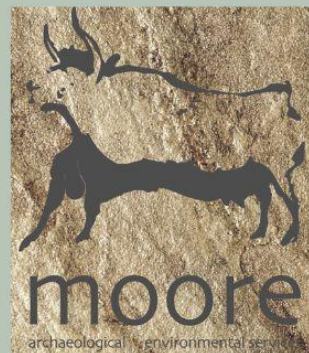

Prepared for

1 Celbridge West Land Ltd.

Presented on

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CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT AND FINAL REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

Prepared by

Declan Moore

Licence number 22E0484 Ext.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT FORTFIELD ROAD, TERENCE, DUBLIN 6

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Purpose

This report describes the results of a cultural heritage assessment and archaeological testing of a proposed residential development at Fortfield Road, Terenure, Dublin 6. The results, conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on information available at the time of its preparation. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that all relevant data has been collated, the author and Moore Group accept no responsibility for omissions and/or inconsistencies that may result from information becoming available after the reports completion. Moore Group accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Filename: 22E0484 Ext 24151 Fortfield Road CHA AT RevC

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Abbreviations

AAP	Area of Archaeological Potential
ACA	Architectural Conservation Areas
ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DLHG	Demesne Landscapes and Historic Gardens
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NMS	National Monuments Service
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
ZAP	Zones of Archaeological Potential
ZoN	Zone of Notification

Coordinate System

All GPS coordinates given in this report are in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM).

1 Introduction

Moore Group was commissioned to carry out a cultural heritage impact assessment including archaeological testing of a proposed residential development at Fortfield Road, Terenure, Dublin. The site is greenfield and is adjacent to enclosed, landscaped areas, playing pitches with a designed water feature/fishpond associated with the former Terenure House demesne, a historic property with associations with the Barnewall, Deane and Bourne families. The site is near recorded monument DU022-095--, classified as a castle in the Record of Monuments and Places. However, the Archaeological Survey database description notes that the castle is no longer extant, and from a site inspection, it appears that no elements of the original castle still exist. The castle was replaced by a mansion in the late 17th century and rebuilt again in 1787 and is now the site of Terenure College.

Given the proposed scale of groundworks, it was recommended by the author that the site be the subject to a programme of archaeological testing. A programme of archaeological testing was carried out under licence (22E0484) by the author on the 20th of August 2024. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

1.1 Scope of Work

This study aims to assess, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the archaeological and cultural heritage environment (hereafter referred to as cultural heritage environment or cultural heritage resource), to evaluate the potential or likely impacts that the proposed development will have on this environment and, where appropriate, to suggest mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts, in accordance with the policies of:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- The National Monuments Acts (1930-2005).
- Relevant Development Plan.
- Best practice guidelines.

Following on from this, the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on the baseline environment is identified and evaluated.

1.2 Terms and Definitions

Cultural Heritage

The phrase 'cultural heritage' is a generic term used to identify a multitude of cultural, archaeological, and architectural sites and monuments. The term 'cultural heritage', in Environmental Impact Statement compliance with Section 2(1) of the Heritage Act (1995), is used throughout this report in relation to archaeological objects, features, monuments and landscapes as well as all structures and buildings which are considered to have historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social, or technical significance/merit. For the purposes of this report the definition of "cultural heritage" is taken broadly

from the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, which considers the following to be “cultural heritage”:

- Tangible cultural heritage.
- movable cultural heritage (artefacts).
- immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, etc).
- underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins, and cities); and
- Intangible cultural heritage (oral traditions, folklore etc).

Cultural heritage, therefore, comprises archaeology, architectural heritage, folklore, and history. Archaeology is the study of past societies through surviving structures, artefacts, and environmental data, and is concerned with known archaeological sites and monuments, and areas of archaeological potential, both terrestrial and underwater. Architectural heritage comprises structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including streetscapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social, or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings, and contents. Architectural heritage and archaeology together form ‘built heritage’ or ‘tangible heritage’. Folklore and history are aspects of ‘intangible heritage’, which also includes, for example, language, musical traditions, traditional crafts and skills, townland names, poetry. This form of cultural heritage includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts (ICOMOS¹). “.

World Heritage Sites

Although not formally recognised in Irish legislation, impacts on World Heritage Sites will nonetheless be a material consideration for developments in their wider vicinity. To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria. A World Heritage Site is a landmark or area with legal protection by an international convention administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific, or other form of significance. The sites are judged to contain "cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity".

National Monuments

On a national level, the highest degree of protection granted to archaeological monuments are those afforded National Monument status, which are protected under the National Monuments Act of 1930 and its various amendments. These are the pre-eminent archaeological sites in Ireland and fall into several categories including:

- Sites that are in the ownership or guardianship of the state.

¹ <https://ich.unesco.org/en/what-is-intangible-heritage-00003>

- Monuments that are the subject of Preservation Orders.
- Monuments in the ownership of a local authority; and
- Walled towns.

Generally National Monuments in state care are numbered amongst the best preserved and most impressive monuments in the country. The Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 has repealed the 1930 Act, along with a number of other Acts relevant to Cultural heritage (Heritage Act 1995, Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999, etc). The provisions repealing these acts in 2023 Act have not yet commenced.

Record of Monuments and Places/Archaeological Survey Database

The legislation that affords protection to the archaeology of Ireland has seen several amendments since the first National Monuments Act of 1930 and there is a legacy of several different registers and associated terminology.

A feature recorded in the 'Record of Monuments and Places' (RMP) refers to a recorded archaeological site that is granted statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. The RMP is the most widely applying provision of the National Monuments Acts. It comprises a list of recorded monuments and places (resulting from the Archaeological Survey of Ireland [ASI]) and accompanying maps on which such monuments and places are shown for each county. The information contained within the RMP is derived from the earlier non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). However, some entries were not transferred to the statutory record as they refer to features that on inspection by the Archaeological Survey were found not to merit inclusion in that record or could not be located with sufficient accuracy to be included. Such sites however remain part of the SMR. The record is a dynamic one and is updated to take account of on-going research.

The most up-to-date record of archaeological monuments, the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD), is available for viewing and download on the www.archaeology.ie website. This record is continually revised and indicates several additional sites that do not feature in the RMP. The National Monuments Service also makes available SMR Zones of Notification on the website.

Sites and Monuments Record

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is an inventory of the known archaeological monuments in the State. There are more than 150,800 records in the database and over 138,800 of these relate to archaeological monuments.

An 'area of archaeological potential' refers to an area of ground that is deemed to constitute one where archaeological sites, features or objects may be present in consequence of location, association with identified/recorded archaeological sites and/or identifiable characteristics.

Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987, as amended, states that the Minister is required 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 in the Register without the permission of the Minister is illegal, and two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. This list was functionally replaced by the Record of Monuments and Places following the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. No registered Historic Monuments were identified.

Architectural Conservation Areas

Section 81 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, provides that all Development Plans must now include objectives for preserving the character of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest, or which contribute to the appreciation of protected structures.

In these areas, the protection of the architectural heritage is best achieved by controlling and guiding change on a wider scale than the individual structure, to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area.

Record of Protected Structures/National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The importance of our built heritage is enshrined in the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (Part II, Section 10) which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their Development Plans objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). This list provides recognition of the importance of a structure, protection from adverse impacts and potential access to grant aid for conservation works. The record of Protected Structures is an ongoing process and can be reviewed and added to. In considering additions to the Record of Protected Structures local authorities have recourse to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which provides a source of guidance on the significance of buildings in their respective areas.

Designed Landscapes-Demesnes, Historic Gardens & Country Estates

The Architectural Section of the DHLGH is in the process of a multi-phase study looking at Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens that appear as shaded areas on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, circa. 1830.

'The objective of this survey is to begin a process of understanding of the extent of Ireland's historic gardens and designed landscape. Sites were identified using the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. These were compared with current aerial photography to assess the level of survival and change.'

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Introduction

In this assessment, tangible cultural heritage resources are captured under the relevant sections of archaeology and architectural/built heritage, while non-tangible associations with these sites and the wider study area (i.e., history and folklore) are set out, where known, in the archaeological and historical background section of this report, and assessed, where relevant, with further information presented in relevant sections.

Within the study area (which corresponds to the land-take boundary of the proposed [development] and incorporates any other lands required, plus an additional 250m surrounding these as stated in section 5.3.2.3 of the TII Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects, which was considered sufficient for the purposes of this assessment), all impact effects within the study area [are] considered in terms of potential direct physical impacts, impact on settings and potential indirect impacts, providing for a quantitative and qualitative analysis of potential effects. The study area was extended to a distance of 1km in order to assess potential impacts on the setting of surrounding cultural heritage receptors which, given the built up nature of the area was considered sufficient for this report.

Evaluation of the potential impacts of the proposed development upon the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource is based on a desktop study of written, graphic, photographic, cartographic, and electronic information sources followed by a field and windscreen survey. Considering, amongst other aspects, the legislative protection afforded to the cultural heritage resource, this report evaluates the archaeological, architectural, cultural, and historical importance of the subject area and examines the potential impacts of the proposed development and the effects on that resource.

The methodology used in the preparation of this assessment is broadly based on guidance provided in the National Roads Authority's (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005a), and Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005b) (the 'NRA Guidelines'), the EPA's Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022, the Framework and Principles for the protection of the Archaeological Heritage(1999) and other relevant guidelines.

