

Greater Dublin Drainage

Alternative Sites Assessment - Phase Two Sites Assessment and Route Selection Report

Cultural Heritage

May 2012

6 Cultural Heritage

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 General

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of Jacobs Engineering and Tobin Consulting Engineers, to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource of the proposed options for the Greater Dublin Drainage (GDD) Scheme (OS Sheet 5,7,8,11,14 and 15) (Figure 6.1).

The current development proposes the development of new wastewater treatment and drainage infrastructure within North Dublin. There are nine proposed land parcels (Clonshagh, Cloghran, Saucerstown, Cookstown, Baldurgan, Annsbrook, Newtowncorduff, Tyrrelstown Little and Rathartan) for the wastewater treatment works, eight sections of proposed pipeline route (A–H) and two marine outfall locations (north and south). These along with the relevant cultural heritage constraints are shown on Figures 6.2-6.15.

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cultural heritage resource surrounding the GDD Scheme using appropriate methods of study. Desk based research is defined as an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information. The assessment takes place in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in order to make an assessment of its merit in context.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural background of the study area containing the land parcels and routes, with specific assessment paid to a buffer zone of 1km around the site options and the proposed pipeline corridors. The assessment includes information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the Fingal County Development Plan, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland, and cartographic and documentary records. Aerial photographs of the study area were also consulted. A wind screen survey of recorded and potential sites was also carried out in order to assess their nature and extent.

For the purposes of this report a number of designations will be applied to the sites that are identified within the vicinity of the land parcels and pipeline corridors.

- Those sites prefixed with DU0xx are recorded archaeological sites (RMPs) subject to protection under the National Monuments Act.
- Those sites Prefixed RPS are included within the County Development Plan within the Register of Protected Structures and are subject to statutory protection under the Planning Act.
- Those sites prefixed NIAH are included within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, in order to inform County Councils as to the sites that should be added to the RPS. Inclusion within the NIAH does not mean that the structure is automatically protected.

- Those sites prefixed with CH (Cultural Heritage) have been identified during this current assessment as features of potential cultural heritage significance but they are not subject to specific statutory protection.

6.1.2 Definitions

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this study, the following definitions apply:

‘Cultural Heritage’ where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features, where:

- the term ‘archaeological heritage’ is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places)
- the term ‘architectural heritage’ is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings that *generally* post AD 1700 in date (it can also relate to pre-1700 structures).
- the term ‘cultural heritage’, where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations. This designation can also accompany archaeological or architectural designation (NRA Guidelines 2005).

For the purposes of this report the terms ‘architectural heritage’ and ‘built heritage’ have the same intended meaning and are used interchangeably.

6.2 Methodology

Research has been undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a wind screen survey of the receiving environment containing the proposed sites and routes in an attempt to assess the current state of any recorded archaeological and built heritage sites that are accessible from the existing road network. A limited field inspection was also carried out at the Saucerstown land parcel.

6.2.1 Desktop Study

The desktop study was carried out by means of a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of areas of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Database of current archaeological investigation licences (2009–2011);
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;

- Fingal County Development Plan 2011–2017;
- Oldtown/ Mooretown Local Area Plan (2010);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage;
- Aerial photographs; and
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008).

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 the recently launched website created by the DoAHG – 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 Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 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 an archaeological 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.

Register of Historic Monuments was established under Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act, which requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Database of current archaeological investigation licences is a list held by the National Monument Section of the DoAHG that provides details of licences issued that have yet to appear within the Excavations Bulletin (2009–2011).

Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland is 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.

William Petty's Down Survey Map, c. 1655, *Barony of Coolock, Nethercross and Balrothery*

John Rocque's *Map of County Dublin*, 1760

John Taylor's *Map of the County of Dublin*, 1816

Ordnance Survey 6" & 25" maps of County Dublin (1843, 1873/4, 1906–9)

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area. These include previously archaeological and cultural heritage assessments that may have been carried out within the receiving environment, as well as academic texts on the archaeology and history of the landscape. A large amount of information was also made available by Fingal County Council, which consists of a database of all geophysical surveys carried out in the county along with reports on all the licenced archaeological investigations that have taken place.

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 Geological Survey of Ireland, the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Fingal County Council Plan (2011–2017) and local area plans were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed route.

The **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage** is a government based organisation tasked with making a nation wide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. The architectural survey for Fingal was completed during 2000.

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 2008 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2008.

6.2.2

Site Designations

Sites have been designated within the report as the following:

National Monuments: Archaeological sites of national importance, which can be under the ownership or guardianship of the state. Subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Act (1930-2004).

RMP (Recorded Monument and Place): These are archaeological sites that subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Act (1930-2004). Each site possesses its own unique number, which is prefixed by the county designation – in this case DU for Dublin. This is followed by the Ordnance Survey sheet number for the county and then a unique number i.e DU008-009.

RPS (Record of Protected Structures): These are architectural heritage sites that are subject to statutory protection under the Planning Act (2000). They are defined within the Fingal County Development Plan and identified on the accompanying plan mapping with symbols and unique numbers.

ACA (Architectural Conservation Area): These areas are designated within the County Development Plan and define areas characterised by structures and features of architectural heritage importance.

NIAH (National Inventory of Architectural Heritage): Structures are included within the NIAH survey in order to inform county councils in the development of the record of protected structures. Whilst inclusion in the NIAH denotes a structure of architectural merit, it does not mean that it is subject to specific statutory protection.

CH sites (Cultural Heritage): Those potential archaeological sites and structures of architectural merit, which have been identified as part of this assessment, have been designated as CH sites in this report. These can range from potential ringfort sites to the sites of post medieval structures or derelict vernacular cottages. These sites are not subject to specific statutory protection.

Water courses: Whilst water courses and their environs are no subject to specific protection under cultural heritage legislation (unless within a designated within a RMP), they are topographical features within the landscape that possess archaeological potential. Human activity dating back to the prehistoric period is often found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Historic Designed Landscapes: These areas consist of the ornamental designed landscapes that were often established around country houses during the 19th century. They survive today in varying states of preservation, with many having been subsumed back into the landscape. Some demesnes are protected as curtilage associated with protected structures.

Townland Boundaries: These boundaries were formalised during the 19th century, although many may have been land boundaries for many centuries. They possess a cultural heritage importance, which has been identified within this assessment.

6.2.3

Site Visits

A windshield survey of the receiving environment to the proposed development areas and pipeline corridors was carried out during November 2011 by Faith Bailey of IAC Ltd. One field inspection was also carried out at the Saucerstown land parcel. This was undertaken due to the large amount of potential archaeological anomalies that were identified within the land parcel.

6.2.4 Impact Definitions

In order to assess to the most appropriate site for development, an initial impact assessment has been carried out for each land parcel and 20ha site. The impacts levels are defined below:

Imperceptible Negative Impact

An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

Slight Negative Impact

An impact that causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.

Moderate Negative Impact

An impact that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing or emerging trends.

Significant Negative Impact

An impact which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.

Profound Negative Impact

An impact that obliterates sensitive characteristics.

Impacts as defined by the EPA 2002 Guidelines (pg 23).

Please note that visual impacts are included for within the above terminology.

6.2.5 Existing Environment – Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

General

The proposed Greater Dublin Drainage Scheme is largely located within Fingal in North County Dublin. This area has always been attractive to settlers, being located so near to the coast and accessed via a number of rivers, such as the River Broadmeadow, and various smaller watercourses. The proposed development runs north from the limits of Dublin City and passes within proximity of Swords, Malahide, Lusk and Rush. The proposed outfall locations are located within the proximity to Portmarnock and Rush.

Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (c. 7000–4000BC)

The Mesolithic Period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence of prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a mobile lifestyle. The most common evidence indicative of Mesolithic activity at a site comprises of scatters of worked flint material; a by-product from the production of flint implements or rubbish middens consisting largely of shells (Stout and Stout 1997). The latter are commonly discovered in coastal regions or at the edge of lakes. A number of shell middens and flint scatters are located along the coast from Sutton and Malahide to Balbriggan and most notably on Lambay Island (Baker 2010, 8).

Other evidence for Mesolithic activity along the coast derives from fishing, such as fish traps. Wooden fish traps were recently discovered on the Mesolithic shoreline 5m below current ground level in the Spencer Dock area of Dublin City (McQuade 2008,

8–11). The fish traps were constructed almost exclusively of hazel with evidence for tool marks and dated between 6100–5720BC. Prior to this discovery it was assumed that line, spear and net fishing were the main methods of catching fish at this time (Moore et. al 2008, 14). It is suggested that these fish traps were commonplace throughout the bays and estuaries of Ireland (ibid.).

Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500BC)

During the Neolithic period communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. This transition was accompanied by major social change. Agriculture demanded an altering of the physical landscape, forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. There was a greater concern for territory, which saw the construction of large communal ritual monuments called megalithic tombs, which are characteristic of the period. Only two types of megalithic tombs are recorded in Fingal, the portal tomb and passage tomb. A passage tomb cemetery is located at Bremore, c. 8–10km north of the current study area however a single example is located at Knocklea, Rush; known as the Giants Hill (DU008-013001). A food vessel found in Kenure House in Rush Demesne (NMI 1965:20-21) is thought to have originated in the Giants Hill passage tomb.

Evidence for settlement dating to this period is hard to identify as the land has been so intensively farmed that the majority of sites have no above surface expression. Two possible Neolithic houses have been recently excavated at Barnageeragh. Flint scatters are commonly found along the north Dublin coastline the largest of which is located at Paddy's Hill, Robswall south-east of Malahide and c. 2km north of the proposed southern outfall survey area. Nearly 3000 stone tools including axeheads, flint scrapers, blades, knives and arrowheads were recovered from this area. A stone axe factory was identified on Lambay Island and stray finds of stone axeheads are common with examples recorded in Lusk (NMI 1980:119) and elsewhere. A quantity of flint tools was found with two iron ingots during field walking near Drumanagh Fort in Rush Demesne (NMI 2004:191–211). Small quantities of worked flint were also recorded from Rush (NMI 1941:13–14 and 1946:438–443) and Regles (NMI 1940:397–408) to the west of Lusk.

An excavation undertaken in the 1940s at Feltrim Hill also produced c. 1,400 finds dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods. Approximately 1,000 flint artefacts including blades, flakes, arrowheads, knives and debitage (NMI 1947:159–393, 750–752, 756.1–756.30, 757–789, 790.1-790.85, 791.1-791.168, 792.1-792.100, 793.1-793.150, 794.1-794.56, 795.1–795.26, 796.1–796.88, 812–827, 829 and 830) were recorded from this excavation. In addition c. 40 larger stone tools including hone stones, hammer stones, axeheads and spindle whorls were also retrieved (NMI 1947:684–722, 829–830). A total of 84 sherds of Neolithic pottery were also retrieved from these excavations (NMI 1947:755.1–755.80; 1947:809-812).

Bronze Age Period (c. 2500–800BC)

The Bronze Age was characterised by the introduction of metalworking technology to Ireland and coincides with many changes in the archaeological record, both in terms of material culture as well as the nature of the sites and monuments themselves. Though this activity has markedly different characteristics to that of the preceding Neolithic period including new structural forms and new artefacts (such as Beaker pottery), it also reflects a degree of continuity. Megalithic tombs were no longer constructed and the burial of the individual became more typical. Cremated or inhumed bodies were often placed in a cist, a small stone box set into the ground, or a stone lined grave. Burials were often made within cemeteries and marked within the landscape with the construction of an earthen barrow or cairn of stones. A number of cist burials were identified during construction works, some of which are recorded in the topographical

files of the NMI at Whitestown (NMI 1932:5614A), Rush (NMI 1934:432, 433) and Beau (DU008-035, NMI 1977:1198-1204). The cist burial at Beau (DU008-035), south of the proposed Rathartan land parcel and pipeline route E, was accompanied by a flint plano-convex knife, worked flint, two flint chips and a bone pin.

The transition from the early to middle Bronze Age sees some continuity of burial practice but there is a complete abandonment of inhumation and by the late Bronze Age cremation remains the sole burial rite. Simple pits with or without marker posts and soil capping with very few grave goods become the main burial type. Small pits containing token cremation deposits are also found dating to this period. A pit burial was uncovered at Richardstown (DU007-034) south-west of the proposed Annsbrook land parcel and south-east of the proposed Newtowncorduff land parcel.

Ring ditches are also typical burial monuments of this time of which there are recently excavated examples at Mountgorry, Swords (Baker 2010, 26) and Barnageeragh (Corcoran 2009, 36). Ring ditches are recorded in proximity to the proposed development in the townlands of Rogerstown (DU008-078), Dunsink (DU014-026), Coldwinters (DU014-015), Newtown (DU014-100), Shanganhill (DU014-098) and Saintdoolaghs (DU015-011). Ring ditches and barrows became common burial monuments in the middle to late Bronze Age. These could contain central cremation pits or cremated bone/funeral pyre debris in or beneath a mound or in the ring ditch fill. Ring ditches are generally located on higher ground and are often found in proximity to streams or rivers. Sites may cluster, along with other barrow types, to form barrow cemeteries. They appear to have continued to be built or earlier monuments re-used, during the Iron Age and early medieval period. In the later middle to late Bronze Age there is a gradual decline in the quantity of human remains included in formal burial (Grogan et al. 2007). Instead of the deposition of complete individuals it became customary, to include only part of the individual; it appears that token cremation became prevalent.

Metal working was first introduced to Irish shores during this time and while there is no current evidence for mining at this time in the area several stray finds including spearhead (Skidoo, NMI 1947:226) and axes (Whitestown, NMI R1695) are known from the region.

Bronze Age settlement sites are not commonly known in Fingal although recent excavations have revealed sites at Barnageeragh (Corcoran 2009, 38), Lusk, Lissenhall, Beaverstown and Broomfield (Baker 2010, 18). Due to the ephemeral nature of most Bronze Age house structures these sites are mostly discovered during development.

The most common Bronze Age site within the archaeological record is the burnt mound or *fulacht fiadh*. Over 4500 *fulachta fiadh* have been recorded in the country making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland (Waddell, 1998, 174). Although burnt mounds of shattered stone occur as a result of various activities that have been practiced from the Mesolithic to the present day, those noted in close proximity to a trough are generally interpreted as Bronze Age cooking/industrial sites. *Fulacht fiadh* generally consist of a low mound of burnt stone, commonly in horseshoe shape, and are found in low lying marshy areas or close to streams or rivers. Often these sites have been ploughed out and survive as a spread of heat shattered stones in charcoal rich soil with no surface expression in close proximity to a trough. Much debate exists as to the function of these monuments and suggestions include cooking sites, bathing sites, textile dyeing sites and beer making sites. Numerous *fulachta fiadh* are recorded within the landscape surrounding the Greater Dublin Drainage Scheme. Examples within proximity to the proposed development are known from Tyrrelstown

Big (DU008-055), Tyrrelstown Little (DU008-057001), Woodpark (DU008-069) and Brownstown (DU007-033) and Thomondtown (DU008-067, 68).

Iron Age Period (c. 800BC–AD500)

Compared to the rest of Irish prehistory there is very little evidence in Ireland, as a whole, representing the Iron Age. As in Europe, there are two phases of the Iron Age in Ireland; the Hallstatt and the La Tène. The Hallstatt period generally dates from 700BC onwards and spread rapidly from Austria, across Europe, and then into Ireland. The later Iron Age or La Tène culture also originated in Europe during the middle of the 5th century BC. For several centuries the La Tène Celts were the dominant people in Europe, until they were finally overcome by the Roman Empire.

With the expanding population there was an increased need for defence at this time. Coastal promontory forts were constructed around Ireland as defensive settlements, of which four are located in Fingal. The largest of these four is located at Drumanagh (DU008-006001) and is situated within the study area for the northern outfall. At Drumanagh the promontory is defended by a series of deep ditches and high banks at the neck while also providing extensive views of the coastline. Roman artefacts, such as, 2nd century AD Roman coins, Romano-British fibulae and copper ingots, were found at Drumanagh which are thought to represent a possible trading centre (Baker 2010, 28). Two further promontory forts are located on Lambay Island to the south of the northern outfall and a single example is known on Howth to the south of the southern outfall.

Several Roman burials were uncovered in the 1920s near the harbour in Lambay Island and it has been suggested that the island may have acted as a refuge for fleeing Brigantes. Ptolemy's map of Ireland dating to c. AD150 shows an island off the coast of Fingal annotated as Limnos and this is thought to represent Lambay (ibid., 30).

Early Medieval Period (c. AD500–1100)

During this period Ireland was not a united country but rather a patchwork of minor monarchies all scrambling for dominance, with their borders ever changing as alliances were formed and battles fought. Kingdoms were a conglomerate of clannish principalities with the basic territorial unit known as a *túath*. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were probably at least one hundred and fifty kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over his own *túath*. Fingal, in the 5th/ 6th centuries AD, formed part of southern Brega.

The most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period is the ringfort. Ringforts, (also known as rath, lios, caiseal, cathair and dún) are a type of defended homestead comprising of a central site enclosed by a number of circular banks and ditches. The number of ditches can vary from one (univallate) to two or three (bivallate or multi-vallate) and is thought to reflect the status and affluence of the inhabitants. Another morphological variation consists of the platform or raised rath – the former resulting from the construction of the rath on a naturally raised area. Ringforts are most commonly located at sites with commanding views of the surrounding environs which provided an element of security. While raths, for the most part, avoid the extreme low and uplands, they also show a preference for the most productive soils (Stout 1997, 107).

The most recent study of the ringfort (ibid.) has suggested that there is a total of 45,119 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout Ireland. While rath and lios seem to refer to earthen ringforts, caiseal (cashel) and cathair (caher) refer to their stone-walled equivalents. Ringforts are recorded within the vicinity of the proposed Clonshagh land parcel in Belcamp (DU015-033). Further examples within the pipeline corridors

comprise Springhill (DU015-056), Forrest Great (DU011-043), Cloghran (DU011-046), Common (DU011-023001) and Kilreesk (DU011-071). A cashel (RMP DU012-025001) is recorded at Feltrim to the west of the proposed corridor for pipeline D. Three ringforts are located within the corridor for Pipeline A in Newtown (DU014-006001, 2 and DU014-097). A number of enclosures are also located within the vicinity of the proposed sites at Blackland (DU008-052), Efflestown (DU008-011), Rogerstown (DU008-081, DU008-077001 and DU008-080), Middletown (DU015-008), Burgage (DU015-095), Springhill (DU015-057). Numerous other enclosures are also located within the corridors for the proposed pipeline which are discussed below. These enclosures may represent disturbed or truncated ringforts. Development has resulted in large scale disturbance in the modern period which may cause a bias in the survival of archaeological sites such as ringforts which are easily destroyed.

This period was also characterised by the foundation of a large number of ecclesiastical sites throughout Ireland during the centuries following the introduction of Christianity in the 5th century AD. These early churches tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle. Between the late 8th and 10th centuries, mortared stone churches gradually replaced the earlier structures. Many of the sites, some of which were monastic foundations, were probably originally defined by an enclosing wall or bank similar to that found at the coeval secular sites. This enclosing feature was probably built more to define the sacred character of the area of the church than as a defence against aggression. An inner and outer enclosure can be seen at some of the more important sites; the inner enclosure surrounding the sacred area of church and burial ground and the outer enclosure providing a boundary around living quarters and craft areas.

No examples of early churches survive in Fingal however other features such as round towers are present in the ecclesiastical centres of Lusk and Swords (Baker 2009, 94). An ecclesiastical enclosure and church are recorded at Saint Doolagh's (DU015-009001–2) to the east of the Clonshagh land parcel and south of the route corridor B. The earliest reference to St. Doolagh is found in the 9th century Martyrology of Oengus where he is referred to as Duilech of Clochar. Archaeological investigations were undertaken at St. Doolagh's in 1989 and a number of coins and tokens were recovered in association with an outer and inner ditch and burial area. An ecclesiastical enclosure (DU011-031001) is associated with a church and burial ground (DU011-031002–3) at Killeek within the route corridor C.

A previously unknown ecclesiastical site was identified in Oldtown/ Mooretown in 2003 during construction of a temporary roadway c. 600m SSE of the proposed Saucerstown land parcel (Baker 2004, 14). Following the discovery of human skeletal remains a geophysical survey and site assessment were undertaken. The survey results indicated a multiple enclosure site with the burials located within the inner enclosure. The scale and layout of the Oldtown site is indicative of an idealised ecclesiastical enclosure probably laid out after the 7th century (ibid., 17). The radial divisions at Oldtown suggest different functions for the separate spaces and osteological analysis of a sample of the bone indicated the presence of men, women and children (ibid.). St. Cronan's Well (DU011-018) and Glassmore abbey (DU011-019) are located c. 400m south of the enclosure however Baker suggests that the site of Glas Mór church may be to the south of Swords (ibid. 14).

Recent investigations as part of the Eirgrid East–west Interconnector line, located to the south of the proposed Pipeline E, revealed an early medieval burial ground at Rogerstown (Claire Mullins, Licence Ref.: 11E0235). An early medieval burial ground was also excavated at Westereave in 1988 within the proposed corridor for Pipeline F, revealing 57 burials some of which were in slab-lined graves (DU011-084).

A number of holy wells are recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development land parcels, corridors and outfalls, at Whitestown (DU008-020), Baldurgan (DU007-016), Cloghran (DU014-010), Feltrim (DU012-026), Saint Doolagh's (DU015-009003-4), Toberbunny (RMP DU014-023), Staffordstown (DU008-017), Bridetree (DU008-018), Rush Demesne (DU008-005) and Rush (DU008-022). Most wells have no artificial features associated with them and where such do occur they can usually be shown to be of recent origin. However veneration of wells is a very widespread and ancient tradition in Ireland.

Medieval Period (c. AD1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period was characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. Diarmait MacMurchadha, deposed King of Leinster, sought the support of mercenaries from England, Wales and Flanders to assist him in his challenge for kingship. Norman involvement in Ireland began in 1169, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchadha. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout and Stout 1997, 53). Characteristic of Anglo Norman initial settlement is the motte structure, an artificial raised earth platform that commonly held a timber tower or bretagh. Some motte structures had attached enclosures called baileys. These castles were built hastily to establish territorial claims and were later replaced by stone castles. Motte and bailey structures are located at Dunsoghly (DU014-005003) and Newtown (RMP DU014-013).

One of the most common settlement sites dating to the late 13th and early 14th century are moated enclosures. It has been suggested that they represent the defended homesteads of the Anglo-Norman settlers; however others believe them to be the seats of Gaelic Kings and lords of high rank (Ronan et al 2009, 311). A sub-rectangular moated enclosure (DU008-016) is recorded in Newtowncorduff. A further moated site may be located at Skidoo (DU007-017).

A possible medieval farmyard (RMP DU011-083) was identified to the west of Saucerstown House and to the south of the Broadmeadow River. An extensive cobbles surface and foundations of walls with associated finds of Leinster cooking ware and glazed medieval pottery were exposed during the construction of a gas pipeline in 1988.

The Augustinian Nunnery at Gracedieu (DU007-015001-8) is associated with the Priory of St. Mary which was endowed for nuns by John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin c. AD 1190. The convent of Arroasian nuns moved from Lusk to Gracedieu after AD 1195. In the 1980's excavations at Gracedieu for the gas pipeline revealed an early Christian cemetery comprising large oval double ditched enclosure with a cemetery in the south-east quadrant that produced 65 individuals. Finds included E-ware and some scraps of metal. At the dissolution in 1540 the prioress Alison White handed over the house, church and other buildings (watermill, horse-mill and a dovecote) which were in good repair for the use of the farmer and parishioners. The nuns of Gracedieu held over 1,000 acres of land in Gracedieu at the time of dissolution (Murphy and Potterton 2010, 81). The church at Baldongan (DU005-037001-2) became part of the Gracedieu property following the 13th century (ibid., 230). The church tower at Baldongan is listed as a National Monument in State Ownership (Nat. Mon Ref.: 310).

The decline in the power of the Anglo Norman lords by the mid 1450s led to the restriction of English power to the Pale, the royal writ extending to an area 'scarcely thirty miles in length and twenty miles in breadth', whilst the government put up

fortifications including trenches, assigned watchmen and bridge guards, and issued grants towards the construction of tower houses (designed to offer some protection against raiders). Examples of tower houses within pipeline corridors are recorded at Cappoge (DU014-027), Seatown East (DU012-021), Dunsoghly (DU014-005001) and Rush Demesne (DU008-003). The castle at Dunsoghly exemplifies the typical tower house and as such is also listed as a National Monument in State Ownership (Nat. Mon. Ref.: 230).

The castle at Dubber (DU014-018) was erected between 1582 and 1611 by Sir Christopher Daniel Bellingham of Dunsoghly Castle and inhabited in 1664 by the first Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1665. No trace of the castle now exists. A castle is also recorded at Feltrim but no remains are present (RMP DU015-038). A bawn (DU005-038) at Baldongan, near the church, comprise the only remains of a castle.

A number of church and graveyards are recorded within the proposed pipeline corridors which may have early medieval origins, such as, in Abbotstown (DU013-020001 and DU014-031), Kinsaley (DU015-002001–2), Corrstown (DU011-022001–2), Rush Demesne (DU008-004001–2). Further church and graveyards within proximity to the development are located at Whitestown (DU008-021001–2) and Cloghran (DU014-009001–2).

A number of field systems have been identified on aerial photography of the area which may represent medieval activity at Rogerstown (DU008-079 and DU008-077003), Ballough (DU008-066) and Silloge (DU014-021). While these sites are most likely to be medieval in date they may be earlier as field systems have survived from prehistory in the west of the country.

Post Medieval Period (c. 1600AD onwards)

The 17th century saw dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be located nationwide. Lands associated with the large houses were generally turned over to formal gardens, which were much the style of continental Europe. Gradually this style of formal avenues and geometric gardens designs was replaced during the mid-18th century by the adoption of parkland landscapes – to be able to view a large house within a natural setting. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable constructional effort went into their creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate. A substantial number of large demesnes are shown on the first edition OS mapping within the vicinity of the area of proposed development.

The sites of three 16th/17th century houses, marked on Rocque's Map of Dublin and recorded in the Civil Survey, are recorded at Rathbeal (DU011-014), Clonshagh (DU014-056) and Belcamp (DU015-061). Two further house sites are recorded at Dunsoghly (DU014-005004, 6), one of which may have been incorporated into the castle. The Down Survey map illustrates a house on the roadside in the vicinity of Shallon townland (DU011-067).

A series of 28 Martello Towers were constructed between 1804–1805 to defend Dublin during the Napoleonic Era. Two Martello Towers are located within the proposed northern outfall area at Rush (DU008-015, RPS 265, NIAH 11324023) and Drumanagh (DU008-006003, RPS 253, NIAH 11318004). The Rush tower shows some alterations to the rooftop, probably dating to its use as a coastal station during World War II by the

Irish Coastwatch. The tower is currently unoccupied but had been in use as a residence and then as a holiday home by the current owners. The original approach path to the Drumanagh tower, first recorded in 1830, survives in today as a recognisable earthwork feature to the promontory. The tower is in private ownership, and is currently unoccupied and in a derelict condition.

Vernacular is defined in James Steven Curl's Encyclopedia of Architectural Terms as 'a term used to describe the local regional traditional building forms and types using indigenous materials, and without grand architectural pretensions', i.e. the homes and workplaces of the ordinary people built by local people using local materials. This is in contrast to formal architecture, such as the grand estate houses of the gentry, churches and public buildings, which were often designed by architects or engineers. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings. Examples of other structures that may fall into this category include shops, outbuildings, mills, limekilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers. Well preserved examples of this architecture are recorded as protected structures throughout the constraints area. Typically the single storied, thatched cottage would be considered to represent the real vernacular style in Ireland. Examples are included within the Record of Protected Structures in Rush (RPS 251, 263, 266–270 and 306). A large number of other vernacular buildings were also identified during field inspection.

Two windmills are recorded within the area proposed for the northern outfall and at Rush (DU008-012) and Pipeline D at Feltrim (DU012-027). The Rush example was constructed in c. 1800 and remains extant. The windmill at Feltrim was erected as a woollen mill after 1667 and later converted to a corn mill in the 19th century. It was demolished in the 1970s. A further example, recorded at Ballyogh (DU008-007), was marked as 'Windmill' on 1840 OS map edition but is now visible as earthwork.

The Dublin and Drogheda Railway was officially opened in 1844 running between a temporary station in Dublin by the Royal Canal and Drogheda. This rail linked the towns of Clontarf; Raheny; Baldoyle; Portmarnock; Malahide; Donabate; Rush and Lusk; Skerries; Balbriggan; Gormanston; Laytown; Bettystown; Drogheda. A number of railway bridges are located within proximity to the proposed development including those located at Ballykea (RPS 246) and Tyrrelstown Big (RPS 292). A number of rail bridges were identified during field inspection as built heritage and have been highlighted below. The Rush and Lusk station house and associated buildings are located within the proposed pipeline corridor E (RPS 280, NIAH 11323018, 11323017 and 11323016).

Other stone road bridges crossing rivers are recorded in the RPS within proximity to the proposed development areas dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Examples are located at Whitestown (RPS 280), Gracedieu (RMP DU007-015007, NIAH 11328002), Roganstown/ Skidoo (RMP DU011-082, RPS 791, NIAH 11327003), Balheary Demesne (NIAH 11335020) (DU011-081, RPS 341, NIAH 11335019), Belcamp (RPS 463, NIAH 11350040), Killeek (RPS 634, NIAH 11342011) and Kinsaley (NIAH 11350006).

6.3 Land Parcel and Site Assessment

It should be noted that all details of RMP, RPS, NIAH and CH sites are given within the relevant appendices attached to this report (Appendices 6.1 – 6.18), for the land parcels, pipeline corridors and proposed marine outfall locations.

6.3.1 Tyrrelstown Little Land Parcel

Archaeology

There are eight Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) located within a c. 1km radius of the land parcel. None of these are located within the area of the land parcel. These include Baldongan church and graveyard (DU005-037002), a bawn (DU005-038) and a fish pond (DU005-039) located c. 810m north of the land parcel. The remains of the church at Baldongan are also designated as a National Monument (Ref.: 310). Two *fulachta fiadh* (DU008-055 and DU008-057001) comprise the nearest recorded archaeology to the land parcel located c. 170m east in Tyrrelstown Big and c. 70m south in Tyrrelstown Little respectively. A habitation site was also recorded adjacent to the *fulacht fiadh* in Tyrrelstown Little (DU008-057002).

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the area of the proposed development. A *fulacht fiadh* (DU008-055) was excavated at Tyrrelstown Big in advance of the B.G.E. Interconnector Gas Pipeline (Campbell 1994, Licence Ref.: 93E079) c. 170m east of the proposed land parcel. Archaeological excavation c. 70m south of the land parcel also revealed a further burnt mound and a habitation site in 1994 (DU008-057001 and 002). All three archaeological sites have been included within the RMP (see above). The pipeline corridor runs through the very southernmost portion of the land parcel.

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed a single record of a flint scraper from Baldongan castle (NMI 1989:74) c. 750m north of the land parcel.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. The area of proposed development is located within an unnamed parcel of land east of Lusk Commons on the 1655 Barony Map for Nethercross. In 1760 Rocque shows the area of the proposed development within approximately 13 large fields of pasture. A river flows west–east through the northern half of the land parcel and a larger river flows to the south of the land parcel. There are no structures shown within the land parcel boundary although a small farmyard is shown near the eastern boundary of the land parcel. A large house surrounded by gardens is illustrated to the south of the land parcel at Terrels Town.

By the time of the first edition OS map in 1843 the land parcel comprises all or part of 70 fields of pasture in the townlands of Tyrrelstown Little, Tyrrelstown Big, Ballaghstown, Laytown and Ballykea. There are no potential archaeological features or structures located within the area of proposed development. No major changes are noted on the later editions of the OS mapping up to the last edition of 1938

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the Osi (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological Survey of Ireland (1970s), did not identify any previously unrecorded archaeological features in or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

Whilst no specific sites of archaeological potential were noted within the proposed development area, it is traversed by a number of townland boundaries, which separate the five townlands forming the land parcel. These are still extant as field boundaries. The boundary that separates Ballaghstown and Laytown from Ballykea, Tyrrelstown Little and Tyrrelstown Big, also forms a parish boundary, which divides Lusk from

Baldongan. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures located within the area of proposed development. Three structures located within c. 1km of the land parcel are listed as Protected Structures within the Fingal County Development Plan (RPS 245, 246 and 292). These comprise two railway bridges at Ballykea (RPS 246) and Tyrrelstown Big (Ref 292) and Baldongan Church (RPS 245). The remains at Baldongan are also recorded within the RMP (see above) and in the NIAH as 11318008. One further structure is listed within c. 1km of the land parcel in the NIAH and that comprises of Horestown House (NIAH 11323021).

No designed landscapes were identified in or within the immediate vicinity of the land parcel during the desktop analysis. The closest historic designed landscape consists of some ornamental planting that surrounds Tyrrelstown House (CH 3) to the south of the land parcel. During the windscreen survey, it was clear that some ornamental tree planting survives in association with Tyrrelstown House (along the drive and close to the house). However, no formal demesne could be identified. The closest area depicted as demesne lands (as shown on the first edition OS map) is that of Rush Demesne (the grounds of Kenure Park), located c. 1km to the west.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Tyrrelstown Little Windscreen Survey

A windscreen survey was carried out at Tyrrelstown Little, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. The land parcel is located within a relatively level landscape, dominated by arable land. The land rises gradually to the north. The national monument (and protected structure and NIAH structure) of Baldongan church (DU005-037002) survives in relatively good condition. This site overlooks the land parcel from the north (750m).

RPS 246 (road railway bridge) is still extant and located c. 450m northeast of the land parcel. Much of the structure has been replaced with modern fabric. The other recorded railway bridge was not accessible during the survey. Two additional railway bridges were also identified during the survey (CH 2 and CH 6), along with the railway itself, which is an important built and industrial heritage structure (CH 1). Three unrecorded structures of built heritage merit were also identified. Tyrrelstown House (CH 3), located 300m south; Rosebud Cottages (CH 4), located 850m WSW and a vernacular cottage of probable late 18th century date (CH 5) located c. 600m WNW. The NIAH structure consisting of Horestown House was also identified as present and located c. 550m south of the land parcel area.

6.3.2 Tyrrelstown Little 20ha Site

Archaeology

The Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site is located within a smaller receiving environment than the land parcel. As a result, there are only three RMP sites located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest is DU008-05701/02, an excavated site, located c. 130m south-west. The site is fully located within the townland of Tyrrelstown Little, but the

proposed access route crosses the townland and parish boundary that separates Tyrrelstown Little from Ballaghstown. The proposed access route also crosses the townland boundary that separates Ballaghstown from Rallekaystown.

It should be noted that whilst the proposed site is located c. 1.47km of Baldongan Church (DU005-037), due to the topographical position of the church on a rise in the landscape, the development will be very visible from the church. The church is a National Monument (Ref.: 310) and a protected structure (RPS 245).

Built Heritage

Due to the smaller receiving environment, there is only one protected structure located within 1km of the proposed site. This consists of a railway bridge (RPS 292), located c. 645m south-east. There is one NIAH structure located within 1km of the site. This consists of Horestown House, located c. 510m south-east. There are also six structures of architectural merit located within 1km of proposed site. These are not subject to statutory protection. The closest is Tyrrelstown House (CH 3), located c. 345m south of the development area. Part of the landscape to the east of the Tyrrelstown House possesses a slightly designed element, including the remains of an avenue of trees leading from the road to the east up to the house. No formal demesne was marked within the first edition.

6.3.3

Rathartan Land Parcel

Archaeology

There are eight Recorded Monuments and Places (RMPs) located within c. 1km of the proposed development area. None of these RMPs are located within the area of the proposed development. The closest sites consist of an enclosure (DU008-011) located 615m west; a holy well (DU008-020) located 510m south and a church and graveyard (DU008-02101/02) also located 600m south. The holy well, church and graveyard are also listed within the RPS.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the area of proposed development. A *fulacht fiadh* (DU008-055) was excavated at Tyrrelstown Big in advance of the B.G.E. Interconnector Gas Pipeline (Campbell 1994, Licence Ref.: 93E079) c. 700m north of the land parcel (DU008-055). Excavation 930m of the land parcel also revealed a further burnt mound and a habitation site in 1994 (DU008-057001 and 002). These sites have been included within the RMP.

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed three records from Whitestown of a flat bronze axehead (R1695) and pottery and bone from a cist burial (1932:5614A and 1989:53) c. 800m south-west of the land parcel. Further records of flint from Rush are also recorded (1946:438–443) although these most likely originated near the coast c. 2km to the east.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. The Down Survey Map of the Barony of Balrothery (1655) shows the area of the land parcel located within a portion of land annotated as *Raharton*. The lands to the west and south and north are marked as belonging to the Barony of Netherscrosse. There are no structures shown within *Raharton*.

