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An Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of a Proposed Development Site at Carnegie Library, North Street, Swords, County Dublin.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to assess the importance and sensitivity of the known, as well as the potential, archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment of the proposed development site at the Carnegie Library, North Street, Swords, County Dublin, to identify the impact of the proposed development on this environment and to propose mitigation measures to reduce any impacts on said environment.

These works were undertaken for Fingal County Council in advance of an application for planning permission.

The proposed development works are to refurbish the existing Carnegie Free Library building and construct a new 2-storey extension to the side of the building (at north gable wall) to facilitate new disabled access WCs and a lift to the first floor to improve universal access, and all associated landscaping, site works and services. The refurbished and extended building will provide office / artist studio accommodation at ground floor level and will provide a flexible space at first floor level for a range of community, arts rehearsal and performance uses.

The results of this impact assessment indicate that the development site as a whole is an area of archaeological potential. Historic mapping shows buildings along the North Street frontage from at least the mid-18th century. The proximity to Swords Castle (CH001) and the centre of the Historic Town of Swords (CH002) suggest that it is possible that sub-surface remains relating to earlier buildings could survive.

The proposed development will require ground reduction at the north of the site. This has the potential to result in the removal of archaeological material at the site including (but not limited to) any surviving remains of potential buildings that may have previously occupied the North Street frontage of the site.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction (including the removal of groundslabs as part of demolitions), should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
2. If archaeological material is encountered then it will be investigated and fully recorded. However, if significant archaeological material is encountered then the City Archaeologist will be notified. Resolution of any such significant material will be determined in consultation with the National Monuments Service (DoHLGH).
3. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

Please note all recommendations are subject to the approval of the Fingal County Council Community Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report details the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage issues that need to be addressed in respect of a proposed development at the Carnegie Library, North Street, Swords Co. Dublin (ITM: 718316, 747201) (Figure 1). These works were undertaken for Fingal County Council.

This study has been undertaken in advance of an application for planning permission.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the following legislative procedures which are further detailed in Appendix 3:

- National Monuments Acts 1930-2004
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999
- Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 2000-2001

It has also been undertaken in accordance with the policies set out in Chapter 10 of the Fingal Development Plan 2017–2023.

1.1 Site location

The proposed development site is located on the western side of North Street, Swords, Co. Dublin. It is situated directly to the north of Nos 42 and 44 North Street (CH008) and Swords Youthreach buildings (CH004). Carnegie Court Apartments development lies immediately to the east of the proposed development, at the rear of the library building. It lies within the townland of Miltonsfields, in the civil parish of Swords, in the barony of Nethercross, in the county of Dublin.

1.2 Proposed development

The proposed development works are to refurbish the existing Carnegie Free Library building and construct a new 2-storey extension to the side of the building (at north gable wall) to facilitate new disabled access WCs and a lift to the first floor to improve universal access, and all associated landscaping, site works and services. The refurbished and extended building will provide office / artist studio accommodation at ground floor level and will provide a flexible space at first floor level for a range of community, arts rehearsal and performance uses.

1.3 Study area

The study area for this assessment has been defined in respect of two factors: 1.) the ability of sites/information sources to provide information pertaining to the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, and 2.) the potential physical impact, as well as impact on setting, that the proposed scheme may have on sites of cultural heritage significance.

Taking these factors into account the study area has been defined as follows:

Subject	Study area
National Monuments and Recorded archaeological monuments (RMPs)	Within 200 m of proposed development site

Subject	Study area
Protected Structures and/or their curtilage	Within approx. 200 m proposed development site
Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAS)	Within approx. 200 m proposed development site
Structures recorded in the NIAH	Within approx. 200 m of proposed development site
Unregistered features of cultural heritage	Within proposed development site
Townland boundaries	Within proposed development site
Areas of archaeological potential	Within proposed development site
Previous Excavations	Within street bounding and adjacent to the proposed development site including North Street, Seatown Road and Bridge Street
Topographical files	Within respective townland incorporated by the proposed development site

Table 1 – Dimensions of the study area

2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

This study aims to assess the baseline archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment, evaluate the likely significant impacts that the proposed development will have on this environment and provide mitigation measures, in accordance with the policies of the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) and Dublin County Council, the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 and best practise guidelines, to ameliorate these impacts.

In order to provide a comprehensive assessment, an extensive desktop study in addition to a field inspection of the proposed development area was undertaken.

The scope and methodology for the baseline assessment has been devised with reference to the following guidelines:

- EirGrid (2015) 'Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects. A stand approach to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impact assessment of high voltage transmission projects.'
- Environmental Protection Agency (2002) 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements'
- Environmental Protection Agency (2003) 'Advice notes on current practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)'
- Environmental Protection Agency (2017) 'Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR)'
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) (1999) 'Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage'
- Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2004) 'Architectural Heritage Guidelines'
- National Roads Authority (2005) 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes'
- National Roads Authority (2005) 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes'

2.2 Desktop Study Methodology

The present assessment of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the proposed development area is based on a desktop study of a number of documentary and cartographic sources. The desktop study was further augmented by an examination of aerial photography as well as a field survey. The main sources consulted in completing the desktop study are listed here.

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
- Fingal Development Plan 2017–2023
- National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Topographical Files
- Excavations Bulletin
- Dublin County Archaeology GIS
- Aerial Photographs
- Cartographic Sources

2.3 *Field Inspection Methodology*

A field inspection of the proposed development site was undertaken by Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd on 3 March 2021 (Plates 1–6).

The primary purpose of a field inspection is to assess local topography in order to identify any potential low-visibility archaeological and/or historical sites that are not currently recorded and which may be impacted upon negatively by the proposed development. It is also the purpose of the field inspection to survey any known monuments or sites and to consider the relationship between them and the surrounding landscape, all of which need to be considered during the assessment process.

The methodology used during the field inspection involved recording the present land use as well as the existing topography for the entire area comprising the proposed development site. A photographic record and written description were compiled for any known and/or potential sites of archaeological, architectural and/or cultural significance.

2.4 *Methodology used for assessing baseline value of sites*

In order to categorise the baseline environment in a systemised manner, ‘baseline values’ have been assigned to each identified site of cultural heritage significance and/or potential within the study area. The baseline value of a site is determined with reference to the ‘importance’ and ‘sensitivity’ of the site.

In accordance with NRA Guidelines, the importance of a site is determined based on the following criteria: legal status, condition, historical associations, amenity value, ritual value, specimen value, group value and rarity.

The sensitivity of a site is determined based on the presence of extant remains and/or the potential for associated sub-surface remains of the feature to be present *in situ*.

It should be noted that the National Monuments Act 1930-2004 does not differentiate between recorded archaeological sites on the basis of relative importance or sensitivity. In addition, the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000 does not differentiate between Protected Structures or Areas of Architectural Conservation on the basis of relative importance or sensitivity either. Consequently, professional judgement has been exercised to rate these features based on their perceived importance and sensitivity in relation to physical impacts and impacts on setting.

Taking the above factors into consideration, the criteria that have been defined are provided in Table 2 below.

Subject	Baseline Value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recorded Archaeological Monuments - Protected Structures - Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) 	Very High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites listed in the NIAH that are not Protected Structures - Unregistered built heritage sites that comprise extant remains which are in good condition and/or which are regarded as constituting significant cultural heritage features - Unrecorded features of archaeological potential 	High

Subject	Baseline Value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unregistered built heritage sites that comprise extant remains which are in poor condition - Unregistered cultural heritage sites (not including built heritage sites) that comprise extant remains - Townland boundaries that comprise extant remains - Marshy/wetland areas 	Medium/High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unregistered cultural heritage sites for which there are no extant remains but where there is potential for associated subsurface evidence - Townland boundaries for which there are no extant remains 	Medium/Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unregistered cultural heritage sites for which there are no extant remains and where there is little or no potential for associated subsurface evidence 	Low

Table 2 – Baseline values of sites

Caution should be exercised when assessing the perceived significance of an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site as such categorisation is open to subjectivity. In addition, the perceived levels of importance as identified in this report are liable to future revision in the instance where new information, through the undertaking of further archaeological investigations, is provided.

2.5 Type of impacts

The following table lists the type of impacts that a proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource:

Type of Impacts	Definition
Direct	Direct impacts arise where an archaeological, architectural and/or cultural heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the proposed development, or its associated physical impact zone, whereby the removal of part, or all of the feature or site is thus required.
Indirect	Indirect impacts arise when an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature is not located within the footprint of the proposed development, or its associated physical impact zone, and thus is not impacted directly. Such an impact could include impact on setting or impact on the zone of archaeological potential of site whereby the actual site itself is not physically affected.
Cumulative	The addition of many impacts to create a large, significant impact.
Undeterminable	Whereby the full consequence that the proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource is not known
Residual	The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.

Table 3 – Type of impacts

2.6 Methodology used for assessing magnitude of impacts

The methodology used to assess the magnitude of potential pre-mitigation impacts, as well as residual impacts, of the proposed development on the baseline environment is presented in Table 4 below.

Impact magnitude	Criteria
Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where an archaeology site is completely and irreversibly destroyed. - An impact that obliterates the architectural heritage of a structure or feature of national or international importance. These effects arise where an architectural structure or feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by the proposed development. Mitigation is unlikely to remove adverse effects.
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about an archaeological feature/site. - An impact that by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters the character and/or the setting of the architectural heritage. These effects arise where an aspect or aspects of the architectural heritage is/are permanently impacted upon leading to a loss of character and integrity in the architectural structure or feature. Appropriate mitigate is likely to reduce the impact - A beneficial or positive effect that permanently enhances or restores the character and/or setting of a feature of archaeological or cultural heritage significance in a clearly noticeable manner.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A medium impact arises where a change to a site/monument is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological feature can be incorporated into a modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible. - A medium impact to a site/monument may also arise when a site is fully or partly excavated under license and all recovered data is preserved by record. - An impact that results in a change to the architectural heritage which, although noticeable is not such that alters the integrity of the heritage. The change is likely to be consistent with existing and emerging trends. Impacts are probably reversible and may be of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation is very likely to reduce the impact. - A beneficial or positive effect that results in partial or temporary enhancement of the character and/or setting of a feature of archaeological or cultural heritage significance in a clearly noticeable manner.

Impact magnitude	Criteria
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An impact which causes changes in the character of the environment, such as visual impact, which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological feature or monument. - An impact that causes some minor change in the character of architectural heritage of local or regional importance without affecting its integrity or sensitivities. Although noticeable, the effects do not directly impact on the architectural structure or feature. Impacts are reversible and of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation will reduce the impact. - A beneficial or positive effect that causes some minor or temporary enhancement of the character of an architectural heritage significance which, although positive, is unlikely to be readily noticeable.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An impact on archaeological features or monument capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences. - An impact on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measure merit but without noticeable consequences. - A beneficial or positive effect on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

Table 4 – Criteria used for rating magnitude of impacts

2.7 Methodology used for assessing significance level of impacts

The significance level of a construction or operation impact on a feature is assessed by combining the magnitude of the impact and baseline value of the feature. The matrix in Table 5.4 provides a guide to decision-making, but is not a substitute for professional judgement and interpretation, particularly where the baseline value or impact magnitude levels are not clear or are borderline between categories. The permanence of the effects are also taken into account, with irreversible effects being more significant while temporary or reversible changes are likely to be less significant.

Magnitude of Impact	Baseline Value				
	Very High	High	Medium/High	Medium/Low	Low
Severe	Very significant	Very significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight
Major	Very significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Slight
Moderate	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Negligible
Minor	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 5 – Criteria for assessing significance level of impacts

2.8 Difficulties experienced during compilation of assessment

No significant difficulties were encountered during the preparation of this impact assessment.

3 BASELINE/RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 *Designated archaeological sites*

3.1.1 Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs)

Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Act 1994 made provision the establishment and maintenance of a Record of Monuments & Places (RMP). Under this Act, each site recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places is granted statutory protection. When the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a recorded archaeological monument they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage 2 months before commencing that work.

There are two recorded archaeological monuments incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). These are Swords Castle (CH001) and the Historic Town of Swords (CH002).

