

Archaeological Desktop Assessment

Sector 3, Aiken's Village

Stepaside, Co. Dublin

Client: Twinlite Devco Ltd.
on behalf of Ironborn Real Estate Ltd.

Issue date: August 2022

Prepared by: Michael Greiner, Shanarc Archaeology Ltd.



Copies of this report have been presented to:	Twinlite Devco Ltd., on behalf of Ironborn Real Estate Ltd.
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Please Note:	<p>The International and European conventions on the protection of cultural heritage ratified in Ireland have been taken into consideration for the purposes of this report. The National Monuments Acts 1930-2014, the Heritage Act 1995, Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999, The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), and guidelines issued by the statutory bodies have been consulted in the assembly of this report.</p> <p>All of the recommendations made within this assessment are based on design plans and information provided by the client at the time of writing. Should any alterations be made to design plans or development proposals, further assessment may be necessary.</p> <p>Recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service at the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and by the National Museum of Ireland.</p>
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Acknowledgements	Shanarc Archaeology acknowledges the information supplied by the client; information gathered from the SMR, RMP, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and from the Topographical files at the National Museum of Ireland (NMI).
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1. Introduction

This archaeological desktop assessment had been prepared by Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. as a pre-planning measure to supply supporting information for a planning application relating to the proposed construction of a Strategic Housing Development (SHD) at 2 no. contiguous sites (c.3.39 Ha) at Sector 3, Aiken's Village, Stepside, Co. Dublin. The assessment has been commissioned by Twinlite Devco Ltd. on behalf of Ironborn Real Estate Ltd.

The purpose of the archaeological desktop assessment is to identify potential archaeological constraints and impacts in respect of the development proposal. To that end, the purpose of the report is to:

- (i) evaluate the nature and extent of known archaeological assets at the site;
- (ii) address potential impacts on archaeological assets, including potential impacts on sub-surface archaeological remains; and
- (iii) provide mitigation recommendations to address potential impacts on archaeological assets.

1.1 Site Location

The proposed SHD development area is located within Sector 3, Aiken's Village in the townlands of Woodside and Kilgobbin, in the Civil Parish of Kilgobbin and in the barony of Rathdown, in Co. Dublin (Figures 1 & 2). The development area comprises two sites, the northern of which (outlined in red on Figures 1 & 2) is the proposed location of the SHD, while the southern site (outlined in orange on Figures 1 & 2) is the proposed location of an ancillary c.500m³ below ground wastewater attenuation tank, hereafter referred to as the attenuation tank.

The proposed SHD site is generally bounded by Thornberry Road to the north, by Atkinson Drive and the adjoining open space lands to the west, Sandyford Hall residential development and adjacent Ferncarraig Avenue to the east and by Village Road and Griannan Fidh residential development to the south; all within the townland of Woodside and centred approximately on ITM coordinates E 718736, N 725254. The proposed below ground wastewater attenuation tank is sited on open space lands generally bounded by

Griannan Fidh residential development to the north, Sandyford Hall residential development to the east and open space lands including a detention basin to the south and west, all within the townland of Kilgobbin and centred approximately on ITM coordinates E 718968, N 724961.

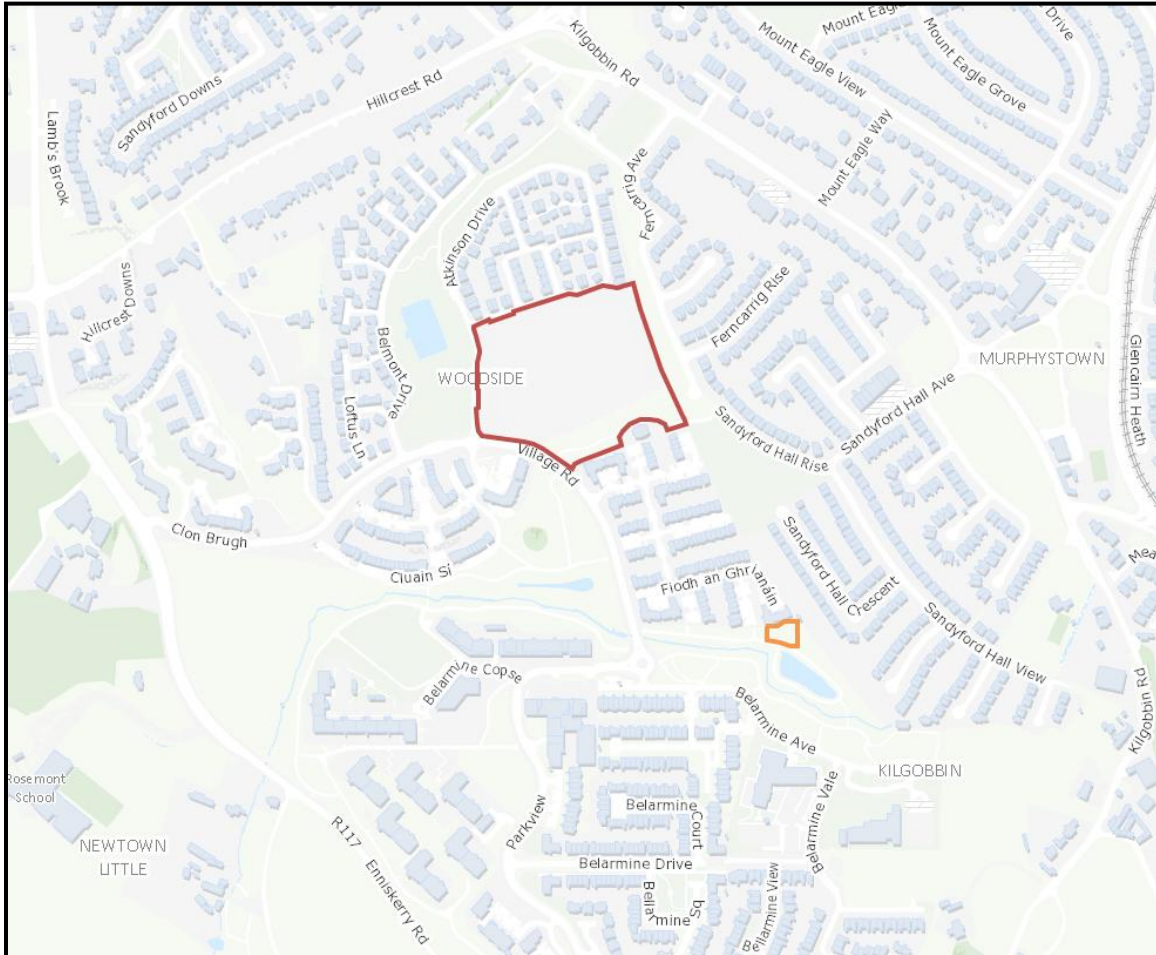


Figure 1 Location of proposed residential development site (outlined red) and proposed attenuation tank location (outlined orange) in the townlands of Woodside and Kilgobbin (OSi Licence No. EN 0077922).

1.2 Site Description

The site for proposed residential development is generally bounded by Thornberry Road to the north, by Atkinson Drive and the adjoining open space lands to the west, Sandyford Hall residential development adjacent Ferncarriga Avenue to the east and by Village Road and Griannan Fidh residential development to the south (Townland of Woodside). The site for proposed below ground wastewater storage tank is on open space lands generally bounded Griannan Fidh residential development to the north, Sandyford Hall

residential development to the east and open space lands (including detention basin) to the south and west (Townland of Kilgobbin).

The site for the proposed attenuation tank is on open space lands generally bounded by Griannan Fidh residential development to the north, Sandyford Hall residential development to the east and open space lands (including detention basin) to the south and west (townland of Kilgobbin), situated c.250m to the south-southeast (Figure 2 / Plates 1-5). The south-western portion of this site falls within the Zone of Archaeological Potential/Zone of Notification (Zone ID: R149338) for a recorded burnt mound (DU026-161), sited to the south side of a water course partly following the townland boundary between Woodside and Kilgobbin. The burnt mound (DU026-161) is centered c.28m to the south-southwest of the attenuation tank site.



Figure 2 Aerial overview of proposed residential development site (outlined in red) and proposed attenuation tank location (outlined orange) (OSi Licence No. EN 0077922).

1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development (Figures 3 – 5) comprises:

438 no. 'Build-to-Rent' apartment units (154no. 1 bedroom units and 284no. 2 bedroom units) arranged in 9no. blocks ranging in height from 2 – 8 storeys over 2no. independent single level basements. Private patios / terraces and balconies are provided for some apartment units (not all units have a patio, terrace or balcony). Upper level balconies are proposed on elevations of all multi-aspect apartment buildings.