By the time of Rocque's map of 1760, the area is shown within part or all of eight fields of pasture. A river flows along the south-western boundary of the land parcel to

discharge into the sea. There are no structures shown within the land parcel. The first edition OS map (1843) is more detailed and shows the land parcel as being formed by all or part of 15 fields of pasture to the north and west of rivers. The land parcel lies within the townlands of Horestown, Rathartan and Whitestown. There are no structures located within the area of proposed development although a small farmyard is shown in Rathartan townland to the south-west of the land parcel. A corn mill and St. Maurus Well (DU008-020) are located to the south of Whitestown House. The Dublin and Drogheda Railway is shown 'in progress' running SSW–NNE to the immediate west of the area of proposed development. There are no major changes to note within the later OS editions up to 1938, which relate to the proposed development area.

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the OSI (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological Survey of Ireland (1970s), did not identify any previously unrecorded archaeological features in or within the proposed development area.

Whilst no specific sites of archaeological potential were noted within the land parcel, it is traversed by a number of townland boundaries, which separate the townland of Horestown, Rathartan and Whitestown. All of these townlands are located within the parish of Lusk and are still extant as field boundaries. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries. Furthermore, part of the western boundary to the land parcel is formed by a stream, which fed the head race for the corn mill to the south. This stream is bordered to the north-east by marginal ground. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures or NIAH structures located within the area of the land parcel. However there are a number recorded within the receiving environment. A total of 14 RPS are recorded within 1km of the area (including four sites already listed within the RMP); whilst a further three are jointed listed within the RPS and the NIAH. Only one structure is recorded solely within the NIAH. The closest protected structures are a railway bridge (RPS 292), located c. 80m to the west, Whitestown House (RPS 283), located c. 320m to the south, Whitestown Mill (RPS 282) c. 400m to the south and a stable and coach house (RPS 290) c. 560m to the west. Horestown House, which is only listed within the NIAH (Ref. 11323021) is located c. 325m west.

No designed landscapes were identified in or within the immediate vicinity of the land parcel during the desktop analysis. The closest area depicted as ornamental in nature (as shown on the first edition OS map) is a demesne associated with Beau House (later Knockdromin House RPS 284), the edge of which is located c. 450m SSW of the land parcel. A small demesne is also shown on the first edition as accompanying Haystown House, c. 300m east of the northern part of the land parcel. The edge of the large demesne accompanying Kenure Park (Rush Demesne) is located c. 700m ENE of the land parcel.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Rathartan Windscreen Survey

A windscreen survey was carried out at the Rathartan land parcel, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. The land parcel is located within a relatively level landscape, dominated by arable land. It is similar in nature to the Tyrrelstown Little land parcel. The remains of the church of St Maurus (DU008-02101), which is also a protected structure, is clearly visible from the Whitestown Road, which passes the land parcel to the south. The church is now set within a modern cemetery. The closest RPS is a railway bridge (RPS 292) located c. 100m west of the land parcel, which is still extant. The mill at Whitestown (RPS 282) is also a prominent structure, visible from the road and gradually falling derelict. The ground rises to the north of this structure, towards Whitestown House (RPS 283), which was not accessible during the windscreen survey.

Knockdromin House (RPS 284) was also not accessible, but the entrance and gate lodge (NIAH 11323020/019) are clearly visible from the road. The demesne itself has lost some of its characteristics, having been subject to some development, which consists of industrial units in the eastern part of the former demesne. However, the area around the main house and outbuildings remains well planted. It should however be noted that during 2011 Knockdromin House was set on fire during an arson attack. The central core of the house was badly damaged, whilst the annex suffered from smoke and water damage.

In addition to the recorded sites within the area surrounding the land parcel, a number of other buildings with built heritage merit were identified. The railway track itself, which is still in use, is an important element of built industrial heritage (CH 1). Two further railway bridges were also identified consisting of CH 2, located c. 410m north-west and CH 7 located c. 430m west. Tyrrelstown House (CH 3) is also within the receiving environment, c. 575m WNW. Another house of moderate size, which once occupied its own demesne, is Haystown House (CH 10), c. 380m ENE. Although not accessible, the desktop assessment indicates that it is still extant. However, any original demesne characteristics appear to have been lost. Two vernacular cottages were also identified (in addition to those protected structures). The first consists of a derelict single storey structure (CH 8) located c. 170m WSW of the land parcel. This is marked on the first edition OS map. The second (CH 9) is a small group of vernacular structures, located c. 610m to the east. Of these, one cottage is falling derelict, along with a small two storey house. The other cottage has been renovated. Both of the single storey structures are marked on the first edition OS map.

6.3.4 Rathartan 20ha Site

Archaeology

The Rathartan 20ha site is located within a smaller receiving environment than the land parcel. There are seven RMP sites located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest is DU008-020, a holy well located c. 510m to the south-east of the site. This is also a protected structure (RPS 281). The proposed site is located within the townlands of Rathartan and Horestown. The townland boundary that divides the two runs across the centre of the proposed development area. The proposed access route will cross another townland boundary, which is also a watercourse. This divides Rathartan from Whitetown. Just prior to reaching the regional road that runs to the south of the site, the access road will cross another stream. This separates the townland of Whitestown and Beau.

Built Heritage

There are eleven protected structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of a railway bridge (RPS 292), located c. 120m west of the site. There are seven NIAH structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of Horestown House (NIAH 11323021), which is located c. 360m to the west. There are also five structures of architectural merit located within 1km of proposed site. These are not subject to statutory protection. The closest is the Dublin to Belfast railway line (CH 1), which is still in use and located c. 120m west of the proposed site. A derelict vernacular cottage (CH 8) is also located c. 145m to the south-west of the development area.

6.3.5

Newtowncorduff

Archaeology

There are six Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) located within c. 1km of the land parcel. None of these RMPs are located within the area of the land parcel. The closest sites consist of a moated site (DU008-016), which is located c. 270m south of the land parcel and a *fulacht fiadh* (DU008-069), located c. 350m to the west. The moated site is also listed within the RPS.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the area of the land parcel. However, a number of investigations have been carried out within the receiving environment. A medieval field ditch (DU008-066) was uncovered c. 655m north-west of Newtowncorduff land parcel in the townland of Ballough (Chapple 2002a, Licence 02E0078). A possible Bronze Age habitation site was also excavated c. 100m north-west of the land parcel in the townland of Ballough (Chapple 2002b, Licence 01E1138).

A causewayed ditch forming a half-circle contained a small rectangular structure within the line of the ditch was excavated c. 200m south-west of the land parcel in Newtowncorduff (Channing 2001, 01E1124). In addition, two possible kilns were excavated at Richardstown, c. 400m south-west of the area in 2002 (Campbell 2002, 02E0128). Agricultural features were investigated at Newtowncorduff to the immediate west of the land parcel in 2000 but nothing of archaeological significance was identified during testing (Lynch 2000, 00E0953).

A *fulacht fiadh* (DU008-069) was excavated as part of contract 2 of the bypass in Woodpark c. 350m west of Newtowncorduff land parcel (Lynch 2002, 01E1156). Three further sites in Woodpark were investigated at this time although nothing of archaeological significance was revealed (Lynch 2002c-e, 01E1157, 02E0042 and 02E0051).

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed a single record of flint artefacts (NMI 1940:397–408) from Regles townland to the immediate east of the land parcel.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. The 1655 Down Survey Map of the Barony of Balrothery East shows the land parcel located within a portion of land annotated as *Dungans tonne land* to the south of Ballough townland and west of Lusk. There are no structures shown within this area although a stream is shown running to the west and south. By the time of Rocque's map of 1760, the land parcel is shown within part or all of five fields of pasture. A stream flows along the southwest and southeast boundaries of the land parcel. Two small houses are shown between the

land parcel and the stream. Beyond the river there are seven houses shown either side of the road in *Regalis of Lusk*. Further to the south several structures are shown at a site named as *New Town*. This location roughly corresponds with the site of the recorded moat (DU008-016). Further south (c. 1km south of the development area) Corduff Mill and Castle are also marked. These sites are not shown on later OS maps. The village of Corduff is indicated to the south of the development area. A small track is also shown as travelling west from the village towards the land parcel.

The first edition OS map (1843) is the first detailed depiction of the land parcel. The land parcel is formed by all or part of 28 fields of pasture that lie in between two streams. The site lies within Newtowncorduff, Regles and Ballough townlands and is shown as open fields, containing no structures, although a track way is shown leading to the site from the east. This track is indicated on Rocque's map and travels from Corduff village. The village itself is distinctive within this mapping, as it is located within a small townland called Corduff (Hackett). The townland is separated into linear plots, which are surrounded by access roads. Not all plots contain buildings, but the morphology of the settlement could indicate medieval origins. Regular plots of land were often planned in blocks to form villages across County Fingal during the Anglo-Norman settlement. The presence of a possible medieval moat site at DU008-016, as well as a mill and a possible castle as Corduff would further add to the possibility of a medieval settlement. The village is also only 2km ENE of the medieval ecclesiastical site at Gracedieu and is 1.5km south-west of the medieval village of Lusk.

Woodpark House (CH 90) and demesne are shown c. 530m to the west, and Glebe House is shown c. 820m to the east. There are no major changes to note within the later OS map editions with the exception of the 1906-09 OS map (25 inch), which shows a rectangular structure within the southern part of the land parcel. Stepping stones and a ford are annotated at two locations crossing the stream which forms the south-east boundary to the land parcel.

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the OSI (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological Survey of Ireland (1970s), identified several small features, which may possess archaeological potential. Two small mounds are visible within pasture, close to the south-west boundary of the land parcel (CH 11). The Google Earth 2008 aerial photograph coverage shows a circular anomaly close to the south-east boundary to the land parcel. The size of the feature means that it may represent the remains of a ring ditch (CH 12).

The development area is also traversed by a number of townland boundaries, which separate the townlands of Newtowncorduff, Regles and Ballough. All of these are located within the parish of Lusk and are still extant as field boundaries. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries. Furthermore, the south-east and south-west boundaries to the area are adjacent to streams and should be considered as areas of archaeological potential. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are no protected or NIAH structures located within the land parcel. However, a total of seven such structures are located within c. 1km. Of these seven, five sites are listed as Protected Structures with the County Development Plan. The closest protected structures to the development area is RPS 319 (moated site, also listed as DU008-016), located c. 270m south. An earthwork site is listed (RPS 310) c. 410m

north-east of the land parcel, although this is not included within the RMP. Two thatched vernacular dwellings are listed between 800m and 1km to the southeast (RPS 315, 314), whereas Glebe House (RPS 309) is located c. 820m to the east. The two vernacular structures, along with Glebe House are also listed within the NIAH. In addition the NIAH includes a water pump (NIAH 11323023) c. 780m south-east of the land parcel.

No designed landscapes were identified in or within the immediate vicinity of the land parcel during the desktop analysis. The closest area depicted as ornamental in nature (as shown on the first edition OS map) is a demesne associated with Woodpark House, the edge of which is located c. 500m to the east. A small demesne is also shown as associated with Glebe House, the edge of which is c. 800m to the east.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Newtowncorduff Windscreen Survey

A windscreen survey was carried out at the Newtowncorduff land parcel, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. The land parcel is located within a relatively level landscape, dominated by arable land, with some pasture land also present. A series of large electricity pylons run along the western edge of the land parcel, which is partially bordered to the west by the M1 motorway. Protected and NIAH structures, which were accessible and found to be extant and in good condition include Glebe House (RPS 309) and the thatched vernacular structures in and around Corduff (RPS 315, 314 and NIAH 11323014). It was not possible to access the moated site (DU008-016), but the earthworks that form the site are clearly shown in aerial photographs. No remains of an earthwork were noted at the RPS site 310.

In addition to the recorded sites within the area surrounding the land parcel, a number of other buildings with built heritage merit were identified. These include CH 13 (derelict vernacular cottage) and CH 14 (vernacular farm buildings), located c. 545m north within the townland of Ballough. At the former village of Ballough only two structures now stand, including CH 15, an altered two storey house (c. 595m north of the development area). The other structure is a modern public house. The widening of the main road through the village would have resulted in the removal of older structures. To the east of the land parcel several cottages were noted, including CH 16 and 17 (both c. 370m east). The derelict remains of a vernacular farmyard were noted on the northern edge of Corduff village (CH 18), c. 500m ESE of the land parcel. It is through this yard that the track to the development area is accessed. At the end of the track is a possible vernacular farm building (late 19th century), although it may now be replaced with a modern successor (CH 24). Two further cottages were noted in Corduff (CH 19 and 20), which are c. 600m and c. 610m south-east of the land parcel.

Many of the original structures in Corduff village have been removed and replaced with modern houses. However, the remains of a vernacular farmyard were noted in the southern part of the village c. 730m south-east of the land parcel (CH 21). In addition, a large two storey house, dating to the second part of the 19th century was noted (CH 22), c. 730m south-east. The area of Corduff that may contain a mill and a castle is located c. 710m south of the land parcel (CH 23) to the immediate east of a stream. This area was not accessible during the survey, but it has been assigned a CH number as the area possesses high potential for medieval archaeology. The village of Corduff

(Hacket) has also been assigned a CH number, due to possible medieval origins (CH 25). This is located c. 600m south-east of the land parcel.

No built heritage sites were identified to the immediate west of the M1 motorway within c. 1km of the land parcel. Here the rural domestic buildings are of modern construction. Woodpark House is no longer extant, although small vestiges of the former demesne are present, such as some of the trees that lined the former drive way. Modern farm buildings and a replacement house now occupy the site.

6.3.6

Newtowncorduff

Archaeology

The Newtowncorduff 20ha site is located within a smaller receiving environment than the land parcel. There are six RMP sites located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest is DU008-069, an excavated *fulacht fiadh* site located c. 410m to the west of the site. The next closest site consists of a moated site (DU008-016), which is located c. 600m to the south. This is also a protected structure (RPS 319). The proposed site is located within the townland of Newtowncorduff. The northern border of the site is formed by the townland boundary that divides Newtowncorduff and Ballough. This boundary is crossed by the proposed site access. The site access also crosses a stream to the north-east.

Four sites of archaeological potential were identified within the vicinity of the proposed site. These consist of two mounds (CH 11) and a possible ring ditch site (CH 12), located c. 25m south and c. 50m south-east of the development area. These were identified in aerial photographs. In addition a possible medieval village site has been identified at Newtowncorduff (CH 25) c. 640m to the south-east. A possible castle and mill site, which may be medieval in date, is located c. 950m to the south. The proliferation of medieval and potential medieval sites indicates that the proposed site may be located within a landscape that has a higher potential for medieval archaeological remains.

Built Heritage

There are five protected structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of a moated site (RPS 319), which is also listed within the RMP (DU008-016) and is located c. 600m south of the proposed site. There are four NIAH structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of a vernacular cottage (NIAH 11323013), which is located c. 760m to the south-east. There are also 11 structures of architectural merit located within 1km of proposed site. These are not subject to statutory protection. The closest structure consists of an outbuilding (CH 24) located c. 160m south of the site. The remaining structures are located between 370m and 950m from the proposed site.

6.3.7

Annsbrook Land Parcel

Archaeology

There are 15 Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) located within c. 1km of the land parcel. None of these are located within the land parcel. Eleven of these sites are located within one archaeological complex, which consists of the Gracedieu medieval nunnery and associated features (DU007-015, 020). This area contains the site of an Augustinian nunnery, several graveyard slabs, two holy wells, a mound, two bridges, a mill and a possible early medieval burial ground are recorded within the area as well as another mill (DU007-020). The features area located between 870m and 1.1km to the south of the land parcel. Four other RMPs are listed within 1km, all of which have been excavated. The closest of these are DU007-034 and 035, located c. 475 and c. 505m to the ESE of the Annsbrook land parcel.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the land parcel. However, a number of investigations have been carried out within the receiving environment. A medieval field ditch (DU008-066) was uncovered c. 975m north-east of the land parcel (Chapple 2002a, Licence 02E0078). In the late 1980s, investigations in Richardstown, c. 475-500m ESE of the land parcel revealed the presence of a pit burial (DU007-034) and a burnt pit (DU007-035) (Gowen 1989, 18,19). A *fulacht fiadh* (DU008-069) was excavated as part of contract 2 of the bypass in Woodpark c. 740m east of the Annsbrook land parcel (Lynch 2002, 01E1156). Three further sites in Woodpark were investigated at this time although nothing of archaeological significance was revealed (Lynch 2002c-e, 01E1157, 02E0042 and 02E0051). Investigations have also been carried out at Gracedieu during the late 1980s, the results of which are included in the appendices of this assessment (Appendix 6.4.1).

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed no stray finds recorded from the townlands surrounding the Annsbrook land parcel.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. Rocque's map of 1760 shows a large house 'Anbrook' within the south-eastern part of the land parcel (CH 26). This appears to include out buildings and gardens. It is accessed by a road way that runs from the south. The road also gives access to a group of four buildings located to the immediate south-east of the land parcel. A stream is also shown as bordering the land parcel to the south-west. By the time of the first edition OS map (1843) all trace of Anbrook House and associated features has been removed. Only a small portion of the access road remains marked to the west of the land parcel. Two small structures are shown to the immediate south-east of the land parcel. These are now accessed by a track from the east and have been designated as CH 108.

On the first edition OS map, the land parcel comprises of all or part of 32 fields of pasture, bordered to the north and south-east by streams. The site is formed by parts of the townland of Annsbrook, Woodpark and Richardstown. Woodpark House and corn mill are located c. 300m east of the land parcel boundary although a small portion of the associated demesne lands are located within the eastern boundary of the land parcel. A section of the associated mill race runs through the north-east corner of the land parcel. This has been designated as CH 89, whilst the site of the mill and house are listed as CH 90. There are no major changes to note on later OS map editions up to 1938.

A review of the 2004 assessment carried out as part of the proposed Finglas Land Fill site also revealed a structure that may have once been associated with the access that travelled from Anbrook House to the south. At CH 106 the ruinous remains of a simple stone bridge are present, which cross the stream and presumably providing access to the track from the buildings located to the immediate south-east of the land parcel. The bridge is not marked on the first edition OS map, but is present on the later 25 inch editions. The bridge is located at the southern tip of the land parcel. Approximately 150m north of CH 106, a further potential bridge site was noted, as Rocque's mapping shows the access track crossing the stream at this location. No built remains were located at this position during the 2004 assessment.

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the OSI (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological Survey of Ireland (1970s), did not reveal any anomalies within the land parcel, which may be of archaeological potential. However, the 2009 Google Earth coverage does

indicate the presence of a possible earthwork at the site of Anbrook House. This area has been designated as CH 26.

The land parcel is also traversed by a number of townland boundaries, which separate the townlands of Annsbrook, Woodpark and Richardstown. All of these are located within the parish of Lusk and are still extant as field boundaries. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries. Furthermore, the south-west and northern boundaries to the area are adjacent to streams and should be considered as areas of archaeological potential. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures located within the land parcel. However, two protected structures are located within c. 1km. These structures comprise Gracedieu nunnery (RPS 322) and the two holy wells at Gracedieu (RPS 321) c. 950m south of the land parcel. These are also recorded as RMPs (see above). There are no structures recorded within the NIAH survey within 1km of the land parcel.

The closest designed landscape to the land parcel consists of the lands once associated with Woodpark House. The first edition OS map shows that a small portion of the western part of these lands is located within the land parcel. However, Woodpark House is no longer extant and the demesne lands have lost much of their former character. The edge of one further demesne is located c. 900m south-west of the land parcel. This was once associated with Newlawn House. Whilst the main house is no longer extant, the demesne retains much of its original character, with substantial tree belts still present. Whilst Rocque's mapping of Annsbrook House is lacking to detail, it is possible that a small designed landscape was once associated with the house. However, this is not indicated on the first edition OS map.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Annsbrook Windscreen Survey

A windscreen survey was carried out at the Annsbrook land parcel, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and to note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. The proposed development area is relatively level in nature and characterised by fields of both arable and pasture. The archaeological complex at Gracedieu (DU007-015) is well set back from the road and occupies a low hill in the landscape. The elements of the medieval site were not visible from the road.

In addition to the recorded sites in the vicinity, a further three structures of architectural merit were identified. These consist of a vernacular house (CH 27) (early 20th century) located c. 580m SSW and two vernacular cottages (CH 28 and 29) located c. 645m WSW and c. 420m northwest of the land parcel. Very little built heritage survives within the area surrounding the proposed development. CH 29 appears to represent the remains of a single storey house named as Wimbletown Lodge, although the structure is derelict and its setting has been impacted upon by modern development.

6.3.8 Annsbrook 20ha Site

Archaeology

The Annsbrook 20ha site is located within a smaller receiving environment than the land parcel, although the proposed access route stretches to the south. There are two RMP sites located within 1km of the proposed site. These are located c. 885m and 910m to the east of the proposed site and consist of an excavated pit burial (DU007-034) and an excavated burnt pit (DU007-035). Over 1.2km to the south of the proposed site is the archaeological complex associated with the Augustinian monastery at Gracedieu. There are ten sub-constraints listed within this site (DU007-01501-10), all of which are located between 1.26km and 1.51km of the proposed site.

Five sites of archaeological potential were identified within the vicinity of the proposed site. These consist of the site of Annsbrook House (CH 26), which is marked on Rocque's Map of County Dublin (1760) and is likely to date to the early 18th century; the site of a mill race (CH 89), located c. 230m east of the development area and a potential bridge site (CH 105) located c. 200m to the south. CH 105 is also located in close proximity to the proposed access road, as is ruined bridge CH 106. Both features are located to the west of the proposed access route, whereas CH 108 (site of post medieval structures) is located to the immediate east. The site of Annsbrook House is located to the immediate south of the proposed site. Given the presence of a post medieval structure likely to formerly belong to the upper classes, the landscape surrounding the development area has the potential to contain post medieval archaeological remains associated with the house and/or a designed landscape. The site of the mill race is associated with the site of the original Woodpark House and mill to the east (CH 90).

The proposed site is located within the townland of Annsbrook, although part of the eastern boundary is formed by the boundary that separates Annsbrook and Woodpark. The proposed access route to the site will cross one townland boundary but will run adjacent to a stream.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures or NIAH structures located within 1km of the proposed site. However, four structures of architectural merit were identified within 1km of the proposed site. These are not subject to any statutory protection. The closest consists of the ruined bridge at CH 106, which is c. 375m south (and to the immediate west of the access road) and the derelict Wimbletown Lodge (CH 29), located c. 420m north-west of the development area.

6.3.9 Baldurgan Land Parcel

Archaeology

There are four Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) located within c. 1km of the land parcel. None of these are located within the land parcel. The closest site is a holy well (DU007-016) located c. 390m SSE of the land parcel. The other sites include an excavated *fulacht fiadh* (DU007-033) located c. 950m ESE and the two western most features at the Gracedieu archaeological complex (Mound DU007-01505 and Bridge DU007-01507). These are located c. 980m and c. 905m east of the land parcel.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the land parcel. Furthermore, very little has been undertaken within the receiving environment. DU007-033, located c. 950 east of the land parcel was excavated in 1999 having initially been identified in 1988 during investigations for a gas pipeline. (Gowen 1989, 13 and Conway, 2000).

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed one record of an iron spear head, found with the probable skeleton of a boar in the townland of Skidoo, on the eastern side of the Swords-Ballyboghil road. This is likely to be just outside of the receiving environment for the Baldurgan land parcel. No date information for the artefact is provided with the record.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. Rocque's map of 1760 shows the development area within open fields, with a small river running along its northern edge. Several structures are shown to the immediate south-east annotated as Balldurgan. A cluster settlement is located to the east at Browns Town and an unnamed linear settlement is located along a route way to the west.

By the time of the first edition OS map (1843) the area of the proposed development is located within 24 fields to the south of a meandering stream. The site falls within the townland of Baldurgan, although a small portion is located within the townland of Roscall. Roscall House is marked c. 375m to the east and an unnamed farmstead c. 300m to the south. A small demesne is shaded around Newlawn House c. 375m NNE. The holy well (DU007-016) to the south of the land parcel is marked on the mapping, but not named. There are no major changes to note on the later OS map editions up to 1938.

Public consultation identified a possible cultural heritage site within the vicinity of the Baldurgan land parcel, named as 'Brian Boru's Road'. Investigation into this potential site failed to identify any evidence for a roadway originating in the early medieval period associated with Brian Boru. It is possible that this information may derive from folklore or legend in the area.

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the OSI (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological Survey of Ireland (1970s), revealed several potential archaeological features located within the southernmost portion of the land parcel. The Google Earth 2008 aerial photograph shows several circular anomalies, including an enclosure with a diameter of c. 40m and two possible smaller enclosures to the immediate east and ESE. These possible sites have been designated as CH 30.

The land parcel is for the most part located within the townland of Baldurgan. However, a small portion of the north-east part of the land parcel is located within Roscall. The boundary that divides the two townlands is also part of a parish boundary that separates Swords from Ballyboghil and a barony boundary, separating Nethercross from Balrothery West. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries. Furthermore, the western, southern and northern boundaries to the area are adjacent to streams and should be considered as areas of archaeological potential. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures located within the land parcel. There is only one protected structure with c. 1km of the land parcel. This is a holy well located c. 390m to the SSE of the area (RPS 323). This is also recorded within the RMP as DU007-016. There is one NIAH structure located within 1km of the land parcel. This consists of a bridge (NIAH 11328002), located c. 240m to the east of the land parcel.

The closest designed landscape to the land parcel is that of the demesne once associated with Newlawn House. The house is no longer extant, although it is possible that some outbuildings survive to the rear. The demesne is located c. 375m north of the land parcel, with many of the original tree belts surviving, especially on the southern side, adjacent to the R129.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Baldurgan Windscreen Survey

A windscreen survey was carried out at the Baldurgan land parcel, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and to note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. The land parcel is relatively level in nature and is characterised by fields under arable land. The holy well (DU007-016, RPS 323) was not accessible, although it is present in recent aerial photographs of the area. The bridge listed as NIAH 11328002 is present, although overgrown with vegetation.

As well as recorded sites and structures, a number of new buildings of architectural and historical merit were also identified. This consist of two vernacular cottages (CH 33 and CH 28) located c. 800m WNW and c. 505m north-east. CH 33 is relatively derelict, but is the only remaining structure of what was once a large vernacular farm complex. CH 31 consists of a gated entrance to the demesne of Newlawn House. The gateway is not present on the first edition OS map, but is present on later editions. Newlawn House itself is no longer extant. A vernacular farm was identified at CH 32, c. 300m south-east of the land parcel. Although not accessible during the survey, the desktop material indicates many of the historic buildings are still extant.

6.3.10 Baldurgan 20ha Site

Archaeology

The Baldurgan 20ha site is located within a smaller receiving environment than the land parcel. There is one RMP site located within 1km of the proposed site. This consists of a holy well (DU007-016), located c. 425m SSE of the site. This is also a protected structure (RPS 323). The proposed site is located within the townland of Baldurgan. However, the proposed site access crosses a townland boundary, which divides Baldurgan and Grange. This boundary is formed by a stream.

One site of archaeological potential has been identified within the vicinity of the proposed site. This consists of the site of three potential circular enclosures (CH 30), located to the immediate east of the site. These were identified in aerial photographs.

Built Heritage

There is one protected structure located within 1km of the proposed site. This consists of a holy well (RPS 323), which is also recorded within the RMP (DU007-016), c. 425m SSE of the site. In addition, there is one NIAH structure located within 1km. This consists of a bridge (NIAH 11328002) located c. 800m east of the proposed site. A total of four structures possessing architectural heritage have also been identified within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of a vernacular farm (CH 32) located c. 300m south-east of the site.

6.3.11 Cookstown Land Parcel

Archaeology

There are nine Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) located within c. 1km of the land parcel. None of these are located within the land parcel. The closest site is a holy well (DU007-016), located c. 175m north of the land parcel. A recorded earthwork site (DU007-017) is also located c. 210m west of the land parcel. The other listed sites include an excavated *fulacht fiadh* (DU007-033) located c. 635m east and a cluster of possible ring ditches and an enclosure located over 800m to the southwest.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the land parcel. Furthermore, very little has been undertaken within the receiving environment. DU007-033, located c. 635 east of the land parcel was excavated in 1999 having initially been identified in 1988 during investigations for a gas pipeline. (Gowen 1989, 13 and Conway 2000). Further to the south, a program of testing and excavation c. 600m south-west of the development area revealed several features, including a shallow pit containing Bronze Age pottery (Dehane 2002a, 02E0285) and a linear feature also containing some pottery and burnt bone (Dehane 2002b and 2002c, 02E0603, 02E0604).

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed one record of an iron spear head, found with the probable skeleton of a boar in the townland of Skidoo, on the eastern side of the Swords-Ballyboghil road. This location is likely to be within the receiving environment of the land parcel. No date information for the artefact is provided with the record.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. Rocque's map of 1760 shows the land parcel within open fields. Several structures are shown to the immediate north-east annotated as Balldurgan. A cluster settlement is located to the east at Browns Town and an unnamed linear settlement is located along a route way to the north-west. To the immediate south-east of the site a structure is marked with a possible garden, which is accessed from the south via a road lined with trees. 'Cookstown' is written next to the structure, indicating it may be 'Cookstown House'.

By the time of the first edition OS map (1843), the land parcel is located within 39 fields. The site falls within the townlands of Cookstown, Skidoo and Baldurgan. A small part is also located within the townland of Belinstown. The holy well (DU007-016) to the north and east of the land parcel is marked on this edition, but not named. Two streams are marked to the south of the land parcel, with a further stream located to the north. A road is shown travelling in a north-south direction through the eastern part of the land parcel, with two structures shown within the eastern part of the land parcel. Slightly further to the south another two structures are shown to the immediate south-east of the development area. These two structures may represent the remains of Cookstown House, although no ornamentation to the landscape is indicated within the mapping. To the south-west a large farm is shown, marked with a Thrashing Machine. By the time of the third edition OS map (1909), no structures are shown within the limits of the land parcel. Later maps also show the farm to the south-west as Skidoo House. The site of the post medieval structures has been designated as CH 37, due to the possibility that remains of the structures may survive below the current ground surface. The site of the possible Cookstown House has been designated as CH 107.

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the OSI (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological

Survey of Ireland (1970s), did not identify any anomalies within the land parcel that possess archaeological potential. However, three potential enclosure (CH 30) were identified partially within the limits of the Baldurgan land parcel, which is located to the immediate north of the Cookstown land parcel. These are located c. 90m north of the Cookstown northern boundary.

The land parcel is also traversed by a number of townland boundaries, which separate the townlands of Cookstown, Skidoo and Baldurgan. All the townlands are located within the parish of Swords. A small part is also located within the townland of Belinstown. This is located within the parish of Ballyboghil and as such the townland boundary is also a parish boundary. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries. Furthermore, the southern and northern boundaries to the land parcel are adjacent to streams and should be considered as areas of archaeological potential. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures located within the land parcel. There are four protected structures located within c. 1km of the land parcel. The closest consists of a holy well (RPS 323), which is located c. 175m north of the area (RPS 323). This is also recorded within the RMP as DU007-016. The earthwork site DU007-017, is also recorded as a protected structure (RPS 324), as is the bridge at Roganstown, c. 900m to the south-west (RPS 791, DU011-082). Roganstown House (RPS 337) is located c. 1km to the south-west. This is also included within the NIAH survey (NIAH 11334010), as is Roganstown Bridge (NIAH 11327003). One further NIAH structure consists of Skidoo House (NIAH 11327004), which is located c. 475m south-west of the land parcel.

The closest designed landscape, which is not highlighted as a demesne, is associated with Skidoo House (NIAH 11327004), c. 500m south-west of the land parcel. The first edition OS map shows a long entrance drive to the house from the south, as well as trees planted along the boundaries that are immediate to the house. There may have also been a walled garden to the immediate west of the house. The closest demesne landscape to the land parcel is that of the demesne once associated with Roganstown House, c. 1km south-west. The house is still present and is listed as a protected structure. However, the former demesne has been heavily impacted upon by the insertion of a golf course and the development of the house as a hotel.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Cookstown Windscreen Survey

A windscreen survey was carried out at the Cookstown land parcel, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and to note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. The land parcel is relatively level in nature is characterised by fields under arable production. The holy well (DU007-016, RPS 323) was not accessible, although it is present in recent aerial photographs of the area. The earthwork site (DU007-017, RPS 324) was not accessible, but the RMP file states that there are no above ground remains at this location.

With regards to the other protected and NIAH structures, these were identified as present. The setting of Roganstown House (RPS 337, NIAH 11334010) has been heavily impacted upon by the insertion of a golf course and hotel complex. However, the bridge to the north-east (DU011-082, RPS 791, NIAH 11327003) survives in good condition. The original entrance to Skidoo House has been remodelled and the main access to the structure is now from the west. Large outbuildings have been constructed to the north and north-east of the house, although the walled garden appears to still be intact.

As well as recorded sites and structures, a number of new buildings of architectural and historical merit were also identified. These consist of a vernacular farm at CH 32, c. 305m ENE of the development area and a further farm at CH 34, c. 425m south-east and a modest sized farm house with Georgian characteristics at CH 35, c. 300m south of the development area. In addition, a small vernacular cottage was also identified at CH 36, c. 565m WSW.

6.3.12 Cookstown 20ha Site

Archaeology

The Cookstown 20ha site is located within a smaller receiving environment than the land parcel. There are two RMP sites located within 1km of the proposed site. These consist of a holy well (DU007-016), located c. 195m east of the site and the site of a mound (DU007-017) located c. 515m to the south-west. These are also protected structures (RPS 323 and 324). The proposed site is located within the townland of Cookstown, although part of the east and west boundaries are formed by townland boundaries. The proposed site access crosses a townland boundary, which divides Cookstown from Skidoo. This site access will also cross a small stream to the south-east of the boundary.

Three sites of archaeological potential have been identified within the vicinity of the proposed site. These consist of the site of three potential circular enclosures (CH 30), located c. 140m north of the site; the site of a post medieval farmstead (CH 37) located c. 115m to the east and the possible site of Cookstown House (CH 107) located c. 325m south. CH 30 was identified from aerial photographs, whilst CH 37 is shown on the first edition OS map, which dates to the mid-19th century. CH 107 is shown on Rocque's map of 1760 with two structures marked at the location on the first edition mapping.

Built Heritage

There are two protected structures located within 1km of the proposed site. These consist of a holy well (RPS 323), which is also recorded within the RMP (DU007-016), c. 195m east of the site and the site of a mound (RPS 324) located c. 515m to the south-west. Both of these sites are also recorded in the RMP (DU007-016 and DU007-017) In addition, there is one NIAH structure located within 1km. This consists of Skidoo House (NIAH 11327004) located c. 660m SSW of the proposed site. The remains of a designed historic landscape are present to the south of the house. A total of four structures possessing architectural heritage have also been identified within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of a vernacular farm (CH 32) located c. 305m north-east of the site.

6.3.13 Saucerstown Land Parcel

Archaeology

There are three Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) located within c. 1km of the land parcel. None of these RMPs are located within the land parcel. Two of the archaeological sites have been excavated as part of a gas pipeline project. These

consist of DU011-083, a medieval farmstead located c. 575m west of the land parcel and DU011-085, a burnt pit, located c. 710m NNW of the land parcel. The other RMP site, which is also listed within the record of protected structures, is DU011-014 Rathbeal Hall, which is an 18th century mansion on the site of an earlier house, which was at least 16th century in date. This is located c. 900m south-west of the land parcel.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the land parcel. However, a number of investigations have taken place within the surrounding area. These include the medieval farmstead listed as DU011-083 and the burnt pit listed as DU011-085. In addition a possible early medieval cemetery was identified within a pipeline trench excavated on the northern side of the Rathbeal Road c. 590m south-west of the land parcel (Giacometti 2008, Licence Ref.: 08E512). The section revealed at least two east–west orientated extended articulated human burials in graves which were lined at the top and sides with slate slabs. A charnel pit lined with slate containing disarticulated human remains was also identified, as well as a separate feature, possibly a pit or small ditch, containing animal bone and shell. As a result, it was recommended that the find location be added to the Record of Monument and Places. This has not taken place to date but has been listed as CH 49 as part of this assessment.

A significant find in the area consists of a previously unknown ecclesiastical site that was identified in Oldtown/Mooretown in 2003 during construction of a temporary roadway c. 735m SSE of the Saucerstown land parcel (Baker 2004, 14). Following the discovery of human skeletal remains, a geophysical survey and site assessment were undertaken. The survey results indicated a multiple enclosure site with the burials located within the inner enclosure. The scale and layout of the Oldtown site is indicative of a typical ecclesiastical enclosure probably laid out after the 7th century (ibid. 17). Further work was undertaken adjacent to this complex in 2009 by Melanie McQuade (09E0562). A licence was also issued to Claire Walsh in 2010 for work in Oldtown (10E0342). The results of this work are currently unknown. Due to the significance of this site, it has been listed as CH 47 within this assessment.