3.1.2 National Monuments

National monuments are broken into two categories; National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the state and National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of a local authority. Section 8 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1954 provides for the publication of a list of monuments, the preservation, of which, are considered to be of national importance. Two months notice must be given to the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage where work is proposed to be carried out at or in relation to any National Monument.

There is one National Monument incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). Swords Castle (CH001) is a National Monument (No. 340) in the ownership of Fingal County Council.

3.1.3 Sites with Preservation Orders

The National Monuments Act 1930-2004 provide for the making of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders in respect of National Monuments. Under Section 8 of the National Monument Act 1930 (as amended) the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, can place a Preservation Order on a monument if, in the Ministers' opinion, it is a National Monument in danger of being or is actually being destroyed, injured or removed or is falling into decay through neglect. The Preservation Order ensures that the monument shall be safeguarded from destruction, alteration, injury, or removal, by any person or persons without the written consent of the Minister.

There are no sites with preservation orders incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

3.2 *Designated architectural heritage sites*

In 1997 Ireland ratified the Granada Convention on architectural heritage. This provided the basis for a national commitment to the protection of the architectural heritage throughout the country. The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000, and the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999, made the legislative changes necessary to provide for a strengthening of the protection of architectural heritage.

3.2.1 Record of Protected Structures

The Fingal Development Plan 2017–2023 was consulted for schedules of Protected Structures. These are buildings that a planning authority considers to be of special interest from an architectural, historical,

archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, and/or technical point of view. Protected Structures receive statutory protection from injury or demolition under Section 57 (1) of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000. Protected structure status does not exclude development or alteration but requires the developer to consult with the relevant planning authority to ensure that elements which make the structure significant are not lost during development.

There are seven Protected Structures within the study area, including the Carnegie Free Library (CH007) (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

3.2.2 *Architectural Conservation Areas*

The Fingal Development Plan 2017–2023 was consulted for records relating to Architectural Conservation Areas (hereinafter 'ACAs'). The stated objective of ACAs is to conserve and enhance the special character of the area, including traditional building stock and material finishes, spaces, streetscapes, landscape and setting.

There are no areas listed as ACAs within the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

3.2.3 *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)*

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (hereinafter the 'NIAH') is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently, as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are seven structures listed in the NIAH within the study area, including the Carnegie Free Library (CH007) (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

3.3 *Areas of archaeological potential*

Analysis of historic mapping (see Section 3.5 below) indicates that buildings were present along the North Street frontage of the site from at least the mid 18th century. No upstanding remains survive and it is likely that construction of the extant modern building would have impacted on any sub-surface remains. However, it is probable that structural remains survive within the proposed development site. As a result, the development site is considered to be an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP).

3.4 *Archaeological and historical context*

There is evidence for settlement in north county Dublin generally from the Mesolithic onwards. The known archaeological sites within Swords are much later in date. The name Fingal is derived from *Fine Gall* (kindred of the foreigners) and refers to the lands north of the River Liffey under the control of Scandinavian settlers in the 9th century.

Swords is referred to in the annals in the year 994, when the monastery was attacked by Maelseachlainn. The foundation of the ecclesiastical settlement, situated by a bend in the River Ward, is popularly attributed to Saint Colmcille (Columba) in the 6th century. As well as being a significant monastic

settlement, it was part of the Scandinavian kingdom of Dyflinarskir and it is clear that it exerted considerable influence over the surrounding landscape.

After the Anglo Norman invasion, much of the lands surrounding Dublin were issued to colonists. Considerable estates were also bequeathed to the church, and in 1182 the church at Swords was granted to John Comyn, the Archbishop of Dublin. Swords Castle was constructed c.1200, as the manorial residence of the Archbishop and this became the centre of the medieval town of Swords. The castle appears to have fallen into disrepair by the early 14th century, possibly as a result of the Bruce invasion of Ireland and by the 16th century the castle had fallen into ruin.

Rocque's Map of Dublin indicates development along the streets surrounding the castle by the mid 18th century. In the 1830s the castle was purchased by the Cobbe family of Newbridge House, who planted the lands as an orchard. Many of the prominent buildings of Swords town centre date from the mid to late 19th century.

3.5 Cartographic evidence

3.5.1 John Rocque's Map (1760)

This map shows buildings fronting the west side of North Street, however individual buildings on the proposed development site cannot clearly be identified.

3.5.2 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch series (1838)

This map shows the development site more clearly fronting the west side of North Street with buildings occupying the proposed development site.

3.5.3 Ordnance Survey 25-inch series map (1910-11)

This shows alterations to the buildings indicated on previous 19th century mapping, though it does appear that there is a building on the North Street frontage within the proposed development site.

3.5.4 Ordnance Survey Cassini 6-inch series

This shows the library building fronting the west side of North Street in its current location.

3.6 Recent excavations

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken at adjacent sites (see Appendix 2). The most relevant investigations to the present site were those at North Street, to the south of the proposed development site.

Investigations at 30-32 North Street (Licence No 16E0605; Tobin 2016) did not reveal any surviving archaeological remains predating the 18th century.

4 IMPACT STATEMENT

4.1 Description of the site

The Carnegie Free Library, Swords, is a protected structure (CH007) and has a prominent location on North Street, Swords. To the immediate north of the site is an access road separating the Carnegie Free Library building from Chamber Hall, a 3-storey retail / office development which forms part of the overall Carnegie Court Hotel and Apartments development. To the east of the site is an access road / hard landscaping related to the Carnegie Court apartments, a 5-storey development inclusive of developed roof space and a ground level carpark. To the immediate south of Carnegie Free Library is the Fingal Local Services & Archives Service Building at No. 46 North Street, and to the west is North Street.

The existing Carnegie Free Library building comprises two floors with the ground floor accommodating an entrance hallway and staircase, a former reception counter space with original screen, two former reading rooms, a single storey extension / outbuilding on the north gable wall accommodating a W/C and kitchenette, outside W/C, and outside store. The original first floor room with exposed hammerbeam timber trusses has been subdivided to provide a stairs lobby, genealogy office, small corridor and office, and a museum room.

4.1.1 Past impacts on site

The construction of the standing building—the Carnegie Free Library—would have resulted in sub-surface disturbance within the footprint of the development site as a result of the insertion of its foundations; there would also have been disturbances for the insertion of services relating to this development.

4.1.2 Summary of baseline environment

Site Type	Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RMPs - National Monuments - Sites with Preservation Orders - Sites listed in the Register of Historic Monuments 	<p>There are two RMPs incorporated by the study area (CH001-002). None are located within the proposed development site.</p> <p>There is one National Monuments (CH001), which is not located within the proposed development site.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected Structures 	<p>There are seven Protected Structures incorporated by the study area (CH004-CH009). The Carnegie Free Library (CH007) is incorporated within the proposed development site.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) 	<p>There is no Architectural Conservation Area incorporated by the study area.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites Listed in the NIAH 	<p>There are seven sites listed in the NIAH (CH003-CH009) incorporated by the study area. The Carnegie Free Library (CH007) is incorporated within the proposed development site.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unregistered Cultural Heritage Sites 	<p>There are no unregistered cultural heritage sites incorporated by the study area.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas/features of archaeological potential 	<p>There is one areas/features of archaeological potential incorporated by the study area. The development site as a whole is regarded as an area of archaeological potential.</p>

Site Type	Summary
- Townland boundaries	There are no townland boundaries within the development site.

Table 6 – Summary of baseline environment

4.2 Description of the proposed development

The proposed development works are to refurbish the existing Carnegie Free Library building and construct a new 2-storey extension to the side of the building (at north gable wall). The new extension will require the demolition of the existing single storey out-building at this location. The new two-storey extension will have new opening links to the existing building at ground and first floor level. It will accommodate a ground floor entrance, lift, and disabled w/c at ground and first floor level.

4.3 Impact assessment

This section assesses the likely significant impacts that the proposed development will have on the baseline/receiving environment, prior to the implementation of any mitigation measures. The methodology used in ascertaining the baseline value of sites, the type, magnitude and significance level of impacts is set out in Section 2 above.

Most impacts are likely to be direct impacts as a result of sub-surface disturbance or construction works.

Mitigation measures to ameliorate these impacts and the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on each site of cultural heritage significance and/or potential are provided in Sections 5 and 6 below.

CH No.	Impact Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures	Baseline Value	Significance level of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures
007	Direct	Impacts will occur as a result of: 1. Ground Reduction and Demolitions	Major	High	Significant

Table 6 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude prior to mitigation

5 MITIGATION STRATEGY

The mitigation strategies outlined in this section detail the techniques to be adopted in order to ameliorate the impacts that the proposed development may have on features of archaeological, architectural and/or cultural heritage within the study area during both the construction and operational phases of the scheme. The residual impacts that will remain once these mitigation measures have been implemented are identified in Section 9 further on.

The following mitigation measures proposed are subject to approval by the Fingal County Community Archaeologist, the National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Rural, Regional and Gaeltacht Affairs.

The current policy of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage is that preservation *in situ* of archaeological material is the preferred option. Where this cannot be achieved then a programme of full archaeological excavation should be implemented to ensure the preservation by record of all affected archaeological material.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction (including the removal of groundslabs as part of demolitions) should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
2. If archaeological material is encountered then it will be investigated and fully recorded. However, if significant archaeological material is encountered then the City Archaeologist will be notified. Resolution of any such significant material will be determined in consultation with the National Monuments Service (DoHLGH).
3. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary of archaeological findings

The results of this impact assessment indicate that the development site as a whole is an area of archaeological potential. Proximity to Swords Castle and the Historic Town centre of Swords indicate that there is potential for surviving medieval features or deposits. Historic mapping indicates the presence of buildings along the North Street frontage by the mid 18th century. Subsurface remains of these structures could still survive within the development footprint.

6.2 Recommendations

The proposed development will require ground reduction across the development footprint. This has the potential to result in the removal of archaeological material at the site including (but not limited to) any surviving remains of the former buildings that previously occupied the North Street frontage of the site.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction (including the removal of groundslabs as part of demolitions) should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
2. If archaeological material is encountered then it will be investigated and fully recorded. However, if significant archaeological material is encountered then the City Archaeologist will be notified. Resolution of any such significant material will be determined in consultation with the National Monuments Service (DoHLGH).
3. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

6.3 Residual impacts

CH No.	Impact Type	Magnitude of impact taking into account mitigation measures	Baseline Value	Significance level of impact after implementation of mitigation measures
007	Direct	Moderate	High	Slight

Table 6 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude after implementation of mitigation

