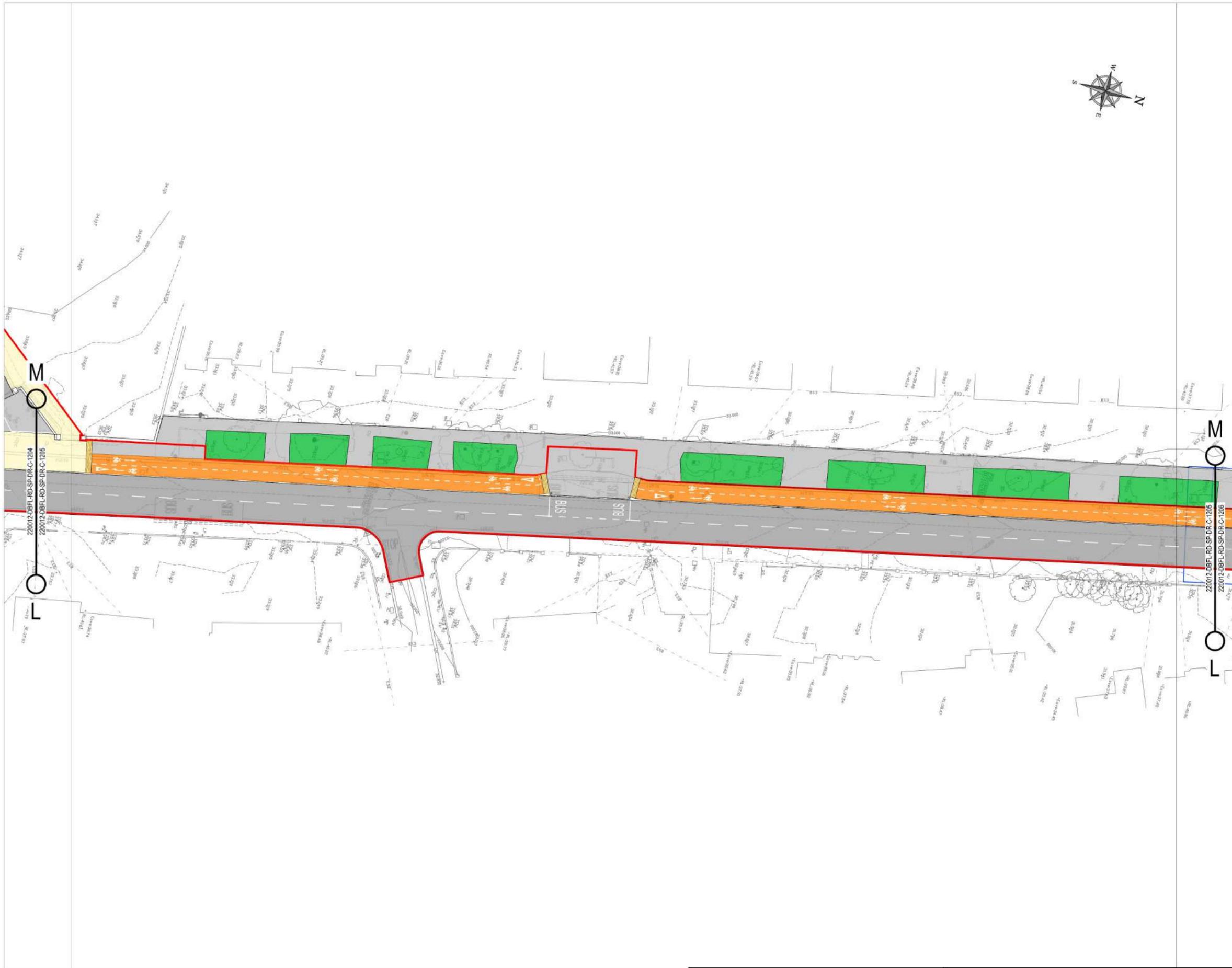
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project ref:
DEANSGRANGE CYCLE SCHEME

