

APPENDIX 6



**Red Barn development at
Skerries Mills, Skerries, Co. Dublin
Archaeological Assessment**

Client: ABN (on behalf of Fingal County Council)

Licence No: N/A

Archaeologist: Aidan O' Connell, Bart Korfanty

Report Date: 12th October 2021

Our Ref: 2020_17



Skerries Mill, Skerries, Co. Dublin

Archaeological Assessment

SITE NAME	Red Barn Development, Skerries Mill
CLIENT	ABN (on behalf of Fingal County Council)
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Archaeological Assessment
LICENCE NO	N/A
PLANNING REF	Part 8, Fingal County Council
TOWNLAND(S)	Townparks
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	725185, 759950
RMP NO	DU005-029 Water Mill
RPS NO	Fingal Co. Co. 0228; Skerries Mill
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Aidan O' Connell
DATE OF ISSUE	12th Oct 2021
JOB REF.	2020_17

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SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment comprising a desktop study and walkover survey was carried out at the site of a proposed development on lands at Skerries Mill, Skerries, Co. Dublin (ITM 725185, 759950). The proposal involves the demolition of the existing barn which will provide a prominent site for a new building within the main arrivals area for visitors in proximity to the existing mill buildings. It is intended that the use will be ancillary to the original Mill buildings and will rely on these buildings for shared support services, e.g. cooking from main kitchen and general toilet provision.

The following factors were identified in the course of the assessment;

- The site is small in scale occupying an area of roughly 920 sq. m
- The development is located within the Zone of Notification of RMP DU005-029
- There is a possibility that the Red Barn building is located over the old mill race
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site
- Historical mapping shows the current Mill buildings and a Mill Race running along the southern edge of the development area
- The medieval priory of Holmpatrick mentioned in The Civil survey (1654-6) is 300m to the east of the development area
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.

Recommendations

Demolition of the Red Barn building should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. It is recommended that test excavations be undertaken after the demolition of the upstanding building and finalization of the areas subject to construction works. These works should be done under licence issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH); in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI)

The conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of DHLGH; in consultation with the NMI and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	20th Feb 2020	O'Connell (Archer) SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST	Coen (Archer) ARCHAEOLOGIST	C. Mc Guinness
	Final	11th Oct 2021	O'Connell (Archer) SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST	Coen (Archer) ARCHAEOLOGIST	C. Mc Guinness

1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological assessment report for a proposed development at Skerries Mill has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Fingal County Council. The desk based study and field survey for this assessment was undertaken in February 2020 and October 2021 by Aidan O'Connell and Bart Korfanty of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. It aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

1.1 Site Description

The works area is generally as indicated in Figures 1-3 generally comprising the existing Red Barn area and immediate adjoining areas with allowance for making external service and utility connections as required.

1.2 Proposed Developments

Fingal County Council intends to redevelop the Red Barn building at Skerries Mills. The proposed work comprises of the demolition of the existing metal clad Red Barn building which will be replaced through the construction of a new structure approximately within the same building footprint. This new building will contain a multi-purpose assembly area within the new structure in addition to a kitchen, toilet, storage area, and lobby with ancillary elements including an external deck and external lighting.

1.3 Legal Status of the site

Skerries Mills is a Protected Structure (Fingal Co. Co. RPS no. 0228) and recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places (DU005-029). Notwithstanding that many buildings on the site were substantially redeveloped using modern construction in the 1990s; the entire site is afforded monument protection under national law.

2. METHOD STATEMENT

This assessment aims to establish the archaeological potential of the proposed development area, to determine the potential impact of the proposed development and if necessary, design a suitable mitigation strategy. The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)¹

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and the Gaeltacht, Floor 2, Block 6, Irish Life Centre

- Aerial photography (various collections including National Museum of Ireland, Geological Survey of Ireland and/or Ordnance Survey Ireland)
- Historical maps (including early edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and pre-Ordnance Survey held at Trinity College Map Library).
- Reference material (journals, papers, books *etc*) held by the National Library of Ireland, local libraries and/or on-line search facilities/collections (*e.g.* JSTOR *etc*)
- Relevant on-line databases (*e.g.* Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Brief archaeological & historical background

Skerries, a name which refers to the rocky islands off the coast, has been a sea-port from at least the early medieval period (AD 400-1169) though the antiquity of the location as a landing place certainly extends into the prehistoric period. It owes much of its character to this coastal location, indeed in the eighteenth century Skerries was adjudged the premier fishing port in the country and in the early years of the twentieth century it was a popular coastal resort.