Please note all the recommendations in this report are subject to approval of Fingal County Community Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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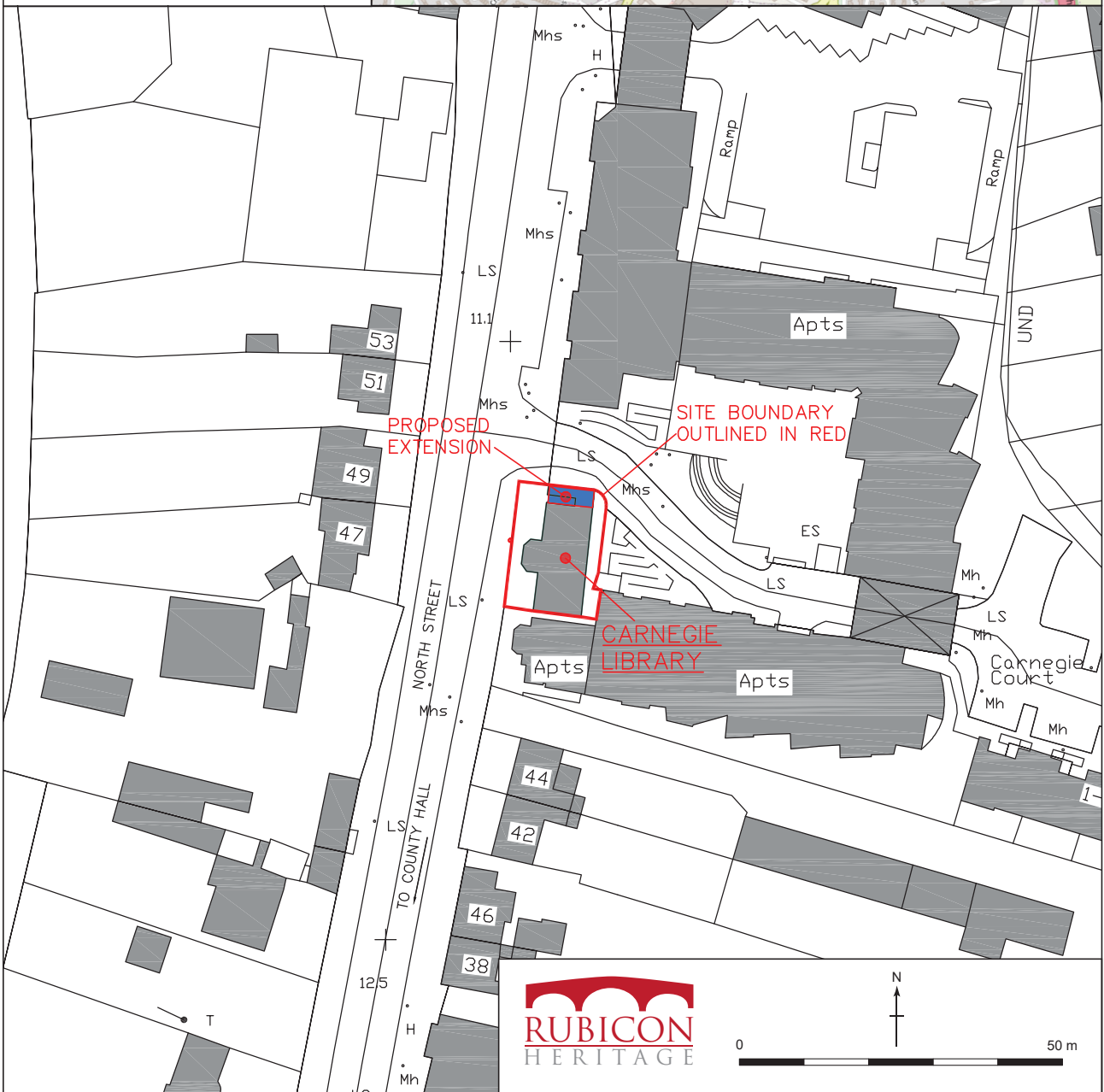


Figure 1 - Site location.

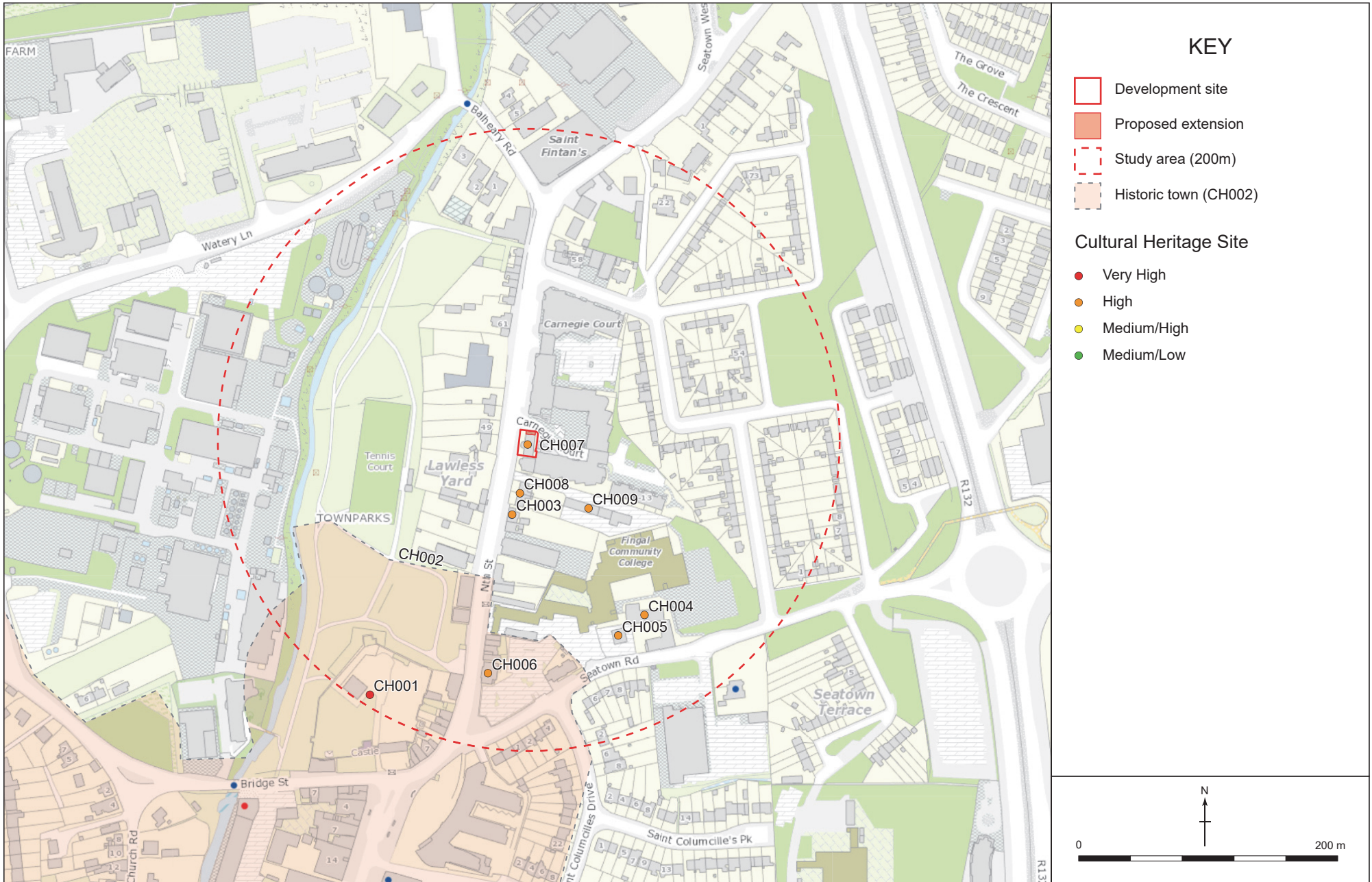


Figure 2 - Cultural Heritage sites within 200m radius of proposed development site.



Figure 3 - RMP map with proposed development site.

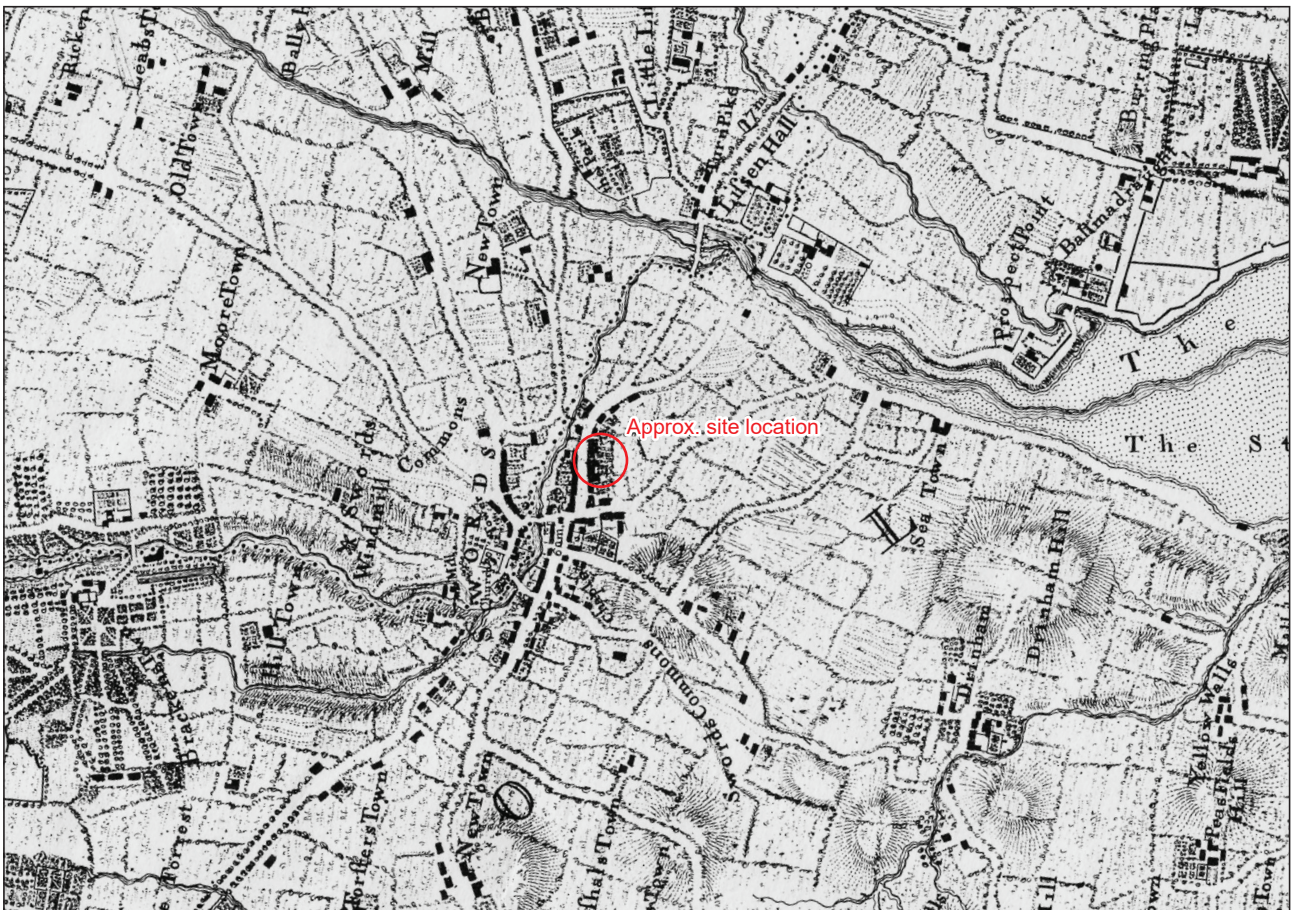


Figure 4 - Extract from John Rocque's Map of County Dublin with proposed development site.



Figure 5 - First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map with proposed development site.

