Archaeological Assessment Report
for the
Dundrum bus interchange in conjunction with the NTA
for
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council

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Project Team

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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of an archaeological and an architectural assessment conducted as part of the proposed Dundrum bus interchange project in Dublin 14. The archaeological assessment was carried out by Aisling Collins, and the architectural assessment was carried out by Dr Jason Bolton, at the request of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. This document forms part of the information prepared for the non-statutory public consultation and the works will be carried out under Section 38 of the Road Traffic Act 1994.

Some of the proposed works are within the protected zone of archaeological potential of the RMP (DU018 020) St Nahi's Church & Cemetery.

Please note that the recommendations given here are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Section of the Department of **Department Of Housing, Planning and Local Government**

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

The proposed bus interchange proposals are located in Dundrum at Churchtown Road Upper, Sweetmount Ave, Main Street, and the junction of Dundrum Road, Main Street and Sweetmount Ave as depicted on the plans and drawings prepared by AECOM.

1.2 The Proposed Development

The Dundrum Bus Layover Scheme involves the relocation of bus layover spaces from Waldemar Terrace, Dundrum, to allow the redevelopment of the area as a public realm space. It is proposed that both existing and future bus layover spaces are relocated to alternative sites within the surrounding area.

The scheme will involve the reallocation of road space to provide bus layover spaces on Churchtown Road Lower (opposite St Nathai's Church and on the approach to Taney Bridge), primarily through road markings. Layover spaces will also be provided on Dundrum Main Street and the Dundrum Bypass; however, these works are not within the zone of protection of the monument.

A bus gate (vehicular access for buses only) will be introduced at Sweetmount / Churchtown Road Lower at the Carnegie Library site.

1.3 Protection

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2022–2028) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 3). It is the objective of the council to protect and preserve (in situ, or at a minimum, preservation by record) all known sites and features of historical and archaeological interest and all sites and features of historical interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places.

There are five recorded monuments located within the zone of notification for an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-016) an ecclesiastical enclosure, church, graveyard, and two graveslabs (DU022-016001-5). *"The present St. Nahi's Church of Ireland church (1760) at Taney occupies the site of an earlier church. Ball notes the association of this early church with St. Ossian and St. Lucan (1900, 191-192)."*

Six Protected Structures listed on the Record of Protected Structures in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2022–2028) are found within 250m of the proposed interchange (Table 1). Planning authorities are required to include a record of protected structures in its development plan under Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). The intention of this designation is to provide protection through the planning system for buildings and structures which have been considered to be of architectural heritage significance. Policy Objective HER9 of the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan requires all planning applications relating to Protected Structures to contain the appropriate level of documentation in accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Planning Regulations and Chapter 6 and Appendix B of the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities', or any variation thereof. Policy HER8 notes that any development proposals to Protected Structures shall have regard to their curtilage and setting. The proposed interchange is not located within an Architectural Conservation Area.

Policy HER12 notes that surveys by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage will be taken into account in considering proposals for development that would affect the historic or architectural interest of NIAH-rated structures. The Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is responsible for carrying out surveys of the architectural heritage on a county-by-county basis. The NIAH have not yet rated any buildings or structures in the area surrounding the proposed interchange.

RPS No.	Name	Location	Description
789	Woodlawn House	The Oaks, Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14	House
823	Fernbank	Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Original Front Facade only
857	Saint Nahi's Church	Churchtown Road Upper, Churchtown, Dublin 14.	Church
883	Carnegie Library	Churchtown Road Upper, Dundrum, Dublin 14	Library
905	Taney Drive, Dundrum, Dublin 14.	Taney Drive, Dundrum, Dublin 14.	Railway Station (former) (Note: Underpass and Granite Steps also Protected Structures)
934	Usher Monument	Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin	Monument

Table 1: Protected Structures within 250m of Dundrum interchange.

2 Baseline Survey

2.1 Introduction

For the purpose of setting the site within its wider archaeological and cultural heritage landscape, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site, a desktop survey of relevant archaeological, historical and cartographic sources was undertaken.

2.2 Historical research

A number of historical references were consulted including Samuel Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* published in 1837; Chris Corlett's *Antiquities of Old Rathdown: The Archaeology of South County Dublin and North County Wicklow* 1999; Carol Robinson Tweed's *Taney, Portrait of a Parish,* Dublin 1994 and other sources cited in the body of the report.

2.3 Recorded archaeological sites and monuments

The Record of Historic Sites and Monuments was consulted for the relevant part of the county. The Record of Historic Sites and Monuments is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service. The relevant files for these sites contain details of documentary sources and aerial photographs, early maps, Ordnance Survey memoirs, OPW Archaeological Survey notes and other relevant publications. The RMP Maps were consulted as were the inventory listing all the RMP's. All sites within a radius of *c.* 500m of the proposed development were recorded. See Figure 1A below and Appendix 1.

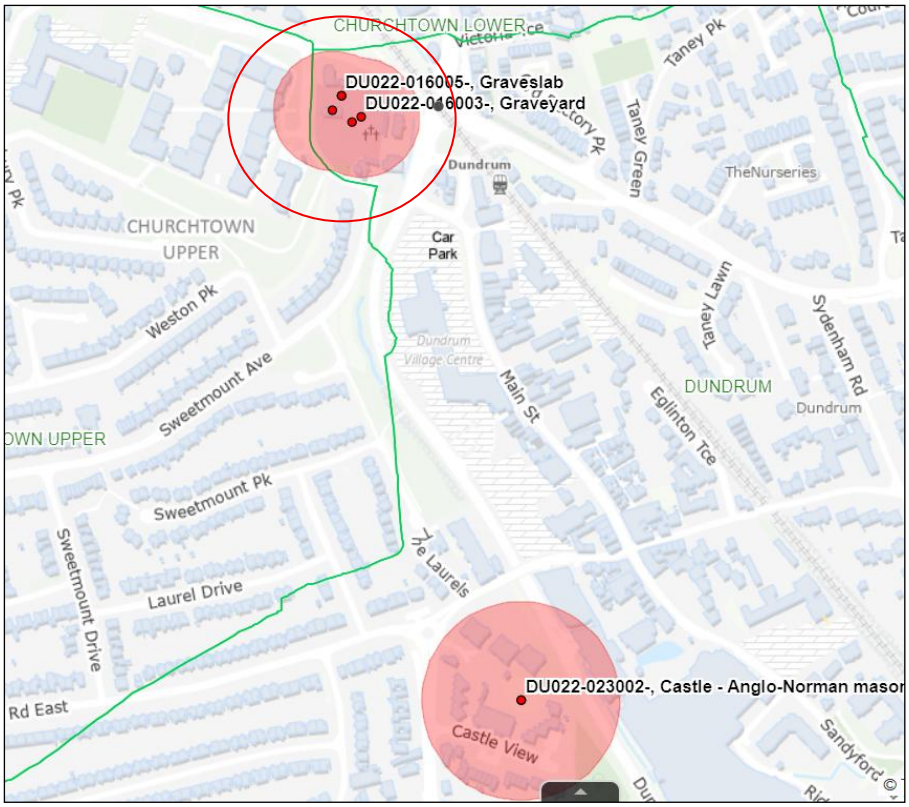


Figure 1A: RMP's within 500m of the proposed development

2.4 Recorded archaeological finds

The topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to determine if any archaeological artefacts had been recorded from the area. This is the National archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. It relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and has a unique archive of records of previous excavations.

2.5 Previous Excavations

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that may have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970-2010. The available *Excavations* publications were also consulted. Details of previous excavations are listed in Appendix 3.

2.6 Cartographic sources

Reference to cartographic sources is important in tracing land use development within the area as well as providing important topographical information on sites and areas of archaeological potential. Primary cartographic sources consulted consisted of the RMP map (figure 6), Down Survey Map (figure 6a), Rocque's map of the County of Dublin 1756 (figure 7), William Duncan, Map of the County of Dublin,1821 (Figure 7a) and the first and later editions of the Ordnance Survey 6" maps (figures 8-9).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric Periods (Mesolithic to Iron Age)
Evidence for early human activity around Dundrum is limited but demonstrates long-term use of the landscape. Mesolithic flint scatters and Neolithic axeheads recovered along the River Dodder and its tributaries indicate exploitation of local waterways. Bronze Age funerary traditions, including cist burials and fulachtaí fia, are known in the wider area though none directly at Dundrum. Iron Age evidence is sparse, though the Dodder valley likely remained an important routeway and resource zone. While not directly represented within St. Nahi's or Dundrum village, these finds confirm continuous prehistoric activity in the surrounding landscape.

Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)
The focus of settlement in Dundrum becomes clearer with the arrival of Christianity. The parish of Taney (*Teach Nathi* or "House of Nahi") derives from St. Nahi, who is traditionally credited with founding a church here in the 6th century. Excavation in lands adjacent to the graveyard has revealed evidence of the early ecclesiastical enclosure, confirming the antiquity of the site. Two Rathdown-style graveslabs with Hiberno-Norse motifs were discovered in the graveyard in 2002, and these highlight its continuing ecclesiastical role and broader artistic connections during this period. The two Rathdown slabs are currently displayed inside the church.

Dundrum lay within the territory of the Dál Messin Corb, later supplanted by the Uí Briúin Cuallan. The presence of a significant ecclesiastical foundation at Taney reflects the importance of the area in early medieval religious and political networks.

Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)
The Anglo-Norman conquest profoundly reshaped Dundrum. In c.1170, John de Clahull established Dundrum Castle, located only c.500m south of St. Nahi's, to secure Norman control of the area. The first historical reference to the placename of Taney is found in the Charter of St. Laurence O'Toole to Christchurch in 1179 and in 1180 in a Papal bull of Pope Alexander III to Laurence O'Toole as "Medietatem de Tignai", embedding it within the ecclesiastical structures of the Pale. Dundrum Castle is a late 16th-17th century tower house (DU022-023001-) which incorporates part of the late 12th-century castle built by Sir John de Clahull c. 1187, and exposed during excavations 1988-91 (O'Brien 1987, 14; O' Brien 1989, 136-137) Thus, Dundrum village developed with twin foci: the castle as a centre of feudal authority and St. Nahi's as the parish church serving the local community.

Throughout the medieval period, the church at Taney remained central to religious life. Archaeological evidence suggests continuity of use, with the graveyard functioning as the main burial ground for the parish. Together with Dundrum Castle, it reflects the dual ecclesiastical and secular power that defined the medieval landscape of the village.

Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)
After the turbulence of the 17th century, Dundrum entered a period of relative stability. The present Church of St. Nahi was constructed in 1760, designed by William Monk Gibbon, directly over the medieval foundations. The graveyard remained in continuous use, containing memorials that document the evolving community of Dundrum across the 18th century.

By this time, Dundrum was also shaped by estate development, with demesnes and villas surrounding the village. Nevertheless, St. Nahi's retained its central role as the parish focus, while the ruined Dundrum Castle continued to dominate the local landscape.

Modern Period
The nineteenth century saw significant developments in the Dundrum area and at the site of St. Nahi's Church and the proposed interchange, which was significantly accelerated by the arrival of the railway in 1854. Population growth in the early nineteenth century coupled with growing Catholic confidence resulted in a new wave of church building across Ireland and was reflected in Dundrum with the construction of the original Roman

Catholic church (Holy Cross) on Main Street in 1813; itself replaced by a larger Neo-Gothic church building in 1878 with a large extension added in 1956. Christ Church (Church of Ireland) on Taney Road was opened in 1818 to the design of William Farrell as a replacement for a smaller church that stood on the same site. Dundrum village greatly expanded with the arrival of the Harcourt Street Railway line (the Dublin and Southeastern Railway, or DSER) in 1854. The railway station was intended to be the terminus of the new line and was designed by William Dargan to be larger than the other stations on the line. Other notable buildings in Dundrum village built at this time include the Pembroke Cottages c.1881. The twentieth century saw industrial development, primarily with the establishment of the Pye electronics factory c.1940-1985; early retain infrastructure with the opening of the original Dundrum shopping centre in 1971, and significant suburban expansion. The immediate area of the proposed interchange was greatly altered in the last twenty-five years with the opening of the Dundrum Bypass in July 2002, the construction of the William Dargan Luas bridge 2002-2004, and the opening of Dundrum Shopping Centre to the design of Burke Kennedy Doyle architects in March 2005.

Summary
From its foundation by St. Nahi in the 6th century, through its integration into the Norman parish structure alongside Dundrum Castle, and into its reconstruction in the 18th century, the church and graveyard of St. Nahi's represent the enduring religious and communal centre of Dundrum village. The site reflects both the deep antiquity of Christian settlement in the Dodder valley and the layered history of a parish at the threshold of Dublin city and the Wicklow uplands, but which has been enveloped by twenty and twenty-first century housing and transport infrastructure.

4 Record Archaeological Sites and Monuments

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is the most widely applied provision of the National Monuments Acts. It comprises a list of recorded monuments and places together with accompanying maps on which such monuments and places are shown for each county. Monuments listed on the RMP may comprise either individual sites or a complex of sites, sometimes making up an archaeological landscape. A total of 5 RMP's are recorded within 50m of the proposed bus interchange sites with four of the RMP's within 30m and located within the grounds of St Nahi's church and graveyard and he fifth RMP being Dundrum castle c.450m south of the proposed bus interchange sites. Figure 6.

5 The Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files in Collections and Correspondence databases in the National Museum of Ireland were consulted. Fourteen (14 no.) finds were recorded in the townland of Dundrum. Items discovered consist of stone, copper alloy brass, and ceramic materials; Dundrum Castle is also recorded within these files. See Appendix 2.

6 Previous excavations

The two main sources for recorded archaeological excavations in Ireland were consulted for previous investigations within the surrounding area. These are published summaries in the online version of the Excavations Bulletin (www.excavations.ie, a database of over 15,000 summary accounts of all the archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland and Northern Ireland since 1970), and reports held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Service.

There are 19 archaeological excavation licenses listed within the townland of Dundrum, Co Dublin. Of the 19 five revealed no archaeology,1 was an industrial site, 5 were at the site of Dundrum Castle, 4 were milling sites, 1 post medieval and 2 were ecclesiastical sites. Please see Appendix 3. Previous archaeological investigations within the Notre Dame Des Missions site which lies immediately west of Saint Nahi's Church (License Nos.06E1153, 07E0116 & 17E0308) uncovered extensive early medieval and medieval remains associated with

Saint Nahi's Church; including an aceramic ditch interpreted as being part of an enclosing ditch around the early medieval site, and finds of medieval pottery dating from the 12th-15th century.

7 Cartographic analysis

Analysis of historic mapping can reveal human impact on a landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). Relevant historical maps were consulted in the compilation of this assessment. See Figures 6-9.

William Petty, Down Survey, Barony of Rathdown, Parish of Donnybrook and Taney, c. 1655 (Figure 6a below)

The only thing shown is Dundrum Castle (DU022-023001/2) with a road leading to Milltown Bridge (DU022-004001). No other features are depicted within the townland.

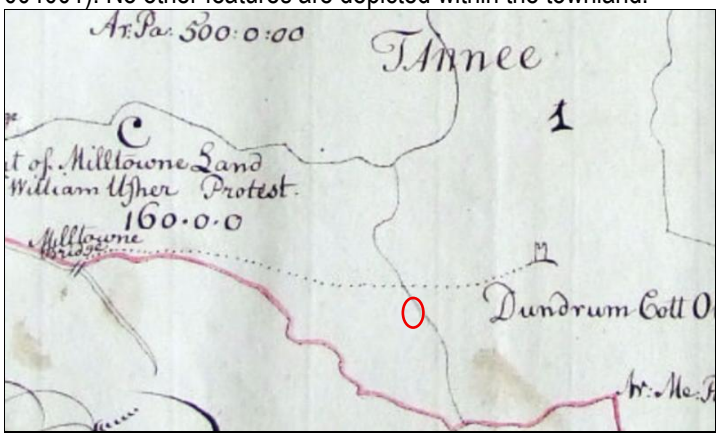


Figure 6a showing approximate site location on Down Survey map 1655

John Rocque, An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin, 1760 (Figure 7)
The current church of St Nahi (DU022-016002) is annotated as a 'Taney church' with the Slang River running immediately to the east. The road curving around the church, Sweetmount Avenue, likely represents the line of the early medieval enclosure (DU022-016001). A mill marked to the south of St Nahis on the bank of the river. Further south is Dundrum Castle (DU022- 023001) which is not named but indicated by a cluster of structures surrounded by trees.

William Duncan, *Map of the County of Dublin*, 1821 (Figure 7a below)
St Nahi's church is shown as Taney Church, there is a new church along the main street, the river is clearly shown and there are a lot more buildings shown in Dundrum. The surrounding landscape is still rural.

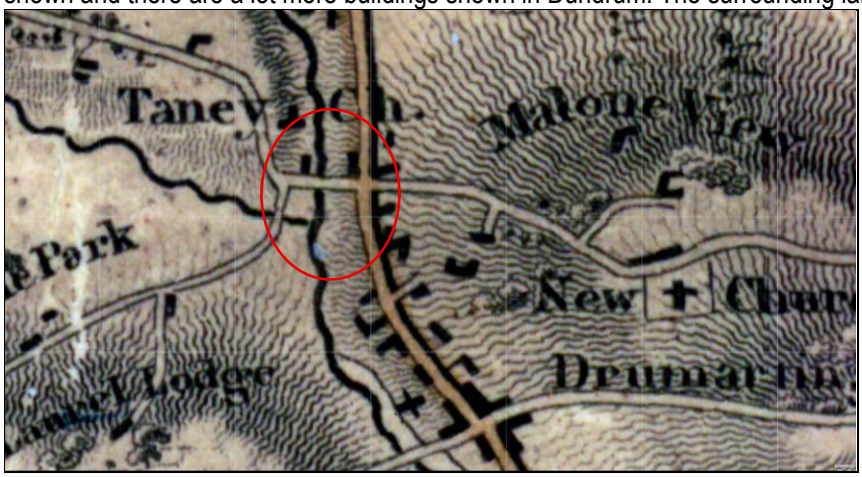


Figure 7a Willaim Duncan's map of 1821 – St Nahi's church (Taney) in red circle

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 8 & 8a)
The area has become more developed, with numerous residential properties, some featuring landscaped demesnes, visible in the vicinity. Dundrum Main Street is lined with residential houses, each accompanied by rear garden plots. For the first time, the graveyard (DU022-016003) associated with St Nahi Church is identified. Additionally, both a boys' school and a girls' school are located within the church grounds. A bridge is shown crossing the River Slang, and the curvature of the road leading to Dundrum village is shown with a boundary wall on the south side and with tree plantations.

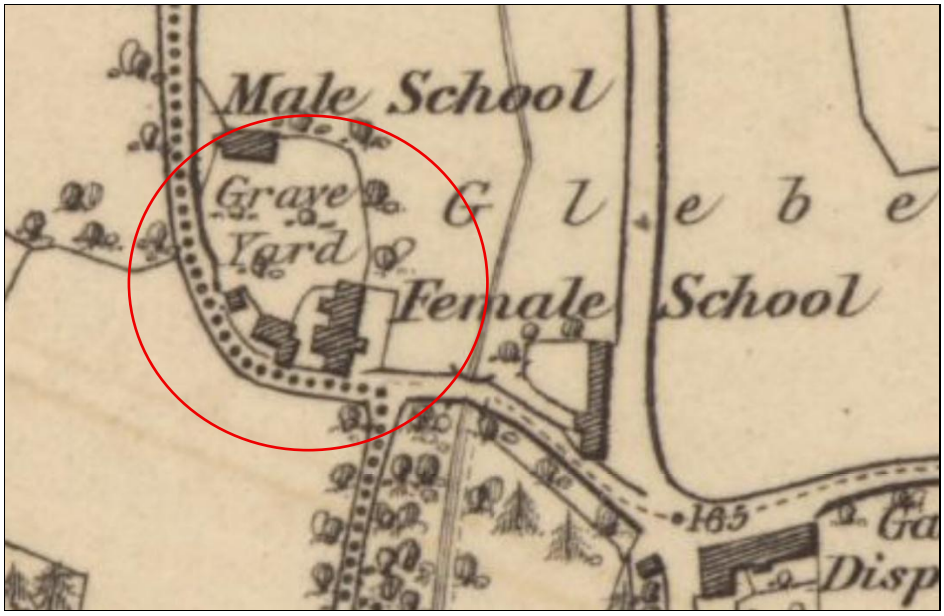


Figure 8a Detail of the 1837 Ordnance Survey map

Griffith's Valuation Map, 1843-1852 (Figure 9a)
The graveyard remains unchanged, though the Female School is now referred to as the schoolhouse, and the male school is not named. The major change is the arrival of the Harcourt Street line railway which crosses the River Slang north-east of the graveyard, and with the Railway Station shown in place. Settlement is concentrated along the Main Street of Dundrum, and the surrounding area remains largely undeveloped and appears as improved agricultural grasslands interspersed with houses and demesnes.