Although the village developed around the industrial mills, which remain an important amenity, Skerries' history can be traced back much further. It gained renown as the landing site of St. Patrick, who arrived with an entourage of clerics at Red, Colt, Shenick and Church Islands. It appears that two Saint Patrick's were at work in Ireland in the fifth century AD. The ancient annals refer to the elder Patrick (d.457 AD), or Palladius, a Gaul and first bishop to Ireland, sent by Pope Celestine in 431AD. It was almost certainly Palladius who made landfall at Skerries 'at sun-rise with the blessing of God, with the true light of miraculous doctrine' with 'bishops and priests, deacons and exorcists'. He preceded the 'real' St Patrick by about a generation, and both missions have become muddled and confused, often deliberately, as biographers of the later Patrick sought to emphasise the primacy of his mission.

Church Island, or Inispatrick, is reputedly the place where the first native bishop, Benén was converted and schooled. A monastery developed here; devoted to Do-Chonna (Cólman the Briton), whose shrine was destroyed by a Viking attack in 798 AD.

In the ninth century, further references to a church there relate that its abbots were closely related to the kingship of Brega (counties Meath, Louth and north county Dublin). One abbot, Mael Finnia mac Flannacain, had been king of the Ui Chonaing, who successfully defended his kingdom against Ulster rivals and in driving the Vikings from their Dublin base in 902 AD.

Mael Finnia may have established the church on the island, and he abdicated his throne to start religious life there, dying shortly after in 903 AD. The island hosted a synod in 1148 where St. Malachy and others discussed church reform. The monastery was moved from the island in the thirteenth century

and a new foundation was established at Holmpatrick. After the Dissolution of the monasteries in the following century, the monastery and its lands fell into private ownership, eventually passing to the Hamilton's of Hacketstown, who financed the construction of many of the public buildings in the town.

3.2 Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act). It is compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) and comprises descriptive lists and maps of all sites, monuments and zones of archaeological potential, recorded to date in the country. The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status. A current initiative of the NMS has been the establishment of a publicly accessible website (www.archaeology.ie) containing details of the recorded holdings of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). It includes recently discovered sites recorded in the course of development-led archaeological assessments and excavations as well as the on-going work of the ASI. Newly added sites on this 'emerging' list do not have the same statutory protection as those in the published RMP, although they are protected under general provisions of the National Monuments Acts.

There are two RMP sites immediately beside the development area; the Water Mill DU005-029 to the west and the Windmill DU005-028, to the north. 200m to the west there are further two RMP sites; a smaller Windmill DU005-027001 and an Enclosure marked on the 1st Edition OS (1837) on the site of the Windmill DU005-027001. There are several RMP sites in the surrounding area including DU005-031001, a Church which stands on the site of the medieval Priory of Holmpatrick. Surrounding monuments are listed below in Table 1.

RMP No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
DU005-029----	Water mill	Townparks	725163, 759934	20m to W
DU005-028----	Windmill	Townparks	725161, 760015	60m to N
DU005-027001-	Windmill	Townparks	724967, 759957	200m to W
DU005-027002-	Enclosure	Townparks	724967, 759957	200m to W
DU005-030----	Well	Townparks	725561, 760021	150m to E
DU005-031001-	Church	Townparks	725548, 759859	300m to SE
DU005-031002-	Graveyard	Townparks	725484, 759868	320m to SE
DU005-031003-	Graveslab	Townparks	725580, 759874	300m to SE
DU005-031004-	Graveslab	Townparks	725580, 759874	300m to SE
DU005-031005-	Graveslab	Townparks	725469, 759863	300m to SE
DU005-151----	Enclosure	Townparks	724650, 759659	600m to SW
DU005-150----	Burnt mound	Townparks	724471, 759681	760m to SW
DU005-149----	Burnt mound	Townparks	724363, 759840	830m to W
DU005-148----	Burnt mound	Townparks	724392, 759878	800m to W

Table 1: Archaeological sites within 1km of the proposed development

3.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/ street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928. Over 100 surface finds of flint are recorded from the early 1990's and late Eighties for Townparks townland. There are a limited number of finds from the Skerries area recorded, indicative of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity. These are listed below in Table 2.

