

# **An Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of a Proposed Development Site at Corduff Park, Dublin 15.**

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No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page i

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No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page ii

CONTENTS	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Site Location	2
1.2 Proposed Development	2
1.3 Study Area	2
2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Objectives	3
2.2 Desktop Study Methodology	4
2.3 Field Inspection Methodology	4
2.4 Methodology used for assessing Baseline Value of Sites	4
2.5 Type of impacts	5
2.6 Methodology used for assessing magnitude of impacts	6
2.7 Methodology used for assessing Significance Level of Impacts	8
2.8 Difficulties experienced during compilation of assessment	8
3. BASELINE/RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT	9
3.1 Designated Archaeological Sites	9
3.2 Designated Architectural Heritage Sites	9
3.3 Areas of archaeological potential	10
3.4 Archaeological and historical context (after Carroll and Swift 2005)	11
3.5 Cartographic evidence	11
3.6 Recent excavations	12
4. IMPACT STATEMENT	13
4.1 Description of the site	13
4.2 Description of the proposed development	14
4.3 Impact assessment	14
MITIGATION STRATEGY	15
5. CONCLUSIONS	16
5.1 Summary of Archaeological Findings	16
5.2 Recommendations	16
5.3 Residual Impacts	16
6. REFERENCES	17
APPENDIX 1 INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED SITES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE AND/OR POTENTIAL WITHIN STUDY AREA	
APPENDIX 2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS	
APPENDIX 3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page iii

APPENDIX 4 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS USED

**TABLES**

Table 1 – Dimensions of the study area ..... 3  
Table 2 – Baseline values of sites ..... 5  
Table 3 – Type of impacts ..... 6  
Table 4 – Criteria used for rating magnitude of impacts..... 7  
Table 5 – Criteria for assessing significance level of impacts ..... 8  
Table 6 – Summary of baseline environment..... 13  
Table 7 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude prior to mitigation ..... 14  
Table 8 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude after implementation of mitigation ..... 16

**FIGURES**

Figure 1 Site location & RMP  
Figure 2 Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within study area of proposed development site  
Figure 3 Extract from the Down Survey map (1655) with approximate site location  
Figure 4 Extract from Rocque’s Survey of County Dublin (1760) with approximate site location  
Figure 5 First Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch series map with proposed development site  
Figure 6 First edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map with proposed development site  
Figure 7 Cassini edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map with proposed development site  
Figure 8 Proposed development plan, supplied by client

**PLATES**

Plate 1 View towards ringfort CH001, facing NW  
Plate 2 View towards development area from CH001, facing E  
Plate 3 View towards development area from CH001, facing NE  
Plate 4 View towards development area facing NE  
Plate 5 View towards CH002, facing N  
Plate 6 View towards CH003, facing NE



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 1

## 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 Corduff Park, Dublin 15, 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 association with a future Part XI planning permission.

The proposed development design includes the construction of a new playground, an all-weather playing pitch, a car park, pathways and the planting of trees.

The results of this impact assessment indicate that the development site as a whole is an area of archaeological potential. The presence of ringforts in the vicinity of the site indicate activity in this area since at least the early medieval period, while cartographic sources and previous archaeological investigations adjacent to the site show the development of the demesne associated with Corduff House from the 16th/17th centuries into the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The proposed development will require localised ground reduction for enabling and landscaping works.

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

1. All ground reduction (including all enabling works and landscaping) shall 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 NMS and the Fingal County 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 Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.**



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 2

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report details the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage issues that need to be addressed in respect of a proposed development at Corduff Park, Dublin 15 (ITM: 707830, 739830) (Figure 1). These works were undertaken for Fingal County Council.

This study has been undertaken in association with a future Part XI 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 Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023–2029.

### 1.1 Site Location

The proposed development site is located in the townland of Corduff, to the north of Blanchardstown and to the north-east of the N3 roadway. It is bounded to the west, south and south-east by residential estates, to the north by Blackcourt Road and to the east and north-east by the Corduff Sports Centre and Corduff Childcare buildings.

### 1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development design includes the construction of a new playground, an all-weather playing pitch, a car park, new pathways, outdoor exercising facilities and the planting of trees. It will also include associated enabling and landscaping works (Figure 8).

### 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 250 m of proposed development site
Protected Structures and/or their curtilage	Within approx. 250 m proposed development site



Subject	Study area
Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAS)	Within approx. 250 m proposed development site
Structures recorded in the NIAH	Within approx. 250 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 lands bounding and adjacent to the proposed development site including Corduff Park
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 (DHLGH) and Fingal 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:

- 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'



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 4

## 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 Draft Development Plan 2023–2029
- 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 7 June 2023 (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"><li>- Recorded Archaeological Monuments</li><li>- Protected Structures</li><li>- Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)</li></ul>	Very High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sites listed in the NIAH that are not Protected Structures</li><li>- Unregistered built heritage sites that comprise extant remains which are in good condition and/or which are regarded as constituting significant cultural heritage features</li><li>- Unrecorded features of archaeological potential</li></ul>	High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Unregistered built heritage sites that comprise extant remains which are in poor condition</li><li>- Unregistered cultural heritage sites (not including built heritage sites) that comprise extant remains</li><li>- Townland boundaries that comprise extant remains</li><li>- Marshy/wetland areas</li></ul>	Medium/High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Unregistered cultural heritage sites for which there are no extant remains but where there is potential for associated subsurface evidence</li><li>- Townland boundaries for which there are no extant remains</li></ul>	Medium/Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Unregistered cultural heritage sites for which there are no extant remains and where there is little or no potential for associated subsurface evidence</li></ul>	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.



Type of Impacts	Definition
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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>



Impact magnitude	Criteria
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An impact on archaeological features or monument capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.</li> <li>- An impact on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measure merit but without noticeable consequences.</li> <li>- A beneficial or positive effect on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.</li> </ul>

Table 4 – Criteria used for rating magnitude of impacts



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 8

## 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.



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 9

### 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 Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 2 months before commencing that work.

There are three recorded archaeological monuments incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). These consist of two ringforts (CH001 and CH002) and a 16th/17th century house (CH003). CH001 also incorporates a Protected Structure (CH004).

##### 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 Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht where work is proposed to be carried out at or in relation to any National Monument.

There are no National Monuments incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

##### 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 Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 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.



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 10

### 3.2.1 Record of Protected Structures

The Fingal Draft Development Plan 2023–2029 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 is one Protected Structure within the study area, CH004, the platform of a ringfort (RPS No 0680). This is also incorporated within the RMP CH001.

### 3.2.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

The Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023–2029 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 Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 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 Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are no structures listed in the NIAH within the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

## 3.3 Areas of archaeological potential

Analysis of historic mapping (see Section 3.5 below) indicates the development of Corduff Demesne from the 17th century to the early 20th century. The 25-inch Ordnance Survey mapping illustrates, the location of two wells (CH007 and CH008) and a lodge (CH009). None of these lie within the footprint of the proposed development.