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed one record of a probable Bronze Age pottery urn and bronze weapon, discovered at the site of a rath in the townland of Oldtown (NMI 1878:37-38). The discovery was made during the 19th century and may relate to the ecclesiastical site CH 47, although the presence of Bronze Age material indicates earlier, prehistoric activity. This may relate to a ring barrow or ring ditch.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. Whilst Saucerstown is shown within the 1655 Down Survey Map, no detail is indicated with regards to the development area. However, by the time of Rocque's map (1760) the area is shown as greenfields, with the Broadmeadow River running east-west to the north.

Three residences are shown to the immediate south of the land parcel boundary – Rickenhore, Leabs Town and Old Town. The two structures associated with Leabs Town may fall within the footprint of the land parcel. Sawcers Town House (CH 48) is shown to the west of the land parcel and Rebillie House (DU011-014) is shown to the south-west surrounded by extensive designed gardens.

By the time of the first edition OS map (1843) the land parcel comprises of all or part of eight fields of pasture within the townlands of Saucerstown, Broadmeadow, Oldtown and Rathbeal. The Broadmeadow River follows three different courses, the southern

most of which passes through the land parcel. A farm (possibly Oldtown House) is shown to the immediate south of the eastern part of the land parcel (CH 42). Saucerstown House (CH 48) has grown in size to the west of the land parcel and Rathbeal House is now surrounded by plainer landscaped demesne lands. There are no major changes to note within the later OS editions, with the exception that the footprint of Saucerstown House (CH 48) has changed by the time of the 1906-09 map and by the time of the 1937-38 map, the building to the immediate south of the land parcel (CH 42) is named as Broadmeadow. This complex is no longer extant but the site has been added to this assessment as CH 42 due to its proximity to the land parcel.

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the OSI (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological Survey of Ireland (1970s), revealed a number of potential archaeological sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the land parcel. None of these were indicated within the historic mapping. Three circular enclosures were identified within the land parcel. CH 38 is clearly indicated on the 2008 Google Earth photography and may represent a ring ditch of Bronze or Iron Age date. CH 39 is also visible on the 2008 Google Earth photos, along with the 1995 OSI photos. This is a larger circular enclosure (diam. c. 30m) and is likely to represent an early medieval ringfort. A further circular enclosure (CH 40) is visible on the 1995 OSI photos c. 100m WNW of CH 39. This has a larger diameter of c. 60m and may have an associated annex. This also appears to represent an early medieval ringfort. Approximately 60m WNW of the land parcel, another smaller enclosure is indicated on the 1995 OSI photography and the 2008 Google Earth coverage (CH 41). This has similar dimensions to CH 38 (diam. c. 15m) and may also represent a ring ditch. A large, probable early medieval field system was also identified in the 2008 Google coverage, c. 160m north-west of the land parcel (CH 43). Due to the obvious archaeological potential of the land parcel, it was decided to undertake a field inspection of the possible sites, as part of this assessment (see below).

The land parcel is traversed by a number of townland boundaries, which separate the townlands of Saucerstown, Broadmeadow, Oldtown and Rathbeal. All the townlands are located within the parish of Swords. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries. Furthermore, the southern boundary to the land parcel is adjacent to a stream, whilst the southernmost course of the Broadmeadow River (now a small, canalised stream) runs through the land parcel. The canalised main channel of the Broadmeadow River runs to the immediate north of the land parcel. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Despite the changes that have been made to the channels of the river, the evidence suggests the high archaeological potential of the area may relate to the river. Furthermore, features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures located within the land parcel. There are three protected structures located within c. 1km of the land parcel. RPS 374 (church) is located c. 580m east of the land parcel; a late 18th century bridge (RPS 373) is located c. 405m NNE of the land parcel and Rathbeal Hall (RPS 338) is located c. 900m to the south-west. This is also listed within the RMP. However, this listing also includes the associated gate lodges, the closest of which is c. 640m south-west of the land parcel. Rathbeal Hall, gate lodges, the church to the east and the bridge are also included within the NIAH for Fingal County (Refs 11334001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 009, 11335021, 11335020). One further structure is listed within the NIAH. This consists of Sommerville House (NIAH Ref.: 11335022) located c. 960m ENE.

The closest designed landscape to the land parcel is a small area once associated with Saucerstown House (CH 48). This parcel of land is shown on the first edition c. 190m west of the land parcel. All trace of this landscape has now been removed and it is under arable production. The demesne associated with Rathbeal Hall is located c. 530m to the south-west of the land parcel. Whilst elements of the original demesne design remain, such as the principal structure (RPS 338, DU011-014), the entrances and some tree belts, it has been impacted upon to a certain degree by modern arable farming and small scale residential development.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Saucerstown Field Inspection & Windscreen Survey

A field inspection and windscreen survey was carried out at the Saucerstown land parcel, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and to note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. Field inspection of this land parcel was deemed necessary at this stage of the assessment due to the amount of potential archaeological anomalies, which were identified during the analysis of aerial photography.



Plate 6.1 – Site of CH 38 (probable ring ditch), facing west



Plate 6.2 – Site of CH 39 (possible ringfort) on high ground, facing WNW

CH 38, 39, 40 and 41 were inspected in order to discern whether there were any upstanding remains and the topographic location of the sites. No upstanding remains were identified at CH 38, which is under arable crop. However, the site of the possible ring ditch occupied an area of higher ground (Plate 6.1), which overlooks the lower ground to the north. This area is characterised by the flood plain associated with the River Broadmeadow. It is not unusual to find prehistoric burial features, such as ring ditches in close proximity to water courses.



Plate 6.3 – A view NNE from the site of CH 40 (possible ringfort), over River Broadmeadow flood plain

Both the sites of CH 39 and CH 40 were found to occupy a ridge of higher ground, which again overlooks the River Broadmeadow to the north (Plate 6.2, 6.3). Both the sites are linked by this ridge and may be contemporary. Whilst no above ground features could be identified, the location of these features on a ridge makes it likely that they are indeed early medieval settlement sites. Prior to post medieval drainage improvements in the area it is likely that the landscape to the north was characterised by marshy ground, meaning that both CH 39 and 40 would have been safe from flooding but close to the water course for travelling; close to a renewable food source and within 1km of the major early medieval settlement at CH 47. In addition, the early medieval field system, which is located c. 160m to the north-west, also occupies higher ground.

No upstanding remains were noted at the site of CH 41, but the probable ring ditch occupies the same undulating ridge as CH 40 and 39. It appears that all that remains at the four sites of potential consist of sub-surface ditches, which appear within the arable crop as marks when the conditions are correct. Any associated banks that may have existed have been removed by intensive arable production in the area.

Within the wider area Rathbeal Hall (DU011-014, RPS 338) is still extant. It occupies higher ground to the south of the land parcel. The demesne, as noted above, has been subject to some small scale development in recent years and much of the land has been turned over to arable production. No demesne wall was noted along the northern side of the lands, or along the western boundary. The remaining RPS and NIAH

structures were found to all be extant and in good condition. In addition to these structures, a number of previously unrecorded structures of architectural merit were also identified. These include a disused vernacular house (CH 44) located c. 380m NNE; a vernacular house (CH 46) located c. 655m ENE and a row of derelict vernacular cottage (CH 45) c. 865m to the east.

6.3.14 Saucerstown 20ha Site

Archaeology

The Saucerstown 20ha site is located within a slightly smaller receiving environment than the land parcel. There are three RMP sites located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these is DU007-083, which consists of an excavated medieval site located c. 575m west of the site. The proposed site is located within the townlands of Saucerstown, Rathbeal and Oldtown. These boundaries cross the centre of the site and part of the southern boundary is formed by a stream. The proposed access to the site also crossed this stream.

Three sites of archaeological potential have been identified within the limits of the proposed site. These consist of the site of a ring ditch (CH 38) and two ringforts (CH 39 and 40). An additional probable ring ditch (CH 41) is located c. 60m to the west of the site. Four sites of archaeological potential were identified within the vicinity of the proposed site. These consist of the site of post medieval buildings (CH 42) c. 20m south of the proposed site; an early medieval field system (CH 43) c. 160m north-west and probable early medieval burials (CH 49) c. 590m south-west of the site. In addition a significant early medieval monastic enclosure has recently been identified c. 735m to the south-east of the site.

Due to the large amount of previously unrecorded archaeological sites located in and within the proposed development area, the area has high potential for prehistoric and early medieval archaeological remains.

Built Heritage

There are four protected structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these is RPS 374, which is a small church dating to the 19th century. This is located c. 580m ENE of the development site. There are five NIAH structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest NIAH structure is the 19th century church, which is also listed as RPS 374, c. 580m ENE of the site. In addition, four structures of architectural merit have been identified within 1km of the proposed site. The closest structure consists of Saucerstown House (CH 48), which is located c. 340m west of the proposed site.

6.3.15 Cloghran Land Parcel

Archaeology

There are seven Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) located within c. 1km of the land parcel. None of these RMPs are located within the land parcel. The closest site is that of a mound site (DU015-001), which is located c. 255m south of the land parcel. This is also listed as a protected structure (RPS 605). However, there are no above ground remains of this feature. The remaining sites are all over 650m from the land parcel.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the land parcel. However, a number of investigations have taken place within the surrounding area. Archaeological

testing was undertaken in advance of the construction of a house at Stockhole Lane in Cloghran c. 100m west of the land parcel (Duffy 2008, Licence Ref.: 08E0333). No material of an archaeological nature was identified. A licence has also been issued to William Frazer for investigations at Cloghran Stud Farm c. 300m west of Cloghran land parcel (Licence Ref.: 09E0093). Results of this are currently unknown. Three investigations were also carried out at sites prior to the construction of the M1 motorway, which borders the land parcel to the west. One of these sites was of archaeological significance, containing the remains of a possible Bronze Age burial (Licence Ref.: 00E0376). This site, designated CH 50, was located c. 305m SSW of the land parcel.

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed that no stray finds have been recorded from the land parcel or within the immediate vicinity. It should be noted that well over 1000 artefacts of prehistoric and early medieval date were recovered from Feltrim Hill, c. 740m to the north-east.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. Whilst the townland is named within the Down Survey Map of 1655 (Barony of Coolock), the site is not shown in detail until Rocque's map of 1760. Here the area is shown as comprising all or part of five fields of pasture located to the south of a river. Cloghran village is annotated to the west with a church (DU014-009) and quarry while a number of large houses are annotated within the general vicinity. Nearby houses include Raholk to the north, Feltrim to the north-east, Green Wood and Abbey Well to the east, Balkins and Mill Town to the south-east and Cloghran House further to the south-west.

By the time of the first edition OS map (1843) the area of the land parcel by parts of 16 fields of pasture within the townlands of Cloghran and Rahulk. A stream is shown flowing west-east to the north of the land parcel and a smaller stream in southern within the southern part of the land parcel. Cloghran village, located c. 1km to the west has grown in size. No sites of archaeological potential are shown within the land parcel. However, several demesnes are shown in the vicinity, the closest of which is associated with Glebe House, c. 300m to the south. No major changes were noted within the later OS editions, which relate to the land parcel.

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the OSI (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological Survey of Ireland (1970s), revealed no previously unrecorded features of archaeological potential in or within the immediate vicinity of the land parcel.

The land parcel is traversed by one townland boundary, which is located in the north-east and south-east corner of the land parcel. This separates the townland of Cloghran from Rahulk. It is also a parish boundary as Cloghran is located in the parish of Cloghran, whereas Rahulk is located in the parish of Kinsaley. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries. Furthermore, northern boundary to the land parcel is adjacent to a stream, whereas a small stream also runs through the southern part of the land parcel. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures located within the area of the land parcel. There are seven protected structures located within c. 1km of the land parcel. Four of these are already included in the RMP, including the closest RPS, which is a mound located c. 255m to the south of the land parcel (RPS 605, DU015-001). One holy well site (RPS 608) is not listed in the RMP, but is shown as a 'well' on the first edition OS map. This site is located 685m west of the land parcel. A former Glebe house is also recorded at RPS 606 c. 500m WSW of the land parcel. However, this structure is derelict and in very bad repair. To the north-east, at Feltrim Hill, a lime kiln is recorded (RPS 451). This is adjacent to a quarry and c. 925m north-east of the land parcel. There are no NIAH structures located within c. 1km of the land parcel at Cloghran.

It should be noted that the boundaries of an ACA (Architectural Conservation Area) are located c. 550m east of the land parcel. This boundary incorporates part of the former demesne associated with Greenwood House (CH 53) and the demesne associated with Abbeyville House, which is located outside the receiving environment, c. 1.1km to the east of the land parcel. Greenwood House is no longer extant.

The closest designed landscape to the land parcel is a small area once associated with Glebe House, c. 300m south of the land parcel. Glebe House is no longer extant and the demesne has lost many of its original characteristics. However, a small portion of the demesne wall survives along the boundary with Stockhole Lane. This has been incorporated into two modern residential developments. Cloghran House, which was located c. 550m to the south-west, is also no longer present and its former demesne is now, for the most part, occupied by the M1 and the junction to the airport. Other demesnes in the vicinity include a small parcel of land which was associated with Lime Park and Glebe House (RPS 606), c. 480m west of the land parcel; Baskin House, c. 375m to the south and the demesne associated with Greenwood House, c. 375m to the east.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Cloghran Windscreen Survey

A windscreen survey was carried out at the Cloghran land parcel, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and to note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. The land parcel is relatively level in nature and is characterised by open fields under pasture. There are no visible remains of mound site (DU015-001). The graveyard (DU014-009) remains in good condition, enclosed by a modern wall. There is no visible trace of the holy well (DU014-010) and RPS 608 was not accessible. The former glebe house (RPS 606) is derelict and in very poor repair.

At Feltrim Hill to the north-east, both the holy well (DU012-026) and ringfort (DU012-02501) have been removed by quarrying. The windmill stump (DU012-027) and lime kiln (RPS 451) are not visible from the road, but the desktop information indicates that they are still extant.

Of the demesnes that were present on the first edition OS map, the best preserved is possibly the landscape associated with Baskin Hill House, c. 375m to the south where the main structure is still upstanding. At Greenwood House, the main structure and outbuildings have disappeared, although elements of the demesne that has not been subject to development are still visible. The majority of this demesne landscape is

preserved within an ACA. There is very little left of the former demesnes at The Glebe, Cloghran House and Lime Park/Glebe.

In addition to the recorded sites within the area surrounding the land parcel, a number of other buildings with built heritage merit were identified. These consist of CH 54 (vernacular cottage), located c. 600m NNE and four sites that were identified during desktop assessment only. CH 51 consists of a vernacular farm c. 300m south of the land parcel. CH 53 consists of the ruins of Greenwood House, c. 675m ENE of the land parcel. CH 52 consists of Baskin Hill House, located c. 600m south of the land parcel. CH 55 consists of potential outbuildings originally associated with Cloghran House, c. 500m south-west of the land parcel. None of these sites could be accessed during the survey, apart from CH 54.

6.3.16 Cloghran 20ha Site

Archaeology

The Cloghran 20ha site is located within a smaller receiving environment than the land parcel. There are six RMP sites located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of DU015-001, which is the site of a mound located c. 255m south of the proposed site. This site is also listed as a protected structure (RPS 605). The proposed site is located within the townland of Cloghran, although part of the eastern boundary is formed by the boundary between Cloghran and Rahulk. A small section of stream also passes through the proposed site.

Two areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the vicinity of the site. These consist of the site of an excavated Bronze Age burial (CH 50) located c. 305m south-west and the site of Greenwood House (CH 53) located c. 835m to the east. The NMI files have also revealed that a very significant amount of prehistoric and early medieval finds have been made at Feltrim Hill, c. 780m to the north-east.

Built Heritage

There are six protected structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of the site of a mound (RPS 605) located c. 255m south of the site. This site is also recorded within the RMP (DU015-001). The next closest site is RPS 606, which is located c. 500m to the WSW of the proposed site and consists of a former Glebe House. There are no recorded NIAH structures located within 1km of the proposed site. However, it should be noted that there is one Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) located c. 685m east of the site. This is the ACA surrounding Abbeyville House and demesne.

There are a total of four structures of architectural heritage merit within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these is CH 51, which is located c. 300m south of the site and consists of a vernacular farm. The other structures are all over 500m away from the proposed site.

6.3.17 Clonshagh Land Parcel

There are eight Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) located within c. 1km of the land parcel. One of these sites (DU015-009, St Doolagh's Church) contains seven separate sub-constraints. None of these are located within the land parcel. The closest sites consist of an enclosure site (DU015-095), located c. 150m north-east of the land parcel and another enclosure site (DU015-056), located c. 190m east of the land parcel.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the land parcel. However, a number of investigations have taken place within the surrounding area. Test excavations were undertaken at three locations along the proposed route of the Malahide distributor road (a section of which runs through the proposed development area). At Belcamp, c. 225m south-east of the site, two archaeological sites were identified consisting of a pit filled with cockleshell and a potential prehistoric site comprising of a large pit, two smaller pits and a linear feature filled with charcoal-rich silty clay and burnt stones. In the wider area, a furrow, a linear field drain of indeterminate date and an 18th/19th-century occupation deposit were uncovered at Springhill and at Kinsaley a shallow pit with a charcoal-rich fill was uncovered at the top of the hill (Licence Ref.: 08E0529).

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed no stray finds recorded from the townlands surrounding the land parcel.

As part of this assessment, a review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic resource was also undertaken with the aim of identifying any previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or historical interest. Rocque's Map (1760) is the first map to show the approximate area of the land parcel. It is shown as comprising all or part of eight fields of pasture located to the south and north of watercourses. Bellcamp House (RPS 463) is shown to the east of the development site surrounded by landscaped gardens. Clonsilogh (Clonshagh) is annotated to the west of the site with several houses along a roadway, south of Stockhole. To the north of the river there a number of houses annotated as Mill Town, Balkins, The Park (demesne lands) and Rikin Head (later Springhill House RPS 792). St. Doolagh's Hills are annotated to the north-east and St. Doolagh's Church (DU015-009) and well are to the east of these.

By the time of the first edition OS map (1843) the land parcel is formed by all or part of 19 fields within the townlands of Clonshagh, Burgage and a small rectangular parcel of land, which is marked as Clonshagh (E.D Kinsaley). Several of the field boundaries are lined with trees and the river to the north has been straightened slightly since the earlier mapping. There are a number of large houses located within the immediate vicinity of the land parcel including Belcamp House to the south-east; Belcamp and Belcamp Park to the south; Woodlands to the south-west; Edendale, Stockhole, Upper Middletown and Lower Middletown to the north and Seaview and Belcamp Hutchinson to the east. The eastern part of the land parcel falls within demesne lands associated with an unnamed house (RPS 792). An ice house within this demesne is located c. 150m to the north-east of the development area (CH 68). A tree-ring is partially located within the eastern part of the development area (CH 62). Two small structures are shown in the eastern tip of the development area, adjacent to the entrance avenue. By 1872 one of these structures is marked as a gate lodge (CH 67). The 1909 mapping marks the unnamed house to the northeast as Spring Hill. The tree ring is no longer marked and there are no other major changes to note within the mapping.

An analysis of the aerial photographic coverage of the land parcel, which included photos from Google Earth (2005-2009), the OSI (1995, 2000, 2005) and the Geological Survey of Ireland (1970s), revealed a number of potential archaeological anomalies within the receiving environment of the land parcel. The tree ring, which is shown as part of the demesne associated with Spring Hill, is visible as a circular anomaly within the 2008 Google Earth coverage. This is partially located within the land parcel. It may represent an earlier feature, such as a ringfort, which was utilised when the demesne landscape was established. The 1995 OSI photos clearly show the position and extent of the three enclosure features listed as DU015-095, DU015-056 and DU015-057. The latter two are also visible on the Google Earth 2008 photography. A probable ringfort is

also visible on the 2008 photographs (CH 58) c. 435m north-east of the development area. A probable ring ditch (CH 64) is visible c. 250m ESE and an additional ringfort (CH 66) is located c. 730m to the west.

The land parcel is traversed by three townland boundaries, which divide the townlands of Clonshagh, Burgage and a small rectangular parcel of land, which is marked as Clonshagh (E.D Kinsaley). These are also parish boundaries, as Burgage is located in the Parish of Balgriffin, whilst the small parcel marked as Clonshagh is located in Cloghran and the larger Clonsagh is located in Santry. Townland boundaries are of cultural heritage interest as they represent an early form of land division that can date back centuries. Furthermore, the northern boundary to the land parcel is adjacent to a stream. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are no protected structures located within the area of land parcel. However, there are 13 protected structures located within c. 1km of the land parcel. Many of these sites contain additional elements, such as associated gate lodges or outbuildings. Two of the sites, RPS 601 and 459 are already listed within the RMP (DU015-008, DU015-009). Many of the protected structures and their individual elements are also listed within the NIAH survey. The closest protected structure to the land parcel is Spring Hill House (RPS 792), which is located c. 300m to the ENE. The original demesne associated with this house forms part of land parcel. An ice house, located within that demesne (CH 68) is located c. 150m to the north-east of the land parcel. The majority of the other protected structures in the area are also formed by large houses dating to the 18th or 19th centuries. These include Belcamp Hall (RPS 463), Belcamp Hutchinson (RPS 789), St. Doolagh's Park (RPS 460) and the earlier St. Doolagh's Lodge (RPS 468), Bohomer (RPS 490), Emsworth (RPS 458) and Woodlands (RPS 1907).

Two large houses are included within the NIAH but not listed as protected structures. Lime Hill (NIAH 11350015) is located c. 750m ENE of the land parcel and Belcamp House (NIAH 11349005), was located c. 130m south of the proposed development area. This structure was recently demolished following on from a fire that left it in ruin. It should also be noted that it was not possible to locate NIAH 11350014 (water pump) within the townland of St. Doolagh's or NIAH 11350026 (post box) on the Malahide Road. Both features may have been removed since the survey took place.

As outlined above, part of the demesne once associated with Spring Hill House is located within the land parcel. This area, whilst under arable cultivation, does retain some of its original demesne characteristics, including the site of an ice house (CH 68). The original demesne once associated with Belcamp House is located to the immediate south of the land parcel. However, the main house has recently been demolished and although belts of mature trees do remain, the demesne has been impacted upon by the widening of the N32. To the immediate south of Belcamp House was the large demesne associated with Belcamp Park (DU015-061). The main house has now also disappeared and the demesne impacted upon by modern development. Part of it has been turned into a park. A further demesne is located to the immediate north-west of the land parcel. This was originally associated with Upper Middletown House. This structure had gone by the turn of the 20th century and the demesne has been subsumed back into the landscape. A small demesne is also shown on the first edition in association with a house at Lower Middletown, the edge of which is located c. 75m north-west of the land parcel. The house and outbuildings at this location still appear to be extant (CH 56). Of all the demesnes within the receiving environment, it

would appear that the landscapes associated with Lime Hill (NIAH 11350015) and Bohomer (RPS 490) are the best preserved.

Several structures of architectural merit were identified during the desktop assessment and windscreen survey, which are not listed within the RPS or NIAH. These are described in the section below.

Clonsagh Windscreen Survey

A windscreen survey was carried out at the Clonsagh land parcel, in order to assess the topography of the landscape and to note the position and extent of existing recorded archaeological sites and structures as well as any sites or structures of merit that remain unrecorded. The land parcel is relatively level in nature and is characterised by open fields under arable cultivation. The three closest RMPs to the land parcel (DU015-095, 056, 057 enclosures) do not possess any surface expression, although their extent is clearly visible in aerial photographs as crop marks. Perhaps the most significant RMP site is St. Doolagh's Church (DU015-009), which survives in excellent condition and is accessible to the public to visit.

Many of the protected structures in the receiving environment of the land parcel were not visible during the windscreen survey. Most are set back from the road network and screened by mature vegetation. This is especially the case with Emsworth (now Bohammer RPS 458), where many trees have been planted within the former demesne grounds. Bohomer House (RPS 490) is also screened by a thick belt of trees, although the gate lodge is still present. Few of the structures are visible at the St. Doolagh's Park complex (RPS 460), although the gate lodge and impressive entrance are still present on the eastern side of the Malahide Road (RPS 461). Portions of demesne walls also survive in association with the large houses along the Malahide Road, although sections of the walls have been replaced over the years, or the heights has been altered.

Lime Hill House (NIAH 11350015) is just visible on the top of a small hill from the local road network. The walled garden associated with the building also survives in a reasonable condition to the south of the building. There is a disused quarry to the west of the house, which is now very overgrown with scrub. Here a series of lime kilns were marked on the OS maps c. 510m north-east of the land parcel. This area has been designated as CH 60. Further to the south, Belcamp Hutchinson (RPS 789) cannot be viewed from the road, although the gate lodge and walled garden still survive in good condition.

Belcamp Park was recently used as a school until its closure in 2009. It was purchased as a development opportunity but to date no work has taken place. The main college building (former house) is recorded as RPS 463 with a number of the site elements also recorded within the NIAH. During April 2011 the college was very badly damaged by fire. It is partially visible from the east, but prior to the fire had already become very dilapidated.

In addition to the recorded sites within the area surrounding the land parcel, a number of other buildings with built heritage merit were identified. Several of these were identified from desktop analysis only as the sites were not accessible during the wind screen survey. These consist of CH 52 (Baskin Hill), located c. 765m NNW, CH 57 (vernacular house) c. 1.01km north-east, CH 59 (vernacular cottages) c. 430m north-east, two vernacular properties adjacent to the Malahide Road (CH 61 and 63), c. 830m ENE, a public house (CH 69) c. 905m east, Lower Middletown House and farm (CH 56) c. 310m NNW and a vernacular house (CH 65) c. 305m west.

6.3.18 Clonshagh 20ha Site

Archaeology

The Clonshagh 20ha site is located within a smaller receiving environment than the land parcel. There are seven RMP sites located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of DU015-056, which is the site of an enclosure located c. 295m to the east. The proposed site is located within the townlands of Clonshagh and Clonshagh (E.D Kinsaley). The boundary that separates the two crosses the proposed site.

A total of seven areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the vicinity of the site. The closest of these consist of a possible enclosure (CH 62), which was marked as a tree ring on the first edition OS map. This is located c. 150m east of the proposed site. Two additional ring fort sites have also been identified within aerial photographs. CH 58 is located c. 530m north-east, whilst CH 66 is located c. 730m to the west.

Built Heritage

There are three protected structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of Springhill House (RPS 792) located c. 420m east of the site. The former demesne lands associated with this building as located to the immediate east of the proposed site. There are a total of five NIAH structures located within 1km of the proposed site. The closest of these was Belcamp House (NIAH 11349005), which was located c. 400m south of the site. However, this structure was badly damaged in a fire and was recently demolished. The next NIAH structure consists of Springhill House (11350013), located c. 420m east of the site.

A total of four structures of architectural merit are located within the vicinity of the proposed site. The closest of these consists of CH 65, which is a vernacular house, located c. 305m west of the proposed site. A further house and farm (CH 56) are located c. 335m north of the proposed site.

There are a large amount of historic designed landscapes located within the receiving environment of the proposed site. These include the demesne originally associated with Springhill House, which borders the site to the east; the small demesne originally associated with CH 56, which is located c. 145m to the NNW and the demesne originally associated with Upper Middletown House (no longer extant), located c. 45m to the north-west.

6.4 Pipeline Corridor Assessment

6.4.1 Pipeline A

Archaeology

There are 11 previously recorded RMP sites located within the proposed corridor of Pipeline A. These include an ecclesiastical site at Abbotstown (church and graveyard DU013-02001 and DU014-031); three early medieval ringforts (DU014-006001, DU014-006002 and DU014-097) and one enclosure (DU014-016). An Anglo Norman motte and bailey site (DU014-013) is also recorded in Newtown townland, and a later medieval tower house is recorded at Cappoge (DU014-026).

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that a number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within Pipeline A corridor (investigations with a non-archaeological result are not included below). A sub-rectilinear enclosure and corn-drying kilns were identified at Kildonan 1 (O' Donovan 2011a, Licence Ref.: 10E0462) in advance of the Metro West scheme.

A levelled site (RMP DU014-006) and two further sites (DU014-016 and DU014-053) which were recorded from aerial photography were tested in Coldwinters (O' Carroll 2005, Licence Ref.: 05E0236). Site DU014-006 appears to represent a ringfort although a sherd of probable prehistoric pottery was uncovered. Site DU014-016 and DU014-053 were not located during testing. Further testing at this site was undertaken in 2008 however nothing of archaeological significance was identified (Lyttleton 2008, 05E0236).

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed a number of stray finds have been made in and within the vicinity of Pipeline A. These include a flint blade from Coldwinters; medieval pottery sherds and a Roman coin from Dunsink; a copper axe head and bronze axe head from Newtown, along with a fragment of lignite bracelet.

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage of the corridor resulted in the identification of one potential feature (CH 70). It is shown on the first edition OS map (1843) as a curving section of townland boundary. This is apparent as a crop mark in the aerial photographic coverage. It is possible that the boundary originally curved around a pre-existing circular enclosure.

There are numerous water courses within Pipeline A corridor, the largest of which is the River Tolka at the southern end of the corridor. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are five structures within the corridor of Pipeline A that are listed in the RPS. These include Abbotstown Church and graveyard (RPS 684), Abbotstown House (RPS 683), a ringfort in Newtown (RPS 619), an enclosure in Coldwinter (RPS 621) and a tower house in Cappoge (RPS 681). All bar the laboratory are listed within the RMP. Two of the five sites recorded within the RPS, Abbotstown Graveyard (NIAH 11354005) and Abbotstown House (NIAH 11354006), are also recorded within the NIAH survey for Fingal.

A total of two designed landscapes have been identified within the corridor of Pipeline A. These consist of the demesne lands originally associated with Abbotstown House and the smaller demesne associated with Newtown House. Whilst Abbotstown House is a protected structure, Newtown House, although extant, is not subject to statutory protection. Abbotstown House and its demesne have been subject to a large amount of modern development.

6.4.2

Pipeline B

Archaeology

There are eight previously recorded RMP sites located within the proposed corridor of Pipeline B. These include two enclosures (DU014-017 and 057), a ringfort (DU014-056), a holy well (DU014-023), a possible medieval field system (DU014-021), a castle (DU014-018) and a house and inn (DU014-019 and 047).

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that a number of investigations have been carried out within the corridor of Pipeline B (investigations with a non-archaeological result are not included below). Archaeological testing undertaken in advance of the proposed Metro West and Metro North schemes revealed a number of sites including a prehistoric and medieval sites at Ballystraun 1–5 (Frazer 2009, Licence Ref.: 09E478), burnt spreads and pits at Ballymun 1–3 (Frazer 2010; Licence Ref.: 09E479; Bayley and Kyle 2011, Licence Ref.: 11E0039), the foundations of a ‘Mad House’ (Hackett 2009, Licence Ref.: 09E0274) and possible ringfort (O’ Donovan 2011b, Licence Ref.: 10E0459) at Merryfalls and a sub-rectangular enclosing ditch at Silloge possibly dating to the medieval period (O’ Donovan 2011b, Licence Ref.: 10E0460). Further testing was undertaken within Ballymun townland in advance of the Metro North Scheme (09E0480 and 09E0481). However the results of this testing are not currently known.

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed that a bronze penannular brooch was discovered in Collinstown. No other records relate to the pipeline corridor or its immediate vicinity.

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage of the corridor resulted in the identification of five previously unknown potential archaeological sites. A possible ringfort (CH 66) was identified in aerial photographs in the townland of Clonshagh, with a further possible ringfort identified to the immediate east of the pipeline corridor in the townland of Saint Doolaghs (CH 58). A circular mound is also evident within the aerial photographs in the townland of Bohammer (CH 71). However, this site may relate to post medieval drainage activity in the area. Within the townland of Burgage, the first edition OS map shows a tree ring within the demesne (CH 62), which is also visible as a crop mark in the aerial photographs of the area (CH 62). This is located to the immediate east of the corridor. This may have originated as a ringfort or circular enclosure, which was later utilised within the ornamental design of the demesne.

There are numerous water courses within Pipeline A corridor, the largest of which is the Mayne River at the eastern end of the corridor. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are seven structures within the corridor of Pipeline B that are listed in the RPS. These include five sites that are also recorded within the RMP (RPS 621, 616, 617, 618, 602). The remaining two consist of a vernacular thatched cottage in Collinstown (RPS 604), and Emsworth, a country house located within the townland of Bohamer (RPS 458). Both of these structures are also listed within the NIAH (Refs: 11349003, 11350010). One additional NIAH structure consisting of a vernacular cottage is recorded within the townland of Dardistown (NIAH Ref.: 11349004).

A total of five designed landscapes have been identified as partially being located within the corridor of Pipeline B. These are located at the eastern end of the pipeline. The largest demesne is formed by the lands originally associated with Emsworth House (RPS 458). The house and a number of outbuildings are still extant, although the demesne wall that skirts the Malahide Road has been replaced. The demesne itself has been heavily impacted upon by modern tree planting. The corridor will also include part of the demesne associated with Spring Hill House (RPS 792). Much of the demesne has been turned over to arable cultivation, although mature trees do survive along the field boundaries. Demesnes associated with Edendale, Upper Middletown and Lower Middletown have also been identified. Lower Middletown House is still extant, although not listed within the RPS or NIAH. The small demesne retains some characteristics, such as mature trees. Both Edendale and Upper Middletown houses have disappeared. Very little is left of the Upper Middletown demesne, whilst the main characteristics of the Edendale demesne, such as the mature tree belts, have survived well.

6.4.3

Pipeline C

Archaeology

There are eight previously recorded RMP sites located within the proposed corridor of Pipeline C. These consist of two enclosures (DU011-041 and 026), two ringforts (DU011-043 and 046), a house (DU011-044), a burial ground (DU011-084) and two ecclesiastical sites. The first is located within the townland of Killeek (DU011-031) and is formed by an ecclesiastical enclosure, church and graveyard. The second is in the townland of Forrest Great (DU011-042) and consists of a chapel and graveyard.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that two investigations have been carried out within the corridor of Pipeline C (investigations with a non-archaeological result are not included below). An early medieval cemetery was excavated in advance of the NEP 2 B.G.E pipeline in 1988. A total of 57 burials, 12 of which were placed in slab-lined grave pits, were excavated in Westereave townland (Gowen 1988, 0143472). This site has been added to the RMP as DU011-084. In 1999 further work was undertaken adjacent to this site in advance of the Gas pipeline scheme but no further archaeological deposits were identified (Conway 1999, Licence Ref.: 99E0219).

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed that Feltrim Hill, which is located to the north-east of the eastern section of Pipeline C has produced over 1,500 artefacts dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods. A number of these finds are stray topsoil finds of c. 50 lithics (NMI 1965:13–14, 55; 1970:181; 1968: 88–93, 95–119, 172–173, 185–192.2; 1969:22–33; P1949:50), five metal and clay objects (NMI 1968:84–87; 1967:179), a sperm whale tooth (NMI 1968:94) and a worked boars tusk (NMI P1948:310). Many more, detailed in Appendix 6.12.3 were recovered during an excavation in the 1940s.

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage of the corridor resulted in the identification of four previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential. These consist of the site of a corn mill and a section of millrace (CH 72), along with a lime kiln (CH 73), which are marked on the first edition OS map within the townland of Killeek and the site of Greenwood House (CH 53) was also identified. This consists of a large country house, which formerly occupied a demesne to the immediate north-west of the demesne associated with Abbeyville House (RPS 452). Part of the Greenwood demesne is now included within an Architectural Conservation Area. A further site, which is marked as an Old Brewery on the first edition OS map, was identified in the townland of Kinsaley (CH 74). This was located within the demesne of Abbeyville House.

There are numerous water courses within Pipeline C corridor, the largest of which is the River Ward, which travels through Killeek. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are nine structures in and within the immediate vicinity of the corridor of Pipeline C that are listed in the RPS. Of these, six of the sites are already included within the RMP. RPS 608 is a holy well recorded in the townland of Cloghran. The site is marked as a well on the OS mapping. It is not clear why it is considered to have a religious significance. The final two protected structures are Killeek Bridge (RPS 634) and Abbeyville House (RPS 452). Abbeyville House is located to the immediate east of the pipeline corridor. There are a number of outbuildings, including gate lodges that are associated with Abbeyville House, which are still extant. Furthermore, Abbeyville House and part of its original demesne, as well as part of the neighbouring Greenwood Demesne are included within an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA), as designated in the Fingal County Development Plan.

A total of four designed landscapes have been identified as partially being located within the corridor of Pipeline C. The largest of these were associated with Abbeyville House and Greenwood House. Abbeyville House is a protected structure (RPS 452), but Greenwood House is no longer extant. However, the site is recorded within this assessment as a site of archaeological potential (CH 53). The two demesnes retain much of their original landscape features, including mature belts of trees and a large water feature. Parts of the demesne are located within an ACA. The remaining two demesnes are small areas, associated with Little Forrest House and Forest House. Neither house is extant today and Little Forrest House demesne is now occupied by a golf course. Forest House demesne now contains a farm.