drawing title:
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KEY PLAN

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drawing title:
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DRAWING NO.	REVISION
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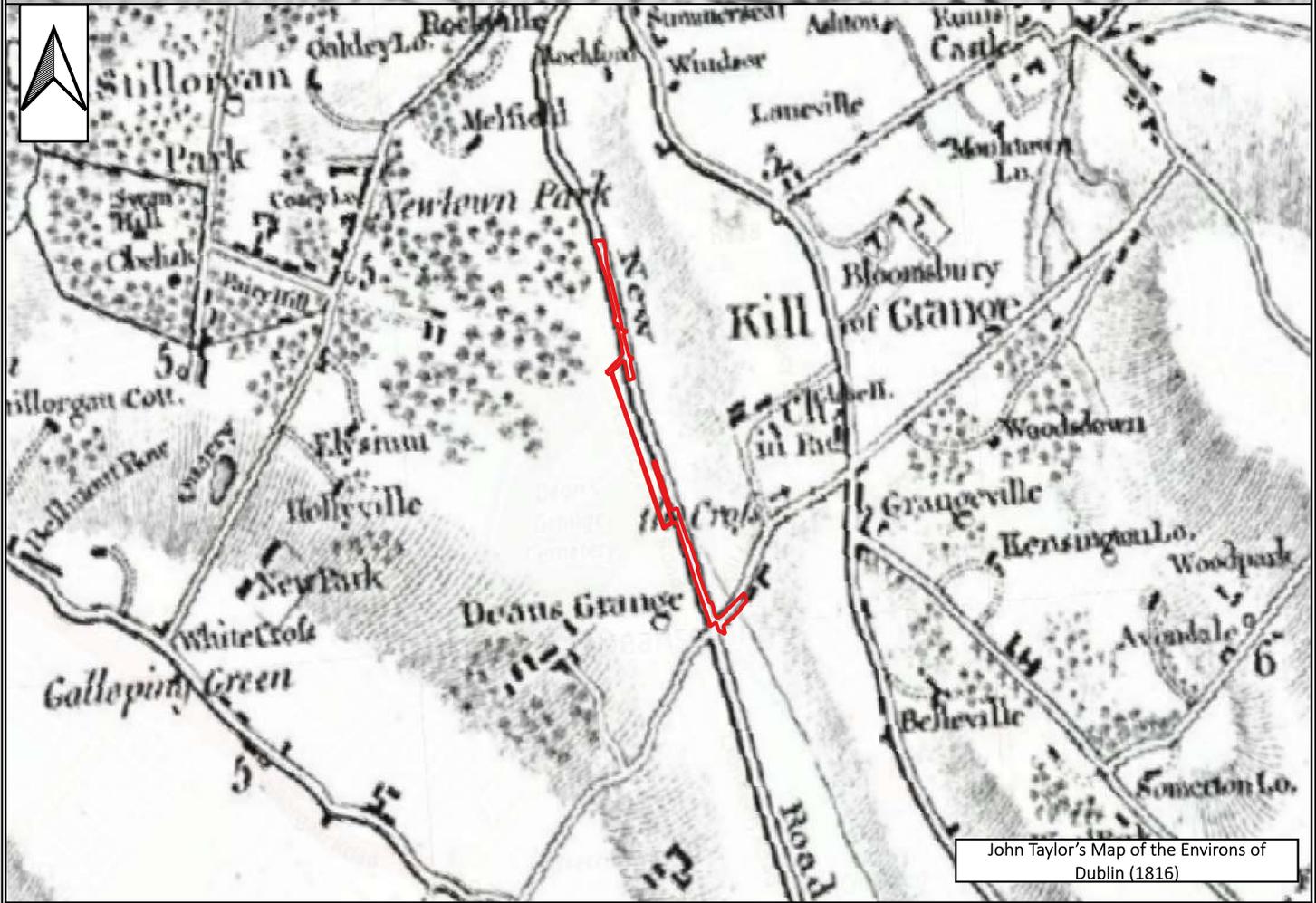
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 designed by: xxx
 checked by: xxx
 drawing no.: 220012-DBFL-RD-SP-DR-C-1206
 revision: P01