Following assessment, a programme of archaeological testing was carried out at the subject site by the author.

1.3.2 Desktop Assessment

Known cultural heritage sites were mapped in the Open-Source Geographic Information System (GIS) software QGIS (Version 3.34.1). The following information sources, where relevant, were used for this report:

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites including the tentative list of candidate sites.
- National Monuments, be they in the ownership or guardianship of the State, in the ownership of a local authority or monuments under preservation orders.
- Potential National Monuments in the ownership of a local authority.
- Walled Towns.
- Archaeological Monuments that are the subject of both Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders.
- The Register of Historic Monuments.
- Archaeological Survey Database (ASD) from www.archaeology.ie (Sites and Monuments Record available through the Historic Environment Viewer).
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) for Dublin.
- National Monuments Service (NMS) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) Zones of Notification.

Architectural Heritage

- Architectural Conservation Areas from the Dublin City Development Plan (2022 – 2028).
- Protected Structures from the Dublin City Development Plan (2022 – 2028)..
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and NIAH Garden Survey, and
- Designed Landscapes indicated on the OSI First Edition Mapping.

To assess the potential impact of the proposed works the following sources were also consulted or reviewed:

- Excavations Bulletin. The Excavation Bulletin is both a published directory and an online database that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2012. The database gives access to over 15,000 reports and can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including Year, County, Site Name, Site Type, Grid Reference, Licence No., Sites and Monuments Record No. and Author.
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland. The topographical files of the NMI identify all recorded finds held in the NMI archive that have been donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation. The files sometimes include reports on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists in the early 20th century. Valuable information that can be gleaned might include the exact location, ground type, depth below ground level and condition when found, of each find. However, the amount and the usefulness of the information available on each find can vary considerably. The topographical files are listed by county and townland and/or street name.
- Cartographic Sources. Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered, or removed over a period. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential archaeological significance during fieldwork.

- **Toponyms.** Townland names are a rich source of information for the land use, history, archaeology, and folklore of an area. The placename can have a variety of language origins such as, Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English. The names can provide information on families, topographical features, and historical incidents. In terms of the built environment many names reference churches, fords, castles, raths, graveyards, roads and passes etc. In compiling the following data, several resources were consulted including the Placenames Database of Ireland www.logainm.ie and Irish Names of Places by P.W. Joyce (Joyce, 1913). The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. However, the term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word baile refers to a place. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch.
- **Aerial photographs.** The usefulness of aerial photography is that it allows for a different perspective - 'the distant view'. Archaeological sites may show up on the ground surface, depending on their state of preservation, by light and shadow contrasts (shadow marks), tonal differences in the soil (soil marks) or differences in height and colour of the cultivated cereal (crop marks). It is also a useful aid in pinpointing existing features and can assist in ascertaining their extent and degree of preservation.
- **Lidar.** The Geological Survey Ireland Open Topographic Data Viewer was consulted for available 1m/2m DTM Lidar data of the PDA².
- **Published archaeological inventories;** and
- **Documentary Sources:** several literary references were consulted.

1.3.3 Field Inspection

In addition to documentary and archival research and analysis, a detailed surface-based inspection of the area of the PDA was undertaken. This involved uploading GIS mapping with cultural heritage constraints onto a mobile device and visiting selected accessible monuments to appraise the possible effects that the proposed development would have on the receiving archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage environment as well as to determine sites' current extent and condition. Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural, and historical remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

1.3.4 Archaeological Testing

Given the proposed scale of groundworks, the desktop assessment completed by Billy Quinn of Moore Group in March 2024 (Quinn, 2024) which has been combined with this testing report recommended

² <https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer>

that the site be the subject of a geophysical survey to inform a programme of archaeological testing. Accordingly, Shanarc Ltd. completed a geophysical survey in 2024 (Prospection Licence No. 24R0359).

Section 3.6 of the Framework and Principles for the protection of archaeological Heritage requires that an investigation be carried out with a view to achieving any of the following:

- (i) gaining a better understanding of a known or suspected archaeological site or monument with particular reference to considering the implications of proposed development for such a site or monument,
- (ii) locating previously unidentified archaeological sites or monuments (or possible ones) prior to the commencement of development works with particular reference to considering the implications of proposed development for such sites or monuments,
- (iii) considering the potential that proposed development works or longer-term effects of a development may have on elements of the archaeological heritage not identified prior to the commencement of development works

The purpose of the present investigation is primarily aimed at addressing (ii) and (iii) above. As part of this investigation, a programme of archaeological testing was carried out. The definition of testing cited below is that published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

‘Test excavation is that form of archaeological excavation where the purpose is to establish the nature and extent of archaeological deposits and features present in a location which it is proposed to develop (though not normally to fully investigate those deposits or features) and allow an assessment to be made of the archaeological impact of the proposed development. It may also be referred to as archaeological testing’ (DAHGI 1999a, 27).

1.4 Difficulties Encountered

No difficulties were encountered during the completion of the assessment that is the subject of this report. The assessment is based upon currently available information at the time of writing.

1.5 Description of Project

The proposed development will comprise a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) on a site at Fortfield Road, Terenure of 284 no. units delivering 19 no. houses and 265 no. apartments made up of studios; 1 beds; 2 beds; 3 beds; and 4 beds. The development will also provide community, cultural and arts space and a creche. Communal internal space for residents will also be delivered. Provision of car, cycle and motorbike parking will be provided throughout the development, including at basement and surface level. Vehicular/pedestrian/cyclist access from Fortfield Road. Proposed upgrade works to the surrounding road network is also included. All associated site development works, open space, services

provision, ESB substations, plant areas, waste management areas, landscaping (both public and communal) and boundary treatments.

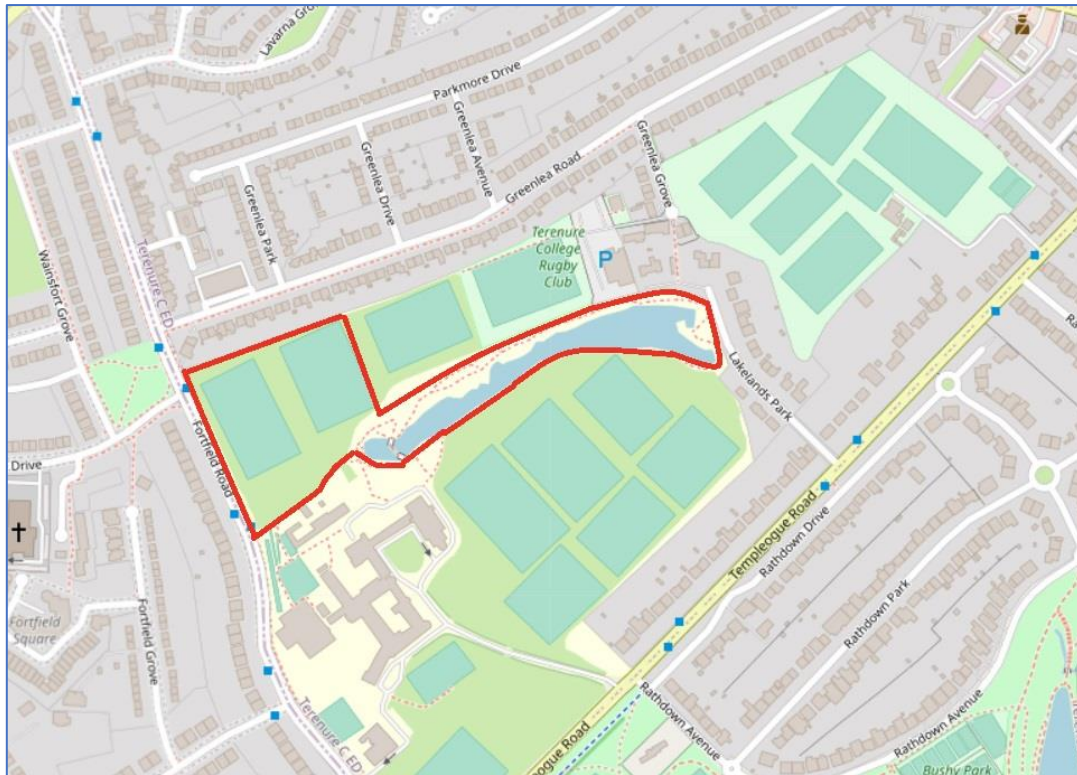


Figure 1 Showing Assessment Area © OpenStreetMap contributors.



Archaeological Monuments	None within the site boundary- the nearest recorded monument on the RMP is DU022-095-classified as a castle located 100m to the south
Architectural Sites	None within PDA
NIAH Garden Survey	Terenure House appears as a shaded property on the First Edition Map and is featured on the NIAH Garden Survey ID no. 2332
ITM	713400/729804

2.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Historical Background

2.2.1 Historical Background

2.2.1.1 General background to Dublin

Dublin is situated at the mouth of the river Liffey in the east of the county. The place name is derived from 'dubh linn', meaning the 'black pool', believed to have been located closer to the mouth of the Liffey where Viking settlers first set up their 'long phort' or 'ship camp'. The ford over the Liffey accounts for Dublin's other name – Ath Cliath, meaning ford of the hurdles. The geographical setting of the town, as a harbour, crossing point, defensive site and gateway for inland navigation have been of tantamount importance to the development of the town through the ages.