6.4.4

Pipeline D

Archaeology

There are ten previously recorded RMP sites located within the proposed corridor of Pipeline D. DU011-083 consist of an excavated medieval site at the western end of Pipeline D, whilst there are a cluster of probable early medieval sites (DU011-017, 078, 107, 108) located within the townland of Newtown and clearly visible within aerial photographic coverage of the area. A bridge is recorded at DU011-081, whereas the site of the tower house is located to the south of the Swords estuary at DU012-021. Further south a mound is recorded at DU012-028, a castle site at DU015-038 and a church and graveyard at the southernmost point of the pipeline (DU015-002).

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that some previous investigations have been carried out within the corridor of Pipeline D (investigations with a non-archaeological result are not included below). A medieval farmstead was subject to excavation in the late 1980s as part of a gas pipeline scheme. This has been listed within the RMP as DU011-083. Archaeological excavation of an enclosure and field system was recently undertaken in Lissenhall Great by Michael Tierney (Licence Ref.: 11E0059). Further licences were sought in 2009 for testing in Lissenhall Little along the line of the proposed Metro North route; however the results of this are not known (Licences 09E0450, 09E0462, 09E0463 and 09E0464).

Monitoring was undertaken of ground works associated with the conversion to a dwelling of a two-storey barn attached to the west side of Seatown Castle in 2005 (Campbell 2005, Licence Ref.: 05E0725). An assemblage of mid- to late 18th century pottery recovered during monitoring gave a secure date for the house on the west side of the castle. Fragments of pantile and lead window came from deposits on the stones possibly relate to the demolition of the hall and the upper floors of the tower-house.

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed that Feltrim Hill, which is located to the immediate south-west of Pipeline D has produced over 1,500 artefacts dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods. A number of these finds are stray topsoil finds of c. 50 lithics (NMI 1965:13–14, 55; 1970:181; 1968: 88–93, 95–119, 172–173, 185–192.2; 1969:22–33; P1949:50), five metal and clay objects (NMI 1968:84-87; 1967:179), a sperm whale tooth (NMI 1968:94) and a worked boars tusk (NMI P1948:310). Many more, detailed in Appendix 6.13.3, were recovered during an excavation in the 1940s. Several other finds have been made within the vicinity of the pipeline, including possible Bronze Age material from Oldtown, flint from Drinan and medieval pottery from Auburn.

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage of the corridor resulted in the identification of a number of previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential. At Saucerstown two enclosures (CH 39 and 40) were identified from aerial photographs that are likely to represent early medieval ring forts. A further site, CH 41 was also identified in the same townland, which is likely to represent a ring ditch. In Rathbeal a further possible ring ditch was identified (CH 38). On the first edition OS map of 1843, a mill race was identified in Balheary and Part of Newtown (CH 75). This led to the site of a mill (no longer extant) (CH 81). Further to the south, four enclosures were identified in aerial photographs within the townland of Seatown East (CH 76, 77, 78). In Drinan a mound is present (CH 79), although this may be the result of construction work in the vicinity. A possible enclosure was identified in Auburn (CH 80) with a lime kiln site (CH 82) also present in the same townland, which is marked on the historic maps.

There are numerous water courses within Pipeline D corridor, the largest of which is a tributary to the Broadmeadow River. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are seven structures in and within the immediate vicinity of the corridor of Pipeline D that are listed in the RPS. Of these, four of the sites are already included within the RMP. Of the remaining three, RPS 456 consists of Kinsaley Hall (and gate lodge), located in the southernmost part of Pipeline D. A milestone is also recorded in the boundary wall to Abbeyville House as RPS 453. A bridge is recorded as RPS 340 to the south-west of the bridge listed as RPS 341 (and DU011-081). Seven structures

are listed within the NIAH for Pipeline D. All but two of these are also listed as protected structures. The remaining two consist of two bridges (NIAH 11350006 and 11335017) one of which is Newtown Bridge and the other is listed as Kinsaley Bridge.

A total of seven designed landscapes have been identified as partially being located within the corridor of Pipeline D. The three largest consist of the former demesnes associated with Balheary House, Lissenhall Little and Meudon. Today these demesnes have been impacted upon by the expansion of Swords and the development of the road network. However, Lissenhall Little remains relatively intact. Both Balheary House and Lissenhall Little houses survive today, although Meudon is now in ruins. None of the buildings are listed as RPS. However, Lissenhall Little is included within the NIAH survey. Of the smaller demesnes, only a small portion of the demesne landscape associated with Abbeyville House is within the pipeline corridor at the southern end. However, this part of the demesne is also designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) within the County Development Plan.

The former small demesne associated with Saucertown House in the western part of the corridor has now been subsumed back into the landscape. Indeed the original Saucertown House was replaced by a different structure after the mid 19th century. In the southern part of the scheme, the original demesnes associated with Feltim House and Claireville have lost their principal structures. Much of the character of the demesne has also been lost to some modern development and modern farming.

6.4.5

Pipeline E

Archaeology

There are two previously recorded RMP sites located within the proposed corridor of Pipeline E. These consist of, a holy well site (DU008-017) located in the townland of Staffordstown and the site of an excavated *fulacht fiadh* (DU008-068) in Thomondtown. The holy well is also recorded within the RPS.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that some previous investigations have been carried out in and within the immediate vicinity of the corridor of Pipeline E (investigations with a non-archaeological result are not included below). Licences were sought in 2009 for testing in Fosterstown South and Cloghran along the line of the proposed Metro North route, however the results of this are not known (Licence Refs: 09E0466 and 09E0467).

A licence was also issued in 2010 to Melanie McQuade for the monitoring of the Lusk Waste Water Treatment Scheme (Licence Ref.: 10E0121) although details of the results are currently unknown. A collection of eleven pits, two post-holes and eighteen stake-holes and possible Bronze Age roasting pits, were excavated c. 100m north-west of the proposed corridor in the townland of Ballough during 2001 (Chapple 2002b, 01E1138).

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed that a variety of finds have been made within the vicinity of Pipeline E, within Beau, Bridetree, Gracedieu, Lusk and Rush. These consist of flint artefacts, medieval pottery and some human remains. The finds are listed in Appendix 6.14.3.

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage of the corridor resulted in the identification of a number of previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential. Two enclosures have been identified through aerial photography analysis. The first is CH 83, which is immediate adjacent to the pipeline corridor in the townland of Deanstown. The second is CH 84, which may represent an

early medieval ringfort within the townland of Thomondtown. CH 23 is an area of potential identified during the analysis of Rocque's map of 1760. This area appears to contain a castle and mill, along with a millrace. The exact location of these features cannot be ascertained as they are not marked on the first edition OS map of 1843. It is also possible that a medieval settlement was established as Corduff (Hackett), the edge of which is located in the pipeline corridor (CH 25). The first edition OS map show this area as being characterised by long, rectangular plots, which are characteristic of planned medieval settlements.

There are numerous water courses within Pipeline E corridor, the largest of which drains into the sea to the east, via Coldwinters and Newhaggard. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are ten structures in and within the immediate vicinity of the corridor of Pipeline E that are listed in the RPS. Two of these (RPS 373 and 375) consist of a bridge and a church, which are located at the southern end of the pipeline corridor. One of the sites, a holy well (RPS 316) is also listed within the RMP. To the south of Newtowncorduff, three structures are listed, including a vernacular cottage (RPS 312), a post box (RPS 313) and Corduff House (RPS 314). Four structures are listed to the east of Lusk. These include the exterior of two houses (RPS 294, 293), the Rush and Lusk railway station (RPS 288) and a coach house and stable (RPS 290). All of these structures, with the exception of 294 and 293 are also listed within the NIAH survey for County Fingal.

A total of three designed landscapes have been identified as partially being located within the corridor of Pipeline E. The largest landscape is that which is associated with Rush Demesne, although only a small section is included within the easternmost section of the pipeline. This part has been subject to modern development. The two smaller demesnes are associated with Corduff House, which is a protected structure (RPS 314) and Thomondstown House, which is still extant, although the eastern portion of the demesne lands has been truncated by the M1.

6.4.6

Pipeline F

Archaeology

There are ten previously recorded RMP sites located within the proposed corridor of Pipeline F. Of these sites, the largest and most significant consists of Dunsloghly Castle and associated remains, which include a chapel and an earlier Motte and Bailey castle (DU014-00501-06). This site is also listed as a National Monument in state ownership (Ref. 230). The site is located within the southernmost part of the proposed pipeline. Three of the ten sites have already been subject to excavation (DU008-055, DU014-094 and DU014-093). The remaining six sites consist of two mounds (DU007-017, DU011-040), an earthwork (DU011-013), a house (DU011-067), a ringfort and graveyard site (DU011-023) and the ruins of a church and graveyard (DU011-022). Of the ten sites, six are also listed within the RPS.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that some previous investigations have been carried out in and within the immediate vicinity of the corridor of Pipeline F (investigations with a non-archaeological result are not included below). During construction of the B.G.E. Interconnector Gas Pipeline a burnt spread (RMP DU008-055) measuring 21m x 28m was identified in Tyrrelstown Big (Campbell 1994, 93E079). A number of sites were identified and some excavated in advance of the

Northern Motorway Phase II, Lissenhall–Balbriggan Bypass Scheme in 2002. A collection of eleven pits, two post-holes and 18 stake-holes, possible Bronze Age roasting pits, were excavated in the townland of Ballough (Chapple 2002b, Licence Ref.: 01E1138).

A Neolithic segmented enclosure and early Bronze Age activity were discovered at Kilshane in advance of the N2 Finglas- Ashbourne Road Scheme in 2003. These features were excavated in 2004 (Moore 2004, Licence Ref.: 03E1359 ext.). The main enclosure ditch seems to fall into the causewayed enclosure tradition associated with a quantity of late decorated Neolithic vessels of broad-rimmed type. The site has now been included within the RMP as DU014-093.

Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance around Dunsoghly Castle in advance of construction of a film set for Brave Heart revealed nothing of archaeological significance (Murphy, 1994). Further monitoring of construction works for the Newtown Link Road Scheme revealed cultivation furrows in the vicinity of Dunsoghly Castle (Walsh 1999, Licence Ref.: 99E0028)

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage of the corridor resulted in the identification of a number of previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential. Four potential enclosures were identified as crop marks within the aerial photographs. Three of these (CH 85, 86 and 87) are located in close proximity to one another and may represent the remains of a ringfort and two ring ditches within the townlands of Shallon, Broghan and Kilmacree. Several circular anomalies, including an enclosure with a diameter of c. 40m and two possible smaller enclosures were also identified within the townland of Baldurgan (CH 30). The historic mapping revealed the presence of a possible enclosure, in the form of a tree ring (CH 88), within the townland of Kilreesk. This may have been a landscape feature associated with Kilreesk House.

In the townland of Richardstown, a ruinous bridge (CH 106) has been identified, which may have once provided access from buildings to the east (CH 108) to an access track to the west. The track or road, along with the structures at CH 108, are marked on Rocque's map of 1760 but the track is not shown on later maps. The first edition OS map shows the building complex at CH 108 as much smaller. A further potential bridge site is located just to the north (CH 105). In the townland of Woodpark, the site of a millrace was identified (CH 89), which is marked on the first edition OS map. This was associated with the site of a mill, which was adjacent to Woodpark House (no longer extant). The site of the mill and the house (former and current) have been designated as CH 90.

There are numerous water courses within Pipeline F corridor, the largest of which is the Broadmeadow River. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers.

Built Heritage

There are nine structures in and within the immediate vicinity of the corridor of Pipeline F that are listed in the RPS. Of these, six are already included within the RMP. The remaining three consist of a vernacular farm at Lispopple (RPS 786), a cottage at Great Common (RPS 306) and a mound or earthwork within the townland of Ballough (RPS 310). The reason for the designation of this site is not clear, as no evidence of archaeological remains could be discerned during aerial photographic and cartographic analysis. There are two NIAH structures within the corridor of Pipeline F, which are not

listed within the RPS. These consist of Skidoo House (NIAH 11327004) and Chapelmidway Bridge (NIAH 11342007).

A total of six designed landscapes have been identified as partially being located within the corridor of Pipeline F. The largest landscape is that which is associated with Rush Demesne, at the easternmost section of the pipeline. This part of the demesne has been subject to development. The principal structure, Kenure Park has disappeared and the demesne has lost much of its original character. The other smaller demesnes consist of Woodpark House in the townland of Woodpark. This too has lost its main original structure (replaced by a house dating to the 1930s) and much of its former landscape characteristics. Mountstuart has also lost its principal structure, although ruins of the outbuildings remain. The demesne has lost its landscape characteristics although only a small portion is located within the pipeline corridor. Roganstown House is still present, although the former demesne has been affected by the insertion of a golf course and the development of the site as a hotel. The southernmost demesne consists of Kilreesk House. The house is no longer extant and the demesne lands have been subject to development, although some mature planting does survive around the field boundaries. Perhaps the best preserved demesne is that which accompanies Mount Ambrose House, where the main structure is still extant and much of the original planting survives.

6.4.7

Pipeline G

Archaeology

There are three previously recorded RMP sites located in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed corridor of Pipeline G. These are recorded as enclosure sites (DU015-055, DU015-010) and the site of a ring ditch (DU015-011). Two of the sites are also listed within the RPS.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that several programmes of archaeological testing have been undertaken within the pipeline corridor. In 2000 and 2007 testing of the large enclosure site DU015-055 was carried in order to ascertain the extent of the remains (Licence Refs: 00E0732, 07E0574). As a result of the excavation the site was dated (2 sigma) to the early medieval period (687-887 AD). A large area to the north of the pipeline corridor was subject to geophysical survey and testing in 2004 (Phelan 2004, Licence Ref.: 04E1415). This resulted in the discovery of a number of medieval ditches and the remains of a *fulachta fiadh*. To the immediate south of Station Road, a medieval settlement was also identified. This was subject to excavation in 2008 (Licence Ref.: 08E0376). Six medieval structures within their own well defined plots were identified, along with wells and associated path ways.

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage of the corridor resulted in the identification of several previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential. These include three enclosure sites, which may represent early medieval ringforts (CH 91, 92 and 93) and the sites of two post medieval country houses consisting of Wellfield House (CH 94) and Stapolin House (CH 95).

There are several water courses within Pipeline G corridor, the largest of which is the Mayne River. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers. The coast line is also adjacent to the corridor, which should also be considered as possessing high archaeological potential.

Built Heritage

There are three structures in and within the immediate vicinity of the corridor of Pipeline G that are listed in the RPS. Two of these sites are already listed within the RPS. One further site consists of Kinsaley House (RPS 464), located within the townland of Kinsaley. This house is also listed within the NIAH.

A total of four designed landscapes have been identified as partially being located within the corridor of Pipeline G. The largest of these was a landscape formerly associated with Wellfield Cottage. The house is no longer present and the later map editions indicate that it may have been incorporated into the demesne associated with St. Doolagh's Park. Today the area is under arable cultivation. A small demesne was also associated with Kinsaley House. Some mature planting still exists in this area. Drumnigh Cottage, which is still extant also possessed a small demesne. The demesne retains most of its mature planting, although has been impacted upon by the construction of modern buildings.

6.5 Marine Outfall Assessment

6.5.1 Northern Marine Outfall

Archaeology

There are 11 Recorded Monuments and Places located within the area of the proposed Northern Outfall. Several sub-constraints are listed at some of the sites, including a church, graveyard and tomb (DU008-00401-03) at Rush Demesne and a promontory fort (DU008-00601) at Drumanagh, along with a Martello Tower (DU008-00603). A further Martello Tower is listed at DU008-015, as well as several holy wells (DU008-005, DU008-022, DU008-003) and a tower house (DU008-003). Of the 11 sites, all but two are also listed as protected structures.

There are approximately 100 recorded shipwrecks known off the coast of Skerries to the north of the current proposed Northern Outfall Area (Brady 2008, 140). A total of 40 wrecks are recorded in the vicinity of Lambay Island which is located to the immediate south-east of the proposed Northern Outfall area (ibid. 168). There are no NGRs recorded for any of the shipwrecks.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2008) revealed that several licences have been issued recently for work in and within the vicinity of the northern outfall. Recently a licence for investigation at Rush North Beach was sought by Teresa Bolger (11E0090) although the results of this investigation are not available. A further licence for the landfall site at Rush for the East-West Interconnector Eirgrid Scheme was issued to Rex Bangerter (11E0283). This is likely to be connected with the excavation of an early medieval site located just south of the northern outfall boundary. A licence was also issued to Jane Whitaker for investigation at Drumanagh, Loughshinney in 2010 (10E0391), although no report is available for this work.

Archaeological testing and geophysical survey were carried out within the proposed LAP lands for Rush town in 2008 (Hession 2008, Licence Ref.: 08E0845). No features or deposits of archaeological significance have been identified in any of the fourteen test-trenches excavated. Prehistoric gullies and charcoal spreads were excavated in advance of a residential development on the Skerries Road, Rush (Meenan 2005, Licence Ref.: 05E1055). A total of 95 sherds representing five late Bronze Age coarse vessels and worked flint were recovered from one feature. This site has since been added to the RMP for the area as DU008-072.

The Discovery Programme commenced a programme of archaeological research in the County Fingal in autumn 2011. This is focused on the Late Iron Age period and any interaction between Roman populations from England and Europe. Geophysical survey is being carried out in several areas in the northern outfall area. To date, four circular enclosures have been identified within CH 109, located within the townland of Popeshall. These may represent a barrow or ring ditch cemetery. Geophysical survey will also be carried out at three other locations (CH 110, 111 and 112) within the townlands of Thomastown, Lane and Loughshinny. These areas should be considered as possessing archaeological potential, although the survey data has yet to be made available for these sites.

A review of the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland revealed that a variety of finds have been made in the northern outfall area. The majority of finds have been recovered from Drumanagh Fort. These include flint flakes, pottery, cherts flakes, worked animal bone, copper ingots, iron horse bits and a sherd of Roman (Samien) pottery.

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage of the northern outfall area has resulted in the identification of several previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential. These consist of three copper mining sites (CH 96, 97 and 98), which are marked on the first edition OS map of 1843 in the townland of Loughshinny.

There are several small water courses within the northern outfall area. Water courses are considered to possess archaeological potential as they have attracted human activity since the prehistoric period. Features such as Bronze Age *fulachta fiadh* are commonly found adjacent to streams and rivers. The coast line is also within the outfall area and should also be considered as possessing high archaeological potential. However, no previously unrecorded archaeological sites, with the exception of those outlined above, have been identified in the area.

Built Heritage

There are 29 structures within the study area of the Northern Outfall listed as Protected Structures within the Fingal County Development Plan. Of these, nine are archaeological sites listed within the RMP. A number of the RPS are also listed within the NIAH. There are a total of 29 NIAH structures located within the northern outfall area. These structures are dominated by vernacular cottages and houses. Most of these structures are located within Rush itself and include Rush Harbour and Loughshinny Harbour to the north.

There is only one designed landscape located within the northern outfall. This consists of the former landscape associated with Rush Demesne and Kenure Park. The house at Kenure Park was demolished and only a former portico now survives (RPS 258, NIAH 11324028). The main house was demolished in 1978 and the majority of the surrounding demesne lands have been impacted on by large scale residential development. Some buildings, such as gate lodges and the entrance gates still survive.

6.5.2 Southern Marine Outfall

Archaeology

There are no Recorded Monuments and Places located within the area of the proposed Southern Outfall. However, there are a number of recorded stray finds from in and within the vicinity of the area. These include a number of recorded human remains from Burrow and Sutton Cross. These may relate to the site of a church recorded c. 600m north of the outfall boundary (DU007-015).

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2008) revealed that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the southern outfall area. However, a dense concentration of wrecks are recorded near Portmarnock strand and at least eight can be seen at low tide (Brady 2008, 168). There are a total of 27 wrecks recorded within the vicinity of the southern outfall area.

A review of the historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage has revealed only one CH site within the study area. This consists of the Portmarnock Golf Club House, which is shown on the early 20th century OS mapping. The majority of the southern outfall area consists of a golf course. As such the area has been impacted upon by the insertion of bunkers and other features. The first edition OS map of 1843 shows the majority of the area as marginal land, prone to flooding with scattered post medieval structures. No features of archaeological potential were identified in the historic maps or in the aerial photographs. However, the topography of the landscape, which is coastal, means that the area has high archaeological potential, both for terrestrial and marine archaeology.

Built Heritage

There are no structures within the study area of the proposed Southern Outfall listed in the Recorded of Protected Structures or the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. One structure of architectural merit has been identified during the desktop assessment. This consists of the Portmarnock Golf Club house, which is located in the southern portion of the outfall area. Furthermore, there are no designed landscapes within the southern outfall area.

6.6 Predicted Impacts

6.6.1 Construction Phase

Avoidance of direct and indirect impacts upon the cultural heritage resource is the preference with regards to both the proposed treatment works and the proposed pipeline. If impacts cannot be avoided, the following mitigation measures may be required:

- Geophysical Survey
- Archaeological Testing
- Underwater Archaeological Assessment
- Archaeological Excavation (preservation by record)
- Topographical Survey
- Conservation architects report
- Written & photographic record

6.6.2 Operational Phase

It is unlikely that there will be any negative impacts on the cultural heritage resource during the operational phase of the proposed pipeline.

During the operational phase of the proposed treatment works, it is possible that there may be visual impacts on the cultural heritage resource. As a result, it is possible that appropriate screening may be required. This measure will require input from the landscape and visual specialist.

6.7 Evaluation

6.7.1 Evaluation of Land Parcels

Table 6.1

6.0	Cultural Heritage	Annsbrook	Baldurgan	Clonshagh	Cookstown	Cloghran	Newtown-corduff	Rathartan	Saucerstown	Tyrrelstown Little
6.1	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on RMPs (designated sites)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: One imperceptible negative	Direct: None Indirect: Two slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: Two slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative
6.2	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on National Monuments (designated sites)	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative
6.3	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on RPS/NIAH (designated sites)	Direct: None Indirect: Two slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: One imperceptible negative	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: Two slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative, one imperceptible negative	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative

6.0	Cultural Heritage	Annsbrook	Baldurgan	Clonshagh	Cookstown	Cloghran	Newtown-corduff	Rathartan	Saucerstown	Tyrrelstown Little
6.4	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on CH sites (previously unrecorded sites)	Direct: One profound negative, one significant negative Indirect: Two moderate negative, one imperceptible negative	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative, one slight negative.	Direct: Two significant negative Indirect: Two slight negative	Direct: One profound negative Indirect: One moderate negative, one slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: Three profound negative Indirect: One slight negative	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative, two slight negative	Direct: Three profound negative Indirect: Two moderate negative, one slight negative, one imperceptible negative	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative, one imperceptible negative
6.5	Potential to impact (direct) on townland boundaries (cultural heritage significance)	Three moderate negative	Three moderate negative	Three moderate negative	Four moderate negative	Two moderate negative	Three moderate negative	Three moderate negative	Three moderate negative	Five moderate negative
6.6	Potential to impact (direct) on water courses and environs (areas of archaeological potential)	Two potentially significant negative	Two potentially significant negative	One potentially significant negative	Two potentially significant negative	Two potentially significant negative	Two potentially significant negative	One potentially significant negative	Three potentially significant negative	None
6.7	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on historic designed landscapes	One moderate negative impact	One slight negative impact	One significant negative impact, one moderate negative impact, two slight negative impacts	None	None	None	None	One slight negative impact	One slight negative impact

6.7.2 Evaluation of Route Options

Table 6.2

6.0	Cultural Heritage	Route Section A	Route Section B	Route Section C	Route Section D	Route Section E	Route Section F	Route Section G
6.1	Potential to impact on RMPs	Ten RMP sites located within corridor	Eight RMP sites located within corridor	Eight RMP sites located within corridor	Ten RMP sites located within corridor	Two RMPs located within corridor	Ten RMP sites located within corridor	Two RMPs located within corridor
6.2	Potential to impact on National Monuments	No national monuments located within pipeline corridor	No national monuments located within pipeline corridor	No national monuments located within pipeline corridor	No national monuments located within pipeline corridor	No national monuments located within pipeline corridor	One national monument located within corridor	No national monuments located within pipeline corridor
6.3	Potential to impact on RPS/NIAH	Five RPS and two NIAH sites located within corridor	Seven RPS and three NIAH sites located within corridor	Seven RPS and three NIAH sites located within corridor	Ten RPS and seven NIAH sites located within corridor	11 RPS and eight NIAH sites located within corridor	Nine RPS and two NIAH sites located within corridor	Three RPS and one NIAH located within corridor
6.4	Potential to impact on CH sites	One CH site located within corridor	Three CH sites located within corridor, one directly adjacent	Four CH sites located within corridor	12 CH sites located within corridor	Four CH sites located within corridor	Nine CH sites located within corridor	Five CH sites located within corridor
6.5	Potential to impact on historic designed landscapes	Five demesne landscapes located within corridor	Five demesne landscapes located within corridor	Four demesne landscapes located within corridor	Seven demesne landscapes located within corridor	Three demesne landscapes located within corridor	Six demesne landscapes located within corridor	Four demesne landscapes located within corridor
6.6	Potential to impact on ACA	No ACA located within corridor	No ACA located within corridor	One ACA partially located within corridor	One ACA partially located in corridor	No ACA located within corridor	No ACA located within corridor	No ACA located within corridor

6.7.3 Evaluation of Marine Outfall Location

Table 6.3

1.0	Cultural Heritage	Northern Outfall Study Area	Southern Outfall Study Area
1.1	Potential to impact on RMPs	11 RMPs within outfall area	No RMPs within outfall area
1.2	Potential to impact on National Monuments	No national monuments within outfall area	No national monuments within outfall area
1.3	Potential to impact on RPS/NIAH	29 RPS/NIAH within outfall area	No RPS/NIAH within outfall area
1.4	Potential to impact on CH sites	12 CH sites within outfall area	One CH site within outfall area
1.5	Recorded shipwreck sites	40 shipwrecks in and within vicinity of outfall area	27 shipwrecks in and within vicinity of outfall area
1.6	Potential to impact on inter-tidal archaeology (previously unknown)	High: Any coastal area should be considered of high archaeological potential	High: Any coastal area should be considered of high archaeological potential

6.7.4 Evaluation of Proposed 20ha Sites

Table 6.4

6.0	Cultural Heritage	Annsbrook	Baldurgan	Clonshagh	Cookstown	Cloghran	Newtown-corduff	Rathartan	Saucerstown	Tyrrelstown Little
6.1	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on National Monuments	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative (DU005-038)
6.2	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on RMPs	Direct: None Indirect: One imperceptible negative (Gracedieu DU007-015)	Direct: None Indirect: One imperceptible negative (DU007-016)	Direct: None Indirect: Three imperceptible negative (DU015-056, 057 & 059)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (DU007-016)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (DU014-010)	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: Two imperceptible negative (DU008-057, 055)
6.3	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on RPS/NIAH	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: One imperceptible negative (RPS 323)	Direct: None Indirect: One imperceptible negative (RPS 792)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (RPS 323)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (RPS 605)	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative (RPS 246), one imperceptible negative (RPS 283)	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: One moderate negative (RPS 245)

6.0	Cultural Heritage	Annsbrook	Baldurgan	Clonshagh	Cookstown	Cloghran	Newtown-corduff	Rathartan	Saucerstown	Tyrrelstown Little
6.4	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on CH sites	Direct: None Indirect: Four moderate negative (CH 26, 105, 106, 108) (105, 106, 108 due to access road)	Direct: None Indirect: Two, one moderate negative (CH 30), one slight negative (CH 32)	Direct: None Indirect: Three imperceptible negative (CH 56, 65, 62)	Direct: None Indirect: Two slight negative (CH 30, CH 32), one imperceptible negative (CH 107)	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: Four imperceptible negative (CH 13, 14, 16, 17) & three slight negative (CH 11, 12, 24)	Direct: None Indirect: Three imperceptible negative (CH 2, 7, 10) & one slight negative (CH 8)	Direct: Three profound negative (CH 38, 39, 40) Indirect: Two moderate negative (CH 41, 42), one slight negative (CH 43), one imperceptible negative (CH 48)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (CH 3) & one imperceptible negative (CH 2)
6.5	Potential to impact (direct) on water courses and environs	None	One (potentially significant)	None	Three (potentially significant)	One (potentially significant)	One (potentially significant)	One (potentially significant)	Two (potentially significant)	None
6.6	Potential to impact (direct/indirect) on historic designed landscapes	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (Woodpark)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (Newlawn)	Direct: None Indirect: Three slight negative (Spring Hill, Lower Middletown, Upper Middletown)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (Skiddo House)	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: None	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (Saucerstown)	Direct: None Indirect: One slight negative (Tyrrelstown House)
6.5	Potential to impact (direct) on townland boundaries	Two moderate negative	None	One moderate negative	Two moderate negative	One moderate negative	One moderate negative	Two moderate negative	Two moderate negative	Two moderate negative

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www.excavations.ie - Summary publication of every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland (1970-2008), edited by Isabel Bennett.

6.9 Glossary of Terms

Artefact	An object used, modified or made by humans for example, a flint tool.
Barony	Name given to administrative subdivisions of counties, although they are no longer used for local government. It is thought to be an Anglo-Norman division although its precise origin is unknown. There are generally between seven and ten baronies per county although Cork has twenty and Louth has only four. A barony can occupy parts of two counties in which case it is referred to as a half barony. There are 331 baronies in Ireland.
Barrow	Circular burial monument of the Bronze Age and Iron Age with a central area defined by a ditch and an external bank.
Cairn	Mound composed of stones, sometimes with internal structures; usually a burial monument, but sometimes used as a memorial.
Cashel	A stone walled ringfort.
Castle and Tower House	Anglo-Norman medieval fortresses, often with an associated defended bawn (settlement) area.
Cemetery and <i>Cillín</i>	Wide variety of burial grounds. A <i>Cillín</i> is an un-consecrated burial ground used for burying un-baptised children.
Cemetery mound	Covering mounds that contain Bronze Age burials and frequently overlie older monuments.
Ceremonial circle & enclosure / henge	Variously interpreted and dated prehistoric meeting places for ritual or astronomical use.
Cist	Box-shaped stone-lined grave, usually from the Bronze Age. Similar to unlined 'Pit' burials.
Coastal and inland promontory and cliff fort	Areas defended or at least cut off by a short stretch of rampart and ditch from the adjacent landward side, and protected on all other sides by the natural fall-away of ground or cliffs.
Context	Artefacts can provide us with a lot of information about the past and people in the past. However, objects by themselves can only tell part of the story. Central to an archaeological understanding of the past is the context of these objects - that is where they were found, what kind of deposit were they found in, where stratigraphically they fit in with other artefacts.
Corbelling	Slabs fitted together, with successive layers built inwards to create a domed effect; found in megalithic tombs and in some early churches and souterrains.
Crop mark	Where archaeological features may not be visible on the ground they can sometimes be identified from variation in crop growth visible in aerial photographs. This is because where features have been cut into the ground and filled up, the soil filling them is often richer than the soil surrounding, therefore the plants growing in the features grow larger than those in the surrounding field. Similarly where constructed features such as walls are present, the soil is shallower and the plants grow less. Crop marks are particularly visible in dry summers when the plants stay greener in the deeper soil of cut features and

ripen quicker in the shallower soil over structures.

Demesne	The land around a mansion belonging to an estate. This land was retained by a lord for his own use, as opposed to that granted to sub-tenants.
Deserted settlement	Medieval or post-medieval settlement that is now deserted. Irish examples do not seem to necessarily contain a church or marketplace.
Dún	A ringfort, usually with earthen banks, but a name also given to prehistoric ceremonial enclosures.
Early Medieval	Traditionally dated to between the introduction of Christianity and the arrival of the Anglo-Normans (c. AD 400 and 1200). The first of the dates reflects not only the arrival of Christianity but also the beginning of the historic period in Ireland when events are recorded in writing. The latter date reflects a major change with the introduction of feudalism.
Earthwork	Any monument made entirely or largely of earth.
Ecclesiastical remains	Isolated cross-slabs, fonts, tomb-stones etc which are not definitely associated with a particular structure.
Enclosure	Any monument consisting of an enclosing feature, such as a bank or a ditch, usually earthen, such as barrows or ringforts.
Estate	Extensive landed property (especially in the country) retained by the owner for his own use
Feature	An archaeological feature is a stratigraphic change which is the result of a past event or action as opposed to the steady accumulation of natural deposits; for example a darker area of soil indicative of a posthole, a pit or a ditch. Not all stratigraphic anomalies described as features are human-made, some may be of uncertain origin and can only be determined through careful excavation; for example sometimes what initially look like pits may actually be the result of tree roots or animal burrows.
Feudalism	Political and economic system in which a king or queen shared power with the nobility, who required services from the common people in return for allowing them to use the noble's land.
Field system	Pattern of fields, now no longer in use, sometimes visible as low earthworks and often associated with medieval or earlier settlements.
Fosse	A ditch.
<i>Fulacht fiadh</i> / Burnt Mound	Cooking / boiling sites characterised by a mound of burnt stones and charcoal and an accompanying trough and occasional hearth (for heating stones to be dropped into the water to heat it). Usually built in damp areas, where the trench for cooking in would fill with water; usually found in groups (plural: <i>fulachta fiadh</i>). Almost wholly dating to the Bronze Age and one of the most common sites in Ireland.
Hillfort	Large Late Bronze Age/Iron Age defensive hilltop enclosure defined by one or more large ramparts and consisting of banks with external ditches.
Holy well	A natural spring or well associated with a saint or a tradition of cures.

Kerbing / kerbstones	Large stones placed around the edge of a cairn or mound to define and consolidate the monument-a retaining wall; in passage tombs, they can be decorated with art.
Linear earthwork	A long bank or ditch, often a territorial boundary such as the Pale or a prehistoric cursus monument; can be of any date, but often lateprehistoric. British and continental versions are usually territorial or military, defensive demarcations in the landscape (eg 'the Vallum' of Hadrian's Wall).
Medieval stone head	Often used as corbelled ends of window surrounds, usually associated with castles. Often dated to the 16th century.
Medieval town defences	Walls, gates and towers that once encircled medieval towns.
Megalithic tomb	Literally 'large stone'. Communal burial tombs during the Neolithic period, characterised by a burial chamber usually constructed of unhewn stones and covered by a mound of earth or stones. 1400 Megalithic tombs were known in Ireland by 1991.
Midden	The accumulation of debris and domestic waste products resulting from human use. The long-term disposal of refuse can result in stratified deposits, which are useful for relative dating. At [ancient] settlements, a midden was the place where people discarded broken pots and tools, ashes, food remains, and other items that were thrown out or left behind. Because of this, middens are great places for archaeologists to find out how people lived and what they cooked and made at a site.
Moated site	An Anglo-Norman defended homestead consisting of a square orrectangular enclosure defined by a bank and a broad, flat-bottomed ditch; date to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and often built in damp land in order that the moat would fill with water.
Motte	Artificial raised mound capped by a military, defensive structure, usually associated with the Anglo-Norman Lordship of 12th - 14th century AD. Often placed to defend cross-roads and settlements. Sometimes with an associated defended bailey (settlement area) [See Motte and bailey].
Motte and bailey	An Anglo-Norman defensive structure consisting of a large, steep-sided earthen mound-the motte-with a rectangular enclosure at the base- the bailey; date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
Mound	Are practically indistinguishable from tumuli except that some doubt is attached to their being prehistoric burial mounds.
Multivallate	Of ringforts and hillforts with more than two sets of ramparts.
Passage tomb	Megalithic tomb dating to the Neolithic characterized by an oval or circular mound, kerbing, and a passage, often terminating with a chamber in which cremated burials were placed; often situated on hilltops.
Rath	A ringfort, usually with earthen banks, or any circular enclosure.
Ring barrow	Barrow with raised or domed central area.
Ring ditch	Barrow with flat or dished central area.
Ringfort	Early medieval defended settlement consisting of a bank and external

ditch defining a central circular area; also called fairy fort, rath, lios, or cashel. They are one of the most conspicuous and certainly the most prolific type of monument in the Irish Countryside (30,000 - 40,000 known examples in 1991).

Ritual	A ceremony or rite; the prescribed form or order for a religious or solemn ceremony.
Souterrain	Underground passages, probably built for storage purposes or possibly as temporary refuges; often associated with ringforts. These artificial underground structures are built of drystone walling and covered with large stone lintels or cut into bedrock or hard boulder clay. Some are built partly or entirely of wood. Most appear to date to the early medieval period, especially 8th - 10th C AD.
Standing stone	Upright stone, usually single but sometimes in pairs and groups. They can be shaped or natural and are usually dated to the Bronze Age but occasionally to the Neolithic. Possibly used to mark routes, sacred areas, or, very occasionally, burials.
Tower house	Small castle, usually of three storeys, dating from the 14th to 16th centuries.
Truncation	Where an archaeological feature has been partly cut away by a later feature or features.
Tumulus (plural: tumuli)	Burial mound composed of earth, sometimes with internal structures. The mounds are of varying size, frequently encountered in County Meath, which are likely to contain prehistoric burials, but are of uncertain date or type. They have no distinguishing features such as kerbs, fosses or outer banks and might be passage tombs, contain Bronze Age cist (box-shaped stone-lined grave) burials or be Iron Age. On the other hand they might be burials of the Linkardstown type (containing coffin shaped, stone lined graves), none of which can be positively identified in County Meath.
Univallate	Of ringfort and hillforts, with a single set of ramparts.

