

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
AT  
POND 2A, LAUGHANSTOWN,  
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 and historical resource of the proposed Attenuation Pond in the townland of Laughanstown Dublin 18, within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone (Figure 1; ITM 723689/ 723939). The assessment was carried out by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology.

The proposed development area lies partially within the zone of archaeological potential for an 18th century military camp (DU026-127) to the south. There are a further 20 recorded monuments within 600m of the proposed development area, and one redundant record. Tully Church (DU026-023001), the zone of archaeological potential for which extends within 408m of the proposed development area, is also a National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. 225).

The proposed development area is a greenfield area that forms part of a shallow river valley, which it is partially within the extent of an 18th century military camp (DU026-127). The site is considered to possess high archaeological potential. Ground disturbances associated with the proposed development have the potential to adversely impact archaeological remains within the site that may survive beneath the current ground level with no surface expression.

It is recommended that a programme of archaeological testing and metal detecting is carried out within the proposed development area prior to the commencement of construction. Test-trenching and metal detecting will be carried out under licence to National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 GENERAL**

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed Attenuation Pond in the townland of Laughanstown Dublin 18, within the Cherrywood SDZ (Figure 1; ITM 723689/ 723939). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology, on behalf of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the topographical files within the National Museum 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 development will consist of the construction of a proposed regional attenuation pond at Lehaunstown within the Cherrywood SDZ, along with the associated inlet and outlet surface water drainage infrastructure to the pond (Figure 2). A 373m section of a proposed greenway to the south of the pond, which will tie into a proposed greenway (by others) will also be provided as part of this development.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report 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;
- Cherrywood Development Plan (2014);
- Aerial photographs and satellite imagery;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019)

**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](http://www.archaeology.ie).

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

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

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

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

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

- 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 development area.

**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 development area.

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

**Excavations Bulletin** is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any

area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) from 1970–2019.

## **2.2 FIELD INSPECTION**

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

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

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

## 3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

### 3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located in the townland of Laughanstown, Dublin 18, within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone. The Loughlinstown River runs north–south to the immediate east of the proposed development area. The northern boundary of the site is formed by the townland boundary between Laughanstown to the south and Brenanstown to the north. The proposed development area lies partially within the zone of archaeological potential for an 18th century military camp (DU026-127) that extends to the south. There are a further 21 archaeological sites within 600m of the proposed development area, including one redundant record. In addition, Tully Church (DU026-023001), the zone of archaeological potential for which extends to within 408m of the proposed development area, is also a National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. 225).

#### 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 Brenanstown Portal Tomb (DU026-007 Nat. Mon. 291), c. 779m northwest and the Laughanstown Wedge Tomb (DU026-024, Nat. Mon. 215), c. 1km southwest. Further evidence for intensive settlement of this area during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods has been provided during excavations in advance of the South Eastern Motorway, Cherrywood Business Park and the Luas line.

Although some Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded from the surrounding lands the first conclusive evidence for continued settlement dates from the Neolithic period (c. 4000–2500 BC) onwards. Evidence for a probable late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age settlement, including two possible structures, was excavated in advance of the Luas line in the townland of Laughanstown, c. 434m west-southwest (Bennett 2006:668, Licence 06E0944). Neolithic pits associated with saddle querns, flint scrapers and hammer stones were excavated within the footprint of the Tully Vale residential development, c. 81m to the southeast of the proposed development area (Bennett 1997:085, 1998:128, Licence 97E0279).

Burnt mounds or *fulacht fia* are among the most commonly discovered evidence for Bronze Age settlement, although they have in some cases been proven to date to earlier or later periods. In 2003 pre-development testing revealed a *fulacht fia* (DU026-159), c. 549m north of the proposed development area in Brenanstown (Bennett 2003:462, Licence Ref.: 03E1494). This site was preserved *in-situ* as part of a residential development and added into the RMP. In 2006, archaeological testing was carried out c. 407m north of the development area (Bennett 2006:573, Licence Ref.: 06E1077). This investigation uncovered the remains of a small area of charcoal-rich soil, which has the potential to relate to *fulacht fia* activity associated with the adjacent water course (Cabinteely Stream).

Evidence for burnt mound activity was also identified during test trenching within the footprint of the proposed Tully Park, c. 495m southwest of the site (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016a, Registration No. E004640). In the wider area two substantial *fulachta fia* (DU026-141–142) were fully excavated at Cherrywood, c. 737m to the south (O'Neill 1999; Licence 98E0526).

An early Bronze Age cremation burial accompanied by an urn, a copper alloy pin and some burnt flint was identified during monitoring of topsoil stripping, c. 679m to the south (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. 824m to the south-southeast (O'Neill 1999, Licence 98E0526). Archaeological testing in 2016 revealed a scatter of probably Bronze Age cremation pits within a greenfield area c. 345m to the north-northwest of the proposed development area (Licence 16E0526).

### 3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

During this period powerful ecclesiastic and secular settlements expanded and a mosaic of kingdoms formed across the country. The *Mac Turcaill* dynasty controlled large tracts of land at this time, including lands in *Uí Briúin Cualann* stretching south from Tully to the Dargle River in Bray (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 88). It was at this time that important ecclesiastical centres were being founded across the country, including that at Laughanstown known as *Tulach na nEpscop* (Tully) or 'Hillock of the Bishops' (ibid. 67). Tully Church, graveyard, crosses and ecclesiastical enclosure (DU026-023001–19, Nat. Mon. 225) located c. 538m southwest of the proposed development area, are situated on a natural prominence overlooking the coastal plains. The church at Tully was dedicated to St. Brigid. It has been suggested by Corlett (2013) that the church may have been founded in the eighth century when the *Uí Briúin Chualann* came under the influence of the *Uí Dúnlainge*. The church gained much power and appears to have been the pre-eminent Bishopric of the *Uí Briúin Cualann* territory. Given its significance Murphy and Potterton (2010, 67) suggest that following the establishment of the Viking longphort settlement in Dublin by AD 841, episcopal functions may have transferred to Tully. The distribution of Rathdown slabs, including those at Tully Church and within this wider region, appear to indicate additional evidence for the spread of Scandinavian settlement activity.