2.2.1.2 Mesolithic Period

The Mesolithic (middle stone age) people were the first inhabitants of Ireland, arriving about 9000 years ago (c.7500BC – 4000 BC). They were a mobile society relying on wild resources for food which was hunted and gathered using stone tools as well as boats, nets and traps. Settlement was in temporary and semi-permanent groups of huts constructed of wood slung with hide which may have operated as seasonal or hunting camps.

In many cases, the edges of coastal estuarine areas were the preferred location of Mesolithic settlement. This is well attested to in the general area by the excavations carried out at Sutton in the 1940's and 1970's. Here, a shell midden was uncovered, which had been formed when Howth was an Island. The excavations produced artefacts of flint, chert and stone. Radiocarbon dates suggest a sixth millennium provenance with a later hearth in the midden being dated to 4340 – 3810 BC. Exploitation of the mud flats of the Liffey estuary is evidenced by the discovery of wattle fish traps and other structures. Recent archaeological investigations undertaken at North Wall Quay revealed the remains of five fish-traps dating to the Mesolithic period.

2.2.1.3 Neolithic Period

Farming was first adopted in the Middle East but spread gradually across Europe in succeeding centuries, arriving in Ireland about 4000 BC. Tending of crops and animals required a more sedentary lifestyle

and larger permanent settlements were built. The megalithic (from the Greek mega – large and lith – stone) monuments of the Neolithic people built as communal tombs or for ceremonial purposes, are relatively common in the landscape. New methods were adopted for shaping stone tools and the first long distance trade networks were established.

The earliest substantial evidence for human habitation in this area dates to the Neolithic period (c.4000BC – 2500BC). The most immediate evidence comes from the excavations at Lambay Island. Lambay Island is an important site, with excavations indicating significant axe manufacturing capabilities as well as associated Neolithic activity.

2.2.1.4 The Bronze Age

As stone tools were replaced by the use of copper, later combined with tin to make bronze, the structure of society also changed over centuries. While some communal megalithic monuments, particularly wedge tombs continued to be used, the Bronze Age (c.2500-500 BC) is characterised by a movement towards single burial and the production of prestige items and weapons, suggesting that society was increasingly stratified and warlike.

In late Bronze Age Ireland, the use of the metal reached a high point with the production of high-quality decorated weapons, ornament and instruments, often discovered from hoards or ritual deposits. Fulachtaí Fia are the most common type of site generally date to the Bronze Age. They are multifunctional sites, and their generally accepted function is as cooking places. However more recent evidence suggests they should be seen as bathing, industrial processing such as brewing, extraction of grease, dyeing and leather treatment (Barfield & Hodder 1987; Buckley 1990; Ó Drisceoil 1990; Ó Néill 2000, 2004; Cross May et al. 2005; Monk 2007; Quinn & Moore 2007). They are often found near water sources. While they largely date to 1800-800 BC, some have produced dates earlier than 2000 BC and into the Iron Age. Standing stones, often erected in prominent locations, date from the Early Bronze Age. Their exact function is unclear - however they may equally represent territorial division.

Magnus Archaeology (ibid, 2017) notes that ‘a number of bronze axe-heads from Clontarf are testimony to a human presence in the general area in the Early Bronze Age... A Bronze Sword and a Dagger are also recorded from Clontarf.

2.2.1.5 The Iron Age

The Iron Age (c.500 BC- 500 AD) in Ireland marks the transition from bronze to iron working. Life in Iron Age Ireland seems to have been much as it was in the early historic period – mixed farmers living in or around small, defended settlements known as ringforts or stone cashels. There is little evidence in the area for bronze or Iron Age activity apart from enclosures and ringforts, the domestic dwelling places of the later prehistoric and early historic period. There are enclosures in Raheny, Kilbarrack, Clontarf and Mainestown, indicating that there was settlement in this area at the time. The low lying coastal plain, and mouth of the Liffey would have attracted settlers from earliest times.

2.2.1.6 The beginnings of the city - Viking Dublin

The predominant monument surviving in the general area around the study area is the early medieval ringfort. Numerous upstanding examples survive within 7km of the study area, including both single and multivallete examples illustrating the intensive settlement that the surrounding area had in this period. Prior to the arrival of the Vikings there was possibly a monastic community in Dublin (believed to have been located just south of Dublin Castle); in the annals there is reference to the bishops and abbots of Dublin in the 7th and 8th centuries. It has also been suggested that there was a second smaller settlement nearby the ford across the Liffey, accounting for Dublin's second name 'Ath Cliath', meaning the ford of the hurdles. Therefore, it can be said that there may have been an ecclesiastical and a secular settlement in Dublin before the Vikings came.

Dublin was the first settlement established by the Vikings in Ireland and was the basis for the establishment of further settlements in the southeast in Wexford and Waterford and in the southwest in Limerick. According to contemporary Irish annals they set up a 'longphort' or shipcamp at 'Dubhlinn' in 841. The Viking camp here lasted only 61 years until 902, when they were expelled by the combined forces of the king of Leinster and the king of Brega. They returned again in 917 under Sitric to develop a raiding base but were driven out in 1170 by Strongbow and the invading Anglo-Normans.

The location of the first Viking base, the 'longphort', is uncertain. There are several possibilities posited for its location and the most likely is the site of Dublin Castle. The camp was probably enclosed by large earthen banks with direct access to the sea and their fleet, and it was presumably well defended. A certainty is that the camp was substantial in size as it was recorded in 849 that it could cope with the loss of 1000 fighting men and the arrival of a fleet of 140 warships.

The 10th century settlement was enclosed by a series of earthen banks sections of which have been exposed by excavations at Wood Quay and Ross Road, to the south of Christchurch Place. Within these banks was a thriving, bustling town, with a mixture of traders and merchants dealing both overseas and with the Irish outside Dublin. The town they lived in was laid out in an organised but cramped fashion, creating a streetscape that still exists in some parts of the city today: long, individual property boundaries fronting onto the public streets. Each plot contained the main family house, constructed of post and wattle walls with a thatch roof, as well as outhouses and workshops. The Battle of Clontarf in 1014 is arguably the end of Norse control within Dublin (and Ireland).

2.2.1.7 Anglo-Norman Dublin

The Vikings continued to occupy Dublin until the late 12th century. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, a historian from that time, the Anglo-Normans made 'an enthusiastic assault on the walls, were immediately victorious and valiantly overran the city, with considerable slaughter of the inhabitants'. Those who were lucky to survive were expelled and forced to occupy an area on the northside of the Liffey, where Oxmanstown is located today.

The new rulers in Dublin quickly occupied and defended their new town, and from the late 12th century onwards there was a period of vast expansion in Dublin. By the middle of the 13th century, the town had been expanded northwards and a new city was built also acting as a quay wall. Within the walls the royal castle was built and developed, where it still stands today.

2.2.1.8 *Later Historic Period*

Medieval Dublin remained confined to the walled town save a 1312 extension north to the river. Within the walls, the principal buildings were the castle, Christchurch Cathedral and the Parish Churches of St. Audeon, St. Michael, St. Nicholas, St. Werburgh, St. John the Evangelist and St. Mary Le Dam. By the beginning of the 17th century Dublin City had extended little beyond its medieval limits with the exception of a small extension north to the river. The study area remained for the most part separated from the city and was occupied by farming communities, small villages and estates and church owned lands and granges occupied by tenant farmers. At the close of the Cromwellian period the town wall, with its eight gates and nine towers, was in poor repair; the cathedrals and parish churches were in ruins and the abbeys and friaries were gone. The population too had been reduced, with as little as 9000 people living in the city and environs at the time. Dublin and its inhabitants were transformed by the upheavals of the 16th and 17th centuries. While the English community of Dublin and the Pale were happy with the conquest and disarmament of the Irish, being almost all Roman Catholic, they were deeply alienated by the Protestant reformation that had taken place in England. By the end of the seventeenth century, Dublin was the capital of the Kingdom of Ireland, ruled by the Protestant New English minority.

The Williamite victory at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 set in motion measures to exert more control over the Catholic majority in Ireland. These culminated with the oppressive Penal Laws, which were implemented vigorously during the Georgian Period. For the city, the 18th century was more peaceful and prosperous than at any time in its previous history. The Protestant Ascendancy was thriving, and the city expanded rapidly from the 17th century onward. By 1700, the population had surpassed 60,000, making it the second largest city, after London, in the British Empire.

2.2.1.9 *Terenure House History*

Terenure (*Thír an lúir*) meaning 'the land of the yew tree' is in the civil parish of Rathfarnham, the Barony of Rathdown and is now an urban village to the SW of Dublin City. The proposed development area lies to the west of Fortfield Road, north of Terenure College and west of the Rugby Club. Topographically this area lies between the Dodder to the south and the Poddle to the north. Historically Terenure was on the borders of the O'Briuin and the Ui Dhunchadha septs. Following the Anglo-Norman Conquest lands in Drimnagh, Kimmage, Ballyfermot and Terenure were granted to Hugo Barnewall in 1215 by King John. The Barnewall's were descendants of Alanus de Barneval who had fought alongside William the Conqueror at Hastings in 1066. In the 1170's an ancestor had sailed with Strongbow and the family had won possessions at Beerhaven but subsequently lost it due to the O'Sullivan's. Following a period of upheaval Reginald de Berneval, was restored to the lands in Drimnagh and Terenure in 1228 and had a grant of £20 per year for his maintenance on the King's service. He was succeeded by his son, Ulphram.