Greater Dublin Drainage

Alternative Sites Assessment - Phase Two Sites Assessment and Route Selection Report

Cultural Heritage - Appendices

6

Cultural Heritage

Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Tyrrelstown Little Land Parcel

Appendix 6.1.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU008-057001
Townland:	Tyrrelstown Little
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	323022, 255343
Description:	In boggy ground near stream. Spread of burnt stone and charcoal flecked soil (L 10m, W 6m) exposed during topsoil stripping (1994, 32). Three flint flakes discovered as surface finds.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 70m south-west of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 132m south-west of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-057002
Townland:	Tyrrelstown Little
Site Type:	Habitation site
NGR:	323020, 255340
Description:	On top of a low ridge c. 20m east of <i>fulacht fiadh</i> (DU008-057001). A ditch (W 1.7m, D 0.5) associated with a shallow pit (Diam. 2.2m) and 7 postholes (Diam. 0.25–0.30m). Excavation produced a quartz hammer stone, some waste flint and a sherd of abraded pottery (1994, 32).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 70m south-west of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 132m south-west of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-055
Townland:	Tyrrelstown Big
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	324077, 255714
Description:	Located in low-lying tillage. Excavations in 1994 during the construction of the B.G.E. Interconnector Gas Pipeline uncovered a burnt stone spread (L 28m, W 21m, T 21m) with associated trough. Removal of its fill revealed a slot and a post hole. Finds comprised animal bones and a quartz hammer stone (Campbell, 1995, 36).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 172m east of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 520m east of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-052
Townland:	Blackland
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	325253, 256449
Description:	Aerial photographs (FSI 423/2) shows cropmarks of a circular enclosure associated with a possible field system. This is located in lowland tillage. No visible surface trace.
Sources:	RMP File

Dist. from land parcel:	c. 730m east of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.64km east of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU005-037001, 002
Townland:	Baldongan
Site Type:	Church and graveyard (National Monument, also RPS and NIAH)
NGR:	324063, 257522
Description:	Church in ruins within a walled Baldongan graveyard on a prominent hill. It is a plain well built rectangular building with residential west tower of 15th century date. Traditionally associated with the Knight's Templar It is the medieval parish church described in the Civil Survey of 1654–56 as 'ye walls of ye parish church'. The oldest grave memorials are in the south-east and they run in an east-west axis. They are mainly 19th/20th century in date. The graveyard is still in used.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 810m north of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.47km north of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU005-038
Townland:	Baldongan
Site Type:	Bawn
NGR:	324054, 257555
Description:	Castle in ruins. Castle site situated on a prominent hill overlooking the coast. Described by Austin Cooper in 1783 as a quadrangular court flanked by four towers attached to the west end of Baldongan church. Destroyed since 1975. Traditionally associated with the Knights Templar. It was the family seat of the Birminghams and the Barnewalls until the 16th century when it was passed to the Lords of Howth. In 1642 a great number of rebels were gathered about the castle. Colonel Crawford charged a battery against the castle and upon entry found 120 rebels whom they immediately put to the sword saving a Popish priest that commanded the castle.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 820m north Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.48km north of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU005-039
Townland:	Baldongan
Site Type:	Fish pond
NGR:	324120, 257455
Description:	Fish pond site of; there is no surface trace of the fish ponds described by Austin Cooper in 1783. They were located at a break in slope at the bottom of a field which is now tilled. These have been filled in leaving no visible remains.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 715m north of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.42km north of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU005-054
Townland:	Raheny
Site Type:	Multi-period site
NGR:	322406, 255225
Description:	Excavations in 1993 in advance of the gas interconnector pipeline revealed the truncated remains of field drainage ditches and gullies, substantial ditch features, a rectangular structure (Diam. 2.5m E-W, 3.5m N-S, possibly mud walled)

	and the remains of a late Bronze Age food vessel . Finds also include some flint, green-glazed sherd of 13th-14th century pottery indicating a multi-period site. There was also a peculiar decorated mudstone which had a face image carved out on either side (Cassidy, B. 1994, 32-3).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 700m WSW of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 750m WSW of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

Appendix 6.1.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	246
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Featherbed Lane, Ballykea
Site Type:	Bridge
NGR:	324892, 256998
Description:	Road bridge over Rail
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 410m north-east of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.54km north-east of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11323021
Location:	Horestown
Site Type:	Horestown House
NGR:	323488, 254904
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1920, retaining original fenestration to first floor. Single-bay two-storey lean-to return to north. Outbuildings, greenhouse and entrance gateway to site.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 510m south of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 510m south of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	292
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Tyrrelstown Big
Site Type:	Bridge
NGR:	323437, 254407
Description:	Road bridge under Railway
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 645m south of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 645m south of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	245
NIAH Ref.:	11318008
Location:	Baldongan
Site Type:	Baldongan Church (in ruins) and Tower (also RMP)
NGR:	324063, 257522
Description:	Detached rubble stone church, c. AD 1450, with square profile tower and six bays to side elevation, now in ruins in graveyard and site of castle (of National Significance).
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 810m north of Tyrrelstown Little land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.47km north of Tyrrelstown Little 20ha site

Appendix 6.1.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1989:74
Townland:	Baldongan
Find:	Flint scraper
Find place:	Baldongan Castle
Description:	Flint scraper

Appendix 6.1.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 1	Ballykea/Tyrrellstown Big	Railway, in use	324728, 256653 to 323920, 255215	225m east	515m east
CH 2	Tyrrellstown Big/ Tyrrellstown Little	Railway Bridge	323908, 255179	345m SSE	515m ESE
CH 3	Tyrrellstown Big, part of	Tyrrellstown House	323284, 255091	345m south	345m south
CH 4	Lusk	Rosebud Cottages	322318, 255277	770m WNW	770m WNW
CH 5	Great Common	Vernacular cottage	322517, 256073	615m WNW	730m WNW
CH 6	Tyrrellstown Big/ Ballykea	Railway Bridge	324435, 256122	250m ESE	800m ESE
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x5, Parish boundaries: x1					
20ha Site = Parish boundary x1 (site access)					

Appendix 6.2 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Rathartan Land Parcel

Appendix 6.2.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU008-011
Townland:	Effelstown
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RPS)
NGR:	323330, 254300
Description:	No visible surface trace at time of site inspection in 1992. Visible as possible oval enclosure from aerial photography.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 615m west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 615m west of Rathartan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-020
Townland:	Whitestown
Site Type:	Holy well (also RPS)
NGR:	324422, 253550
Description:	St. Maurus' Well. Formerly an enclosed spring well roofed with flagstones. A residence has been built at the site. No visible surface trace today. Tradition that the water cured sore eyes.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 510m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 510m south of Rathartan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-021001, 2
Townland:	Whitestown
Site Type:	Church and graveyard (also RPS)
NGR:	324642, 253561 and 324629, 253577
Description:	Situated on top of a rise in a graveyard overlooking Rogerstown estuary. All that survives is part of the eastern gable which contains a wide pointed arched window. This is the chapel described in the Civil Survey 1654 as a 'chapel of ease' at 'Whytestown'. A recently erected plaque on the site reads 'Breton Mariners saved from a storm erected this chapel of St. Maur.' There is a graveslab with Archbold 1727 inscribed on it. The graveyard is roughly oblong in shape and raised c. 1.25m above ground level.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 600m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 635m south of Rathartan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-035
Townland:	Beau
Site Type:	Cist (also RPS)
NGR:	323571, 253704
Description:	The cist (L 0.58m, W 0.38m, D 0.61m) was formed of four slabs somewhat irregular in outline and roughly rectangular in section (L 1.4m, W 0.88m, max. T 0.18m).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 640m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 680m south of Rathartan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-055
Townland:	Tyrrelstown Big
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	324077, 255714
Description:	Located in low-lying tillage. Excavations in 1994 during the construction of the BGE Interconnector Gas Pipeline uncovered a burnt stone spread (L 28m, W 21m, T 21m) with associated trough. Removal of its fill revealed a slot and a post hole. Finds comprised animal bones and a quartz hammer stone (Campbell, 1995, 36).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 700m north of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 890m north of Rathartan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-012
Townland:	Rush
Site Type:	Windmill
NGR:	325763, 254030
Description:	Three storey cylindrical shaped tower on artificial rise, opposed doorways in the north (H 1.8m) and south (W 1.5m), with flat segmental arches. Slit windows above door in south-east and NNE.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 900m east of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.42km east of Rathartan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-05701
Townland:	Tyrrelstown Little
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	323022, 255343
Description:	In boggy ground near stream. Spread of burnt stone and charcoal flecked soil (L 10m, W 6m) exposed during topsoil stripping (1994, 32). Three flint flakes discovered as surface finds.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 930m west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1km west of Rathartan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-05702
Townland:	Tyrrelstown Little
Site Type:	Habitation site
NGR:	323020, 255340
Description:	On top of a low ridge c. 20m east of <i>fulacht fiadh</i> (DU008-057001). A ditch (W 1.7m, D 0.5) associated with a shallow pit (Diam. 2.2m) and 7 postholes (Diam. 0.25–0.30m). Excavation produced a quartz hammer stone, some waste flint and a sherd of abraded pottery.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 930m west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1km west of Rathartan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-081
Townland:	Rogerstown
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	323918, 253155
Description:	Aerial photograph (GB90.BY.07) shows cropmark of a curving fosse which may be part of a curvilinear enclosure. Plough levelled, part of a distinctive cropmark landscape which merits

	detailed mapping and morphological analysis.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 980m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 985m south of Rathartan land parcel

Appendix 6.2.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	292
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Tyrrelstown Big
Site Type:	Bridge
NGR:	323437, 254407
Description:	Road bridge under Railway
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 80m west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 120m west of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11323021
Location:	Horestown
Site Type:	Horestown House
NGR:	323488, 254904
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1920, retaining original fenestration to first floor. Single-bay two-storey lean-to return to north. Outbuildings, greenhouse and entrance gateway to site.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 325m west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 360m west of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	290
NIAH Ref.:	11323026
Location:	Horestone Road, Effelstown
Site Type:	Stable & Coachhouse Complex
NGR:	323500, 253926
Description:	Stone stable & farm buildings
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 560m west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 595m west of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	283
NIAH Ref.:	11324014
Location:	Whitestown Road, Whitestown, Rush
Site Type:	Whitestown House
NGR:	324303, 253758
Description:	Former mill owners house. Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1850. Two-bay two-storey lean-to return to rear possibly incorporating fabric of earlier house. Rubble stone barn, c. 1850 and conservatory, c. 1920, to left-hand side. Rubble stone farm buildings, c. 1850.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 320m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 350m south of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	282
NIAH Ref.:	11324014
Location:	Whitestown Road, Whitestown, Rush
Site Type:	Whitestown Mill (former)
NGR:	324326, 253656
Description:	Corn Mill, Sluice and Millrace. Corn mill, rebuilt 1852, possibly containing fabric of an earlier mill, to site, now derelict.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 400m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 430m south of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	281
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Spout Road, Whitestown, Rush
Site Type:	St. Maurus' Well (also RMP)
NGR:	324422, 253550
Description:	Holy Well, no visible surface trace today.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 510m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 510m south of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	279
NIAH Ref.:	11324015
Location:	Whitestown Road, Whitestown, Rush
Site Type:	St. Maurus' Church & graveyard (in ruins) (also RMP)
NGR:	324642, 253561
Description:	Graveyard with grave markers from c. 1740 to present. Church now in ruins.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 600m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 635m south of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	284
NIAH Ref.:	11323020 and 11323019
Location:	Beau
Site Type:	Knockdromin House
NGR:	323690, 253640
Description:	Main house, plus outbuildings, gatelodge and gates. Detached four-bay single-storey gate lodge, c. 1900 and entrance pillars and gate dating to c. 1800. Main house badly affected by fire in 2011.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 615m SSW of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 655m SSW of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	285
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Beau
Site Type:	Cist (also RMP)
NGR:	323571, 253704
Description:	In grounds of Knockdromin House, cist is a burial of stone slabs
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 645m south-west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 680m south-west of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	291
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Effelstown
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RMP)
NGR:	323330, 254300
Description:	No visible surface trace at time of site inspection in 1992.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 570m west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 570m west of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	280
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Whitestown Road, Whitestown, Rush
Site Type:	Bridge & Sluice
NGR:	324436, 253181
Description:	Stone arched road bridge over mill stream
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 885m south of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 920m south of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	278
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	6 Channel Road, Rush
Site Type:	Thatched Dwelling
NGR:	235660, 253947
Description:	Thatched Dwelling
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 820m east of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.3km east of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	277
NIAH Ref.:	11324001
Location:	Chapel Green, Rush
Site Type:	Thatched Dwelling
NGR:	325728, 253996
Description:	Terraces two-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1850, on an L-shaped plan with projecting entrance porch.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 875m east of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.36km east of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	276
NIAH Ref.:	11324023
Location:	Chapel Green, Rush
Site Type:	Martello Tower (in RMP as windmill)
NGR:	325763, 254030
Description:	Martello tower, c.1805, on a circular plan with tapered profile, having machicolation above former entrance. ROOF:Hidden behind thick parapet; red brick wall built on roof, now ruinous. WALLS: Nap rendered. OPENINGS: Square headed, rendered reveals, tongue and grooved timber panelled door set high into wall; numerous square headed, square shaped window openings.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 900m east of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.42km east of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	288
NIAH Ref.:	11323018
Location:	Effelstown
Site Type:	Rush and Lusk railway station
NGR:	323203, 253910
Description:	Detached five-bay single-storey railway station, c. 1850, with gabled entrance bay and three-bay single-storey extension to left-hand side.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 885m south-west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 890m south-west of Rathartan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	288
NIAH Ref.:	11323017 and 11323016
Location:	Effelstown
Site Type:	Signal box and station masters house
NGR:	323141, 253821 and 323122, 253852
Description:	Detached single-bay single-storey signal box, c. 1870, with timber superstructure on a brick plinth. Detached three-bay single-storey former station master's house, c. 1870.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 885m south-west of Rathartan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 890m south-west of Rathartan 20ha site

Appendix 6.2.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1932:5614A
Townland:	Whitestown
Find:	7 Food vessel sherds and bones
Find place:	In a field
Description:	Cist burial with inhumation and pottery sherds – analysis undertaken in 2008 and to be published in unpublished burials book.

Museum No:	R1695
Townland:	Whitestown
Find:	Bronze Axehead
Find place:	No detail
Description:	Flat bronze axehead – harbison type Ballyvalley undecorated.

Museum No:	1989:53
Townland:	Whitestown
Find:	Human skeletal remains
Find place:	Sand pit located across the road from entrance to Rogerstown Hall
Description:	Loose bone in sand pit – no evidence for grave.

Museum No:	1946:438–443
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Flint flakes and chunks
Find place:	No detail
Description:	Flint flakes and chunks

Appendix 6.2.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 1	Ballykea/Tyrrellstown Big	Railway, in use	324728, 256653 to 323920, 255215	65m west	120m west
CH 2	Tyrrellstown Big/ Tyrrellstown Little	Railway Bridge	323908, 255179	410m north-west	410m north-west
CH 3	Tyrrellstown Big, part of	Tyrrellstown House	323284, 255091	575m WNW	610m WNW
CH 7	Effelstown/ Kingstown	Railway Bridge	323460, 254384	430m west	475m west
CH 8	Rathartan	Vernacular cottage, derelict	323800, 254349	170m WSW	145m WSW
CH 9	Rush	Two vernacular cottages & a house	325502, 254191	610m east	1.14km east
CH 10	Haystown	Haystown House	324691, 255109	380m ENE	475m ENE
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x3, Watercourse: x1					
20ha Site = Watercourse x2 (access route), Townland boundaries: x3 (including two site access)					

Appendix 6.3 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Newtowncorduff Land Parcel

Appendix 6.3.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU008-016
Townland:	Newtowncorduff
Site Type:	Moated site (also RPS)
NGR:	319246, 253405
Description:	This site was identified initially from an aerial photograph taken by the Aerial Survey of Ireland (367/6) in 1972. It survives as a roughly rectangular raised platform (c. 45m by 35m, H Int. 1.3m), with enclosing ditch (W 7.5m, D 0.45m). There are drains running into it from the east, north-east and into the corners to the north-west and south-west. Superficially it looks like a possible moated site which is fairly unique in North Co. Dublin. The landowner's family have owned the land since 1641 and the field in which the enclosure stands is believed by his family to be the 'town' of Newtown Corduff.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 270m south of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 600m south of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-069
Townland:	Woodpark
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	318917, 253717
Description:	Archaeological monitoring in 2001 identified a <i>fulacht fiadh</i> associated with burnt mound material. A sub-circular trough (Diam. c. 1m) contained a fill of shattered stones (Lynch, 2004, 191).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 350m west of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 410m west of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-007
Townland:	Ballough
Site Type:	Windmill
NGR:	319816, 255200
Description:	Site marked as 'Windmill' on 1840 OS map edition. Visible as earthwork from aerial photography. On a hilltop situated on a circular area 18.5m in diameter. Enclosed by ditch c. 8m wide and c. 0.4m deep. It had been deeper according to owner before levelling c. 1985.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 600m north of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 875m north of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-066
Townland:	Ballough
Site Type:	Field system
NGR:	318813, 255092
Description:	During monitoring on the Northern Motorway in 2002 a linear field ditch was uncovered. This is located in gently sloping ground. This had steep, concave sides and a concave base (L 42.88m, W 1.42m, D 0.7m) and ran east-west. The ditch produced burnt and un-burnt animal bone, 100 sherds of

	medieval and post medieval pottery and blackberry/raspberry seeds (Chapple, 2004, 122-123).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 655m north-west of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 720m north-west of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-034
Townland:	Richardstown
Site Type:	Pit-burial
NGR:	318535, 253467
Description:	Investigations for the north-east Gas Pipeline, Phase 2 in 1988 revealed a circular pit (Diam. c. 0.32m, D 0.15m). It had a bowl-shaped profile. There were burnt bone fragments in the fill (Gowen, M. 1989, 19).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 630m south-west of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 795m south-west of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-035
Townland:	Richardstown
Site Type:	Burnt pit
NGR:	318515, 253386
Description:	Investigations for the north-east Gas Pipeline, Phase 2, in 1988 revealed a circular patch of blackened soil with heat-shattered stone (Diam. 1.2m) (Gowen, 1989, 18).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 810m south-west of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 855m south-west of Newtowncorduff land parcel

Appendix 6.3.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	319
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Newtowncorduff
Site Type:	Moated site (also RMP)
NGR:	319246, 253405
Description:	It survives as a roughly rectangular raised platform (dim. c. 45m north-south, 35m east-west, H Int. 1.3m), with enclosing ditch (W 7.5m, D 0.45m).
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 270m south of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 600m south of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	310
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Ballough
Site Type:	Mound
NGR:	320075, 254851
Description:	Earthwork (not recorded as RMP)
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 410m north-east of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 645m north-east of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	309
NIAH Ref.:	11323007
Location:	Ministers Road, Lusk
Site Type:	Glebe House
NGR:	320512, 254325
Description:	Former Glebe House & Out-offices. Detached three-bay two-storey over basement glebe house, c. 1830, retaining original

	fenestration and having return and extension to rear.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 820m east of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 820m east of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	315
NIAH Ref.:	11323013
Location:	Drogheda Road, Corduff, Lusk
Site Type:	Thatched Dwelling
NGR:	320052, 253387
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey nap rendered and rubble stone thatched house, c. 1850. Two-bay extension to rear, c.1930.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 690m south-east of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 760m south-east of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11323023
Location:	Corduff (Hackett)
Site Type:	Water pump
NGR:	320040, 253248
Description:	Cast-iron water pump, c. 1900, of square profile with a curved handle. Raised lettering: 'Tonge & Taggart Ltd., Dublin' 'Balrothery District Council'
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 780m south-east of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 870m south-east of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	314
NIAH Ref.:	11323025
Location:	School Lane, Corduff, Lusk
Site Type:	Thatched Dwelling
NGR:	320212, 253298
Description:	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1790, with gable-fronted entrance porch. Detached two-bay single-storey rubble stone farm building, c. 1820, with extensions.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 910m south-east of Newtowncorduff land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 945m south-east of Newtowncorduff 20ha site

Appendix 6.3.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1940:397–408
Townland:	Regles
Find:	Flint objects and debitage
Find place:	No detail
Description:	Flint objects and debitage

Appendix 6.3.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 11	Newtowncorduff	Two small mounds apparent in APs	319174, 253992	Within land parcel limits	c. 25m south
CH 12	Newtowncorduff	Possible ringditch apparent in Aps	319590, 253963	Within land parcel limits	c. 50m south-east
CH 13	Ballough	Vernacular	319192,	c. 410m	c. 550m

		cottage, derelict	255008	north	north
CH 14	Ballough	Vernacular farm buildings	319515, 254944	c. 435m north	c. 545m north
CH 15	Ballough	House	319733, 255208	c. 595m north	c. 870m north
CH 16	Lusk	Vernacular cottage	320087, 254223	c. 370m east	c. 370m east
CH 17	Newtowncorduff	Vernacular cottage	320049, 254098	c. 380m east	c. 380m east
CH 18	Newtowncorduff	Vernacular farm, derelict	320020, 253579	c. 500m ESE	600m ESE
CH 19	Corduff (Hackett)	Vernacular cottage, derelict	320052, 253586	c. 600m ESE	c. 630m ESE
CH 20	Corduffhall	Vernacular cottage	320026, 253475	c. 610m south-east	c. 670m south-east
CH 21	Corduffhall	Vernacular farm buildings	320025, 253264	c. 730m south-east	c. 830m south-east
CH 22	Corduffhall	House	319940, 253169	c. 730m south-east	c. 835m south-east
CH 23	Corduffhall	Possible mill and castle site	319698, 252733	c. 710m south	c. 950m south
CH 24	Newtowncorduff	Possible vernacular farm building	319299, 253862	Within land parcel limits	160m south
CH 25	Corduff (Hackett)	Possible medieval village	320257, 253451	c. 600m ESE	640m ESE
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x3, Watercourse: x2					
20ha Site = Watercourse x1, Townland Boundary x1 (access route)					

Appendix 6.4 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Annsbrook Land Parcel

Appendix 6.4.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU007-034
Townland:	Richardstown
Site Type:	Pit-burial
NGR:	318535, 253467
Description:	Investigations for the north-east Gas Pipeline, Phase 2 in 1988 revealed a circular pit (Diam. c. 0.32m, D 0.15m). It had a bowl-shaped profile. There were burnt bone fragments in the fill (Gowen, M. 1989, 19).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 475m east of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 885m east of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-035
Townland:	Richardstown
Site Type:	Burnt pit
NGR:	318515, 253386
Description:	Investigations for the north-east Gas Pipeline, Phase 2, in 1988 revealed a circular patch of blackened soil with heat-shattered stone (Diam. 1.2m) (Gowen, 1989, 18).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 505m east of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 910m east of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-069
Townland:	Woodpark
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	318917, 253717
Description:	Archaeological monitoring in 2001 identified a <i>fulacht fiadh</i> associated with burnt mound material. A subcircular trough (Diam. c. 1m) contained a fill of shattered stones (Lynch, 2004, 191).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 740m east of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.17km east of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU008-066
Townland:	Ballough
Site Type:	Field system
NGR:	318813, 255092
Description:	During monitoring on the Northern Motorway in 2002 a linear field ditch was uncovered. This is located in gently sloping ground. This had steep, concave sides and a concave base (L 42.88m, W 1.42m, D 0.7m) and ran east-west. The ditch produced burnt and un-burnt animal bone, 100 sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery and blackberry/raspberry seeds (Chapple, 2004, 122-123).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 975m north-east of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.25km north-east of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015001
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Religious house Augustinian, of Arrouaise nuns (also RPS)
NGR:	318050, 252483
Description:	<p>Located in a low-lying field of tillage. This site is associated with the Priory of St. Mary which was endowed for nuns by John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin c. 1190. The convent of Arroasian nuns moved from Lusk to Gracedieu after AD 1195. All that survives of the nunnery is the south-east corner containing a segmental arched doorway and vaulted passage. It is built of roughly coursed masonry. Excavations to the west of the nunnery exposed remains of 3 structures; a medieval building which had been demolished in the 17th century defined by two substantial, earth-bonded walls (int dims. L 17m, W 13m, W 1m) rising of two courses and built directly on a cobbled surface. Also exposed were the foundations of side walls of a possible post-medieval house/farm (L 7.3m, W 4m, T 0.7m) a cobbled surface likely to represent a laneway (W 6m) bounded by a lintel drain and a ditch which fed a millrace to the south of the site (Gowen 1989, 16-17).</p> <p>The head house for this order was at Clonard in Co. Meath with other nunneries at Termonfechin, Duleek, Skreen, Kells, Fore, Durrow and Clonmacnoise. The priory is mentioned in CPR 1463 and 1466. At the dissolution in 1540 the prioress Alison White handed over the house, church and other buildings which were in good repair for the use of the farmer and parishioners. The lands included 203 acres with a watermill, horse-mill and a dovecote. The possessions included 632 acres with many messuages, cottages, unmeasured plots with an estimated value of £112. It was granted to Patrick Barnewall in 1541 that built Turvey House and dismantled the Gracedieu buildings to get stone for it.</p> <p>In the 1980's excavations at Gracedieu for the gas pipeline revealed an early Christian cemetery comprising large oval double ditched enclosure with a cemetery in the south-east quadrant that produced 65 individuals. Finds included E-ware and some scraps of metal.</p>
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 950m south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.28m south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015002
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Graveslabs (also RPS)
NGR:	318040, 252491
Description:	There are two inscribed 16th century graveslabs to the north (c. 20m) and west (c. 6m) of the remains of the nunnery. The northern graveslab contains a worn inscription around the margin.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 965m south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.35km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015003
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Holy well (also RPS)
NGR:	318220, 252460
Description:	St. Bridget's Well. Located in paddock north of cornmill. This

	field tends to be waterlogged. A stream rises east of the well site. No visible surface remains. No longer venerated.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.06km south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.42km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015004
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Holy well (also RPS)
NGR:	318001, 252403
Description:	Located in a low lying field of tillage south of nunnery. No visible surface remains. No longer venerated. Formerly in a dry hollow in briars. The field is now tilled and it cannot be located.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.03km south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.41km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015010
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Burial ground
NGR:	317935, 252548
Description:	Excavations in 1988 to the south of the Ballboughal Road on a north facing slope close to Gracedieu Nunnery revealed the poorly preserved remains of 65 individuals, 7 of which were placed in stone-lined and covered graves (Gowen, 1988). This cemetery lay in the ESE quadrant of an oval double-ditched enclosure (inner ditch dims. W 2.2m, D 1.4m, outer ditch dims. W 5m, 2.15m). A sherd of E-Ware indicates an early medieval date.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 870m south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.26km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015005
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Mound
NGR:	317839, 252491
Description:	This is located in a field of pasture west of lane that leads to the nunnery. This small, round-topped mound (Diam. 11m, H 1.6m) is partially truncated by a field boundary which runs east-west.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 900m south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.3km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015006
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Water mill
NGR:	318228, 252427
Description:	The civil survey 1654-56 mentions a mill at Gracedieu. The present remains of a 19th century mill in a yard east of the nunnery probably occupies the site. A millrace running eastwards past the nunnery to the south. In 1988 the associated millrace was investigated. It was found to have been faced with a strong mortar-bonded wall but there were the remains of a substantial wall to the north of the millrace which may have served some related structural purpose. As most of the finds recovered from this area are medieval, the structures represented, albeit enigmatically, are likely to be medieval and thus related to the occupation of the nunnery (Gowen, 1988).

Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.07km south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.45km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015007
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Bridge
NGR:	317750, 252410
Description:	Access from lane of Ballyboghil road that leads into the nunnery at Gracedieu. This single arch bridge crosses a stream along an old roadway that runs northwest-southeast of the nunnery. It has a segmental, semi circular arch built of squared limestone blocks. The abutments are shallow as the springing is just above the water level. It has been dated on stylistic grounds to the 14th century.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 970m south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.38km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015008
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Bridge
NGR:	317931, 252295
Description:	This is a single arch bridge which crosses a stream that runs south of the nunnery at Gracedieu. It has a semi circular segmental arch built of limestone blocks. Similar in make-up to the bridge further west which was dated on stylistic grounds to the 14th century.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.11km south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.51km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015009
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Graveslab (also RPS)
NGR:	318040, 252491
Description:	There are two inscribed 16th century graveslabs to the north (c. 20m) and west (c. 6m) of the remains of the nunnery. The west slab bears an incised cross with a stepped base and floriated arms. There is an inscription around the margin.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 950m south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.28km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-020
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Water mill
NGR:	318187, 252393
Description:	Site is not marked on the 1837 or 1937 OS map editions. Site of 19th century mill, working till the 1920's. Marked as 'cornmill' on the OS 6" 1938 edition. No further details on file.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.12km south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.47km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

Appendix 6.4.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	321
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Ballyboghil Road, Gracedieu
Site Type:	Lady's Well and St. Bridget's Well (also RMP)
NGR:	318207, 252466 and 317993, 252408
Description:	Site of Holy Wells (2) & Mound. Associated with Gracedieu Nunnery
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.06km south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.42km south of Annsbrook 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	322
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Ballyboghil Road, Gracedieu
Site Type:	Nunnery (in ruins) (also RMP)
NGR:	318036, 252490
Description:	Remains of monastic site (Priory of St. Mary) and two Grave-slabs
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 950m south of Annsbrook land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.28km south of Annsbrook land parcel

Appendix 6.4.3: NMI Topographical Files

No stray finds have been recorded in the topographical files held by the National Museum of Ireland within the townlands surrounding the proposed development area.

Appendix 6.4.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 26	Annsbrook	Site of Annsbrook House	317569, 253939	Within land parcel limits	To immediate south-west
CH 27	Gracedieu	House	317379, 252908	c. 580m SSW	c. 950m SSW
CH 28	Richardstown	Vernacular cottage	317080, 253161	c. 645m WSW	c. 990m WSW
CH 29	Wimbletown	Wimbletown Lodge, derelict	317041, 254769	c. 420m north-west	c. 420m north-west
CH 89	Woodpark	Site of mill race	318322, 254110	Partially within land parcel	c. 230m east
CH 90	Woodpark	Site of mill and Woodpark House, also current 1930s house	318502, 254151	c. 300m east	c. 695m east
CH 105	Richardstown	Potential bridge site	317677, 253529	To immediate south	c. 200m south
CH 106	Richardstown	Ruined bridge	317680, 253371	To immediate south	c. 375m south
CH 108	Richardstown	Site of post medieval buildings	317776, 253375	To immediate south-east	c. 350m SSE
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x3, Watercourse: x2					
20ha Site = Townland boundary: x1 (access route)					

Appendix 6.5 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Baldurgan Land Parcel

Appendix 6.5.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU007-016
Townland:	Baldurgan
Site Type:	Holy well (also RPS)
NGR:	316145, 251698
Description:	Site is not marked on the 1837 OS map edition, however is shown on the 1937 edition. A natural spring well in a hollow in a field under tillage. Dedicated to St. Bridget. No longer venerated.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 390m SSE of Baldurgan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 425m SSE of Baldurgan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015007
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Bridge
NGR:	317750, 252410
Description:	Access from lane of Ballyboghil road that leads into the nunnery at Gracedieu. This single arch bridge crosses a stream along an old roadway that runs northwest-southeast of the nunnery. It has a segmental, semi circular arch built of squared limestone blocks. The abutments are shallow as the springing is just above the water level. It has been dated on stylistic grounds to the 14th century.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 905m east of Baldurgan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.47km east of Baldurgan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-015005
Townland:	Gracedieu
Site Type:	Mound
NGR:	317839, 252491
Description:	This is located in a field of pasture west of lane that leads to the nunnery. This small, round-topped mound (Diam. 11m, H 1.6m) is partially truncated by a field boundary which runs east-west.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 980m east of Baldurgan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.55km east of Baldurgan 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-033
Townland:	Brownstown
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	317120, 251440
Description:	In gentle undulating land on a north facing slope. Investigations for the north-east Gas Pipeline, Phase 2 in 1988 uncovered a disturbed spread of burnt mound material occurring in two areas (Gowen, 1989, 13). This was fully excavated in 1999 (Conway, 2000).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 950m ESE of Baldurgan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.31km ESE of Baldurgan 20ha site

Appendix 6.5.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11328002
Location:	Gracedieu/Roscall
Site Type:	Bridge
NGR:	317081, 252490
Description:	Single-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, c. 1860, with rock faced limestone to parapet wall and rounded capping.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 240m east of Baldurgan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 800m east of Baldurgan 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	323
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Baldurgan Lane, Baldurgan
Site Type:	St. Bridget's Well (also RMP)
NGR:	316145, 251698
Description:	Holy Well in a field
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 390m SSE of Baldurgan land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 425m SSE of Baldurgan 20ha site

Appendix 6.5.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1947:226
Townland:	Skidoo
Find:	Iron Spearhead
Find place:	Found in soil overlaying a sand pit around 18" deep
Description:	Spearhead is badly corroded and encrusted. The blade is flat thickening towards the socket. The spearhead was found with a complete animal skeleton (possibly boar) on the eastern side of the Dublin to Ballyboghil road.

Appendix 6.5.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 27	Gracedieu	House	317379, 252908	c. 525m ENE	c. 1.13km ENE
CH 28	Richardstown	Vernacular cottage	317080, 253161	c. 505m north-east	c. 970m north-east
CH 30	Baldurgan	Three possible circular enclosure	316038, 252115	Partially within land parcel limits	To immediate east
CH 31	Mainscourt	Gateway	316475, 253167	c. 370m north	c. 585m north
CH 32	Baldurgan	Vernacular farm	316307, 251977	c. 300m SSE	c. 300m SSE
CH 33	Grange	Vernacular cottage, derelict	314998, 253002	c. 800m north-west	c. 930m north-west
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x3, Watercourse: x3					
20ha Site = Water course, x1 (site access)					

Appendix 6.6 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Cookstown Land Parcel

Appendix 6.6.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU007-016
Townland:	Baldurgan
Site Type:	Holy well (also RPS)
NGR:	316145, 251698
Description:	Site is not marked on the 1837 OS map edition, however is shown on the 1937 edition. A natural spring well in a hollow in a field under tillage. Dedicated to St. Bridget. No longer venerated.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 175m south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 175m south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-017
Townland:	Skidoo
Site Type:	Earthwork (also RPS)
NGR:	315011, 251247
Description:	Site is not marked on either the 1837 or 1937 OS map edition. Marked 'moat' on Duncan's map (1821). The site is situated on the bottom of an east facing slope in good pastureland. No visible surface remains. There is extensive evidence for 'lazy beds' in the field which probably resulted in the removal of the site.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 210m west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 515m west of Cookstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU007-033
Townland:	Brownstown
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	317120, 251440
Description:	In gentle undulating land on a north facing slope. Investigations for the north-east Gas Pipeline, Phase 2 in 1988 uncovered a disturbed spread of burnt mound material occurring in two areas (Gowan, 1989). This was fully excavated in 1999 (Conway, 2000).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 635m east of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.08km east of Cookstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU011-085
Townland:	Skidoo
Site Type:	Burnt pit
NGR:	315938, 250147
Description:	Investigations in 1988 for Phase 2 of the north-east Gas Pipeline revealed a sub-rectangular pit (L 1.1m, W 0.6m) with blackened, stony fill. It was considered by the excavator to be a pot boiler site or burnt pit. Located on very flat land north of the Broadmeadow river (Gowan, 1989).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 705m SSE of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.22km SSE of Cookstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU011-103
Townland:	Skidoo
Site Type:	Ring ditch
NGR:	314771, 250314
Description:	First recorded as a positive crop mark in May 1991. Aerial photograph (GB91. DM.26) shows crop mark of a ring ditch with an entrance causeway facing westwards; one of two ring ditches in close proximity. The south-eastern portion has been destroyed through quarrying at some time in the past. The outline of the quarry can be seen on the OS 6-inch map and on the aerial photograph (Gillian Barrett).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 845m south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.29km south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU011-104
Townland:	Skidoo
Site Type:	Ring ditch
NGR:	314692, 250333
Description:	First recorded as a positive crop mark in May 1991. Aerial photograph (GB91. DM.26) shows crop mark of a ring ditch defined by two concentric fosses; the inner fosse has an entrance causeway facing south-west. Faint traces of a third outer are visible. One of two ring-ditches in close proximity. The western edge of the ring-ditch borders the field boundary surrounding Warblestown House (Gillian Barrett).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 875m south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.29km south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU011-105
Townland:	Skidoo
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	315071, 250206
Description:	First recorded as a positive crop mark in May 1991. Aerial photograph (GB91.02) shows crop mark of a circular enclosure defined by two concentric fosses. The northern part of the field has been incorporated into a golf course (Gillian Barrett).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 635m south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.24km south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU011-082
Townland:	Roganstown, Skidoo
Site Type:	Bridge (also RPS and NIAH)
NGR:	314865, 250063
Description:	This bridge carries route L6 across the Broadmeadow river. It is on the old route to Drogheda and appears on Moll's map (1714). It has four segmental, almost semi-circular arches with a fifth dry arch back from the south abutment. This had a separate stream passing through it on the OS 1844 edition. The arches are built of roughly cut stones. The triangular upstream cut-waters are constructed of ashlar masonry and are a later addition. This bridge has been dated to the period 16th–17th century.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 900m south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.46km south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU011-106
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Townland:	Skidoo
Site Type:	Ring ditch
NGR:	314536, 250512
Description:	First recorded as a positive crop mark in June 1991. Aerial photograph (GB91. DM.27) shows crop mark of a ring-ditch (Gillian Barrett).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.2km south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.33km south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

Appendix 6.6.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.::	324
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Skidoo
Site Type:	Mound (also RMP)
NGR:	315011, 251247
Description:	Earthwork
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 210m west of the Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 515m west of the Cookstown 20ha site

RPS Ref.::	323
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Baldurgan Lane, Baldurgan
Site Type:	St. Bridget's Well (also RMP)
NGR:	316145, 251698
Description:	Holy Well in a field
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 175m south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 175m south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

RPS Ref.::	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11327004
Location:	Skidoo
Site Type:	House – now Skidoo stud farm
NGR:	315146, 250821
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1930, with full-height projecting canted bays flanking projecting single-storey entrance porch. Single-bay single-storey wing to left-hand side. Multiple-bay single- and double-height stable complex to rear, c. 1930.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 475m south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 660m south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

RPS Ref.::	791
NIAH Ref.:	11327003
Location:	Naul Road, Roganstown, Swords
Site Type:	Roganstown Bridge (also RMP)
NGR:	314865, 250063
Description:	Four-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, c. 1820. (RMP file states 16th or 17th century in date).
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 890m south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.47km south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

RPS Ref.::	337
NIAH Ref.:	11334010
Location:	Roganstown
Site Type:	Roganstown House
NGR:	314670, 249897
Description:	Detached, seven bay, two storey house c. 1840.

Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.1km south-west of Cookstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.67km south-west of Cookstown 20ha site

Appendix 6.6.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1947: 226
Townland:	Skidoo
Find:	Iron Spearhead
Find place:	Found in soil overlaying a sand pit around 18” deep
Description:	Spearhead is badly corroded and encrusted. The blade is flat thickening towards the socket. The spearhead was found with a complete animal skeleton (possibly boar) on the eastern side of the Dublin to Ballyboghil road.

Appendix 6.6.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 30	Baldurgan	Three possible circular enclosure	316038, 252115	c. 90m NNE	c. 140m NNE
CH 32	Baldurgan	Vernacular farm	316307, 251977	c. 305m ENE	c. 305m ENE
CH 34	Skidoo	Vernacular house & farm	315992, 250523	c. 425m south-east	c. 705m south-east
CH 35	Skidoo	House	315560, 250391	c. 300m south	c. 985m south
CH 36	Skidoo	Vernacular cottage	314933, 250596	c. 565m WSW	c. 1.09km WSW
CH 37	Cookstown	Site of post medieval buildings	316117, 251355	Within land parcel limits	c. 115m east
CH 107	Cookstown	Possible site of Cookstown House	315908, 250994	To immediate south-east	c. 325m south
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x4, Watercourse: x2					
20ha Site = Townland boundary x1, watercourse x1 (site access)					

Appendix 6.7 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Saucerstown Land Parcel

Appendix 6.7.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU011-083
Townland:	Saucerstown
Site Type:	Building
NGR:	315153, 249125
Description:	Medieval farmstead not marked on either the 1837 or 1937 OS map editions. An extensive cobbles surface and foundations of walls with associated finds of Leinster cooking ware and glazed medieval pottery were exposed during the construction of a gas pipeline in 1988. These were located on low-lying ground west of Saucerstown House and south of the Broadmeadow river (1988).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 575m west of Saucerstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 575m west of Saucerstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU011-085
Townland:	Skidoo
Site Type:	Burnt pit
NGR:	315938, 250147
Description:	Investigations in 1988 for Phase 2 of the north-east Gas Pipeline revealed a sub-rectangular pit (L 1.1m, W 0.6m) with blackened, stony fill. It was considered by the excavator to be a pot boiler site or burnt pit. Located on very flat land north of the Broadmeadow river (Gown, 1989).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 710m NNW of Saucerstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 800m NNW of Saucerstown 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU011-014
Townland:	Rathbeal
Site Type:	House - 16th/17th century (also RPS)
NGR:	315128, 248311
Description:	Access from an ornamental avenue off the Rathbeale road. This mid 18th century brick mansion occupies the site of an earlier building associated in the 16th century with the Blackeney family and the Plunkets, during the 1641 Rebellion. It was re-built c. 1740. The staircase at the back of the hall is of wood with pear-shaped balusters and has been dated on comparison with Leixlip Castle to the late 17th century. The woodwork in the Boudoir and the bedroom above it are among the very few surviving 17th century interiors in Ireland.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 900m south-west of Saucerstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 900m south-west of Saucerstown 20ha site

Appendix 6.7.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	373
NIAH Ref.:	11335020
Location:	Balheary Road, Balheary
Site Type:	Bridge

NGR:	316729, 249669
Description:	Double-span granite bridge over river, c.1780, with round-headed and lintel arches. Altered to one side, c.1980.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 405m NNE of Saucerstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 605m NNE of Saucerstown 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	374
NIAH Ref.:	11335021
Location:	Balheary Road, Balheary
Site Type:	Church of the Immaculate Conception (RC)
NGR:	317179, 249373
Description:	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, c. 1855. Five-bays to side elevations, with single-bay gabled projecting porch to south side. Single-bay chancel to west having single-bay sacristy attached to north side.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 580m ENE of Saucerstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 580m ENE of Saucerstown 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	338
NIAH Ref.:	11334003
Location:	Rathbeale Road, Rathbeal, Swords
Site Type:	Gate Lodge
NGR:	315116, 248320
Description:	Detached two-bay single-storey gate lodge, c. 1880, on an L-shaped plan. Single-storey flat-roofed extension to rear, c. 1940.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 640m south-west of Saucerstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 640m south-west of Saucerstown 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	338
NIAH Ref.:	11334001, 11334004-7
Location:	Rathbeale Road, Rathbeal, Swords
Site Type:	Rathbeale Hall (also RMP)
NGR:	315116, 248320
Description:	Main 18th century house plus outbuildings & gatelodges (x2)
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 900m south-west of Saucerstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 900m south-west of Saucerstown 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11335022
Location:	Balheary
Site Type:	Sommerville House
NGR:	317484, 249616
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey house, c. 1880, with off-centre canted bay, gablets to terminating bays and return to rear. Farm building attached to east. Farmyard complex to rear.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 960m ENE of Saucerstown land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 960m ENE of Saucerstown 20ha site

Appendix 6.7.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1878:37-38
Townland:	Oldtown
Find:	Ceramic urn and bronze weapon
Find place:	Found in a rath containing calcined bones
Description:	Ceramic urn and bronze weapon

Appendix 6.7.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 38	Rathbeal	Ring ditch	316044, 249002	Within land parcel limits	Within site limits
CH 39	Saucerstown	Enclosure	316024, 249204	Within land parcel limits	Within site limits
CH 40	Saucerstown	Enclosure	315896, 249300	Within land parcel limits	Within site limits
CH 41	Saucerstown	Ring ditch	315718, 249298	c. 60m WNW	c. 60m WNW
CH 42	Oldtown	Site of post medieval buildings	316653, 248933	c. 20m south	c. 20m south
CH 43	Saucerstown	Early medieval field system	315622, 249530	c. 160m WNW	c. 160m WNW
CH 44	Balheary	Vernacular house	316375, 249778	c. 380m NNE	c. 380m NNE
CH 45	Balheary	Vernacular cottages, derelict	317494, 248747	c. 865m east	c. 865m east
CH 46	Balheary	Vernacular house	317246, 249438	c. 655m ENE	c. 670m ENE
CH 47	Mooretown/Oldtown	Early medieval monastic settlement	316631, 248145	c. 735m SSE	c. 735m SSE
CH 48	Saucerstown	Saucerstown House	315393, 248982	c. 340m west	c. 340m west
CH 49	Saucerstown	Possible early medieval burials	315278, 248604	c. 590m south-west	c. 590m south-west
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x3, Watercourse: x3					
20ha Site = Townland boundaries x2, watercourse x2 (including site access)					

Appendix 6.8 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Cloghran Land Parcel

Appendix 6.8.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU015-001
Townland:	Cloghran
Site Type:	Mound (also RPS)
NGR:	318943, 243509
Description:	Site situated in a field of pasture to the north of a farm house. No surface trace. An aerial photograph (Survey of Ireland 453/2) taken in 1971 shows evidence for an earthen mound c. 15m in diameter. This is no longer visible.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 255m south of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 255m south of Cloghran 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU012-025001
Townland:	Feltrim
Site Type:	Ringfort - cashel
NGR:	320043, 244546
Description:	Situated on the west summit of Feltrim Hill. Prior to quarrying, the site comprised an oval area (35m east-west, 25m north-south) enclosed by a drystone wall (W 2m, H 1m). Entrance in the east (W c. 2m), originally protected by an inner and outer timber gate. Excavations in the late 1940's produced extensive evidence for an impressive domestic assembly on the site.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 735m north-east of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 790m north-east of Cloghran 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU014-010
Townland:	Cloghran
Site Type:	Holy well (also RPS)
NGR:	318086, 243763
Description:	Site of holy well situated in the centre of a field of pasture. There is no evidence for the Holy Well in the spot identified on the OS map as 'Ladys Well (Site of)'. It is no longer venerated.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 665m west of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 665m west of Cloghran 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU012-026
Townland:	Feltrim
Site Type:	Holy well
NGR:	320231, 244607
Description:	Known as 'Lady Well'. Formerly located on the north facing slope of Feltrim Hill. This site was removed during quarrying operations.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 920m north-east of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 980m north-east of Cloghran 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU012-027
Townland:	Feltrim

Site Type:	Windmill
NGR:	320321, 244510
Description:	Windmill in ruins. Located on the summit of Feltrim Hill. According to Flanagan this was erected as a woollen mill after 1667 using Dutch bricks. It was converted to a corn mill in the 19th century. Originally this was of cylindrical shape and tapers towards the top rising to three storeys in height. Demolished 1973 except for base.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 930m north-east of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1km north-east of Cloghran 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-008
Townland:	Middletown
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RPS)
NGR:	319515, 242599
Description:	The site is in a field of pasture north of Middletown House. Marked on the 1937 OS 6" map as circular in plan (Diam. c. 35m). Not visible at ground level.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 835m south of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.09km south of Cloghran 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU014-00901/02
Townland:	Cloghran
Site Type:	Church and Graveyard (also RPS)
NGR:	317838, 243979 and 317838, 243979
Description:	A roughly rectangular graveyard built on a rock outcrop. This rock has been quarried along the exterior of the graveyard wall to create a steep precipice around the north and east side of the site. There are foundation remains of an 18th century church built on the site of the medieval parish church.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 960m west of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 960m west of Cloghran 20ha site

Appendix 6.8.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.::	605
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Clonsaugh Road, Cloghran, Swords
Site Type:	Mound (also RMP)
NGR:	318943, 243509
Description:	Earthwork
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 255m south of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 255m south of Cloghran 20ha site

RPS Ref.::	606
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Stockhole Lane, Glebe (part of), Swords
Site Type:	Former Cloghran Stud Farm
NGR:	318262, 243773
Description:	Main house (former Glebe House) & entrance gates
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 500m WSW of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 500m WSW of Cloghran 20ha site

RPS Ref.::	608
NIAH Ref.:	n/a

Location:	off Stockhole Lane, Cloghran, Swords Glebe (part of)
Site Type:	Holy Well
NGR:	318063, 243981
Description:	Enclosed stone well at base of steps under tree in field
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 685m west of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 685m west of Cloghran 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	607
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Stockhole Lane Cloghran (Coolock)
Site Type:	Lady Well (also RMP)
NGR:	318086, 243763
Description:	Site of Holy Well, in field to south of Lane
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 665m west of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 665m west of Cloghran 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	601
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Clonsaugh Road, Middletown
Site Type:	Ringfort (also RMP)
NGR:	319515, 242599
Description:	Earthwork
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 835m south of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.09km south of Cloghran 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	451
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Feltrim Quarry, Feltrim Road, Feltrim Hill
Site Type:	Lime Kiln
NGR:	320254, 244580
Description:	Remains of stone limekiln
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 925m north-east of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 925m north-east of Cloghran 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	609
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Stockhole Lane Cloghran (Swords)
Site Type:	Cloghran Church (in ruins) & Graveyard (also RMP)
NGR:	317838, 243979 and 317838, 243979
Description:	Site of 18th century church now demolished on site of earlier church. Enclosed graveyard
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 960m west of Cloghran land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 960m west of Cloghran 20ha site

Appendix 6.8.3: NMI Topographical Files

There are no topographical files recorded from the townlands surrounding the proposed land parcel at Cloghran.

Appendix 6.8.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 50	Cloghran	Possible Bronze Age burial	318634, 243524	c. 305m SSW	c. 305m SSW
CH 51	Cloghran	Vernacular farm	318999, 243448	c. 300m south	c. 300m south
CH 52	Baskin	Baskin Hill House	319525,	c. 585m	c. 825m

			242872	south	south
CH 53	Greenwood	Site of Greenwood House	320313, 243547	c. 675m ENE	c. 835m ENE
CH 54	Drinan	Vernacular cottage	319354, 244827	c. 600m NNE	c. 600m NNE
CH 55	Cloghran	Outbuildings assoc. with Cloghran House	318321, 243548	c. 530m south-west	c. 530m south-west
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x2, Watercourse: x2					
20ha Site = Watercourse, x1					

Appendix 6.9 Cultural Heritage Constraints in proximity to Clonshagh Land Parcel

Appendix 6.9.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU015-095
Townland:	Burgage
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	320318, 241907
Description:	An aerial photograph taken by the OS in 1992 shows cropmark evidence for a triple ditched enclosure comprising two inner circular ditches which are enclosed by a sub-circular enclosure (Max Diam. c. 45m) Not visible at ground level.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 150m north-east of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 405m north-east of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-061
Townland:	Belcamp
Site Type:	House - 16th/17th century
NGR:	319318, 241086
Description:	The Civil Survey AD 1654-56 notes a thatch house valued by ye Jury at 10li". Belcamp park was built in 1681 for Sir Humphrey Jervis, the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It was leased by Countess Markievicz in 1909 for Fianna Eireann. Formerly a two storey three bay house with central break front pedimented doorcase and massive stone cornice. The house and grounds were taken over by Dublin Corporation in 1967. It was burned down in 1977 leaving no visible trace.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 415m south of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 675m south of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-057
Townland:	Springhill
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	320310, 242532
Description:	Situated in low lying tillage. An aerial photograph taken in 1992 shows cropmark evidence for a single ditched enclosure (Diam. c. 30m). There is no entrance feature apparent. Possibly a levelled ringfort. (Google earth 2008 coverage shows large oval site, with possible double enclosure ditches, with possible annex).
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 455m north-east of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 515m north-east of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-056
Townland:	Springhill
Site Type:	Ringfort - unclassified
NGR:	320235, 242161
Description:	Located in low lying tillage. An aerial photograph taken in 1992 shows cropmark evidence for a single ditched enclosure (Diam. c. 35m). There is an opening in the east. This is probably a levelled ringfort.

Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 190m east of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 295m east of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-008
Townland:	Middletown
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RPS)
NGR:	319515, 242599
Description:	The site is in a field of pasture north of Middletown House. Marked on the 1937 OS 6" map as circular in plan (Diam. c. 35m). Not visible at ground level.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 545m north of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 565m north of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-033
Townland:	Belcamp
Site Type:	Ringfort – unclassified
NGR:	320644, 241257
Description:	Situated on one of the college's football pitches just north of a steep scarp which descends to a stream known as Belcamp River. There is a tradition of a ringfort on the grounds of the Oblate College at Belcamp Hall. It appears as a cropmark on an aerial photograph and is almost circular in plan (Diam. c. 25m). Not visible at ground level.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 485m south-east of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 925m south-east of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU014-056
Townland:	Clonshagh
Site Type:	House - 16th/17th century (also RPS)
NGR:	318620, 241411
Description:	The present house known as 'Woodlands' was built by the vicar of Santry, the Rev. John Jackson in the early 18th century. Prior to 1837, its name was Clinshogh. The Hearth Money Roll for Co. Dublin 1664 mentions a dwelling with seven hearths held by Richard Foster, Great Clanshagh. It is possible that 'Woodlands' may have incorporated this earlier building. Today it is a square, brick two storey building with a high basement and a pyramidal roof, from the centre of which rises a gazebo. It has four chimney stacks and a five bay entrance front. The interior is divided by a long vaulted corridor hall running from front to back. Craig considers it the most interesting early 18th century house in Ireland.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 595m south-west of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 620m south-west of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-009001-2
Townland:	Saintdoolaghs
Site Type:	Church and graveyard
NGR:	321125, 242088
Description:	The earliest reference to St. Doolagh is found in the 9th century Martyrology of Oengus where he is referred to as Duilech of Clochar. The present building is multi-period, rectangular in plan with a central residential tower that projects above the roofline and has stepped battlements. It is entered through a later addition to the building which dates from 1864. Archaeological

	<p>investigations were undertaken at St. Doolaghs in 1989 and a number of coins and tokens were recovered, including some from the spring of the baptistery, of which the oldest was a posthumously minted silver penny of Henry VIII. Small quantities of pottery fragments of all dates from the 13th/14th centuries onwards were recovered.</p> <p>Stratified occupation debris indicated both inner and outer enclosing ditches and an area of burial. This latter contained at least 6 extended human burials in very shallow grave pits, directly beneath the plough soil.</p> <p>A stone cross marks the entrance to St. Doolaghs church and graveyard. In the late 18th century when Austin Cooper visited the site it was located in the graveyard. Used to be in the middle of the road until the road widening c. 1957.</p>
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 855m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.22km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-009003
Townland:	Saintdoolaghs
Site Type:	Holy well
NGR:	321149, 242137
Description:	This borders the north wall of St. Doolaghs Well. Comprises an underground bath enclosed by a rectangular vaulted building. Entrance in the east through a pointed arched doorway. The interior is lit by a double-light window in the north. The roof is pitched as is the gableover the eastern door. St. Catherine's Well.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 855m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.22km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-009004
Townland:	Saintdoolaghs
Site Type:	Holy well
NGR:	321147, 242125
Description:	Lies downslope and north of St. Doolagh's church. It is a circular stone-lined well below ground level which is enclosed by octagonal building with a cone shaped roof. The entrance is in the south off a sunken court. Interior is lit by cross shaped windows. Frescoes in the interior painted in 1609 by a Mr. Fagan of Feltrim were still visible in the last century.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 855m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.22km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-009005
Townland:	Saintdoolaghs
Site Type:	Ecclesiastical enclosure
NGR:	321147, 242096
Description:	The enclosing graveyard wall around St. Doolaghs Church has a distinct curve in south-east quadrant. In 1977 there were traces of bank visible to the north of graveyard. This may indicate a former ecclesiastical enclosure in the environs of St. Doolagh's Church.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 855m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.22km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RMP Number:	DU015-009006
Townland:	Saintdoolaghs
Site Type:	Graveyard
NGR:	321126, 242102
Description:	A sub rectangular area enclosed by a masonry wall.
Sources:	RMP File
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 855m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.22km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

Appendix 6.9.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11349005
Location:	Belcamp
Site Type:	Belcamp House
NGR:	319472, 241414
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1840, with central portico. Now demolished due to fire.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 130m south of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 400m south of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	792
NIAH Ref.:	11350013
Location:	Limekiln Lane, off Malahide Road, Springhill (St. Doolagh's)
Site Type:	Springhill House and outbuildings
NGR:	320366, 242139
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey house, c. 1800, on a U-shaped plan. Three-bay two-storey return to north-east and two-bay two-storey return to north-west. Outbuilding c. 1850 attached to rear. Detached stable building c. 1800 to north.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 300m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 420m ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11350014
Location:	Saint Doolaghs
Site Type:	Water pump
NGR:	320558, 242114
Description:	Cast-iron water pump, c. 1870, now missing parts. (Could not be located during drive over).
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 505m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 625m ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	601
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Clonshaugh Road, Middletown
Site Type:	Ringfort (also RMP)
NGR:	319515, 242599
Description:	Earthwork
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 530m north of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 545m north of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	1907 & 1908
NIAH Ref.:	N/a
Location:	Clonshagh, Dublin 17
Site Type:	Woodlands House & associated glass house
NGR:	318634, 241406 & 318619, 241383

Description:	Woodlands House & glass house.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 575m south-west of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 600m south-west of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	463
NIAH Ref.:	11350024, 11350025, 11350035, 11350036, 11350037, 11350040
Location:	Belcamp College, Belcamp, N32 Road
Site Type:	Belcamp Hall, memorial tower, chapel, dormitory building, school, bridge
NGR:	320587, 241223; 306991, 240988 (bridge)
Description:	<p>RPS: "Belcamp College" school complex (incl. House, Chapel, Washington Monument, bridge, ballcourt & ice-house).</p> <p>NIAH: Attached seven-bay three-storey over basement red brick former house, c. 1785, originally detached. Three-bay full-height central breakfront with rusticated ashlar granite to ground floor. Three-bay full height central bow to rear façade. Now in use as ecclesiastical residence and school. Detached eight-bay subterranean cellar range c. 1785 at basement level to west of entrance façade.</p> <p>Detached two-stage square-plan memorial, built 1778, with corner towers and crenellated parapet. Date given on plaque with inscription 'Washington memorial tower built by Edw. Newenham in 1778 in honour of American Independence restored 1984'.</p> <p>Chapel - Attached red brick Gothic Revival style chapel, built 1903, on a cruciform plan.</p> <p>Dormitory building - Attached eleven-bay two-storey over basement dormitory wing, c. 1900, with single-bay full-height central stairway breakfront.</p> <p>School - Attached thirteen-bay three-storey red brick wing with dormer attic, c. 1925, with pair of gabled advanced bays. Set at right angles to an earlier wing.</p> <p>Bridge - Single-arch concrete road bridge over river, c. 1850. Balustraded parapet with cast-iron balusters.</p> <p>(Buildings at the college now badly damaged due to fire).</p>
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 450m south-east of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 900m south-east of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11350015
Location:	Limehill, Saint Doolaghs
Site Type:	County House
NGR:	320824, 242124
Description:	Detached double-pile three-bay two-storey over basement house, c. 1790, with projecting central bow to rear elevation. Single-storey addition to west elevation, converted to conservatory c. 1995.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 750m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 850m ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	789
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Carr's Lane, off Belcamp, Malahide Road
Site Type:	Belcamp Hutchinson House
NGR:	320858, 241485
Description:	18th century three-storey house
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 605m ESE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.03km ESE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	462
NIAH Ref.:	11350029
Location:	Malahide Road, St. Doolagh's
Site Type:	Milestone
NGR:	321134, 241927
Description:	Cast-iron milestone in entrance wall to Lime Hill House, c. 1850, set within granite surround. Inscription reads 'GPO/Dublin/6/Malahide/3
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 800m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.21km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	468
NIAH Ref.:	11350021
Location:	Malahide Road, St. Doolagh's
Site Type:	Wellfield House
NGR:	321151, 241810
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey house, c. 1790, with portico entrance, bowed end bays. Return and belvedere to rear.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 805m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.23km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11350020
Location:	Malahide Road, St. Doolagh's
Site Type:	County House
NGR:	321141, 241818
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey rubble stone house, c.1800, with brick dressings. Now derelict.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 850m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.27km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	459
NIAH Ref.:	11350016, 11350017,
Location:	Malahide Road, St. Doolagh's
Site Type:	St. Doolaghs Church & Well & St. Catherine's Well (also RMP)
NGR:	321119, 242087,
Description:	Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Graveyard, Cross and Holy Well (x2). Dressed limestone church, built 1864, with three bays to side elevation of nave and single-bay chancel attached to east. Incorporates earlier church and tower, built in twelfth and fifteenth centuries, attached to south-east. Set in graveyard. Church restored by Lord Talbot to design by architect W.H. Lynn.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 855m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.22km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	461
NIAH Ref.:	11350018
Location:	Malahide Road, St. Doolagh's
Site Type:	Gatelodge of St Doolagh's Park
NGR:	321123, 241914
Description:	Former Gatelodge to St Doolaghs Park, now in separate ownership. Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge, c. 1850. Extensions c. 1980 to north and east. Set behind entrance gates, comprising cast-iron double entrance gates and single pedestrian gates set in ashlar piers. Flanked by curved ashlar plinth walls with cast-iron railings, terminated by ashlar piers.

Dist. from land parcel:	c. 945m ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.32km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	458
NIAH Ref.:	11350010
Location:	Bohammer, Malahide Road, Kinsaley
Site Type:	Emsworth House
NGR:	320877, 242745
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey house, 1794, with pedimented three-bay two-storey central bay flanked by single-bay, single-storey, overlapping wings. The only one of James Gandon's villas to survive intact. Drawing for Emsworth initialled 'J.G. March 94' and inscribed ' Erected for J. Woodmason Esqr. Stenworth' is in National Library, Dublin.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1.02km north-east of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.1km north-east of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	490
NIAH Ref.:	11350011
Location:	Bohammer, Malahide Road, Kinsaley
Site Type:	Country House
NGR:	321074, 242367
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey house, c. 1830, with return to rear. Central projecting Doric entrance porch to east elevation, c. 1840.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1km ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.23km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	490
NIAH Ref.:	11350012
Location:	Bohammer, Malahide Road, Kinsaley
Site Type:	Gate Lodge
NGR:	321174, 242259
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey gable-fronted gate lodge, c. 1830.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 1km ENE of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.23km ENE of Clonshagh 20ha site

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11350026
Location:	Belcamp, Malahide Road
Site Type:	Post box
NGR:	321193, 241362
Description:	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c. 1905, with 'ER VII' monogram.
Dist. from land parcel:	c. 905m WSW of Clonshagh land parcel
Dist. from 20ha site:	c. 1.33km WSW of Clonshagh 20ha site

Appendix 6.9.3: NMI Topographical Files

There are no topographical files recorded from the townlands surrounding the proposed land parcel at Clonshagh.

Appendix 6.9.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Land parcel:	Dist. from 20ha site:
CH 52	Baskin	Baskin Hill House	319525,	c. 765m	c. 800m

			242872	NNW	NNW
CH 56	Middletown	House & farm	319547, 242373	c. 310m NNW	c. 335m NNW
CH 57	Bohamer	Vernacular house	320645, 242940	c. 1.01km north-east	c. 1.25km north-east
CH 58	Saint Doolaghs	Possible ringfort	320430, 242330	c. 435m north-east	c. 530m north-east
CH 59	Saint Doolaghs	Vernacular cottages	320574, 242208	c. 430m north-east	c. 640m north-east
CH 60	Saint Doolaghs	Site of lime kilns	320639, 242080	c. 510m north-east	c. 730m north-east
CH 61	Saint Doolaghs	Vernacular cottage	321153, 241915	c. 830m ENE	c. 1.25km ENE
CH 62	Burgage	Possible enclosure/ tree ring	320074, 241977	Partially within land parcel limits	c. 150m east
CH 63	Saint Doolaghs	Vernacular house	321116, 241869	c. 775m ENE	c. 1.2km ENE
CH 64	Clonshagh	Possible ring ditch	320496, 241520	c. 250m ENE	c. 685m ENE
CH 65	Clonshagh	Vernacular house	318799, 241955	c. 305m west	c. 305m west
CH 66	Clonshagh	Possible ringfort	318489, 242174	c. 730m west	c. 730m west
CH 67	Burgage	Site of gate lodge	320324, 241762	Partially within land parcel limits	c. 435m south-east
CH 68	Burgage	Ice house	320252, 242022	c. 150m north-east	c. 325m north-east
CH 69	Belcamp	Public House	321182, 241387	c. 905m ESE	c. 1.33km ESE
CH 71	Bohamer	Circular mound	320226, 242895	c. 760m NNE	c. 815m NNE
Land Parcel = Townland boundaries: x3, Watercourse: x1					
20ha Site = Townland boundaries: x1					

Appendix 6.10 Cultural Heritage Constraints within Pipeline A Corridor

Appendix 6.10.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU013-02001 and DU014-031
Townland:	Abbotstown
Site Type:	Church (1) and graveyard (2) (also RPS and NIAH)
NGR:	309225, 238826
Description:	The church and graveyard at Abbotstown are situated in the grounds of the State Laboratory. Fragments of the north and west walls are all that survive of the church associated with St. Coemhin. These are built of randomly coursed masonry (L 7.6m, W 5.5m, H 2.5m, wall T 0.97m). At the western end of the north wall is a door rebate with draw bar holes in the eastern jamb. There are two splayed opes and putlog holes also in this wall. The ground falls away steeply south of the church where there is an enclosing stone-faced fosse (W 4.7m, D 1.6m). This is replaced by a wall along the west and northern side of the site, which appears to be built on an earlier earthwork. Within graveyard (dims. 60m by 40m) there are 18th and 19th century graveslabs.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-006001
Townland:	Newtown
Site Type:	Ringfort
NGR:	312044, 242419
Description:	The site was levelled in 1953. Prior to its destruction it comprised a roughly circular area (Diam. c. 90m) enclosed by a bank (H c. 2m) with external fosse and a low external fosse and a low external counterscarp bank. A series of aerial photographs taken after site destruction shows detailed cropmark evidence for two distinct building phases on the site. A roughly circular enclosure (Diam. c. 45m) with field system attached to the west appears to pre-date the ringfort levelled in 1953.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-006002
Townland:	Newtown
Site Type:	Ringfort (also RPS)
NGR:	311900, 242422
Description:	No details or description on file.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-013
Townland:	Newtown
Site Type:	Motte and Bailey
NGR:	311392, 242300
Description:	Prior to demolition in 1952 this site comprised of a circular platform (diam. 28m, H 3m). The base of this flat-topped platform was enclosed by a wide ditch. This feature was further enclosed by an oval earthwork (dims. 100m by 70m. This site is visible as a soil

	mark on aerial photography taken by the Fairey Survey of Ireland 1971.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-015
Townland:	Coldwinters
Site Type:	Ringditch (also RPS)
NGR:	311932, 241580
Description:	A Cambridge aerial photograph (BDG 66) taken in 1970 shows no evidence in the form of a cropmark of a ringditch c. 15m in diameter. No visible surface trace as the site.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-016
Townland:	Coldwinters
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	312061, 241785
Description:	An aerial photograph (CUCAP BDQ 66) shows a cropmark of an enclosure (c. 45m in diameter) This has been incorporated to a golf course and there is no trace now.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-026
Townland:	Dunsink
Site Type:	Ringditch
NGR:	310485, 239392
Description:	Aerial photograph F.S.I. 1973 shows cropmarks of a ringditch (diam. c. 15m). No visible surface trace.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-027
Townland:	Cappoge
Site Type:	Tower house (also RPS)
NGR:	310647, 239833
Description:	Cappoge castle marked on all editions OS map however Healy (1975) records that the castle was demolished by 1860 and all that remains are irregularities in the field surface.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-028
Townland:	Cappoge
Site Type:	Habitation site
NGR:	310938, 239728
Description:	Site is not marked on either the 1837 or 1937 6" OS map editions. Investigations on the North-east Gas Pipeline, Phase 1 Report identified remains of a habitation site of uncertain date (Gowen, 1984 67-8).
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-097
Townland:	Newtown
Site Type:	Ringfort
NGR:	312305, 242493
Description:	Aerial photograph (GB89.I.04) shows cropmark of a circular enclosure defined by a fosse. This is probably a ploughed-out ringfort.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A
Sources:	RMP File

Appendix 6.10.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	684
NIAH Ref.:	11354005
Location:	Abbotstown
Site Type:	Abbotstown Graveyard (also RMP)
NGR:	309233, 238813
Description:	Graveyard and ruined Church dating from pre-1700, now overgrown with vegetation.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A

RPS Ref.:	683
NIAH Ref.:	11354006
Location:	Abbotstown
Site Type:	Abbotstown House (Veterinary Research Laboratory)
NGR:	309293, 239264
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey former house, c. 1860, with advanced central entrance bay to ground floor. Two-storey return to rear and six-bay two-storey wing to north-east. Extended to north, c. 1930 and c. 1970. Farmyard complex to north. Now in use as laboratories and offices.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A

RPS Ref.:	619
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Newtown (Finglas)
Site Type:	Ringfort (Rath/Cashel) (also RMP)
NGR:	312044, 242419
Description:	Earthwork
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A

RPS Ref.:	621
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Ashbourne Road, Coldwinter
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RMP)
NGR:	311932, 241580
Description:	Earthwork
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A

RPS Ref.:	681
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Ballycoolin Road, Cappoge
Site Type:	Castle 'Site of' (also RMP)
NGR:	310647, 239833
Description:	Archaeological site
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor A

Appendix 6.10.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1957:5
Townland:	Coldwinters
Find:	Flint tertiary blade
Find place:	Found in loose ploughed soil, the site is an open field?
Description:	Flint tertiary blade

Museum No:	1998:90
Townland:	Dunsink
Find:	Glazed pottery jug rim & handle fragment
Find place:	Found lying on surface at Dunsink tiphead.
Description:	Rim and handle fragment of glazed vessel. Dublin type ware. Rather broad strap handle, decorated with five parallel lines.