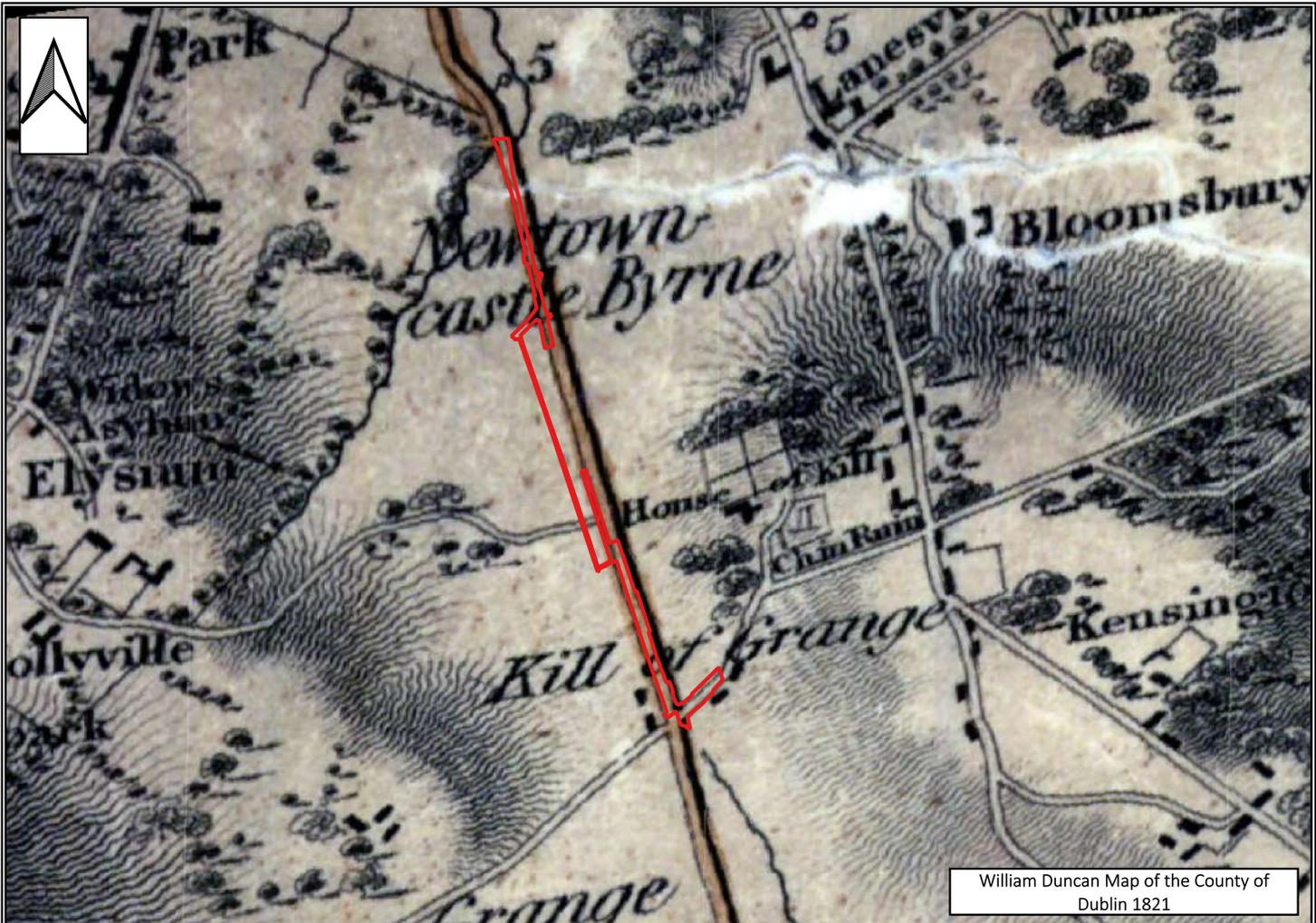
Title: Detailed map of proposed development layout (part 6 of 6)		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: RH
Project: Proposed Cycleway at Dean's Grange Co. Dublin		Job No.: J3919	Checked By: FB
Client: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council		Date: 21/04/2022	Fig. 2f Rev. 0