NMI Reg	Location	Type
2012:31	Townparks	Possible Lamp found on South Beach
2006:1-10	Townparks	Ceramic tile fragments found in Holmpatrick Graveyard
1990:92:1-19	Townparks	Surface find of Flint chunks, flakes and debitage
1990:91:1-23	Townparks	Surface find of Flint chunks, flakes and debitage
1990:90:1-24	Townparks	Surface find of Flint chunks, flakes and debitage
1990:89:1-6	Townparks	Surface find of Flint chunks, flakes and debitage
1990:88:1-11	Townparks	Surface find of Flint chunks, flakes and debitage
1990:87:1-7	Townparks	Surface find of Flint chunks, flakes and debitage

Table 2: Archaeological objects from the surrounding area

3.4 Cartographic Sources

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

The Corn Mill and Mill Race are clearly depicted on all of the later historical mapping (Table 3; Figure 4).

Map	Date	Description
An actual survey of the County of Dublin by John Rocque	1760	The village of Skerries is depicted along Quay St and extending south along Church St towards the church at Holmpatrick which is shown with an orchard to the NW. One Windmill is shown further to the west, the Corn Mill or Mill Race are not shown.
1st edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey	1844	The subject area is depicted as a narrow strip of land bounded on the south by the Mill Race which runs from a Mill Dam to the SW of the Corn Mill eastwards to the sea and a lane which runs from the Church to the two Windmills and onwards to the Lusk Road. The Red Barn is not depicted
Historic 25 inch	1906	In this map the area shows minimal changes in comparison to the first edition.
Cassini	1906-9	The Red Barn is now depicted beside the Corn Mill

Table 3: Cartographic sources relating to the site

3.5 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. There are a number of available collections including the National Monuments Section, Geological Survey of Ireland (1970–73), Ordnance Survey of Ireland (1995, 2000, 2005), National Museum of Ireland (St Joseph CUCAP Collection) and Air Corps (1950's–1970's). Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google Maps 2016-18).

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
Morgan Collection	1951	A building with two small windows is shown in the present location of the Red Barn
OSi Aerial	1995	Skerries is not depicted
OSi Aerial	2000	This is the first colour photography of the area. There is no change in layout of the area around the Corn Mill. The sluice to the south is shown.
OSi Aerial	2005	No change
Google Earth	2018	No change

Table 4: Aerial photography of the site

3.6 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2008. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section. There have been a number of archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, which have revealed previously unrecorded archaeological sites or features in Skerries to the immediate north (Barnageeragh) and South (Milverton). The results of these archaeological investigations are listed in Table 5 below.

Excavation	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
10E011	N/A	725160, 759340	Milverton	2015:097	J. Kavanagh
During the course of monitoring in the summer of 2015, a range of features were uncovered. The principle site was a ring barrow located on the gently sloping ground overlooking the stream below. The overall external dimensions were 9.12m east-west by 8.05m. The enclosing ditch had a U-shaped profile 1.5-1.8m wide and a maximum depth of 1.38m. The site had no entrance, bank or mound. The internal area contained no burials but crushed pot fragments and burnt bone mixed with cairn or cist-like material was deposited in					