Museum No:	1930:534
Townland:	Dunsink
Find:	Copper Roman coin of Constantinus Magnus.
Find place:	Unknown
Description:	Copper Roman coin

Appendix 6.10.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Corridor:
CH 70	Sheephill	Possible enclosure	310150, 239624	Within corridor – Pipeline A

Appendix 6.11 Cultural Heritage Constraints within Pipeline B Corridor

Appendix 6.11.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU014-017
Townland:	Dubber
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RPS)
NGR:	312642, 241672
Description:	Situated in a low-lying area under tillage. A curvilinear earthwork is shown on the first edition OS map. This may have been part of an enclosure. Not visible at ground level.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-018
Townland:	Dubber
Site Type:	Castle (also RPS)
NGR:	313023, 241815
Description:	The castle at Dubber was erected between 1582 and 1611 by Sir Christopher Daniel Bellingham of Dunsoghly Castle and inhabited in 1664 by Sir Daniel Bellingham, Bart. First Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1665. Only the door sill of the castle remained in 1881 north-west of the present house. It is described in the civil survey as a 'small castle with other ruined walls. No trace of the castle now exists.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-019
Townland:	Dubber
Site Type:	House (also RPS)
NGR:	313046, 241745
Description:	A house recorded by Adams in 1881 as being constructed from the ruins of the castle DU014-018.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-021
Townland:	Silloge
Site Type:	Field System (also RPS)
NGR:	314251, 241759
Description:	Aerial photos taken by the Fairey Survey of Ireland 1971 show a series of trenches and curving low earthworks to the west of the road at Silloge behind a farm yard. The area appears low-lying and dissected by drains. It is difficult to see any regular pattern in these trends. They may be part of an earlier field system.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-023
Townland:	Toberbunny
Site Type:	Holy Well (also RPS)
NGR:	317689, 242526

Description:	This is an unenclosed pool close to Cuckoo Stream which has been incorporated into a golf course.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-047
Townland:	Dubber
Site Type:	Inn
NGR:	312675, 241363
Description:	Rocque's map of the area shows the site but all that remains now is a pile of rubble and the foundations of the building. The site has a date of 1675 from the Finglas Vestry Books.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU015-056
Townland:	Spinghill
Site Type:	Ringfort
NGR:	320235, 242161
Description:	Site is not marked on the 1837 or 1937 OS map editions. Located in low lying tillage. An aerial photograph taken in 1992 (OS 8:7636) shows cropmark evidence for a single ditched enclosure (Diam. c. 35m). There is an opening in the east. This is probably a levelled ringfort.
Distance to corridor:	To immediate east of corridor
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU015-057
Townland:	Spinghill
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	320310, 242532
Description:	Site is not marked on the 1837 or 1937 OS map editions. Situated in low lying tillage. An aerial photograph taken in 1992 shows cropmark evidence for a single ditched enclosure (Diam. c. 30m). There is no entrance feature apparent. Possibly a levelled ringfort.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B
Sources:	RMP File

Appendix 6.11.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	618
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off St. Margaret's Road Silloge
Site Type:	Field System possible site (also RMP)
NGR:	314251, 241759
Description:	Earthwork
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B

RPS Ref.:	616
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Dubber Lane Dubber
Site Type:	Dubber Castle (also RMP)
NGR:	313023, 241815

Description:	Site of Castle
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B

RPS Ref.::	617
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Dubber Lane Dubber
Site Type:	Dubber House (also RMP)
NGR:	313046, 241745
Description:	House on archaeological site
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B

RPS Ref.::	621
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	R122 Road Dubber
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RMP)
NGR:	312642, 241672
Description:	Earthwork
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B

RPS Ref.::	602
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Toberbunny
Site Type:	Holy Well (also RMP)
NGR:	317689, 242526
Description:	This is an unenclosed pool close to Cuckoo Stream which has been incorporated into a golf course.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B

RPS Ref.::	604
NIAH Ref.:	11349003
Location:	Swords Road, Collinstown
Site Type:	Thatched house
NGR:	317109, 242140
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1800, with central projecting entrance porch. Single-bay single-storey extension to right side, c. 1980.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B

RPS Ref.::	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11349004
Location:	Swords Road, Dardistown
Site Type:	Thatched house
NGR:	317148, 242129
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1800, on a L-shaped plan with gable-fronted projecting entrance porch.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B

RPS Ref.::	458
NIAH Ref.:	11350010
Location:	Emsworth, Malahide Road, Kinsaley, Bohammer
Site Type:	County House
NGR:	320877, 242745

Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey house, 1794, with pedimented three-bay two-storey central bay flanked by single-bay, single-storey, overlapping wings. Fanlight doorway under porch of engaged Doric columns and entablature. Ground floor centre windows and windows of wings set in arched recesses. Coach house and stable yard to rear. The only one of James Gandon's villas to survive intact. Drawing for Emsworth initialled 'J.G. March 94' and inscribed 'Erected for J. Woodmason Esqr. Stemworth' is in National Library, Dublin.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor B

Appendix 6.11.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1938:8566
Townland:	Collinstown
Find:	Bronze penannular brooch.
Find place:	Unknown
Description:	Bronze penannular brooch with interlace design

Appendix 6.11.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Corridor:
CH 62	Burgage	Possible enclosure/ tree ring	320074, 241977	To the immediate east of corridor B
CH 66	Clonshagh	Possible ringfort	318489, 242174	Within corridor – Pipeline B
CH 58	Saint Doolaghs	Possible ringfort	320430, 242330	Within corridor – Pipeline B
CH 71	Bohamer	Circular mound	320226, 242895	Within corridor – Pipeline B

Appendix 6.12 Cultural Heritage Constraints within Pipeline C Corridor

Appendix 6.12.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU011-026
Townland:	Westereave
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	314210, 246530
Description:	An aerial photograph taken by Fairy Survey of Ireland in 1971 shows a cropmark of a circular enclosure (diam. c. 70m). The site is located in tillage north of the Broadmeadow River. No visible surface trace.
Distance to corridor:	To immediate west of pipeline corridor C
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-031001-3
Townland:	Killeek
Site Type:	Ecclesiastical Enclosure (1), Church (2) and graveyard (3) (also RPS)
NGR:	314400, 246181 (1), 314411, 246165 (2) and 314404, 246178 (3)
Description:	Located off crossroads in a raised, walled graveyard which is oval in plan. There is a broad earthen bank evident outside the graveyard (dims. L 50m, W 35m and bank W 5m, H 1.5m) with an entrance ramp in the south. This is probably an early ecclesiastical enclosure. Within the graveyard is a plain church of nave and chancel type with a round segmental chancel arched division. The north wall of the chancel has been removed since 1975. It is built of roughly coursed limestone blocks. The nave is entered through opposing doorways at west end with slightly pointed segmental arches (L 12m, W 6m, wall T 0.85m). The interior has been used for burial. It is lit by plain windows with splayed embrasures in the west wall, north wall and two in the south wall. Graveyard comprises of a raised oval area and contains numerous 18th century grave stones.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-041
Townland:	Killeek
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RPS)
NGR:	314716, 245425
Description:	Access from the road through gap in field boundary. It is situated in an elevated position enjoying views. There is a tradition of a 'fort' at the site. No visible surface remains.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU0011-042001-2
Townland:	Forrest Great
Site Type:	Chapel (1) and burial ground (2) (also RPS)
NGR:	315108, 245320 (1), 315100, 245320 (2)
Description:	There is a tradition of a chapel at this site which is an elevated position under tillage. Human bones have been exposed. No visible surface remains. Known as the 'Chapel Field'.

Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-043
Townland:	Forrest Great
Site Type:	Ringfort
NGR:	315401, 244660
Description:	This site has recently been removed during construction works at Dublin Airport. It was situated on level grassland. Formerly a platform type ringfort (diam. c. 50m) with a waterlogged fosse.
Distance to corridor:	To immediate south of pipeline corridor C
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-044
Townland:	Forrest Great
Site Type:	House (also RPS)
NGR:	315819, 244756
Description:	The Civil Survey 1654-56 mentions a fair stone house at the Great Forrest held by Lord Ranelagh. This is probably the building shown on the first edition OS map 1840 ed. as 'Forrest House' in ruins. Today there are foundations of this building present at the rear of a large farmhouse north of the Forrest Road.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-046
Townland:	Cloghran
Site Type:	Ringfort (also RPS)
NGR:	317319, 244266
Description:	The site of the ringfort has been incorporated into the new runway extension at Dublin Airport. Marked 'fort' on the 1837 OS 6" map edition. No visible trace of the site remains. According to Mr. Paddy Healy the site was partly demolished in 1822 and cleared away in 1873.
Distance to corridor:	To immediate south of pipeline corridor C
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-084
Townland:	Westereave
Site Type:	Burial ground
NGR:	314016, 247334
Description:	Site is not marked on either the 1837 or 1937 6" OS map editions. Excavations in 1988 during the construction of a gas pipeline revealed a total of 57 burials, 12 of which were placed in slab-lined grave pits. There was no enclosing element around the cemetery. All the burials lay roughly in rows, at a distance of 0.2m or more from each other. A small iron buckle and a fragment of bronze were recovered from the site (M Gowen, 1988, 18, O143472)
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C
Sources:	RMP File

Appendix 6.12.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	452
NIAH Ref.:	11350002
Location:	Malahide Road Abbeyville
Site Type:	Abbeville House
NGR:	320721, 243525
Description:	Detached nine-bay two-storey over basement house, extended c.1790 by architect James Gandon, with end bows. Single-bay single-storey wings, each with a pilastered entrance doorway. Dining room is regarded as Gandon's finest surviving domestic interior. Farmyard complex to rear to designs by James Gandon. Outbuildings included.
Distance to corridor:	To immediate east of pipeline corridor C

RPS Ref.:	608
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Stockhole Lane, Cloghran, Swords Glebe (part of)
Site Type:	Holy Well
NGR:	318063, 243981
Description:	Enclosed stone well at base of steps under tree in field
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C

RPS Ref.:	610
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Naul Road Cloghran (Swords)
Site Type:	Ringfort site (also RMP)
NGR:	317319, 244266
Description:	Earthwork site
Distance to corridor:	To immediate south of pipeline corridor C

RPS Ref.:	631
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Cooks Road Forrest Great
Site Type:	Dwelling (also RMP)
NGR:	315819, 244756
Description:	Earthwork – Site of 17th century house
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C

RPS Ref.:	630
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Killeek Lane Forrest Great
Site Type:	Chapel site & burial ground (also RMP)
NGR:	315108, 245320
Description:	Ecclesiastical remains
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C

RPS Ref.:	632
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Killeek Lane, Killeek
Site Type:	Ringfort site (also RMP)
NGR:	314716, 245425

Description:	Earthwork situated on elevated position
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C

RPS Ref.:	633
NIAH Ref.:	11342010
Location:	Killeek Lane Killeek
Site Type:	Killeek Church (in ruins) and graveyard (also RMP)
NGR:	314400, 246181
Description:	Medieval graveyard, with pre-1700 cut stone grave markers. Rubble stone church, now in ruins.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C

RPS Ref.:	634
NIAH Ref.:	11342011
Location:	Killeek to Brazil Road Killeek
Site Type:	Killeek Bridge
NGR:	314535, 246385
Description:	Triple-arch red brick and rendered road bridge over river, built 1894, with granite triangular cut water and copings to parapet.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor C

Appendix 6.12.3: NMI Topographical Files

Over 1,500 artefacts dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods have been recorded from the area around Feltrim Hill. A number of these finds are stray topsoil finds of c. 50 lithics (NMI 1965:13–14, 55; 1970:181; 1968: 88–93, 95–119, 172–173, 185–192.2; 1969:22–33; P1949:50), five metal and clay objects (NMI 1968:84–87; 1967:179), a sperm whale tooth (NMI 1968:94) and a worked boars tusk (NMI P1948:310).

A small quantity of medieval pottery and 46 flint artefacts were retrieved from bulldozed material near two forts on Feltrim Hill (NMI 1966: 63–92, 122–147). A bronze ring and coiled bronze ring were also retrieved from this material (NMI 1964:71 and 85).

An excavation undertaken in the 1940s at Feltrim Hill also produced c. 1,400 finds dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods. Metal artefacts included a bronze Roman coin (NMI 1946:331), two copper George III coins and nail fragments (NMI 1947:1053.1 & 1053.2), 16 iron artefacts (NMI 1947:542–658, 1885), 31 Bronze items and a silver ingot (NMI 1947:395–426, 800), copper alloy object (NMI 1947:394.1) and a silver pin (NMI 1947:394). Some slag was also recorded (NMI 1947:659–666)

Approximately 1,000 flint artefacts including blades, flakes, arrowheads, knives and debitage (NMI 1947:159–393, 750–752, 756.1–756.30, 757–789, 790.1–790.85, 791.1–791.168, 792.1–792.100, 793.1–793.150, 794.1–794.56, 795.1–795.26, 796.1–796.88, 812–827, 829 and 830) were recorded from this excavation. In addition c. 40 larger stone tools including hone stones, hammer stones, axeheads and spindle whorls were also retrieved (1947:684–722, 829–830).

A number of glass objects were recorded from the excavations including a molton glass fragments (NMI 1974:828), glass beads and other objects (NMI 1947: 535–541, 676–680, 804–806). A total of 79 bone artefacts were also identified including pins, teeth, beads, and needles (NMI 1947:458–534, 799.1–3). Ten antler

comb fragments were recorded (NMI 1947:447–457, 803) and 19 jet or lignite artefacts were noted (NMI 1947:427–445, 802). A total of 84 sherds of Neolithic pottery were retrieved from the excavations (NMI 1947:755.1–755.80; 1947:809-812). Further fragments of Neolithic and medieval pottery were also identified (NMI 1947:723–749, 831–1050, 1051.1–1051.3, 1052). A clay ball was also recovered from the site (NMI 1947:801).

Appendix 6.12.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Corridor:
CH 53	Greenwood	Site of Greenwood House	320313, 243547	Within corridor – Pipeline C
CH 72	Killeek	Site of corn mill	314459, 246427	Within corridor – Pipeline C
CH 73	Killeek	Site of Lime kiln	314576, 246472	Within corridor – Pipeline C
CH 74	Kinsaley	Site of Old Brewery	320882, 243061	Within corridor – Pipeline C

Appendix 6.13 Cultural Heritage Constraints within Pipeline D Corridor

Appendix 6.13.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU011-083
Townland:	Saucerstown
Site Type:	Building
NGR:	315153, 249125
Description:	Medieval farmstead not marked on OS maps. An extensive cobbles surface and foundations of walls with associated finds of Leinster cooking ware and glazed medieval pottery were exposed during the construction of a gas pipeline in 1988. These were located on low-lying ground west of Saucerstown House and south of the Broadmeadow river (1988, 17–18).
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-078
Townland:	Newtown
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	317686, 248691
Description:	Site is not marked on either the 1837 or 1986 OS 6" map editions. Site is situated in a field east of the Broadmeadow River immediately north of Newtown Cottages. A vertical aerial photograph taken by the OS in 1992 (OS8, 1526) shows a cropmark of a double-ditched sub-circular enclosure (ext Diam. c. 40m) with ditches radiating from the north-east and south-east quadrants. This is possibly a levelled, bivallate ringfort with associated field system. Not visible at ground level.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-107
Townland:	Newtown
Site Type:	Field system
NGR:	317664, 248664
Description:	Aerial photograph (GB94. FH.02) shows crop mark of a circular enclosure defined by two fosses, probably a ringfort. Crop marks of an associated field system, comprising curvilinear and rectilinear components, extend from the enclosure. Plough-levelled. First recorded as a positive crop mark in July 1994.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-108
Townland:	Newtown
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	317671, 248620
Description:	Aerial photograph (GB94. FH.03) shows cropmarks of a field system comprising curvilinear and rectilinear components extending from a cropmark enclosure. Plough-levelled. First recorded as a positive cropmark in July 1994.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-017
Townland:	Newtown
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	317781, 248947
Description:	An aerial photograph taken by Fairey Survey of Ireland (2, 558/7) in 1971 shows cropmark evidence for sub-circular enclosure (diam. c. 15–20m). The site is located in low-lying field of corn north of the Broadmeadow river. No visible surface trace.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-081
Townland:	Balheary Demesne, Lissenhall Great
Site Type:	Bridge (also RPS)
NGR:	318760, 248246
Description:	This five-arched bridge is located off the Dublin-Belfast road where it crosses the Broadmeadow River. It is marked on the Down Survey map. Built of mortared limestone masonry. It has been dated to the period 1450–1550. Bridge was retired from service in the 1970's when traffic was diverted on to a new dual carriageway which crosses the Broadmeadow sixty yards downriver.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU012-021
Townland:	Seatown East
Site Type:	Tower house (also RPS)
NGR:	319832, 247270
Description:	Located on the south side of Malahide estuary. Incorporated into east range of farm buildings at Seatown House. Survives to two storeys with modern pitched roof (ext dimensions L 8.6m, W 6.8m north to south). It is built of coursed masonry with dressed quoins on the south-east and south-west corners. Only the lower courses of the first floor walls are original, the upper portion is a later addition of 19th century date. The buildings on the site at the time of the Civil Survey 1654-6 were described as “a small old Castle and an old hall adjoining (both Thatcht) a Barne & Stable Thatcht...”. The proprietor in 1640 is given as Bartholemew Russell of Seatowne, who had since died.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU012-028
Townland:	Auburn
Site Type:	Mound (also RPS)
NGR:	320817, 244625
Description:	In wet marshy land with falls to the south where stream runs. Well preserved, a hedge grows around the perimeter. A low flat topped mound enclosed by a thorn hedge (Dims. 15m by 13m, H 1–1.25m) This site was excavated in 1982 by D. Keeling showed there was no evidence for either a ditch or kerb. May have functioned as a mill pond or post medieval landscaping architectural feature in the demesne of nearby Feltrim House.
Distance to	Within pipeline corridor D

corridor:	
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU015-002001-2
Townland:	Kinsaley
Site Type:	Church (1) and graveyard (2) (also RPS and NIAH)
NGR:	321791, 243143
Description:	This roadside church is a plain rectangular building aligned east-west and built of random rubble masonry. Only the nave survives (int. dims. L 10.25m, W 5.1m, wall T 0.95m). The interior is lit by narrow slit opes on the south wall and a tall round arched window at loft level in the western gable which contains a double bellcote. There is a kink in the graveyard wall along the south-east section, possibly indicating the former existence of an earlier enclosing boundary.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU015-038
Townland:	Feltrim
Site Type:	Castle
NGR:	320648, 244174
Description:	Not marked on any OS map however a castle is illustrated on the Down Survey map. Flanagan also mentions a castle on the east facing slope Feltrim Hill. Known as Fagans Castle by locals it may be that the ruins now on site represent Christopher Fagan's castle which was demolished after he sided with James II during the Battle of the Boyne.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D
Sources:	RMP File

Appendix 6.13.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	455
NIAH Ref.:	11350033
Location:	Kinsaley
Site Type:	Church and graveyard (also RMP)
NGR:	321784, 243141
Description:	Graveyard with various cut stone grave markers from c. 1800 to present. Medieval church, now in ruins.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.:	456
NIAH Ref.:	11350007
Location:	Kinsaley Hall, Kinsaley
Site Type:	Country House
NGR:	322088, 243404
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1810, with two-bay two-storey wing to side. Projecting entrance porch, and extension to rear c. 1860.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.:	456
NIAH Ref.:	11350008
Location:	Kinsaley Hall, Kinsaley

Site Type:	Gate lodge
NGR:	322091, 243097
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge, c. 1860, with gable-fronted projecting porch.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.::	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11350006
Location:	Kinsaley Lane, Kinsaley
Site Type:	Kinsaley Bridge
NGR:	321539, 243253
Description:	Single-span red brick bridge with cast-iron lintels, rebuilt 1897, replacing earlier bridge.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.::	453
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Malahide Road, Abbeyville
Site Type:	Milestone
NGR:	unknown
Description:	Cast-iron milestone in granite setting in boundary wall of Abbeville House
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.::	450
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Streamstown Lane, Auburn
Site Type:	Mound (also an RMP)
NGR:	320817, 244625
Description:	Earthwork
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.::	379
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Estuary Road, Seatown East (Swords)
Site Type:	Seatown House (also RMP)
NGR:	319832, 247270
Description:	House, out-offices and tower house/castle remains, over looking Malahide Estuary
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.::	340
NIAH Ref.:	11335018
Location:	Balheary Demesne
Site Type:	Balheary Bridge (also RMP)
NGR:	318747, 248141
Description:	Double-arch ashlar granite road bridge over river, c. 1850.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.::	341
NIAH Ref.:	11335019
Location:	Balheary Demesne

Site Type:	Lissenhall Bridge
NGR:	318759, 248245
Description:	Five-arch random rubble road bridge over river, c. 1760, with triangular cut waters to upstream side. Possibly incorporating fabric of pre-1600 bridge.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11335017
Location:	Balheary Demesne
Site Type:	Bridge
NGR:	318153, 248295
Description:	Single-arch ashlar limestone road bridge over river, c. 1890. Enlarged c.1930 with flanking lintel headed openings.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor D

Appendix 6.13.3: NMI Topographical Files

Over 1,500 artefacts were retrieved from the area surrounding Feltrim Hill between the 1940s and 1970s. These mostly date to the Neolithic and medieval periods. For more detail see appendix 6.1.14.3.

Over 1,500 artefacts dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods have been recorded from the area around Feltrim Hill. A number of these finds are stray topsoil finds of c. 50 lithics (NMI 1965:13–14, 55; 1970:181; 1968: 88–93, 95–119, 172–173, 185–192.2; 1969:22–33; P1949:50), five metal and clay objects (NMI 1968:84-87; 1967:179), a sperm whale tooth (NMI 1968:94) and a worked boars tusk (NMI P1948:310).

A small quantity of medieval pottery and 46 flint artefacts were retrieved from bulldozed material near two forts on Feltrim Hill (NMI 1966: 63–92, 122–147). A bronze ring and coiled bronze ring were also retrieved from this material (NMI 1964:71 and 85).

An excavation undertaken in the 1940s at Feltrim Hill also produced c. 1,400 finds dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods. Metal artefacts included a bronze Roman coin (NMI 1946:331), two copper George III coins and nail fragments (NMI 1947:1053.1 & 1053.2), 16 iron artefacts (NMI 1947:542–658, 1885), 31 Bronze items and a silver ingot (NMI 1947:395–426, 800), copper alloy object (NMI 1947:394.1) and a silver pin (NMI 1947:394). Some slag was also recorded (NMI 1947:659–666)

Approximately 1,000 flint artefacts including blades, flakes, arrowheads, knives and debitage (NMI 1947:159–393, 750–752, 756.1–756.30, 757–789, 790.1-790.85, 791.1-791.168, 792.1-792.100, 793.1-793.150, 794.1-794.56, 795.1–795.26, 796.1–796.88, 812–827, 829 and 830) were recorded from this excavation. In addition c. 40 larger stone tools including hone stones, hammer stones, axeheads and spindle whorls were also retrieved (1947:684–722, 829–830).

A number of glass objects were recorded from the excavations including a molton glass fragments (NMI 1974:828), glass beads and other objects (NMI 1947: 535–541, 676–680, 804–806). A total of 79 bone artefacts were also identified including pins, teeth, beads, and needles (NMI 1947:458–534, 799.1–3). Ten antler comb fragments were recorded (NMI 1947:447–457, 803) and 19 jet or lignite artefacts were noted (NMI 1947:427–445, 802). A total of 84 sherds of Neolithic

pottery were retrieved from the excavations (NMI 1947:755.1–755.80; 1947:809-812). Further fragments of Neolithic and medieval pottery were also identified (NMI 1947:723–749, 831–1050, 1051.1–1051.3, 1052). A clay ball was also recovered from the site (NMI 1947:801).

Museum No:	1946:410–412
Townland:	Auburn
Find:	Sherds of Pottery
Find place:	unknown
Description:	Sherds of pottery

Museum No:	1964:31
Townland:	Drinan
Find:	Flint Core
Find place:	Found on an embankment, near Feltrim
Description:	Flint core

Museum No:	1978:77–78
Townland:	Lissenhall Great
Find:	Waste Flint
Find place:	Scarp above shore road North side of Broadmeadow estuary.
Description:	Waste flint

Museum No:	1878:37-38
Townland:	Oldtown
Find:	Ceramic urn and bronze weapon
Find place:	Found in a rath containing calcined bones
Description:	Ceramic urn and bronze weapon

Appendix 6.13.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Corridor:
CH 38	Rathbeal	Ring ditch	316044, 249002	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 39	Saucerstown	Enclosure	316024, 249204	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 40	Saucerstown	Enclosure	315896, 249300	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 41	Saucerstown	Ring ditch	315718, 249298	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 75	Balheary & Part of Newtown	Mill race	316913, 249192-316913, 249192-317481, 249046	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 76	Seatown East	Enclosure	319652, 246999	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 77	Seatown East	Enclosure	319726, 246896	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 78	Seatown East	Two enclosures	319909, 246922	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 79	Drinan	Mound	319934, 245803	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 80	Auburn	Possible enclosure	320380, 245085	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 81	Balheary	Mill site	317516, 248717	Within corridor – Pipeline D
CH 82	Auburn	Lime kiln site	320468, 244620	Within corridor – Pipeline D

Appendix 6.14 Cultural Heritage Constraints within Pipeline E Corridor

Appendix 6.14.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU008-017
Townland:	Staffordstown
Site Type:	Holy Well (also RPS)
NGR:	321105, 253216
Description:	St. Catherine's Well marked on OS map 1937-38 as 'site of'. Located in a field of tillage and no surface expression.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-068
Townland:	Thomondtown
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
NGR:	319346, 252185
Description:	A <i>fulacht fiadh</i> with associated burnt mound was identified during monitoring on the Airport-Balbriggan Bypass in 2001 (Lynch 2004). This consisted of a single trough filled with heat shattered stones and charcoal-enriched soil.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E
Sources:	RMP File

Appendix 6.14.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	374
NIAH Ref.:	11335021
Location:	Balheary
Site Type:	Church of the Immaculate Conception
NGR:	317179, 249373
Description:	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, c. 1855. Five-bays to side elevations, with single-bay gabled projecting porch to south side. Single-bay chancel to west having single-bay sacristy attached to north side.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.:	373
NIAH Ref.:	11335020
Location:	Balheary Road, Balheary
Site Type:	Murrays Bridge
NGR:	316729, 249669
Description:	Double-span granite bridge over river, c. 1780, with round-headed and lintel arches. Altered to one side, c. 1980.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.:	312
NIAH Ref.:	11328001
Location:	Drogheda Road, Lusk Corduff Hall
Site Type:	Thatched Dwelling
NGR:	319958, 252685

Description:	Terraced four-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1850, with projecting entrance porch. Extension to rear.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.::	313
NIAH Ref.:	11328003
Location:	Drogheda Road, Corduff
Site Type:	Post box
NGR:	319994, 252760
Description:	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c. 1905, with 'ER VII' monogram. Set into gate pier of Corduff House.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.::	314
NIAH Ref.:	11329018
Location:	Drogheda Road (N1) Corduff
Site Type:	Corduff House
NGR:	320263, 252755
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey over semi basement house with dormer attic, c. 1750, with entrance approached by flight of steps. Gabled central bay with Diocletian window. Single-bay two-storey return to rear. Extended to east, c. 1908, comprising single-bay two-storey linking bay, to adjoin three-bay two-storey range, c. 1750, to east, possibly originally detached. Group of detached and attached single- and two-storey outbuildings to north, arranged around a courtyard. Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge to site.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.::	316
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Staffordstown
Site Type:	Holy well (also RMP)
NGR:	321105, 253216
Description:	Site of holy well
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.::	293
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Station Road, Racecourse Common (Lusk)
Site Type:	Lusk House
NGR:	322507, 254021
Description:	Exterior only of three-bay two-storey house
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.::	294
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Station Road, Racecourse Common (Lusk)
Site Type:	Remount House
NGR:	322416, 254052
Description:	Exterior only of redbrick two-storey house excluding garden sheds
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.:	288
NIAH Ref.:	11323018
Location:	Effelstown
Site Type:	Rush and Lusk railway station
NGR:	323203, 253910
Description:	Detached five-bay single-storey railway station, c. 1850, with gabled entrance bay and three-bay single-storey extension to left-hand side.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.:	288
NIAH Ref.:	11323017 and 11323016
Location:	Effelstown
Site Type:	Signal box and station masters house
NGR:	323141, 253821 and 323122, 253852
Description:	Detached single-bay single-storey signal box, c. 1870, with timber superstructure on a brick plinth. Detached three-bay single-storey former station master's house, c. 1870.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

RPS Ref.:	290
NIAH Ref.:	11323026
Location:	Horestone Road, Effelstown
Site Type:	Stable & Coachhouse Complex
NGR:	323500, 253926
Description:	Group of single- and two-storey stable and farm buildings, c. 1850, with random rubble walls having red brick dressings. One now in use as dwelling.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor E

Appendix 6.14.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1977:1198–1204
Townland:	Beau
Find:	Flint plano-convex knife, worked flint, two flint chips, modern potsherds and cremated bone, bone pin
Find place:	Cist burial
Description:	Bone pin found in cremated bone when it was being sampled for C14 dating in 1998. Cremated bone represented at least four adults and two children. Cremation accompanied by flint plano-convex knife and worked flints.

Museum No:	1946:394–396
Townland:	Bridetree
Find:	Sherds of glazed pottery
Find place:	unknown
Description:	Sherds of glazed pottery

Museum No:	1946:391–393
Townland:	Bridetree
Find:	3 Flint artefacts
Find place:	unknown
Description:	3 flint artefacts

Museum No:	Record only
Townland:	Gracedieu
Find:	Glazed medieval tile
Find place:	Monastery / nunnery site
Description:	Medieval floor tile found in Gracedieu nunnery in mid 20th century,

Museum No:	1980:119
Townland:	Lusk
Find:	Polished stone axehead
Find place:	Topsoil in the 'commons'
Description:	Polished stone axehead

Museum No:	Record only
Townland:	Lusk
Find:	Polished stone axehead
Find place:	Found in foundations of a thatched cottage 200 yards from the round tower at Lusk
Description:	Polished stone axehead

Museum No:	Record only
Townland:	Lusk
Find:	Human remains?
Find place:	Unknown
Description:	Some bones found, no grave visible and no record was taken for the bones

Museum No:	Record only
Townland:	Lusk
Find:	3 Bronze stick pins
Find place:	Surface soil of a garden near round tower
Description:	Decorated dome headed pins

Museum No:	1990:55
Townland:	Lusk
Find:	Clay tile
Find place:	unknown
Description:	Clay tile

Museum No:	1999:151–173
Townland:	Lusk
Find:	Clay floor tiles, Roof tiles, Brick, Baked clay fragments, 3 pottery sherds
Find place:	Found on surface at Lusk Graveyard
Description:	Clay floor tiles, Roof tiles, Brick, 6 unclassifiable pieces of baked clay , Glazed pottery sherds

Museum No:	No Number
Townland:	Lusk
Find:	3 bronze stick pins
Find place:	Monastic enclosure
Description:	3 bronze stick pins

Museum No:	1941:13 and 14
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Two flints
Find place:	Cliff underneath cairn on coast to north of Rush
Description:	None

Museum No:	1934:432, 433
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Food Vessel and skeletal remains
Find place:	Cist grave within a passage grave 'Knocklea' or Giants Hill
Description:	Cist burial located outside the kerb contained human remains, second cist burial located at the northern end of the cairn and contained a food vessel. The cist was excavated by O' Riordáin.

Museum No:	1965:20-21
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Food vessel and cremated human remains
Find place:	Probably from Giants Hill cairn
Description:	Vessel and cremated bone deposited with the museum in 1965 – had been found in Kenure house but most likely originally came from the cairn at Giants Hill/ Knocklea Passage Grave.

Museum No:	1967:206
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Brooch
Find place:	Field called Cowhole c. 200 yards from the sea
Description:	Brooch made of bronze wire formed into interlocking circles.

Museum No:	1946:438–443
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Flint flakes and chunks
Find place:	No detail
Description:	Flint flakes and chunks

Appendix 6.14.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Corridor:
CH 23	Corduffhall	Possible mill and castle site	319698, 252733	Within corridor – Pipeline E
CH 25	Corduff (Hackett)	Possible medieval village	320257, 253451	Within corridor – Pipeline E
CH 83	Deanstown	Enclosure site	318118, 252105	To immediate north
CH 84	Thomondtown	Enclosure site	318687, 252064	Within corridor – Pipeline E

Appendix 6.15: Cultural Heritage Constraints within the proposed route of Pipeline F

Appendix 6.15.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU007-017
Townland:	Belinstown, Skidoo
Site Type:	Earthwork (also RPS)
NGR:	315011, 251247
Description:	Marked as a moat on Duncan's Map of 1821. The site is situated on the bottom of an east facing slope in good pastureland. No visible surface remains. Extensive evidence for lazy beds in the field.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-055
Townland:	Tyrrelstown Big
Site Type:	<i>Fulacht Fiadh</i>
NGR:	324077, 255714
Description:	Located in low-lying tillage. Excavations in 1994 during the construction of the BGE Interconnector Gas Pipeline uncovered a burnt stone spread (L 28m, W 21m, T 21m) with associated trough. Removal of its fill revealed a slot and a post hole. Finds comprised animal bones and a quartz hammerstone.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-013
Townland:	Surgalstown South
Site Type:	Earthwork (also RPS)
NGR:	313343, 247524
Description:	No trace of site marked as moat on the first edition OS map as a circular mound, marked as 'site of' on late 1937 OS map.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-022001-2
Townland:	Corrstown
Site Type:	Church (1) and graveyard (2) (also RPS)
NGR:	312281, 246362
Description:	Situated in a raised position within a walled graveyard, all that survives of this church is the base of the west tower. It is built of roughly coursed limestone blocks (H 2.3m). Barrel vaulted chamber (int. dims. 4.1m by 4.2m, H 2.1m). There is a mural chamber in a projection at the north end of the west wall and a stone spiral staircase in the south-west projection. Foundations can be traced over an area c. 8m east of the tower. According to Joyce (1890, 40) this was a subsidiary chapel to Kilsallaghan (DU011-011001). The graveyard is raised 1.5m above surrounding ground level. It contains grave slabs and beech and sycamore trees.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-023001-2
Townland:	Common
Site Type:	Ringfort (1) and graveyard (2) (also RPS)
NGR:	312395, 245822 (1), 312395, 245835 (2)
Description:	Located in a field of low-lying pasture known as 'Kits Green'. The first edition OS map shows an oval enclosure (50m by 30m). The depiction of the site on the current OS 6inch map suggests that it was a ringfort. An archaeological assessment of the site in 1999 revealed no archaeological evidence for the moment. Supposed site of burial plot known in local tradition as 'an old fort or burying place'. Not visible at ground level.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-040
Townland:	Shallon
Site Type:	Mound (also RPS)
NGR:	311821, 245296
Description:	An elongated irregularly shaped mound c. L 35m, w 20m, H 1.50m. Marked as a circular earthwork on the OS map (1936-8).
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU011-067
Townland:	Shallon
Site Type:	House
NGR:	312018, 245111
Description:	Site is not marked on OS 6" map editions. The Down Survey shows a farm house roughly at the location of a small vernacular building of hearth-lobby type. It is located by the roadside on a right angle bend in a low-lying situation.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU014-005001-6
Townland:	Dunsoghly
Site Type:	Tower house (1) (also RPS), Chapel (2), motte and bailey (3), house (4), crucifixion plaque (5) and House (6)
NGR:	311829, 243175 (1), 311812, 243171 (2), 311729, 243027 (3), 311879, 243178 (4), 311819, 243168 (5), 311827, 243166 (6)
Description:	Tower House: Located off the Dublin-Slane road, on a slight rise in low-lying pasture land. This late 15th century tower house is associated with the Plunkett family. It rises to four storeys with four large corner towers. Built of coursed limestone blocks with dressed stone quoins and a base batter. In the south-west turret a room which can only be entered from the roof was once apparently used as a prison. In 1443 Henry Stanyhurst was given possession of all the property of John Fingals of Dunsoghly to hold during the minority. The first mention of a castle here appears in 1446 when Sir Rowland Plunkett youngest son of Christopher Plunkett Baron Killeen, and later Earl of Fingal is mentioned as being in residence there. For over 500 years the house was to be a Plunkett stronghold. Tradition states and underground passage connects the castle with St. Margaret's Church, as well as having many hidden vaults. The castle was inhabited up to the middle of the 18th

	<p>century.”</p> <p>Chapel: Adjoins the south-west corner of Dunsoghly castle the chapel is an oblong, single storey building. It is built of randomly coursed masonry with roughly dressed limestone quoins (int. dims. L 6.6m, W 4.4m). Above the door is an inscribed limestone tablet with symbols of the passion, a date of 1573 AD and initials J.P.M.D.D.S i.e. John Plunkett, Miles de Dunsoghley and wife’s surname ‘Sarsefield’.</p> <p>Castle, motte and bailey: Situated on a natural rise south-west of Dunsoghly Castle. The site comprises a raised area, roughly oval in plan (80m by 65m, H 3m). Its flat top is occupied by a farm. Traces of an outer bank are visible on an aerial photograph.</p> <p>House(s): East of Dunsoghly castle two square trenched areas are visible on an aerial photograph (CUCAP AID57). The site has been partially built since the photographs were taken. The general area is disturbed leaving no trace of these sites.</p> <p>House 16th/17th century: Attached to the north-west end of Dunsoghly Castle. The north wall and east gable with Tudor style chimney is all that survives and these have been incorporated into farm outbuildings. This is probably the building mentioned in the Civil Survey 1654–6 as a ‘dwelling house’ with the castle at Dunsoghly.</p>
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File
RMP Number:	DU014-094
Townland:	Broghan
Site Type:	Habitation site
NGR:	311467, 243936
Description:	Investigations in 1988 for the Phase 2 of the northeast Gas Pipeline revealed an area of occupation debris, containing artefacts of multi-period date including three iron objects.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File
RMP Number:	DU014-093
Townland:	Kilshane
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	311000, 242900
Description:	Excavations in advance of the N2 Finglas-Ashbourne Road Scheme in 2004 revealed a prehistoric enclosure on a gently undulating gravel ridge along a tributary of the Ward river. This comprised an irregular ditch (W 1.9m–3.8m) enclosing an egg shaped area (38.5m by 27.5m). The ditch had been connected in a series of interconnecting regular and irregular segments. Antler tines possibly used in ditch construction were found in the primary fill. This was followed by the deposition of mid Neolithic broad rimmed round bottomed vessel, followed by a sealing layer of orange clay. Subsequent activity in the early Bronze Age consisted primarily of a series of deposits and features cutting into ditch fill. This produced some bone that had been worked into pins and awls, lithic material and a large pottery assemblage. In the northern area of the site cremation pits directly associated with burials of single bones. The only intact burial was that of a single crouched

	inhumation, located south of centre of the enclosure. A single hearth represents activity later in the Bronze Age.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F
Sources:	RMP File

Appendix 6.15.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	623
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off N2 (Ashbourne) Road Dunsoghly
Site Type:	Dunsoghly Castle (also RMP)
NGR:	311829, 243175
Description:	15th century Tower House with its original timber roof
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.:	637
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Shallon Road, Shallon
Site Type:	Mound (also RMP)
NGR:	311821, 245296
Description:	Earthwork
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.:	640
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Common
Site Type:	Enclosure & graveyard (also RMP)
NGR:	312395, 245822
Description:	enclosure
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11342007
Location:	Laurestown
Site Type:	Chapelmidway Bridge
NGR:	312337, 246196
Description:	Triple-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, c. 1820, with curved cut waters.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.:	641
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Skephubble Rd, Corrstown
Site Type:	Chapelmidway Church (also RMP)
NGR:	312281, 246362
Description:	Church (ruins) in graveyard enclosure. Graveyard still in use.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.:	648
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Leas Road Suralstown South
Site Type:	Mound site (also RMP)

NGR:	313343, 247524
Description:	Earthwork
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.::	786
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Lispopple (Swords)
Site Type:	Vernacular House & Outbuildings
NGR:	313834, 249577
Description:	Vernacular complex with unusual half-hipped vernacular house
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.::	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11327004
Location:	Skidoo
Site Type:	House – now Skidoo stud farm
NGR:	315146, 250821
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c. 1930, with full-height projecting canted bays flanking projecting single-storey entrance porch. Single-bay single-storey wing to left-hand side. Multiple-bay single- and double-height stable complex to rear, c. 1930.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.::	324
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Naul Road Belinstown/Skidoo
Site Type:	Mound (also RMP)
NGR:	315011, 251247
Description:	Earthwork
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.::	310
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Ballough
Site Type:	Mound
NGR:	320075, 254851
Description:	Earthwork (not recorded as RMP)
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

RPS Ref.::	306
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Skerries Road, Greatcommon
Site Type:	Rose Cottage
NGR:	321948, 255635
Description:	Five-bay single-storey thatched dwelling on Skerries to Lusk Rd
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor F

Appendix 6.15.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1999:63
Townland:	Causedstown
Find:	Polished stone axehead

Find place:	Found on surface of field while picking potatoes.
Description:	Fine polished stone axehead with thin pointed butt and broad cutting edge.