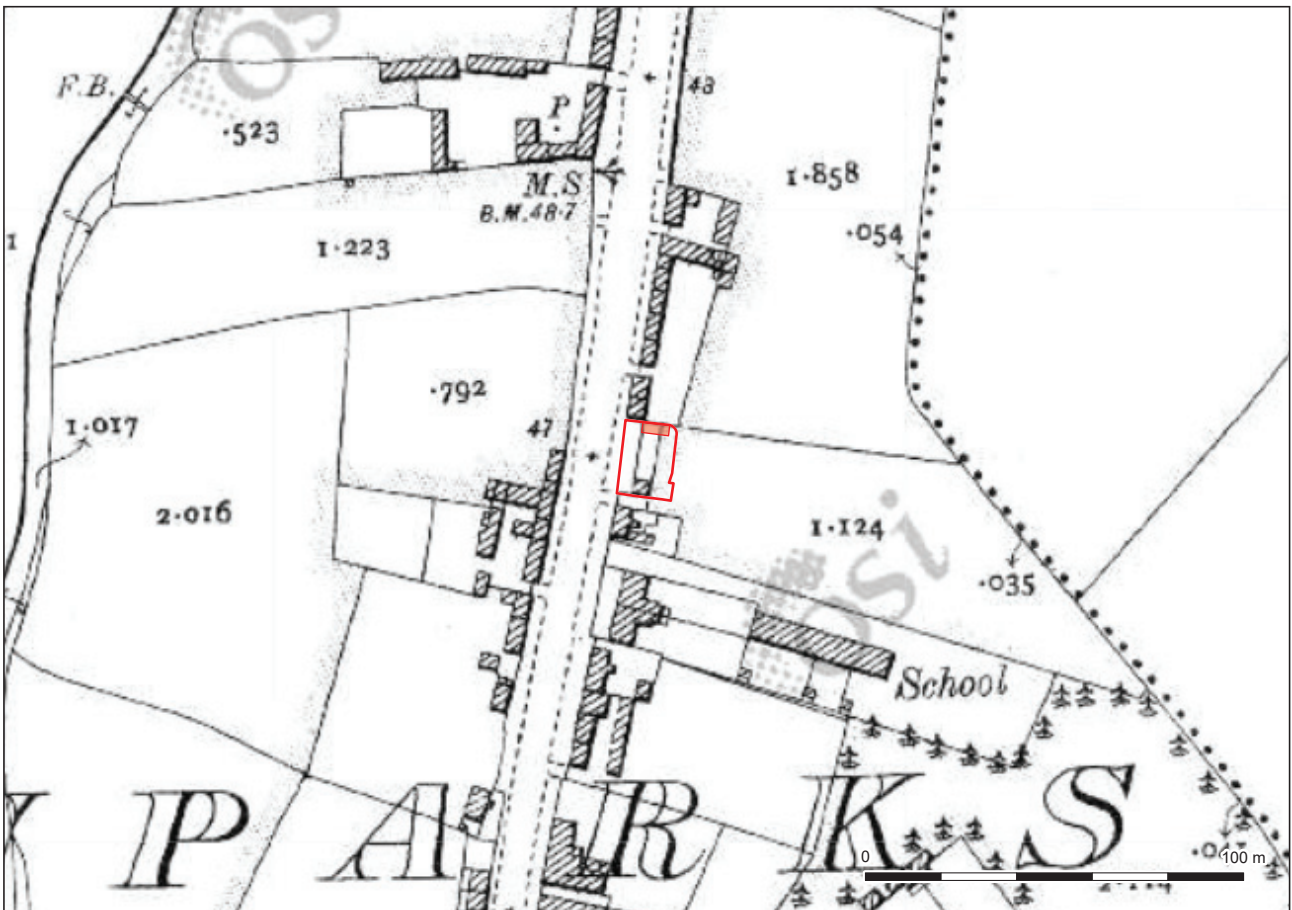
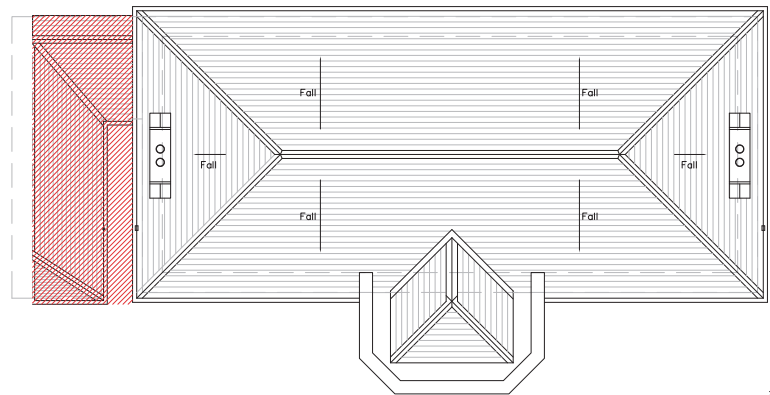


Figure 6 - Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map with proposed development site.



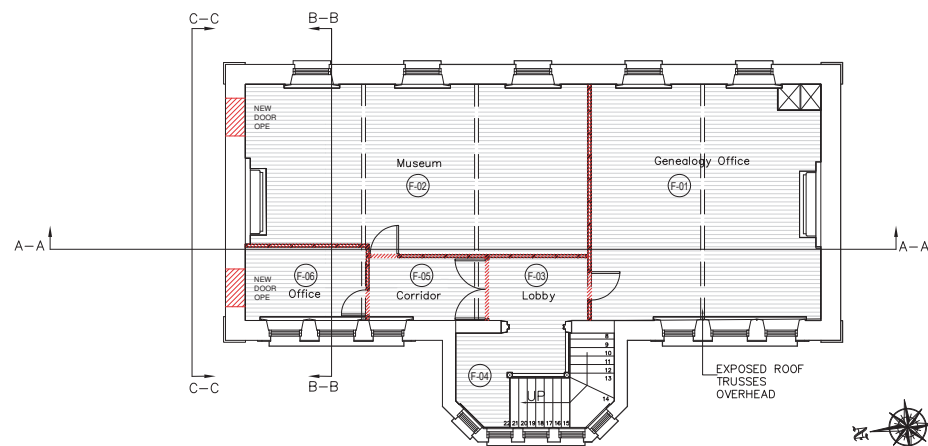
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SCALE 1:100



EXISTING WEST ELEVATION:
SCALE 1:100



EXISTING SECTION A-A:
SCALE 1:100



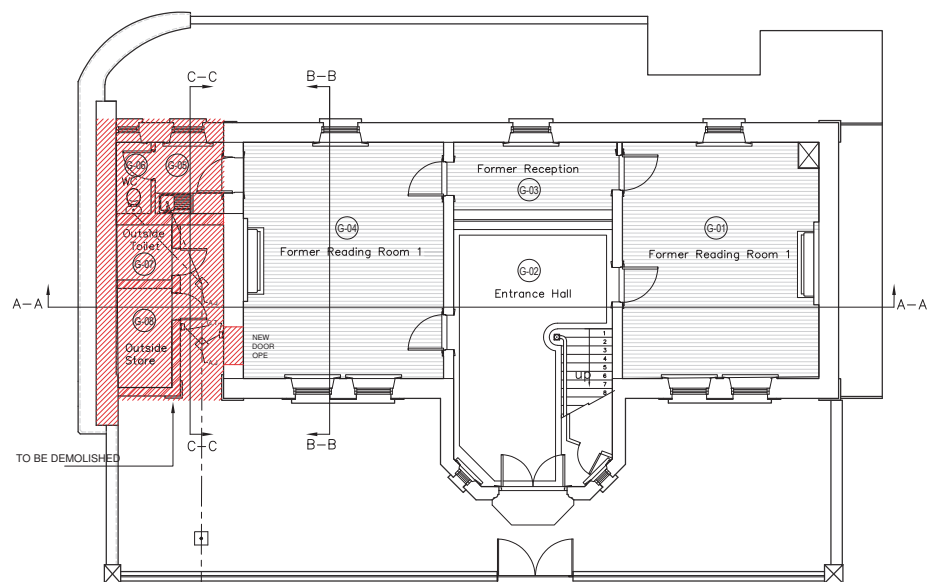
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN:
SCALE 1:100



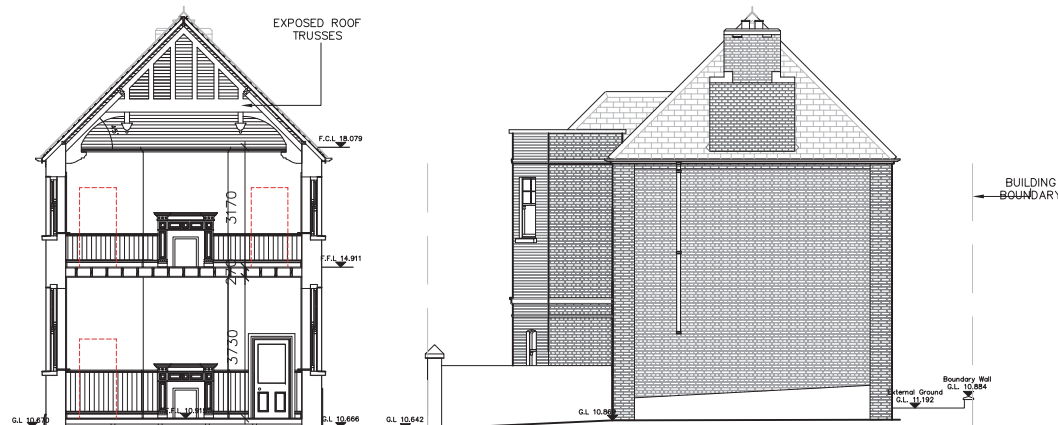
FRONT BOUNDARY ELEVATION:
SCALE 1:100



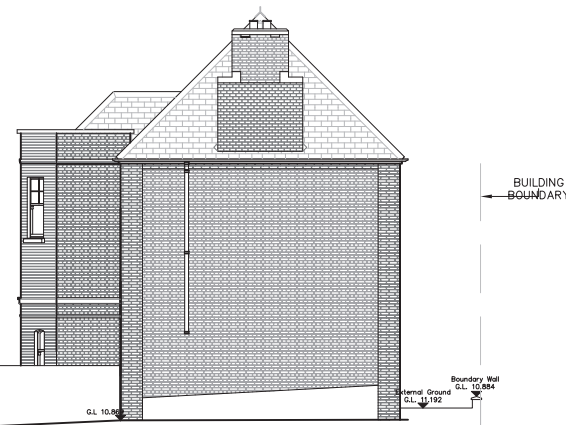
EXISTING EAST ELEVATION:
SCALE 1:100



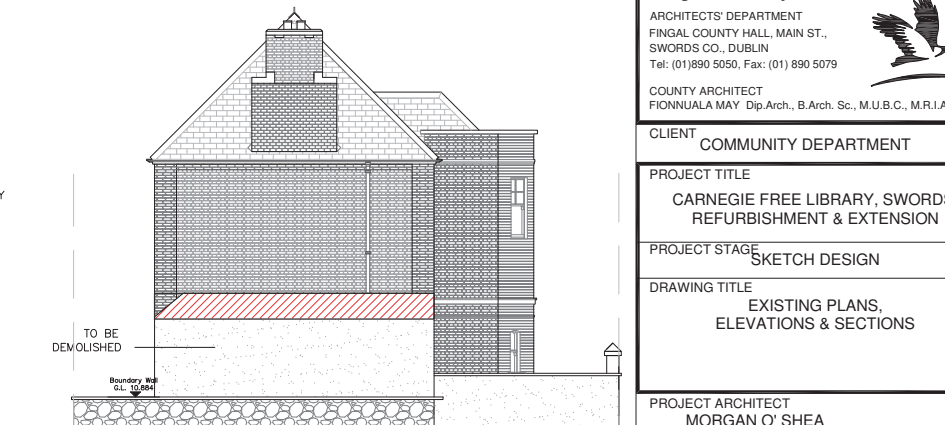
EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN:
SCALE 1:100



EXISTING SECTION B-B:
SCALE 1:100



EXISTING SOUTH ELEVATION:
SCALE 1:100



EXISTING NORTH ELEVATION:
SCALE 1:100

KEY:
 PROPOSED DEMOLITION WORK

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CLIENT
COMMUNITY DEPARTMENT

PROJECT TITLE
CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY, SWORDS, REFURBISHMENT & EXTENSION

PROJECT STAGE
SKETCH DESIGN

DRAWING TITLE
EXISTING PLANS, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS

PROJECT ARCHITECT
MORGAN O' SHEA

DRAWN
 CHECKED

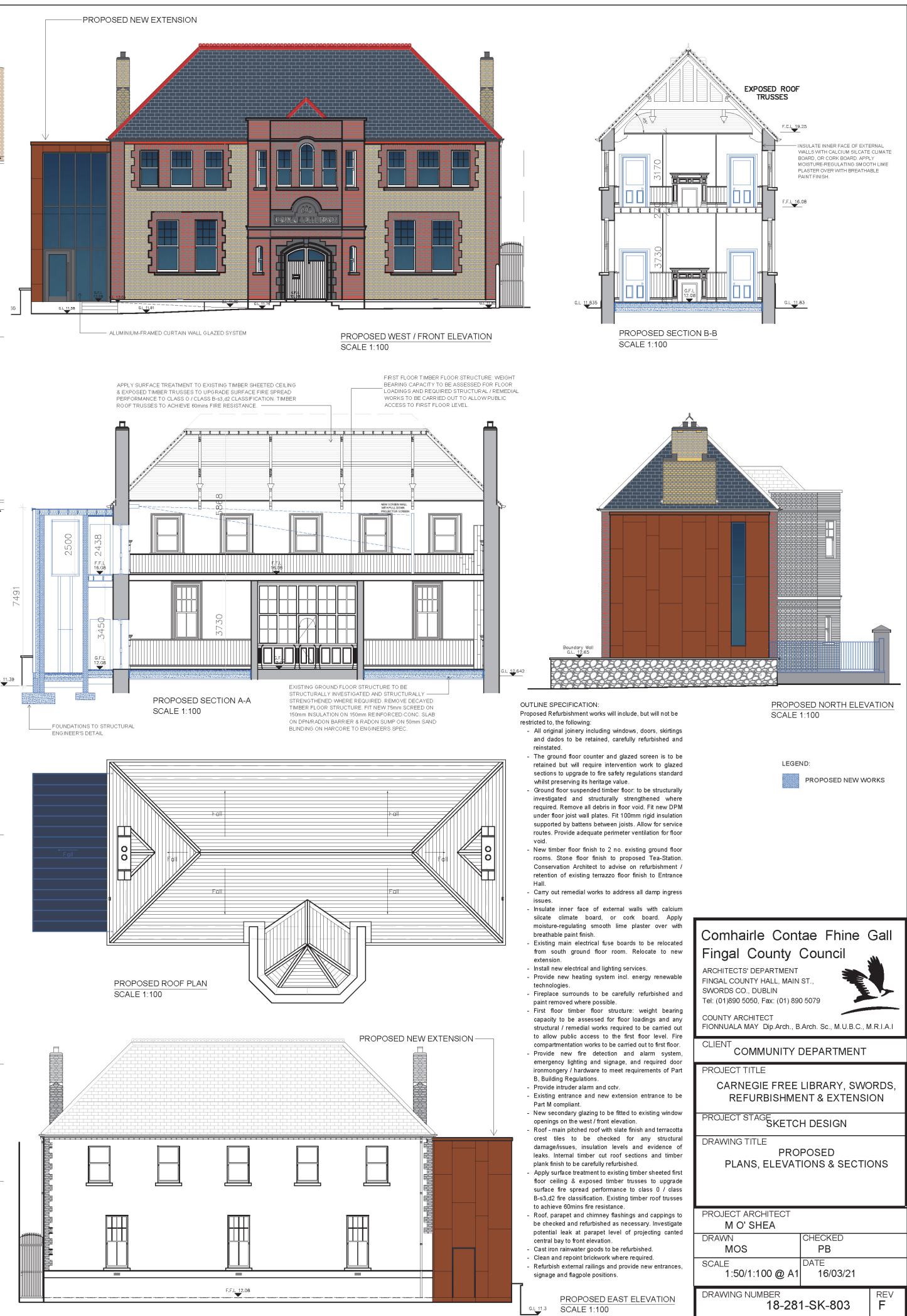
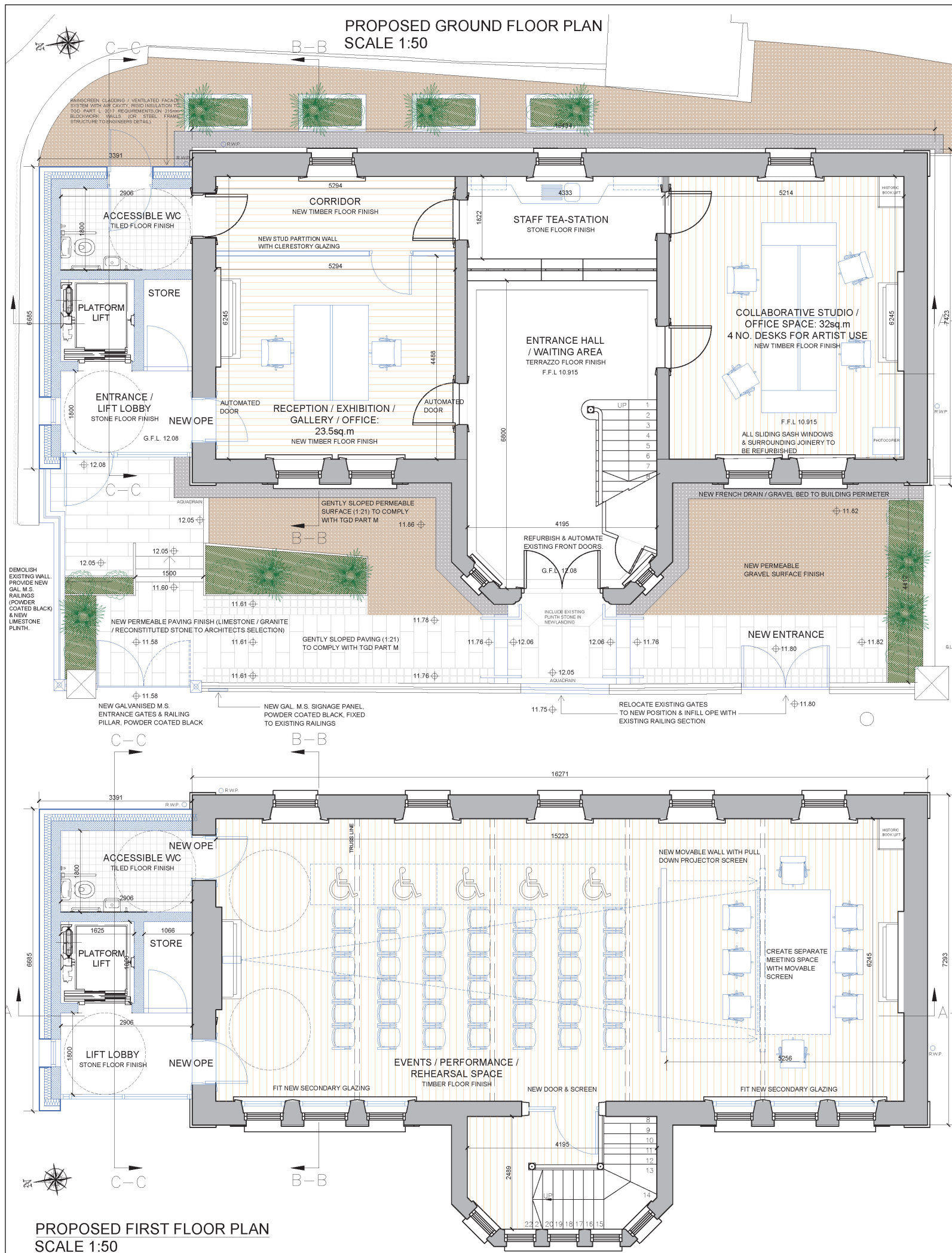
SCALE
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DATE
 FEB. 2020

DRAWING NUMBER
 18-281-SY-100

REV

Figure 7 - Plan of existing site layout.



- OUTLINE SPECIFICATION:**
Proposed Refurbishment works will include, but will not be restricted to the following:
- All original joinery including windows, doors, skirtings and dados to be retained, carefully refurbished and reinstated.
 - The ground floor counter and glazed screen is to be retained but will require intervention work to glazed sections to upgrade to fire safety regulations standard whilst preserving its heritage value.
 - Ground floor suspended timber floor: to be structurally investigated and structurally strengthened where required. Remove decayed timber floor structure. Fit new 75mm screed on 150mm insulation on 150mm reinforced conc. slab on DPM/RADON BARRIER & RADON SUMP ON 50mm SAND BLINDING ON HARDCORE TO ENGINEERS SPEC.
 - New timber floor finish to 2 no. existing ground floor rooms. Stone floor finish to proposed Tea-Station. Conservation Architect to advise on refurbishment / retention of existing terrazzo floor finish to Entrance Hall.
 - Carry out remedial works to address all damp ingress issues.
 - Insulate inner face of external walls with calcium silicate climate board, or cork board. Apply moisture-regulating smooth lime plaster over with breathable paint finish.
 - Existing main electrical fuse boards to be relocated from south ground floor room. Relocate to new extension.
 - Install new electrical and lighting services.
 - Provide new heating system incl. energy renewable technologies.
 - Fireplace surrounds to be carefully refurbished and paint removed where possible.
 - First floor timber floor structure: weight bearing capacity to be assessed for floor loadings and any structural / remedial works required to be carried out to allow public access to the first floor level. Fire compensation work to be carried out to first floor.
 - Provide new fire detection and alarm system, emergency lighting and signage, and required door ironmongery / hardware to meet requirements of Part B, Building Regulations.
 - Provide intruder alarm and cctv.
 - Existing entrance and new extension entrance to be Part M compliant.
 - New secondary glazing to be fitted to existing window openings on the west / front elevation.
 - Roof: parapet and chimney flashings and cappings to be checked and refurbished as necessary. Investigate potential leak at parapet level of projecting cantilevered bay to front elevation.
 - Cast iron rainwater goods to be refurbished. Clean and repair brickwork where required.
 - Refurbish external railings and provide new entrances, signage and flagpole positions.

**Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall
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CLIENT: **COMMUNITY DEPARTMENT**

PROJECT TITLE: **CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY, SWORDS, REFURBISHMENT & EXTENSION**

PROJECT STAGE: **SKETCH DESIGN**

DRAWING TITLE: **PROPOSED PLANS, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS**

PROJECT ARCHITECT: **M O' SHEA**

DRAWN: MOS	CHECKED: PB
SCALE: 1:50/1:100 @ A1	DATE: 16/03/21
DRAWING NUMBER: 18-281-SK-803	REV: F

Figure 8 - Plan of proposed development.



Plate 1 - Carnegie Library (CH007), facing southeast



Plate 2 - Rear of Carnegie Library (CH007), facing southwest



Plate 3 - (CH008), facing southeast



Plate 4 - (CH004), facing west



Plate 5 - (CH006), facing east



Plate 6 - (CH004) and (CH005), facing north

Appendix 1 – Inventory of identified sites of cultural heritage significance and/or potential within study area

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
CH001	RMP	DU011-034001-	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	<p>Situated on rising ground at the NE end of Swords Village. Built c. 1200 as the manorial residence of the Archbishop of Dublin (Anon 1914, 260-261). The curtain wall forms an irregular polygon in plan enclosing an area of one and one third acres. The entrance is in the S through a barrel-vaulted archway, which provides access to a range of buildings in the E and W.</p> <p>To the E is the chapel with a residential tower that rises to three storeys with a vaulted ground floor. There is a double-light, trefoil-headed window with transom in the S wall of the 2nd floor of the tower. The chapel is entered from the E wall of the tower and through round-headed doorways in the N wall of the chapel. Fourteenth century tiles were found during excavations of the chapel in the 1970's (Fanning 1975, 47-82). In the SE angle of the curtain wall are traces of a two-storey building with four plain windows and a fireplace in the E wall. This is thought to have been an oratory. A medieval tile pavement came to light in this building during excavations (Fanning 1975, 61ff). Along the E section of curtain wall is a three storey tower immediately S of a building referred to as the 'Great hall' (Anon 1914, 260-</p>	TOWNPARKS (NS. BY.)	Very High	718195	747010

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				<p>261). It has a vaulted ground floor and a stairwell in the NE angle. The first floor is lit by a large window with red sandstone moulding and tracery. There is a domestic range W of the entrance to the castle. The curtain wall is battlemented with parapet walks defended by towers in the E, N and SW sections.</p> <p>The impressive N tower is three storeys high with a stairwell in the SW angle. Sandstone has been used in the windows. The SW tower projects beyond the line of the curtain wall. At the SW angle is a turret on a stepped squinch arch and corbels. The buildings to the W of the entrance are made up of three compartments, all barrel-vaulted at ground floor level. The first floor of one of them carries over the gateway. This has a pointed arched window on the S side formed with Dundry stone and red sandstone.</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring along the southern boundary of the castle in 1993 revealed a large rock cut ditch c. 2.2m out from the base of the wall. This is thought to be the line of the outer castle moat (Swan 1994, 33). Further test-excavation along the same boundary to the east revealed a minimum depth of 2 m of medieval deposits (Licence no. 02E1279). Internally the removal</p>				

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				of overburden immediately north of the Knights and Squire's chamber (Licence no.01E002) and monitoring of service insertions (1996-97) in front of Constable's tower revealed the presence of archaeological activity such as wall footings, surfaces and drains, which are preserved under geotextile. In 2009 monitoring (Consent E004376) of service insertions took place outside the gateway arch uncovering two parallel walls traversing the exterior of the castle. Excavations in 2014 within the gatehouse in advance of proposed stabilisation uncovered burials that appear to predate the construction of the gatehouse. As part of the preparation of the Conservation Plan, geophysical survey (Licence no. 11R038) was undertaken within the castle walls identifying possible building foundations. Swords Castle has undergone a series of restoration initiatives based on designs by David Newman Johnson since the mid-1990s. The chapel has recently reopened. Swords castle Conservation Plan was published in 2014.				
CH002	RMP	DU011-035----	Historic town	Archbishop Comyn established a borough in Swords in the late 12th century and confirmed the burgesses of Swords in their burgages with an established annual rent of 1s. per burgage (Mc Neill 1950, 32; Bradley	MILTONSFIELDS,SWORDS DEMESNE,WINDMILL LANDS	Very High	718167	746786