- Blocks A – D are located above Basement 1 (c. 6,002 sq. m gross floor area) and Blocks F – J are above Basement 2 (c. 5,058 sq. m gross floor area).
- Provision 1no. childcare facility (c. 514.9 sq. m gross floor area) in Block D.
- Provision of resident amenity space / communal areas (c. 1,455.7 sq. m gross floor area) in Block C and Block G.

And all associated and ancillary site development, infrastructural, landscaping and boundary treatment works including: -

- New vehicular access to / from Basement 1 from Atkinson Drive and new vehicular access to / from Basement 2 from Thornberry Road.
- Provision of c. 9,799 sq. m public open space, including a public plaza onto Village Road and improvement works to existing open space area to the north of existing Griannan Fidh residential development.
- Provision of 350no. car parking spaces including basement parking, set down spaces for proposed childcare facility and repositioning of set down area on Atkinson Drive.
- Provision of 669no. bicycle parking spaces.
- Provision of 14no. motorcycle parking spaces.
- Communal bin storage and plant provided at basement level and additional plant provided at roof level.
- Provision of below ground wastewater storage tank (c. 500m³) and associated connection to the wastewater networks including ancillary above ground kiosk and

appropriate landscaping on open space lands to the south of Griannan Fidh residential development.



Figure 3 Proposed SHD site layout (Source: Ferreira Architects).

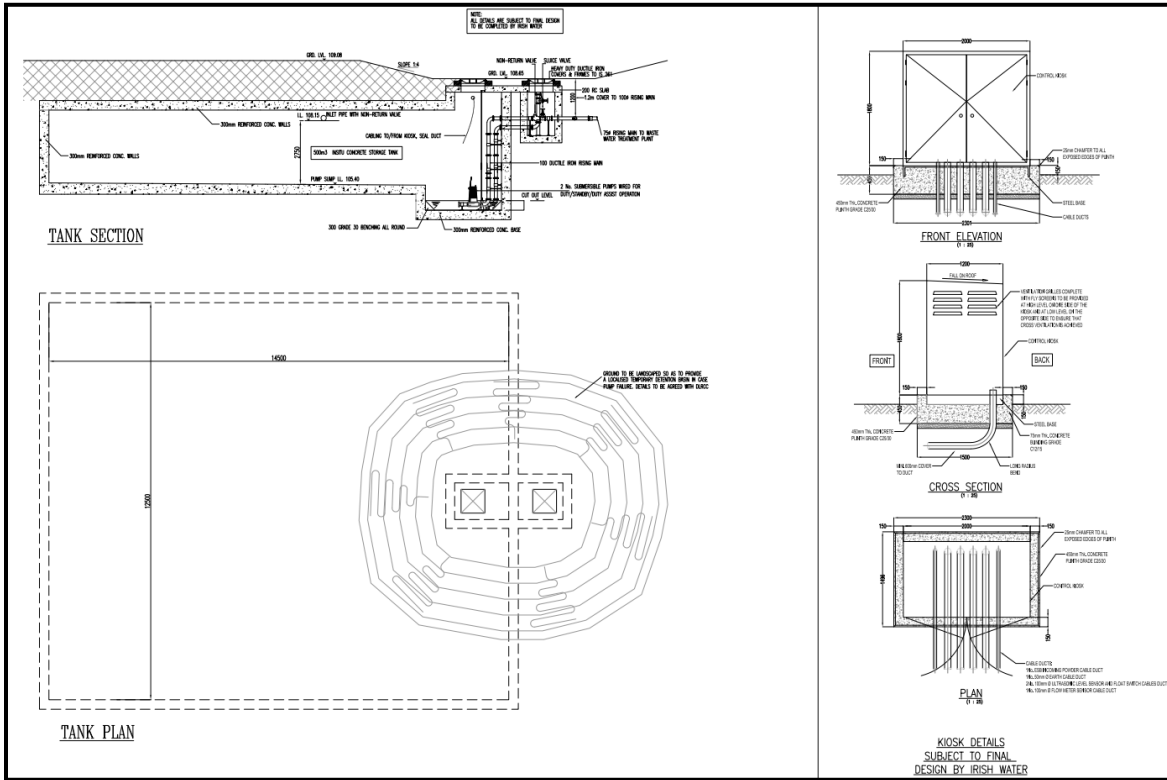


Figure 4 Proposed attenuation tank design layout (Source: Kavanagh Burke Consulting Engineers).

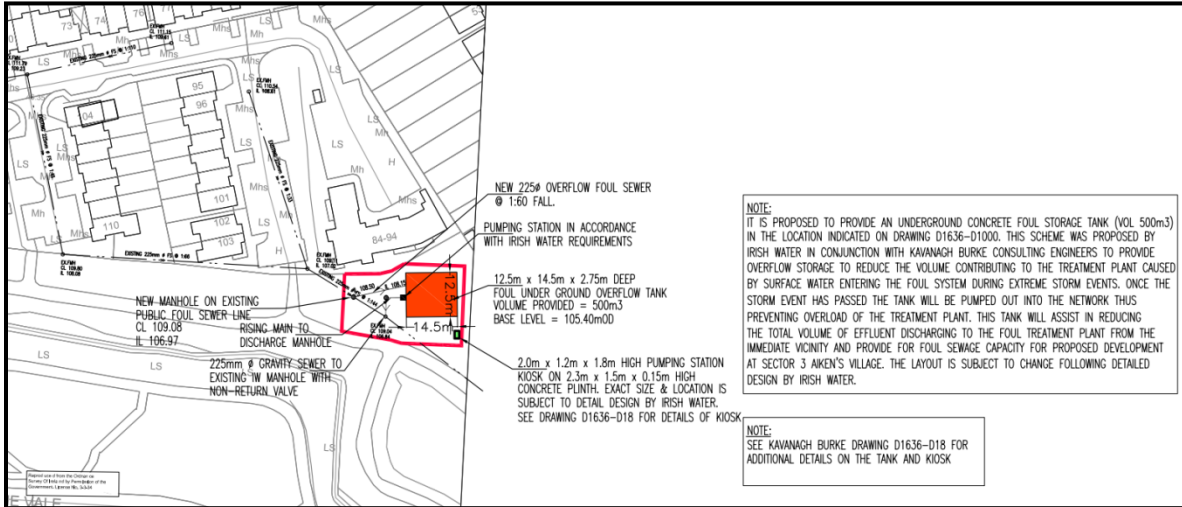


Figure 5 Proposed attenuation tank site layout (Source: Kavanagh Burke Consulting Engineers).

2. Assessment Methodology

This assessment report is based on a desk-top study of relevant archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sources, supported by an on-site inspection. The

assessment is guided by relevant legislation, standards and guidelines in respect of archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage, as follows.

2.1 Legislative Protection for Archaeological, Architectural and Industrial Heritage

Ireland has ratified several international and European conventions on the protection of cultural heritage, principally:

- UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972;
- Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice) 1964;
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) 1992;
- European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Grenada Convention) 1985;
- European Council Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment (85/337/EEC) (as amended).

National legislation protecting cultural heritage sites comprises:

- National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended);
- Heritage Act 1995;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999; and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

The following standards and guidelines were also consulted as part of this assessment:

- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999), Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands;
- Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (1999), Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands;
- The Heritage Council, 2000. Archaeology & Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers (2000), The Heritage Council;
- Guidance on the preparation of the EIA Report, 2017, European Commission;

- European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018;
- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (Draft) (August 2017), Environmental Protection Agency;
- Advice notes on current practice in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (2003), Environmental Protection Agency;
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Scheme (2005), National Roads Authority; and
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Roads Schemes (2005), National Roads Authority.

2.2 Desktop Study

The following were the principal desk-based sources consulted:

National Monuments

Under the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended), archaeological sites in the ownership or guardianship of the State or a Local Authority and sites under Preservation Orders are designated as National Monuments. Such sites are offered the highest level of protection under Irish legislation.

Record of Monuments & Places and Sites and Monuments Record

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. The statutory RMP is a list of archaeological monuments known to the National Monuments Service (NMS), and is based on the earlier Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) files housed at the NMS. The record is updated on a constant basis.

Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) are the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the NMI. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous excavations. The find-spots of artefacts can be an important indication of the archaeological potential of an area.