The family had land all over the county including Drimnagh Castle and holdings at Crickstown and Trimlestown. The Barnewalls continued to reside in Terenure until 1652 when the estate was confiscated and leased to Major Elliott. At the time the survey records Terenure contained a castle and six dwellings, one of which was a mill. After the restoration Charles II granted Terenure, Kimmage and the Broads to Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel. In 1671 Major Joseph Deane, an officer in Cromwell's army, purchased the lands from Talbot for £4,000 and he converted the castle into a mansion. Deane had estates in Wexford, Kilkenny, Cork, and Waterford and married three times to Anne, Elizabeth Cuffe (1625 - 1698) of the family of the Earls of Dysart, and to Catherine Greene. In later years he was the MP for Inishtioge, Kilkenny and was also the Sheriff of Dublin. In 1785 Robert Shaw a descendant of William Shaw, a Captain in King William's army, who fought at the Battle of the Boyne, leased Terenure House, an estate of 35 acres. In 1789 Terenure House was sold to Abraham Wilkinson, his only daughter Maria later married Robert Shaw Jr. The marriage on the 7 January 1796 brought with it a dowry of £10,000 along with the 110-acre (0.45 km²) Bushy Park estate, which adjoined Terenure House. Six months later he succeeded his father to the Terenure estate. In 1787 Shaw rebuilt part of the house, now the front portion of Terenure College.

In 1801 a road was constructed leading from Rathgar and crossed the original road out of the city which came from Harold's Cross. A village began to develop at this crossroads with an inn and a well. The circle of cottages erected in 1801 gave the community the name of Roundtown. It was called Roundtown until 1870.

In 1806 the Shaws sold Terenure House to Frederick Bourne, a rich entrepreneur who made his fortune from roads and transport. Bourne owned a coach company and financed road-building projects, collecting revenue from tolls. He financed a ten-mile (old Irish miles) section of road from Dublin to Killegland. In 1820 he famously built the village of Ashbourne as a rest stop and named it after his favourite tree and himself. The Bourne's were described as "people of opulence" and "some of the most important people in the country". The family occupied Terenure House until 1857 and during their tenure the estate was renowned for its magnificent landscaping, grounds, and the content of its glasshouses. The estate was generously thrown open to the public at weekends and was the subject of an article in the Dublin Penny Journal of 1832 describing its highly cultivated farm and beds of hyacinths, auriculas, dutch tulips and anemone's. John Dalton in his History of County Dublin, written in 1838, refers to Terenure House with "its magnificent gardens, hothouses and shrubberies of evergreens, its grottoes, urns, and rustic seats...its fine sheet of water, insulated banqueting house, fishing temple, winding walks, and picturesque bridges. The accompanying drawing is a 19th Century view of the residence.



Figure 4 Terenure, the seat of Frederick Bourne 1839.

In 1860, the Carmelite Order purchased the house and opened a Secondary School for boys. Between 1870 and 1890 the school was extended to the current main block which house the fifth- and sixth-year classrooms, and which also include an original stone staircase of the era.

During the late 1800's and in the early 1900's there was a huge building rush in Terenure. The houses on Terenure Road East were built first and in the 1880's and 90's the redbrick houses of Brighton Road, Ashdale Road and Terenure Park were built. In 1932 following a sustained period of urban growth Terenure was incorporated into Dublin City.

2.2.2 Archaeological Heritage

2.2.2.1 World Heritage Sites

Although not formally recognised in Irish legislation, impacts on World Heritage Sites will nonetheless be a material consideration for developments in their wider vicinity.

There are no World Heritage Sites within 10km of the study area.

2.2.2.2 National Monuments in State Care, Guardianship or under Protection Order

On a national level, the highest degree of protection granted to archaeological monuments are those afforded National Monument status, which are protected under the National Monuments Act of 1930, and its various amendments, and related legislation. These are the pre-eminent archaeological sites in Ireland and fall into several categories including:

- Sites that are in the ownership or guardianship of the state.
- Monuments that are the subject of Preservation Orders.

- Monuments in the ownership of a local authority; and
- Walled towns.

Generally National Monuments in state care are numbered amongst the best preserved and most impressive monuments in the country.

The nearest National Monument is Terenure Castle built in the late 16th century by the Loftus family and re-modelled in the 18th-century by the Earls of Ely.

Table 2 National Monuments in the vicinity

SMR No	Class	Townland	Nat. Mon. No.	ITM Ref (E)	ITM Ref (N)	Distance
DU022-014---	Rathfarnham Castle – Fortified House	Rathfarnham	628	714410	728904	1.3km

2.2.2.3 Archaeological Survey Database and record of Monuments and Places

The legislation that affords protection to the archaeology of Ireland has seen several amendments since the first National Monuments Act of 1930, leaving a legacy of several different registers and associated terminology. The following sections contain information relating to the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD).



Figure 5 Extract from ASD showing nearby Recorded Archaeological Monument.

The most up-to-date record of archaeological monuments, the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD), is available for viewing and download on the www.archaeology.ie website. This record is continually revised and indicates several additional sites that do not feature in the RMP. The National Monuments Service also makes available SMR Zones of Notification on the website.

Archaeological monuments listed in the ASD that are in the vicinity of the proposed development are presented in Table 2. Distances indicated are from the point data, made available in the ASD, to the site boundary.

There are 9 archaeological monuments listed in the ASD that are located within the wider study area. The monuments are as follows:

Table 3 Terenure and environs

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM Ref (E)	ITM Ref (N)	Distance
DU022-095----	Castle - unclassified	TERENURE	713474	729606	110m

DU022-003001-	Watercourse	TEMPLEOGUE	711945	729036	500m
DU022-013001-	Church	RATHFARNHAM	714284	729164	940m
DU022-013002-	Graveyard	RATHFARNHAM	714289	729149	940m
DU022-013003-	Graveslab	RATHFARNHAM	714290	729149	940m
DU022-044001-	Water mill - unclassified	RATHFARNHAM	714425	729709	640m
DU022-044002-	Bridge	RATHFARNHAM	714416	729692	640m
DU022-070----	Water mill - unclassified	RATHFARNHAM	714125	729047	945m
DU022-013001-	Church	RATHFARNHAM	714284	729164	940m

DU022-095-

Class: Castle - unclassified

Townland: TERENCE

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: In the 17th century a castle and six other dwellings stood upon the lands of Terenure occupied by Terenure College. They were in the possession of the Barnewall family (Simington 1945, 290). At the end of the 17th century Major Deane of Crumlin built a mansion on the site. It was his residence until 1699 (Mac Giolla-Phadraig 1954, 8, 10, 11). In 1787 Terenure House was re-built (op. cit. 12-13). No early features in the present building were identified.

Compiled by: Geraldine Stout

Date of upload: 27 July 2014

DU022-003001-

Class: Watercourse

Townland: TEMPLEOGUE

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Named 'City Watercourse' on the 1837 OS 6-inch map. It is shown on the Down Survey (1655-6) maps as the 'water that supplieth Dublin'. This section of the medieval watercourse runs from Kimmage crossroads to the 'Tongue' at Kimmage. Halfway along the watercourse is joined by a stream called the Poddle and they flow as one stream for a short distance, the waters separating at the Tongue (Joyce 1912, 452-453; Berry 1891, 557-73).

Compiled by Geraldine Stout

References:

1. Joyce, W. St. John, 1912 (1988 ed.) Neighbourhood of Dublin. Monkstown.
2. Joyce, W. St. John 1912 (Reprint 1995) The neighbourhood of Dublin by Weston St. John Joyce. Dublin. Hughes and Hughes.
3. Berry, H.F. 1891 The water supply of ancient Dublin. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 21, 557-73.

DU022-013001--013003-

Class: Church, graveyard and graveslab

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Situated on a height above the S bank of the River Dodder. The earliest reference to this church is 1225 when it was the subject of a dispute between the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity and the Archdeacon of Dublin (Ball 1903, 2, 152-155, Breen 1981, 120-122). It went out of use by 1795. All that survives of the medieval parish church is the nave and the chancel arch. The W gable stands to full height and carries a double bellcote. It is built of roughly coursed limestone masonry with rough dressing on the quoins. The church is entered through a tall narrow partially brick-faced opening in the W gable. At the base of the doorway, on the S side are original chamfered jambs with moulding. Burial has taken place in the interior (dims. L 16.10m, Wth 6.30m, T 0.87m). In the E end of the S wall are the remains of a 16th century window with hammer-dressed jambs which are chamfered. There are bar holes present. The chancel arch is pointed. Formerly, it led into a small chancel (Price 1942, 60).

Compiled by Geraldine Stout

Date of upload: 25th April 2012

References:

1. Breen, T. 1981 A pre-Norman grave slab at Rathfarnham, County Dublin. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 3, 120-22.
2. Price, L. (ed.) 1942 An Eighteenth-Century Antiquary. Falconer, Dublin.