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				<p>and King, 1988, 306-310). An extent of the manor in 1326 noted that there were the 122 burgesses. The settlement was granted a new charter by Elizabeth 1 In 1578 which established it as a parliamentary borough and this was confirmed in 1603 on the accession of James 1.</p> <p>According to D'Alton (1838, 141) the town was considered one of the walled towns of Dublin in 1578. The long linear boundary delimiting the properties on the E side of Main Street is an obvious line for these defences but the S boundary is unclear. The stream would have provided a defence on the W and the parish church (DU011-034004-) may have been protected by remnants of its ecclesiastical enclosure (DU011-034002-).</p> <p>The medieval town was linear in form and was laid out along the present Main Street, which is called High Street in in medieval documentation (Mc Neill 1950, 285) focused onto the gates of the Archbishop's castle. There is a reference in a 14th century deed to a lane called Le Camerothe. It ran in an E-W direction and could possibly be the modern Well Road or Seatown Road. A weekly market was confirmed to the archbishops in 1395 and this was located in Main street which expands noticeably towards its N end to accommodate it.</p>				

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				There are many references to burgages and individual properties in Archbishop Alen's register but none can be identified with present day properties (Mc Neill 1950, 284). The remains of a number of late medieval houses seems to have survived into the 19th century but none is in evidence now. D'Alton (1838, 136) states that the 'Anchor Inn' still attracts the eye of the traveller by its ancient aspect' and he adds that several houses exhibited the ancient escutcheons of inns, and he listed the Harp, the Anchor, the Black Bull, and the Royal Oak (D'Alton 1838, 137-8).				
CH003	NIAH	11335016	House	38 - 40 North Street Detached four-bay two-storey ashlar sandstone house, c.1890, with gable-fronted projecting entrance porch and having three-bay single-storey wing to south. Now also in use as retail outlet. ROOF: Double pitched roof; stone coping to gable ends; PVC gutters; tall red chimney stack with yellow brick dressing; four clay pots with cornice having heart shaped indentations. WALLS: Ashlar sandstone walls with limestone ashlar quoining. OPENINGS: Segmental headed windows; stone cills; red brick dressed openings; single pane timber sash windows with ogee sash horns; segmental	TOWNPARKS (BY.)	High	718303	747147

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				headed door contained in original gable fronted porch with brick & stone quoining.				
CH004	NIAH PS	11335005 354	School	<p>Swords Youth and Resource Centre, Seatown Road</p> <p>Detached six-bay two-storey former school, c.1865, with recessed end bays. Two-bay single-storey wing to left, c.1890. Now in use as training centre and crèche. ROOF: Hipped slate roof; rendered chimney stacks; two-bay extension to left; with double pitched hipped roof; asbestos cement roof tiles. WALLS: Rendered plinth course; rendered & channelled walls to grounds floor; cill level lined & scored; nap render walls; side elevation of rubble coursed stone; modern fascia board extends accross front elevation. OPENINGS: Square headed windows; plastered architraves; painted stone cills; contain uPVC casements except side elevation (right) has 6/2 pane timber sash window with convex sash horns. Door entrances are square headed with 'Swords Infant Boys' and 'Swords Boys School' indented in render above; plaque/fascia above this is a stepped rendered parapet; door is flanked by rendered Tuscan pilasters; timber boarded doors with overlight above.</p>	TOWNPARKS (BY.)	High	718406	747070

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
CH005	NIAH PS	11335004 353	School master's house	<p>Accord, Seatown Road</p> <p>Detached three-bay two-storey roughly dressed rubble stone house, c.1890, with gable over central bay. Formerly residence of school teacher at Saint Colmcille's Male National School. ROOF: Double pitch roof; with gable fronted roof projecting from central bays and rear roof pitch; mono pitched roof to rear; asbestos cement tiles. WALLS: Rubble coursed stone, red brick quoining; rear wall rendered. OPENINGS: Square headed, red brick, quoined openings; granite cills; 2/2 pane timber sashes; original windows to front of house have ogee mouldings while reproduction windows have concave mouldings; original tongue & groove timber door with brass door furniture.</p>	TOWNPARKS (BY.)	High	720713	724405
CH006	NIAH PS	11335002 350	Court house	<p>Swords Courthouse, North Street</p> <p>Detached three-bay single-storey courthouse built 1843, with double-height central block and flanking single-storey recessed wings. Designed by Alexander Tate. ROOF: Hidden behind parapet wall, double pitched; hipped slate; terracotta roof ridge tiles; tall limestone stacks to right & left with three yellow clay</p>	TOWNPARKS (BY.)	High	718285	747026

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				pots with decorative cornices; cast-iron rainwater goods; hipped slate roofs to flanking wings. WALLS: Coursed limestone with limestone quoining. OPENINGS: square headed tri-partite window with terracotta panel above with foliage moulding and limestone quoining; limestone lugged architrave & granite steps positioned in each side bay; double leaf timber doors.				
CH007	NIAH PS	11335007 346	Library/archive	Swords Carnegie Free Library, North Street Detached three-bay two-storey yellow and red brick former Carnegie Free library, built 1908, with projecting canted central bay. Now in use as museum. ROOF: Hipped roof; projecting hipped roof running perpendicular to main roof; slate; terracotta ridge tiles; cast iron pipes & gutters. Yellow brick chimney stacks with clay pots. WALLS: Limestone plinth course; yellow brick laid in English garden wall bond, with red brick dressings; central canted bay faced in red brick in English garden wall bond; limestone string course & stone plaque; rear walls of pebble dash. OPENINGS: Semi-circular headed moulded stone arch with quoining & projecting key stone; continuous limestone cills, windows 6/1 & 9/1 single pane sashes; centrally-placed window over door is tri-	TOWNPARKS (BY.)	High	718316	747201

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				partite with central section round headed; segmental headed window openings to sides of canted entrance bay at ground floor; two leaf tongue & grooved timber door, with glass panels in upper sections; stone door step. INTERIOR: Open well timber staircase; stone fire place first floor front room; open timber truss roof; terrazzo floor in hall; original library fittings, including glazed timber counter/screen.				
CH008	NIAH PS	11335015 347, 348	Teacher's house	Saint Colmcille's Parish Office, 42 - 44 North Street Pair of semi-detached three-bay two-storey former school residences, c.1890, with gables over central bays, canopies over entrances, and retaining original fenestration. One now in use as parish office. ROOF: Double pitched slate roof with projecting eaves; timber barge boards; cast-iron rainwater goods; two red brick chimney stacks; terracotta ridge tiles; mono-pitched slate canopy roof; WALLS: Coursed limestone rubble walls; red brick chimney breast to gable wall. OPENINGS: Square headed quoined red brick openings; granite cills; original 2/2 timber sash windows with ogee sash horns; original tongue & groove timber door.	TOWNPARKS (BY.)	High	718310	747164

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
CH009	NIAH	11335006	School	<p>FAS Training Centre</p> <p>Detached thirteen-bay single-storey former school, c.1890. Three-bay gable-fronted extension to rear and five-bay single-storey rendered extension to right-hand side, built 1924. ROOF: Double pitched roof with over hanging timber eaves supported by timber brackets; double pitched roof to three bay return; with timber barge boards; slate; rendered chimney stacks with plain clay pots; PVC rainwater goods. WALLS: Rubble coursed walls with red brick dressed openings; five-bays to left are rendered to front & rear including return; quoining to sides. OPENINGS: Square headed windows; granite cills; red brick dressed openings; probably original timber casements windows; windows to extension are square headed with rendered reveals; painted granite cills and contain probably original 6/6 timber sashes with ogee sash horns; door to extension: square headed; rendered surround with rendered key stone; single granite step, 1990's timber door; rendered fascia with 'Infants' indented into it; three others doors on front façade are square headed with brick quoining; granite door steps and have granite plaques above (see other) and 1990's timber tongue and groove doors.</p>	TOWNPARKS (BY.)	High	718363	747152

Note: The abbreviations that have been used for the 'Category' section are as follows:

RMP:	Recorded archaeological monument
PS:	Protected Structure
NIAH:	Site recorded in NIAH
ACA:	Architectural Conservation Area
UBH:	Unregistered built heritage site
UCH (1):	Unregistered cultural heritage site that comprises extant remains
UCH (2):	Unregistered cultural heritage site that does not comprise extant remains
TB:	Townland boundary
AAP:	Area/feature of archaeological potential

Appendix 2 Previous archaeological investigations

The Excavations Bulletin is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available online at www.excavations.ie and includes excavations from 1985 to present. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this report to establish if any archaeological investigations had been carried out within the study area. The database produced one result for archaeological excavations undertaken within the study area.

1993:101

County: Dublin **Site name:** The Pound Licensed Premises, Bridge St., Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** -

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

Site type: Adjacent to castle

ITM: E 718100m, N 746941m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.459270, -6.221596

In accordance with an order made by An Bord Pleanála, the developer of the above premises was required to facilitate the relevant authorities in the monitoring of foundation trenching and the laying of utility services.

On the 17th July, 1992, work commenced with the removal of a store along the southern boundary of the site beneath the outer face of the castle wall and with the opening of a trench (Trench A) along the northern boundary.

Trench A:

This trench was mechanically cleared to an average width of 0.9m, and to a depth of approximately 0.8m. The fill was very disturbed to a depth over 0.7m, at which level both brick fragments and some crock-ware were recovered. Towards the centre of the trench, the undisturbed natural appeared, directly underlying the disturbed fill.

No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench B:

Was cut from the outer face of the east wall of the premises, parallel to Trench A.

At an average depth of 0.55m to 0.6m, the machine cut into what appeared to be natural gravel deposits, quite sterile and in a matrix of dark, heavy clay rather than sand. At 2.25m from the west end of the trench, and at a depth of 0.65m, a fragment of green-glazed medieval pottery was recovered.

Trench C:

Trench C extends for the full length of the eastern boundary of the proposed structure at right angles to the castle wall. At the southern end of this cutting, the much degraded upper surface of the limestone bedrock appears at a depth of approximately 0.75m, with evidence of modern disturbance at every level. At a distance of 3.7m from the southern end of the cutting, the natural limestone beds sloped away markedly, revealing what was to prove to be the cut of a large ditch. The line of the fill of this feature was clearly apparent. The inner edge of the ditch was located at a point 2.2m from the northern end of the cutting, allowing a total width of the feature of about 4.5m. It was set at a distance of about 2.2m from base of the outer face of the castle wall, and appears to have been cut steeply into the solid rock. A number of sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. There can be little doubt that

this represents the moat ditch, which had previously been located outside the face of the west wall by resistivity survey.

Thus, it is likely, that at some period in the past, the outer face of the castle wall was encircled by a substantial moat ditch, which still survives today, and which, if archaeologically cleared, must shed a great deal of light on the early and subsequent development of the castle itself.

1994:099

County: Dublin **Site name:** 60-68 Main St., Swords
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** 94E0088
Author: Neil O'Flanagan, Enterprise Centre, Pearse St., Dublin 2.
Site type: No archaeological significance
ITM: E 718126m, N 747024m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.460010, -6.221173

A large site stretching from Main St., Swords, to the banks of the Ward river was assessed on March 9, 1994. It included the infill of a large gravel quarry in the western half. All traces of archaeological remains, if any existed, would have been removed by the quarry in that portion. There were no archaeological deposits recovered in the eastern half, adjacent to Main St.

1994:100

County: Dublin **Site name:** Swords Castle, Swords
Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 11:35 **Licence number:** 94E0191
Author: John Channing, 17 Rowan House, Sussex Rd., Dublin 4.
Site type: Area outside castle
ITM: E 718192m, N 746968m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.459495, -6.220188

The site was tested as part of an overall project led by Ms V.J. Keeley. Testing took place just north of the castle. There was no evidence of a moat close to the north wall of the castle, nor was evidence of medieval activity picked up.