Two phases of archaeological investigations (under licence no. 05E0360) identified post-medieval features relating to Corduff House and its demesne (CH005 and CH006). As a result, the development site as a whole is considered to be an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) (CH010).



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 11

### 3.4 Archaeological and historical context (after Carroll and Swift 2005)

The site of the development is located adjacent to RMP DU013-025---, *a dwelling*. In the RMP files what is being referred to is the large house in gardens as figured on the Down Survey maps of circa 1655, in the Corduff Demesne (Figure 3). Its exact position in the estate is not clear, but it is suggested in the file that it may be on the site of, or incorporated in, the demesne house which existed there. Rocque's Map shows the demesne in 1760, but does not throw much light on the position of the major house (Figure 4). The position of Corduff House in the early 19th century is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5), but it is not known whether or not its site is that of the 17th century house.

The demesne of Corduff is likely to be of considerable antiquity and there may well be structures considerably earlier than the 17th century in this area. Corduff is in the barony of Castleknock, which was formed of lands in the present parish of Castleknock (including Corduff), and in the parishes of Clonsilla and Mulhuddart, and the Phoenix Park. The barony of Castleknock was granted to Hugh Tyrrell by Hugh de Lacy, who came to Ireland in 1171. The Tyrrell family appears to have prospered on the lands throughout the 13th century. During this time a number of families became established on the Castleknock lands, either by grant from the crown or from the Tyrrells. To the north-west, there were at Corduff, the family of de la Felde and at Abbotstown and Blanchardstown, the families of Abbot and Blanchard, from whom these areas derived their names (Ball 1920, 8-11). At the close of the 14th century...the de la Feldes were still found at Corduff (*ibid.*, 15). Though there are great changes in the lands forming the barony of Castleknock, in the following centuries, as described by Ball, the de la Feldes are still at Corduff at the end of the 16th century also. 'In the last decade of that century (they) sent a mounted archer from it to a hosting at Tara' (*ibid.*, 17).

Early in the 17th century, Corduff had become the residence of the Warren family who lived there for the next two hundred years.

Ball notes: 'at Corduffa house, built of stone and slated, with a stable and barn, stood in the midst of an orchard, garden, and a grove of trees...At the time of the restoration, the inhabitants of Corduff of full age were returned as seven of English and twenty two of Irish descent' (*ibid.*, 24). This count of adults gives some indication of the number of people living on the estate at around the time the house was drawn on the Down Survey map.

It is most interesting that Corduff has such a long history and that the de la Feldes lived there since the high medieval period. The entire demesne of Corduff is therefore of archaeological potential and any part of it could potentially produce evidence of continuous occupation from the 12th century.

### 3.5 Cartographic evidence

#### 3.5.1 Down Survey Map (1655)

The Down Survey shows 'Curduf' as a house with surrounding wooded lands, with a path leading to it. No greater details of the site are visible.

#### 3.5.2 Rocque's Survey of County Dublin (1760)

Rocque's Map shows Corduff as a cluster of buildings surrounded by trees among fields. A hachured enclosure, to the south-west of the buildings appears to represent a ringfort.



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 12

### 3.5.3 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch series (1838)

This map shows Corduff as a house and associated buildings among trees, surrounded by estate lands. CH001 and CH002 are both marked as ‘fort’.

### 3.5.4 Ordnance Survey 25-inch series (1910-11)

This map shows alteration to the layout of buildings at the site, with ‘Courtduff House’ an addition from previous mapping. Two wells (CH007 and CH008) and a lodge (CH009) are also depicted. Enclosures mark the locations of ringforts CH001 and CH002.

### 3.5.5 Ordnance Survey Cassini 6-inch series map

This map does not show significant changes from the previous edition map. ‘Courtduff House’ and associated buildings are depicted, with enclosures marking ringforts CH001 and CH002.

## 3.6 Recent excavations

Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken at adjacent sites (see Appendix 2). The Excavations Bulletin is an annual account of all excavations carried out under licence. The database is available online at [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) and includes excavations from 1985 to 2023. 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 2 results for archaeological excavations undertaken within the study area.

Two of these sites are of particular relevance to the proposed development site. In 2005 test trenching and subsequent archaeological monitoring (CH005) were carried out in advance of the construction of Corduff Sports Centre (Licence No 05E0360; Carroll and Swift 2005). These investigations identified the foundations of Corduff House and a pond directly to the north of it.

In 2009 monitoring and archaeological excavations (CH006) were carried out in advance of the development of Corduff Childcare buildings, under licence no. 05E0360ext. Further remains of Corduff House were uncovered, as well as earlier features, including a limekiln and a field boundary/ditch.

Archaeological test trenching was also undertaken under licence no. 19E0512 in advance of the development of St Patrick’s National School, directly to the north-east of the site. Part of a cobbled surface and a possible cess-pit, possibly associated with a yard area to the east of Corduff House.

A geophysical survey at Corduff Park was carried out as part of a wider survey undertaken by Fingal County Council. This was centred on ringfort DU013-015- (CH001) and displayed high levels of modern ferrous response across much of the surveyed area (Nicholls 2018).





#### 4. IMPACT STATEMENT

##### 4.1 Description of the site

The proposed development site is located to the north of Blanchardstown and to the north-east of the N3 roadway. It is bounded to the west, south and south-east by residential estates, to the north by Blackcourt Road and to the east and north-east by the Corduff Sports Centre and Corduff Childcare buildings. The site primarily consists of recreational green space (Plates 1–6).

##### 4.1.1 Past impacts on site

Cartographic evidence shows buildings at the site from at least the mid-17th century and indicates the addition of new buildings and removal of older structures at various points from then to the present day. It is possible that successive building phases would have impacted on sub-surface remains of earlier activity at the site.

##### 4.1.2 Summary of baseline environment

Site Type	Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- RMPs</li><li>- National Monuments</li><li>- Sites with Preservation Orders</li><li>- Sites listed in the Register of Historic Monuments</li></ul>	There are three RMPs incorporated by the study area (CH001-003). None are located within the proposed development site. There are no National Monuments or sites with Preservation Orders placed on them. CH001 also includes a protected structure (CH004).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Protected Structures</li></ul>	There is one Protected Structure incorporated by the study area (CH004). It is located with the proposed development site. It is also part of an RMP (CH001).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)</li></ul>	There is no Architectural Conservation Area incorporated by the study area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sites Listed in the NIAH</li></ul>	There are no sites listed in the NIAH incorporated by the study area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Unregistered Cultural Heritage Sites</li></ul>	There are three unregistered cultural heritage sites incorporated by the study area. These are identified from cartographic sources (CH007-009). None of these lie within the footprint of the proposed development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Areas/features of archaeological potential</li></ul>	There are two areas/features of archaeological potential incorporated by the study area (CH005-006). The development site as a whole is regarded as an area of archaeological potential.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Townland boundaries</li></ul>	There are no townland boundaries within the development site.