Excavation	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>one side of the ditch and scattered pot fragments and burnt bone in the other. Adjacent to the ring barrow were: one inverted urn burial in a pit, three pits containing burnt bone and charcoal, two pits containing just charcoal and a single pit with no inclusions. The absence of scorched clay around the base of the pits suggested that the bone was not cremated in situ. Four more pits were found 15m further north. A single example showed clear signs of in situ burning but contained no burnt bone. The remaining pits contained charcoal-flecked silty clays. A further four pits were found along the northern perimeter of the site. All contained clear evidence of in-situ burning. A fifth isolated pit also contained evidence of in-situ burning and was associated with several stake-holes.</p> <p>The remains of a possible fulacht fiadh characterised by a spread of charcoal and heat-cracked stones (5.6m east-west by 5.2m) was found adjacent to the stream further to the south.</p>					
06E0996	N/A	724566, 760262	Townparks	2006:705	S. Turrell
<p>Test-trenching was carried out in October 2006 in advance of a proposed construction development at Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin. The proposed development area lies to the south of Skerries village, on farmland comprised of c. 11ha. It consisted of eight fields, with a stream running south-east through its centre. The Dublin–Belfast rail line forms its north-east boundary with farmlands forming the surrounding site boundaries. The townland boundary of Townparks and Milverton runs along the south-western and western borders.</p> <p>A geophysical survey conducted by J.M. Leigh Surveys for ADS Ltd in July 2006 revealed five distinct areas of potential archaeological interest. Test excavation was undertaken at each of the areas identified and a total of eleven trenches were excavated. The subsoil was found at 0.3–0.6m below the soil surface and varied from yellowish sandy clay across most of the low-lying parts of the site to more gravelly sand in the elevated area towards the north-east.</p> <p>Features of archaeological potential were identified in nine of the eleven trenches. Areas 1–3 were all situated in low-lying land alongside the south-east-running stream which bisected the site. Deposits of burnt stone and charcoal-stained soil, probably associated with burnt mounds or fulachta fiadh, were identified in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5 in Areas 1 and 2. No features of archaeological potential were found within Trench 6 in Area 3, with an anomaly identified during geophysical testing being comprised of poorly drained gley soil of natural origin.</p> <p>Three trenches were excavated in Area 4, located at the south-east end of the site. A large number of linear and curvilinear features were identified in this area, indicating the presence of at least one large circular or D-shaped enclosure, as well as a number of broadly north–south-running ditches, both within and outside the main enclosure. Fragments of animal bone and areas of in situ burning were noted within these probable ditch fills. Evidence for the presence of a former watercourse was also noted at the west end of this area.</p> <p>Two trenches were excavated in Area 5 at the north-east side of the site on a north–south-sloping ridge of sandy gravel subsoil. These trenches produced evidence for a system of north–south- and east–west-aligned linear features, probably contemporary and of pre-modern date, perhaps representing former field divisions. Several ephemeral deposits were also noted, probably representing agricultural furrows of unknown date.</p>					
06E0477	DU005-016/017	722689, 760869	Barnageeragh	2006:703	E. Corcoran
<p>The first period of excavations at Barnageeragh, Skerries, was conducted by Neil Fairburn between August and December 2005 (04E1639). The excavations were completed by the writer between May and August 2006 under the present licence. The site was divided into eight fields, where areas of activity were recorded, in addition to a series of peripheral features/groups of features.</p> <p>In Field 1 there was a univallate ringfort measuring c. 30m diameter. The ditch was a maximum of 4m wide</p>					