A previously unknown enclosed early medieval cemetery (DU026-119) was identified in Loughlinstown during archaeological testing associated with the construction of a service station in 1995, c. 434m north of the proposed development area (Bennett 1995:103, Licence Ref.: 95E131). Indications of the site being present within the landscape were recorded in 1957, when a stone lined burial was identified in the garden of a house named as 'Ards' (NMI 1957:350). The burial was located to the south of the house and to the west of the area that was subject to excavation in the 1990s. In 1991 further human remains were identified in the same garden after a tree fell (NMI 1991:40).

The excavation revealed a complex of 5th or 6th century burials, terminating sometime around 11th or 12th century. At least 1,553 individual burials were uncovered, along with numerous deposits of disarticulated remains and two charnel pits (Bennett 1998:124, Licence Ref.: 98E0035). In 1957 it was recorded that the house, now known as 'Ards' was constructed in 1938 and bones were recovered during this work and reburied. In addition, the NMI files record that locally this area was known as 'Moat field' or 'Raheen'. This would indicate that some memory of the site was passed down through the generations.

The range and type of objects recovered from the site, especially the imported pottery of 6th/ 7th century date, suggests that the site was of considerable status and importance. The exact dimensions of the enclosure surrounding the burials can only be estimated, but based on further investigations in 2006 (Bennett 2006:572, Licence Ref.: 06E0828), it would appear that the main central enclosure measured c. 50m east-west by c. 45m north-south. Based on the high level of burials, it is possible that the site represents the remains of an early medieval ecclesiastical site and may have contained a church and ancillary buildings including probable workshops.

Towards the end of this period secular power changes in Dublin led to the founding of Christ Church around AD 1030. Tully Church (DU026-023) and the Manor of Clonkeen were among the lands granted to the newly founded church by *Sitric Mac Thorcaill*, the ruling Viking leader (Corlett 2013). A large granite ringed high cross (DU026-023003), possibly dating to the 10th century, lies outside of the main graveyard to the north of Tully Church, c. 551m southwest of the proposed development area.

### **3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)**

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

A number of semi-militant tenants had been settled in these lands to protect the southern barriers of the Pale. The Pale stretched from South Dublin to Dundalk, incorporating parts of Kildare and Meath under the control of the Anglo-Norman families. This area consisted of the Maghera, 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 potential (ZAP) for the camp covers a large area extending into the proposed development area from the south, although the camp itself may have covered a broader area than that defined by the ZAP. Numerous programmes of investigation have indicated that the camp was 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 Ref.: 03E0839; McQuade 2003c, Licence Ref.: 03E1471). The remains of a further potential military kitchen site were identified during testing c. 420m southwest of the proposed development area in 2016 (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016a, Registration No. E004640).

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

### **3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019) has shown that a significant number of archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, testing, monitoring and excavation, have been carried out in the wider vicinity of the proposed development area. These were largely carried out in advance of development and infrastructural works associated with the Cherrywood SDZ, Luas, and M50. No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the proposed development area itself.

A programme of archaeological testing carried out under licence 99E0181, c. 117m southeast of the proposed development area, identified nothing of archaeological significance (Bennett 1999:257). A potential feature consisting of a shallow spread of charcoal-rich soil, was found to contain a sherd of modern ceramic and was therefore deemed to be modern in origin.

Archaeological testing was carried out within a greenfield area, c. 200m north of the proposed development area in 2016. This revealed a post-medieval brick kiln along

with two cremation pits of probable Bronze Age date (Duffy and Whitty 2019, Licence Ref.: 16E0526). The brick kiln was also identified during the testing of a link road through the site (Bennett 2016:306, 2018:299, Licence Ref.: 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 Ref.: 03E1681).

Monitoring of topsoil stripping in the vicinity of the Tully Vale residential development, c. 81m to the southeast of the development area, led to the discovery of prehistoric features including a large assemblage of Neolithic lithic artefacts and post-medieval middens of waste from the military camp (Licence Ref.: 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 Ref.: 94E0201; O'Donovan 1997, Licence Ref.: 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 Ref.: 97E0279).

Archaeological testing under licence 19E0275, identified four pit/hearth features and a pit or post hole of probable prehistoric date, c. 108m to the southwest of the proposed development area (Ní Cheallacháin and Murtagh 2019). Testing also indicated the presence of c. 3m of imported material across much of the site.

A programme of archaeological testing and monitoring was carried along the route of the Luas line in 2006 and 2007, c. 414m west of the proposed development area. 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 road development.

Geophysical survey, archaeological testing, and monitoring has been carried out in advance of the proposed Tully Park development, c. 434m to the southeast of the proposed development area. Testing revealed heavily truncated occupation evidence associated with the 18th century military camp and a cluster of burnt mounds (McIlreavy and Tobin 2016a, Licence E004640, Bennett 2016:042). Metal detection revealed a single military button for the Kildare Militia (ibid.). Later archaeological monitoring identified a hearth, pit and possible kiln (Licence E004640, Bennett 2018:191).