Table 6 – Summary of baseline environment



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 14

#### 4.2 Description of the proposed development

The proposed development design is not yet finalised. However, it includes the construction of a new playground, an all-weather playing pitch, a car park, new pathways, outdoor exercising facilities and the planting of trees. It will also include associated enabling and landscaping works.

#### 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.

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.

The development design is not yet finalised. It is expected that the proposed development will require localised ground reduction for enabling and landscaping works.

CH No.	Site	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
CH010	AAP	Direct	Impacts will occur as a result of: 1. Ground Reduction	Major	Medium /High	Moderate

Table 7 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude prior to mitigation



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 15

## 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 Archaeologist, the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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 are recommended:

1. All ground reduction (including all enabling works and landscaping) shall 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 NMS and the Fingal County Archaeologist will be notified. Resolution of any such significant material will be determined in consultation with the National Monuments Service (DoH/LGH).
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 Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.**



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 16

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 Summary of Archaeological Findings

The results of this impact assessment indicate that the development site as a whole is an area of archaeological potential. It is part of an early medieval landscape, incorporating ringforts (CH001, CH002), which in turn became part of the demesne associated with the 16th/17th century Corduff House. This landscape developed into the 19th and early 20th centuries. Previous archaeological investigations adjacent to the development site have demonstrated that there is potential for sub-surface archaeological deposits at this site.

### 5.2 Recommendations

The proposed development will require localised ground reduction.

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

1. All ground reduction (including all enabling works and landscaping) shall 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.

### 5.3 Residual Impacts

CH No.	Site	Impact Type	Magnitude of impact taking into account mitigation measures	Baseline Value	Significance level of impact after implementation of mitigation measures
CH010	AAP	Direct	Moderate	Medium /High	Slight

Table 8 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude after implementation of mitigation

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



No:	SF-155	Version:	04	Effective Date:	08.09.22
Title:	Archaeological Impact Assessment – Corduff Park, Dublin 15				Page 17

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**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	DU013-015----	Ringfort - unclassified	A circular earthen platform which is scarped all around (diam.42m; H 3m); probably the remains of a platform ringfort. Named 'fort' on the 1837 OS 6-inch map. The site was formerly under dense tree cover on the grounds of Corduff House. Now within green space abutted by two playing pitches and a pathway. Remains of well established trees edging and upon mound which is defined on its top edge by large boulders. Some denuding along southwest quadrant. Being used for anti-social behaviour.	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Very High	707688	739862
CH002	RMP	DU013-016----	Ringfort - unclassified	One of three sites within close proximity named 'fort' on the 1837 OS 6-inch map. There is a housing estate on the site. Not visible at ground level.	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Very High	707929	739659

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
CH003	RMP	DU013-025----	House - 16th/17th century	There is a large multi-gabled dwelling marked on the Down Survey (1655-6) map compiled. The Civil Survey (1654-6) mentions a 'stone house, slated' (Simington 1945, 246). Possibly incorporated into the make-up of the later Corduff House. Test excavation and monitoring (Licence no. 05E0360) were undertaken in advance of the construction of a sports hall. The vestiges of eight rooms representing the foundation level of the later house, part of a tiled area from the ground floor and remnants of a pond 20m north of the house location were excavated (Carroll, 2006).	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Very High	707808	739965
CH004	RPS	0680	Ringfort possible	Remains of platform ringfort (3m high) in grounds of Corduff House, to south-west of house	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Very High	707698	739896
CH005	AAP	05E0360	Archaeological excavation	Post-medieval remains identified during test trenching and subsequent monitoring	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Medium/High	707639	740043
CH006	AAP	05E0360	Archaeological excavation	Post-medieval remains identified and excavated during archaeological monitoring	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Medium/High	707813	739809
CH007	UCH (2)	N/A	Well	Marked on 25-inch Ordnance Survey mapping	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Medium/Low	707912	739991
CH008	UCH (2)	N/A	Well	Marked on 25-inch Ordnance Survey mapping	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Medium/Low	707921	739947
CH009	UCH (2)	N/A	Lodge	Marked on 25-inch Ordnance Survey mapping	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Medium/Low	707921	739834

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
CH010	AAP	N/A	Area of Archaeological Potential	Based on cartographic sources and previous archaeological investigations, the proposed development site as a whole can be considered an Area of Archaeological Potential	CORDUFF (Castleknock By.)	Medium/High	707838	739830

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

- RMP: Recorded archaeological monument
- PS: Protected Structure
- UCH (1): Unregistered cultural heritage site that comprises extant remains
- UCH (2): Unregistered cultural heritage site that does not comprise extant remains
- 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](http://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.

**County:** Dublin **Site name:** CORDUFF COMMUNITY CAMPUS, CORDUFF PARK, BLANCHARDSTOWN

**Sites and Monuments Record No.:** N/A **Licence number:** 05E0360

**Author:** Judith Carroll

**Site type:** Post-medieval

**ITM:** E 707639m, N 740043m

Test-trenching and subsequent monitoring took place at Corduff Park. The site was the former demesne of Corduff House, which was proposed for development by Fingal County Council as a new multi-purpose sports hall with a large area of carparks and a new access road. The demesne had already been extensively developed with modern housing estates and there were already existing community facilities on it.

The site of the development was located on or very close to SMR 13:25, a dwelling. The RMP files indicate that what is being referred to is the large house and gardens which figured on the Down Survey maps of c. 1655, in the Corduff Demesne. Its exact position in the estate is not clear, but it is suggested in the files that it may be on the site of, or incorporated into, the demesne house which was there. The demesne has a long history. The de la Felde family resided there from the 13th to the end of the 16th century. It then became the home of the Warren family, who lived there for the next two hundred years. Corduff House itself is remembered by locals as recently as 1981, when it was burned down.

Trial-trenching took place during the week of 5 April 2005. This revealed the foundations of Corduff House and a pond which was directly north of it. No other features or finds of archaeological significance came to light.

Monitoring during development and recording of the remains of the house was recommended. This took place between 16 May and 19 June.

**County:** Dublin **Site name:** CORDUFF PARK

**Sites and Monuments Record No.:** N/A **Licence number:** 05E0360

**Author:** Judith Carroll

**Site type:** Post-medieval

**ITM:** E 707813m, N 739809m

Monitoring and excavation were carried out between August and December 2009 in advance of the construction of a childcare centre on the grounds of Corduff Park, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15, for Corduff Childcare Services Ltd. The site is located to the north-east of Blanchardstown, Dublin 15. It is on the former Corduff estate, the grounds and demesne lands of Corduff House. The location of Corduff House was on the highest point in the immediate area at 64.325 OD.

Previously, in 2005, monitoring and excavation were undertaken under the same licence (and managed by this company), which uncovered part of the remains of Corduff House (Excavations 2005, No. 392). Further remains of Corduff House were uncovered during this phase of excavation, as well as a limekiln and earlier contexts.