Excavation	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>and 1.15m deep; there was no evidence of a bank. Some bone pins, animal bone and shell were recovered from the fill of this ditch. A smaller ditch, representative of an internal structure, was located to the north of the centre within the ringfort enclosure. The diameter of this smaller ditch was c. 13m and it was 1.25m wide and 0.13m deep. This ditch had a 2m-wide entrance gap to the south-west. Within the ringfort there was a souterrain, with its passage entrance located 2m south of the entrance to the inner structure. It had a circular chamber that measured 3.2m in diameter, and the passage length was c. 6m.</p> <p>Along the eastern side of the ringfort there was a series of ditches. They seemed to be contemporary with and directly connected to the ringfort, forming an annexe. An enamelled copper alloy brooch was recovered from the fill of one of one of these ditches. South-east of the ringfort there were two stone-lined features. One was a passage-like linear feature with partly collapsed stone walls. It measured c. 5m north-south by 1m. This could represent the passage of an incomplete souterrain. The second feature measured c. 4.3m east-west by 1.3m. The base was partly covered by a stone platform, possibly the remains of a floor surface. Further to the south-east of the ringfort there was an enclosure with a central crouched inhumation. The diameter of the circular enclosure was c. 13m. As yet no radiocarbon dates are available for these features.</p> <p>Two smaller souterrains were located west of the ringfort. They both had circular chambers measuring 1.5m in diameter. The passages of both souterrains were ramped and were c. 7m long and 0.6m wide. The western of the souterrains had a second stone-lined linear passage exiting the chamber c. 0.5m above the floor surface. In the same area there were a series of pits, which may be connected to the use of the souterrains. A hearth with an associated burnt spread and possible stake-holes was also recorded in this area. South-west of these two souterrains there was an area with a relatively large concentration of medieval pottery. The area was partly covered by a stone surface, which seemed to have framed a rectangular structure. There was no evidence of the structure itself, just the rectangular shape created by the stone surface.</p> <p>South of the ringfort and souterrains were two ring-ditches and a large pit filled with burnt-mound material. The exposed length of the outer ring-ditch was c. 25m. It was 0.7m deep and 1.75m wide. The exposed length of the inner ditch was c. 42m. This ditch was 0.54m deep and c. 1m wide. Both ditches appeared to extend beyond the limits of excavation to the south. A keyhole-shaped pit with a platform of stones was excavated in the same area, in addition to a possible trough. The trough was rectangular, with one stake-hole in each corner. It measured c. 2m north-south by 1.12m and the depth was 0.26m.</p> <p>In Field 2 was a horseshoe-shaped enclosure. The total length of the enclosure ditch was c. 60m and the diameter c.18m. The maximum width was 1.5m and it was 0.8m deep. It was located on a south-facing slope with the entrance to the north. Within the enclosure there were features possibly associated with the ditch. These consisted of five pits, three of which exhibited evidence of in situ burning. North of the entrance of this enclosure was another curving ditch, with the two ends running towards the enclosure ditch. The maximum width of this ditch was 1.25m and the depth was 0.6m. Parts of this ditch were heavily truncated by an east-west-running field boundary ditch and hedge, but the recorded length was c. 47m. The distance between the two terminals was c. 30m.</p> <p>In proximity to these ditches, but located outside them, was a kiln. It measured c. 6.2m east-west by 1.5m and was a maximum of 0.9m in depth. Further west in Field 2 were remains of two burnt mounds; both were truncated by later ditches (field boundary and drainage). A possible trough was recorded in association with the eastern burnt mound. It was subcircular and measured c. 2.25m east-west by 2m. To the south, an area c. 4m long and 2.25m wide was stepped towards the trough.</p> <p>In Field 5 two pits were excavated, one of which contained prehistoric pottery; there were no other archaeological features near this pit.</p> <p>In Field 7 was an area with patches of burnt material, possibly the remains of a ploughed-out burnt mound.</p>					

Excavation	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>There were three pits nearby, one of which may represent a trough associated with the burnt spread. This was subcircular in plan and measured 1.4m north–south by 1m and was a maximum of 0.45m deep. One of the other pits was stone-lined and measured 2.45m east–west by 1.5m. The depth of this pit was 0.46m. A number of ditches, smaller linear features, pits and possible post-holes were also recorded in Fields 1–3 and 5–7, some of which were in the vicinity of the abovementioned features, and some more peripheral. The ditches seemed to be mainly field boundaries and drainage ditches.</p>					

Table 5: Archaeological excavations within the area surrounding the site

4. SITE INSPECTION

The site was visited on the 12th of February 2020 and 1st October 2021 and comprises the existing Red Barn area and Mill race. (Figure 3; Plates 1-10). The Red Barn is constructed from corrugated steel sheets sitting on concrete foundation which form a flat surface for the barn. To the north there is an entrance gate with a lane way. To the east and south-east the land slopes south forming a grass lawn. To the south there is a stream and stream invert (probable Mill Race)]. To the west the barn entrance gate adjoins an internal tarmacadam yard.

5. DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site is small in scale occupying an area of roughly 920 sq. m
- The development is located within the Zone of Notification of RMP DU005-029
- There is a possibility that the Red Barn building is located over the old mill race
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site
- Historical mapping shows the current Mill buildings and a Mill Race running along the southern edge of the development area
- The medieval priory of Holmpatrick mentioned in The Civil survey (1654-6) is 300m to the east of the development area
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.

6. IMPACTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

No pre-development archaeological test excavations have been undertaken at the site. There remains some potential (**low-moderate**) that buried archaeological remains survive at the site.