The zone of archaeological potential for a recorded early medieval cemetery (DU026-119) is located c. 434m north of the proposed development area. In 1995 archaeological testing associated with the construction of a service station, c. 475m north of the proposed development area, revealed the presence of significant human remains (Licence Ref.: 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 Ref.: 98E0035).

### **3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is the first accurate mapping of the proposed development area. It is shown as greenfields, with the Loughlinstown River bordering it to the east and the townland boundary between Laughanstown and Brennanstown forming the northern border of the site. To the southwest, Tully Church (DU026-023001) and associated features are shown. A number of demesne landscapes have also been established in the wider area by this time, including Loughlinstown House to the southeast and Brennanstown House to the northwest.

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

There is little change to note in the cartography of this map that relate to the proposed development area. The Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Railway has been constructed to the west.

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

There is no significant change to the proposed development area by the time of this mapping.

## 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 22 archaeological sites within a 600m radius of the proposed development (Table 1; Figure 1; Appendix 1). The nearest recorded monument consists of the archaeological zone of potential for the Military Camp (DU026-127), which extends into the southern half of the proposed development area.

**TABLE 1:** Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE TO DEVELOPMENT
DU026-127	Laughanstown	Military camp	0m
DU026-119	Loughlinstown	Burial ground	c. 434m north
DU026-023009	Laughanstown	Ecclesiastical enclosure	c. 537m southwest
DU026-023002	Laughanstown	Graveyard	c. 537m southwest
DU026-023015	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 548m southwest
DU026-023016	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 549m southwest
DU026-023017	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 549m southwest
DU026-023018	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 549m southwest
DU026-023003	Laughanstown	Cross - High cross	c. 549m southwest
DU026-023019	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 549m southwest
DU026-159	Brenanstown	Fulacht fia	c. 549m north
DU026-023001	Laughanstown	Church	c. 551m southwest
DU026-023014	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 552m southwest
DU026-023008	Laughanstown	Cross-inscribed stone	c. 556m southwest
DU026-023020	Laughanstown	Cross-inscribed stone	c. 557m southwest
DU026-023006	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 557m southwest
DU026-023010	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 557m southwest
DU026-023	Laughanstown	Redundant record	c. 557m southwest
DU026-023011	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 557m southwest
DU026-023012	Laughanstown	Graveslab	c. 571m southwest
DU026-023004	Laughanstown	Cross - High cross	c. 581m southwest
DU026-023007	Laughanstown	Cross	c. 581m southwest

### **3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS**

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage and satellite imagery of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013) Google Earth (2005–2018) and Bing Maps revealed that the main section of the proposed development area has remained as undisturbed greenfield since coverage began. Where the proposed development area extends south, there is some evidence of disturbance during the construction of the adjacent Tully Vale development in 2005 and again to a lesser degree in 2020 (Google Earth).

### **3.6 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 field investigation the proposed development site and its surrounding environs were inspected.

The proposed development consists of a sub-rectangular open field, currently in use for grazing. The field is bounded by mature vegetation on all sides and a stream in the eastern limit. The northern limit of the site consists of the extant townland boundary between Laughanstown and Brenanstown (Plate 1). The centre of the field sharply drops to a flat area adjacent to the stream in the eastern boundary (Plate 2). The field gently rises to the west from the centre and the western half of the field which offers clear views of the landscape to the east (Plate 3).

The proposed development area occupies a significant east facing slope that forms part of the valley associated with the Loughlinstown River, which borders the site to the east. Whilst the slope itself it unlikely to have been utilised for settlement, it is possible that the areas along the valley floor and above the valley would have been attractive to settlement during the prehistoric or historic periods. As such, and when considering the level of archaeological activity within the surrounding landscape, the proposed development area can be considered as possessing high archaeological potential.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area is located in the townland of Laughanstown, Dublin 18, within the Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone. The Loughlinstown River runs north–south to the immediate east of the proposed development area. The northern boundary of the site is formed by the townland boundary between Laughanstown to the south and Brenanstown to the north.

The proposed development area lies partially within the zone of archaeological potential for an 18th century military camp (DU026-127). There are a further 22 recorded monuments within 600m of the proposed development area. Tully Church (DU026-023001), the zone of archaeological potential for which is located c. 408m to the southwest of the proposed development area, is also a National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. 225).

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2019) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the site. Extensive investigations have been carried out within the surrounding landscape, revealing significant settlement sites dating from the Bronze Age through to the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Cartographic sources depict the proposed development area within an agricultural landscape. Taylor's map of 1816 indicates the approximate location of the military camp (DU026-127) but lacks detail in terms of its total extent. It has become apparent from previous excavations and stray finds that the military camp may have covered a much broader area than suggested by the zone of archaeological potential. Furthermore, stray finds of military buttons, musket shots and various 18th century artefacts have been discovered in the topsoil and plough soil horizon as far distant as the route of the M50, suggesting that a large area surrounding the camp was used for tactical manoeuvres. Aerial photography and satellite imagery of the proposed development area have confirmed that the site has remained undisturbed greenfield in recent decades.

A field inspection has been carried out as part of the archaeological assessment. This revealed that the proposed development area forms part of a shallow valley associated with the Loughlinstown River, which borders the site to the immediate east. Although no specific features of archaeological potential were identified during the inspection, the eastern and western sections of the site can be considered as possessing archaeological potential as they form part of the valley floor and high ground overlooking the valley respectively.

## 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.

### 5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- The proposed development area is a greenfield area that forms part of a shallow river valley, which it is partially within the Zone of Archaeological Potential for a recorded monument, an 18th century military camp (DU026-127). The site is considered to possess high archaeological potential. Ground disturbances associated with the proposed development have the potential to adversely impact archaeological remains within the site that may survive beneath the current ground level with no surface expression.