3. Price, L. (ed.) 1942 An eighteenth-century antiquary: the sketches, notes, and Diaries of Austin Cooper, 1759-1880. Dublin.

DU022-044001-

Class: Water mill - unclassified

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: A mill on the Dodder alongside the bridge leading to the city existed until the mid-19th century. Ball mentions a bridge over the Dodder at Rathfarnham in 1381 (Ball 1903, 116). This would have been the most likely location for the mill on the Dodder at Rathfarnham (pers com Rob Goodbody).

DU022-044002-

Class: Bridge

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: The earliest record of a bridge over the river Dodder at Rathfarnham is 1381 A. D. (Ball 1903, 116, 126, 143; Mac Giolla -Phadraig 1954, 21-22). Several subsequent wooden bridges had been swept away at this crossing until 1765 when a single arch, stone bridge was built. This survived until 1953 when the present bridge was built (Mac Giolla-Phadraig 1954, 21-22).

DU022-070----

Class: Water mill - unclassified

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: The Down Survey (1655-6) map shows a mill on the E bank of the river Dodder at Rathfarnham. There is a building marked 'Old Mill' on the 1837 OS 6-inch map which was probably the site of this mill. This was demolished late in the 19th century. The mill at Rathfarnham was well documented in medieval times.

2.2.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The Excavation Bulletin is both a published annual directory and an online database that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2012. The database gives access to almost 15,000 reports and can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including Year, County, Site Name, Site Type, Grid Reference, Licence No., Sites and Monuments Record No. and Author. Similarly, the National Roads Authority (NRA) archaeological database (<http://archaeology.nra.ie>) contains a description of the results of excavations carried out in advance of

various road schemes. In general, the database contains information on sites for which final excavation reports have been received. The records in the vicinity of the proposed works are listed below:

1999:277 - TERENCE COLLEGE, TERENCE, Dublin

County: Dublin Site name: TERENCE COLLEGE, TERENCE

Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 22:95 Licence number: 99E0695

Author: Rónán Swan, Arch-Tech Ltd, 32 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

Site type: Adjacent to Terenure Castle

ITM: E 713456m, N 729459m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.303256, -6.297769

Testing was carried out at Terenure College before the construction of a proposed extension. A single trench was cut along the length of the proposed extension. The stratigraphy revealed reflected the use of this area as a garden, as depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. There was no indication of any features or structural remains that could be associated with the castle.

1995:086 - Rathfarnham Rd., Dublin, Dublin

County: Dublin Site name: Rathfarnham Rd., Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 22:13 Licence number: 95E017

Author: D.L. Swan, Arch-Tech Ltd, 32 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

Site type: Possible ecclesiastical

ITM: E 714381m, N 729483m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.303271, -6.283877

In compliance with the planning permission, archaeological testing was carried out on this site at Rathfarnham Rd. Intersecting trenches were mechanically dug under archaeological supervision, extending the full length and width of the site. In all cases these were dug to reveal the underlying natural deposits. No archaeological features or artefacts were revealed and in no case were deposits of archaeological significance encountered.

1995:107 - (Formerly) Rathfarnham Castle Estate, Rathfarnham, Dublin

County: Dublin Site name: (Formerly) Rathfarnham Castle Estate, Rathfarnham

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 95E0200

Author: Judith Carroll, 30 Ramleh Park, Milltown, Dublin 6.

Site type: Unknown

ITM: E 714390m, N 729174m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.300498, -6.283854

Archaeological trial-trenching took place on the tract of land directly across the dual carriageway from Rathfarnham Castle between 25 and 29 September 1995 and was the second such assessment on this tract of land (see Excavations 1994, 35) because the developers had decided on a complete change in the building plans, and the opening of five further east-west trenches was thus recommended by the OPW. The site is in an area of archaeological potential. It is within the former boundary walls of the Rathfarnham Castle estate and is close to the present castle, which was built in the late 16th century, probably on the site of a 12th-century castle. The site is also adjacent to the medieval village of Rathfarnham as well as to the medieval church in which a Viking grave-slab was found.

A passageway had been found in the earlier investigation, but this trial-trenching revealed no further archaeological finds, layers or features. The topsoil was a homogeneous stony, brown crumbly topsoil, on average 0.6m to 1m in depth, criss-crossed by drains, with post-medieval pottery, brick and mortar found at a low level.

2.2.2.5 Cartographic Research

Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered or removed over a period of time. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential archaeological significance during fieldwork. For this study the following historic maps were consulted:

- Down Survey Map of Dublin (1656-8)
- Rocque's 'Actual Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin' (1760)
- Taylor South Map (1816)
- First edition Ordnance Survey 6" Maps circa 1837
- Griffiths Valuation (1849)
- 1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1907); and
- Third edition Ordnance Survey 25" Maps circa 1900.

A review of the available cartographic sources for the subject area, begins with the Petty's Down Survey, so called because a chain was laid down and a scale made. The survey was undertaken from 1656-8 under the direction of William Petty. Using the earlier Civil Survey as a guide, teams of surveyors, mainly former soldiers, were sent out to measure every townland to be forfeited to soldiers and adventurers post the Cromwellian Wars. The resulting maps, made at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000) were the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. The primary purpose of these was to record the boundaries of each townland and to calculate their areas with great precision. The maps are also rich in other detail showing churches, roads, rivers, castles, houses, and fortifications.

The county map shows 'Tirenure' to the north of Rathfarnham and indicates the presence of a structure representing Terenure Castle. The terrier for Rathfarham Parish states that in Terenure there is a castle

'in good repaire and a dwelling house formerly a mill'. The principal landowner in Terenure and the adjacent townland of Kimmage is recorded as Peter Barnwell, a Catholic. According to 'Keating's History' the name Barnwell is of Anglo-Norman origin, and they were originally styled the Lords of Bearhaven with large possessions in the area, The family were subsequently expelled by the O'Sullivan's and settled in Dublin and Meath. Drimnagh Castle was for centuries the seat of the Barnwall family and in the 17th century they held the castle at Terenure and Kimmage along with 6 dwellings.

On John Rocque's Actual Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin' map of Dublin dated 1760 'Tyrrenure' is shown as enclosed farmland lying between the Dodder and the Poddle rivers. The area is shown with roads/paths linking Terenure with nearby Templeogue and Rathfarnham Bridge. Notated sites/properties in the wider area include Will Farm and Kimmage. There is a property that roughly corresponds with the site of Terenure House, and it is depicted as an enclosed rectangular complex with four buildings set centrally either side of gardens. At the time of Roque's survey Terenure Castle (SMR DU022-095-) along with six other dwellings were extant and were in the possession of the Barnewall family.

Taylor's map of the environs of Dublin extending 10 to 14 miles from the castle, by actual survey, on a scale of 2 inches to one-mile dated 1816 shows Tyrrenure House north of Bushy Park and southwest of Will Farm. This map is the first to accurately show the alignment of the Templeogue Road (R137) and the Terenure Road West (R818) angling eastwards towards Roundtown. Terenure House is shown with an access lane to the south.

Duncan's map of 1821 was commissioned by the Dublin Grand Jury and was originally published in 8 sheets. The map shows 'Terenure Demesne' to the east of Fortfield Road and the sites present character and form are recognisable from the tree lined water feature to the house and access roads. Planted trees indicate the extent of the property's boundaries. Will Farm, featured on earlier maps, is now Fortfield Lodge. Other notable properties include a Turret on the Templeogue Road, Bushy Park to the south of Terenure Farmy Lodge near Roundtown and Annafield to the northeast. A quarry is shown north of Terenure Demesne.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" Map depicts a scaled survey of the subject area in pre-famine times. Terenure House and demesne are shown as occupying a substantial plot bound by the Greenlea Road to the north, Fairfield Road to the west and Templeogue Road to the South. To the east is a lane and a field boundary that later matches the alignment of Lakelands Park. The map shows the demesne as a shaded plot with a centrally located elongated fishpond fringed with trees to the north. The fields are shown with dispersed trees with a liner plantation along bridle ways and tracks. Terenure House is shown as a substantial building accessed via an avenue from the southwest with roadside gate lodge. To the rear of the house are sheds and outbuildings about a yard with formal gardens to the southwest corner. Additional residential buildings are shown to the west of the pond. These structures are not notated but feature on later editions as 'Lakelands'. In 1860 the Carmelite Order purchased the site from the Bournes, who had earlier acquired the house from the Shaws.

The later turn of the century 25" map shows the site much as it presents today, the house is now marked 'Terenure College' and the PDA to the northwest corner of the site is shown as undeveloped enclosed land north of the 'Lakeland's' complex. The field boundaries, lanes, position of structures, pond and access points are all familiar and largely corresponds to what currently exists. The remains of a field boundary which is still visible on site as a shallow hollow running south to north is depicted on the OS Maps. The Map of Terenure and its Liberties circa 1850's names the subject site as 'Back Lawn'.



Figure 6 Down Survey County map showing Terenure.