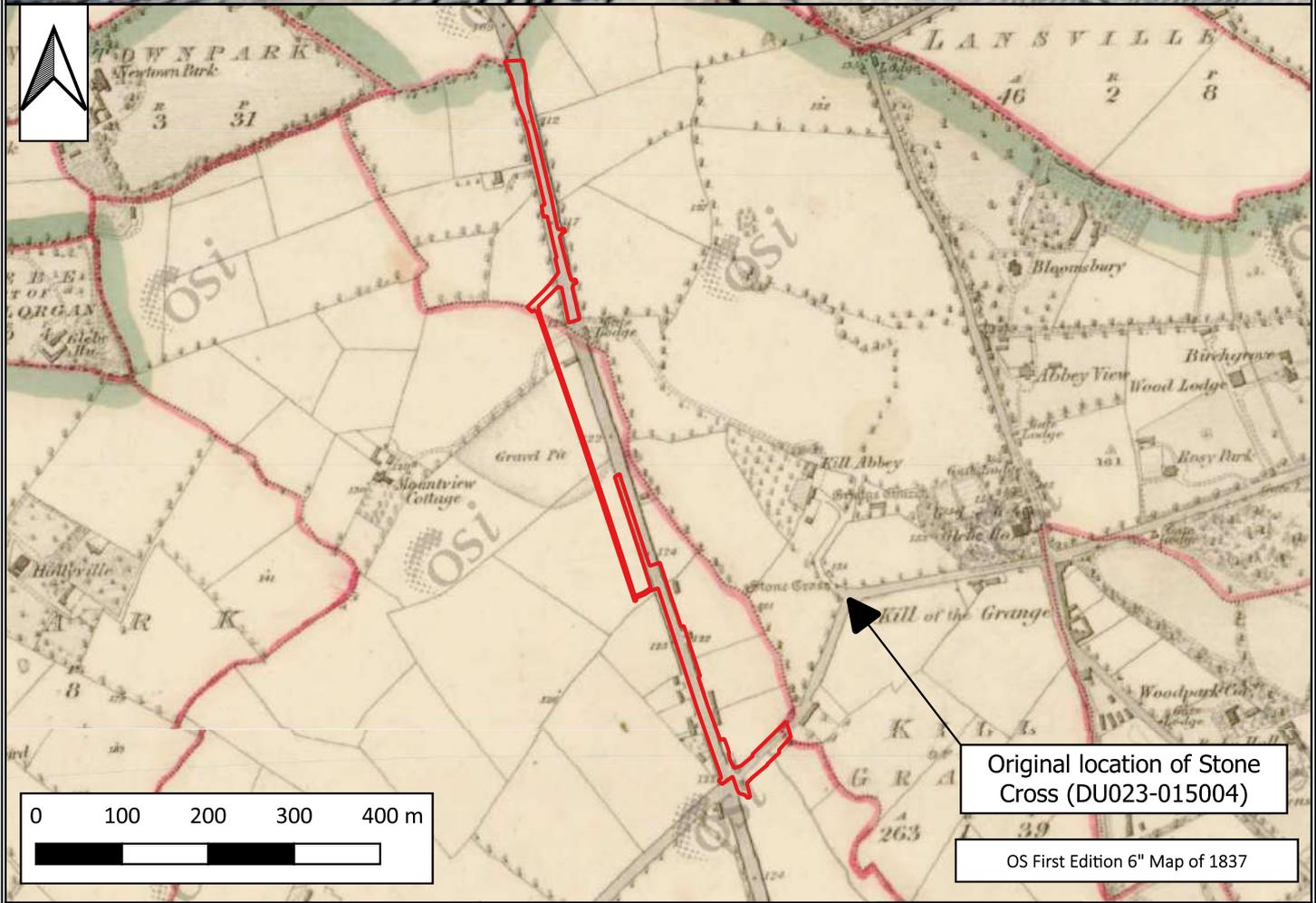
John Rocque's Map of Dublin (1760)



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



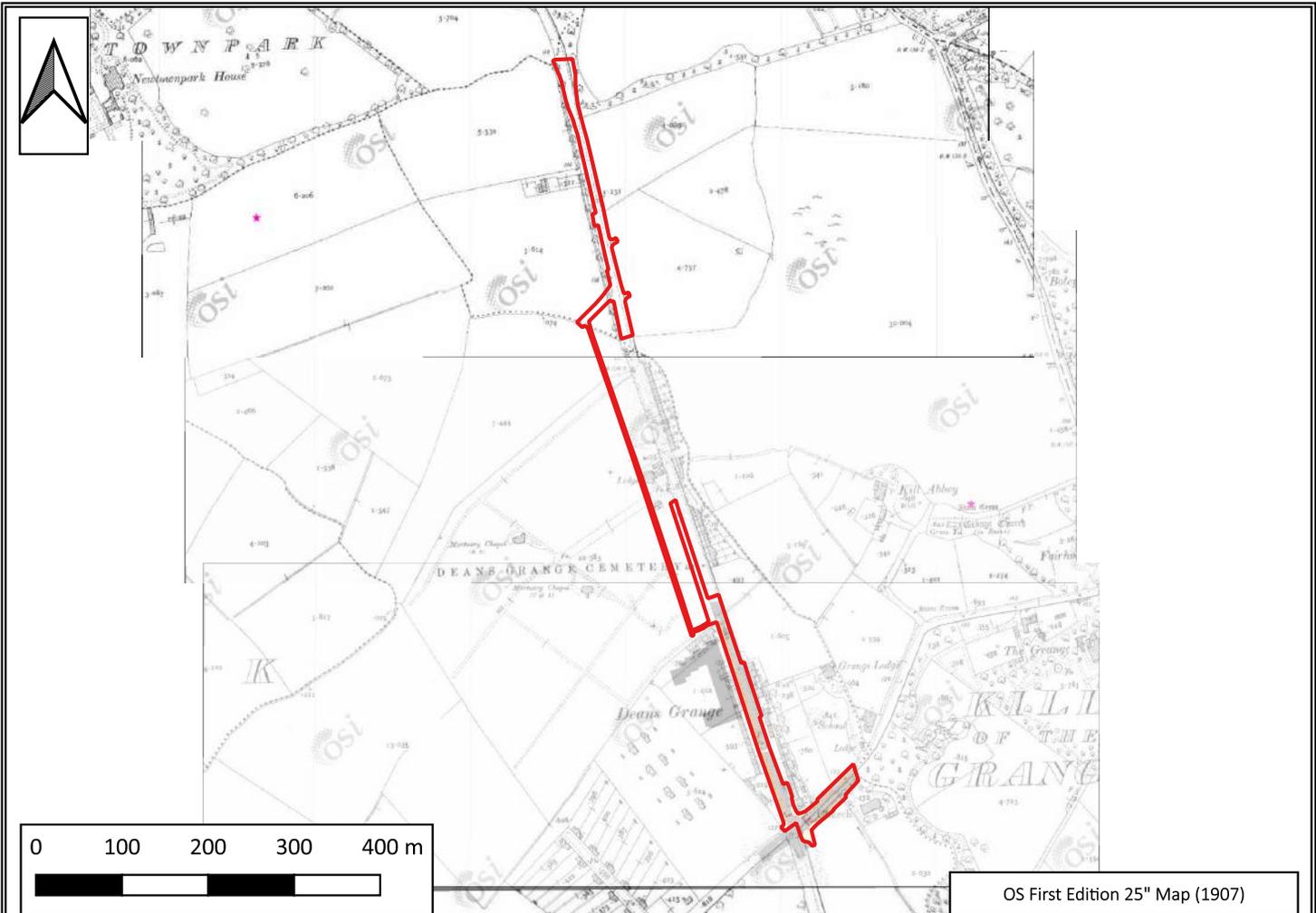
William Duncan Map of the County of Dublin 1821