### 5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that a programme of archaeological testing and metal detecting is carried out within the proposed development area prior to the commencement of construction. Test-trenching and metal detecting will be carried out under licence to National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

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

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

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## **CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

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](http://www.excavations.ie) – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2019.

[www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) – DoHLGH website listing all SMR sites with aerial photographs.

[www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie) – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage around Ireland and off shore.

[www.googleearth.com](http://www.googleearth.com) – Aerial photographs of the proposed development area.

[www.bingmaps.com](http://www.bingmaps.com) – Aerial photographs of the proposed development area.

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

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

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-119
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Loughlinstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Killiney
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723664/ 724528
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Burial ground
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 434m north
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<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 foetuses, one of which was in the breach birth position. 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</p>

	includes shroud-pins, stick and possible ring-pins, iron knives, shears, gouges, D-shaped belt-buckles, nails, bone and blue glass beads, bone handles and double-sided bone combs, one of which retained both decorated panels (dot-and-circle) held in place by four iron rivets. The pottery assemblage includes fragments of Phocaeen red slipware (which derives from a site/town in Turkey called Phocaea, from the late Roman period), Bi amphora, D-ware, E-ware and several perforated 'lids' of unknown origin. Sherds of locally made Leinster cooking ware, datable to the late 11th or early 12th century, were recovered from later site contexts. Along with producing objects interpreted as the mounts and fittings for possible shrines or reliquaries, it is suggested that the site had a dual religious and secular function. This is further highlighted by the large volume of butchered animal bone from the inner and middle ditches and the large (used) millstone derived from the base of the stone-lined charnel pit, as well as features such as the furnace and hearths. The range and type of objects recovered from the site, especially the imported pottery of 6th-7th-century date, suggests that the site is of considerable status and importance. The exact dimensions of the enclosure may only be estimated; however, it is reasonable to assume that within the boundary of the site lies evidence of perhaps a church, ancillary buildings, possible workshops and certainly further burials (Conway 1999, Cahill & Sikora 2011, 28-22).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023009
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723321/723412
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Ecclesiastical enclosure
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 537m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The church stands towards the E end of an oval enclosure (c. 45m E-W by 30m N-W) defined on the E by a well-defined scarp and along the S by an earth-and-stone bank; this is likely to represent an element of the original ecclesiastical enclosure. Further evidence of two possible outer enclosures is visible as crop-marks on an aerial photo (OS 89877) with a radius of c. 70m and c. 140m respectively (Corlett 2014, 102).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023002
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723299/723422

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveyard
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 537m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	This graveyard is located beside a lane way at the foot of the Dublin mountains. The church stands within a series of enclosures. The inner enclosure is a dry-stone wall (T 1.50m; diam. c. 50m) which stands to the E and N of the church. Aerial photographs (OS 89877) show crop-marks of at least two outer enclosures with a radius of c. 70m and c. 140m respectively.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023015
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723322/723418
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 548m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	It is one of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard (Swords 2009). This slab lies partly buried c. 3m E of the church gable (DU026-023001-). The slab (L 1.06m, Wth 0.37m, T 0.17m) is flat on the back, but on the face is convex. (Swords 2009, 68, no. 77)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023016
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723319/723420
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 549m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	It is one of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard (Swords 2009). This is one of four slabs which are built into the arch of one of the E windows of Tully church (DU026-023001-). It measures 0.93m long and tapers tapering from 0.36m to 0.15m. (Swords 2009, 69, No. 81).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023017
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully

<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723319/723420
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 549m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	It is one of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard (Swords 2009). This is one of four slabs built into the arch of one of the E windows of Tully church (DU026-023001-). The slab measures 0.96m long and tapers from 0.49m to 0.023m. (Swords 2009, 69, No. 82)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023018
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723319/723420
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 549m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	It is one of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard (Swords 2009). This is one of four slabs built into the arch of one of the E windows of Tully church (DU026-023001-). It measures 1m long and tapers from 0.60m to 0.019m. (Swords 2009, 69, No. 83)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023019
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723319/723420
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 549m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	It is one of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard (Swords 2009). This is one of four slabs built into the arch of one of the E windows of Tully church (DU026-023001-). It measures 1.094m long and tapers from 0.56m to 0.23m. (Swords 2009, 69, No. 84)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-159
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Brenanstown

<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723460/ 724549
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Fulacht fia
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 549m north
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Pre-development archaeological testing in 2003 revealed a fulacht fiadh (diam. c. 8-10m) on the E side of a stream (Elder 2003, 107).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023001
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723314/723421
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Church
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 551m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The church, known as Tully Church, is located beside a lane way at the foot of the Dublin Mountains. This was an early diocesan centre known as Tulach na nEpscop. There were eight bishops associated with the church by the eighth century. Its Patron Saint was St. Brigid (Anon 1900, 183, Turner 1983 61-62, O'Brien 1988, 512-513). The church remains comprise a chancel, with wall footings for the side walls of the nave which is narrower. The nave appears to be the earliest portion, the E wall has a 13th-century chancel arch cut into it. A narrow ope above the chancel arch has an entrance opening into the nave. The church is built of random granite blocks with dressed granite quoins. The chancel (int. dims. L 8.50m, Wth 5.50m) is entered through a round arch. It is lit by two deeply splayed round arched windows in the E gable and single round-arched windows in the side walls with bar holes visible in the jambs. The church stands within a series of external enclosures (Corlett 2014).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023014
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723317/723417
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 552m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	It is one of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard

	(Swords 2009). Only a portion of this slab survives. It was used as a lintel for the aumbry in the S wall of the chancel of the church (DU026-023001-). The slab has rounded angles and tapering edges and measures 0.28m long, 0.47m wide and 0.008m thick. (Swords 2009, 69, no. 80)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023008
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723311/723417
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Cross-inscribed stone
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 556m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	O'Reilly (1901, 142) records that 'lying beneath the chancel arch at Tully is a small, over-shaped fragment of stone, 15 inches long [c. 18cm], and from 5 to 7 inches thick [c. 13cm – 0.18m], which bears a cup 1¼ inches wide [4.5cm], and one inch deep [2.5cm], and beside that, an equal-armed incised cross three inches wide [7.6cm]. . . ' It is depicted in a photograph on page 141 of O'Reilly's article (ibid.). The present location of this stone is unknown.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023020
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723305/723420
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Cross-inscribed stone
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 557m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	This granite block (0.74m long, 0.53m wide and 0.20m thick) is carved with a cross-in-circle in false relief. The carving is not central to the stone and comprises an equal-armed cross set within a circle (diam. 0.33m). Part of the circle and one of the arms of the cross are defaced. One long side and the two ends of the stone have been dressed to a straight edge whereas the other long side and the rear of the stone have been left rough. There is no sign that the stone has been broken at either end, implying that this is its original intended shape and size. The stone is in the care of the Office of Public Works (see DU018-422----). (Corlett 2014, 102)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023006
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<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723305/723420
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 557m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	One of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard (Swords 2009). This slab (L 1m; Wth 0.48m and 0.10m to 0.13m T) was found deeply buried in an upright position in 1982 c. 15m SW of the chancel of the church (DU026-023001-). It tapers slightly and has a large corner broken from one end and an unknown amount from the other. It bears a cup-mark enclosed by three concentric circles. An off-centre band extends from the outer circular to the opposite end. At each side of this band are diagonal and transverse lines forming a herring bone pattern. The slab was secured to the inside wall of the chancel and in 1989 was taken into the care of the Office of Public Works (see DU018-421----) (Ó hÉailidhe 1982; Corlett 2014, 102, Slab 3).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023010
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723305/723420
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 557m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	One of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard (Swords 2009). This slab (H 1.51m, Wth 0.41-0.27m, T 0.08m) is tapered and has two vestigial arms protruding from the edges. It bears three groups of concentric circles on a central band with a herringbone pattern on either side (Ó hÉailidhe 1957, 79, no. 10; Ó hÉailidhe 1973, 56, 57, B13). In 1989 the slab was taken into the care of the Office of Public Works (see DU018-420----). (Swords 2009, 93-4; Corlett 2014, 93-4, Slab 2)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723305/723420

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Redundant record
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 557m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	This record was formerly classed as 'archaeological complex'. This is an obsolete broad or group term. The monuments are described under individual record numbers (see DU026-023001-; DU026-023002-; DU026-023003-; DU026-023004-; DU026-023005-; DU026-023006-; DU026-023007-; DU026-023008-; DU026-023009-; DU026-023010-; DU026-023011-; DU026-023012-; DU026-023013-; DU026-023014-; DU026-023015-; DU026-023016-; DU026-023017-; DU026-023018-; DU026-023019-).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023011
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723305/723420
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 557m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	One of eleven granite early grave slabs recorded at Tully graveyard (Swords 2009). This slab (H 1.06m, Wth 0.53m – 0.56m, T 0.14m) bears a Latin ringed cross in low relief on which are five cup-marks. There is a small cupmark on each arm and one at the intersection. There is a semi-spherical boss under each arm and herringbone design flanks each side of the shaft. In 1989 the slab was taken into the care of the Office of Public Works (see DU018-419----). (Ó hÉailidhe 1973, 56-57, 135; Corlett 2014, 101, Slab 1).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023012
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723278/723423
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 571m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	There is a slab in the graveyard to the W of the church and close to the gate. It bears faint traces of a Greek cross (L 0.74m, Wth 0.52m). There is a small hole in the back (Ó hÉailidhe 1973, 61-62, 6d, Swords, 2009, 77).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023004
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723228/723456
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Cross - High cross
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 581m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The high cross stands c.85m W of Tully Church (DU026-023001-) in a field. It is formed from carved granite (H 2.2m) and has expanded terminals. The E face contains the carving of a figure with a full length garment, both hands bent at the elbow and holding a crozier. The W face contains a very weathered carving of a face with a pointed chin. This face is framed by a roll-moulding that extends down the full length of the shaft. This cross may date to the 12th century. When recorded in 1901 the cross was upright in the field (photo in O'Reilly 1901, 251) but was subsequently set into one of two boulders that stood beside it; this boulder is carved with a small cross (Wakeman 1891, 700; Anon. 1900, 181-183, 185, 193; Corlett 2014, 100-103).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	DU026-023007
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	723228/723456
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Cross
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 581m southwest
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	O'Reilly (1901, 250) records that 'On a small hillock, immediately beside the cross [DU026-023004-], are two large granite boulders, in each of which a deep, straight-sided, rectangular mortice, that evidently was made to receive a cross-shaft, has been sunk. Assuming that one of these originally served as the plinth of the existing western cross, a search in the vicinity would, probably, unearth the fragments of a third free-standing cross.' At some point in the 20th century the western cross (DU026-23004-) was set in one of the boulders. To date no fragments of a third cross have come to light (Corlett 2014, 100-101).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> 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.