Figure 9a Detail of the c.1852 Griffith's Valuation map.

Ordnance Survey Maps, 1906-9 (Figure 9 & 10a)
The Dundrum area shows a significant amount of development, much of which is associated with the Dublin and Southeastern Railway has been constructed, and the boys' and girls' schools are not indicated within the church grounds. Two smithies are located to the southeast of St Nahi's Church and graveyard on Upper Churchtown Road. Several residential houses with gardens are depicted along the main street of Dundrum. The railway station, underpass and steps are depicted on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map.



Figure 10 Detail of the 1907-09 Ordnance Survey map

Overview:
St Nahi's first appears on eighteenth-century maps and Sweetmount Avenue may follow a much earlier road or line of an earlier enclosure. Cartographic analysis indicates that during the seventeenth century, Dundrum Castle was connected by a roadway to Miltown Bridge. Dundrum remained sparsely developed until the nineteenth century, when residential housing began to line the main street; however, the surrounding areas continued to consist largely of rural farmland until the second half of the twentieth century when suburban housing began to stretch from the city to Rathfarnham, Churchtown and the Dundrum area. The immediate area was greatly altered in the last twenty-five years with the opening of the Dundrum Bypass in July 2002, the construction of the William Dargan Luas bridge 2002-2004, and the opening of Dundrum Shopping Centre to the design of Burke Kennedy Doyle architects in March 2005.

8 Site visit

Archaeology: A site inspection was conducted on 29 September (refer to Plates 1-11). Observations confirmed that St Nahi's Church is situated on elevated ground, with the graveyard sloping downwards towards the river. The graveyard surface level (at the graveyard entrance) is between 40 cm and 1m higher than the street level at Sweetmount Avenue. The river lies to the east of Carnegie Library and runs parallel to the Dundrum Bypass on its western side of the road. The riverbed is approximately 6 m below the existing street level and is culverted.

Architectural Heritage: A site inspection was conducted on 25 September. Six Protected Structures lie within c.250m of the proposed interchange (Table 1). Three (3 no.) of these Protected Structures (Woodlawn House, RPS 789; Fernbank RPS 823; Dundrum Railway Station RPS 905) do not adjoin or abut or lie within reasonable proximity to the proposed interchange and have no visual communication with the proposed route. Consequently, the proposed interchange has no impact on these three Protected Structures. Appraisal of the proposed works found potential impact on the setting of the Carnegie Library (RPS 883), and risk of impact on the boundary wall of St Nahi's Church (RPS 857) posed by the proposed work (Table 2).

RPS No.	Name	Description	Potential Impact
857	Saint Nahi's Church	St. Nahi's Church stands on high ground within a graveyard enclosure overlooking the River Slang to the east and the west side of the Carnegie Library building. The church was built c.1734 and renovated in 1910 and contains a baptismal font originally from a church in Camden Row used to baptise the Duke of Wellington in 1769. The Protected Structure comprises the eighteenth-century church, the memorials and the boundary wall. The boundary wall has three entrances, two of which are closed off, and shows past structural intervention to secure the leaning wall.	The boundary wall acts as a retaining wall with burials on a site with early medieval origins. The proposed development does not intend any works to the base of the wall. Road surfacing, excavation and other works should maintain an adequate buffer between the boundary wall and the road and ensure that no heavy machinery, excavation works or any works that might lead to excessive vibration, impact or other stress on the boundary wall. It is essential that no work that might harm or adversely impact the boundary wall occur or are permitted. The proposed works are restricted to the north end of the road and should not impact the walls. The proposed works should have no significant impact on the setting of St. Nahis Church.
883	Carnegie Library	Dundrum Carnegie Library, designed by R.M. Butler and opened in 1914 is one of 2,509 Carnegie libraries built 1883-929 in the United States, Great Britain, and the British Empire. The philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) funded the construction of sixty-six libraries in Ireland 1897-1913, sixty-two of which survive. They are concentrated in the Dublin area, the Belfast area, Waterford, east Cork, Kerry, and west Limerick. There are no Carnegie libraries in twenty-one of the thirty-two counties in Ireland. The greater number are in the Dublin area.	The proposed interchange impacts the setting of the library with the loss of the green area and masonry wall forming the boundary with the Dundrum Bypass Road and marking the alignment of the River Slang (DL-LT30101-001.00). The wall is composed of rounded granite coping stones over a traditional rubble masonry wall and has been altered at the south end with the addition of a section of new masonry, probably c.2002.
934	Usher Monument	Free-standing granite memorial and water trough commemorating Dr. Isaac Usher standing on the public path in front of Usher House at the north end of Main Street (Figure 11a).	The proposed interchange is located c.20m to the west and extending to the far side of the Dundrum Bypass Road from the monument. The interchange will be visible but will have no impact on the setting of the Usher Monument.

Table 2: Appraisal of potential impact on Protected Structures within 250m of proposed Dundrum interchange.



Figure 11 View of St. Nahi's Church, built c.1734, and memorials within the graveyard.



Figure 12 View of St. Nahi's Church, the boundary wall, and the William Dargn Bridge, built 2002-04.



Figure 13 View of the Carnegie Library, built c.1914, and the park and boundary walls to be altered.



Figure.14 View of the Carnegie Library, built c.1914, and the park and boundary walls to be altered; with a view towards Usher House and the Usher Monument (Figure.17)

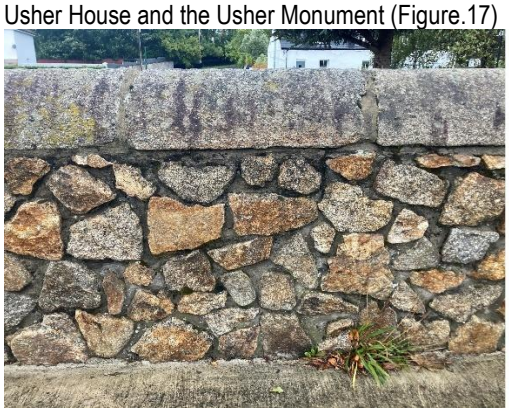




Figure.15 View of the boundary walls to be altered.



Figure.16 View of the Carnegie Library, built c.1914, and the park and boundary walls to be altered



Figure 17 Setting of the Usher Monument on Main Street, looking west towards the site of the interchange.



Figure 18 Dundrum Railway Station, opened 1854 (see Fig.9a).

9 Proposed works and impacts

Archaeology: Most of the works will be implemented using road markings and will not require any excavations.

Sweetmount Ave/Churchtown Road Lower - A bus gate (vehicular access for buses only) will be introduced at Sweetmount/Churchtown Road Lower at the Carnegie Library site which is within the archaeological zone of RMP DU022-016 (ecclesiastical enclosure). Delivery of the bus gate will require excavation to a depth of approximately 350mm over an area of 500 – 700 sqm to allow for carriageway reconstruction.

Should new archaeological features be present within the proposed development area (currently not visible on the surface) the impact is likely to be significant, negative and permanent (i.e. the excavation by machinery would permanently remove/impact the features resulting in a negative impact)

Water crossing - The River Slang, which through the proposed site (at Sweetmount Ave and Dundrum Bypass) , may have archaeological significance.; however, as it is culverted, and is c. 6m below the present ground level current plans suggest it will not be affected by the development. Therefore there will be no impact.

Dundrum Bypass Road - There will be a small area of excavation at the by-pass (in the location of the new bus stop). The existing grass verge will be excavated and reinstated with concrete over an area of approximately 4.0m x 8.0m (max depth of excavation will be 300mm). The impact is likely to be minimum due to the shallow depth of excavation and that this is a relatively new road.

Dundrum Main Street - It is not intended to excavate an area on Dundrum Main Street. The existing parking bays will be converted to a bus layover space. If excavation does take place at this location, it will be to remove approximately 0.5m of concrete footpath width which has been constructed on a separation membrane. The impact is negligible.

Architectural Heritage: The proposed work necessitates the removal of part of the masonry boundary wall and alteration of the green space between the Dundrum Bypass Road and Uper Churchtown Road

10 Recommendations

Archaeology: Ground excavations for the proposed bus gate within the zone of archaeological protection DU022-016 (Sweetmount Ave/Churchtown Road Lower - excluding the culvert, as this is already disturbed ground) should be subject to archaeological monitoring by a qualified archaeologist with an archaeological licence. This is the only area of the proposed works that requires archaeological monitoring.

Sufficient time should be given for the archaeological licence to be approved by the National Monuments Service.

Architectural Heritage: It is recommended that the Contractor be given heritage awareness training prior to the onsite of works to highlight the significance of the Protected Structures and the potential for below-ground archaeology in the vicinity of the works. The Contractor should be made aware that it is essential that no work that might harm or adversely impact the boundary wall occur or are permitted. The masonry boundary wall (Figures 13 to 16) should be retained as far as feasible, with any necessary repairs made to the wall and a new pier constructed at the south end to match that at the north end. Any stone salvaged during the works should be retained by the local authority for future use in the immediate area.

Please note that the recommendations given here are subject to the approval of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council and the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht.

