

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
ASSESSMENT OF
CHERRYWOOD GREEN NETWORK,
CHERRYWOOD SDZ,
DUBLIN 18**

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

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ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared on behalf of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and historical resource of the proposed Cherrywood Green Network within Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Dublin 18 (ITM 722563/724063 to ITM 724158/722685). The report was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson and Faith Bailey of IAC Archaeology.

There are 15 archaeological sites within a 200m radius of the proposed scheme, of which, 14 are recorded monuments and one which is listed in the SMR only. Of these, one is a National Monument in State Care, Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291). The proposed scheme extends into the zones of archaeological potential for four recorded monuments, comprising an 18th/19th century house (DU026-028) which was been previous excavated, a 16th/17th century house (DU026-114), a 18th century military camp (DU026-127) and the aforementioned Brennanstown Portal tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291). One of the recorded monuments, the 16th/17th century house is also a protected structure and listed in the NIAH (DU026-114, RPS 1787, NIAH 60260095). There are 13 structures listed on the NIAH building survey within the study area, seven of which are also protected structures.

Cherrywood SDZ has been proven by previous investigations to be a rich archaeological landscape. A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2021) revealed that a significant number of archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, testing, monitoring and excavation, have been carried out within the proposed scheme footprint and surrounding environs. Investigations carried out in the surrounding area relate to infrastructural works associated with the Cherrywood Business Park, the M50, Luas and residential developments. These investigations have uncovered features and deposits ranging from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Of particular relevance to the proposed scheme are the features uncovered which relate to the 18th century military camp (DU026-127). The proposed scheme traverses the zone of archaeological notification for this monument and construction of the green network has the potential to identify features or stray finds relating to this activity.

The cartographic sources depict the proposed scheme as passing through a number of former demesne landscapes, notably, Glendruid, Beechgrove and Cherrywood Demesnes. The aerial photography and satellite imagery of the proposed scheme shows that a large portion of the southern section of the scheme has been previously disturbed as part of adjacent works associated with Cherrywood Business Park and Tully Vale residential estate.

There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level in the undisturbed sections of the scheme, particularly within the zones of archaeological notification for recorded monuments- DU026-114 and DU026-127, and for

Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291), which is a National Monument in State Care. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed scheme. It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed scheme be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Works within the zone of archaeological notification for Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291) may require Ministerial Consent. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH).

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of the proposed Cherrywood Green Network within Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (SDZ), Dublin 18 (Figure 1; ITM 722563/724063 to ITM 724158/722685). 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 Jacqui Anderson and Faith Bailey of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.

The assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed scheme and the surrounding area (Figure 1). This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the Record of Protected Structures, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, the topographical files within the National Museum 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 total green routes network is approximately 5.0 km in length in total. It consists of the main greenway, which is orientated from south to north, from Cherrywood Park in the south to Brennanstown in the north, approximately 3.1km long. Part of this route is already in place, including the existing N11 pedestrian walkway, under the N11 D-Loop and the recently constructed Pond 2B. Part of the greenway route has extant planning permission, Pond 5A (DLCC planning ref: DZ18A_0854). This proposed greenway is designed as a 4.0m wide greenway.

An east-west connection of the greenway starts to the north of the Carrickmines River Bridge, which is approximately 420m long, connecting to the Lehaunstown Road via a new proposed embankment. This connection is will be 3m wide, to mitigation any impacts on environment and ecological constraints.

The existing Lehaunstown Road will be upgraded between the new greenway connection and the proposed Druids Glen footpath. In the Druids Glen Woodland, an 800m long pedestrian walking route is proposed, which will comprise resurfacing of existing pathways through the woodland. The pedestrian walkway will finish under the new Luas Bridge. The proposed walkway will be resurfaced using a Cell Web “no dig” solution, with a gravel infill finish.

Furthermore, additional new pedestrian and cycle links will be provided between the greenway and the surrounding developments. This includes a stepped link from the Druids Glen Road and new connections to the Cherrywood Business Park. The existing pedestrian connection from the Wyattville Link Road is to be upgraded to a 4m wide

path. The existing pedestrian route from the N11 will be widened and resurfaced. A direct pedestrian flight of steps will be provided to the Druid Valley residential estate. Additional pedestrian connections are proposed at the north of the route, connecting into the Glen Druids residential development (planning ref DZ19A/0863).

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;
- Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan 2016–2022, including the Record of Protected Structures;
- Cherrywood Development Plan (2014);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, including built heritage and garden survey;
- Aerial photographs and satellite imagery;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2021)

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 DoCHG 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.

- Sir William Petty, Down Survey Map, 1654–56, Barony of Rathdown
- John Rocque's Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin, 1760
- John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin (1837, 1871, 1909)

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

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan (2016–2022) and Cherrywood Development Plan (2014) were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed scheme.

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 DESKTOP STUDY

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed scheme is located within the Cherrywood SDZ, Dublin 18. Cherrywood SDZ has been proven by previous investigations to be rich in evidence for archaeological activity. There are 15 archaeological sites within a 200m radius of the proposed scheme, of which, 14 are recorded monuments and one which is listed in the SMR only. Of the recorded monuments, one is a National Monument in State Care, Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291). The proposed scheme extends into the zone of archaeological notification for this monument and three others, comprising a 16th/17th century house (DU026-114), an 18th/19th century house (DU026-028) which was been previous excavated, and an 18th century military camp (DU026-127). There are also a number of architectural sites of note within the vicinity of the proposed scheme, the closest of these is a protected structure, a viaduct (RPS 1783, NIAH 60260097), which is located immediately southeast of the proposed scheme. The scheme also passes through a number of former demesne landscapes.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Located in the low lands of the eastern seaboard, at the foot of the Wicklow Mountains, this area would have been highly attractive for settlement during the prehistoric period. This is corroborated in the archaeological record by the presence of significant upstanding monuments such as the Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291), c. 26m north of the proposed scheme and the Laughanstown Wedge Tomb (DU026-024, Nat. Mon. 215), c. 621m west. Further evidence for intensive settlement of this area during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods has been provided during excavations in advance of the South Eastern Motorway, Cherrywood Business Park and the Luas line.

Although some Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded from the surrounding lands, the first conclusive evidence for continued settlement in the vicinity of the proposed scheme dates from the Neolithic period (c. 4000–2500 BC) onwards. Neolithic pits associated with saddle querns, flint scrapers and hammer stones were excavated within the footprint of the Tully Vale residential development, c. 36m to the west of the proposed scheme (Bennett 1997:085, 1998:128, Licence 97E0279). Evidence for a probable late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age settlement, including two possible structures, was excavated in advance of the Luas line in the townland of Laughanstown, c. 306m south (Bennett 2006:668, Licence 06E0944).

Burnt mounds or *fulachtaí fia* are among the most commonly discovered evidence for Bronze Age settlement, although they have in some cases been proven to date to earlier or later periods. In 2003, pre-development testing revealed a *fulacht fia* (DU026-159), c. 126m north of the proposed scheme in Brenanstown (Bennett 2003:462, Licence 03E1494). This site was preserved *in-situ* as part of a residential development and is scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP. In 2006, archaeological testing was carried out c. 30m east of the proposed scheme (Bennett

2006:573, Licence 06E1077). This investigation uncovered the remains of a small area of charcoal-rich soil, which has the potential to relate to *fulacht fia* activity associated with the adjacent water course (Cabinteely Stream). The proposed scheme will pass this watercourse to the west.

Furthermore, two substantial *fulachtaí fia* (DU026-141–142) were fully excavated at Cherrywood, c. 150–190m to the west of the proposed scheme prior to the construction of the Cherrywood Business Park (O'Neill 1999; Licence 98E0526). Evidence for burnt mound activity was also identified during test trenching within the footprint of the proposed Tully Park, c. 418m southwest of the proposed scheme (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016a, Registration No. E004640).

Funerary evidence dating to the Bronze Age has been identified during a number of archaeological investigations in the surrounding area. Archaeological testing in 2016 revealed a scatter of possible Bronze Age cremation pits, c. 146m to the north of the proposed scheme (Licence 16E0526). An early Bronze Age cremation burial accompanied by an urn, a copper alloy pin and some burnt flint was also identified during monitoring of topsoil stripping, c. 179m to the west of the proposed scheme (McQuade 2003a, Licence 03E0839) and subsequently excavated (McQuade 2003b, Licence 03E1145). A ring barrow (DU026-133), cremation burial and the remains of a roundhouse were excavated in Cherrywood, c. 178m to the west (O'Neill 1999, Licence 98E0526).

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

During this period powerful ecclesiastic and secular settlements expanded and a mosaic of kingdoms formed across the country. The Mac Turcaill dynasty controlled large tracts of land at this time, including lands in Uí Briúin Cualann stretching south from Tully to the Dargle River in Bray (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 88). It was at this time that important ecclesiastical centres were being founded across the country, including that at Laughanstown known as Tulach na nEpscop (Tully) or 'Hillock of the Bishops' (ibid. 67). Tully Church, graveyard, crosses and ecclesiastical enclosure (DU026-023001–19, Nat. Mon. 225) are situated on a natural prominence overlooking the coastal plains, c. 624m west of the proposed scheme. The church at Tully was dedicated to St. Brigid. It has been suggested by Corlett (2013) that the church may have been founded in the 8th century when the Uí Briúin Chualann came under the influence of the Uí Dúnlainge. The church gained much power and appears to have been the pre-eminent Bishopric of the Uí Briúin Cualann territory. Given its significance, Murphy and Potterton (2010, 67) suggest that following the establishment of the Viking longphort settlement in Dublin by AD 841, episcopal functions may have transferred to Tully.

A previously unknown enclosed early medieval cemetery (DU026-119) was identified in Loughlinstown during archaeological testing associated with the construction of a service station in 1995 (Bennett 1995:103, Licence 95E131). The zone of archaeological notification for this monument extends to within 100m east of the proposed scheme. In 1957, it was recorded that the house, now known as 'Ards' was constructed in 1938 and bones were recovered during this work and reburied. (NMI

1957:350). The burial was located to the south of the house and to the west of the area that was subject to excavation in the 1990s. In 1991, further human remains were identified in the same garden after a tree fell (NMI 1991:40).