Recommendations

Demolition of the Red Barn building should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. It is recommended that test excavations be undertaken after the demolition of the upstanding building and finalization of the areas subject to construction works. These works should be carried out under licence issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH); in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI)

The conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of DHLGH; in consultation with the NMI and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

7.2 Web references

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[Accessed 12th February 2020]



Aidan O'Connell,

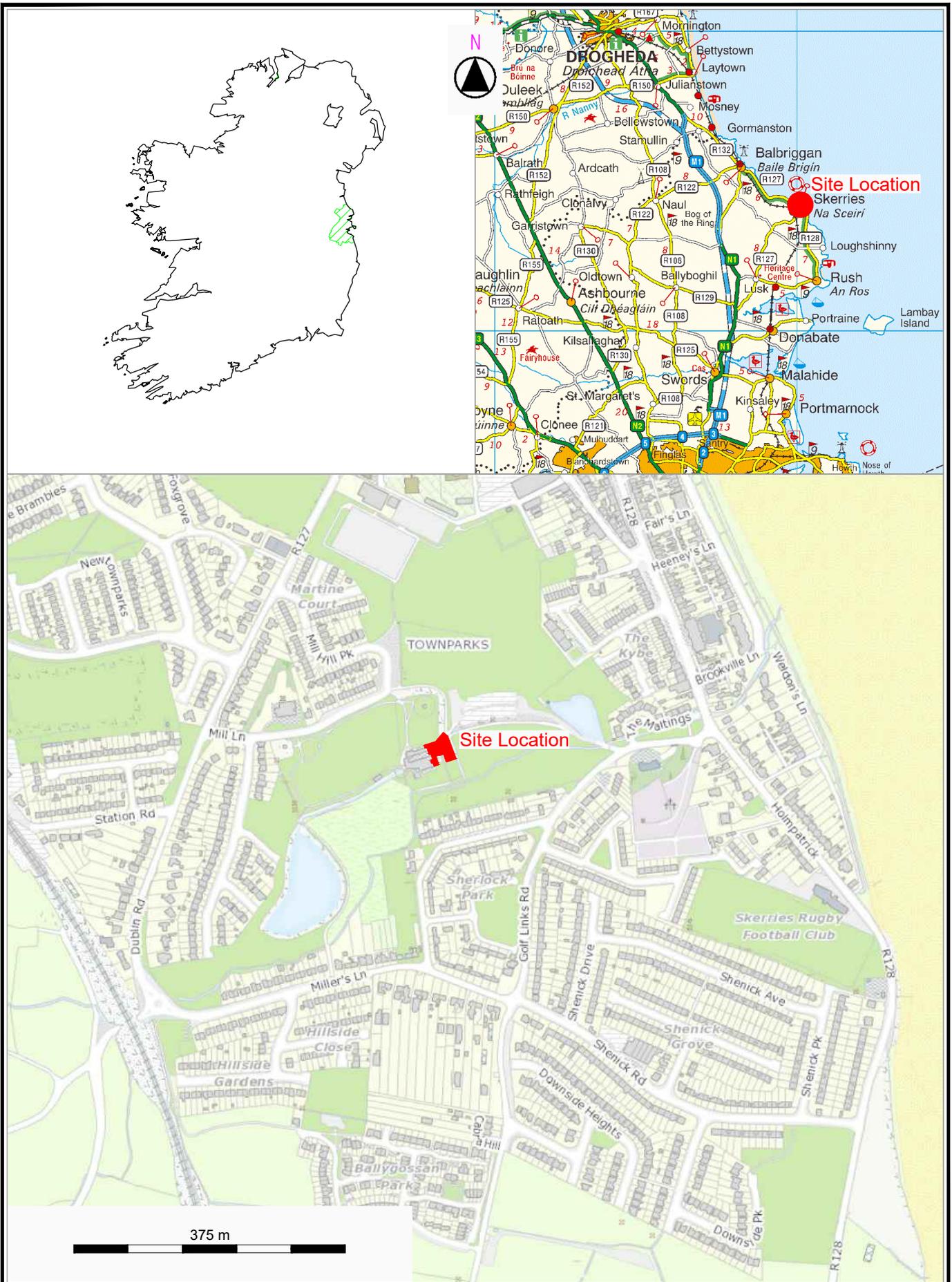


Bart Korfanty

12th October 2021



The logo for Archer Heritage Planning features a stylized 'A' composed of two overlapping triangles, one blue and one orange, followed by the word 'Archer' in a large, orange, sans-serif font. Below 'Archer' is the phrase 'Heritage Planning' in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font.