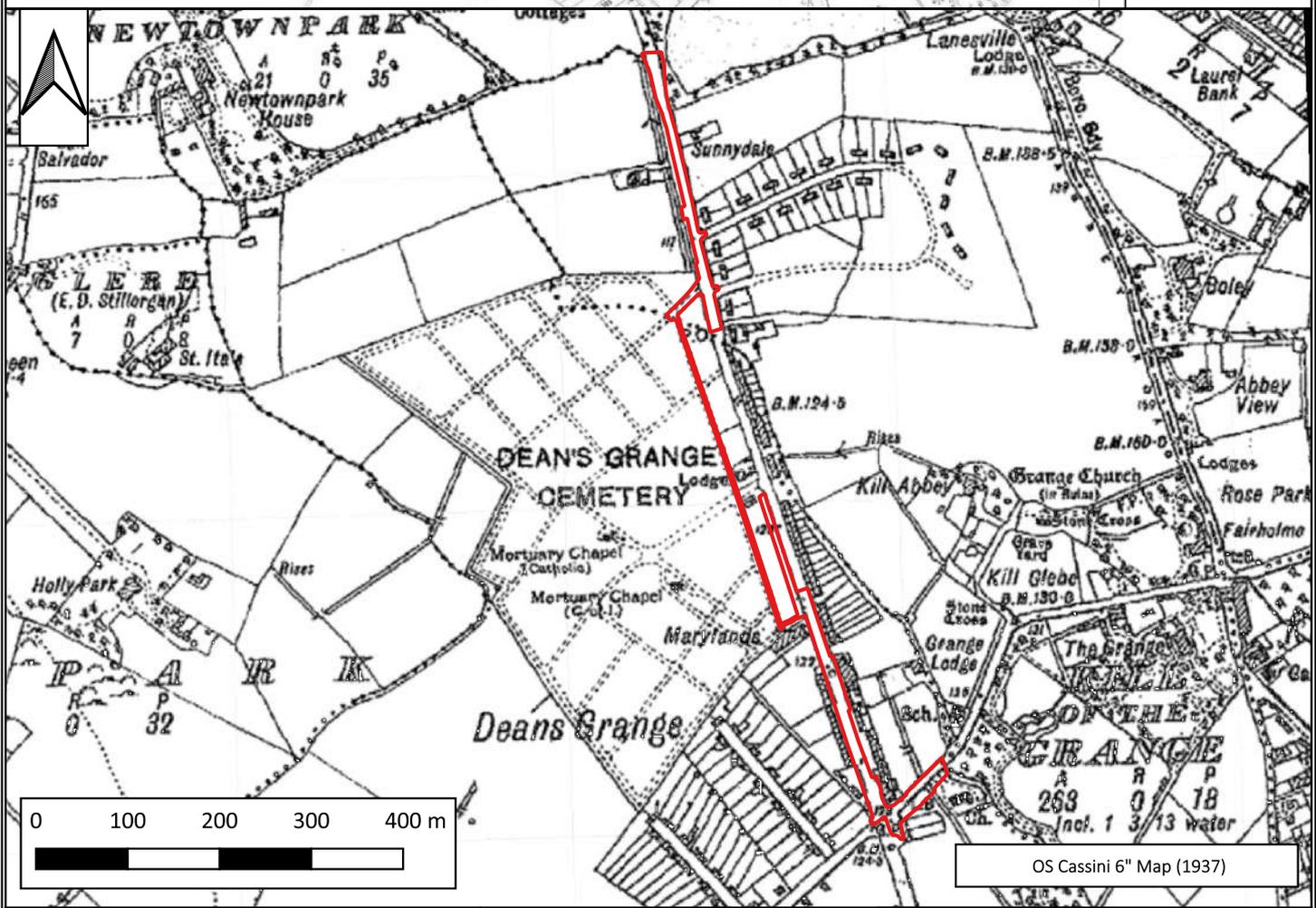
Original location of Stone Cross (DU023-015004)