The excavation of this site revealed a complex of 5th or 6th century burials, terminating sometime around 11th or 12th century. At least 1,553 individual burials were uncovered, along with numerous deposits of disarticulated remains and two charnel pits (Bennett 1998:124, Licence 98E0035). In addition, the NMI files record that locally this area was known as 'Moat field' or 'Raheen'. This would indicate that some memory of the site was passed down through the generations. The range and type of objects recovered from the site, especially the imported pottery of 6th/ 7th century date, suggests that the site was of considerable status and importance. The exact dimensions of the enclosure surrounding the burials can only be estimated, but based on further investigations in 2006 (Bennett 2006:572, Licence 06E0828), it would appear that the main central enclosure measured c. 50m east-west by c. 45m north-south. Based on the high level of burials, it is possible that the site represents the remains of an early medieval ecclesiastical site and may have contained a church and ancillary buildings including probable workshops.

Previous excavations have revealed a significant early medieval Hiberno-Norse settlement and burial site c. 150m to the north of the southern section of the proposed scheme at Cherrywood (O'Neill 2006 and 2010) and a secular settlement site (ringfort DU026-149) at Glebe c. 448m to the west (Corlett 2013). It would appear that the Hiberno-Norse settlement and burial ground at Cherrywood was abandoned around the 8th century, probably due to the shift in the Church law at this time to regularise burial within church lands. Archaeological evidence seems to indicate that the hinterlands of Dublin would have contained ethnically mixed settlement (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 71). The distribution of Rathdown slabs, including those at Tully Church, within this wider region appear to indicate additional evidence for the spread of Scandinavian settlement.

Towards the end of this period secular power changes in Dublin led to the founding of Christ Church around AD 1030. Tully Church (DU026-023) and the Manor of Clonkeen were among the lands granted to the newly founded church by Sitric Mac Thorcaill, the ruling Viking leader (Corlett 2013). A large granite ringed high cross (DU026-023003), possibly dating to the 10th century, lies outside of the main graveyard to the north of Tully Church, c. 634m west of the proposed scheme.

An enclosure (DU026-080001) is recorded c. 166m west of the proposed scheme. According to the RMP file, the OS Letters (1837) include sketches that show a series of enclosures to the south of site of an 'ancient mill' (DU026-080002). While many sites that are recorded as enclosures may represent ringforts or similar sites, there is no remaining above ground trace of these features and it is difficult to attribute a date or function to the potential features.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans and associated social upheaval led to the significant changes in land ownership and settlement. In 1179 Tully Church was granted to the Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity by Archbishop Lorcán Ua Tuathail/ Sir Laurance O'Toole (ibid.). It is likely that a medieval manor was established close to the church at an early stage, which may have been replaced by Laughanstown Castle (DU026-093); later constructed by a tenant to defend the Pale.

The Pale stretched from South Dublin to Dundalk, incorporating parts of Kildare and Meath under the control of the Anglo-Norman families. The boundary line of the Pale was located within the vicinity of the Cherrywood SDZ and would have been lined by defensive tower houses and fortified houses. The largest of these include that at Carrickmines held by the Walsh family. This family appear to have controlled the nearby thriving port of Dalkey at this time (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 164) indicating the power and affluence of the secular land holders in the area. The Walshes are credited with constructing Pale boundary defences between their castles at Carrickmines and Kilgobbin close to the Wicklow Mountains. Tully graveyard became the ancestral burial ground of the Walshes from at least the 18th century onwards (Corlett 2013).

A number of semi-militant tenants had been settled in these lands to protect the southern barriers of the Pale. This area consisted of the Maghery, an inner English-held core with a 'buffer zone' known as the March. The boundaries of the Pale were not fixed, and depended on the amount of control affected by the Anglo-Normans through tower-houses dotted along its boundaries.

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

A significant 18th century military camp (DU026-127) was established in Laughanstown and Cherrywood townlands as a result of the Napoleonic threat. John Ferrars (1796) depicted two uniform lines of tents/huts east of Tully church and west of the Shanganagh River and village of Loughlinstown. Following the closure of the camp the land was returned to agricultural use and all trace of the former buildings removed. The zone of archaeological notification (ZAN) for the camp covers a large area through which the proposed scheme will travel, although the camp itself likely covered a broader area than that defined by the ZAN. Numerous programmes of investigation have indicated that archaeological remains associated with the camp were heavily truncated and disturbed following closure by centuries of agricultural activity and the construction of the railway. Middens of domestic waste and scattered finds of militaria in the topsoil are the main indicators of the camp occupation. Monitoring of topsoil stripping led to the identification and excavation of a military kitchen during 2003 (McQuade 2003a, Licence 03E0839; McQuade 2003c, Licence 03E1471). The remains of a further potential military kitchen site were identified during testing c. 557m west of the proposed scheme in 2016 (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016a, Registration No. E004640).

A number of metal detection surveys in the Tully area have been carried out during recent archaeological investigations. These have revealed the main material culture

that survives with a direct association with the camp. Artefacts recovered include military buttons, musket shot and tokens along with clay pipe fragments, glass bottles and a range of 18th century artefacts. These have been recovered from the topsoil and plough zone throughout the SDZ, suggesting that the surrounding fields were used for practice of tactical manoeuvres.

The 18th century was characterised by a rise in development of parklands and demesne landscapes. Significant demesnes located in the wider area include Loughlinstown to the east and Brennanstown and Cabinteely further to the north, however many smaller parklands are shown on the first edition 6-inch OS mapping, such as those at Beechgrove, Cherrywood and at Glendruid, through which the proposed scheme passes. Beechgrove House (DU026-028) is located within the scheme and the scheme runs north-south through the former demesne of the house. The remains of this house, dating to the 18th century, were identified during archaeological investigations (Licence No. 96E0265) and recorded (Bennett 1996:065, 1996:130).

The northern section of the proposed scheme also traverses the former Glendruid House Demesne, as depicted in the first edition OS map of 1837. Today, the riverbanks of the Cabinteely Stream are largely obscured by heavy vegetation, though during the demesnes prime the watercourse would have formed a key part of the parkland landscape, with the second edition OS map of 1871, showing the footbridges and pathways within the demesne. The principal building, Glendruid House (NIAH 60260215) survives and does a gate lodge (NIAH 60260216), the original entrance (NIAH 60260217). The principal building and the original entrance (walls/gates/railings) are also protected structures (RPS 1730). Furthermore, a mausoleum (NIAH 60260219) was erected within the demesne by the Barrington family in 1847, and is located north of the river, c. 60m north of the proposed scheme.

Immediately to the north of Glendruid Demesne, lies the demesne of Brennanstown House, which has been largely eroded by modern development, however; the principal structure survives (RPS 1715, NIAH 60260212).

Protected structure Rathmichael House (RPS 1787, NIAH 60260095) is known in the historic OS mapping as Glebe House and is depicted with a modest demesne c. 40m west of the scheme. The structure on the site has the potential to date the 16th or 17th century and is also a recorded monument (DU026-114).

The branch of the Dublin and South Eastern Railway was constructed running south from Harcourt Street Station to Bray in the mid-19th century. The route of the former railway line is visible in the 25-inch OS map of 1909. A viaduct (RPS 1783, NIAH 60260097), built 1852-3 and relating to the railway is located immediately southeast of the proposed scheme. The viaduct has been disused since the railway closed in 1958.

A number of mills are recorded in the wider vicinity of the proposed development area. To the south, two mills (DU026-086001–2) are recorded in the townland of Shankill. The millrace associated with the mills, which was supplied by the Loughlinstown River, is visible in the historic OS mapping to the southwest of the scheme, and the first edition map of 1837 annotates Mullinastill house (RPS 1791, NIAH 60260094) as ‘site of a tuck mill’. To the west of the proposed scheme, a water mill site is recorded as DU026-080002. This designation is based on the first edition OS map of 1837, which annotates a bend in the Cabinteely River as ‘Site of Ancient Mill’. The Civil survey (1654-6) states that there was a corn mill and tuck mill here (Simington 1945).

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2021) revealed that a significant number of archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, testing, monitoring and excavation, have been carried out within the proposed development footprint and surrounding environs. Investigations carried out in the surrounding area relate to development and infrastructural works associated with the Cherrywood Business Park, the M50, Luas and residential developments (Figure 2).

Geophysical survey, testing and monitoring was carried out in advance of the construction of Cherrywood Science and Technology Park in 1998 (O’Neill 1999, Licence 98E0526) and the Cherrywood Business Park II in 2003 (McQuade 2003a, Licence 03E0839; Baker 2003, Licence 03E0910). A cluster of prehistoric activity was subsequently excavated to the west of the proposed scheme including a ring barrow DU026-133 (O’Neill 2000, Licence 99E0517), a roundhouse DU026-155 (O’Neill 1999, Licence 99E0518) and two substantial fulachtaí fia DU026-141–142 (O’Neill 1999, Licence 98E0526). These features were fully excavated and recorded. During archaeological testing 1998, the enclosure (DU026-027) was revealed to be non-archaeological in nature. An area in the north of the adjacent parkland was also subject to archaeological testing but failed to identify any features of archaeological potential (O’Neill 2001b, Licence 00E0565).

Archaeological monitoring under licence 97E0279 revealed prehistoric settlement evidence and 18th century debris, c. 36m to the west of the proposed scheme (Bennett 1998:128). Two pits of Neolithic/Bronze Age date yielded numerous flint tools and two saddle querns. It was noted by the excavator that the area surrounding these features was heavily disturbed by modern agricultural activity and the pits may be all that remained of a larger settlement focused on arable farming in the area.

Archaeological monitoring revealed several archaeological areas to the south and west of the proposed scheme which were subject to full excavation (Area C [O’Neill 2006, O’Neill 2000; Licence 99E0523] and Area D [O’Neill 2001a, Licence 99E0519]). The archaeological features in ‘Area C’ represented an important Hiberno-Norse settlement site with evidence for occupation and burial. The adjacent ‘Area D’ comprised drying kilns and the former footprint of the railway line. Subsequent monitoring of topsoil stripping c. 179m to the west revealed a single posthole which was excavated at the time (McQuade 2003a, Licence 03E0839).