The site of the development is located in the vicinity of DU013–025, a dwelling. The RMP files refer to the large house and gardens figured on the Down Survey maps of c. 1655, in the Corduff Demesne. The exact position of the 17th-century house in the estate is not clear, but it is suggested in the files that it may be on the site of, or incorporated into, the demesne house which existed there. Rocque's map shows the demesne in 1760, but does not further clarify the position of the major house. The position of Corduff

House in the early 19th century is recorded on the first-edition OS map and again in the early 20th century on the 1910 OS map. From this series of maps it would appear that the precise location of Corduff House within Corduff Demesne has changed considerably over time.

The barony of Castleknock was granted to Hugh Tyrrell by Hugh de Lacy, who came to Ireland in 1171. The Tyrrell family appears to have prospered on the lands throughout the 13th century. During this time a number of families were established on the Castleknock lands, either by grant from the crown or from the Tyrrells. To the north-west, at Corduff, was the family of de la Felde and, at Abbotstown and Blanchardstown, the families of Abbot and Blanchard, from whom these areas derived their names (Ball 1920, 8–11). At the close of the 14th century the de la Feldes were still found at Corduff (*ibid.*, 15). Though there were great changes in the lands forming the barony of Castleknock in the following centuries, as described by Ball, the de la Feldes were still at Corduff at the end of the 16th century: ‘In the last decade of that century [they] sent a mounted archer from it to a hosting at Tara’ (*ibid.*, 17). Early in the 17th century, Corduff became the residence of the Warren family, who lived there for the next two hundred years.

During excavation and monitoring, portions of Corduff House were uncovered. Further excavation of the underlying ground levels revealed the presence of earlier archaeological deposits. A stone-walled structure below the Corduff House was uncovered. This structure truncated an earlier field boundary/ditch, which was one of the earliest archaeological features visible in the levels of the site. To the south-east of Corduff House a limekiln was uncovered, one of the flues of which lay underneath Corduff House at its eastern corner.

Reference Ball, F.E. 1920 A history of the County Dublin. Vol. 6

**County:** Dublin **Site name:** Blackcourt Road, Corduff (Castleknock By.), Blanchardstown

**Sites and Monuments Record No.:** DU013-025 **Licence number:** 19E0512

**Author:** Stuart D. Elder

**Site type:** 16th/17th-century house

**ITM:** E 707972m, N 740013m

Archaeological testing was undertaken at a site at Blackcourt Road, Corduff, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15. Testing took place on 22 and 23 July 2019, and was carried out in order to establish the presence or absence of material remains relating to the nearby RMP Site of Corduff House (DU015-025) dating to the 16th/17th centuries.

A series of five trial trenches was excavated using an 8-tonne mechanical excavator with toothless bucket. The trenches were excavated to the depth of subsoil, which varied greatly across the available site area.

For the most part, nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the excavation of the trenches, with the exception of Trench 3(N), and Trench 4. In Trench 3, an area of cobbles was noted, which may correspond to a roadway or track noted on historical maps. At the most southerly end of Trench 4, a possible cess-pit was noted to the south-east of the cobbled area.

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a rectangular dwelling some 115m to the north-west of the location of Corduff House marked on the later maps, and which may represent an earlier estate house of more modest appointment.

Although traces of building materials (including red brick and slate) were noted throughout, there were no obvious physical remains of structures. It is reasonable to suggest therefore, that all subsurface traces have been removed by past development and landscaping works.

## 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 Draft Development Plan 2023–2029*

#### **Policy HCAP2 – Importance of Archaeological Resource**

Recognise the importance of our archaeological resource and provide appropriate objectives to ensure its appropriate retention, promotion and recording.

#### **Policy HCAP3 – Record of Monuments and Places/ Sites and Monuments Record**

Safeguard archaeological sites, monuments, objects and their settings listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), underwater cultural heritage including protected wrecks and any additional newly discovered archaeological remains.

#### **Policy HCAP4 – Preservation-in-situ**

Favour the preservation in-situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest.

#### **Objective HCAO1 – Preservation-in-situ**

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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

#### **Objective HCAO2 – Protection of RMPs/SMRs**

Protect all archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, Wreck Inventory of Ireland 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 HCAO3 – Management of Archaeological Resource**

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

#### **Objective HCAO4 – Industrial or Military Heritage**

Secure the preservation in-situ of significant examples of industrial or military heritage.

#### **Objective HCAO5 – Community Monuments Fund**

Support the implementation of the Community Monuments Fund in order to ensure the monitoring and adaptation of archaeological monuments and mitigate against damage caused by climate change.

#### **Objective HCAO6 – Climate Change and the Archaeological Resource**

Co-operate with other agencies in the investigation of climate change on archaeological sites and monuments and to develop suitable adaptation measures to strengthen resilience and reduce the vulnerability of archaeological heritage in line with the National Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage 2019.

#### **Policy HCAP5 – Development Design**

Incorporate heritage features into infrastructure design at an early stage in the development planning and management process to protect and promote the cultural heritage resource and create awareness and interpretation.

#### Objective HCAO7 – Archaeology and Development Design

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 HCAO8 – Archaeological Impact Assessment

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 HCAO9 – Archaeology in the Landscape

Ensure that in general development will not be permitted which would result in the removal of archaeological monuments with above ground features, protected wrecks and that this will be especially the case in relation to archaeological monuments which form significant features in the landscape.

#### Objective HCAO10 – Context of Archaeological Monuments

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 HCAO11 – Impacts of large-scale development

Ensure that proposals for large scale developments and infrastructure projects consider the impacts on the archaeological heritage and seek to avoid them.

#### Objective HCAO12 – Coastal and Maritime Heritage

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 HCAO13 – Findings of Archaeological Activity

Encourage reference to or incorporation of significant archaeological finds into development schemes, where appropriate and sensitively designed, through layout, in situ and virtual presentation of archaeological finds and by using historic place names and the Irish language where appropriate.

#### Objective HCAO14 – Archaeology in Open Space

Retain and manage appropriately archaeological monuments within open space areas in or beside developments, ensuring that such monuments are subject to an appropriate conservation management plan, are presented appropriately and are not left vulnerable, whether in the immediate or longer term, to dangers to their physical integrity or possibility of loss of amenity.

#### Policy HCAP6 – Promotion

Promote the tourism potential of Fingal's cultural heritage and improve legibility by providing guidance for appropriate interpretation in line with the Fingal Heritage Signage and Trails Guidance 2021.

#### Policy HCAP7 – Community Initiatives

Support community initiatives and projects regarding preservation, presentation and access to archaeological heritage and underwater cultural heritage, provided such are compatible with appropriate conservation policies and standards, having regard to the guidance and advice of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

**Objective HCAO15 – Best Practice**

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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage, The National Museum of Ireland and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.

**Objective HCAO16 – Conservation Plans**

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.