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Appendix 1 RMP within 500m of the proposed development

SMR	Class	Townland	Distance from development	Description	ITM
DU022-016004	Grave slab	Dundrum	< 30m	An Early Christian grave slab was recently exposed in the graveyard, fragments of which are kept in the present St Nahi's church (L1.64m, Wth 0.46m, T 011-12m). The slab features an incised Saltire (?) cross formed by two sets of three lines radiating from a central cup mark. The central cup mark is quite faint (D 0.05m)	716828 728428
DU022-016003	**Graveyard**	Dundrum	< 30m	A raised graveyard lies S of the present church (DU022-016002-). The ground falls away steeply to the NW and SW. Within the interior of the gravyard there is a distinct fall (D 3m), a berm with a further fall (5m) to the surounding ground level.	716847 728407
DU022-016001	**Ecclesiastical enclosure**	Dundrum	< 30m	The present St. Nahi's Church of Ireland (1760) at Taney occupies the site of an earlier church (DU022-016002-). A raised graveyard lies S of the present church (DU022-016003-). The ground falls away steeply to the NW and SW. Within the interior of the graveyard there is a distinct fall (D 3m), a berm with a further fall (5m) to the surrounding ground level. The distinct curvature in the SW section of the graveyard boundary may indicate the line of an early ecclesiastical enclosure. An Early Christian grave slab was recently	716838 728402

				exposed in the graveyard, fragments of which are kept in the present church (DU022-016005-).	
DU022-016002	**Church**	**Dundrum**	< 30m	The present St. Nahi's Church of Ireland church (1760) at Taney occupies the site of an earlier church. Ball notes the association of this early church with St. Ossian and St. Lucan (1900, 191-192).	716819 728414
DU022-023001	Castle - tower house	Dundrum	<500m	: Dundrum castle is situated S-SW of the village on an E-facing ridge which overlooks the Slang River. This late 16th to early 17th century tower house built by Sir Thomas Fitzgerald incorporates part of a 13th/14th century castle (DU022-023002-). It rises to three storeys with parapet level marked by a string course. Built largely of randomly coursed granite blocks with dressed limestone used in window and door jambs. Entered at the S end of the E wall through a later doorway with rough hammer-dressed jambs under a segmental arch. The door is rebated and bolt holes are visible. Compiled by Geraldine Stout Date of upload: 25 April 2012	717009, 727821

Appendix 2 Topographical files from the National Museum of Ireland

NMI Reg No	SimpleName	Component	Townland	Find Place	County
1934:463	Axehead	Stone	DUNDRUM	N/A	DUBLIN
1947:193	Weight	Copper alloy	DUNDRUM	Neighbourhood of Dundrum	DUBLIN
1997:52	Head	Stone	DUNDRUM	Rear of house at Maher's Terrace, Main St, Dundrum	DUBLIN
2023:67	Manilla	Brass	DUNDRUM	Found near Dundrum Castle	DUBLIN
2023:68	Clay pipe	Ceramic	DUNDRUM	Found near Dundrum Castle	DUBLIN
2023:69	Clay pipe	Ceramic	DUNDRUM	Found near Dundrum Castle	DUBLIN
2023:70	Plate	Brass	DUNDRUM	Found near Dundrum Castle	DUBLIN
E191:3	Brooch	Copper alloy	DUBLIN	Dundrum	DUBLIN

FileNo	RegDate	Description
IA/228/2003	20-Oct-03	RATHDOWN STONES: TANEY, DUNDRUM, DUBLIN 14
IA/53/1987	16-Mar-87	PRIVATE POSSESSION.RING - BRONZE FINGER, ON LOAN FOR RECORDING. TD. DUNDRUM, CO. DUBLIN.
IA/151/1987	25-Jun-87	DUNDRUM CASTLE, DUNDRUM, CO. DUBLIN; E419
IA/65/1978	12-Jul-78	OBJECTS FOUND WITH A METAL-DETECTOR AT DUNDRUM CASTLE, CO.DUBLIN
IA/133/1955	08-Jun-55	IRON SPEARHEAD FOR IDENTIFICATION. TOP. FILE - DUNDRUM, CO. DUBLIN.
IA/95/1947	01-Jan-47	SMALL STONE CUP. TOP FILE, RECORD, DUNDRUM, CO.DUBLIN.

Appendix 3 Previous excavations

Author: Red Tobin, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** N/A

Site Type: No archaeology found **Licence number:** 03E0370

2001:419. DUNDRUM: Dundrum Town Centre, Dublin

Author: Redmond Tobin, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** Multi-period

Site Type: Milling complex and Industrial site **Licence number:** 00E0736 ext.

2000:0293. DUNDRUM, Dublin

Author: Tim Coughlan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** N/A

Site Type: No archaeology found **Licence number:** 00E0066

2021:583. Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum Road, Dublin, Dublin



Author: Marc Piera **Period / Dating:**

Site Type: Post-medieval enclosures, hearths and post-holes **Licence number:** 21E0610

2015:151. DUNDRUM: Churchtown Road, Dublin

Author: Billy Quinn **Period / Dating:** Multi-period

Site Type: Ecclesiastical enclosure **Licence number:** 15E0231

2012:224. DUNDRUM: Airfield House, Kilmacud Road, Dublin

Author: Antoine Giacometti, Archaeology Plan **Period / Dating:** N/A

Site Type: No archaeology found **Licence number:** 12E224

2006:652. DUNDRUM: Notre Dame Des Missions, Dublin

Author: Kevin Lohan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** Multi-period

Site Type: Ecclesiastical enclosure, Church and Graveyard **Licence number:** 06E1153

2003:0600. DUNDRUM: Dundrum Town Centre, Dublin

Author: Red Tobin, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** N/A

Site Type: No archaeology found **Licence number:** 03E0370

2001:419. DUNDRUM: Dundrum Town Centre, Dublin

Author: Redmond Tobin, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** Multi-period

Site Type: Milling complex and Industrial site **Licence number:** 00E0736 ext.

2000:0293. DUNDRUM, Dublin

Author: Tim Coughlan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** N/A

Site Type: No archaeology found **Licence number:** 00E0066

2000:0294. DUNDRUM TOWN CENTRE, Dundrum, Dublin

Author: Angela Wallace, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** Modern (AD 1750-AD 2000)

Site Type: Milling complex **Licence number:** 00E0060

2000:0295. DUNDRUM: Mill Race, Dublin

Author: Redmond Tobin, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** Modern (AD 1750-AD 2000)

Site Type: Milling complex **Licence number:** 99E0089

Author: Elizabeth O'Brien **Period / Dating:** Late Medieval (AD 1100-AD 1599)

Site Type: Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle **Licence number:**

1990:034. DUNDRUM CASTLE, Dundrum, Dublin

Author: Elizabeth O'Brien **Period / Dating:** Multi-period

Site Type: Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle **Licence number:**

1989:023. DUNDRUM CASTLE, Dundrum, Dublin

Author: Elizabeth O'Brien **Period / Dating:** Late Medieval (AD 1100-AD 1599)

Site Type: Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle **Licence number:**

1988:15. DUNDRUM CASTLE, Dundrum, Dublin

Author: Elizabeth O'Brien **Period / Dating:** Multi-period

Site Type: Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle **Licence number:**

1987:15. DUNDRUM CASTLE, Dundrum, Dublin

Author: Elizabeth O'Brien **Period / Dating:** Multi-period

Site Type: Castle - tower house **Licence number:**

1999:240. PROPOSED DUNDRUM TOWN CENTRE, Dundrum, Dublin

Author: Franc Myles for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** Multi-period

Site Type: Industrial site **Licence number:** 99E0089

1998:Ad3.. DUNDRUM CASTLE HOUSE, Dundrum, Dublin

Author: E. Eoin Sullivan **Period / Dating:** Post Medieval (AD 1600-AD 1750)

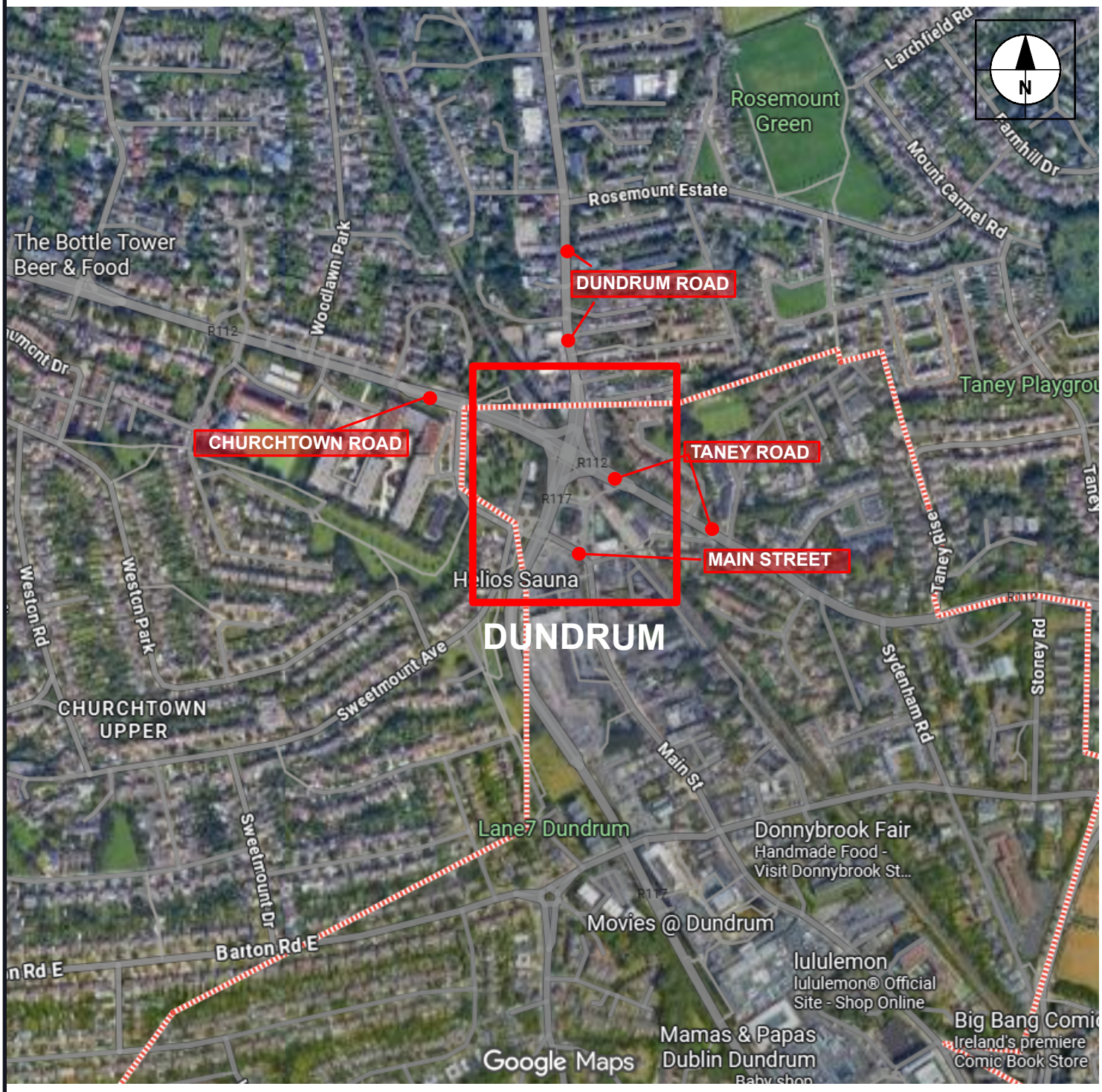
Site Type: Structure **Licence number:** 97E0438 EXT.