Museum No:	1999:41-44
Townland:	Causestown
Find:	Stone balls, rubbing stone and counter sunk pebble
Find place:	Found after ploughing.
Description:	Stone balls of approximately oval form, Stone rubber of truncated conical form. Fragment of counter-sunk pebble consisting of over one half of the original.

Museum No:	2009:292
Townland:	Corrstown
Find:	Polished stone axehead
Find place:	Found in cleaning bed of stream
Description:	Polished stone axehead in good condition, but missing butt. Almost symmetrical face shape, of oval cross-section and medium symmetrical profile.

Museum No:	RIA1918:362.2
Townland:	Dunsoghly
Find:	Wooden object
Find place:	Unknown
Description:	Wooden object

Museum No:	1967:224
Townland:	Surgalstown South
Find:	Chert arrowhead, tanged
Find place:	Found on surface of cultivated field.
Description:	Chert tanged arrowhead

Museum No:	1941:13 and 14
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Two flints
Find place:	Cliff underneath cairn on coast to north of Rush
Description:	None

Museum No:	1934:432, 433
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Food Vessel and skeletal remains
Find place:	Cist grave within a passage grave 'Knocklea' or Giants Hill
Description:	Cist burial located outside the kerb contained human remains, second cist burial located at the northern end of the cairn and contained a food vessel. The cist was excavated by O' Riordáin.

Museum No:	1965:20-21
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Food vessel and cremated human remains
Find place:	Probably from Giants Hill cairn
Description:	Vessel and cremated bone deposited with the museum in 1965 – had been found in Kenure house but most likely originally came from the cairn at Giants Hill/ Knocklea Passage Grave.

Museum No:	1967:206
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Brooch
Find place:	Field called Cowhole c. 200 yards from the sea
Description:	Brooch made of bronze wire formed into interlocking circles.

Museum No:	1946:438–443
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Flint flakes and chunks
Find place:	No detail
Description:	Flint flakes and chunks

Museum No:	1947: 226
Townland:	Skidoo
Find:	Iron Spearhead
Find place:	Found in soil overlaying a sand pit around 18” deep
Description:	Spearhead is badly corroded and encrusted. The blade is flat thickening towards the socket. The spearhead was found with a complete animal skeleton (possibly boar) on the eastern side of the Dublin to Ballyboughal road.

Appendix 6.15.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Corridor:
CH 85	Broghan	Enclosure site	311755, 244661	Within corridor – Pipeline F
CH 86	Kilmacree	Enclosure site	311919, 244922	Within corridor – Pipeline F
CH 87	Shallon	Enclosure site	311711, 245358	Within corridor – Pipeline F
CH 88	Kilreesk	Tree ring site, possible enclosure	312424, 244816	Within corridor – Pipeline F
CH 89	Woodpark	Site of mill race	318322, 254110	Within corridor – Pipeline F
CH 90	Woodpark	Site of mill and old Woodpark House and current c. 1930s structure	318502, 254151	Within corridor – Pipeline F
CH 105	Richardstown	Potential bridge site	317677, 253529	Within corridor – Pipeline F
CH 106	Richardstown	Ruined bridge	317680, 253371	Within corridor – Pipeline F
CH 108	Richardstown	Site of post medieval buildings	317776, 253375	Within corridor – Pipeline F

Appendix 6.16: Cultural Heritage Constraints within the proposed route of Pipeline G

Appendix 6.16.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU015-010
Townland:	Kinsaley
Site Type:	Enclosure (also RPS)
NGR:	321532, 242253
Description:	Cropmark noted on aerial photographs taken in 1971 (FSI 403/2). A circular single-ditched enclosure (diam. c. 4m) was identified. No visible surface trace.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor G
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU015-011
Townland:	Kinsaley
Site Type:	Ringditch
NGR:	321537, 242021
Description:	The site of a possible ring ditch, shown on aerial photos (FSI 450/449) as a cropmark of a continuous ring in pasture. No visible trace.
Distance to corridor:	To immediate west of corridor
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU015-055
Townland:	Maynetown
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	323665, 241907
Description:	Situated in low-lying tillage near the coast an aerial photograph (OS 8, 7654) shows cropmark evidence for a roughly circular univallate enclosure (diam. c. 70m). Not visible at ground level. Archaeological testing in 2000 revealed an entrance feature. A decorated bone bead was found in the ditch (Wallace, A 2002, 115)
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor G
Sources:	RMP File

Appendix 6.16.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.::	464
NIAH Ref.:	11350009
Location:	Kinsaley
Site Type:	Kinsaley House
NGR:	321855, 243012
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement red brick house with dormer attic, built 1736, with flanking screen walls. Single- and two-storey returns to rear. Farmyard complex to north and west.
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor G

RPS Ref.::	405
NIAH Ref.:	N/a
Location:	Kinsaley

Site Type:	Enclosure (also RMP)
NGR:	321532, 242253
Description:	Site of an enclosure
Distance to corridor:	Within pipeline corridor G

RPS Ref.:	407
NIAH Ref.:	N/a
Location:	Kinsaley
Site Type:	Ring ditch (also RMP)
NGR:	321537, 242021
Description:	Site of a ring ditch
Distance to corridor:	To immediate west of pipeline corridor

Appendix 6.16.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1969:953
Townland:	Portmarnock
Find:	Wooden dowel
Find place:	From boat on Portmarnock strand.
Description:	Wooden dowel

Museum No:	SA1898:123
Townland:	Portmarnock
Find:	Bone spindle whorl
Find place:	unknown
Description:	Bone spindle whorl

Appendix 6.16.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from Corridor:
CH 91	Kinsaley	Enclosure site	321991, 242917	Within corridor – Pipeline G
CH 92	Kinsaley	Enclosure site	321889, 242855	Within corridor – Pipeline G
CH 93	Drumnigh	Enclosure site	323197, 241854	Within corridor – Pipeline G
CH 94	Saint Doolaghs	Site of Wellfield Cottage	321940, 241961	Within corridor – Pipeline G
CH 95	Stapolin	Site of Stapolin House	323624, 240787	Within corridor – Pipeline G

Appendix 6.17: Cultural Heritage Constraints within the proposed Northern Outfall area

Appendix 6.17.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

RMP Number:	DU008-003
Townland:	Rush Demesne
Site Type:	Tower house (also RPS)
NGR:	326399, 256006
Description:	Tower house located in level pastureland off the coast road between Skerries and Loughshinney. This recently re-modelled tower house is square in plan, rising to two-storey with projecting angle turrets in the north-east and south-west. It is built of coursed limestone masonry.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-004001-3
Townland:	Rush Demesne
Site Type:	Church (1), Graveyard (2) and tomb (3) (also RPS)
NGR:	326502, 255921 (1), 326500, 255934 (2), 326501, 255928 (3)
Description:	The church is located in a raised position within a walled graveyard. This is a plain oblong building aligned east-west with both gables extant (L 13.8m, W 4.6m). Built of coarsed limestone masonry there is a single bellcote over the west gable. The east window has traces of 15th century tracery and there is a plain window in the south wall with jambs of tufa. The church sits in a circular walled graveyard in a raised position with graveslabs that are largely 18th century in date. Within the church are fragments of a Mensa tomb (1631) bearing a crucifixion scene enclosed by an inscription contained within a border.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-005
Townland:	Rush Demesne
Site Type:	Holy Well (also RPS)
NGR:	326474, 255894
Description:	Situated in playing fields north of a stream that runs through the grounds of Kenure Park. This natural spring well lies in a hollow in the field. It has been enclosed. Access to the well was blocked off in 1992 and it appeared that the well was no longer venerated. Marked in the OS maps as St. Catherine's Well.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-006001
Townland:	Drumanagh
Site Type:	Promontory Fort (also RPS)
NGR:	327316, 256187
Description:	The neck of the headland (c. 46 acres) is defended by a straight series of earthworks (L. 350m) except where they curve inwards near the south cliff. They comprise three parallel banks with contiguous fosse except at the north end where the defences are

	<p>reduced to a single bank with external fosse in which lies Drumanagh well. The upper portion of the inner bank is stone capped and is the best preserved rampart (W 30m, H 2m). The remaining banks have been greatly denuded (W 17m, H 0.5m). Fosses are silted up (W 4–6m, D 1m). A stream runs along the external fosse at the south end of the defences. Possible entrance through defences through the north end. In the 18th century a Martello Tower was built within the promontory fort at the east end of the headland and an access road was constructed to it.</p> <p>In 1992 two trial pits were excavated to the south-west of the headland in advance of the Gas Pipeline landfall site at Loughshinny - Subsea pipeline. The pits measured c. 2m by 1m and no archaeological inclusions were noted.</p>
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File, Healy 1975, 20.

RMP Number:	DU008-006003
Townland:	Drumanagh
Site Type:	Martello Tower (also RPS and NIAH)
NGR:	327460, 256217
Description:	<p>Located in a field of pasture at the east end of a promontory fort. This is a squat cylindrical tower built of masonry which has been rendered. Traces of a sunken roadway lead from the south end of the defences to the entrance. The entrance is on the west side and is positioned above ground level. It is defended by machiolation carried on corbels. The interior is lit by a small square opes. A latrine stands east of the tower.</p>
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-013001–3
Townland:	Rush
Site Type:	passage tomb (1), cist (2), midden (3) (also RPS)
NGR:	327004, 255333 (1), 327011, 255334 (2), 326998, 255333 (3)
Description:	<p>Known as Knocklea or the Giants Mill. Originally a circular cairn (diam. 6.3m) with a funnel sloped entrance passage and rectangular chamber (L 2.4m, W 1.8m). The western half of the mound was removed by a local farmer in c. 1838 when Newenham inspected the site. Shown to be complete on the first edition OS map. In 1992 the east side of the cairn was incorporated into a field boundary. It extends for a distance of 16m, north–south and 3m east–west, H 1.5m). Midden material (3) containing a possible microlith was found underneath the mound. Two cist burials were found in the cairn and a third was possibly around the kerb stones. A food vessel (NMI 1934:432) and a quantity of human remains (NMI 1934:433) were removed from a cist on the north side of the cairn and a further vessel with burnt bone (NMI 1965:20), found in Kenure House, is thought to have originated in this tomb.</p>
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-014
Townland:	Rush
Site Type:	Well (also RPS)
NGR:	326387, 254395
Description:	Not marked on any OS map editions. Site totally overgrown on

	south side of a stream at before junction of probable lane known as Farrans Lane. No tradition of veneration.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-015
Townland:	Rush
Site Type:	Martello Tower (also RPS and NIAH)
NGR:	327633, 254040
Description:	Located in a private garden on Harbour Road overlooking the east coast. This is a squat cylindrical tower with a parapet level marked by offsets. The entrance is in the W. It has a plastered finish. Bricked features have been added to roof. There are flat roofed chalets built around the tower.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-022
Townland:	Rush
Site Type:	Holy Well (also RPS)
NGR:	326838, 253689
Description:	Marked as Tobar Caillin on the 1937-38 OS map. The well comprises a small spring in the bank by seashore. No tradition surviving.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-051
Townland:	Loughshinny
Site Type:	Enclosure
NGR:	327071, 256626
Description:	Curving cropmark shown on aerial photograph. This probably represents a probable fosse that cuts off part of a short headland. The site is under tillage and appears slightly raised. No visible surface remains.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

RMP Number:	DU008-072
Townland:	Rush
Site Type:	Prehistoric gully and charcoal spreads
NGR:	326380, 254410
Description:	05E1055 Roseanne Meenan excavation at Skerries Road, Rush. Predevelopment monitoring revealed an area of charcoal-blackened soil with fragments with fragments of burnt bone and a shallow gully which ran east-west (L 17.5m, D 0.15m). This contained heat-split fragments of burnt bone associated with 95 sherds of late Bronze Age coarse vessels representing 5 vessels.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within northern outfall constraint
Sources:	RMP File

Appendix 6.17.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

RPS Ref.:	248
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off The Mine Road Popeshall
Site Type:	Lime Kiln
NGR:	326463, 257695
Description:	Remains of stone lime kiln
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	251
NIAH Ref.:	11318002
Location:	Lizzie's Cottage, Skerries Road, Loughshinny (Balcunnin townland)
Site Type:	Thatch cottage
NGR:	326249, 256447
Description:	Detached six-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1800, on an L-shaped plan in two main sections, each of three-bays. Attached L-shaped farmyard complex to rear.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	255
NIAH Ref.:	11318003
Location:	Kenure Park, Rush Demesne
Site Type:	Balluster Lodge
NGR:	326427, 256074
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge, c. 1830, with an advanced pedimented central bay. Extension to rear, c. 1880. Now derelict. House, gates & gate piers
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	253
NIAH Ref.:	11318004
Location:	Drummanagh
Site Type:	Martello Tower (also RMP)
NGR:	327460, 256217
Description:	Martello tower, c. 1805, on a circular plan with tapered profile, having machicolation supported by brackets over entrance door.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	252
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Drummanagh
Site Type:	Promontory Fort (also RMP)
NGR:	327316, 256187
Description:	Archaeological site – promontory Fort.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	254
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Skerries Road Rush Demesne
Site Type:	Castle (in ruins) (also RMP)
NGR:	326399, 256006
Description:	Remains of tower house

Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall
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RPS Ref.:	250
NIAH Ref.:	11318005
Location:	Loughshinny
Site Type:	Boathouse
NGR:	327288, 256910
Description:	Detached single-bay single-storey gable-fronted boathouse, c. 1860, with snecked rock faced limestone walls.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	249
NIAH Ref.:	11318006
Location:	Loughshinny
Site Type:	Harbour View, thatched house
NGR:	327301, 256945
Description:	Terraced three-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1850, with gable-fronted projecting entrance porch. Single-storey flat-roofed extension to rear, c. 1970.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11318007
Location:	Loughshinny
Site Type:	Quay/ Harbour
NGR:	327361, 256835
Description:	Dressed limestone and granite pier, c.1830, with nap rendered wall and granite steps.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	273
NIAH Ref.:	11324008
Location:	Rush Demesne
Site Type:	Gates/ railings/ walls
NGR:	326054, 254238
Description:	Curved quadrant walls containing centrally placed wrought-iron entrance gates, c. 1740, with robust granite piers having bands of vermiculated granite. Moulded granite corniced coping to piers surmounted by spherical granite finials.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	273
NIAH Ref.:	11324009
Location:	Rush Demesne
Site Type:	Gate lodge
NGR:	326049, 254261
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge, c. 1845, with advanced central pedimented bay. Single-storey extension to rear, c. 1990. Now in use as offices.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	274
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NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Farren's Lane Rush
Site Type:	Well (also RMP)
NGR:	326387, 254395
Description:	Well at ford
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11324010
Location:	Barrack Lane, Rush
Site Type:	Sion House
NGR:	326893, 254122
Description:	End of terrace three-bay two-storey house, c. 1845, with projecting entrance porch. Two-storey extension to rear.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11324011
Location:	Lower Main Street, Rush
Site Type:	Desio House
NGR:	326990, 254106
Description:	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house with attic storey, c. 1875. Three-bay extension to rear, c. 1990.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11324012
Location:	Harbour Road, Rush
Site Type:	Water pump
NGR:	327258, 254187
Description:	Cast-iron water pump, c. 1900, of square profile with a curved handle.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11324013
Location:	Rush
Site Type:	Harbour
NGR:	327237, 254311
Description:	Harbour, c. 1835, with dressed rubble limestone pier and seawall.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	265
NIAH Ref.:	11324023
Location:	Rush
Site Type:	Rush Martello Tower (also RMP)
NGR:	325763, 254030
Description:	Martello tower, c. 1805, on a circular plan with tapered profile, having machicolation above former entrance.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	270
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NIAH Ref.:	11324017
Location:	Sandy Road, Rush
Site Type:	Thatched cottage
NGR:	326247, 254162
Description:	End-of-terrace three-bay single-storey rendered mud-walled thatched house, c. 1800. Single-storey extension to rear, c. 1960.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	269
NIAH Ref.:	11324018
Location:	Sandy Road, Rush
Site Type:	Tigin, Thatched cottage
NGR:	326261, 254166
Description:	Terraced two-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1780. Single-bay extension to rear, c. 1930. Rubble stone shed to rear of site, c. 1880.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	268
NIAH Ref.:	11324019
Location:	Sandy Road, Rush
Site Type:	Shamrock Cottage, Thatched cottage
NGR:	326304, 254202
Description:	End-of-terrace four-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1850, with projecting entrance porch.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	267
NIAH Ref.:	11324021
Location:	14 Main Street, Rush
Site Type:	Thatched cottage
NGR:	326573, 254111
Description:	Terraced four-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1780.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	266
NIAH Ref.:	11324022
Location:	16 Main Street, Rush
Site Type:	Thatched cottage
NGR:	326731, 254103
Description:	Terraced five-bay two-storey thatched house, c. 1760, with projecting entrance porch, c. 1920. Associated with Jack the Bachelor, a notorious eighteenth century smuggler.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	263
NIAH Ref.:	11324024
Location:	Skerries Road, Rush
Site Type:	Thatched cottage
NGR:	326642, 254655
Description:	Detached four-bay single-storey thatched house, c. 1780, with projecting entrance porch. Single-storey extension to left-hand side, c. 1950.

Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall
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RPS Ref.:	262
NIAH Ref.:	11324025
Location:	Skerries Road, Rush
Site Type:	Kenure Parsonage
NGR:	326572, 254847
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey limestone house with dormer attic, c. 1865. Projecting gable-fronted terminating bay to left-hand side, adjoining a canted single-storey entrance bay and having a timber veranda to remainder of façade. Built at the same time as Kenure Church of Ireland church and school all designed by James Edward Rogers.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	260
NIAH Ref.:	11324026
Location:	Skerries Road, Rush
Site Type:	Kenure Church of Ireland Church
NGR:	326662, 254952
Description:	Detached Church of Ireland church, built 1866. Four-bay side elevation to nave with a single-bay apse to the east, having an adjoining vestry. Gable-fronted projecting entrance porch. Designed by James Edward Rogers.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	261
NIAH Ref.:	11324027
Location:	Skerries Road, Rush
Site Type:	Rush Cricket Clubhouse
NGR:	326595, 254916
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey former school, c. 1865, with an advanced gable-fronted left bay and veranda to central entrance. Granite extension to rear, c. 1990. Now in use as a cricket clubhouse. Built at same time as parsonage of Kenure Church of Ireland church.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	258
NIAH Ref.:	11324028
Location:	Rush
Site Type:	Kenure Park Portico
NGR:	326182, 255533
Description:	Hexastyle Corinthian granite portico with pediment above, c. 1845. Formerly adjoined to a large three-storey house, c. 1750, which was demolished in 1978.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	256
NIAH Ref.:	11324029
Location:	Skerries Road, Rush
Site Type:	Medieval graveyard (also RMP)
NGR:	326503, 255936
Description:	Medieval graveyard, with various cut stone grave markers from c.

	1700 to present. Church now in ruins.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	257
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Skerries Road, Rush Demesne
Site Type:	Holy well (also RMP)
NGR:	326474, 255894
Description:	St. Catherines well
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	259
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	off Skerries Road Rush
Site Type:	Passage Tomb & Cist (also RMP)
NGR:	327004, 255333
Description:	Stone burial sites
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	n/a
NIAH Ref.:	11324031
Location:	Main Street, Rush
Site Type:	W.F. Price-General Merchant, shop
NGR:	326334, 254150
Description:	Semi-detached four-bay two-storey house, c. 1890, with plaster and timber shopfront to ground floor.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	264
NIAH Ref.:	11324032
Location:	Kilbush Lane, Rush
Site Type:	Old Kilbush House
NGR:	327077, 254321
Description:	Detached seven-bay single-storey thatched house with attic storey, c. 1850. Timber projecting entrance porch, c. 1980. Flat-roofed single-storey extension to rear, c. 1970.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	275
NIAH Ref.:	n/a
Location:	Bawn Road, Rush
Site Type:	Tobar Caillin Holy Well (also RMP)
NGR:	326838, 253689
Description:	Holy Well
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	272
NIAH Ref.:	11324004
Location:	Rush
Site Type:	Church
NGR:	325938, 254088
Description:	Detached gable-fronted former Roman Catholic church, built

	1760, with six bays to side elevation. Transepts added, c.1820, square profile bell tower and polygonal apse added c.1860.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	271
NIAH Ref.:	11324005
Location:	Rush
Site Type:	Vernacular cottage
NGR:	325977, 254061
Description:	Terraced three-bay single-storey thatched house, c.1880.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

RPS Ref.:	N/a
NIAH Ref.:	11324003
Location:	Rush
Site Type:	Presbytery
NGR:	325916, 254069
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey presbytery, c.1845, site enclosed by wrought-iron railings.
Distance to Northern Outfall:	Within area of proposed northern outfall

Appendix 6.17.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	2004:191–211
Townland:	Rush Demesne
Find:	Flint flakes, pottery and two iron ingots
Find place:	Field walking by Drumanagh Fort
Description:	Flint flakes, pottery and two iron ingots

Museum No:	1982:24
Townland:	Ballustree
Find:	6 Chert fragments
Find place:	Hedge wall bordering on Loughshinny townland. Found either side of a gate.
Description:	Series of 6 chert fragments

Museum No:	1995:1869
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Worked animal bone
Find place:	Unknown
Description:	Worked animal bone

Museum No:	2004:174
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Copper alloy seal box lid.
Find place:	Found in upcast from biking activities on site in interior of Drumanagh Fort.
Description:	Copper alloy seal box lid.

Museum No:	1995:1861–1868
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Flint fragments and pottery
Find place:	Unknown
Description:	Flint fragment, 5 flint objects and a flint scraper and potsherd

Museum No:	1988:102
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Copper ingot fragment.
Find place:	Loughshinny promontory fort
Description:	Copper cake/ingot fragment.

Museum No:	1987:25–27
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Iron horsebits
Find place:	Recovered during metal detecting at Loughshinny fort.
Description:	Iron horsebits, Type D iron horsebit

Museum No:	1980:31
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Samian sherd of pottery
Find place:	Loughshinny promontory fort. 20m strip of ploughed land east to west through the fort.
Description:	Sherd of samian pottery.

Museum No:	1979:11
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Worked flint
Find place:	Surface find promontory fort.
Description:	Worked flint fragment

Museum No:	1977:1221–1229
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Chert Cores and flints, clay bead, pottery sherds, stone vessel
Find place:	Disturbed habitation site in promontory fort
Description:	2 chert cores and 2 flint flakes and 2 flint scrapers, clay bead, pottery, sherds, stone vessel

Museum No:	1977:1205–1209
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Baked Clay fragments, burnt bone, glass nodule, pottery and cu pin
Find place:	Disturbed habitation site in promontory fort
Description:	Baked Clay fragments, burnt bone, glass nodule, pottery and cu pin

Museum No:	1969:707-708
Townland:	Drumanagh
Find:	Flint flake and pottery
Find place:	Loughshinny fort, found in surface soil.
Description:	Flint flake and pottery sherd

Museum No:	2006:11
Townland:	Holmpatrick
Find:	Fragment of clay tile
Find place:	Found whilst digging a grave at Holmpatrick Graveyard.
Description:	Fragment of line impressed tile.

Museum No:	1987:151
Townland:	Lane
Find:	Flint Bann flake fragment
Find place:	Field walking
Description:	Flint Bann flake

Museum No:	1941:13 and 14
Townland:	Rush

Find:	Two flints
Find place:	Cliff underneath cairn on coast to north of Rush
Description:	None

Museum No:	1934:432, 433
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Food Vessel and skeletal remains
Find place:	Cist grave within a passage grave 'Knocklea' or Giants Hill
Description:	Cist burial located outside the kerb contained human remains, second cist burial located at the northern end of the cairn and contained a food vessel. The cist was excavated by O' Riordáin.

Museum No:	1965:20-21
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Food vessel and cremated human remains
Find place:	Probably from Giants Hill cairn
Description:	Vessel and cremated bone deposited with the museum in 1965 – had been found in Kenure house but most likely originally came from the cairn at Giants Hill/ Knocklea Passage Grave.

Museum No:	1967:206
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Brooch
Find place:	Field called Cowhole c. 200 yards from the sea
Description:	Brooch made of bronze wire formed into interlocking circles.

Museum No:	1946:438–443
Townland:	Rush
Find:	Flint flakes and chunks
Find place:	No detail
Description:	Flint flakes and chunks

Appendix 6.17.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from N Outfall:
CH 96	Thomastown	Copper mine site	326892, 257123	Within area
CH 97	Loughshinny	Copper mine site	327245, 257233	Within area
CH 98	Loughshinny	Copper mine & lime kiln site	327245, 257404	Within area
CH 99	Loughshinny	Vernacular complex	326958, 257442	Within area
CH 100	Thomastown	Vernacular complex	326477, 257294	Within area
CH 101	Popeshall	Popeshall House	326520, 257418	Within area
CH 102	Lane	Vernacular complex	326457, 258096	Within area
CH 104	Holmpatrick	Vernacular complex	326043, 258565	Within area
CH 109	Popeshall	Four circular enclosures	326677, 257623	Within area
CH 110	Thomastown	Discovery Programme Geophysical Survey Area	326353, 257363	Within area
CH 111	Lane	Discovery Programme Geophysical Survey Area	326934, 257976	Within area
CH 112	Loughshinny	Discovery Programme Geophysical Survey Area	327016, 257136	Within area

Appendix 6.17.5: Shipwreck Inventory

There are approximately 100 recorded shipwrecks known off the coast of Skerries to the north of the current proposed Northern Outfall Area (Brady 2008, 140). A total of 40 wrecks are recorded in the vicinity of Lambay Island which is located to the immediate south-east of the proposed Northern Outfall area (ibid. 168). Below is a list of shipwrecks known in the general vicinity of the study area:

Shipwreck Ref.:	Ship Name	Approximate Location	Date	Coordinates (if present)
W00541	Azoff	Shenick Island (ashore)	7/4/1869	n/a
W00774	Juniata	Skerries, 1 mile from	4/12/1825	n/a
W00545	Bertha	Skerries/ Loughshinny (ashore)	4/2/1855	n/a
W00532	Myrtle	0.25 mile north of Loughshinny Bay	31/3/1853	n/a
W00663	Village Belle	Loughshinny Harbour	27/2/1900	n/a
W00709	Unknown	Loughshinny	11/4/1850	n/a
W00710	Unknown	Loughshinny (ashore)	11/4/1850	n/a
W00750	Dolly Varden	Rush Harbour	2/5/1900	n/a
W00762	Hannah Maria	Rush	27/11/1804	n/a
W00766	Industry	Rush Point	14/12/1886	n/a
W00767	Iron Man	Rush, near	Unknown	n/a
W00783	Mary	Rush	9/10/1844	n/a
W00789	Nicholas	Rush Point	16/1/1774	n/a
W00821	Unknown	Rush, near	5/12/1775	n/a
W00828	Unknown	Rush, near	12/11/1852	n/a
W00829	Unknown	Rush, near	12/11/1852	n/a
W00831	Unknown	Rush, 2-3 miles off	16/05/1854	n/a
W00840	Unknown	Rush	4/12/1862	n/a
W00843	Unknown	Rush Point, off	5/5/1887	n/a
W00851	Unknown	Rush, near the sewer	unknown	n/a
W00794	Queen Adelaide	Rogerstown Bar/ Donabate	9/2/1861	n/a
W00810	Victoria	Rogerstown Bay	5/1/1854	n/a
W00819	Unknown	Rogerstown	8/10/1775	n/a
W00820	Unknown	Rogerstown	8/10/1775	n/a
W00771	James	Rush to Portrane	15/12/1828	n/a
W00816	Unkown	Portrane Harbour	1260	n/a
W00823	Unknown	Potrane	15/10/1784	n/a
W00832	Unknown/ Dumba	Portrane	12/2/1855	n/a
W008388	Unknown	Portrane	13/2/1861	n/a
W00810		Portrane Harbour	1260	n/a
W00814	Willing Maid/ Mind	'Dunabate Island'	28/2/1764	n/a
W00754	Emily	Tailor's Reef, Lambay	5/10/1868	n/a
W00747	Clansmen	Tailor's Reef, Lambay	20/2/1874	n/a
W00737	Albion	Lambay, north side	11/12/1887	n/a
W00741	Avon	Burren Rockm, Lambay	12/8/1879	n/a
W00768	Isabel	North of Lambay	9/1/1913	n/a
W00793	Pioneer	Lambay Salt pan near Tailor's	Unknown	n/a

Shipwreck Ref.:	Ship Name	Approximate Location	Date	Coordinates (if present)
		Rocks		
W00796	Robert	Lambay to Rush	3/2/1834	n/a
W00799	Shamrock	Lambay, north-west side	21/12/1878	n/a
W00809	Una	Lambay, Tailor's Rock	28/2/1881	n/a

Appendix 6.18: Cultural Heritage Constraints within the proposed Southern Outfall area

Appendix 6.18.1: Recorded Monuments and Places

There are no RMP sites located within the Southern Outfall area.

Appendix 6.18.2: RPS and NIAH Structures

There are no structures within the Southern Outfall site that are listed in the Recorded of Protected Structures or the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

Appendix 6.18.3: NMI Topographical Files

Museum No:	1996:219
Townland:	Burrow
Find:	Flint Scraper
Find place:	Found beside Santa Sabrina school. Surface find on building site.
Description:	Flint scraper

Museum No:	1927:1933
Townland:	Sutton/Burrow
Find:	Early Christian graves. Inhumations in long stone graves
Find place:	In vicinity of Sutton cross at railway station
Description:	Human remains

Museum No:	1990:19
Townland:	Burrow
Find:	Human remains
Find place:	Found on side of Sutton Cross cemetery.
Description:	Human remains

Museum No:	1987:118
Townland:	Burrow
Find:	Human Remains
Find place:	On side of Sutton Cross cemetery.
Description:	Human remains

Museum No:	1981:341
Townland:	Burrow
Find:	Human Remains
Find place:	Digging trench for underground petrol tank.
Description:	Portion of human skeleton.

Appendix 6.18.4: Unrecorded Cultural Heritage Sites

Ref:	Townland:	Classification:	NGR:	Dist. from S Outfall:
CH 104	Burrow	Early 20th golf club house	324818, 241282	Within area

Appendix 6.18.5: Shipwrecks Inventory

A dense concentration of wrecks are recorded near Portmarnock strand and at least eight can be seen at low tide (Brady 2008, 168). Below is a list of shipwrecks known in the general vicinity of the study area:

Shipwreck Ref.:	Ship Name	Approximate Location	Date	Coordinates (if present)
W00770	Jamaica Packet	Velvet Strand, Portmarnock	1887/1888	n/a
W00778	Malfilatre	Portmarnock Point/ A bank inside Irelands Eye	28/12/1899	n/a
W00792	Perseverance	Portmarnock, Velvet Strand/ spit of Baldoyle	9/2/1861	n/a
W00811	Weiser	Velvet Strand, Portmarnock	1859	n/a
W00812	Weser	Howth, north side of Baldoyle	4/4/1858	n/a
W00817	Unknown	North of Howth	13 th / 14 th century	n/a
W00818	Unknown	Portmarnock	Dec. 1464	n/a
W00830	Unknown	Portmarnock Strand	Pre 1853	53 24 20.479N 06 06 15.124 W
W00839	Unknown	Velvet Strand, Portmarnock	13/2/1861	n/a
W00841	Unknown	Portmarnock Strand	Pre 1869	53 24 31.919N, 06 06 34.481 W
W00842	Unknown	Portmarnock Strand	Pre 1869	53 24 12.549N, 06 06 08.479W
W00847	Unknown	Portmarnock Strand, behind the country club	1920	n/a
W00850	Unknown	Velvet Strand, Portmarnock	Unknown	n/a
W00856	Unknown	Portmarnock Beach, midway	Unknown	53 25 29.9N, 06 07 19.2W
W00857	Unknown	Portmarnock Stand, near the point	Unknown	53 24 18.24N, 06 06 27.72W
W00858	Unknown	Portmarnock Stand, near the point	Unknown	53 24 10.26N, 06 06 12.12W
W00859	Unknown	Portmarnock Stand, near the point	Unknown	53 24 32.1N, 06 06 42.12W
W00860	Unknown	Portmarnock Strand	Unknown	53 24 53.4N, 06 06 51.66W
W00861	Unknown	Portmarnock Strand	Unknown	53 25 40.02N, 06 07 13.92W
W00736	Active	Baldoyle, near	27/10/1804	n/a
W00742	Bahia Packet	Baldoyle, near	26/2/1858	n/a
W00744	British Queen	Balydoyle	16/11/1842	n/a
W00752	Elizabeth	Baldoyle Bank	2/4/1882	n/a
W00740	Annie/ Amy	North of Baldoyle	25/1/1853	n/a
W00755	Fanny	Baldoyle	2/3/1881	n/a

Shipwreck Ref.:	Ship Name	Approximate Location	Date	Coordinates (if present)
W00756	Gainsborough	Carrick Hill/ Baldoyle strand	27/11/1838	n/a
W00758	Globe	Baldoyle	17/11/1842	n/a

Appendix 6.19 Legislative Framework 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 2004 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 Environment, Heritage and Local Government) 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 the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after the 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.

Appendix 6.20 Legislative Framework Protecting the Architectural Resource

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

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

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

Protection under the Record of Protected Structures and County Development Plan

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

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

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure. However,

the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

Archaeological

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

Architectural

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

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

Historical

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

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

Technical

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

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

Cultural

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

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

Scientific

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

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

Social

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

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

Artistic

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

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

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

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

Fingal County Development Plan

Architectural Conservation Areas

An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is:

- Of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value, or
- Contributes to the appreciation of protected structures (development plan pg 214)

Objective AH17

Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within or adjoining an ACA positively enhances the character of the area and is appropriate in terms of the proposed design, including: scale, mass, height, proportions, density, layout, materials, plot ratio, and building lines.

Objective AH18

Produce, and review where necessary, detailed guidance for each ACA in the form of Statements of Character that identify the specific special character of each area and give direction on works that would impact on this.

Objective AH19

Prohibit the demolition of a structure that positively contributes to the character of an ACA, except in very exceptional circumstances. Where demolition is granted an assessment of the impact of the replacement building on the character of the ACA will be required (pg 216).

Appendix 6.21 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 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

Predicted Impacts

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

Appendix 6.22 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.

Geophysical survey is used to create 'maps' of subsurface archaeological features. Features are the non-portable part of the archaeological record, whether standing structures or traces of human activities left in the soil. Geophysical instruments can detect buried features when their electrical or magnetic properties contrast measurably with their surroundings. In some cases individual artifacts, especially metal, may be detected as well. Readings taken in a systematic pattern become a dataset that can be rendered as image maps. Survey results can be used to guide excavation and to give archaeologists insight into the patterning of non-excavated parts of the site. Unlike other archaeological methods, geophysical survey is not invasive or destructive.

Full Archaeological Excavation involves the scientific removal and recording of all archaeological features, deposits and objects to the level of geological strata or the base level of any given development. Full archaeological excavation is recommended where initial investigation has uncovered evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures and where avoidance of the site is not possible.

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as 'a limited programme... of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present test trenching defines their character and extent and relative quality.' (IFA 2001c, 1)

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as a 'formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The

programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.’ (IFA 2001b, 1)

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

Architectural Resource

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

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

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

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

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