**Objective HCAO17 – Dissemination**

Ensure the public dissemination of the findings of licenced archaeological activity in Fingal through the Dublin County Archaeological GIS project, publications, public lectures and events to promote awareness of, and access to, Fingal's archaeological inheritance and foster high quality community archaeology.

**Objective HCAO18 – Public Awareness**

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

**Objective HCAO19 – Community Archaeology Strategy**

Continue to implement the findings of the Community Archaeology Strategy for Fingal.

**Objective HCAO20 – Cultural Tourism**

Support the growth of cultural tourism in the County, including the potential for niche heritagebased 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 HCAO21 – Climate Change**

Promote awareness and the appropriate adaptation of Ireland's built and archaeological heritage to deal with the effects of climate change.

## APPENDIX 4 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS USED

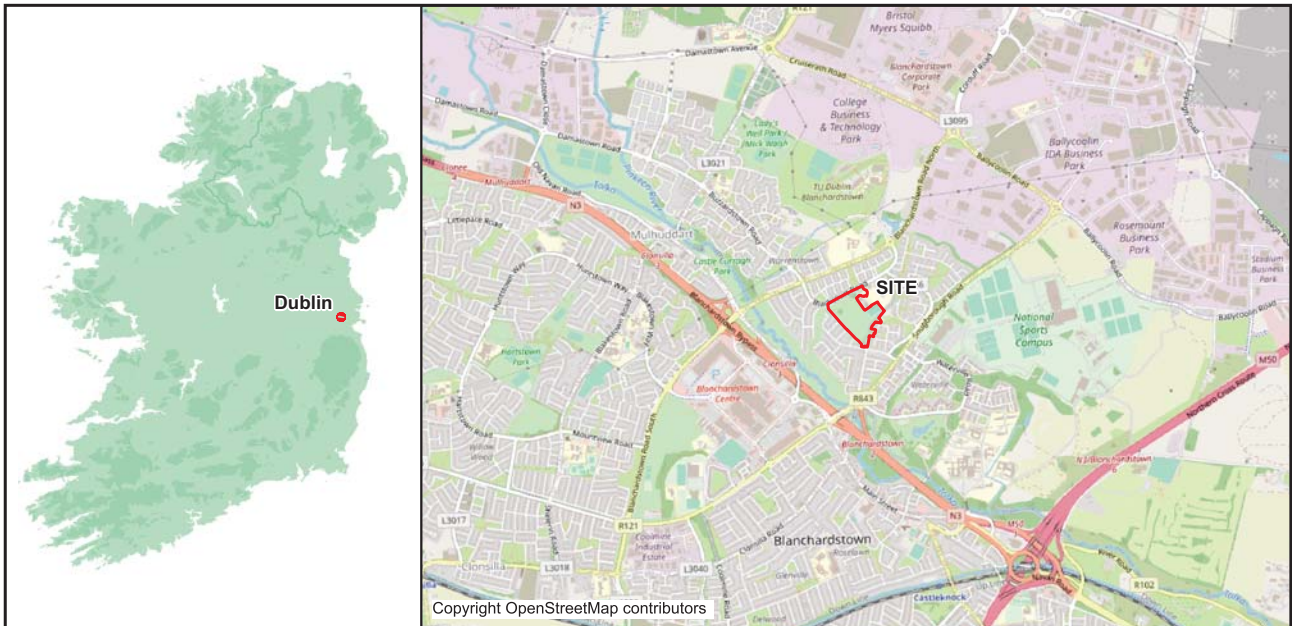
The following sets out the definitions of the terms which are used throughout the report:

- (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.

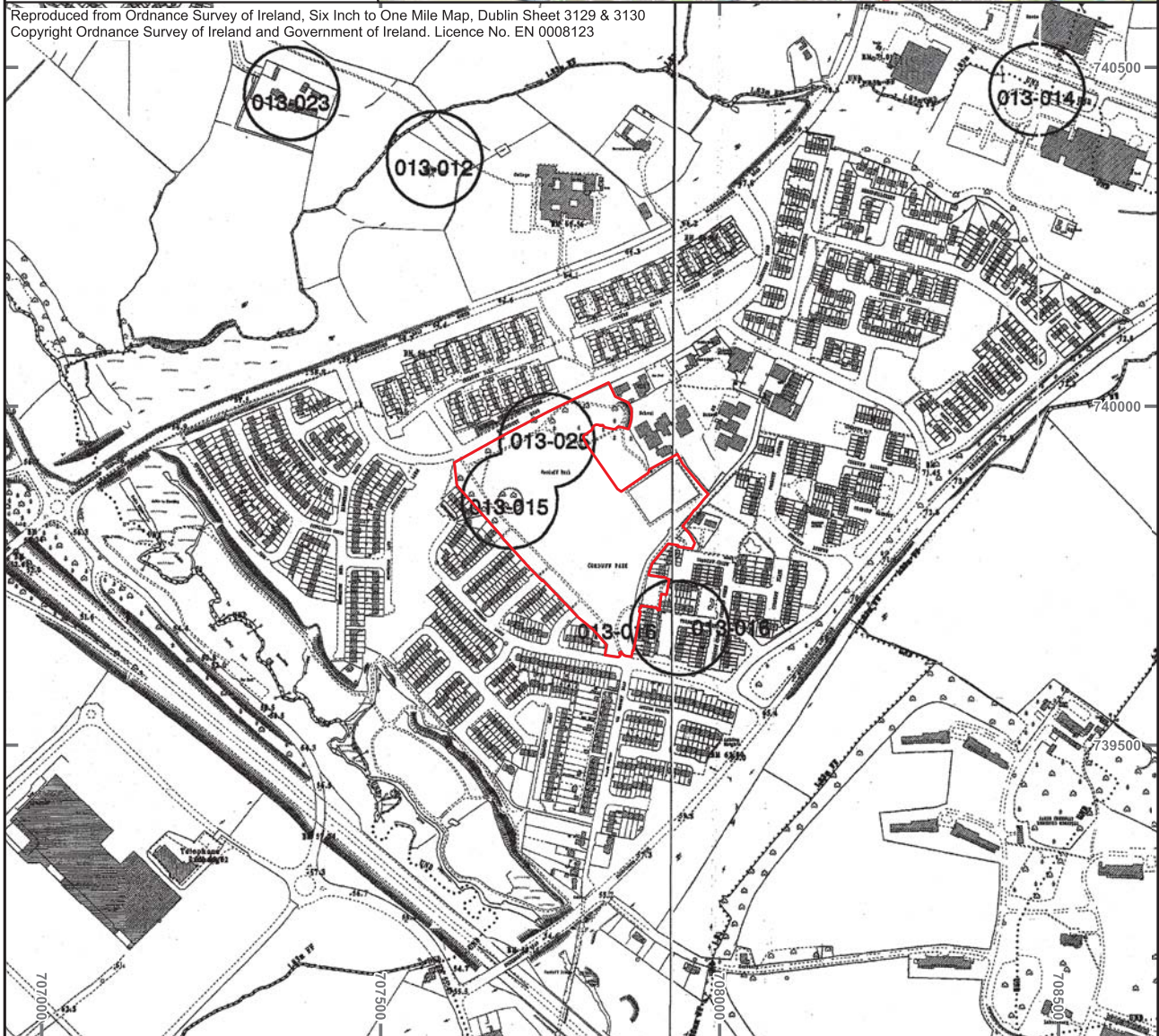
For the purpose of this assessment, each identified cultural heritage site is assigned a unique cultural heritage number with the prefix 'CH'.