1997:174. DUNDRUM CASTLE, Dundrum, Dublin

Author: Edmond O'Donovan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. **Period / Dating:** N/A

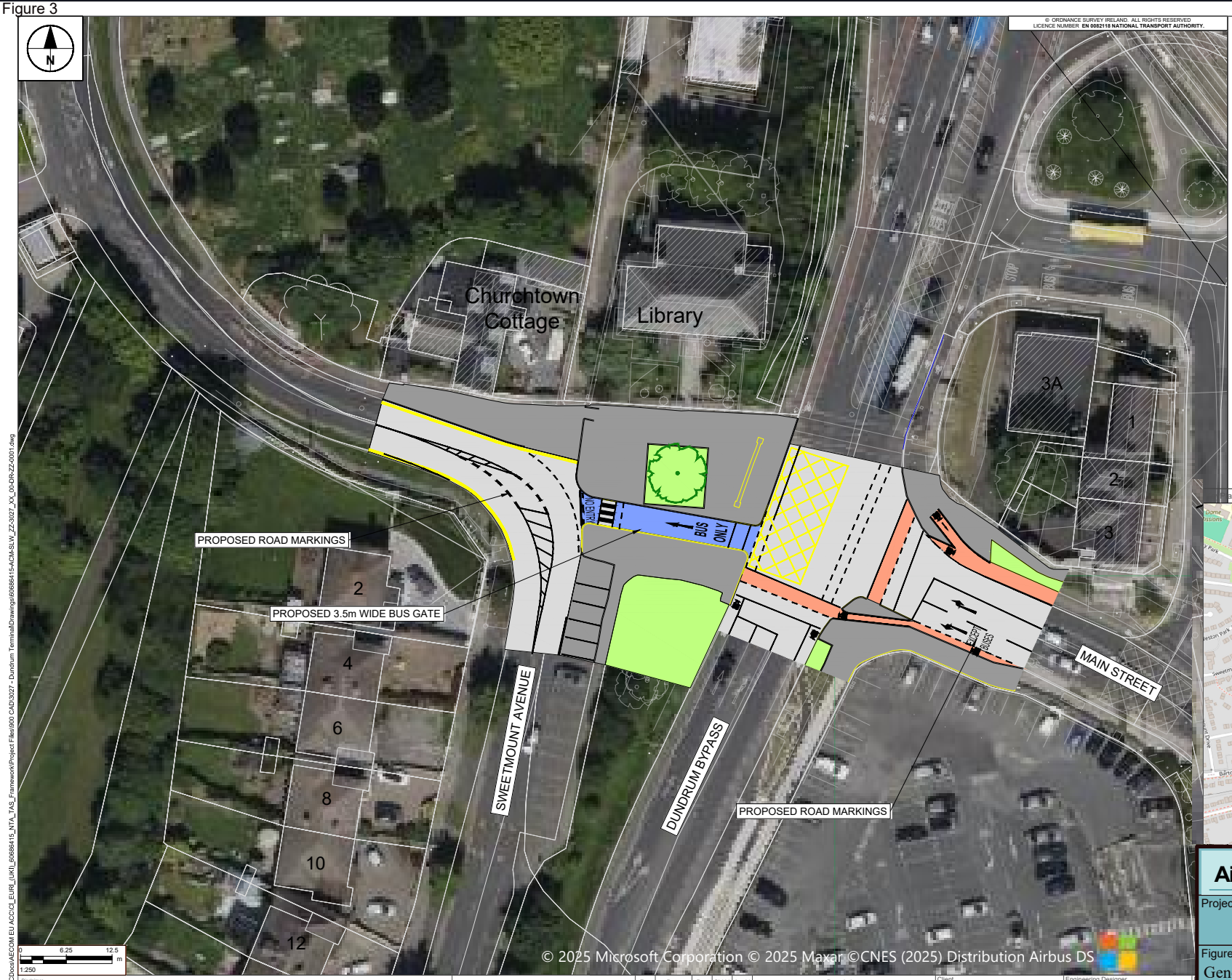
Site Type: No archaeology found **Licence number:** 97E0110

Figure 1 site location google maps



ACAS Aisling Collins Archaeology Services		
Project Name: DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE		
Figure 1: Site location - google maps overview		
Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin		Client Ref.: DLRCOCO
Date: 2 October 2025	Scale: As indicated	Dwg by : Kevin Weldon

Figure 3



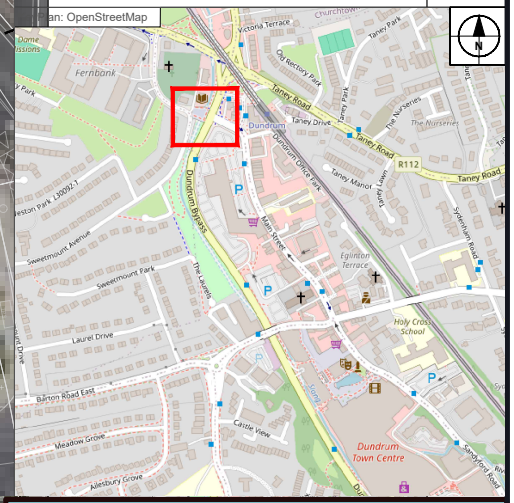
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LEGEND:

- BUS LANE
- CYCLE TRACK
- FOOTPATH
- CARRIAGEWAY
- GRASS AREA / VERGE
- PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY ZONE
- RETAINED TREE



0 6.25 12.5 m
1:250

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Engineering Designer: AECOM

Date	Scale		Drawn	Checked	Approved
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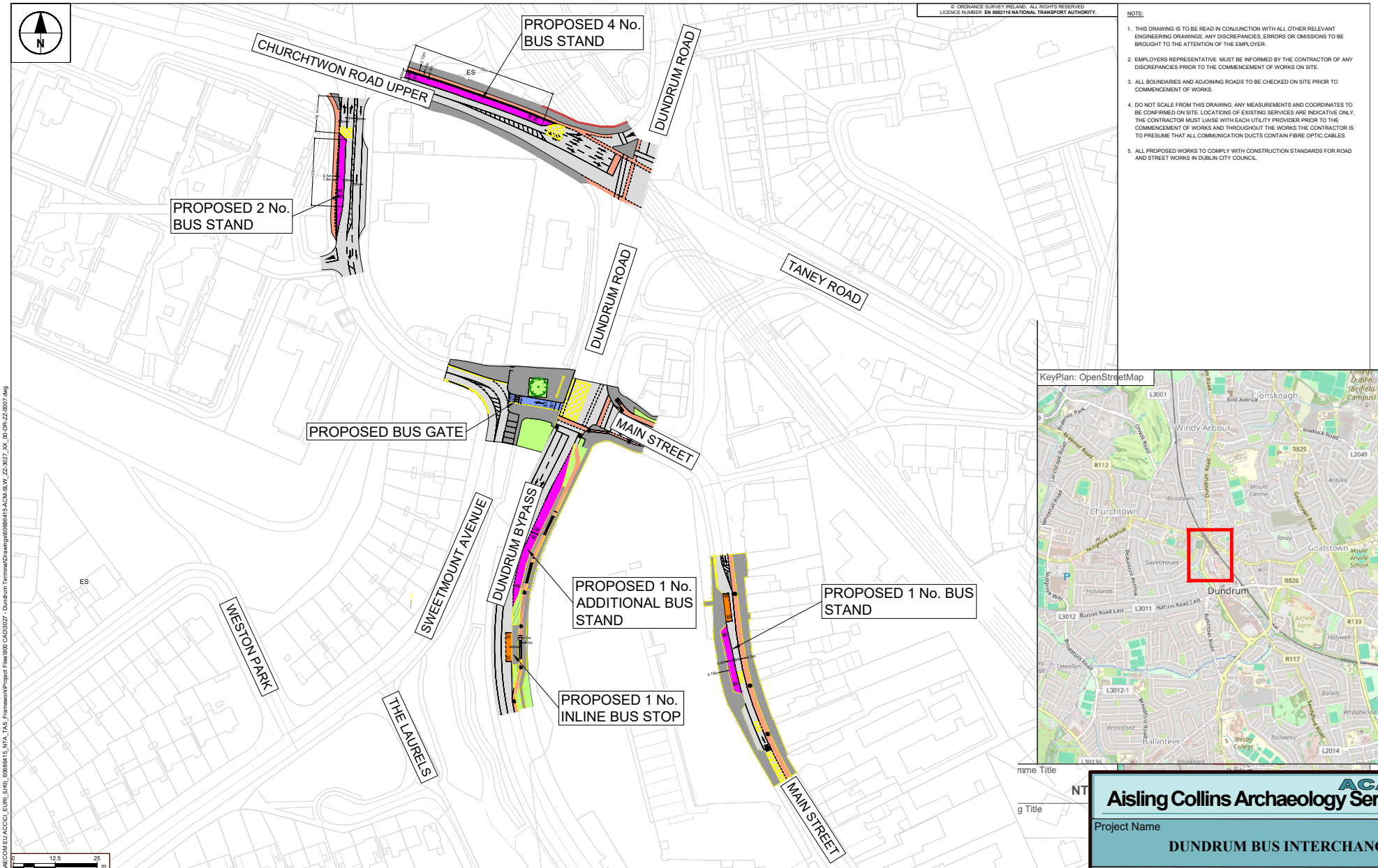
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Project Name: **DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE**

Figure 3
General arrangement - Main Street/Sweetmount Ave.

Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin
Client Ref.: DLRCOCO
Date: 2 October 2025
Scale: As indicated
Dwg by : Kevin Weldon

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KeyPlan: OpenStreetMap

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Engineering Designer: AECOM

Date	Scale		Drawn	Checked	Approved
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Project Name
DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE

Figure 2
General arrangement view (work areas)

Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin

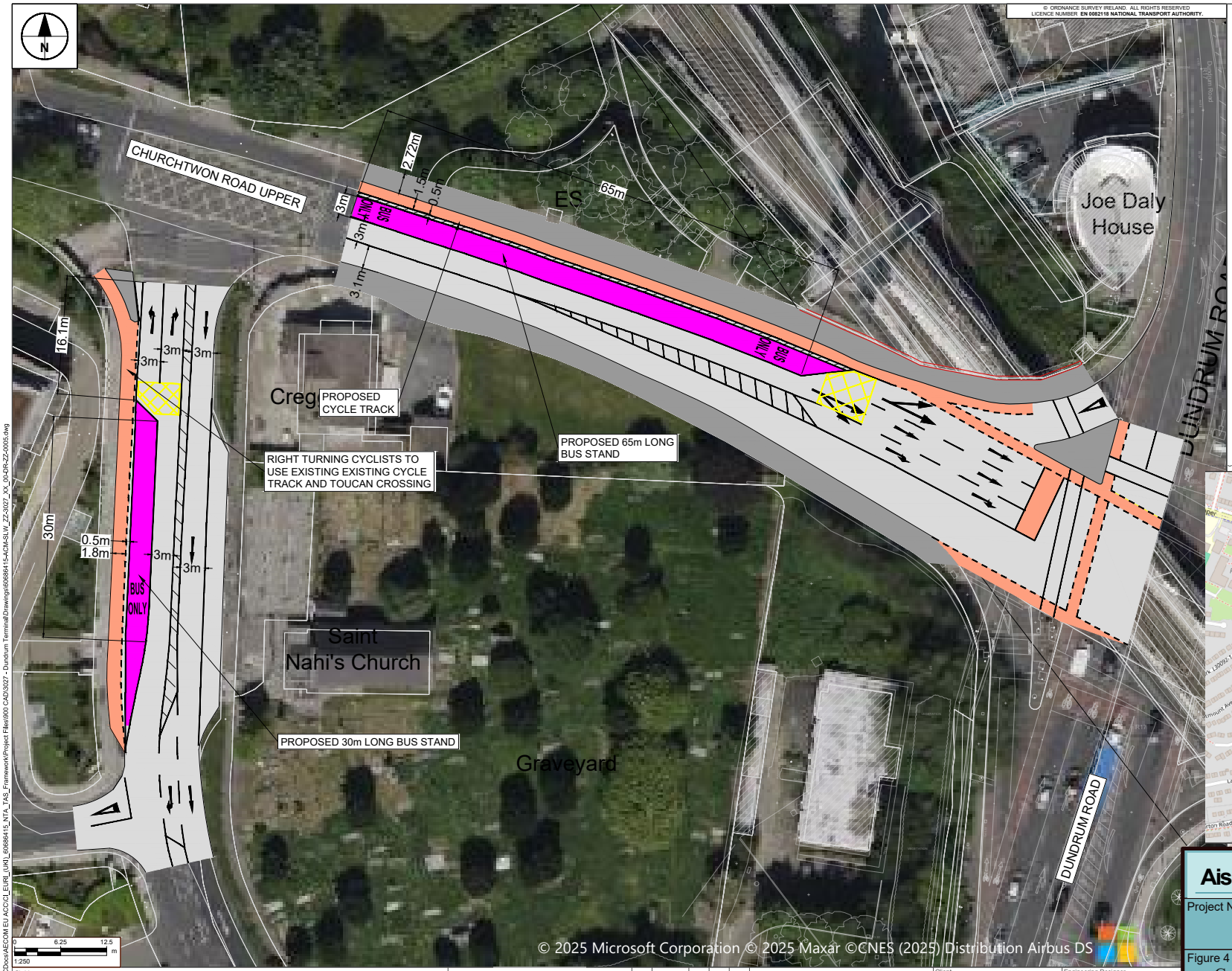
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Date: 2 October 2025

Scale: As indicated

Dwg by : Kevin Weldon

Figure 4



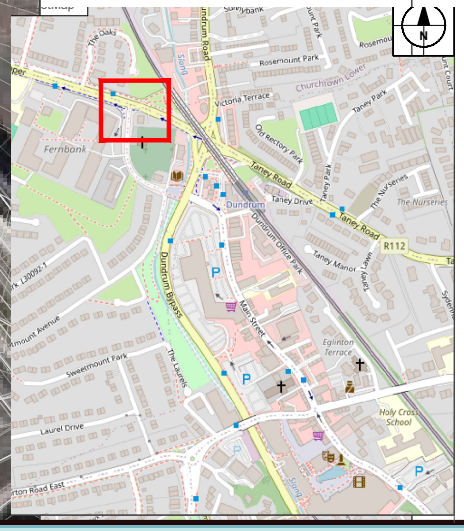
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LEGEND:

- BUS STAND
- CYCLE TRACK
- FOOTPATH
- CARRIAGEWAY
- GRASS AREA / VERGE
- PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY ZONE



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Engineering Designer: AECOM

Date	Scale		Drawn	Checked	Approved
20/08/2025	1:250	@ A1	TMG	DS	SG
	1:500	@ A3			

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Project Name
DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE

Figure 4
General arrangement - Churchtown road upper.

Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin

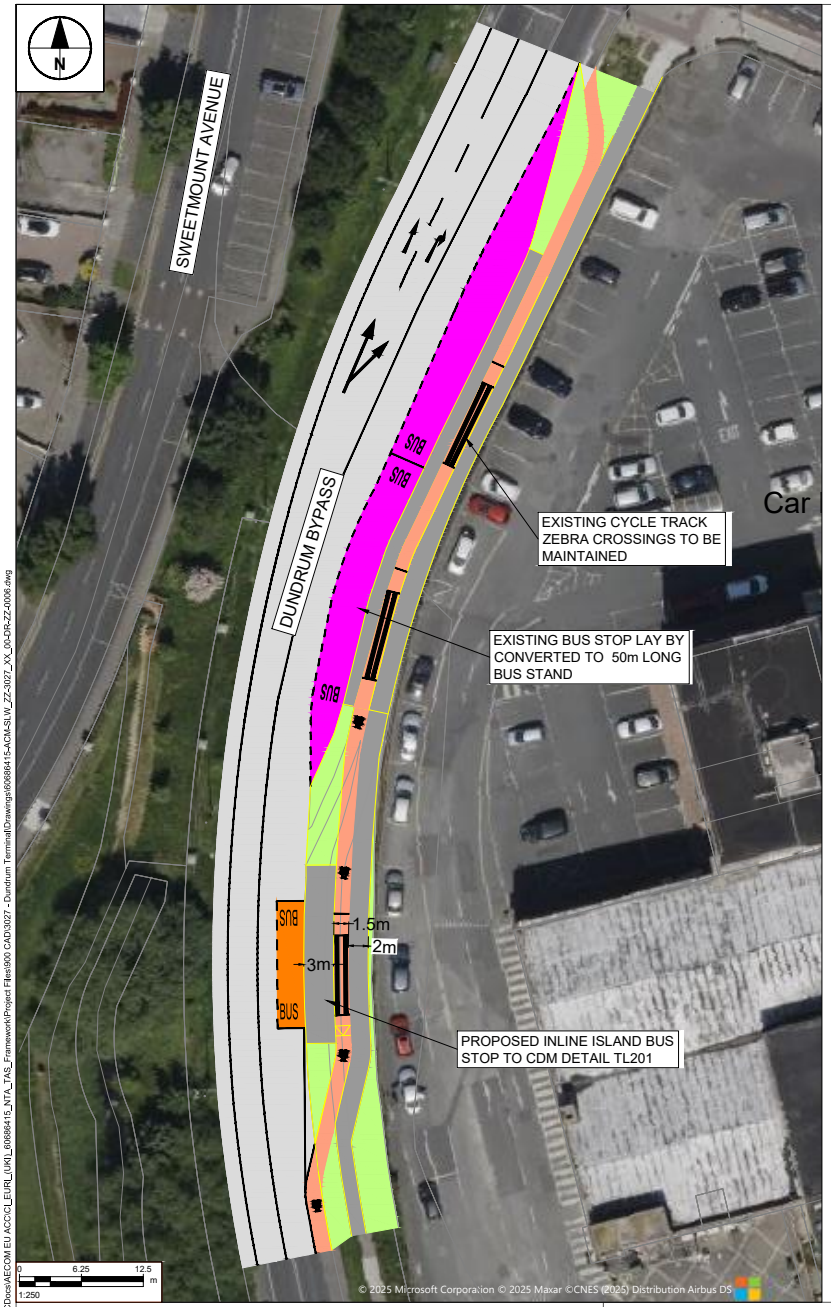
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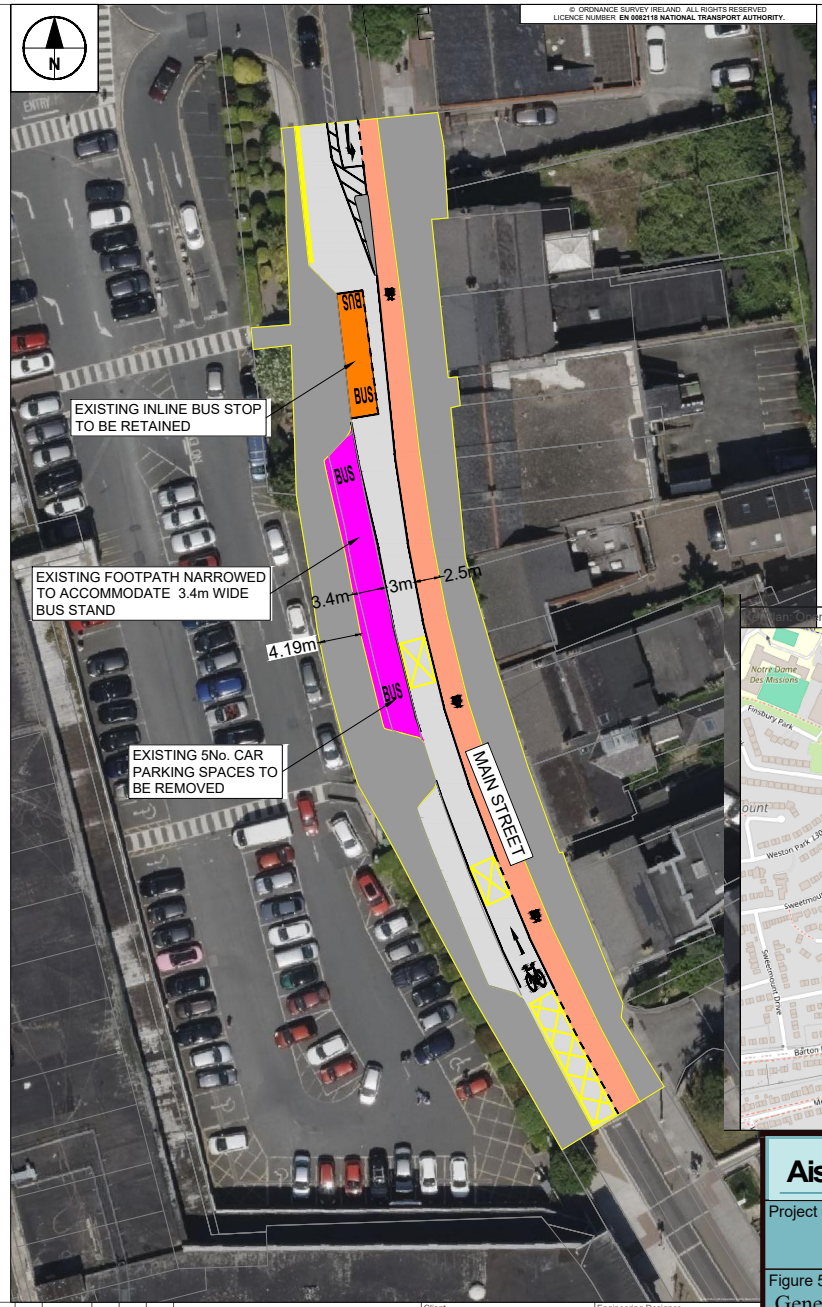
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Scale: As indicated