OS First Edition 6" Map of 1837

	Title: Extracts from Duncan's Map of 1821 and OS First Edition 6" Map of 1837		Scale: NTS		Drawn By: RH	
	Project: Proposed Cycleway at Dean's Grange Co. Dublin		Date: 21/04/2022		Checked By: FB	
	Client: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council		Job No.: J3919		Fig. 4	
				Rev. 0		



OS First Edition 25" Map (1907)



OS Cassini 6" Map (1937)

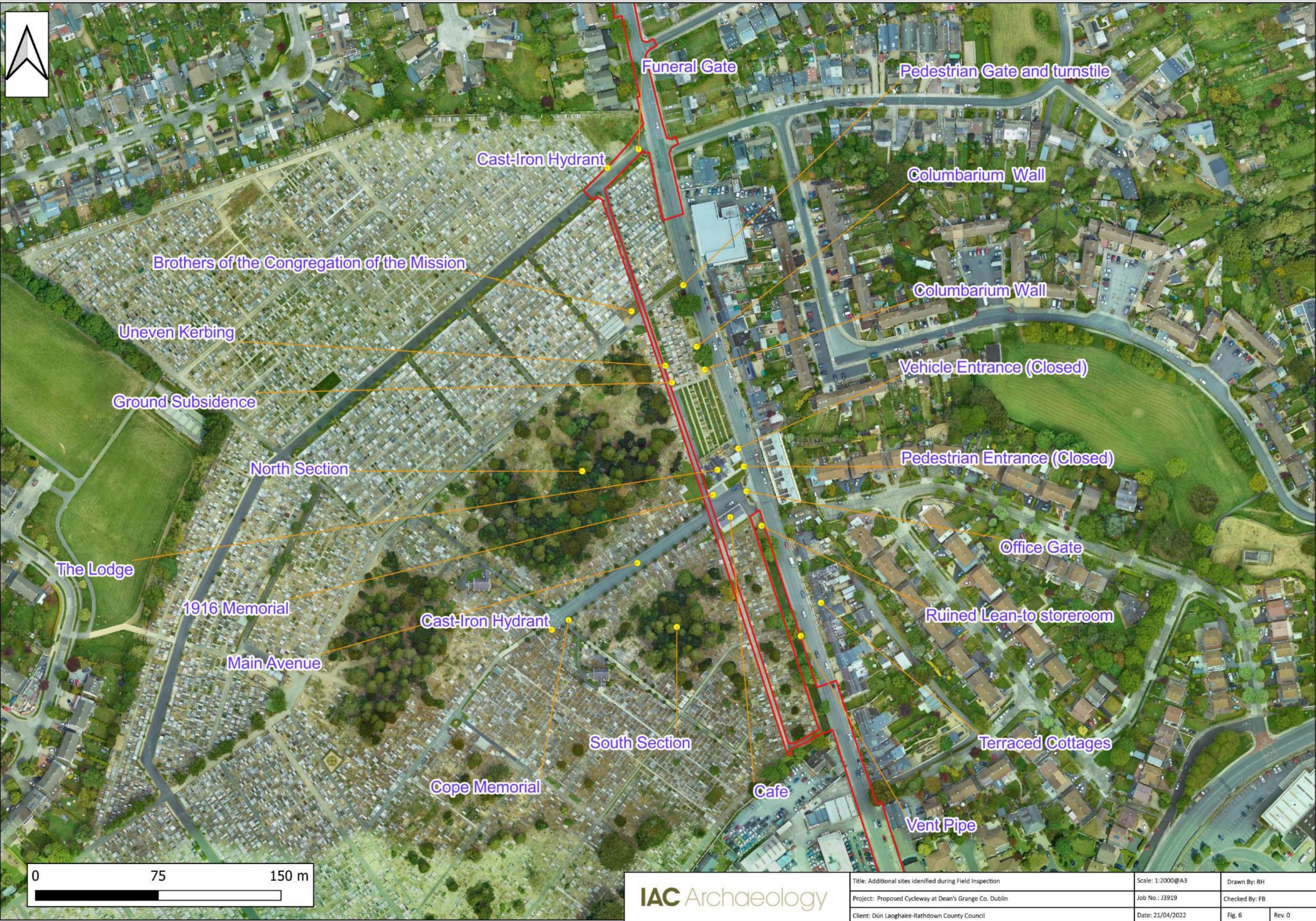




Plate 1 View along Deansgrange Road with Cemetery boundary,
facing southwest



Plate 2 Detail to boundary wall, close to proposed location of new
southern entrance, facing northwest