- (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.





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**Rubicon  
Heritage**

Key:

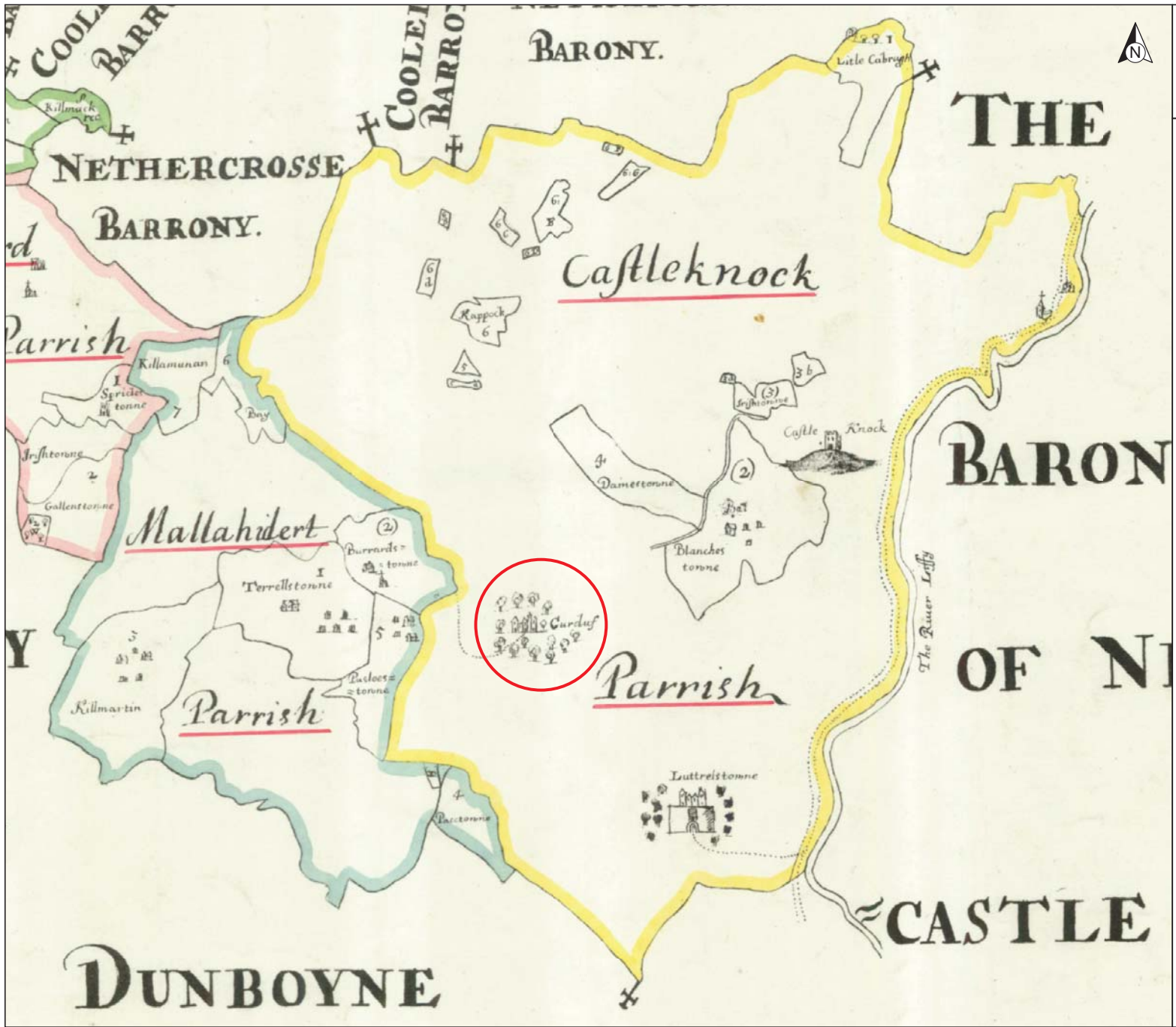
Site boundary

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Figure 1 - Site location & RMP.



Figure 2 - Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within study area of proposed development site.




**Rubicon Heritage**

**KEY**

○ Approximate site location

Figure 3 - Extract from the Down Survey map (1655) with approximate site location.

KEY



Approximate site location



Figure 4 - Extract from Rocque's Survey of County Dublin (1760) with approximate site location.