1995:109

County: Dublin **Site name:** Bridge St., Swords
Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 11:35 **Licence number:** 95E0244
Author: Margaret Gowen, Rath House, Ferndale Rd, Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.
Site type: Medieval urban
ITM: E 718925m, N 747024m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.459830, -6.209135

The site was tested as part of an overall project led by Ms V.J. Keeley. Testing took place just north of the castle. There was no evidence of a moat close to the north wall of the castle, nor was evidence of medieval activity picked up.

An archaeological assessment was carried out on a proposed development site at Bridge St., Swords, which lies within the northern edge of the zone of archaeological potential identified by the OPW Urban Archaeological Survey. Six test- trenches were opened on the site which indicated that the central portion of the site was covered by reinforced concrete slabs resting on a bed of granite hardcore 0.4m thick. It formed the floor of an industrial buildings, since demolished. No archaeological features,

deposits or artefacts were encountered on the site and no remnants of mill buildings or channels were discovered near the river. The entrance area, near Bridge St., had a relatively recent fill up to 2.2m deep, but no evidence for early buildings or deposits.

1995:110

County: Dublin **Site name:** New Rd., Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** 95E0280

Author: Rónán Swan, 746 Howth Rd, Raheny, Dublin 5.

Site type: Adjacent to well

ITM: E 717726m, N 745724m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.448424, -6.227679

Archaeological testing took place in Swords over a period of four days commencing on 4 December 1995. The testing was undertaken in accordance with the planning regulations for a residential/commercial development. The reason for the testing was that this property was adjacent to St Columba's Well. This well is one of the few surviving features of medieval Swords and none of the proposed development is to be located within 5m of it. In agreement with the Office of Public Works, a trenching programme was agreed upon which would fully test this site. The site itself was divided into three distinct areas, but a common stratigraphy was reflected in all trenches cut.

The results of the testing demonstrated that activity on the site has consisted of repeated dumping of infill to level the site and also of indiscriminate dumping of material by local traders.

No archaeological material was recovered in any of the trenches cut, but a series of springs were identified in the course of excavation which may have accounted for the area being unsuitable for previous occupation.

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1996:139

County: Dublin **Site name:** Bridge Street, Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** 95E244 ext.

Author: Margaret Gowen, Rath House, Ferndale Rd. Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

Site type: Medieval urban

ITM: E 718925m, N 747024m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.459830, -6.209135

Additional archaeological test-trenching was carried out on this site in an area to be crossed by the insertion of services on the access road/street frontage area of the proposed Health Centre development at Swords, Dublin. Three test-trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator on 15 March 1996.

One 5m-long trench was opened north/south along the riverfront wall, the second was opened as close to the street front as possible along the western boundary, and the third was opened further north. The difference in level between the Health Centre site and the adjacent, higher and sloping site measures between 0.2m at the street front and 1.2m towards the present gateway into the site.

The profiles revealed in the three trenches suggested that no structural remains of a house depicted in Brewer's Beauties of Ireland (close to the bridge across the Ward River) were present. However, an examination of the boundary between the access area and the site itself revealed the foundations of a recently demolished cottage, which may represent the remains of a house depicted in Grose's Antiquities. These remains consisted of the partly demolished southern gable wall with a fireplace and a very low stump of the west wall of a structure 12.5m long and 5m wide. The clay and mortared stone walls were just 500mm thick. The fireplace survived as two projecting piers, 0.5m by 0.5m, with the fireplace 1.2m wide between them. No other internal features or partitions were evident,

The trenching indicated that the insertion of the proposed new services in the area would not reach the old ground level on the east but would cut through very disturbed fill on a truncated old ground level on the west. There were evident archaeological implications for these additional aspects of the proposed scheme. The presence of a thick concrete slab across the central portion of the site on which a number of (occupied) caravans were parked precluded archaeological test-trenching in this area. The site was inspected during the insertion of foundations and an old ground level was revealed in the central area. This consisted of a dark brown garden soil which was up to 1m thick and contained sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of a glazed floor tile.

1996:140

County: Dublin **Site name:** 7 North Street, Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** 95E0243

Author: Margaret Gowen, Rath House, Ferndale Rd. Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

Site type: Medieval urban

ITM: E 718126m, N 746024m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.451029, -6.221549

An archaeological assessment was carried out on a site at 7 North Street, Swords, on 25 January 1996 to fulfil a condition of the planning approval for the scheme. The site is located to the south-east of the medieval castle of Swords, with the curtain-wall of the castle forming the western boundary. It lies to the rear of a renovated building, now a shop.

The site measured 5.5m north—south and 7.7m east—west, and was covered by a concrete slab 0.3m deep. The assessment was based on the excavation of two trenches opened by 'mini'-excavator; one was opened across the site and the other was located in the eastern corner.

The archaeological assessment revealed no evidence for any fosse or moat surrounding the castle on this side (Rocque's map of 1760 indicates the presence of street-front properties in this location). The old ground level did not survive and appeared to have been significantly reduced at some date. The concrete slab sat directly on undisturbed clay, with no evidence for any accumulation of archaeologically enriched soils.

The castle wall was protected by the concrete boundary wall of the property. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the assessment and there were no archaeological implications for the development of this site.

1996:141

County: Dublin **Site name:** Old Vicarage, Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** 95E0035

Author: Helen Kehoe for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd. Rath House, Ferndale Rd. Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

Site type: Medieval urban

ITM: E 715626m, N 745224m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.444399, -6.259454

An archaeological assessment was carried out on a site at the rear of the Old Vicarage, Swords, to fulfil a condition of the planning permission for the scheme. The site lies close to a group of ecclesiastical buildings to the north-west of the present Church of Ireland church, which was built in 1818 on the site of an earlier foundation.

Four test-trenches and two test-pits were opened on 8 and 16 February 1995 on a north-east/south-west axis across the site. The stratigraphy observed during excavation of the trenches suggests a consistent soil profile throughout the site. There were no indications of archaeological features or soils and there were no archaeological inclusions in any of the trenches opened.

The site lies at a distance from the ecclesiastical remains and therefore outside the line of any enclosure that may have surrounded them. There were no further archaeological reasons to impede development on the site.

Editor's note: Although excavated in 1995, this report did not arrive on time for inclusion in the bulletin of that year.

2002:0687

County: Dublin **Site name:** Seatown Villas, off North Street, Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** 02E0898

Author: Rosanne Meenan, Roestown, Drumree, Co. Meath.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 718320m, N 747336m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.462777, -6.218121

Planning permission was granted to construct a two-storey commercial office building on this site. An assessment was required as the development is within the northern limit of the zone of archaeological potential of Swords. Two trenches tested the footprint of the development. A concrete-lined ash-pit was exposed 3m south of the northern boundary wall. Garden soil was up to 0.85m deep, yielding 19th- and 20th-century pottery. The underlying natural comprised gritty gravel over most of the site; a fine, light brown/orange clay was exposed at the northernmost end of Trench 1. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed in the two trenches, and no finds were recovered.

2005:536

County: Dublin **Site name:** Motorama, North Street, Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** 05E0525

Author: Ellen O'Carroll, The Archaeology Company, 17 Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 718325m, N 747523m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.464455, -6.217976

An assessment, including testing, was carried out at D.B. Motorama, North Street, Swords, Co. Dublin, in July and August 2005. The proposed development includes the demolition of the existing office, car repair sheds and boundary walls on the site, the construction of on-street car parking spaces and the construction of a part three- and part four-storey development with ground-floor car parking, first-floor retail accommodation and second- and third-floor apartments. The site is located outside the zone of archaeological potential for Swords. Five trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development. The construction and demolition of 19th-century cottages on the site have disturbed any possible archaeology and nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

2015:144

County: Dublin **Site name:** Swords Castle, Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU011-034001- **Licence number:** C450/E4619

Author: Christine Baker

Site type: Anglo-Norman episcopal residence

ITM: E 718195m, N 747010m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.459565, -6.220171

Swords Castle, which is a National Monument (No. 340), a recorded monument (DU011-034001-) and protected structure (No. 351), is located at the northern end of the Main street at its junction of North Street and Bridge Street within the historic town of Swords (DU011-035--).

The Swords Castle: Digging History-Fingal Community Excavation Project 2015/16 was designed to address the research and knowledge gaps identified in the Swords Castle Conservation Plan (2014) <http://www.fingal.ie/planning-and-buildings/architectural-conservation/conservationplansandreports/> and to inform the urban identity of the developing Swords Castle Cultural Quarter Masterplan (2015). It aimed to assess the veracity of geophysical survey results undertaken by Target Surveys in 2011; enable a conservation and stabilization programme by informing the structural engineering works and engage the community with the castle through archaeological excavation and a series of related events. Excavation of Trenches (1-3) and Pits (A-D) took place over a four week period from 17 August-11 September 2015.

Trench 1 (8m x 2m north-south) was excavated to natural subsoil, a maximum depth of 1.17m. Geophysical survey had indicated the presence of structural remains and the excavation confirmed this to be the case. There was at least two phases of wall-building. The earliest survived as the base of an east-west medieval wall (F14) which had a defining function. To the north was a metalled surface (F45) with very thin layers of fishbone-rich deposits alternating with relatively sterile layers. South of the wall there were several phases of medieval activity and the remnants of a later-medieval north-south wall (F9). Post-medieval disturbance resulted in wall collapse and formation of a consolidation layer (F3) which was truncated by a large modern pit.

Trench 2 (5m x 2m east-west) was excavated to natural subsoil, a maximum depth of 0.88m. Geophysical survey had identified an amorphous anomaly close to an extant orchard. The location of this trench was relatively close to where in situ burials had been identified by Fanning in 1971 and Moraghan in 2014, and it was a question as to whether burial had extended this far north. Only fragments of disarticulated human remains were recovered and in similar quantities to elsewhere within the site, doubtless the result of later disturbance of burials by cultivation. The archaeological layers within Trench 2 followed the sloping topography in this area. A single medieval pit (F19) was cut into subsoil, through an artefact-rich layer which was sealed by a rough metalled surface (F5), from

which medieval pottery was retrieved. A post-medieval consolidation layer similar to that in Trench 1 was overlain by topsoil.

Trench 3 (5m x 2m east-west) was located on low ground to the west of the precinct and natural subsoil was identified at a depth of 1.1m. An amorphous anomaly identified in this area by geophysical survey was confirmed as a series of intercutting medieval pits associated with a metalled surface (F50) and a hearth (F27). A variety of medieval artefacts were recovered from these pits indicating 12th-14th-century date for this activity. A later medieval metalled surface (F20) sealed the pit activity with a high proportion of iron nails of different types recovered.

Pit A

Excavation took place under the arch spring of the remnants of a vault within the northern mural tower. The base of the arch was established, from which a recessed wall extended southwards. Within the building there was a clay floor upon which were two decorated floor tiles. Burnt stone associated with a thick layer of heat-affected soil indicates an event, either demolition or accidental, that possibly resulted in roof collapse. In the post-medieval or modern period mortar was dumped into the internal corner of this building.

Pit B

Excavation at the junction of the towering east gable and the curtain wall established that a wall extended westwards from the gable. A small north-south wall at foundation level of the eastern gable appears to have been used as a retaining wall while construction of the curtain wall was undertaken. Later interference was apparent, internal to the curtain wall and eastern gable, resulting in truncation of the structural remains.

Pits C and D

These pits were located at the junctions of each end of what is a bowing and uneven section of the eastern curtain wall. It was established in both pits that this section of wall is of 19th-century construction, its base being ascertained at 0.4m below present ground level in Pit C and 0.2m in Pit D.

The 2015 season of excavation has established the presence of previously unknown structures and medieval activity within the precinct of Swords Castle and confirmed the potential for surviving in situ archaeology as identified on the geophysical survey. The test-pits A-D have contributed to our knowledge of the phasing of the buildings and the curtain wall. It has also established that a portion of the extant wall was rebuilt in the second half of the 19th century. Further post-excavation analysis will allow for the development of a definitive chronology for the activity uncovered. The results of the first environmental analysis of material from Swords Castle will be particularly interesting, contributing to our knowledge of the landscape of the site and the specific function of some of the features within it. Early indications are of large quantities of agricultural produce, including charred grains of wheat, oat and barley, and legume seeds (McClatchie pers. comm.)