The structural remains of an 18th century inn with later alterations was identified in the immediate vicinity of the scheme, under licence 96E0265 (Bennett 1996:065, 1996:130). A large number of artefacts, of 18th and 19th century date, were recovered from the site.

A programme of archaeological testing carried out under licence 99E0181, c. 50m east of the proposed scheme, identified nothing of archaeological significance (Bennett 1999:257). A potential feature consisting of a shallow spread of charcoal-rich soil, was found to contain a sherd of modern ceramic and was therefore deemed to be modern in origin.

Archaeological testing was carried out within a greenfield area, c. 146m to the north of the proposed scheme in 2016. This revealed a post-medieval brick kiln along with two cremation pits of probable Bronze Age date (Duffy and Whitty 2019, Licence 16E0526). The brick kiln was also identified during the testing of a link road through the site (Bennett 2016:306, 2018:299, Licence 16E0468). The feature was large and similar in form to a previous brick clamp excavated to the north of the site in 2003 as part of an earlier residential development (Licence 03E1681).

Monitoring of topsoil stripping in the vicinity of the Tully Vale residential development, c. 36m to the west of the proposed scheme, led to the discovery of prehistoric features including a large assemblage of Neolithic lithic artefacts and post-medieval middens of waste from the military camp (Licence 97E0279, 03E1598 and 04E0896). Although well recorded in documentary sources, test excavation indicated that the military camp has been ploughed out (Bennett 1995:102, Licence 94E0201; Bennett 1997:085, Licence 97E0279). Testing was carried out in 1995 along the ridge, where five middens of charcoal and coal with a mix of 18th century glass and pottery were identified (Bennett 1995:102). Post-medieval cobble surface and hearths were excavated within the footprint of the Tully Vale/ Druid Valley residential development (O'Neill 1998, Licence 97E0279).

Archaeological testing under licence 19E0275, identified four pit/hearth features and a pit or post hole of probable prehistoric date, c. 471m to the west of the proposed scheme (Ní Cheallacháin and Murtagh 2019). Testing also indicated the presence of c. 3m of imported material across much of the site.

A programme of archaeological testing and monitoring was carried out along the route of the Luas line in 2006 and 2007, c. 32–310m south of the proposed scheme. Evidence of prehistoric settlement and traces of an 18th century military camp was identified and excavated (Licence 06E0944, Bennett 2006:668; Licence 06E0214, Bennett 2006:570; Licence 07E0095, Bennett 2007:544).

Testing along the line of the proposed Phase 1 Infrastructure associated with Cherrywood SDZ, indicated a significant level of disturbance due to recent construction; however, the outline of the former railway line was present (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016b, Licence 15E0471, Bennett 2015:311; 2018:073; Bennett 2018:381).

Five sites were identified during testing, comprising prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval features. A further site was identified during monitoring, which consisted of a truncated burnt mound. All of these sites were subject to archaeological excavation prior to the construction of the Phase 1 Roads development. The nearest of the features excavated was a spread of burnt material and a number of pits, c. 100m south of the proposed scheme.

The zone of archaeological potential for a recorded early medieval cemetery (DU026-119) extends to within 100m east of the proposed scheme. In 1995 archaeological testing associated with the construction of a service station, c. 475m north of the proposed scheme, revealed the presence of significant human remains (Licence 95E0131). Excavation of the site in 1998 revealed a complex of 5th or 6th century burials, culminating sometime around 11th or 12th century. At least 1,553 individual burials were uncovered, along with numerous deposits of disarticulated remains and two charnel pits (Bennett 1998:124, 1999:166, Licence 98E0035).

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

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

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

John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1760 (Figure 4)

The Loughlinstown and Carrickmines Rivers feature prominently in this mapping. To the southwest, Tully Church is depicted. A small group of buildings to the north of the Carrickmines River is annotated 'Bryanstown'. The village of 'Loughnanstown' is also shown, the southeast of the proposed scheme. The majority of the land in the immediate vicinity of the rivers are shown as undeveloped agricultural land, though areas of woodland are depicted in the general vicinity of the southeastern portion of the proposed scheme.

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin 1816 (Figure 4)

By the time of this map, a 'camp ground' is annotated in the vicinity of the proposed scheme, representing the Military Camp (DU026-127). Tully Church (DU026-023001) is also depicted to the southwest and a small group of structures to the east of the Loughlinstown River represents Loughlinstown village. Two demesne landscapes appear to be represented, at Loughlinstown House and north at Brennanstown. Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291) is labelled as a Cromlech and is located within the demesne associated with 'Glen Druid'.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 5a and b)

This is the first accurate mapping of the proposed scheme. The proposed scheme traverses a wooded part of the Glendruid Demesne parallel to the Carrickmines River.

It then crosses agricultural land alongside the Loughinstown River and travels southwards through Beechgrove demesne and continues further south through Cherrywood demesne. To the southwest, Tully Church (DU026-023001) and associated features are shown. A number of demesne landscapes have also been established in the wider area by this time, including Loughinstown House to the southeast and Brenanstown House and Glendruid to the north. Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291) is labelled as a Cromlech once more. Further to the southeast, Beechgrove House (DU026-028) with associated small parkland landscape is shown. To the east Loughinstown House is depicted and Cherrywood House (RPS 1788, NIAH 60260096) is shown to the south. Glebe House is also shown (RPS 1787, NIAH 60260095). Mullinastill House (RPS 1791, NIAH 60260094) is depicted with the annotation that it is on the 'site of a tuck mill'. The course of associated mill race is present to the southwest of the proposed scheme.

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

There are a number of changes to the vicinity of the proposed scheme as depicted in this OS mapping of 1871. To the north, significantly more detail is shown within the demesne of Glendruid House. While the 'Cromlech' is still shown, additionally, a number of footbridges and Summer Houses are also depicted adjacent to the Carrickmines River. The outline of the enclosure which surrounds the Mausoleum (NIAH 60260219) is clear but not labelled. A foot bridge and gate lodge are also shown in the Beechgrove Demesne and there is no surviving evidence of the Mill to the south of the proposed scheme, though the millrace is extant.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 6a and b)

By the time of this map in 1909, the structures associated with Glendruid and Brenanstown Demesne have seen extensive alteration and expansion. The enclosure around the Mausoleum (NIAH 60260219) is now annotated as a burial ground, however; the mausoleum itself is not indicated. The portal tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291) is again shown and labelled as 'Cromlech'. The proposed scheme crosses a number of townland boundaries as it turns south, running adjacent to the Loughinstown River. The route of the Dublin and South Eastern Railway is depicted for the first time. A viaduct (RPS 1783, NIAH 60260097), relating to the railway is shown immediately southeast of the proposed scheme.

3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.4.1 Record of Monuments and Places

The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (DLR) Development Plan (2016–2022), the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme (2014) and the SEA Environmental Report (2014) detail all of the Recorded Monuments within the vicinity of the study area as well as policies and objectives relating to heritage and archaeology (Appendix 3).

There are 15 archaeological sites within a 200m radius of the proposed scheme, of which, 14 are recorded monuments and one which is listed in the SMR only (Table 1; Figure 2; Appendix 1). Of these, one is a National Monument in State Care,

Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291). The proposed scheme extends into the zones of archaeological potential for four recorded monuments, comprising a 16th/17th century house (DU026-114), a 18th century military camp (DU026-127), an 18th/19th century house (DU026-028) which was been previous excavated, and the aforementioned Brennanstown Portal tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291). One of the recorded monuments, the 16th/17th century house, is also a protected structure and listed in the NIAH (DU026-114, RPS 1787, NIAH 60260095).

TABLE 1: Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE TO SCHEME
DU026-007*	Brenanstown	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	Scheme within Zone of Archaeological Notification
DU026-127	Laughanstown	Military camp	Scheme within Zone of Archaeological Notification
DU026-114**	Glebe	House - 16th/17th century	Scheme within Zone of Archaeological Notification
DU026-028	Loughlinstown	House - 18th/19th century	Scheme within Zone of Archaeological Notification
DU026-027	Cherrywood	Enclosure	c. 123m west
DU026-159	Brenanstown	Fulacht fia	c. 124m north
DU026-141	Cherrywood	Fulacht fia	c. 150m west
DU026-119	Loughlinstown	Burial ground	c. 154m northeast
DU026-086002	Shankill	Mill - unclassified	c. 165m west-southwest
DU026-080002	Brenanstown/ Carrickmines Great	Water mill - unclassified	c. 166m west
DU026-080001	Brenanstown/ Carrickmines Great	Enclosure	c. 166m west
DU026-086001	Cherrywood, Shankill	Mill - unclassified	c. 168m west-southwest
DU026-155***	Cherrywood	House - prehistoric	c. 171m west
DU026-133	Cherrywood	Barrow - ring-barrow	c. 180m west
DU026-142	Cherrywood	Fulacht fia	c. 190m west

* National Monument

** RPS and NIAH

*** SMR only

3.4.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (DLR) Development Plan (2016–2022), the Cherrywood SDZ Planning Scheme (2014) and the SEA Environmental Report (2014) recognise the value of the built heritage to the county and are 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 5.

There are seven structures included on the RPS within a 200m radius of the proposed scheme, all of which are listed in the NIAH and one which is additionally protected as a recorded monument (Table 2; Figure 3; Appendix 2).

There are no Architectural Conservation Areas or Candidate Architectural Conservation Areas within the vicinity of the proposed scheme.