Excavations Bulletin and Excavations Database

The Excavations Bulletin is both a published annual directory and an on-line database that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland – north and south – from 1969 to the present. The on-line database has been compiled from the published Excavations Bulletins from the years 1970-2010, with additional online-only material from 2011 onwards. The database gives access to summary descriptions of archaeological excavation reports, and is updated on a constant basis.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is an ongoing survey within the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government. The work of the NIAH involves identifying and recording the architectural heritage of Ireland from AD1700 to the present day, and includes country houses, churches, mills, bridges and other structures of note. Structures rated as being of regional or above importance are included in the Minister's recommendations to the planning authorities for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures.

County Development & Local Area Plans

Each City and County Development Plan is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and contains lists of national monuments, recorded monuments, a Record of Protected Structures (a list of buildings which cannot be materially altered or demolished without grant of permission under the Act), Conservation Areas and Architectural Conservation Areas (to protect and enhance the special character of an area).

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2022-2028 came into effect on the 21st April 2022. The Council's 'Heritage and Conservation' objectives are outlined in Chapter 11 of the Plan's 'Written Statement', with Section 11.3 addressing Archaeological Heritage, and Section 11.4 addressing Architectural and Built Heritage. Architectural Conservation

Areas are detailed in Section 11.4.2 and the Record of Protected Structures is presented in 'Appendix 4: Heritage Lists' of the Plan.

Cartographic Sources

Information gathered from cartographic sources is fundamental to the identification of archaeological and architectural heritage sites, including cultural landscapes e.g. demesne landscapes, which, based on the level of landscape change, are now often identified from cartographic records alone. The earliest Ordnance Survey maps date to the late 1830s and early 1840s, but much change has occurred in the use and treatment of the landscape in the intervening years, particularly during the second half of the 20th century, making these a valuable resource in tracing the development of a study area.

Toponymy Sources

A townland name may preserve information relating to its archaeology, history, folklore, ownership, topography or land use. Most placenames were anglicised by the Ordnance Survey, which began in the 1830's. Despite some inaccuracies in translation, the Gaelic, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English origins of placenames are generally recognisable. The Placenames Database of Ireland website (www.logainm.ie) hosts online bi-lingual placename research and archival records for townlands.

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs are a useful aid in identifying archaeological monuments that are not visible at ground level. Variations in the way plants grow can indicate sub-surface remains and can indicate the location of subsurface monuments such as ringforts, deserted medieval villages or ring-ditches.

LiDAR Data

LiDAR is a scanning system which uses laser light emitted from equipment on low flying aircraft. The reflected light allows measurements to be taken of the earth's surface from which topographical maps are created. This data is available through Open Topographic Data Viewer, hosted by the Geological Survey of Ireland.

Documentary Sources

Documentary sources are a valuable means of completing the written archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage record of an area, and of gaining insight into the history of the receiving environment. A list of all consulted documentary sources is provided in bibliographic form.

2.3 On-Site Inspection

On-site inspection offers the opportunity to examine a study area in light of desk-based research and evidence. Inspection is essential in determining the nature and extent of any surviving above-ground evidence, and in predicting the potential effects of a proposal on potential below-ground remains. A site inspection was conducted by Seán Shanahan of Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. on 30th June 2022.

3. Receiving Environment

3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic *c.* 7000-4000 BC

The earliest evidence of human activity in the Dublin area is coastal. Wooden fish traps dating to 6100 – 5760 cal BC were found on the Mesolithic shoreline at Spencer Dock, Dublin 1 (McQuade 2008). A possible Mesolithic settlement on Dalkey Island dates from the late fourth millennium BC (Liversage 1968). An early Mesolithic microlith¹ was found at Laughtonstown during excavations for the M50/South Eastern Motorway (SEM) (Seaver 2004). A number of shell middens and flint scatters - the most common evidence of Mesolithic activity - are found further afield in north Co. Dublin, along the coast at Howth, Sutton, Malahide to Balbriggan, and most notably on Lambay Island (Baker 2010).

¹ A small stone tool, typically 1 cm long x 0.5cm wide.

Neolithic c. 4000-2400 BC

A prehistoric rock art site comprising two small boulders with cupmarks (DU026-145 and -146) was identified during the M50/SEM works at Carrickmines Great (Clinton 2001) c.3km to the south-east of the development site; a Beaker occupation site (2460 – 2200 BC) was also excavated during the SEM works (Clinton 2002).

A variety of Neolithic monuments are located in the wider area. An Early Neolithic portal tomb in nearby Brennanstown (DU026-007) is situated c.4km south-southeast of the development site, with a second located 2.9km south-southeast at Kiltiernan Domain (DU026-019). Neolithic passage tombs are found on peaks at Tallaght and Saggart. Portal tombs and wedge tombs are found in greater concentration to the south, on the lower slopes of the Dublin Mountains.

In closer proximity, excavations in Kilgobbin (Dennehy 2004) c.500m to the south of the attenuation tank site and in Newtown Little (Phelan 2005) c.350m to the south-west, produced evidence of Neolithic domestic activity in the form of pottery and flint artefacts.

Bronze Age c. 2400-500 BC

A burnt mound (DU026-161) with associated hearth feature, structural evidence in the form of post- and stake-holes and early-mid Bronze Age pottery is situated at Kilgobbin, c.28m to the south-west of the proposed attenuation tank. A cremation burial complex (DU025-081) dating to the mid-late Bronze Age is situated in Kilgobbin, c.400m to the south of the development area (Hagen 2002).

A number of *fulachta fiadh* at Balally (DU022-110), at Murphystown (DU022-109) and at Carmanhall (DU023-061) and Leopardstown are located within 1km of the development area.

Extensive Bronze Age remains were excavated at Carrickmines Great approximately 3km to the south-east of the development site prior to the construction of the M50/SEM, including burnt mounds (Sites 56, 79 and 75), prehistoric settlement (Sites 59-62) and a flint-knapping site (Site 63). A wealth of Bronze Age remains (burnt mounds, burials, cremation pits, cairns, settlement, and quarries) were also excavated in the surrounding townlands of Murphystown, Carmanhall, Leopardstown, and Laughaunstown in advance of the construction of the M50/SEM.

Iron Age c. 500 BC-AD 400

An Iron Age ring-barrow, re-used as an inhumation cemetery in the Late Iron Age, was excavated at Cherrywood (Ó Néill 1999a). Evidence of Iron Age settlement in the form of waterfront structures (c.160 – 60 BC), including carved wooden vessels, has been excavated at Ormond Quay, Dublin 1 (Bolger 2011). Within the wider area, there are enclosures of probable Iron Age date at Lugg on Saggart Hill, Athgoe Hill and Lyons Hill.

3.1.2 Historic Period

Early Medieval Period c. AD 500-1100

Several pre-Norman ecclesiastical settlements lie within the wider area, including Laughanstown (DU026-023), Rathmichael (DU026-050) and Kilgobbin (DU026-004). A holy well (DU026-004003) is found at the latter. While such wells are frequently associated with early ecclesiastical sites, their ritual use may stem from the pre-Christian period. A cross base (DU026-018) of probable early medieval date is also found at Carrickmines Great.

Evidence of a Viking settlement at Cherrywood was uncovered during the excavations in advance of the construction of the Science and Technology Park (Ó Néill 1999a and b).

Medieval Period c. AD 1100-1600

In 1169, Cambro-Norman Richard FitzGilbert de Clare (also known as 'Strongbow') seized Dublin. Shortly after, in 1171, Henry II arrived to establish Dublin as the capital of the Norman territory in Ireland. The Anglo-Normans established manorial centres on good agricultural land with a water supply, that was connected by road, and on sites with some political significance. The manorial village was at the centre of economic life of the manor. Containing a manor house, parish church and tenant cottages, with mills, kilns and ovens generally nearby, it fulfilled an administrative, commercial and religious function.

The Anglo-Norman manor of Carrickmines, featuring a castle (DU026-005001) of probable mid-13th century date, a ringwork castle (DU026-005005), a mill (DU026-005004), a bawn (DU026-005002) and a fortification (DU026-005003), lies c.3km south-east of the development site. In 1996, a deserted settlement associated with the castle was identified and added to the RMP designation (DU026-005). The castle was constructed by Anglo-Norman settlers to protect the southern reaches of Dublin city – an area exposed to

frequent attacks by the native Irish, including the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes. It was garrisoned by the Walsh family from at least the late 14th century onwards (Ball 1901).

The Walsh family are also linked to several medieval tower houses within the wider vicinity of the development site including examples at Balally (DU022-024) 1.5km north of the site (Ball 1903), and at Kilgobbin (DU025-017001) c.300m to the south-east of the attenuation tank site (Goodbody 1993). Another tower house (DU023-025) is located at Murphystown 700m to the east of the development area. These types of defensive structures typically date to between the 15th and 17th centuries.