Dwg by : Kevin Weldon

Figure 5





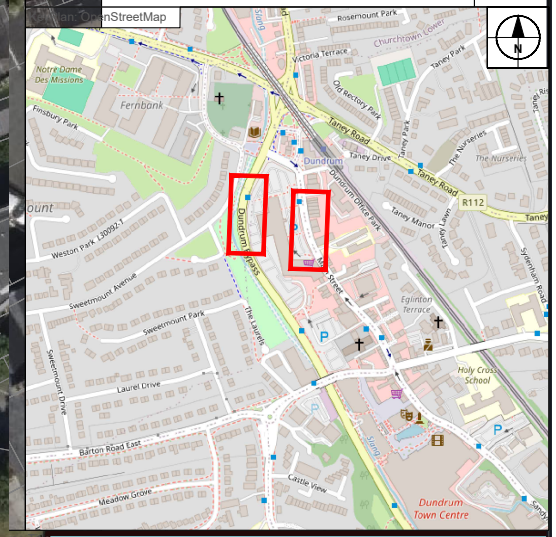
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2. EMPLOYERS REPRESENTATIVE MUST BE INFORMED BY THE CONTRACTOR OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS ON SITE.
3. ALL BOUNDARIES AND ADJOINING ROADS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS.
4. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING, ANY MEASUREMENTS AND COORDINATES TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE. LOCATIONS OF EXISTING SERVICES ARE INDICATIVE ONLY, THE CONTRACTOR MUST LIAISE WITH EACH UTILITY PROVIDER PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS AND THROUGHOUT THE WORKS.THE CONTRACTOR IS TO PRESUME THAT ALL COMMUNICATION DUCTS CONTAIN FIBRE OPTIC CABLES.
5. ALL PROPOSED WORKS TO COMPLY WITH CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR ROAD AND STREET WORKS IN DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL.

LEGEND:

- BUS STAND
- BUS STOP
- CYCLE TRACK
- FOOTPATH
- CARRIAGEWAY
- GRASS AREA / VERGE
- PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY ZONE



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b. This drawing is to be used for the design element identified in the titlebox. Other information shown is to be considered indicative only. The drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant design drawings.
c. O.S. data used for plans are printed under © Ordnance Survey Ireland Government of Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence Number 2022/OS/ NMA 180 National Transport Authority. All elevations are in metres and relate to OSI Geoid Model (OSGM15) Malin Head. All Co-ordinates are in Irish Transverse Mercator Grid (ITM) as defined by OSI active local GPS station.
d. Information concerning the position of apparatus shown on this drawing is based on drawings supplied by the utility owners and/or the utility works contractor, whilst every care has been taken in the preparation of this drawing, positions should be taken as approximate and are intended for general guidance only and no representation is made by the NTA as to the accuracy, completeness, sufficiency or otherwise of this drawing and the position of the apparatus.The information contained herein does not purport to be comprehensive or final as the apparatus is subject to being altered and/or superceded. Recipients should not rely on this information. Any liabilities are hereby expressly disclaimed.
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Project Ireland 2040 Building Ireland's Future

Rev	Date	Drn	Chk'd	App'd	Description
P01	20/08/2025	TMG	DS	SG	WORK IN PROGRESS

Client: NTA Údarás Náisiúnta Iompair National Transport Authority
Engineering Designer: AECOM

Date	Scale		Drawn	Checked	Approved
20/08/2025	1:250	@ A1	TMG	DS	SG
	1:500	@ A3			

DO NOT SCALE USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY

ACAS Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project Name: DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE

Figure 5: General arrangement - Dundrum bypass/Main Street.

Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin

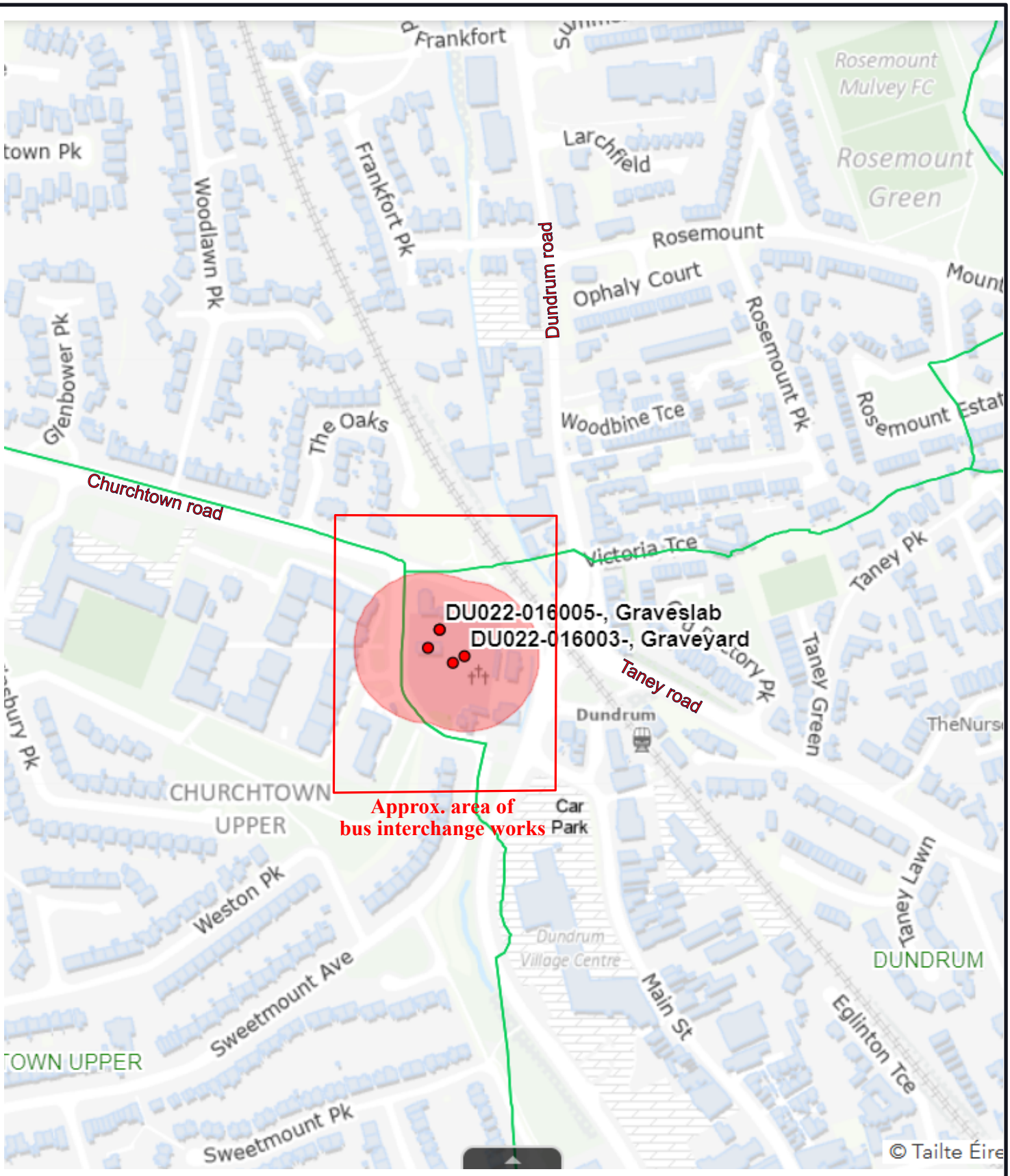
Client Ref.: DLRCOCO

Date: 2 October 2025

Scale: As indicated

Dwg by : Kevin Weldon

C:\Users\McGovernT4\DCACDDocs\AECOM EU ACC\CLE\URL(UKL)_60686415_NTA_TAS_Framework\Project Files\900 CAD\3027 - Dundrum Terminal\Drawings\60686415-ACM-SLW_ZZ-3027_XX_00-DR-RZ-0006.dwg