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Skerries Mills, Co. Dublin
Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:7500 A4

Date: October 2021

Origin: archaeology.ie

Ref: 2020_17_AIA_01

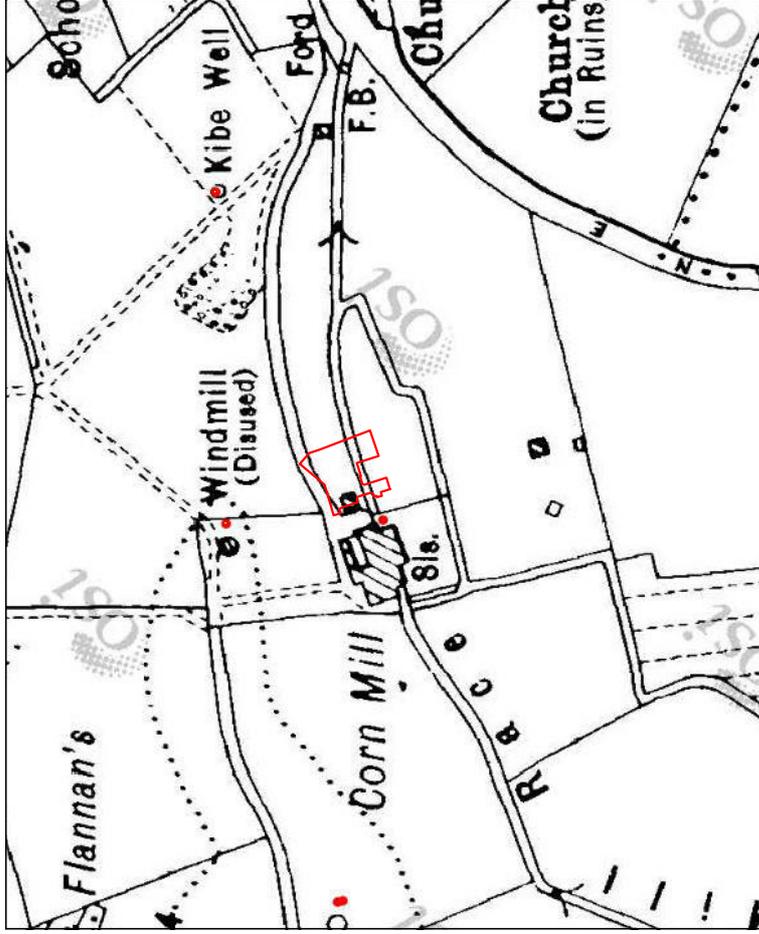
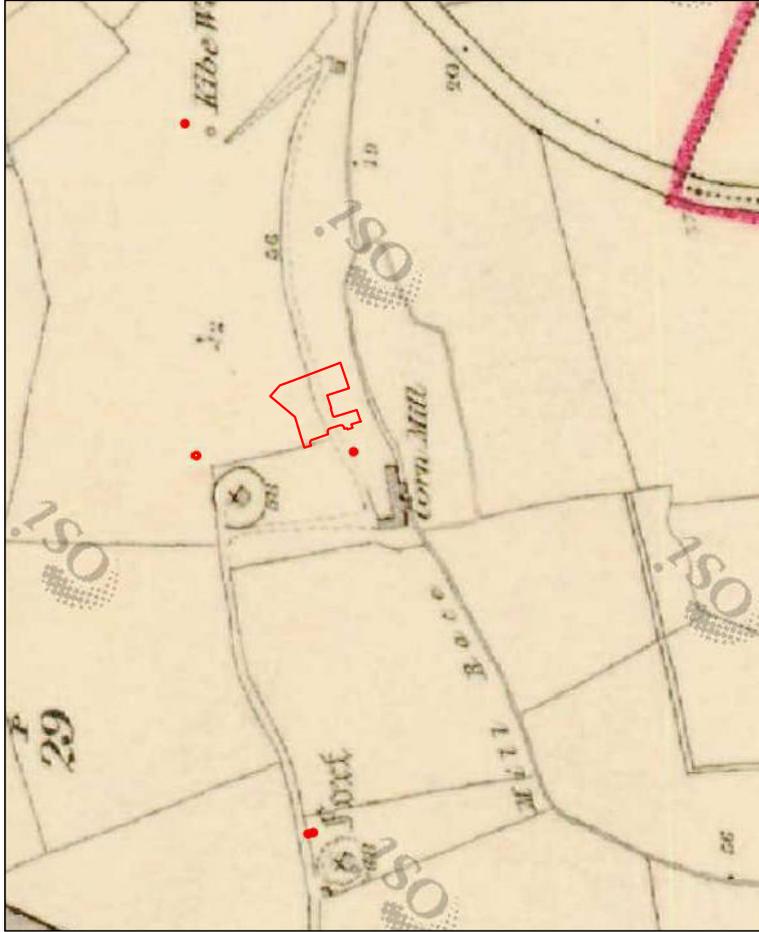
Figure 1: Site Location