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

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

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

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	1989:18
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Laughanstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Tully
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown

<b>FIND</b>	Bronze strap end, Various post-1790 items
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	Field walking over site of the Lehaunstown military camp
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	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.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

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

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

<b>NMI NO</b>	1957:350
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Loughlinstown
<b>PARISH</b>	Killiney
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Part of cemetery – stone cists
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	Garden
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	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.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

<b>MUSEUM NO</b>	IA/94/93
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<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Rathmichael
<b>PARISH</b>	Rathmichael
<b>BARONY</b>	Rathdown
<b>FIND</b>	Spear head
<b>FIND PLACE</b>	-
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Copper alloy spearhead covered with gold colour spray paint.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	NMI Topographical Files

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

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

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

## **APPENDIX 3    LEGISLATION    PROTECTING    THE    ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

### **PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

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

### **THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

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

### **OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS**

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

### **REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS**

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

### **PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS**

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

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

### **RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES**

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

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

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

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

### **THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000**

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



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

**DLR COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 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, 2012**

Archaeological Objectives: SEO CH1, CH2

## **APPENDIX 4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE**

### **POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS**

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

### **POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS**

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

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

### **DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

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

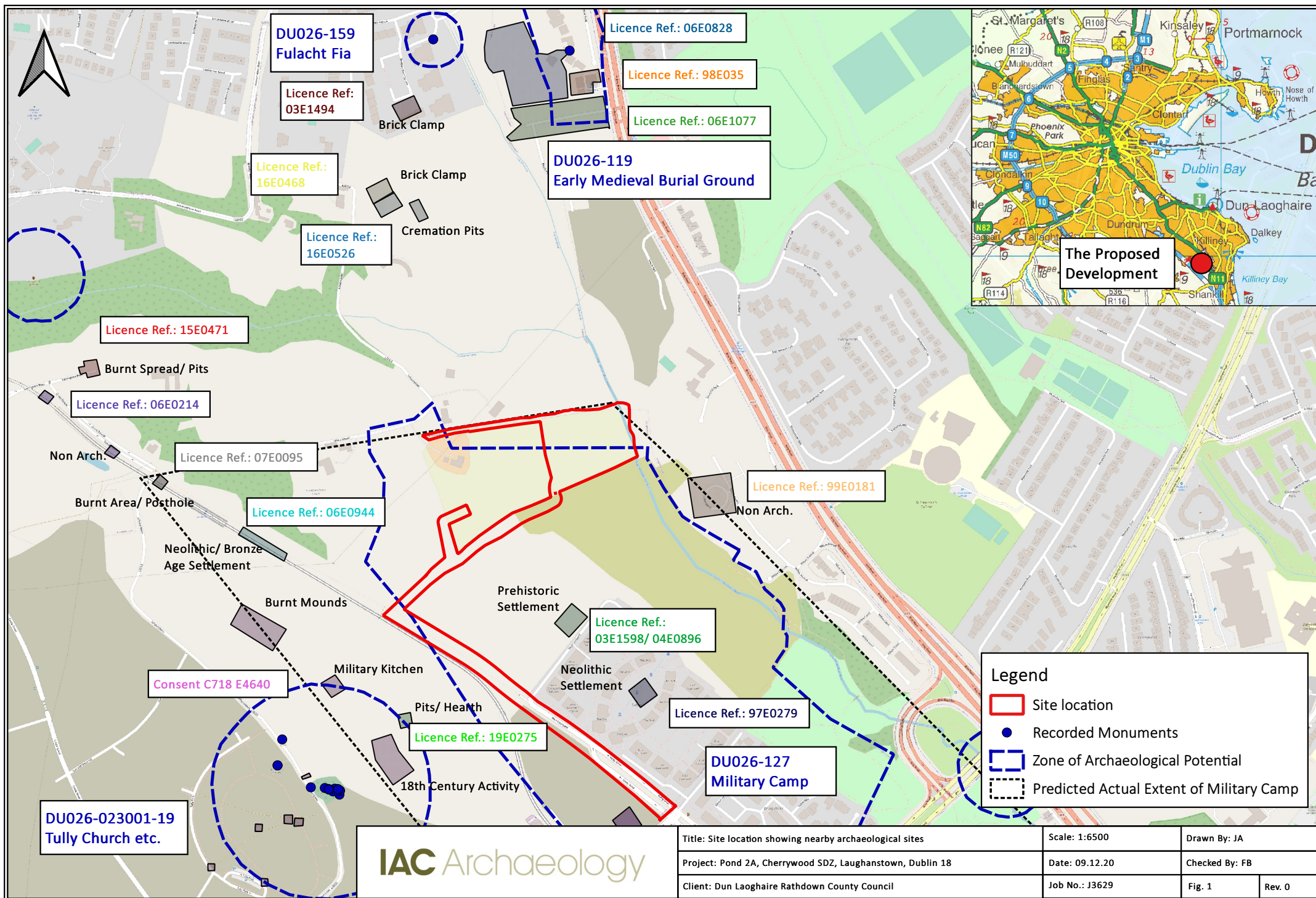
*Archaeological Test Trenching* can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological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