A particular aim of Swords Castle: Digging History was to engage the wider public with the national monument in their midst. The participation of 103 volunteers in the excavation, countless visitors to the site and the ongoing participation in events such as After the Dig-behind the scenes at the National Museum, at the Collections Resource Centre, and enthusiasm for future events, indicates that this has been successfully achieved.

2017:091

County: Dublin **Site name:** 30-32 North Street, Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A **Licence number:** 16E0605

Author: Red Tobin (on behalf of Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy)

Site type: Urban - no archaeology found

ITM: E 718307m, N 747103m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.460683, -6.218412

Three trenches were excavated. Trench 1 was sited 4.5m south of the northern boundary of the site and parallel to it. Trench 2 originated from the eastern terminus of Trench 1 and ran parallel to the eastern boundary of the site at a distance of 3.5m. Trench 3 also commenced from Trench 1 at a point 7.3m from the western terminus. All trenches were reduced to natural, being a stiff boulder clay with stone inclusions. The development lies on the outer edge of the Zone of Archaeological Potential of Swords (DU011-034) and there are no archaeological monuments within the proposed development area or in its environs upon which this development would have an adverse impact. No features of an archaeological potential were identified through the cartographic and documentary research for the site. Based on the results of previous archaeological testing and monitoring carried out in the immediate vicinity the archaeological potential of the proposed development site is deemed to be low.

This programme of testing confirms the findings of the desk study. The test trenches show that activity on this site commenced with the occupation of North Street during the 18th century. Ceramic types recovered would confirm this hypothesis. The test excavation revealed nothing that would suggest any earlier occupation of the site.

2019:688

County: Dublin **Site name:** Seatown Road, Townparks, Swords

Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU011-034001 **Licence number:** 19E0192

Author: Aisling Collins

Site type: Post-medieval

ITM: E 718291m, N 747007m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.459824, -6.218689

The monitoring programme identified a primary level of garden soil located across the site. It was located at between 0.7m to 1m below present ground level with a depth of at least 0.35m (Trench 6 – north east corner of the site). Finds from it included one small sherd of medieval pottery, animal bone, shell and one fragment of red brick.

The only post-medieval feature identified was part of a cobble surface in Trench 1. Presumably, this was part of a floor or yard level associated the smithy/forge building indicated on the late 1897-13 Ordnance Survey map

Dumps of stone and concrete rubble were also identified in the trenches at the eastern and western areas of the site. These rubble deposits presumably relate to site clearance and building demolition with the rubble spread across the area (and garden soils) raising up the ground level.

Excavation of the site will likely reveal the foundations/floor levels of the buildings indicated on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps. Cobble/paved yard areas and garden plot boundaries may also survive in the areas to the rear of these buildings.

Medieval/post-medieval garden soil deposits survive in places (above subsoil) with tentative evidence for the presence of cut features such as pits, gullies and possibly plough or cultivation furrows. There was no evidence of any medieval structures, boundary walls or burials.

The stratigraphy of the boreholes was consistent with the trial holes. From the existing carpark ground level to depths of approximately 1-1.2m, the ground was made up of modern stone infill deposits. Garden soil and natural clays were located at c. 1.2m to 1.8m with natural gravels and limestone bedrock present at c. 2-2.8m below present ground level.

It should be noted that the trial trenches, while informative, were small and concentrated around the site's perimeter. Also, while the boreholes confirmed the site's general stratigraphy, they were messy and difficult to access archaeologically. Therefore, further archaeological test trenches should be carried out prior to construction to fully assess the archaeological nature of the site.

Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd.

An Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of a Proposed Development Site at the Carnegie Library, Main Street, Swords.

Appendix 3 Legislative and Policy framework

EIA Legislation

EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and 2009/31/EC requires that certain developments be assessed for likely environmental effects before planning permission can be granted. This original directive and its amendments were consolidated informally in EIA Directive 2011/92/EU and further amended 2014/52/EU.

Directive 2014/52/EU that among other factors, information is to be provided on:

‘cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects’ (Annex IV, Section 3)

Each of these assets is addressed within this assessment report.

Cultural Heritage Legislation

Archaeological Monuments/Sites

Archaeological heritage is protected primarily under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Section 2 of the 1930 National Monuments Act defines the word ‘monument’ as including:

‘any artificial or partly artificial building, structure, or erection whether above or below the surface of the ground and whether affixed or not affixed to the ground and any cave, stone, or other natural product whether forming part of or attached to or not attached to the ground which has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the ground) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position and any prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, but does not include any building which is for the time being habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes’

Under the 1994 Act, provision was made for a Record of Monuments & Places (RMP). The RMP is a revised set of SMR (Sites and Monuments Record) maps, on which newly-discovered sites have been added and locations which proved not to be of antiquity have been de-listed by the National Monuments Service.

In effect, the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 provide a statutory basis for:

- Protection of sites and monuments (RMPs)
- Sites with Preservation Orders
- Ownership and Guardianship of National Monuments
- Register of Historic Monuments (pre-dating 1700AD)
- Licensing of archaeological excavations
- Licensing of Detection Devices
- Protection of archaeological objects
- Protection of wrecks and underwater heritage (more than 100 years old)

In relation to proposed works at or in the vicinity of a recorded archaeological monument, Section 12 (3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 states:

‘When the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded [in the Record of Monuments and Places] or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or

permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.'

Archaeological artefacts

Section 2 of the 1930 National Monuments Act (amended) defines an archaeological object as (in summary) any chattel in a manufactured or partly manufactured state or an unmanufactured state but with an archaeological or historical association. This includes ancient human, animal or plant remains.

Section 9 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 states that any such artefact recovered during archaeological investigations should be taken into possession by the licensed archaeological director and held on behalf of the state until such a time as they are deposited accordingly subsequent to consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

Architectural Sites

In 1997 Ireland ratified the Granada Convention on architectural heritage. This provided the basis for a national commitment to the protection of the architectural heritage throughout the country. The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 and Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 made the legislative changes necessary to provide for a strengthening of the protection of architectural heritage. The former Act has helped to provide for a forum for the strengthening of architectural heritage protection as it called for the creation of a National Inventory of Architectural Heritage which is used by local authorities for compiling the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is set out in each respective county's Development Plan and provides statutory protection for these monuments.

Section 1 (1) of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 states:

'architectural heritage means all—

- (a) structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,
- (b) groups of such structures and buildings, and
- (c) sites, which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest''

The 1999 Act was replaced by the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 where the conditions relating to the protection of architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the Act. Section 57 (1) of the 2000 Act states that:

'...the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of –

- (a) the structure, or
- (b) any element of the structure which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest'

Policy Framework

Fingal Development Plan 2017–2023

10.2 Archaeological Heritage

Protection of the Archaeological Resource

The National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 provide for the protection of archaeological sites, monuments, artefacts and shipwrecks that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). Although the archaeological resource is finite (refer Appendix 3), sites continue to be discovered. Where new development is being considered, it is therefore advisable to check the National Monuments Service's Archaeological Survey Database on www.archaeology.ie in order to assess the archaeological potential of a site.

Objective CH02

Favour the preservation in situ or at a minimum preservation by record, of archaeological sites, monuments, features or objects in their settings. In securing such preservation the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

Objective CH03

Protect all archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and all sites and features of archaeological and historic interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places, and to seek their preservation in situ (or at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process.

Objective CH04

Encourage and promote the appropriate management and maintenance of the County's archaeological heritage, including historical burial grounds, in accordance with conservation principles and best practice guidelines.

Development and the Archaeological Resource

Archaeology is a non-renewable resource in that once an archaeological feature or site is excavated or removed it is gone forever from the landscape. Therefore, any proposed development should consider the potential impact on archaeology in the very earliest stages and seek to avoid affecting archaeological features or sites and their setting. This includes development along or in Fingal's rivers, coastline and tidal estuaries. Currently 40% of the recorded archaeological sites within Fingal are sub-surface. Therefore any development has the potential to uncover previously unknown archaeological sites.

Objective CH05

Ensure archaeological remains are identified and fully considered at the very earliest stages of the development process, that schemes are designed to avoid impacting on the archaeological heritage.

Objective CH06

Require that proposals for linear development over one kilometre in length; proposals for development involving ground clearance of more than half a hectare; or developments in proximity to areas with a density of known archaeological monuments and history of discovery; to include an Archaeological Impact Assessment and refer such applications to the relevant Prescribed Bodies.

Objective CH07

Ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Notification does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature, and is sited and designed appropriately.

Objective CH08

Develop a policy in relation to the treatment of archaeological monuments within open space of developments. A different designation from that of open space will be applied where sub-surface archaeological remains are incorporated to differentiate the area.

Objective CH09

Recognise the importance of archaeology or historic landscapes and the connectivity between sites, where it exists, in order to safeguard them from developments that would unduly sever or disrupt the relationship and/or inter-visibility between sites.

Objective CH10

Co-operate with other agencies in the assessment of the potential for climate change to impact on coastal, riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal sites and their environments including shipwreck sites.

Objective CH11

Encourage reference to or incorporation of significant archaeological finds into development schemes, where appropriate and sensitively designed, through layout, displays, signage, plaques, information panels and by using historic place names and the Irish language where appropriate.

Awareness and the Archaeological Resource

There are currently 1015 known archaeological sites and monuments in Fingal. These vary from the familiar—churches, graveyards, castles, windmills and holy wells to sites that survive only beneath the surface—settlements, burials, ditches and pits. All of these sites contain unique information about our past and the people who lived in Fingal before us. They also form a resource for education, for communities and for tourism. The Council owns or is responsible for almost 20% of all the archaeological sites within Fingal.

Objective CH12

Promote best practice for archaeological excavation by ensuring that they are undertaken according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, The National Museum and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.

Objective CH13

Actively support the dissemination of the findings of archaeological investigations and excavations through the publication of excavation reports thereby promoting public awareness and appreciation of the value of archaeological resources.

Objective CH14

Identify Zones of Archaeological Notification that contain clusters of Recorded Monuments or have a significant history of the discovery of archaeological sites, features and objects in order to allow for their designation, protection of their setting and environs.

Objective CH15

Raise public awareness of the cultural heritage and improve legibility by providing appropriate signage or interpretation in areas, sites, villages, and buildings of archaeological and historic significance.

Objective CH16

Develop and implement the findings of the Community Archaeology Strategy for Fingal.

Objective CH17

Support the growth of cultural tourism in the County, including the potential for niche heritage-based tourism products by facilitating the development of heritage events, infrastructure such as heritage trails, walkways and cycleways etc. and activities such as community excavation.

Objective CH18

Manage the archaeological sites and monuments that Fingal County Council owns or is responsible for according to best practice and according to Conservation Plans where they exist.

Appendix 3 Terms and definitions used

The following sets out the definitions of the terms which are used throughout the report:

- (i) The phrase 'cultural heritage' is a generic term used in reference to a multitude of cultural, archaeological and architectural sites and monuments. The term 'cultural heritage', in 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 be of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest.

For the purpose of this assessment, each identified cultural heritage site is assigned a unique cultural heritage number with the prefix 'CH'.

- (ii) 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. When reference is made to the distance between an RMP and the proposed development site (see below), this relates to the minimal distance separating the site from the known edge of the RMP. Where the edge of the RMP is not precisely known, the distance relates to that which separates the site from the boundary of the RMP zone of archaeological potential as represented on the respective RMP map; where this is applied, it is stated accordingly.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) The term 'proposed development site' refers to the defined area of land within which the proposed development, including access tracks etc, may be constructed.
- (v) In relation to the term 'study area' please see Section 1.3 above.
- (vi) The term 'receiving environment' refers to the broader landscape within which the study area is situated. Examination of the site's receiving environment allows the study area to be analysed in its wider cultural context.
- (vii) The terms 'baseline environment' and 'cultural heritage resource' refer to the existing, identifiable environment against which potential impacts of the proposed scheme may be measured.