TABLE 2: Protected Structures

RPS NO.	NAME	DISTANCE FROM SCHEME	DESIGNATION
1783	Viaduct	Immediately southeast of the proposed scheme	RPS, NIAH
1788	Cherrywood House	c. 35m southeast	RPS, NIAH
1787	Rathmichael/ Glebe House	c. 40m west	RMP, RPS, NIAH
1791	Mullinastill House	c. 110m south	RPS, NIAH
1770	Waterfall Cottage	c. 112m east	RPS, NIAH
1730	Glendruid House/ Gates/railings	c. 136m north	RPS, NIAH
1715	Brennanstown House	c. 200m north	RPS, NIAH

3.5 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

3.5.1 Building Survey

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage survey of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown was carried out in 2013. A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment and included buildings within 200m of the study area. There are 13 structures listed on the NIAH building survey, seven of which are also protected structures and one which is both a recorded monument and a protected structure (Table 3).

TABLE 3: NIAH Structures

NIAH NO.	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	DESIGNATION
60260097	Viaduct	Immediately southeast of the proposed scheme	RPS, NIAH
60260096	Cherrywood House	c. 35m southeast	RPS, NIAH
60260095	Rathmichael/ Glebe House	c. 40m west	RMP, RPS, NIAH
60260219	Mausoleum	c. 60m north	NIAH
60260094	Mullinastill House	c. 110m south	RPS, NIAH
60260098	Waterfall Cottage	c. 112m east	RPS, NIAH
60260215	Glendruid House	c. 136m north	RPS, NIAH
60260217	Glendruid walls/gates/railings	c. 136m north	RPS, NIAH
60260218	Post Box	c. 155m north	NIAH
60260216	Glendruid Gate Lodge	c. 163m north	NIAH
60260221	Water Pump	c. 187m north	NIAH
60260102	Post Box	c. 190m east	NIAH
60260212	Brennanstown House	c. 200m north	RPS, NIAH

3.5.2 Garden Survey

The NIAH Garden Survey for Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown was inaccessible at the time of writing. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of County Dublin (1837-9) shows the

extent of demesne landscapes as shaded portions of land within the study area. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry. There are a number of former demesne landscapes within the study area of the proposed scheme.

The former Glendruid demesne lies within the northern section of the study area. The demesne incorporated the Cabinteely River and the Brennanstown Portal Tomb. The river was situated within a woodland area. The principal building, Glendruid House survives (RPS 1730, NIAH 60260215) along with its original entrance (NIAH 60260217) and a gate lodge (NIAH 60260216). Another interesting feature of the former demesne survives in the folly known as 'Barringtons Tower', which although disused and set within an overgrown area, remains extant. A mausoleum (NIAH 60260219) was erected within the demesne by the Barrington family in 1847, and is located north of the river, c. 60m north of the proposed scheme and is shown on the 1909 OS map.

Beechgrove demesne was located within the east of the study area of the scheme. It was formerly a small parkland which incorporated a short section of the Loughlinstown River. The remains of this house, dating to the 18th century, were identified during archaeological investigations (Licence No. 96E0265) and recorded (Bennett 1996:065, 1996:130), but the demesne has been largely eroded by modern development.

Cherrywood House (RPS 1788, NIAH 60260096) and demesne lay within the southeast of the study area. While the principal structure remains extant, the demesne has been removed by modern development.

Rathmichael House (RPS 1787, NIAH 60260095) is marked in the historic OS mapping as Glebe House and is depicted with a modest demesne c. 40m west of the scheme. The structure on the site has the potential to date the 16th or 17th century and is also a recorded monument (DU026-114). While the principal structure survives, the western portion of the former parkland has seen the construction of a residential development.

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed scheme, held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (1995–2013), Google Earth (2005–2018), and Bing Maps revealed that a number of sections of the proposed scheme pass through previously disturbed areas. The OSI imagery of 2000 and 2005 in particular, capture the level of disturbance in the vicinity of the southern half of the proposed scheme (Figure 7). The northern half of the scheme, in close proximity to the Loughlinstown and Carrickmines Rivers has not seen the same level of disturbance and remains as primarily greenfield.

3.7 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course

of the field investigation the proposed scheme and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 1).

Druids Glen Walk/ Northwest Section

The proposed route traverses through a wooded area situated between the Lehaunstown Road to the east and the Brennanstown Luas Station to the west. The western terminus of the route is located at a pedestrian underpass at the Brennanstown Luas Station and it is bordered by a stone bonded wall (Plates 1 and 2). The wall and underpass are associated with the early 20th-century railway line along which the Luas now runs.

The route continues along a forest path on the south bank of the Carrickmines River and as the route departs the Luas station it descends into a steep valley (Plate 3). The Brennanstown Portal Tomb is not visible from the route as the valley is heavily wooded. Halfway through the forest the route passes to the immediate south of a flat bridge leading to Glendruid Cottage (Plate 4). The route rises to meet the Lehaunstown Road at a single-arched stone bridge supporting the road (Plate 5). A stone wall, with modern alterations, separates the road from the forest. The east side of the wall is covered in thick vegetation and a bricked-up doorway framed by redbrick with two steps is visible on the west side of the wall (Plate 6).

Northeast Section

The portion of the route situated to the east of Lehaunstown Road, west of the Cabinteely River, and north of the Carrickmines River was not accessible; however, it was visible from the residential estate to the north, Lehaunstown Road, and the south bank of the Carrickmines River. The route traverses south through an open, overgrown field that slopes eastwards to the Cabinteely River (Plates 7 and 8). The river forms the townland boundary between Brennanstown and Loughlinstown. The northernmost portion of the route has been disturbed by an access road associated with an adjacent development.

The portion of this route extending east from the Lehaunstown Road is situated on the north bank of the Carrickmines River and traverses through a landscaped garden that slopes gently down to the river and an overgrown open field (Plates 8 and 9).

East Section

This section of the route is situated to the south of the Carrickmines River and to the north of the Wyattville Link Road. There are five open fields to the south of the river and to the north of the newly constructed Attenuation Pond 2B, one of the fields is in use for grazing and the remainder are overgrown. The route traverses the eastern extent of these fields, which generally comprise a flat area that sharply rises up to the west (Plate 10). The Loughlinstown River, which is lined with mature vegetation, borders the fields to the east and forms the townland boundary between Brennanstown and Loughlinstown and Laughanstown and Loughlinstown. The route traverses the townland boundary between Brennanstown and Laughanstown, a line of mature vegetation (Plates 11 and 12).

The route adjacent to Attenuation Pond 2B and on the eastern bank of the Cabinteely River has already been constructed (Plates 13 and 14). The green area to the north of the Wyattville Link Road steeply slopes down to the river from the link road and the Valley Park residential estate to the southwest, it contains several thickets of trees (Plate 15). The route extends along an existing path to the immediate northeast of Valley Park (Plate 16). This area has been entirely disturbed/landscaped by works for the link road and residential estate adjacent. A new pedestrian bridge will be constructed to traverse the Loughlinstown River (Plate 17).

South Section

The southern section of the route is located to the south of the Wyattville Link Road and north of the Brides Glen Road. Similar to the previous section, the green area to the south of the link road has been entirely disturbed/landscaped by works for the link road and residential estate. The portion of the route situated on the east bank of the Loughlinstown River has already been constructed. The land rises up to the link road and to the Cherrywood Business Park from the Cabinteely River (Plate 18). The route follows an existing path, to the southeast of Cherrywood Business Park, that gradually rises up to the south. A line of mature trees, the townland boundary between Cherrywood and Loughlinstown, runs adjacent to the route along this path (Plate 19). A portion of the route is located within an ongoing development site to the immediate southeast of the Cherrywood Business Park and was not accessible.

The southernmost portion of the route is located on a steep area that slopes down from the Cherrywood Business Park to the Brides Glen Road through an overgrown, wooded area (Plates 20 and 21). The overgrown ruins of a 19th-century farmyard complex and stream border the route to the west in the wooded area (Plates 22 and 23). The watercourse forms the townland boundary between Cherrywood and Glebe. The route terminates at the driveway of Cherrywood House off the Brides Glen Road (Plate 24).

No previously unknown archaeological features were identified during the inspection; however, the portions of the route located alongside watercourses possess a general archaeological potential.

4 CONCLUSIONS

There are 15 archaeological sites within a 200m radius of the proposed scheme, of which, 14 are recorded monuments and one which is listed in the SMR only. Of these, one is a National Monument in State Care, Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291). The proposed scheme extends into the zones of archaeological notification for four recorded monuments, comprising a 16th/17th century house (DU026-114), an 18th/19th century house (DU026-028) which was been previous excavated, an 18th century military camp (DU026-127) and the aforementioned Brennanstown Portal tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291). There are 13 structures listed on the NIAH building survey, seven of which are also protected structures and one which is both a recorded monument and a protected structure.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2021) revealed that a significant number of archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, testing, monitoring and excavation, have been carried out within the proposed development footprint and surrounding environs. Investigations carried out in the surrounding area relate to development and infrastructural works associated with the Cherrywood Business Park, the M50, Luas and residential developments. The archaeological record of the Cherrywood area ranges from the Neolithic period to the post-medieval period.

The cartographic sources depict the proposed scheme as passing through a number of former demesne landscapes, Glendruid, Beechgrove and Cherrywood Demesnes. The 18th century military camp (DU026-127) is also indicated on Taylor's map of 1816 but the extents are not depicted.

Aerial photography and satellite imagery of the proposed scheme shows that a large portion of the southern section of the proposed scheme has been previously disturbed during the construction of adjacent developments. The northern half of the scheme, in close proximity to the Loughlinstown and Carrickmines Rivers has not seen the same level of disturbance and remains as primarily greenfield.

A field inspection of the proposed scheme failed to identify any previously unknown archaeological features; however, it confirmed that the portions of the route located alongside watercourses that possess a general archaeological potential.

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

- There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level in the undisturbed sections of the scheme, particularly within the zones of archaeological notification for recorded monuments- DU026-114 and DU026-127, and for Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291) which is a National Monument in State Care. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed scheme.

5.2 MITIGATION

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

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed scheme be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Works within the zone of archaeological notification for Brennanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291) may require Ministerial Consent. 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 DoCHG.

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 (DoHLGH).

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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

John Rocque's Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin, 1760

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

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

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2021.