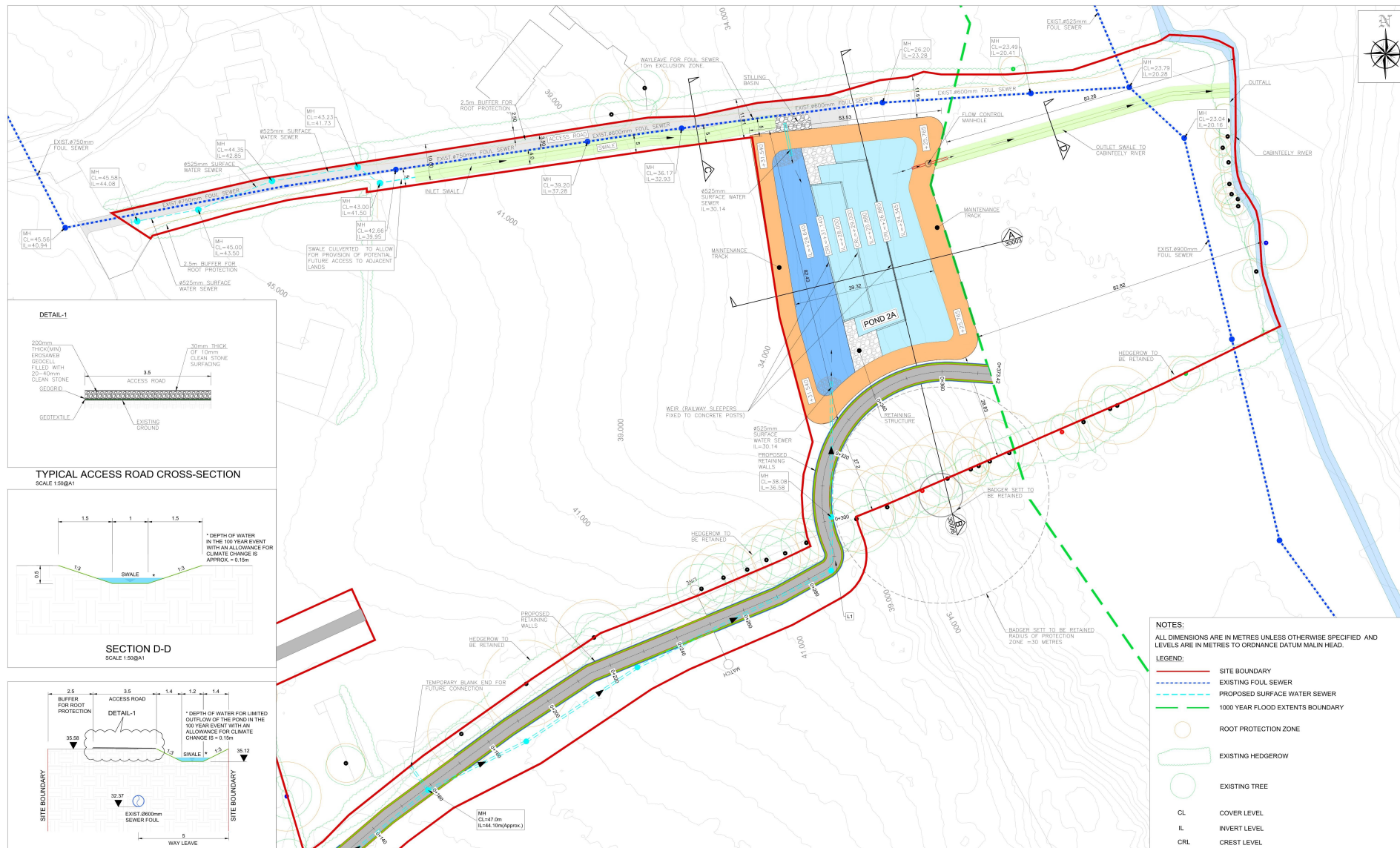
*Archaeological Monitoring* can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological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