Figure 7 Rocque's Map 1760 showing Terenure area

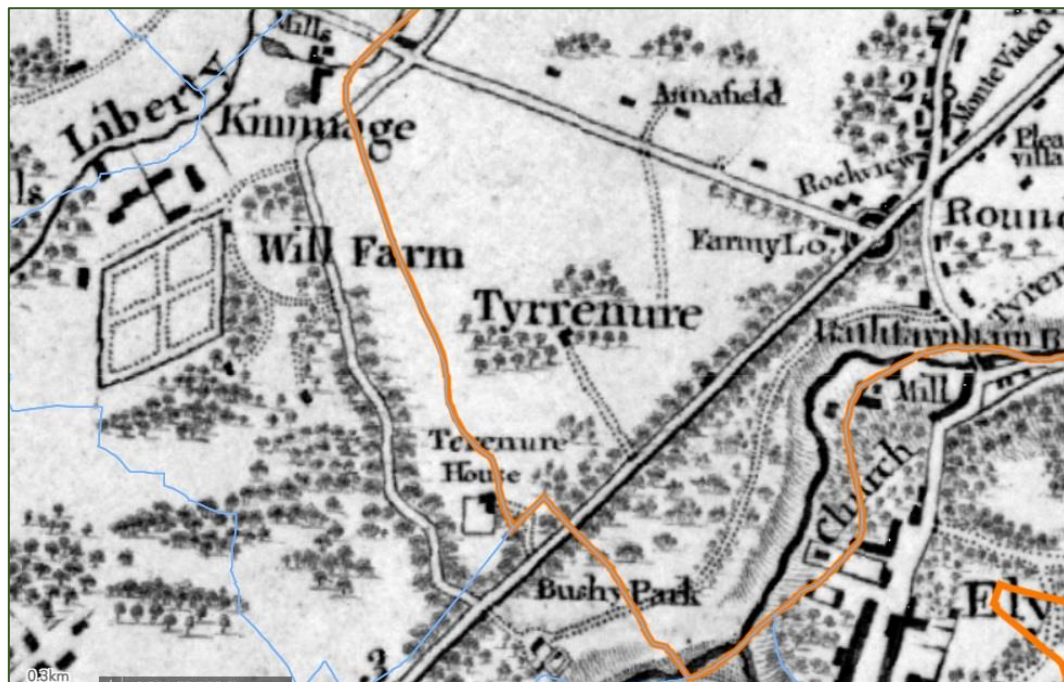


Figure 8

Taylors map of South Dublin 1816



Figure 9

Duncans Map of Dublin 1821

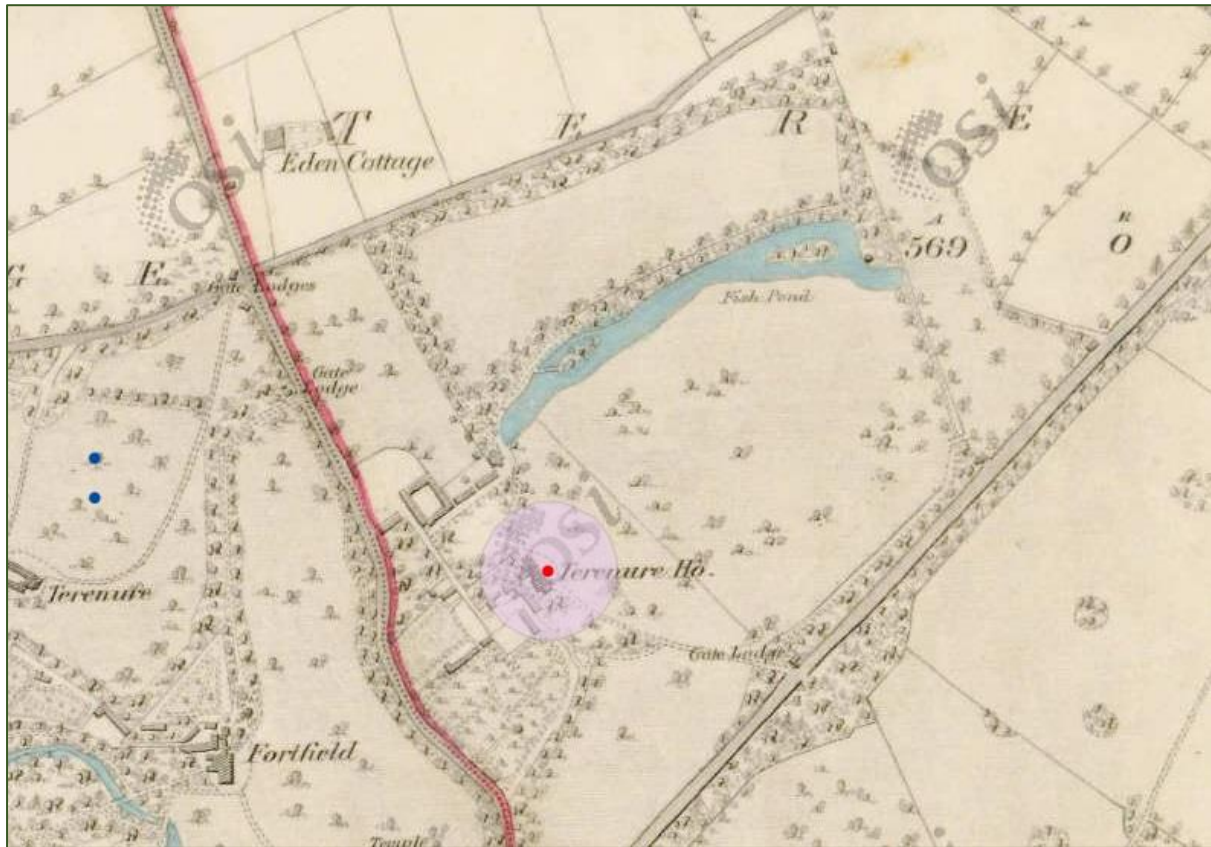


Figure 10 Extract from OS First edition 6" Map



Figure 11 Extract from Second Edition 25" Map



Figure 12 Extract from Fourth Edition OS Map 1938

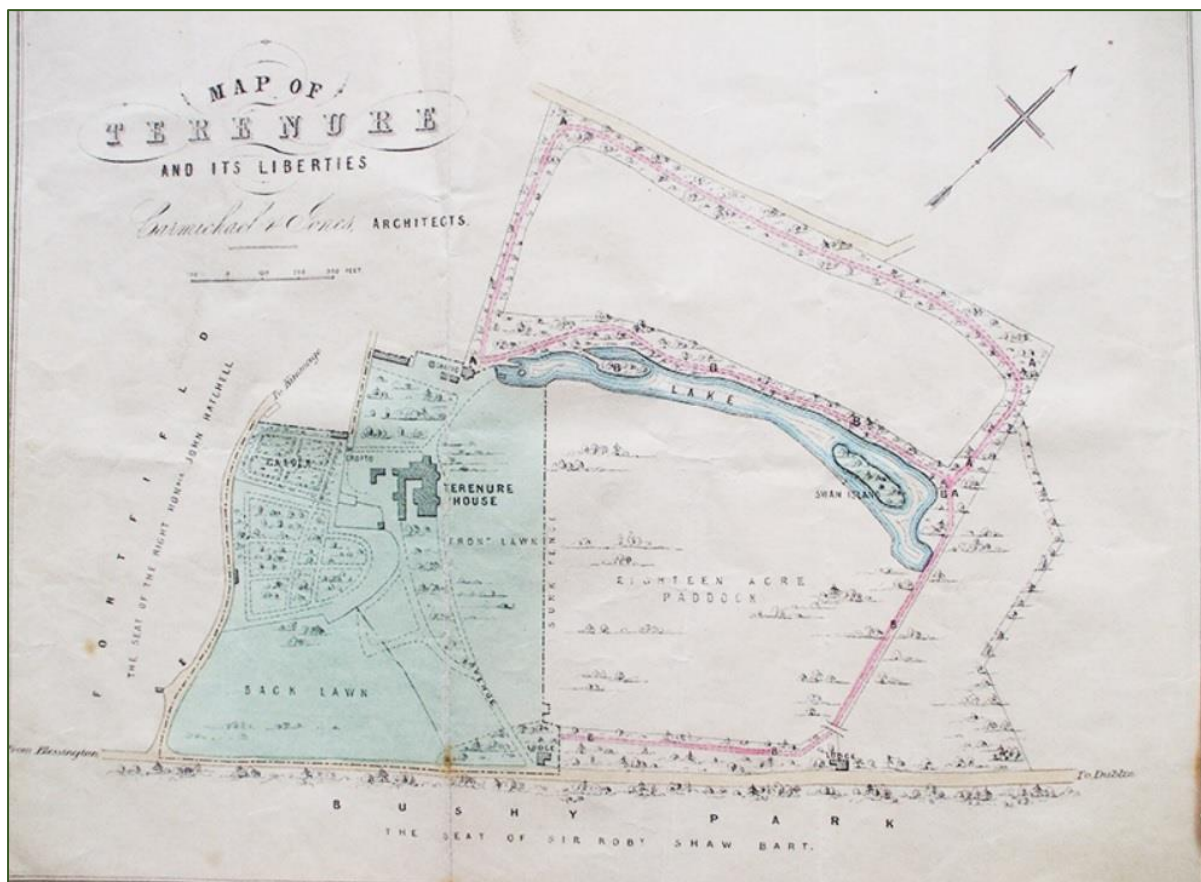


Figure 13 Map of Terenure and its Liberties circa 1850's.