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

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

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed scheme.

www.bingmaps.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed scheme.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	DU026-007
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Brenanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722866/ 724184
CLASSIFICATION	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Scheme within Zone of Archaeological Notification
DESCRIPTION	<p>This very impressive portal tomb is located on the valley floor of a steep-sided glen close to a stream. A massive wedge-shaped granite roofstone (L 5.1m; Wth 4.5m; D 1.75m) covers a chamber (int. dims. L 3.1m; Wth 1.42m) and antechamber facing west. It rests on the two front portal stones (H 2.6m and 2m respectively) and three sidestones. A doorstone separates the main chamber from the antechamber. There are some granite boulders at the rear of the tomb wall which may have been part of an additional chamber (Borlase 1897, 2, 390-92; Ó Nualláin 1983, 96; Turner 1983, 5). There are two deep depressions on the upper surface of the roofstone, with grooves leading to the corner of the stone. It has been suggested that this be an original drainage feature.</p> <p>The monument was taken by Guardianship into State Care (Nat Mon 291)</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-127
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Laughanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723947/ 723538
CLASSIFICATION	Military camp
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Scheme within Zone of Archaeological Notification
DESCRIPTION	This site dates to post-1700 AD.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-114
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Glebe
PARISH	Rathmichael
BARONY	Rathdown

I.T.M.	724112/ 722677
CLASSIFICATION	House - 16th/17th century
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Scheme within Zone of Archaeological Notification
DESCRIPTION	The depositions of 1641 mention a dwelling at Glebe in the parish of Rathmichael (pers. comm. Rob Goodbody). There is no visible trace of this house. It was located north of the Brides Glen Road and east of the M50.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-028
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Loughlinstown
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	724314/ 723471
CLASSIFICATION	House - 18th/19th century
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Scheme within Zone of Archaeological Notification
DESCRIPTION	Beechgrove House is post-1700 AD in date (Anon 1900, 185-6).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-027
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Cherrywood
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	724210/ 723188
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 123m west
DESCRIPTION	The site is located in a field of pasture on rising ground W of Brides Glen near Loughlinstown. An aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 3.698/9) shows part of a circular enclosure (diam. c. 23m) which is not visible at ground level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-159
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Brenanstown
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723465/ 724549
CLASSIFICATION	Fulacht fia

DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 124m north
DESCRIPTION	Pre-development archaeological testing in 2003 revealed a fulacht fiadh (diam. c. 8-10m) on the E side of a stream (Elder 2003, 107).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-141
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Cherrywood
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	724156/ 723123
CLASSIFICATION	Fulacht fia
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 150m west
DESCRIPTION	<p>Topsoil monitoring in 1998 exposed a 24m (N-S) by 9m fulacht fiadh on a west-facing slope. The mound of the fulacht fiadh had been levelled by later activity. Eight troughs were identified on the site, circular or subcircular and unlined. The diameters ranged from 1.2m to 2m, and they were 0.3-0.8m deep. Several appeared to have been cut into natural springs. Hearths were identified as a number of circular areas of burnt clay beside the troughs. A series of finds was recovered including undecorated coarseware (Lough Gur Class II) recovered from the lowest level. The pottery was mainly Lough Gur Class II-style undecorated coarseware with simple rims, a tulip-shaped profile and flat bases (Knockadoon variant). A single sherd of decorated (Beaker?) pottery was recovered at this level. The main deposit of burnt material contained a number of sherds of AOC comb-incised Beaker pottery, along with more of the Lough Gur Class II ware. Flint flakes, debitage and hammerstones were also recovered from this deposit. A number of flint artefacts were recovered from the disturbed area of the lane and the interface between F81 and the natural at the north of the site. These included three intact javelin heads (62mm, 78mm and 118mm long), a broken and unfinished one and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (45mm long). A side-scraper and a double-ended scraper/hollow scraper were also recovered from this area. Butchered animal bone was recovered from the upper (midden and topsoil) levels of the site. In only one instance could bone (an ovicaprid tooth) be associated with the fulacht fiadh phase (O'Neill 1999, 40-42).</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-119
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Loughlinstown
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	723666/724530
CLASSIFICATION	Burial Ground

DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 154m northeast
DESCRIPTION	<p>Discoveries of skeletal material and a stone-lined grave had been recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from a site known as Graves Moate at Mount Offaly, Cabinteely. A pre-development assessment in 1995 revealed at least fourteen in situ burials of early medieval date, as well as a sherd of Leinster cooking ware. The evidence suggests an Early Christian date (Gowen 1996, 27-8). Excavations of the site in advance of the construction of an Esso service station was undertaken in 1998. This revealed a complex sequence of burial beginning at least in around the 5th or 6th century, culminating sometime in around the 11th or 12th century. At least 1553 individual burials were uncovered, along with numerous deposits of disarticulated remains and two charnel pits. Generally the burials were laid in the extended position with the head to the west; however, a number were aligned with the head to either the north or the east. Two female burials contained full-term fetuses, one of which was in the breach birth position.</p> <p>A large assemblage of small finds were recovered from the site. This includes ferrous and non-ferrous metal, stone, bone, glass and ceramic. A number of small finds were recovered directly associated with burials, e. g. three bone beads from separate infant burials, several pins including one iron shroud-pin and a number of iron knives. Many artefacts of various types were recovered from contexts such as the enclosing inner and middle ditches. The finds assemblage includes shroud-pins, stick and possible ring-pins, iron knives, shears, gouges, D-shaped belt-buckles, nails, bone and blue glass beads, bone handles and double-sided bone combs, one of which retained both decorated panels (dot-and-circle) held in place by four iron rivets. The pottery assemblage includes fragments of Phocaean red slipware (which derives from a site/town in Turkey called Phocaea, from the late Roman period), Bi amphora, D-ware, E-ware and several perforated 'lids' of unknown origin. Sherds of locally made Leinster cooking ware, datable to the late 11th or early 12th century, were recovered from later site contexts. Along with producing objects interpreted as the mounts and fittings for possible shrines or reliquaries, it is suggested that the site had a dual religious and secular function. This is further highlighted by the large volume of butchered animal bone from the inner and middle ditches and the large (used) millstone derived from the base of the stone-lined charnel pit, as well as features such as the furnace and hearths.</p> <p>The range and type of objects recovered from the site, especially the imported pottery of 6th-7th-century date, suggests that the site is of considerable status and importance. The exact dimensions of the enclosure may only be estimated; however, it is reasonable to assume that within the boundary of the site lies evidence of perhaps a church, ancillary buildings, possible workshops and certainly further burials (Conway 1999, Cahill & Sikora 2011, 28-22).</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
SMR NO.	DU026-086002

RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Shankill
PARISH	Rathmichael
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	724006/ 722617
CLASSIFICATION	Mill - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 165m west-southwest
DESCRIPTION	The site was located south of the Brides Glen Road, on the south bank of the stream and east of the M50. The 1st edition OS 6 inch map shows a millrace that runs W to the Loughlinstown River. This may be on a 17th century site mentioned in the Civil Survey 1654 (Simington 1945).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-080002
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Brenanstown, Carrickmines Great
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722432/ 723963
CLASSIFICATION	Water mill - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 166m west
DESCRIPTION	The 1836 OS 6-inch map shows the 'site of ancient mill' along a stream E of Carrickmines that runs into Glendruid Glen. It is marked on the Down Survey (1655-6) map and the Civil survey (1654-6) states that there was a corn mill and tuck mill here (Simington 1945). The OS Letters include sketches of this area which show the foundations of a rectangular building and a feature marked 'Old Quern' (O'Flanagan 1927, 16). Paddy Healy has pinpointed the site as being within the wooded area of the Druid's Glen (Pers. comm. Rob Goodbody).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-080001
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Brenanstown, Carrickmines Great
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	722432/ 723967
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 166m west
DESCRIPTION	The OS Letters (1837) include sketches of the Brennanstown/Carrickmines Great area that show a series of enclosures to the S of site of an 'ancient

	mill'. This was located on a stream E of Carrickmines that runs into Glendruid Glen. There is no visible trace of these enclosures.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-086001
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Cherrywood, Shankill
PARISH	Killiney, Rathmichael
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	724007/ 722611
CLASSIFICATION	Mill - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 168m west-southwest
DESCRIPTION	The site was located south of the Brides Glen Road, on the south bank of the stream and east of the M50. The 1837 OS 6-inch map indicates the 'site of tuckmill'. It is not shown on the 1937 OS 6-inch map but the house name Mullinastill House indicates the former presence of a mill.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-155
RMP STATUS	Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Cherrywood
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	724162/ 723199
CLASSIFICATION	House - prehistoric
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 171m west
DESCRIPTION	Archaeological excavations in 1998 revealed the remains of a prehistoric house defined by post-holes (L8m, Wth 6m). Finds from the topsoil include burnt and unburnt flint, prehistoric pottery and a rubbing stone (Ó Néill 2000, 40).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-133
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Cherrywood
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	724132/ 723271
CLASSIFICATION	Barrow - ring-barrow
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 180m west
DESCRIPTION	This monument was discovered during stripping of topsoil on a flat ridge in

	1998. It comprises a circular ditch (D 0.6m) with an internal diameter of c. 8.5m which encloses a mound. There were no surviving traces of an external bank. Within the mound was a supine juvenile inhumation in poor condition, and there was no indication of a formal grave-cut. A pit cut into the mound containing five cattle teeth. The central mound was capped with a layer of clay that contained a pit cremation and a number of small spreads of charcoal. There was a small amount of fragmentary burnt human bone in the cremation, suggesting token deposition. Within the ring-ditch the primary fill contained a large number of fragments of burnt bone. The quantity of this material suggests that it may represent pyre debris. Burnt human and animal bone and disarticulated animal bone was distributed irregularly but appeared in various densities throughout the ring-ditch. The faunal remains included cattle teeth and shed antler. Pieces of struck flint were found (mainly at the four cardinal points), including two thumbnail scrapers, which suggest a possible Bronze Age date (O'Neill 2000, 40-42,).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU026-142
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Cherrywood
PARISH	Killiney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	724120/ 723157
CLASSIFICATION	Fulacht fia
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 190m west
DESCRIPTION	Topsoil monitoring in 1998 revealed an irregularly shaped deposit of burnt stone (100% granite, up to 0.25m long) and charcoal on a west-facing slope. The overall dimensions of the spread are 7.1m (N-S) by 3.6m; the depth was up to 0.23m at 33.95m OD. Later disturbance was apparent to the east of the site, and in the west a cobble-filled field drain cuts the site in a north-south direction. A trough lay below the north-eastern corner of the burnt spread. The trough had two phases of use: the original trough and the later recut. The original trough measures 1.8m (SW-NE) by 0.5m and is up to 0.8m deep. It was filled with a deposit of sticky, grey clay, which contained burnt granite, charcoal and other burnt stone fragments. Four surviving post-holes appeared in the corners of the trough. The recut trough measured 2.05m (NE-SW) by 1.35m and was up to 0.6m deep. Post-holes from the original lining were visible along the long sides of the trough, five on each side. There were no datable finds, but the site is probably Bronze Age in date (O'Neill 1999, 54-57).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 STRAY FINDS WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

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.