Rocque 1760



Taylor 1816



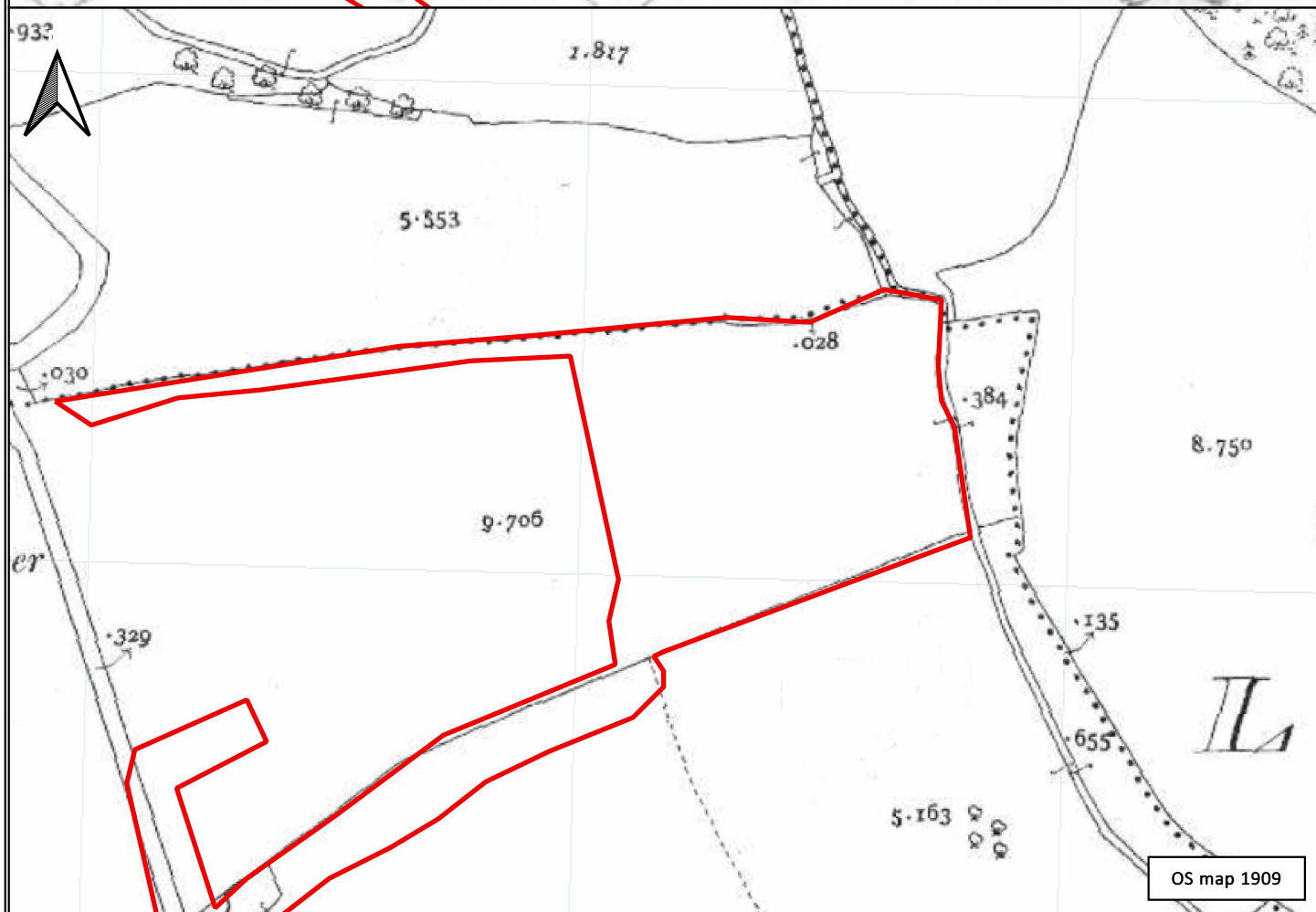
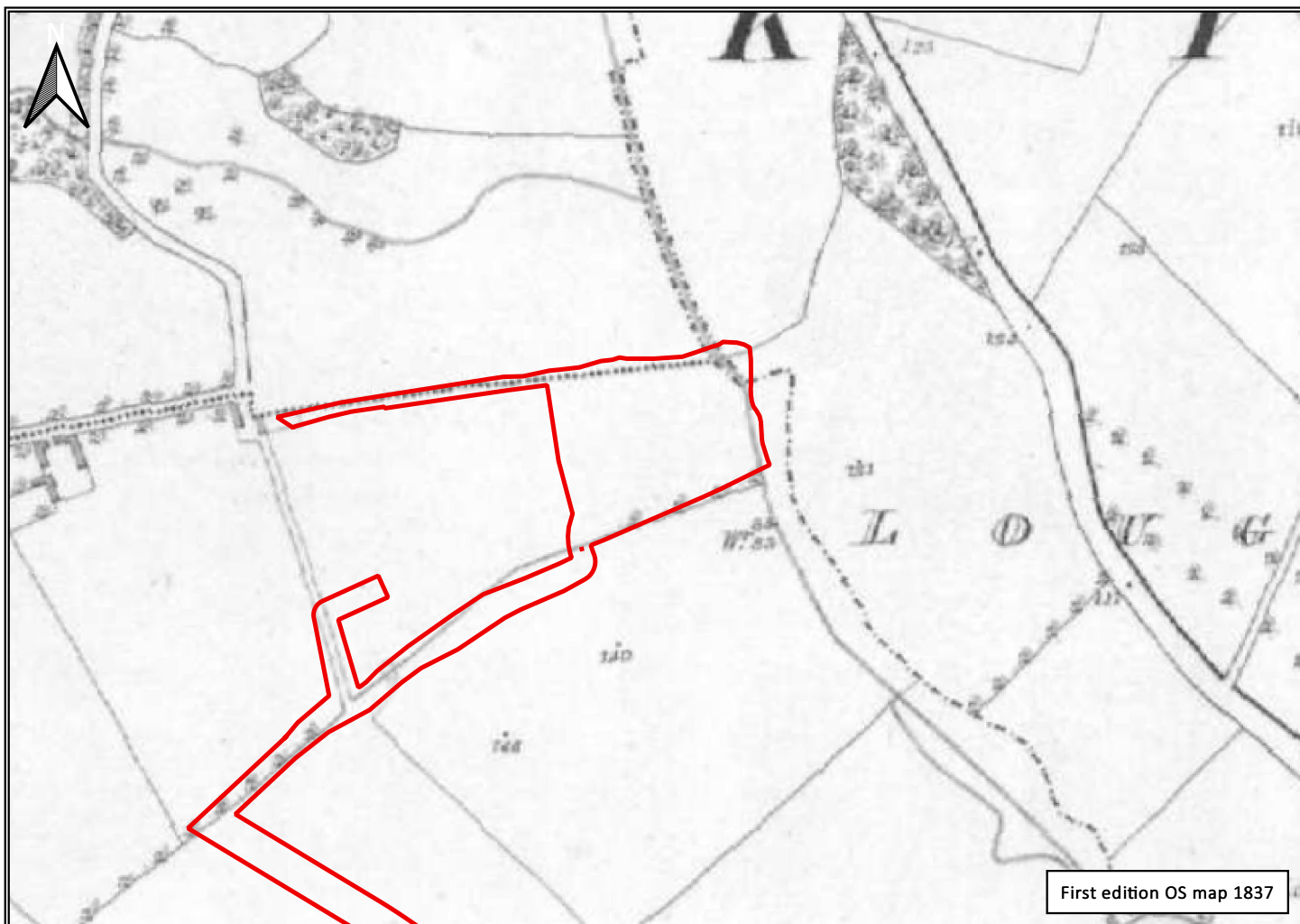




Plate 1 Townland boundary between Laughanstown and  
Brenanstown, facing north



Plate 2 Eastern half of proposed development, facing west



Plate 3 Western half of proposed development, facing northeast