2.2.2.6 Aerial Photography

The usefulness of aerial photography is that it allows for a different perspective - 'the distant view'. Archaeological sites may show up on the ground surface, depending on their state of preservation, by light and shadow contrasts (shadow marks), tonal differences in the soil (soil marks) or differences in height and colour of the cultivated cereal (crop marks). It is also a useful aid in pinpointing existing features and can assist in ascertaining their extent and degree of preservation.

A review of available orthography dating from 1995 onwards found no additional unrecorded anomalies or cropmarks that may be indicative of archaeological activity. The area has been substantially altered and landscaped from the 18th century onwards and in recent years transformed into playing fields associated with the school and nearby rugby club.



Figure 14 Subject site circa 1995.



Figure 15 Aerial view of PDA showing faint outline of playing pitch.

2.2.2.7 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

A review of the www.heritagemaps.ie indicates that there are no finds recorded within the immediate environs of the PDA. The nearest site is listed below.

Table 4 Archaeological finds in the vicinity

NMI Ref	Description	Address (Approximate)	Distance from PDA
1942:94	Potsherd (medieval)	South of Bushy Park House near Dodder	755m

2.2.2.8 Toponym Analysis

Townlands are the smallest administrative land divisions used in Ireland and are in fact the only surviving administrative structure with a continuous history of development going back to medieval times if not earlier. Irish townlands generally relate not to settlements, but land units and as such they acquired legal title at an early date.

They constitute the basic divisions of the countryside and were carefully recorded in historic maps and books that accompanied the great land transfers of the seventeenth century. There are 62,000 townlands in Ireland, grouped into civil parishes, then counties and finally provinces. Townland names are a rich source of information for the land use, history, archaeology, and folklore of an area. The place name can have a variety of language origins such as, Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English. The names can provide information on families, topographical features, and historical incidents. In terms of the built environment many names reference churches, fords, castles, raths, graveyards, roads and passes etc. In the compilation of the Ordnance Survey, scholars such as Eugene O'Curry and John O'Donovan were commissioned to provide the Survey with the anglicised forms of the Irish placenames, and it is these anglicised forms that have been in general use ever since. In compiling the following data, several resources were consulted including the Placenames Database of Ireland www.logainm.ie and Irish Names of Places by P.W. Joyce (Joyce, 1913).

Terenure (Thír an lúir) meaning the land of the yew tree is in the civil parish of Rathfarnham, the Barony of Rathdown, County Dublin.

Table 5 Toponym analysis Terenure

Townland Name/ Name	Irish Version (Genitive)	Translation
Terenure	<i>Tír an lúir</i>	Meaning 'land of the yew tree' Recorded in 1245 in the Reg. of Saint John the Baptist), originally called Roundtown.
Kimmage	<i>Camaigh</i>	Meaning "crooked water-meadow", possibly referring to the meandering course of the River Poddle),

2.2.2.9 Townland Boundaries

The typology of townland boundaries can vary in different parts of the country, with some areas favouring distinctive high, wide earthen banks or just stone walling; sometimes there is a combination of earth and stone, with a stone-revetment or a facing on an earthen bank. Some boundaries are laid out along natural features including rivers, streams and high ground or manmade features such as roads and walls.

The nearest townland boundary is the wall bordering Fortfield Road, approximately XXm from the site.

2.2.3 Architectural Heritage

This section should be read in conjunction with the 'Historic Landscape Impact Statement for the Development at Fortfield Road, Terenure (Olley, 2024)', the Response to Request for Further Information (Olley, 2024) and 'Terenure College Grounds and Their Environs Historic Landscape Assessment (Olley, 2024) which address in detail impacts on the impact on Terenure College grounds and the related historic landscape.

2.2.3.1 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA)

There are no ACAs in the vicinity of the scheme.

2.2.3.2 Record of Protected Structures (RPS)/National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)/Industrial/Vernacular Heritage

There are no Protected Structures in the immediate vicinity of the PDA. The nearest NIAH site is St Pius X RC church.

Table 6 NIAH sites in the vicinity

NIAH Survey No.	Description	Status	Distance from PDA
1211015	St Pius X R C Church. Detached cruciform plan Byzantine style church, c.1950. Fourteen-bay nave with flanking aisles. Hexastyle narthex on stepped podium. Semi-circular apse with flanking ancillary structures to south	Regional 1940 - 1960	200m

2.2.3.3 Designed Landscapes/Demesnes, Historic Gardens & Country Estates

The Architectural Section of the DHLGH is in the process of a multi-phase study looking at Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens that appear as shaded areas on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, circa. 1830.

'The objective of this survey is to begin a process of understanding of the extent of Ireland's historic gardens and designed landscape. Sites were identified using the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. These were compared with current aerial photography to assess the level of survival and change.'

Terenure house is featured on the NIAH Garden Survey (Site ID 2332). The record indicates that the house is later labelled "College". It is noted that site is now a 'complex of large institutional buildings built around the site of the principal building and residential development along northern and eastern borders. The presence of the principal building, parkland, formal garden, and naturalistic water feature are noted. Other adjacent properties recorded include Fortfield Lodge (NIAH 11211014) and Bushy Park (NIAH 11211013).

2.2.4 Fieldwork

A field survey of the PDA was carried out by Declan Moore on the 8th of May 2022 in dry and sunny conditions. The site was accessed via the main gate to Terenure College on the Templeogue Road leading directly into the property. The subject site located to the rear of Terenure College. The site is bounded to the north by semi-detached houses fronting onto the Greenlea Road. To the east is a fence line enclosing the synthetic all-weather playing field of Terenure College Rugby Football Club. To the south is the campus of Terenure College including athletics facilities, gardens, and sheds. To the west is Fortfield Road bounded by a rendered wall. To the Southeast part of the PDA is a path leading to a circuitous path around the fish lake. The interior of the site comprises well drained greenfield.

A wall runs the length of Fortfield road and survives as a dashed, rubble-built wall with cement coping. Although it follows the line of the demesne wall it appears to be mostly of relatively recent construction (see also Olley 2024).

The ornamental lake at Terenure first appears on historic mapping in 1821 (Duncan) and is the subject of a sketch by George Petrie Esq. RSA dated 1839. The lake, probably developed by Fredrick Bourne, a keen gardener, forms an elongated body of water estimated to be between 15,000m³ and 20,000m³ in volume and orientated ENW/WSW getting wider to the east. The lake contains a small island known as Swan Island other design features include stone revetment along banks, a Japanese style humpback bridge and a geyser. The lake is fringed by a nature walk with woodland along its northern side and open views to the south.

The lake is fed by surface water and local spring water including an artificial branch watercourse from the River Poddle to the western end of the lake, a culverted outflow, the Olney Stream, to the Swan River system, and a tunnel carries the overflow under a housing estate, and into Bushy Park, before discharging into the River Dodder (Doyle, 2013). Between 2009/10 the College restored the lake and as part of 150 anniversary celebrations developed a Lake Wildlife Walk.



Plate 1 Looking east towards ornamental lake



Plate 2 Looking north at subject site



Plate 3 Looking east at subject site

2.3 Summary of Geophysical Survey results

The data collected during the geophysical survey revealed a large number of anomalies across the site. Most of the identified anomalies comprise small ferrous anomalies and several areas of concentrated magnetic response, all likely representing modern disturbance. The geophysical survey data also produced evidence of several clear linear anomalies, several of which appear to relate to features indicated in the historic OSI maps. In addition to these features several smaller isolated anomalies were interpreted as potential archaeology; possibly representing small to medium sized pit type features.

3 Results of Archaeological Testing

3.1 Introduction

This section relates to the results of a programme of archaeological testing of the proposed development carried out in bright but showery conditions on the 20th of August 2024. The proposed development area is a green field site which until recently served as rugby pitches. The testing work was carried out by the author prior to a planning application at the client's request.

3.2 Testing Methodology

The applicant excavated 12 test trenches as depicted in figure 15 below. The trenches were excavated by a backhoe excavator fitted with a 1.9m wide bucket that removed topsoil and sod to natural subsoil and the excavated ground was assessed for the presence of archaeological features. Seven northeast/southwest aligned trenches were excavated at 25m intervals, each measuring 120m in length.

Five northwest/southeast trenches were excavated at 25m intervals, each measuring 110m in length giving a combined length of 1390m. The trenches were designed to cross the potential pit type features identified in geophysical survey. All machine excavations were continuously supervised by the applicant.