TOWNLAND	PARISH & BARONY	NMI NO.	FIND PLACE	DESCRIPTION
Laughanstown	Tully, Rathdown	1975:247	Vicinity of Tully Church	Medieval pottery. Base wall sherds, medieval pottery. Fairly coarse, hard, micaceous and quartzitic ware.
		1981:10	Vicinity of Tully Church	Medieval pottery. Body sherd of glazed vessel. Orange fabric with abraded pale green external glaze.
		1999:132	Vicinity of Tully Church	Five sherds of medieval pottery, consisting of 3 sherds of unglazed Leinster Cooking Ware and 2 sherds of glazed ware.
		1989:18	Field walking over site of the Lehaunstown military camp	Strap end of copper alloy. Possible 10th century with decoration. Finds recovered during. The finds have all be categorised as AD 1790 or later. Uniform buttons including military, livery, dress and railway examples. Some brass pieces from muskets and bugles. Bronze and copper military badges including both Irish and English regimental crests. Lead musket and pistol shot varying from 10–17mm. A variety of coins dating from 1792 onwards. A toy lead horse and bronze cannon. A bronze rosary crucifix.
Loughlinstown	Killiney, Rathdown	n/a	Early medieval cemetery.	A large quantity of finds found in association with a large cemetery excavated near Cabinteely. (See RMP file DU026-119).
		1967:137	Found in laneway	Pointed flint artefact, roughly triangular in plan, edges are butt trimmed.
		1957:350	Garden	In 1957 a stone cist burial was disturbed in a garden. Museum staff investigated and retrieved human bones. The bones were identified as those of an adult male. In 1938 three human skulls were found while digging drains for a nearby house.
		IA/90/198 7	Military camp DU026-127	Buttons, brass buckles, brass bugle mouthpiece, bronze weight measure, damaged brass trigger guard from musket, brass musket trappings, brass bayonet frogs, pewter fork or spoon, engraved brass plate, toy bronze cannon, damaged toy lead horse, coins, copper nails, brass

TOWNLAND	PARISH & BARONY	NMI NO.	FIND PLACE	DESCRIPTION
				thimbles, copper cufflinks, bronze/brass/copper military badges with lugs, bronze rosary type crucifix, oyster shells, periwinkle shells, neck and base of black glass wine bottle, fragments of broken china, bronze strap end.

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.

ARCHAEOLOGY

DLR COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016–2022

Policy AH1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage

Policy AH2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ

Policy AH5: Historic Burial Grounds

CHERRYWOOD SDZ PLANNING SCHEME 2014

Archaeological Objectives: H1–H6

Recorded Monuments & Places Specific Objectives: H7–12

SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT FOR CHERRYWOOD PLANNING SCHEME, 2014

Archaeological Objectives: SEO CH1, CH2

In assessing the environmental impacts of the Planning Scheme, the SEA Environmental Report concluded that “no active conflicts between development and legislative objectives governing archaeological and architectural heritage were identified”. As the project is consistent with the Planning Scheme, there will be no greater impact on the archaeological heritage of the area than already considered and approved in the SEA.

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.

ARCHITECTURE

DLR COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016–2022

Policy AR1: Record of Protected Structures

Policy AR2: Protected Structures Applications and Documentation

Policy AR3: Protected Structures and Building Regulations

Policy AR4: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

Policy AR5: Buildings of Heritage Interest

Policy AR6: Protection of Buildings in Council Ownership

Policy AR7: Energy Efficiency of Protected Structures

Policy AR8: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings, Estates and Features

Policy AR9: Protection of Historic Street Furniture

Policy AR10: Protection of Coastline Heritage

Policy AR11: Industrial Heritage

CHERRYWOOD SDZ PLANNING SCHEME 2014

Architectural Objectives: H13–H27

SEA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT FOR CHERRYWOOD PLANNING SCHEME, 2014

Architectural Objectives: H13–H66

In assessing the environmental impacts of the Planning Scheme, the SEA Environmental Report concluded that “no active conflicts between development and legislative objectives governing archaeological and architectural heritage were identified”. As the project is consistent with the Planning Scheme, there will be no greater impact on the archaeological heritage of the area than already considered and approved in the SEA.

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 2014a).

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 2014b).

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 2014c).

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

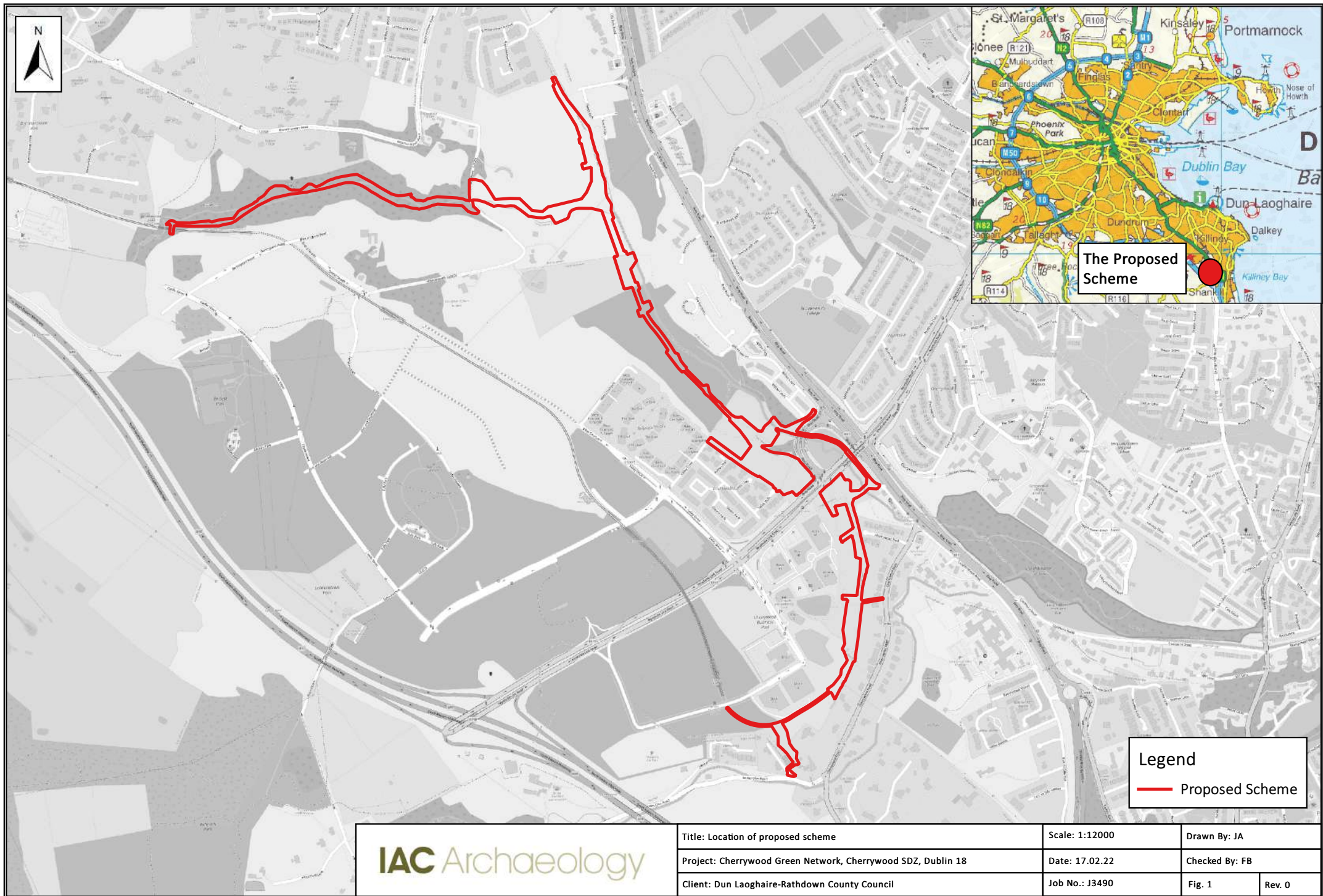
The architectural resource is generally subject to a greater degree of change than archaeological sites, as structures may survive for many years but their usage may change continually. This can be reflected in the fabric of the building, with the addition and removal of doors, windows and extensions. 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.