Scale: 1:500 A4	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Skerries Mills, Co. Dublin
Date: Oct 2021	Impact Assessment	
Origin: Client		
Ref: 2020_17_AIA_03		



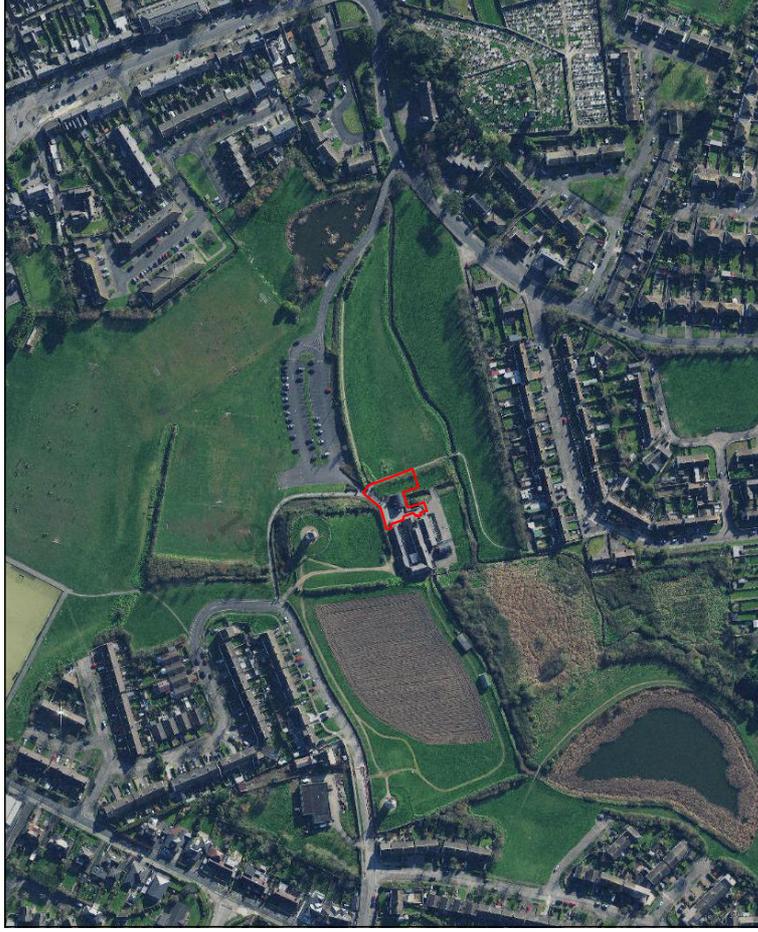
Figure 3: Proposed Development Layout



(l) 1st edition 1844

(r) 3rd edition 1906-9

Figure 4: Extracts from historical maps



(l) 2000 OSi
(r) 2013-6 Aerial Premium OSi



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Skerries Mills, Skerries

Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale

Date: February 2020

Origin: OSi

Ref: 2020_17_AIA_05

Figure 5: Extracts from aerial photographs



Plate 1: From SW, southern side of the shed



Plate 2: From E, southern side of the shed and mill building



Plate 3: From SE, southern side of the shed



Plate 4: From NE, eastern part of the shed



Plate 5: From N, northern side of the shed



Plate 6: From NE, the entrance gate



Plate 7: View of site from SW



Plate 8: View of millrace from SW



Plate 9: View of green space to south of existing barn/shed



Plate 10: View of green space to north of existing barn/shed