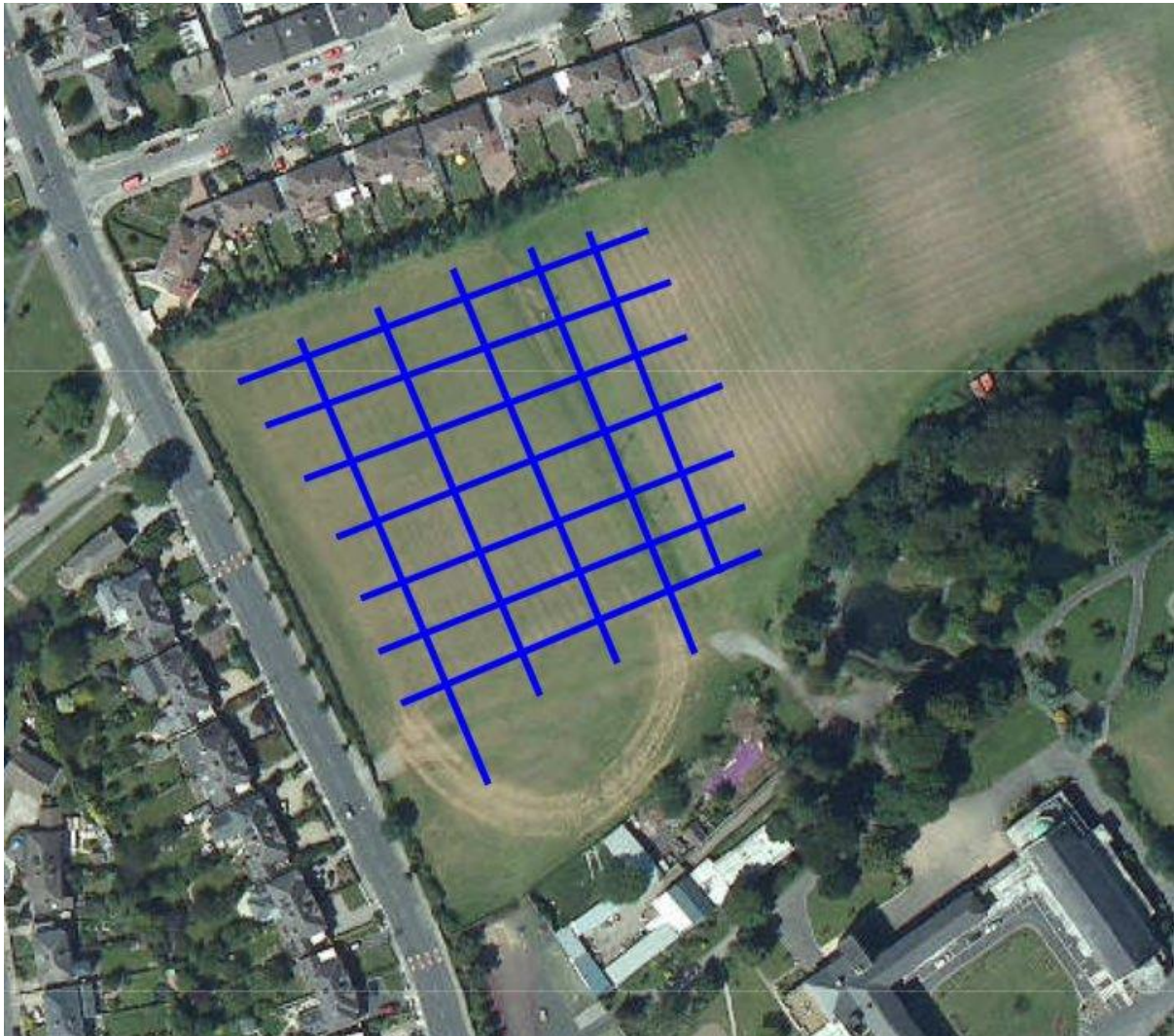


Figure 16 **Testing Regime**

3.3 Results of Archaeological Testing

The stratigraphy encountered was consistent throughout and comprised topsoil and sod extending to a depth of between 100 and 200mm overlying a mid-brown to yellowish underlying natural subsoil with frequent inclusions of angular medium-sized stones. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.



Plate 4 Looking south along subject site, testing in progress.



Plate 5 Looking east at testing in progress.



Plate 6 Looking north at most westerly test trench.



Plate 7 Looking north at testing.



Plate 8 Looking east along at northern test trench.



Plate 9 Looking northeast at trenching in progress.

4 Potential Effects

4.1.1 Potential Direct Effects

Direct negative impacts may occur where sites of archaeological and cultural heritage significance are located within the footprint of the proposed development, which would potentially be impacted upon by ground disturbances.

In relation to the proposed development, direct, physical impacts on the archaeological and cultural heritage can manifest themselves in the following ways:

- Where an archaeological or cultural heritage site, structure, monument, or feature is located within an area where works takes place and the works either intentionally or unintentionally entail the alteration or removal of all or part of the site, structure, monument or feature a direct, physical impact will occur.
- Direct, physical impacts can also occur in gaining access to the site. Where archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage sites, structures, monuments, or features are intentionally or unintentionally removed or altered when transporting and/or facilitating access for machinery, equipment and/or materials to or from site a direct physical impact will occur; and
- There is the potential for direct, physical impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological and architectural sites, structures, monuments, or features.

If these effects cannot be remediated, for example if archaeological deposits are destroyed during excavations, then the impacts will be permanent.

4.1.1.1 *Potential Direct Effects on Recorded Archaeological Monuments*

The proposed development will have no direct physical effect on known archaeological sites and monuments.

4.1.1.2 *Potential Direct Effects on Unrecorded Archaeological Monuments or Features*

After an intensive programme of archaeological testing by the author of this report (as described herein) nothing of archaeological significance was noted at the subject site. The author considers that there is no significant potential for unrecorded sub-surface deposits surviving below ground at this location.

4.1.1.3 *Potential direct Impacts Architectural Sites*

The proposed development will have no direct physical effect on known architectural sites.

4.1.2 'Do Nothing Scenario'

If the proposed works were not to proceed, there would be no effect upon the archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage resource.

4.1.3 Potential Indirect Effects and Effects on the Setting/Operational Effects

Impacts on Setting can be reduced with sensitive site development and screening. The impact of the development is usually proportional to the extent to which that development is visible to and from the extant recorded monuments and features.

4.1.3.1 Archaeological Sites

The proposed development will not impact the visual amenity of any known monuments.

4.1.3.2 Architectural Sites

The proposed development will not impact the visual amenity of these sites/features.

4.1.4 Cumulative Effects

No cumulative impacts upon the archaeological resource have been identified. As the proposed development will not result in any impacts on the architectural heritage resource, no cumulative impacts have been identified.

5 Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects

5.1 Mitigation Measures

In mitigation an intensive programme of archaeological testing was completed by the author of this report (as described herein). Nothing of archaeological significance was noted at the subject site.

5.2 Residual Impact Assessment

This section assesses potential significant environmental impacts which remain after mitigation measures have been implemented.

5.2.1 Construction Phase

There will be no significant residual impacts on the archaeological resource.

5.2.2 Operational Phase

Not applicable to the archaeological resource.

5.2.3 Summary of Post-mitigation Effects

There are no predicted residual impacts on the archaeological resource.

5.2.4 Cumulative Residual Effects

No cumulative impacts have been identified upon the archaeological resource and as such there will be no residual cumulative effects.

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during testing. There will be no impact on the archaeological resource due to remaining works. No further archaeological mitigation is recommended.

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Appendix 2 Conventions, Directives and Legislation

Conventions

Ireland has ratified several European and international conventions in relation to the protection of its cultural heritage. This section summarises Ireland's obligations as a signatory to several International and European conventions relating to the protection and conservation of cultural heritage sites. Also included is a synopsis of existing national legislation governing the care and protection of our cultural heritage resources.

ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration, 2005

Ireland is a signatory to an international declaration sponsored by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005, that endeavours to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World's cultural heritage as part of its sustainable and human development.

EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended.

To assist planning and other consent authorities in deciding if significant effects on the environment are likely to arise in the case of development below the national mandatory EIS thresholds, the DHLGH published a Guidance document in August 2003.

The European Landscape Convention 2000

In 2002 Ireland ratified the European Landscape Convention - also known as the Florence Convention, which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape.

Valletta Convention, 1997

In 1997 the Republic of Ireland ratified the Council of Europe, European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention'). Obligations under the Convention include provision for statutory protection measures, including the maintenance of an inventory of the archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas.

Granada Convention, 1997

Under the European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention), 1997, the Republic of Ireland is obliged to maintain inventories of architectural heritage, to protect the architectural heritage and adopt conservation policies as integrated planning objectives.

UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972

This Convention provides for the identification, conservation, and preservation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value for inclusion in a world heritage list. The World Heritage status is a non-statutory designation, and no additional statutory controls result from this designation. However, the impact of proposed development upon a World Heritage Site will be a key material consideration in determining planning applications.

Legislation

The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006

The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006 ensures the protection of the archaeological heritage resource by requiring that all applications under this Act are accompanied by an EIAR including information on material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the cultural heritage.

The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004

Irish legislation for the protection of archaeological heritage is based on the National Monuments Acts 1930 and amendments of 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004. These acts are the principal statutes governing the care of monuments in Ireland. They provide for the protection of national monuments using preservation orders. The overall state archaeological service is provided by the DHLGH and delivered

through the Planning and Heritage Section of the DHLGH and the National Museum of Ireland (Irish Antiquities Division) on behalf of the Minister.

Monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts in several ways:

- National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority.
- National Monuments, which are subject to a preservation order.
- Historic monuments or archaeological areas recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments; and
- Monuments recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 has repealed the 1930 Act, along with a number of other Acts relevant to Cultural heritage (Heritage Act 1995, Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999, etc).

The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under arrangements which came into operation on 1 January 2000 (The Planning and Development Act 2000), the system of listing buildings was replaced with strengthened procedures for the preservation of protected structures and structures in architectural conservation areas (ACA).

The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act, 1999

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage which forms the basis for recommendation from the Minister to local authorities of sites for inclusion in the local authorities Record of Protected Structures