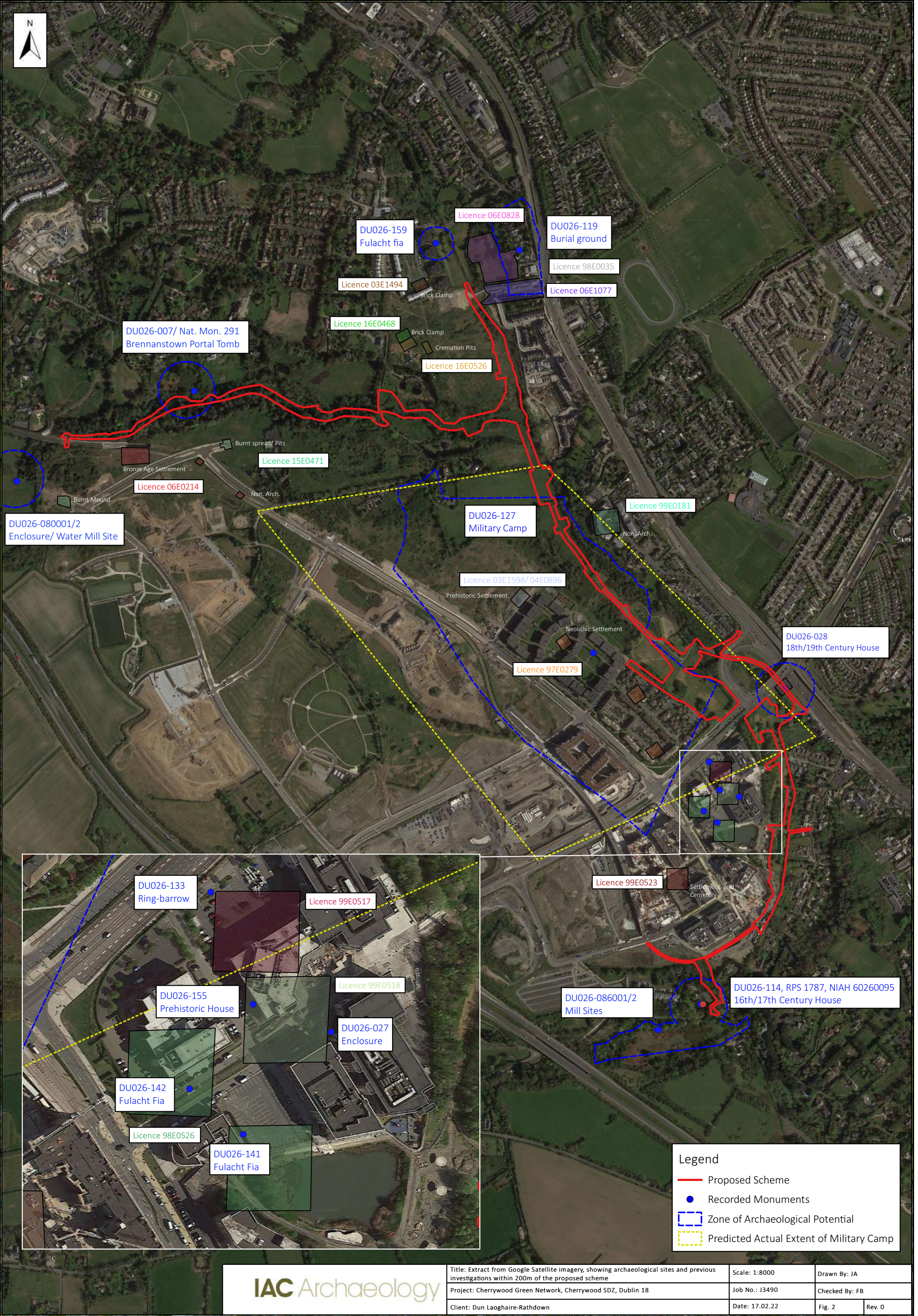
Conservation Assessment consists of a detailed study of the history of a building and can include the surveying of elevations to define the exact condition of the structure. These assessments are carried out by Conservation Architects and would commonly be carried out in association with proposed alterations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