A 500m length of the Pale Ditch (DU026-115) survives at Carrickmines and Ballyogan, south-east of the development site; there is also possible evidence for the Pale Ditch at Kilgobbin (Rice 2018 / Hickey 2018). The Pale boundary surrounding Dublin was built by English settlers in the late 15th century to counter attacks by the native Irish. Attacks by Gaelic insurgents in the south Dublin area continued in the 16th century. In 1535, William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, wrote to Lord Cromwell, Chief Justice, encouraging him to appoint a new Lord Deputy to 'banish the O'Toole's, the Byrne's and the Kavanagh, with MacMurrough and his sept' (D'Alton 1838).

Post-Medieval Period c. AD 1600-1800

In the mid-17th century, the Walsh family of Carrickmines supported the Confederate cause. In the winter of 1641, the castle was a centre for the Irish Confederate forces. Carrickmines was besieged, captured and razed in March 1642 by English Parliamentary forces (Ball 1901). An estimated 300 inhabitants were massacred, and some of these graves were uncovered during the SEM excavations (Clinton et al. 2007).

A 17th century residence, *Woodside House* (DU022-068), likely dating to the 1690's, is located 280m to the west of the proposed SHD site, and is shown on the first edition 6-inch Ordnance survey map (1843), the 25-inch map (1910) and on the 6-inch Cassini map (1940) (Figures 8-10). A 17th century inn (DU025-017002), known as the White House and later as Oldtown House, is located in Kilgobbin c.430m to the south-east of the attenuation tank site.

3.2 Cartographic Analysis

The following historic maps were consulted, of which relevant extracts are presented below.

- Down Survey map of the Barony of Rathdown, 1656-58 (Figure 6);
- Rocque's 1760 map of County Dublin (Figure 7);
- First edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, 1843 (Figure 8);
- Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1910 (Figure 9); and
- Ordnance Survey 6-inch Cassini map, 1940 (Figure 10).

Down Survey maps of County Dublin, 1656-58

The Down Survey is a mapped survey carried out during the period 1656 - 1658 under the direction of Sir William Petty that recorded land confiscated from Irish Catholics following the Cromwellian war in Ireland (1649-1653). The Survey recorded townland boundaries and their areas with precision throughout Ireland. The resultant maps contain other detail, such as on roads, rivers, towns, churches, castles, houses and fortifications, as well as topographic and land use detail.

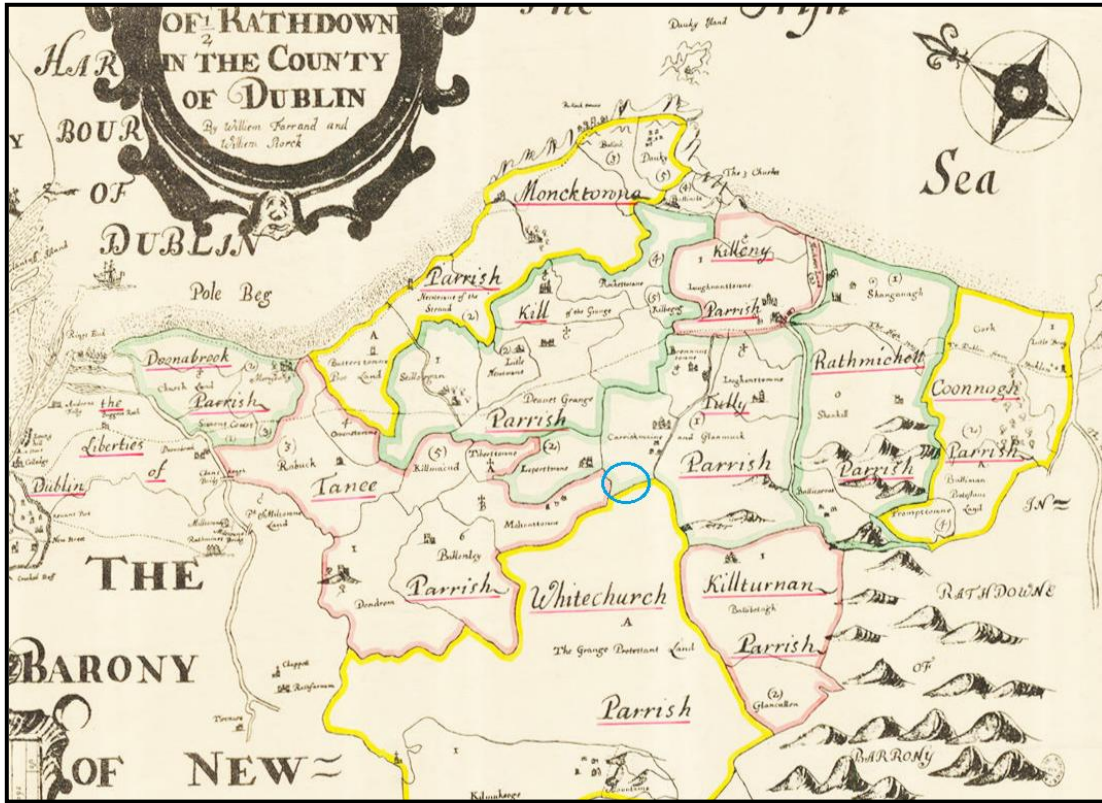


Figure 6 Extract from the Down Survey county map of the Barony of Rathdown, 1656-58; showing the approximate location of the proposed development site (in blue) (Source: downsurvey.tcd.ie).

While there are references to Kilgobbin/Kilgoban from as early as the beginning of the 13th century (www.logainm.ie) and to Woodside/Tynekillly from the mid-17th century onwards (www.logainm.ie), at the time of the Down Survey, neither the parish of Kilgobbin nor the townlands of Woodside or Kilgobbin had yet been created. Historically, as shown on the Down Survey maps, the proposed development area fell within the parish of Tully in the area where this meets the parishes of Tanece and Whitechurch, just west of Leaparstowne/Leopardstown and Carrickmaine/Carrickmines townlands (Figure 6). The Down Survey's descriptive terrier for the parish of Tully describes the parish as comprising arable soil, with pasture meadows and furzy mountains; a ruined stone house is mentioned as being located at Carrickmines, and Leopardstown is said to be the location of a number of stone farm houses and a castle in repair. No features of significance are indicated in the area of the proposed development.

John Rocque's maps of County Dublin, 1760.

John Rocque was a French-born British surveyor and cartographer who spent six years in Dublin (1754-60), during which time he produced a number of maps of the Irish capital as

well as the county of Dublin (Lennon & Montague 2010). In 1760 Rocque published 'An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin'; these detailed maps include the area of the proposed development (Figure 7). Rocque's maps show the development area as being in the parish of Killgobbin/Kilgobbin. Both the proposed SHD site and proposed attenuation tank site are shown as being located within agricultural fields, with a road running to the east of the sites (oriented northwest-southeast); the proposed attenuation tank site is sited adjacent to a small east-west orientated river/stream. A number of houses are indicated along the sides of the road; however, there is little additional detail, and no features of significance are indicated within or in immediate proximity to the proposed development sites.



Figure 7 Extract from John Rocque's map of Co. Dublin, 1760, showing the approximate location of the proposed SHD site (in red) and proposed attenuation tank site (in orange) (Source: sdblincoco.maps.arcgis.com).

Ordnance Survey Maps

The first ever large-scale survey of Ireland was undertaken by the Ordnance Survey (OS) between 1829 and 1842, producing highly accurate maps at different scales. The first edition OS 6-inch map (Sheets DN022 & DN025), surveyed in 1836 and published in 1843 (Figure 8), is the first map to record the subject sites in detail. The first edition OS map shows the proposed SHD site within Woodside townland, with the northern corner of the site crossing into Murphystown townland, and the proposed attenuation tank site being

located in the townland of Kilgobbin. Both sites are located within large fields with no indicated features within, or in close proximity to the sites.

In the wider surroundings of the site, castles are shown at Murphystown (DU023-025) c.720m to the north-east and Kilgobbin (DU025-017001) c.300m to the south-east. A number of large country houses are shown, and the estate of Fern Hill House (NIAH: 60250009) is located c.450m to the south-west.