Plate 3 Funeral Gate entrance, facing west



Plate 4 Office Gate entrance, facing northwest



Plate 5 Pedestrian entrance and turnstile, facing southwest



Plate 6 Vehicle entrance to the Lodge, facing west



Plate 7 View of active stream to historic water access, facing southwest



Plate 8 Ruined lean-to outbuilding, facing southeast



Plate 9 Internal Road leading to the Funeral Gate, facing northeast



Plate 10 Southern route of proposed cycleway, facing south



Plate 11 Cast-iron hydrant with lion's head spout, facing north

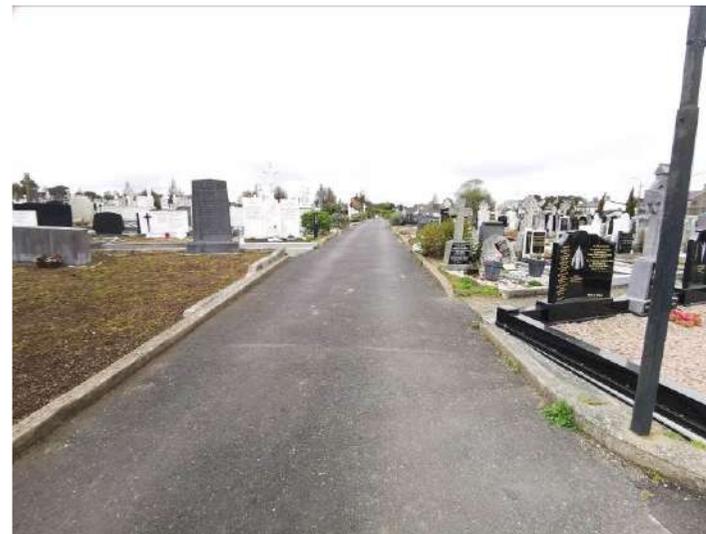


Plate 12 Single lane roadway, facing north

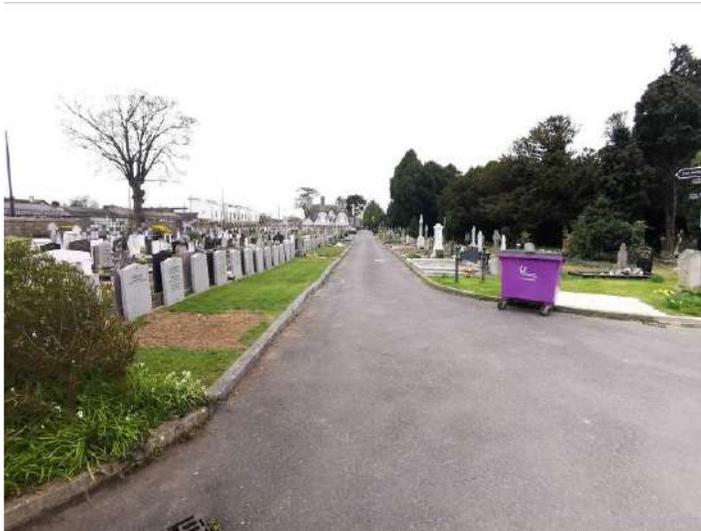


Plate 13 Internal roadway, facing south



Plate 14 View along uneven edging to plots, facing south

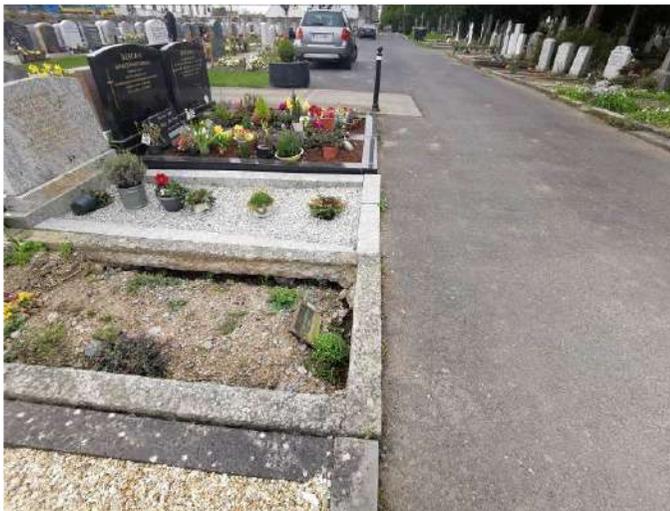


Plate 15 Subsidence and voids to burial plot adjacent proposed cycle lane route, facing south



Plate 16 Interior view of the North Section which is slightly higher in level, facing northwest



Plate 17 Interior view of the North Section, facing west



Plate 18 Main avenue, facing southwest



Plate 19 The Lodge, facing north



Plate 20 Café, facing southwest



Plate 21 1916 Monument, facing west



Plate 22 Terminal to main avenue, facing southwest



Plate 23 Cast-iron hydrant to terminal of main avenue, facing south



Plate 24 Mausoleum erected by Henry Kavanagh, facing west



Plate 25 Pedimented mausoleum, facing southeast