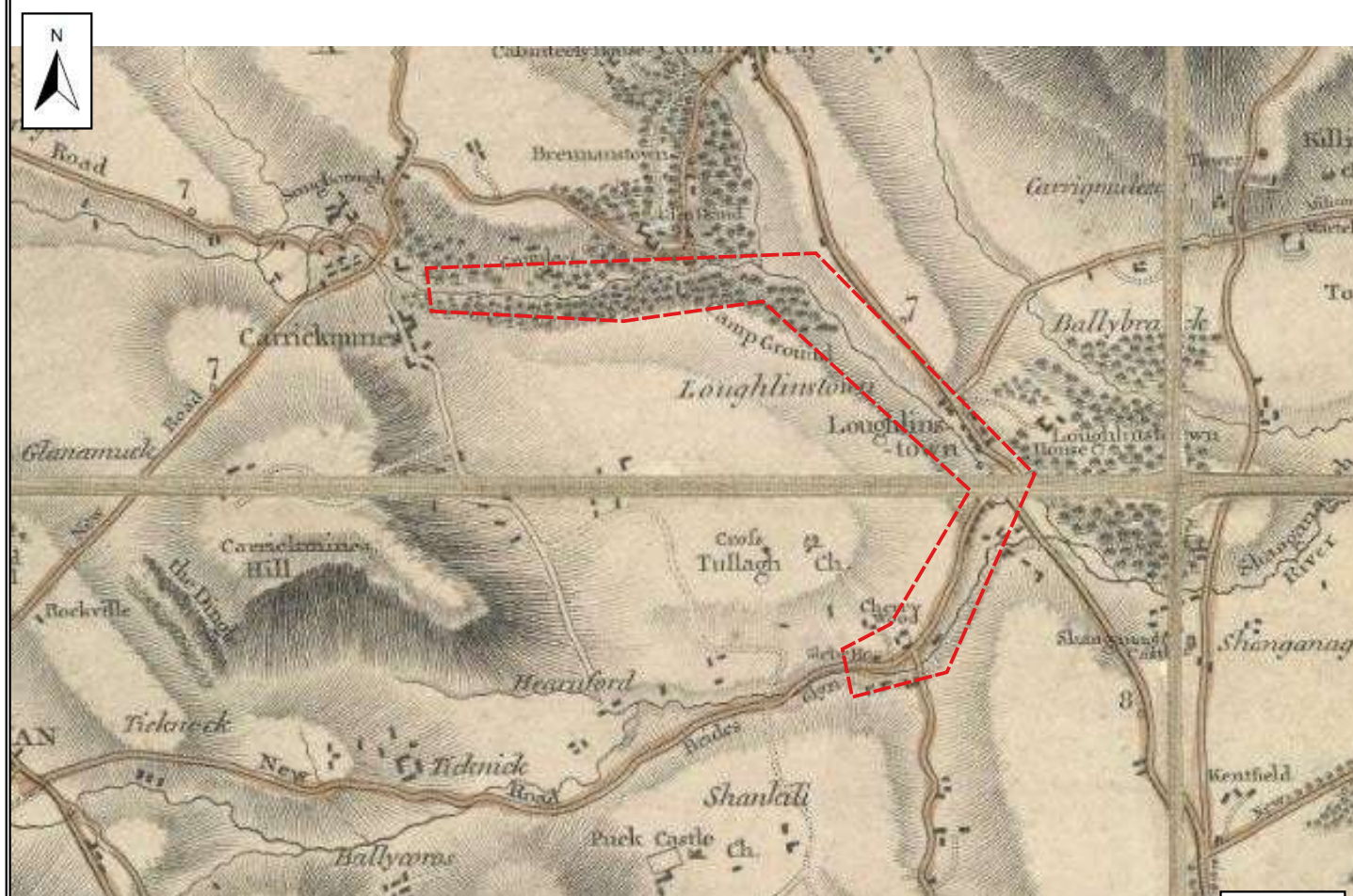




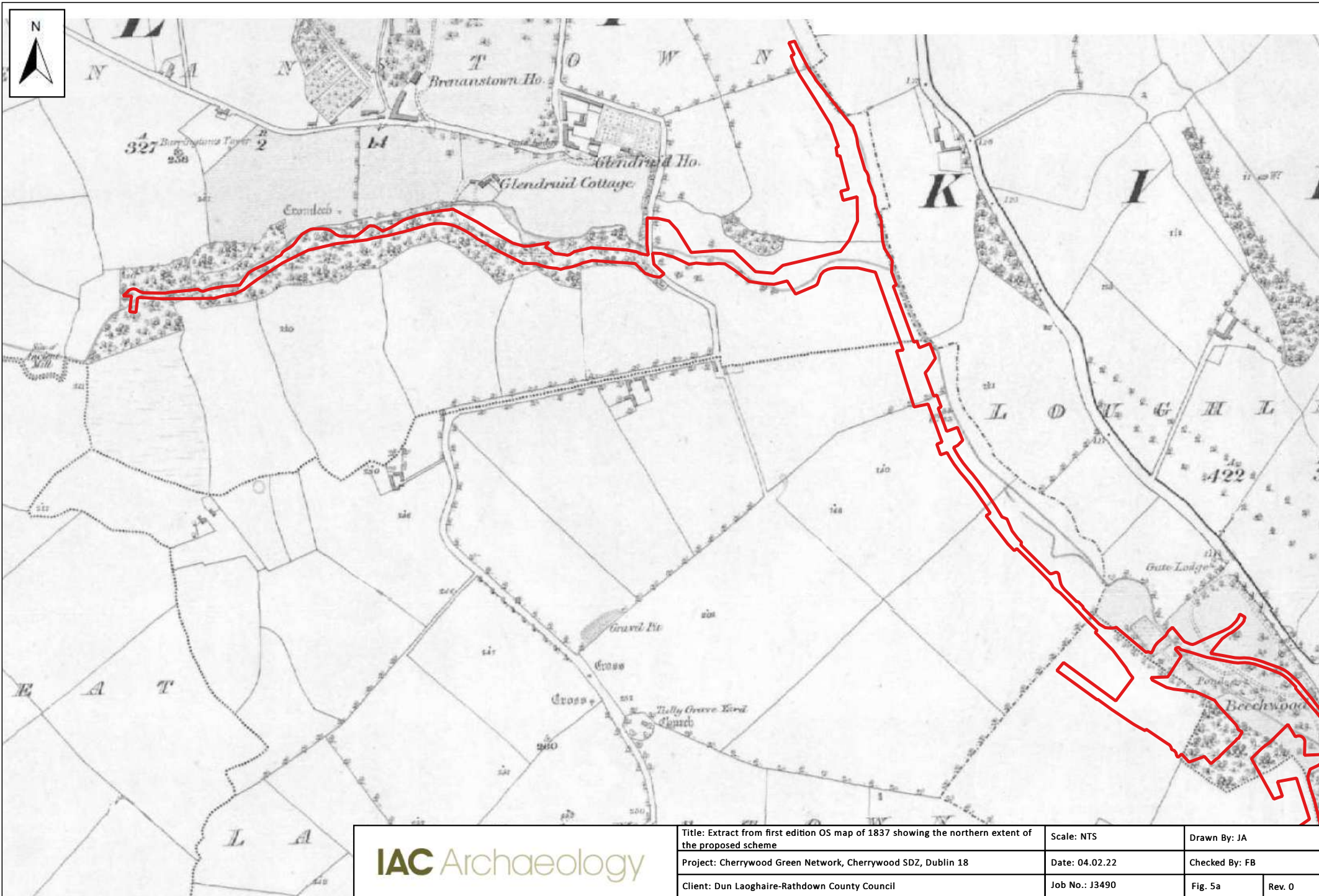




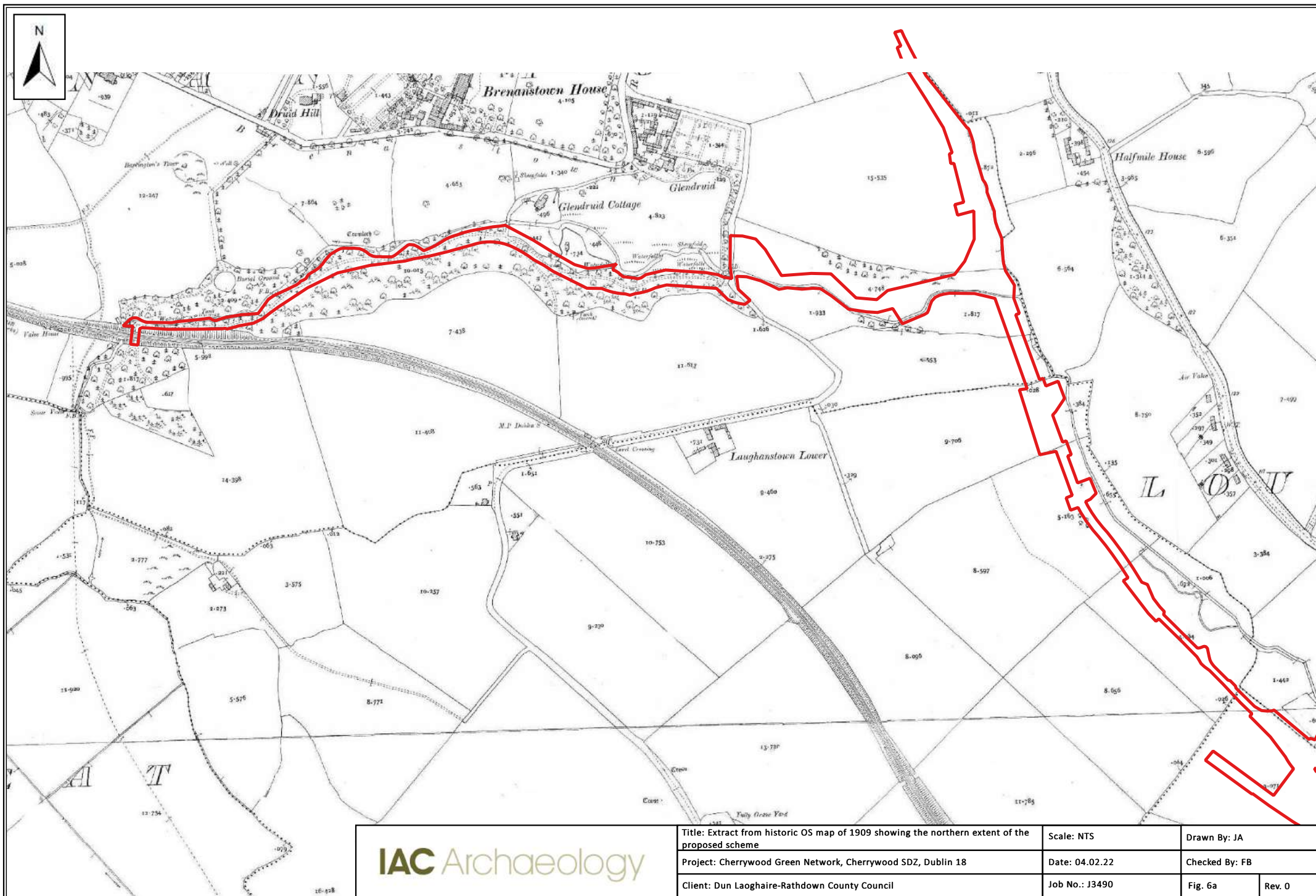
Rocque 1760



Taylor 1816



<p>IAC Archaeology</p>	Title: Extract from first edition OS map of 1837 showing the northern extent of the proposed scheme		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: JA	
	Project: Cherrywood Green Network, Cherrywood SDZ, Dublin 18		Date: 04.02.22	Checked By: FB	
	Client: Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council		Job No.: J3490	Fig. 5a	Rev. 0





Legend

— Proposed Scheme

IAC Archaeology

Title: Extract from Ordnance Survey Imagery (2000) showing disturbance in the vicinity of the southern section of the proposed scheme

Project: Cherrywood Green Network, Cherrywood SDZ, Dublin 18

Client: Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

Scale: 1:9500

Date: 17.02.22

Job No.: J3490

Drawn By: JA

Checked By: FB

Fig. 7

Rev. 0



Plate 1 Pedestrian underpass at Brennanstown, facing south



Plate 2 Path alongside stone wall at Brennanstown, facing east



Plate 3 Forest path, facing northeast

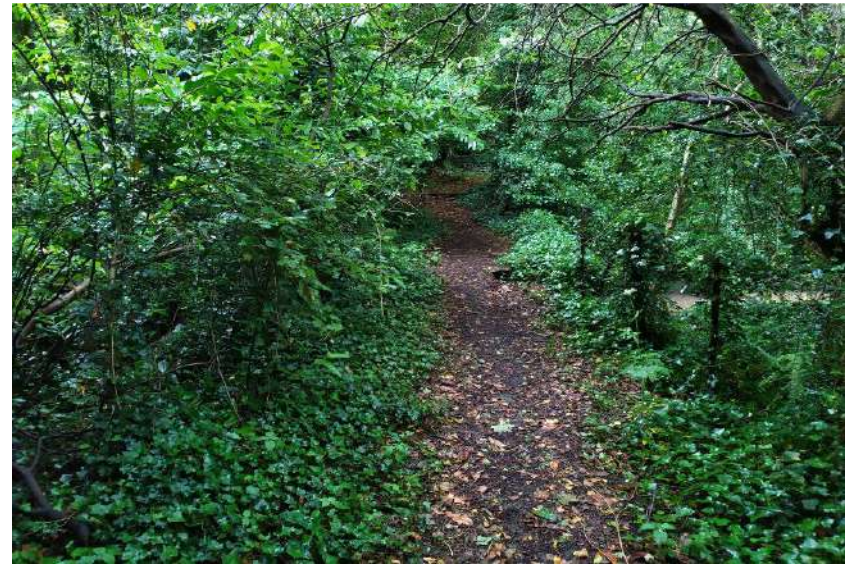


Plate 4 Bridge to Glendruid Cottage, facing north



Plate 5 Bridge under Lehaunstown Road, facing east



Plate 6 Bricked-up doorway in wall with Lehaunstown Road, facing northeast



Plate 7 North terminus of the route, facing south-southeast



Plate 8 Open field to north of Carrickmines River, facing north



Plate 9 Landscaped garden at Lehaunstown Road, facing east



Plate 10 Overgrown field, facing southeast



Plate 11 Overgrown field towards townland boundary between Brennanstown and Laughanstown, facing south



Plate 12 Grazing field towards townland boundary between Brennanstown and Laughanstown, facing north



Plate 13 Prebuilt section of route at Attenuation Pond 2B, facing southeast



Plate 14 Prebuilt section of route on the east bank of the Cabinteely River, facing southeast



Plate 15 Green area to north of link road, facing southwest



Plate 16 Existing path at Valley Park, facing northwest



Plate 17 Site of new bridge at the Cabinteely River, facing southeast



Plate 18 Green area to south of link road, facing east



Plate 19 Existing path to southeast of business park, facing north-northeast



Plate 20 Steep area to south of business park, facing northwest



Plate 21 Wooded area to north of Bride Glens Road, facing north



Plate 22 Ruins of 19th-century structure, facing southwest

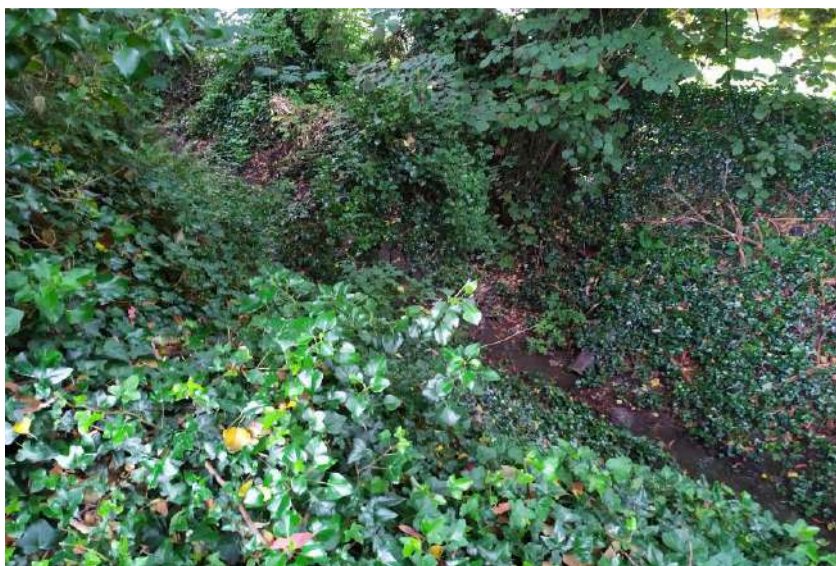


Plate 23 Watercourse within wooded area, facing south



Plate 24 Driveway of Cherrywood House, facing northeast