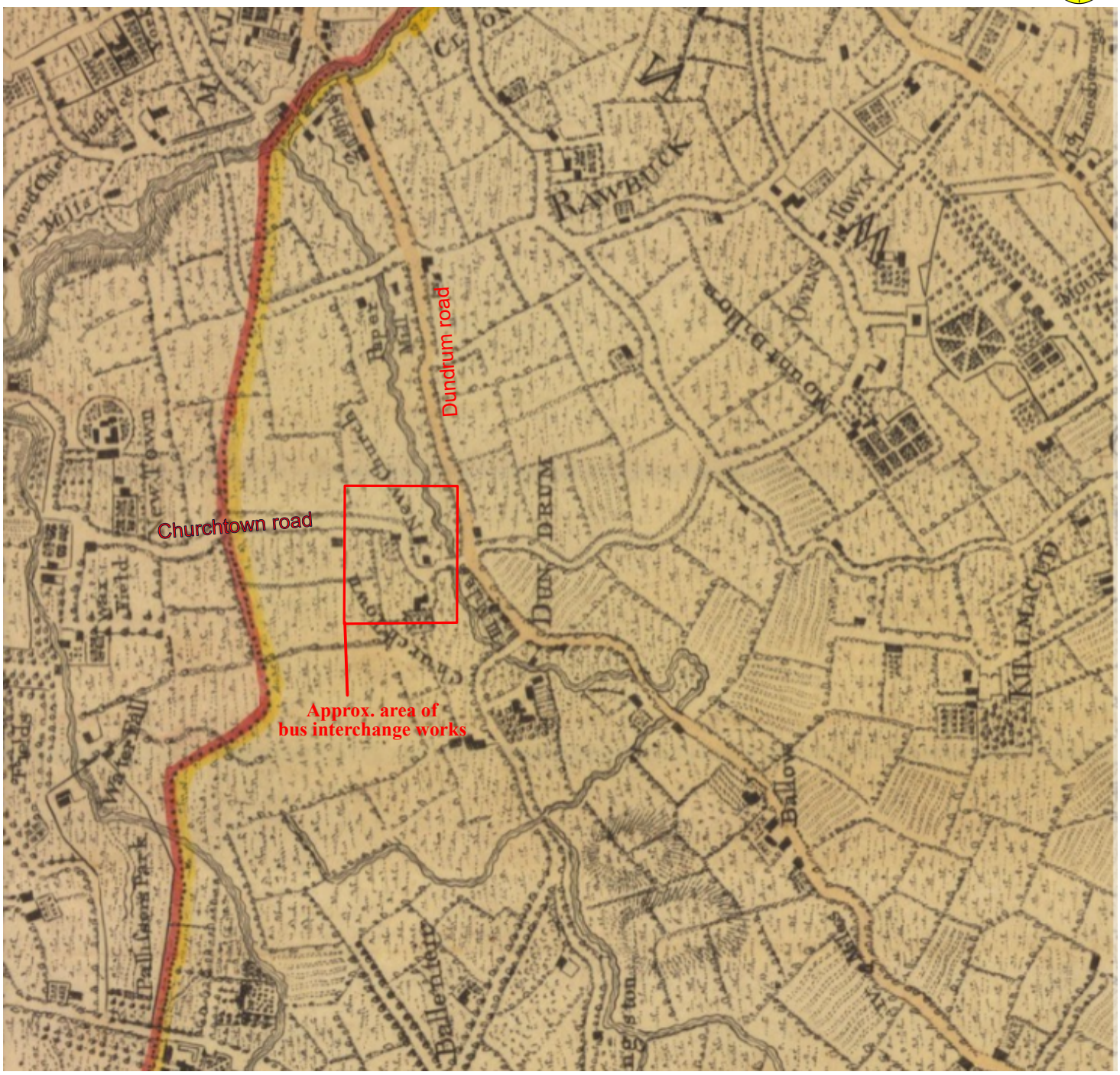


National monument sservice(record of monuments & places)
zones of notification

- national inventory of architectural heritage
- archaelogical sites
- zone of notfication

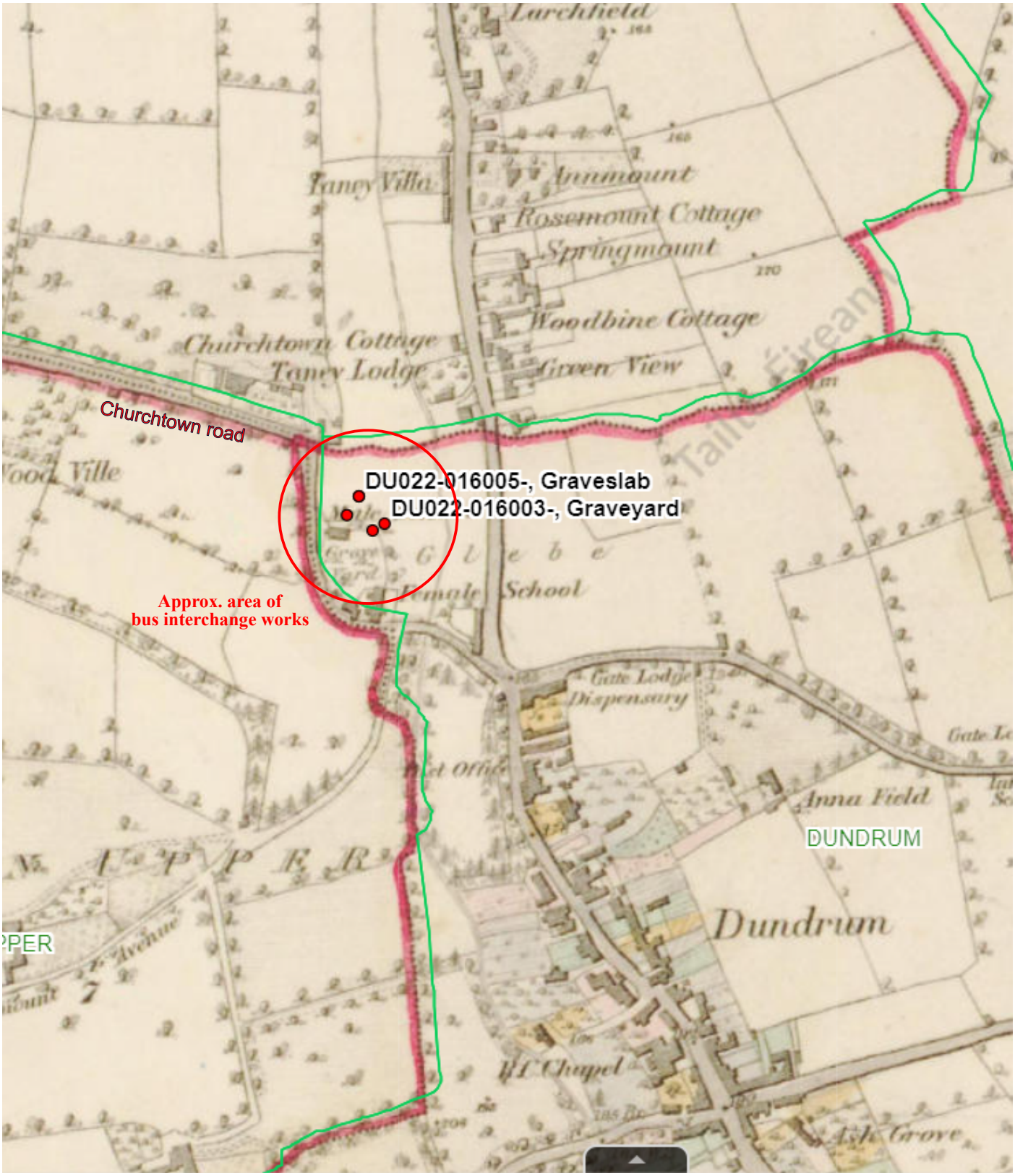
ACAS
Aisling Collins Archaeology Services

Project Name: DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE		
Figure 6: Record of monuments & places map (RMP)		
Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin		Client Ref. DLRCOCO
Date: 2 October 2025	Scale: As indicated	Dwg by : Kevin Weldon

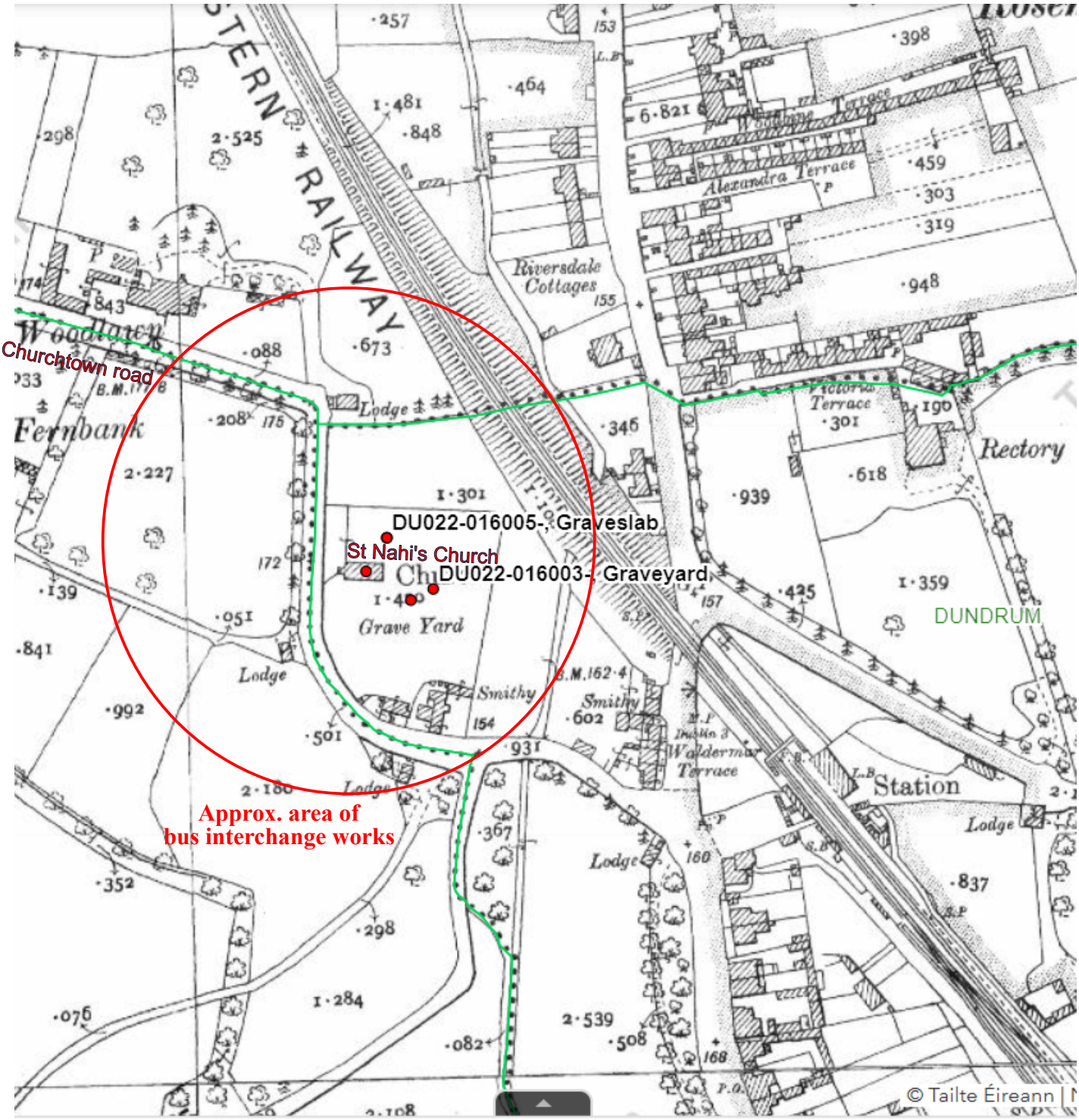


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Project Name	DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE	
Figure7	Approximate site location Rocques map of Dublin dated 1760	
Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin		Client Ref. DLRCOCO
Date: 2 October 2025	Scale: As indicated	Dwg by : Kevin Weldon



ACAS Aisling Collins Archaeology Services		
Project Name: DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE		
Figure 8: Approximate site location Ordnance survey map 1829-1841		
Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin		Client Ref.: DLRCOCO
Date: 2 October 2025	Scale: As indicated	Dwg by : Kevin Weldon



Aisling Collins Archaeology Services (ACAS)		
Project Name: **DUNDRUM BUS INTERCHANGE**		
Figure 9	Approximate site location Ordnance survey map 1897-1913	
Address: Dundrum vilage , Dublin		Client Ref. DLRCOCO
Date: 2 October 2025	Scale: As indicated	Dwg by : Kevin Weldon