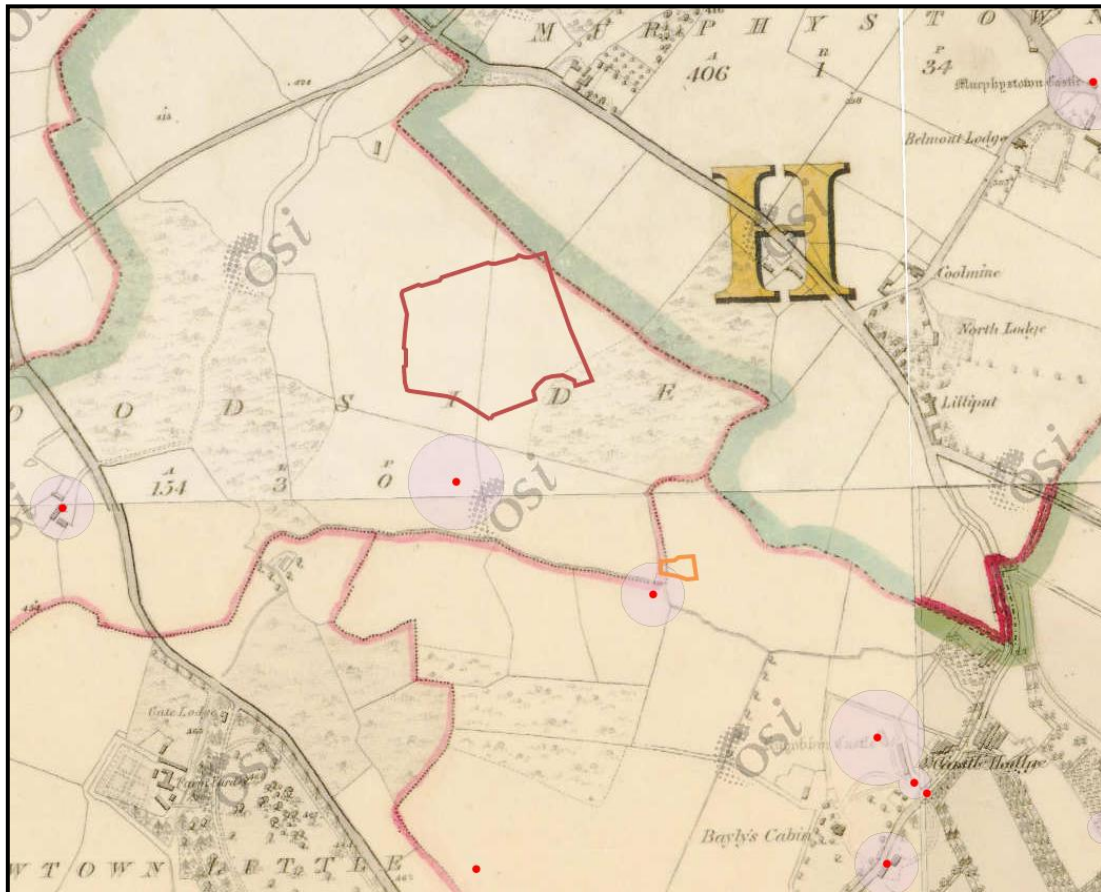


Figure 8 Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, 1843, showing the location of the proposed SHD site (in red) and proposed attenuation tank site (in orange), with RMP sites (red dots) and their Zones of Archaeological Potential (shaded pink) (OSi Licence EN 0077922).

The revised 25-inch OS map, surveyed in 1907-9 and published in 1910 (Figure 9), records a number of minor changes in relation to the first edition maps. There have been some changes to the internal field boundaries within the proposed SHD site, and within some of the surrounding fields. All the structures indicated in the wider vicinity on the first edition map are still present, with a number of additional structures now also present; Woodside House (DU022-068), present but unlabelled on the first edition OS map, is now shown

c.450m to the west-southwest of the proposed SHD site. Notably, a recorded tree ring (DU022-069) located c.75m to the south of the proposed SHD area is now also indicated.

As with the first edition OS map, no structures or features of note are indicated within either the proposed SHD site and proposed attenuation tank site, the latter being sited on the Kilgobbin and Woodside townland boundaries in an unaltered field.

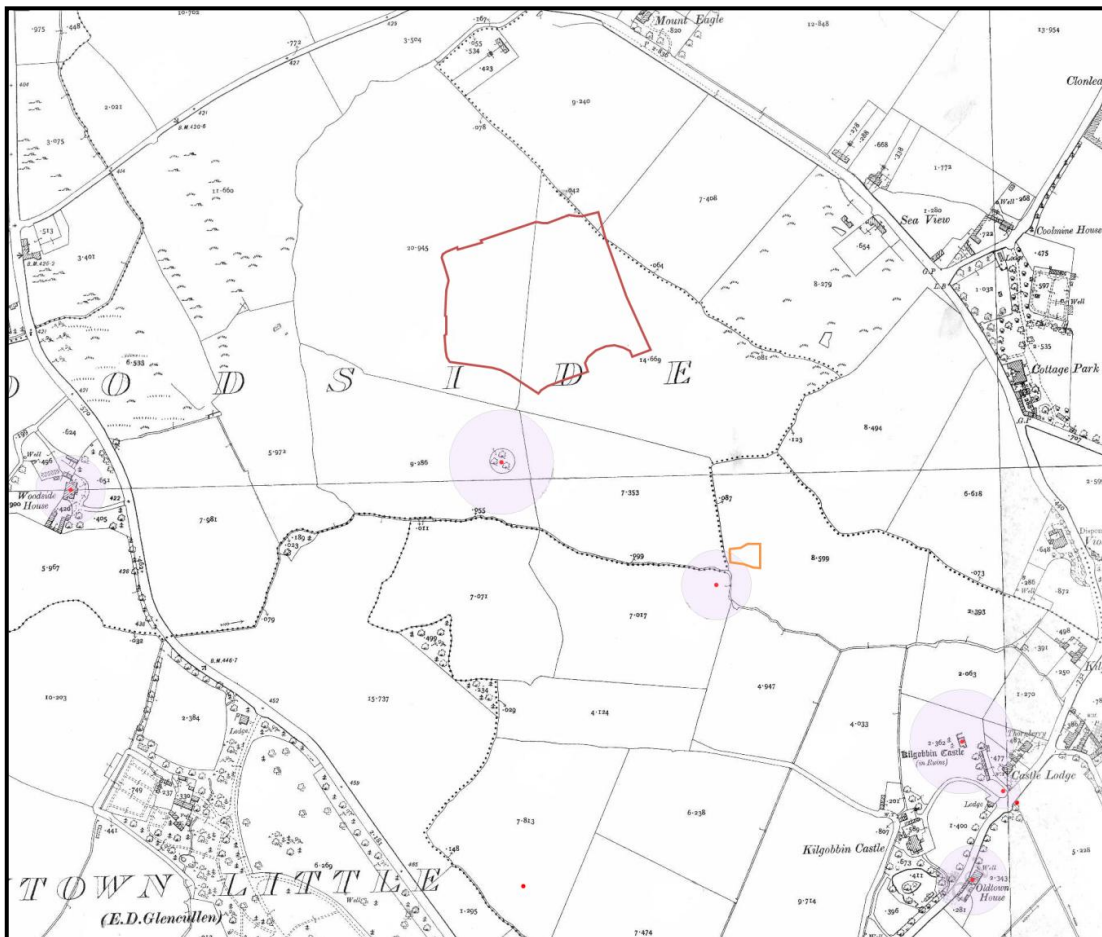


Figure 9 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map 1910, showing the location of the proposed SHD site (in red) and proposed attenuation tank site (in orange), with RMP sites (red dots) and their Zones of Archaeological Potential (shaded pink) (OSi Licence EN 0077922).

Revised editions of the 6-inch maps were produced in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Known as Cassini 6-inch maps due to the projection techniques used, though often identified as third-edition in their online format, these maps may contain fourth edition data, usually in urban areas, as well as some data from the first edition. With the exception of the addition of several house structures in the wider vicinity and minor changes to some field boundaries, the Cassini 6-inch OS map, published in 1940 (Figure 10), shows no major changes since the 1910 25-inch map. As with the previous maps, the

proposed development areas comprise open fields, with no internal structures or features of potential archaeological significance.