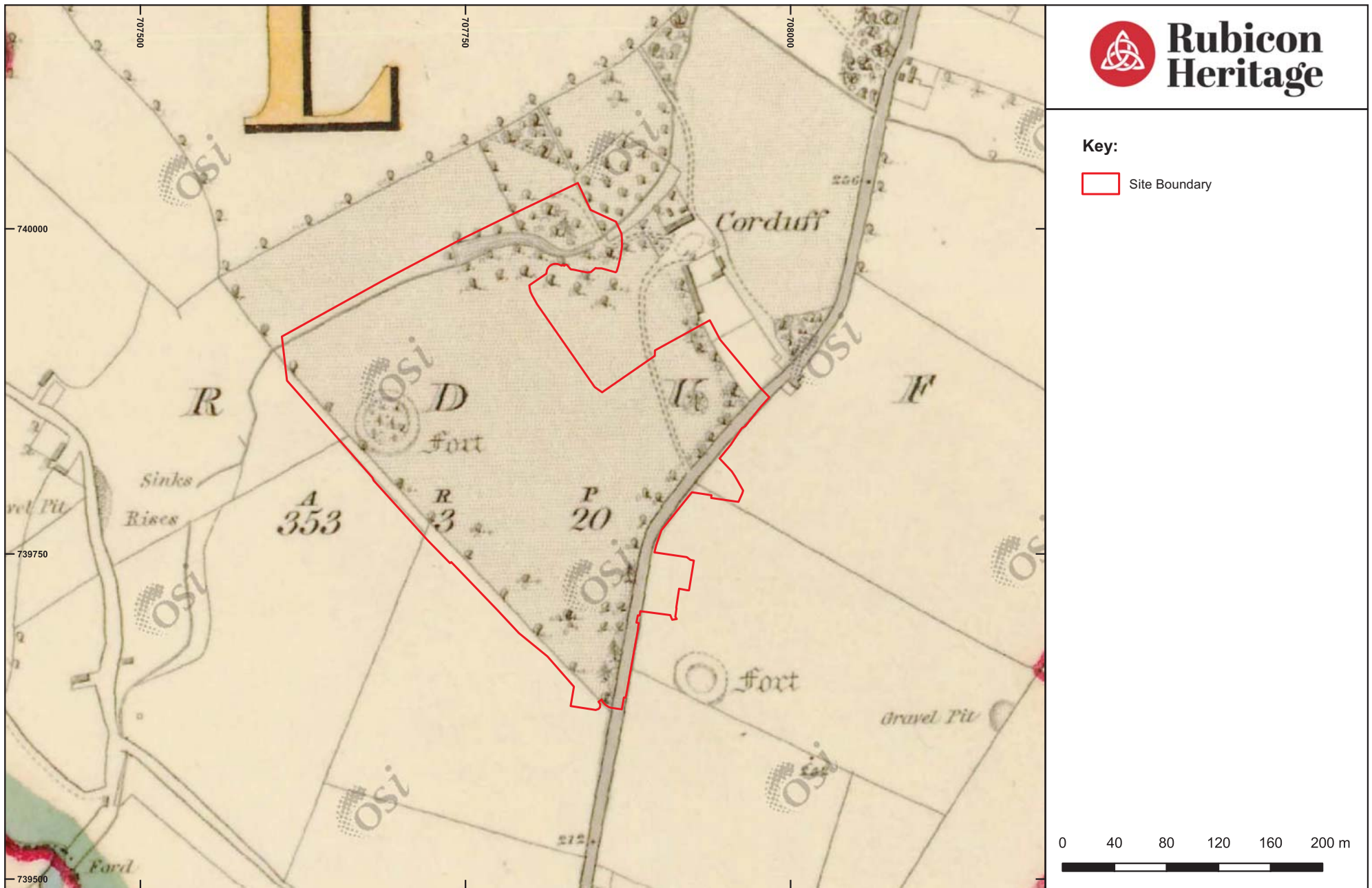


Figure 5 - First edition 6" Ordnance Survey map with proposed development site.

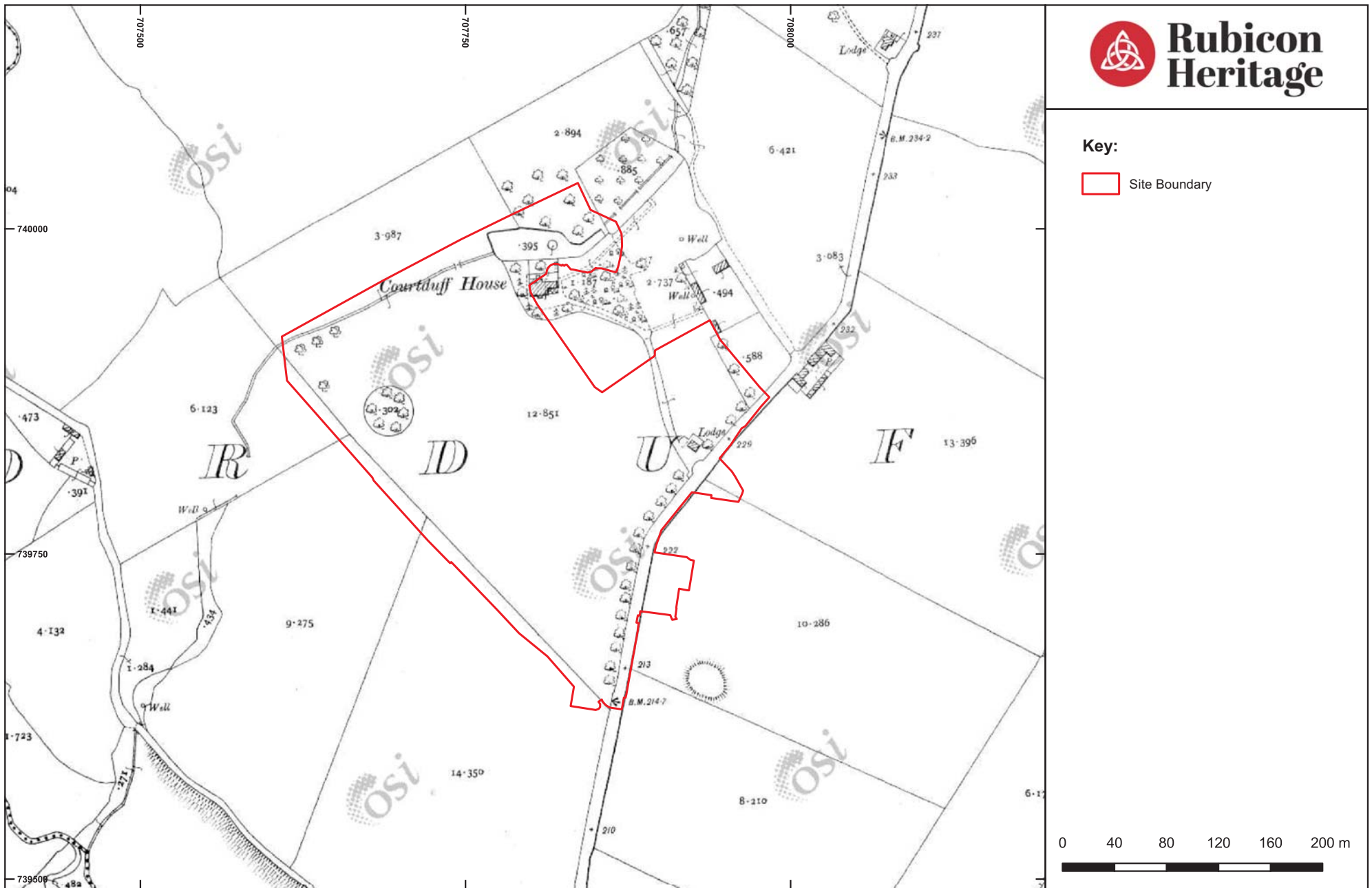


Figure 6 - First edition 25" Ordnance Survey map with proposed development site.