Plate 26 Joseph D Cope Memorial, facing south

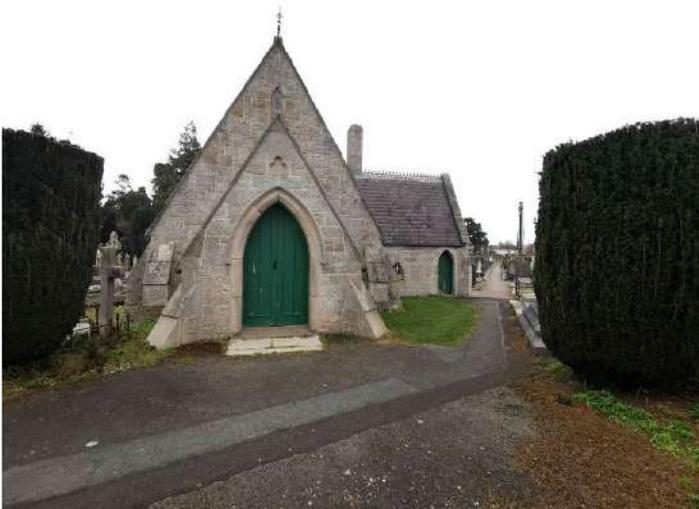


Plate 27 Church of Ireland Mortuary Chapel, facing east



Plate 28 View of sunken pathway to basement/crypt level, facing north



Plate 29 Roman Catholic Mortuary Chapel, facing southeast



Plate 30 View of basement/crypt level to chapel, facing north



Plate 31 Mausoleum, facing northwest

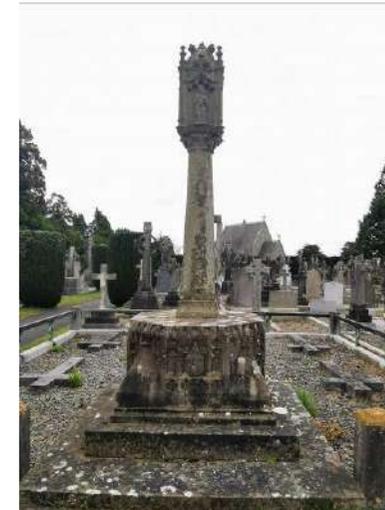


Plate 32 Monument to James Talbot Power, facing south



Plate 33 Detail of decay to shaft of monument, facing southwest



Plate 34 Detail to Columbarium Wall, facing northeast



Plate 35 Headstone commemorating a lifeboat crew member who died in a rescue attempt of the Russian ship the SS Palme, facing northwest



Plate 36 Commonwealth War Grave, facing west



Plate 37 Memorial cross for Irish Vincentian Priest and Brothers of the Congregation of the Mission, facing north



Plate 38 Entrance to Bellavista House, facing southwest



Plate 39 Milestone, facing southwest



Plate 40 View along Deansgrange Road, facing southwest



Plate 41 Vent Pipe to Deansgrange Road, facing west



Plate 42 Terraced Cottages along Deansgrange Road, facing northeast



Plate 43 Detail to terraced cottages, facing east



Plate 44 Deansgrange Church or Ireland church, facing southeast



Plate 45 Grange Lodge, facing north



Plate 46 Kill Abbey facing southeast



Plate 47 Bullaun stone within St. Fintan's Park, facing south



Plate 48 Kill Abbey House, facing northeast