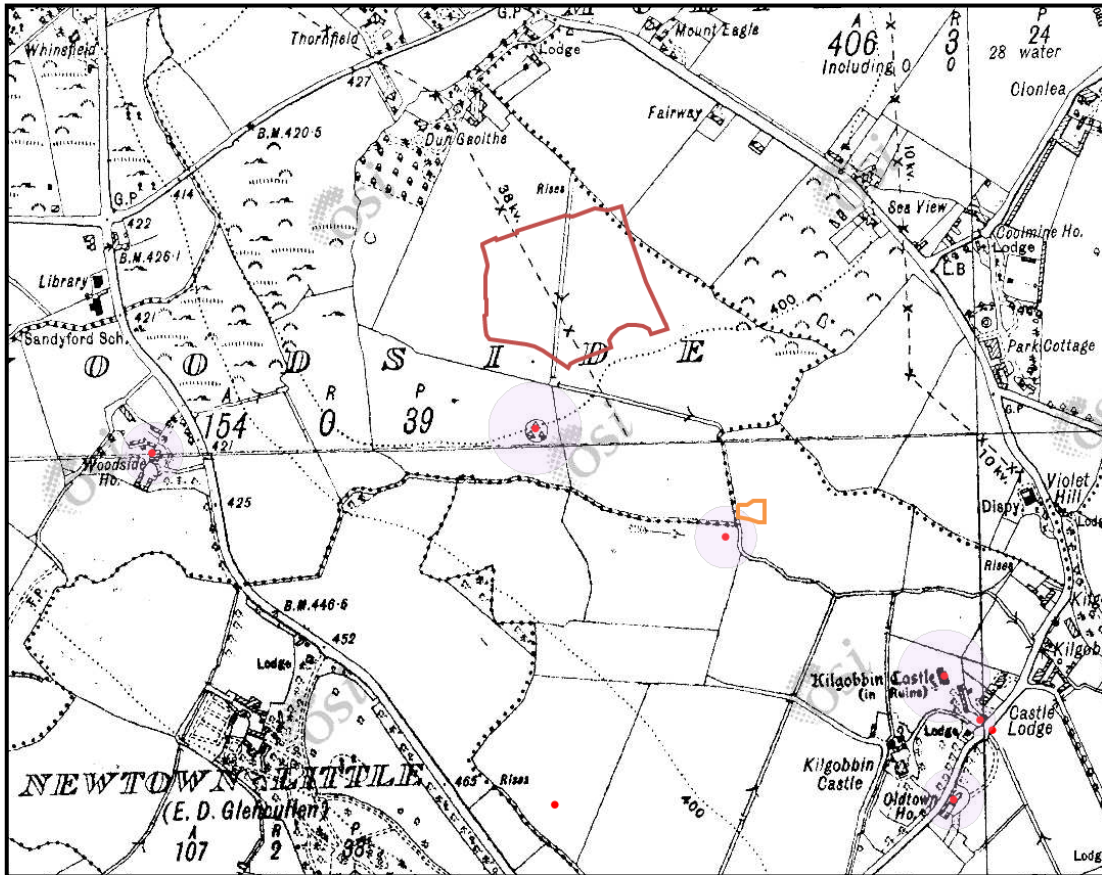


Figure 10 Extract from Ordnance Survey Cassini 6" map 1940, showing the location of the proposed SHD site (in red) and proposed attenuation tank site (in orange), with RMP sites (red dots) and their Zones of Archaeological Potential (shaded pink) (OSi Licence EN 0077922).

3.3 Aerial Photographs

The successful detection of archaeological sites through aerial photography varies, being dependant on several factors that include the position of the sun, the type of crop growing and the amount of rainfall in a growing season. In some years, such as during the drought of 2018, sites were clearly visible, while in others the same site would be undetectable from the air.

The following aerial photographs, which are available on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSi) website geohive.ie, were consulted, labelled on the website as follows: Aerial 1995, Aerial 1999-2003, Aerial 2004-2006, Digital Globe 2011-2013 and Aerial Premium 2013-2018; the aerial photographs (Figures 11 -15) were accessed via the website on 19th July 2022.

The consulted aerial photographs show the gradual development of the area surrounding the proposed development sites from greenfield on the 1995 and 1999-2003 images, through the construction of Village Road in the 2004-2006 images, and the development of multiple neighbouring housing developments between 2004-2006 and 2018. Notably, both sites have been subject to prior ground disturbance, having been used as construction compounds or for construction related activities associated with the development of adjacent residential developments. The various examined aerial photographs do not suggest the presence of any previously unknown features of archaeological potential within the two proposed development sites. In the immediate surroundings of the sites, the recorded tree ring (DU022-069) to the south of the proposed SHD area is clearly visible on all the aerial images.



Figure 11 Extract from 1995 aerial photograph showing the proposed SHD site (*in red*) and proposed attenuation tank site (*in orange*) (Source: geohive.ie, OSi Licence No. EN 0077922).



Figure 12 Extract from 1999-2003 aerial photograph showing the proposed SHD site (*in red*) and proposed attenuation tank site (*in orange*) (Source: geohive.ie, OSi Licence No. EN 0077922).



Figure 13 Extract from 2004-2006 aerial photograph showing the proposed SHD site (*in red*) and proposed attenuation tank site (*in orange*) (Source: geohive.ie, OSi Licence No. EN 0077922).



Figure 14 Extract from 2011-2013 aerial photograph showing the proposed SHD site (*in red*) and proposed attenuation tank site (*in orange*) (Source: geohive.ie, OSi Licence No. EN 0077922).



Figure 15 Extract from 2018 aerial photograph showing the proposed SHD site (*in red*) and proposed attenuation tank site (*in orange*) (Source: geohive.ie, OSi Licence No. EN 0077922).

3.4 LiDAR Imagery

LiDAR imagery is useful for the interpretation of anomalies seen in aerial photographs. LiDAR imagery of the proposed SHD site and proposed attenuation tank site matches the data from the aerial photographs, recording the construction related disturbance at the proposed SHD site, including its use for the storage of spoil. The LiDAR and gives no indication of any additional features or anomalies within the proposed SHD site and proposed attenuation tank site (Figure 16).



Figure 16 Extract from LiDAR image showing the proposed SHD site (in red) and proposed attenuation tank site (in orange) (Source: data.gov.ie/dataset/open-topographic-lidar-data).

3.5 Toponymy

Irish townland names derive from many sources, some of the sources of inspiration being landscape features, family names, religious sites and names for types of habitation.

The townland and parish name of Kilgobbin comes from the Irish *Cill Ghobáin*, with *Cill* meaning 'church' (www.logainm.ie) and *Ghobáin* being derived from the name of St. Gobban (Joyce 1920); hence, the name Kilgobbin can be translated as 'the church of St.

Gobban'. The earliest related reference to Kilgobbin comes as 'Kilgoban' in c.1212-28; in subsequent references, from between the 13th and 19th centuries, the name has been variously given as Kilgoban, Kylgobbeine, Kylgobban, Kilgobane, Kil(l)go(b)ban and Kil(l)go(b)bin.

The townland name of Woodside comes from the Irish *Taobh na Coille*, with *coill* meaning 'wood/forest' and *taobh* meaning '(hill-)side'. The earliest related reference to *Taobh na Coille* dates to 1654 where it is given as *Tynekilly*; the earliest reference to Woodside by its English spelling dates to 1805 (www.logainm.ie).

3.6 National Monuments

No National Monuments are situated at, or in immediate proximity to the proposed SHD site and the proposed attenuation tank site.

3.7 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

There are in excess of fifty RMP sites with 3km of the proposed development sites, though only eight are located within approximately 500m of the sites. While no RMP sites are located within the proposed development areas, the Zone of Archaeological Potential/Zone of Notification (Zone ID: R149338) associated with a recorded burnt mound (DU026-161) extends into the south-western portion of the proposed attenuation tank site.

The RMP sites located within c.500m of the development areas are listed in Table 1 and their relative positions in relation to the proposed development areas are shown on Figure 17.

Table 1 Recorded monuments within a 500m radius of the proposed development sites.

RMP No.	Class	Townland	ITM Grid Reference (E, N)	Proximity (m)	Annotation on Figure 17
DU022-068	House – 16th/17 th century	Woodside	E 718194 N 725035	c.450m	1
DU022-069	Designed landscape – tree ring	Woodside	E 718689 N 725067	c.75m	2
DU026-161	Burnt mound	Kilgobbin	E 718936 N 724926	c.28	3
DU025-017001	Castle – tower house	Kilgobbin	E 719218 N 724746	c.300m	4

DU025-017003	Cist	Kilgobbin	E 719265 N 724689	c.375m	5
DU026-121002	Linear earthwork	Kilgobbin	E 719281 N 724676	c.395m	6
DU025-017002	Inn	Kilgobbin	E 719230 N 724587	c.430m	7
DU025-081	Pit-burial	Kilgobbin	E 718714 N 724580	c.440m	8

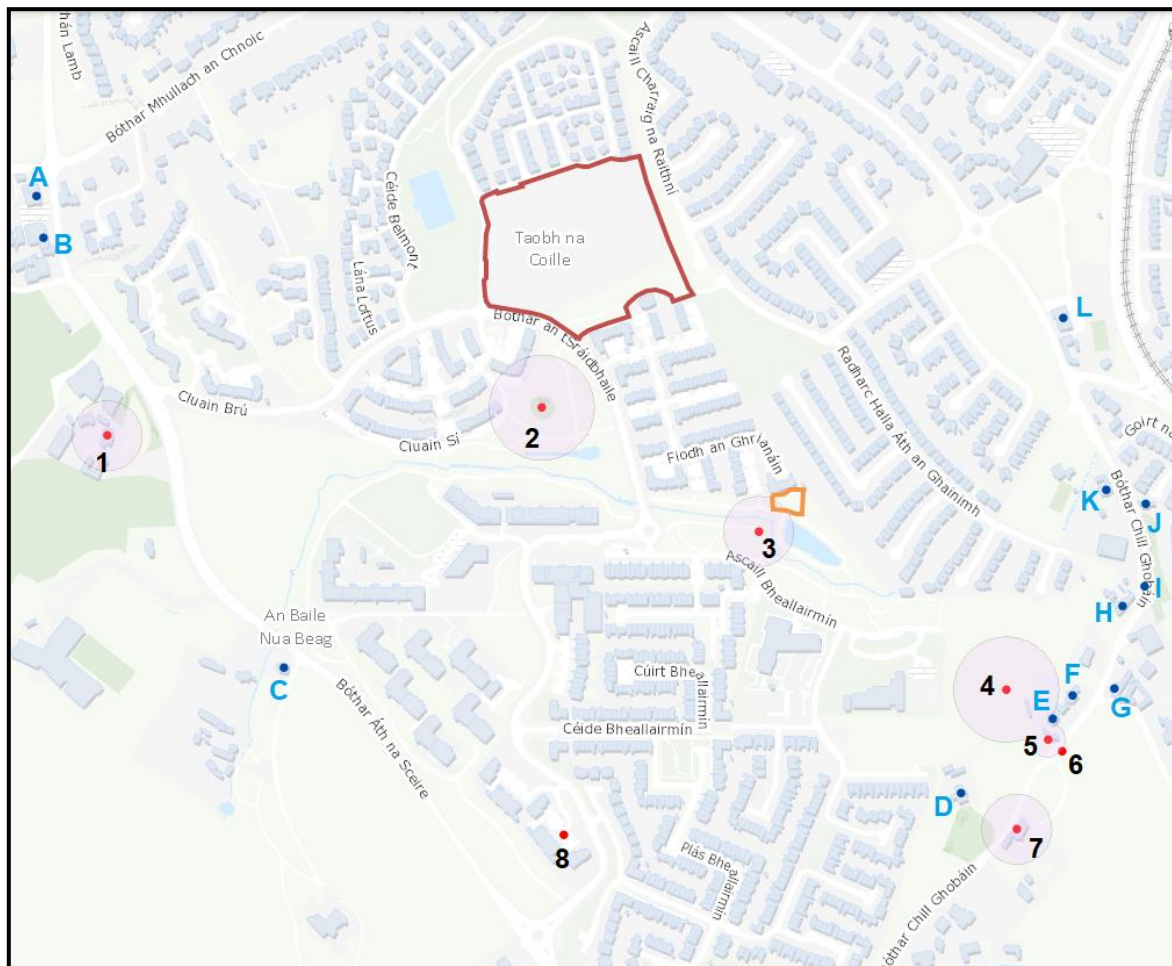


Figure 17 Distribution map of sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (red dots), with their associated Zone of Archaeological Potential (shaded pink) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage sites (blue dots) relative to the proposed SHD site (in red) and proposed attenuation tank site (in orange) (OSi Licence EN 0077922).

3.8 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

There are no National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) structures within either the proposed SHD site or the proposed attenuation tank site. In the wider vicinity, there are twelve recorded NIAH sites within c.500m of the proposed development areas; these are listed in Table 2 and annotated on Figure 17.

Table 2 List of NIAH structures within a 500m radius of the proposed development sites.

NIAH No.	RPS No.	Name	Date	In Use as	Rating	Proximity (m)	Annotation on Figure 17
60220039	-	Sandyford Carnegie Free Library	1905-1910	Unknown	Regional	c.500m	A
60220038	-	St. Mary's National School	1930-1940	School	Regional	c.495m	B
60250009	-	Fernhill – gate lodge	1890-1909	Gate lodge	Regional	c.470m	C
60250011	-	Bayly's Cabin - house	1887-1909	House	Regional	c.360m	D
60260001	-	Castle lodge – house	1800-1837	House	Regional	c.370m	E
60260002	-	Thornberry – house	1800-1837	House	Regional	c.370m	F
60260008	-	Kilgobbin Villa – house	1800-1837	House	Regional	c.405m	G
60260003	1684	Kilgobbin House	1700-1837	House	Regional	c.370m	H
60260004	-	Milestone / milepost	1844-1909	Milestone / milepost	Regional	c.395m	I
60260007	1676	Greenfield House – gate lodge	1810-1815	Gate lodge	Regional	c.380m	J
60260005	1675	Violet Hill – house	1844-1901	House	Regional	c.340m	K
60230006	1662	Lisieux Hall – house	1844-1866	House	Regional	c.350m	L

3.9 Record of Protected Structures

The Record of Protected Structure (RPS) contained within the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 lists no Protected Structures within, or in the immediate vicinity of either the proposed SHD site or the proposed attenuation tank site. In the wider vicinity, there are four recorded RPS sites within c.500m of the proposed development areas; these are listed in Table 2 and annotated on Figure 17.

3.10 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The proposed SHD site was previously subjected to archaeological monitoring by Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. under licence no. 13E0189. Archaeological monitoring at the site was carried out between May 2013 and January 2017 when the SHD site comprised part of a larger site associated with the construction of the housing developments at Belmont Drive and Atkinson Drive. During this time, the area in question was stripped under archaeological supervision, and drainage related excavation works in the area were also monitored. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were uncovered during monitoring.

In addition to the previous archaeological monitoring conducted at the proposed SHD site, there have been numerous excavations within relative proximity to the proposed SHD site and to the proposed attenuation tank site, as well as within the wider townlands of Woodside and Kilgobbin; these are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Previous archaeological investigations in proximity of the proposed development sites.

Licence No.	Excavation Bulletin No.	Location	Site Type	Author
18E0740	2019:324	Kilgobbin	Pits and postholes, Late Bronze Age	Gill McLoughlin
18E0275	2018:340	Kilgobbin	Medieval & post-medieval ditches	Kim Rice
18E0081	2018:162	Landsdowne/Old Wesley grounds, Kilgobbin	No archaeology found	Antoine Giacometti
17E0585 ext.	2018:457	Clay Farm (Phase 2), Kilgobbin	Earthwork	Steve Hickey
17E0585	2018:012	Clay Farm (Phase 2), Kilgobbin	The Pale earthwork	Kim Rice

16E0610	2017:820	Clay Farm (Phase 1), Kilgobbin	Various, multi period	Kim Rice
16E0197	2016:423	Landsdowne/Old Wesley grounds, Kilgobbin	No archaeology found	Steven McGlade
14E0359	2014:129	Kilgobbin	Undated enclosure, prehistoric pits, charcoal spread	Gill McLoughlin
14E0339	2014:127	Landsdowne/Old Wesley grounds, Kilgobbin	Prehistoric burial & settlement, medieval settlement	Steven McGlade
13E0189	2013:530	Woodside, Aiken's Village	No archaeology found	Michael Greiner & Seán Shanahan
13E027	2013:046	Landsdowne/Old Wesley grounds, Kilgobbin	Medieval occupation	Antoine Giacometti
08E0427	2008:499	Woodside / Kilgobbin / Ballyedmonduff	Hearths	Thaddeus C. Breen
07E0413	2007:520	Kilgobbin	No archaeology found	Terry Connell
06E0227	2006:678	Murphystown	Medieval, modern quarrying, modern demesne features	Aaron Johnston
05E0665	2005:514	Newtown Little	Neolithic settlement	Sinéad Phelan
05E0322	2005:527	Riverside Cottage, Kilgobbin Road	Medieval	Colm Moriarty
04E1662	2004:0641	Kilgobbin Lane	No archaeology found	Helen Keogh
04E1373	2004:0647	Kilgobbin	Environs of early ecclesiastical site	Teresa Bolger
04E0981	2004:0646	Kilgobbin Lane / Enniskerry Road	Early historic settlement, fulacht fia	Ellinor Larsson
04E0777	2004:0645	Kilgobbin Lane / Enniskerry Road	Early medieval	Ellinor Larsson
04E0566	2004:0608	Block 7, Belarmine, Kilgobbin	Early Neolithic and medieval	Emer Dennehy
04E0501	2004:0644	Kilgobbin Lane / Enniskerry Road	Early medieval	Ellinor Larsson
02E1285	2002:0697	Woodside	Monitoring	Susan McCabe
02E1584	2002:0698	Woodside	Pits, metal waste, possible Bronze Age hut structure & 18th century stone structure	Susan McCabe

02E1220	2002:0607	Kilgobbin	Post-medieval activity	Ines Hagen
02E1196	2002:0606	Kilgobbin	Bronze Age cremation burials	Ines Hagen
02E1173 & ext.	2002:0605	Kilgobbin	Medieval & post-medieval	Ines Hagen
02E0906	2002:0608	Kilgobbin / Newtown Little	Post-medieval features, medieval pottery	Ines Hagen
00E0247 & 00E0248	2000:0306	Kilgobbin	Pale Defences	Teresa Bolger
98E0074	1998:225	Woodside	Tree ring	Martin Reid

3.11 Previous Archaeological Finds recorded in Topographical Files

No stray finds in the record of the National Museum of Ireland's topographical files (based on a database search dated 22nd July 2022) are provenanced to the townland of Woodside. A total of 120 stray finds are recorded to the townland of Kilgobbin, largely pottery sherds and including a copper alloy ring. The stray finds recorded to Kilgobbin are listed in Appendix 1.

3.12 On-Site Inspection

A site inspection was carried out on by Seán Shanahan of Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. on Thursday 30th June 2022 at the proposed SHD site and at the proposed attenuation tank site. The SHD site is described as part of a former greenfield site that has been subject to prior construction related groundworks (Plates 1 - 4) and the proposed attenuation tank site is described as landscaped open space, located c.250m to the south-east of the proposed SHD site (Plate 5).

The proposed SHD site is situated to the south of an existing residential development and continues to be used as a construction compound. Access is gained from Village Road, on the southern boundary of the site. The site is bounded on all sides by high timber fence panels with the exception of the east boundary, which is formed by a concrete block wall backed by mature trees. Having been used as a construction compound, the site contains stored mounds of topsoil, some rock, vegetation and construction debris, and a large compound containing storage containers and offices remains in the north-west corner.

Several trackways and a gravel surface are visible throughout the area, with some areas of at the east of the site appearing more vegetated. Having been subject to topsoil stripping and archaeological monitoring in the past, there are no surface or subsurface archaeological remains at the site.

The proposed attenuation tank site is situated in landscaped open space to the south of the Griannan Fidh residential development, formerly having been subject to construction and landscaping activities associated with this development. The landscaped space, under maintained lawn, is bounded to the south by a path and an artificial pond next to a small water course, the pond representing a detention basin. Manhole covers indicate the presence of existing services at, and around the site. Having been subject to prior construction related disturbance and landscaping, there is no surface expression of archaeological remains at the site.

Site Inspection Plates



Plate 1 Drone overview of proposed SHD site, looking east (Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. 30.06.2022).



Plate 2 Proposed SHD site, looking west-southwest from north-east part of site (Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. 30.06.2022).



Plate 3 Proposed SHD site, looking to north-east corner of site (Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. 30.06.2022).



Plate 4 Proposed SHD site, looking east-southeast from center north of site (Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. 30.06.2022).



Plate 5 Proposed attenuation tank site; looking east-northeast (Source: Shanarc Archaeology Ltd. 30.06.2022).

4. Conclusions

No recorded monuments or features of cultural heritage interest are located within the proposed Sector 3, Aiken's Village SHD site or the proposed ancillary wastewater attenuation tank site. A detailed examination of cartographic sources, combined with an examination of aerial photographs, LiDAR data and an on-ground site inspection provided no evidence of any previously unrecorded archaeological monuments being located at the sites.

The Zone of Archaeological Potential/Zone of Notification for a burnt mound (DU026-161) extends into the south-western portion of the proposed attenuation tank site, although the archaeology recorded in relation to the monument is situated on the opposite, south bank of a stream or water course, the water course separating the proposed attenuation tank site from the known archaeological remains. Notwithstanding, there is potential that similar archaeological material could be found to the north bank of the water course.

The proposed SHD site has previously been heavily disturbed by construction works associated with the adjacent Atkinson Drive and Belmont Drive housing developments, this work having been subject to archaeological monitoring under licence no. 13E0189. The proposed SHD site is therefore considered to be archaeologically resolved.

The proposed attenuation tank site forms part of landscaped open space, having been subjected to construction disturbance associated with the development of the Griannan Fidh residential development to the immediate north, and related landscaping activities. The site retains some archaeological potential given its proximity to a water course and an existing recorded monument.

5. Recommendations

5.1 Mitigation Measures

Archaeological and cultural heritage is a non-renewable resource and calls for careful management and treatment. Mitigation measures are necessary where archaeological monuments or other cultural heritage item exists in order to comply with national policy guidelines and statutory provisions for the protection of archaeological, architectural and

cultural heritage, including the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended), the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

5.1.1 Archaeological Mitigation Measures

As the proposed SHD site in Woodside townland has been previously subjected to extensive archaeological investigation under licence no. 13E0189, which involved archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping across the entire site as well as archaeological monitoring of drainage related excavation works, producing no evidence of any archaeological remains at the site, the proposed SHD site is considered to be archaeologically resolved and no further archaeological mitigation measures are recommended for this site.

The proposed attenuation tank site in Kilgobbin townland, while subject to prior ground disturbance, partially falls within the Zone of Archaeological Potential/Zone of Notification for a recorded monument, burnt mound DU026-161. As such, there remains a slight possibility that the site may contain similar archaeological features, finds or deposits. To address the archaeological potential at the site, it is recommended that groundworks at the site be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist during construction. The construction programme should allow time for the resolution of any archaeological remains that may be exposed during monitoring, which will be carried out in consultation with the National Monuments Service (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage) and the National Museum of Ireland, and under licence. Adequate funds to cover excavation, fencing (if required), post-excavation analysis, and reporting should be made available.

PLEASE NOTE: Recommendations are subject to review and approval by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and by the National Museum of Ireland.

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- | | |
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| www.excavations.ie | Summary accounts of archaeological investigations |
| https://heritagemaps.ie | Cultural heritage datasets |
| www.logainm.ie | Placenames database |
| www.downsurvey.tcd.ie | Down Survey maps |

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http://www.buildingsofireland.ie	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
https://data.gov.ie	Open Topographic LiDAR datasets
https://www.geohive.ie	OSi maps and aerial photographs
https://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com	South Dublin Historical Mapping

7. Appendix 1

List of stray finds provenanced to Kilgobbin townland in the NMI Topographical Files

NMI Register No	Simple Name	Component	Townland	Find Place	County
1971:1050	Ring	Copper alloy	Kilgobbin		Dublin
1971:1126.1	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.10	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.11	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.12	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.13	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.14	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.15	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.16	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.17	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.18	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.19	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.2	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.20	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.21	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.22	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.23	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.24	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.25	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.26	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.27	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.28	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.29	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.3	Dish	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.30	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.31	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.32	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin

NMI Register No	Simple Name	Component	Townland	Find Place	County
1971:1126.33	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.34	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.35	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.36	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.37	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.38	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.39	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.4	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.40	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.41	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.42	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.43	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.44	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.45	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.46	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.47	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.48	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.49	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.5	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.50	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.51	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.52	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.53	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.54	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.55	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.56	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.57	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.58	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.59	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.6	Bottle	Glass	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin

NMI Register No	Simple Name	Component	Townland	Find Place	County
1971:1126.60	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.61	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.62	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.63	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.64	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.65	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.66	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.67	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.68	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.69	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.7	Clay pipe	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.70	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.71	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.72	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.73	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.74	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.75	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.76	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.77	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.78	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.79	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.8	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.80	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.81	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.82	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.83	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.84	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.85	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.86	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin

NMI Register No	Simple Name	Component	Townland	Find Place	County
1971:1126.87	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.88	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.89	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.9	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.90	Bowl	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.91	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.92	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.93	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.94	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.95	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.96	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.97	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1971:1126.98	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Battle site	Dublin
1972:16.1	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:16.2	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.1	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.10	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.11	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.12	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.13	ANIMAL REMAINS	ANIMAL REMAINS	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.2	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.3	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.4	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.5	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.6	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.7	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.8	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:17.9	Pottery	Ceramic	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:18.1	Object	Iron	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:18.2	Object	Glass	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:18.3	Object	Glass	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:18.4	Object	Glass	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:18.5	Object	Glass	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin
1972:18.6	Object	Glass	Kilgobbin	Unknown	Dublin