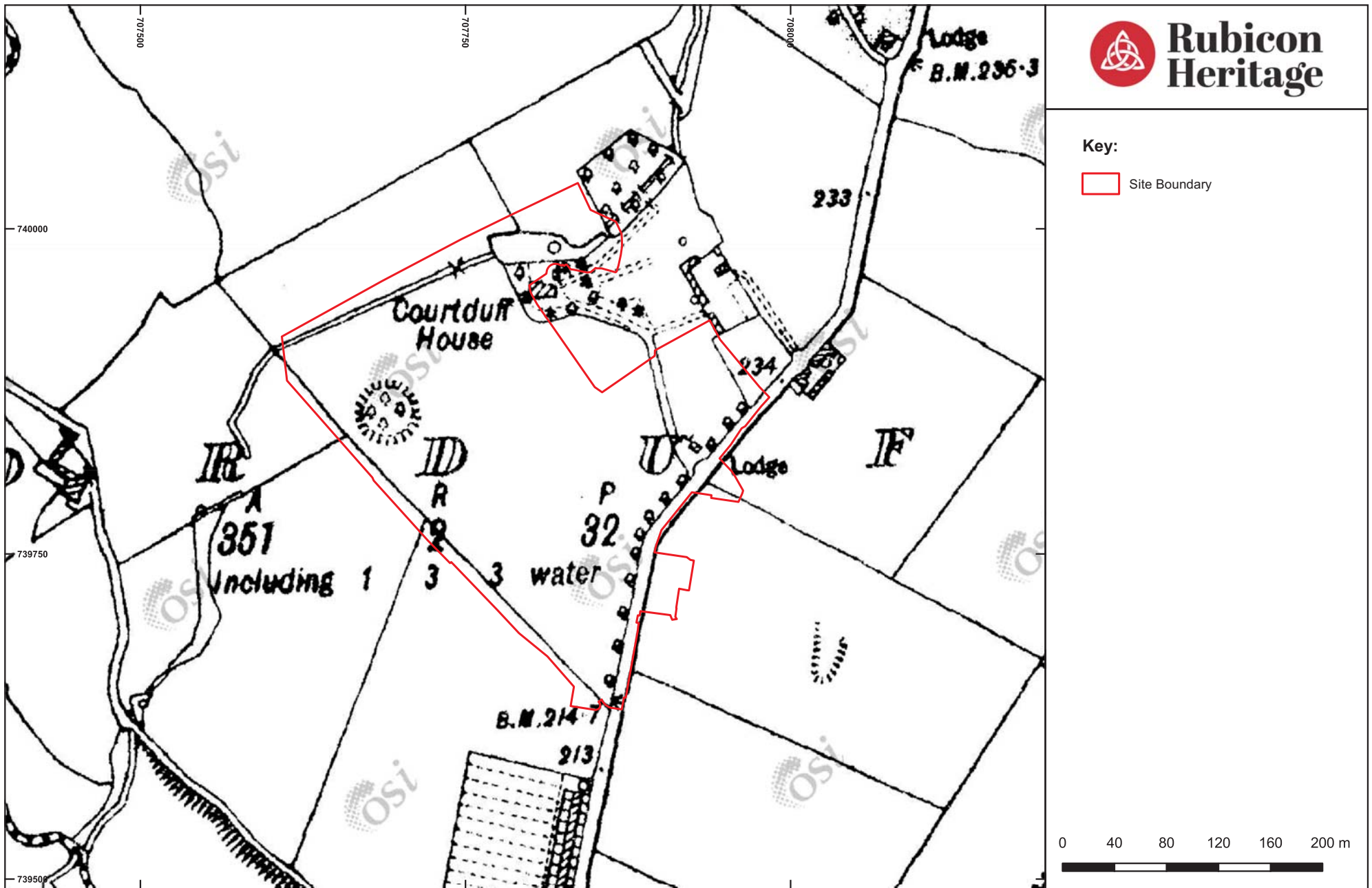
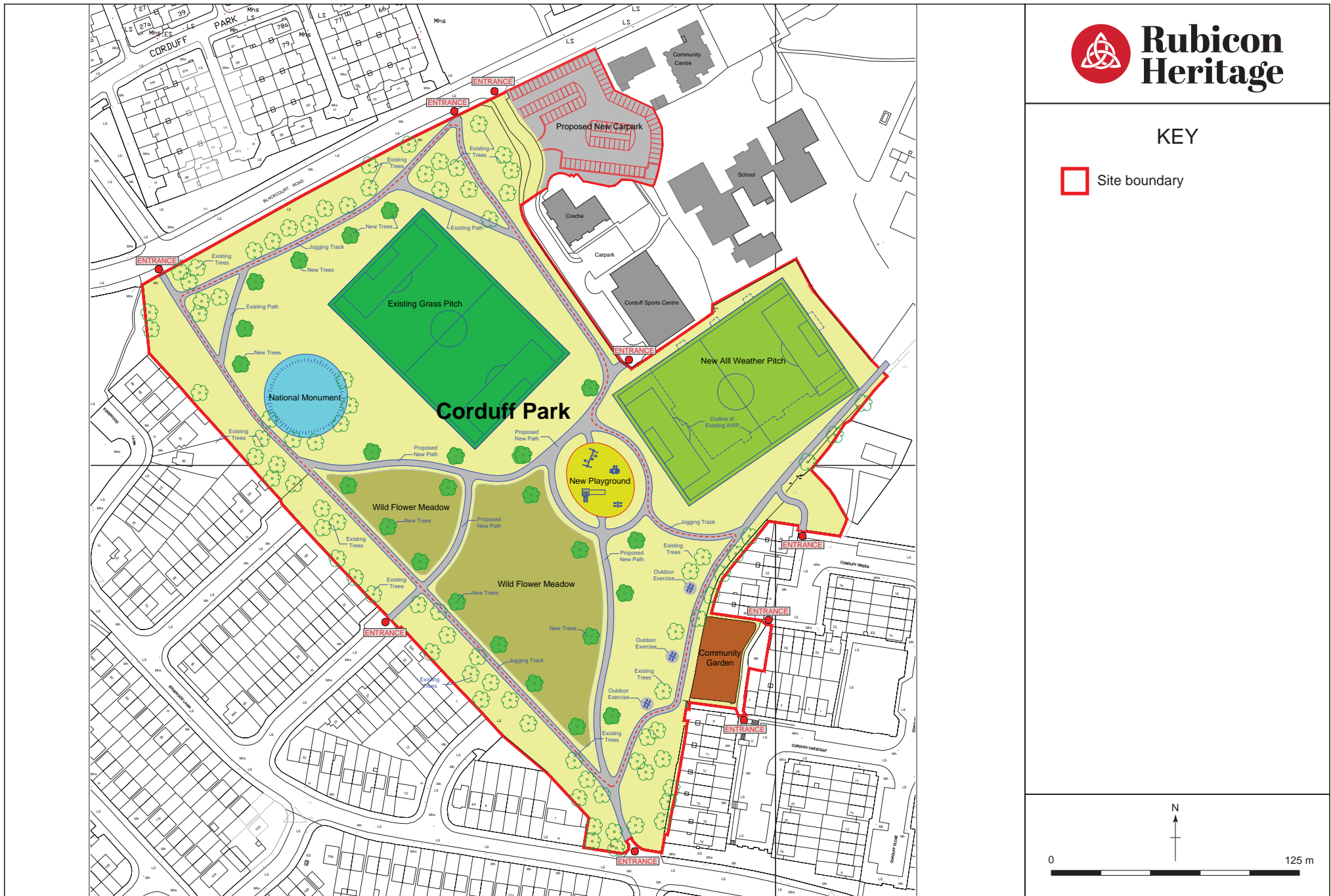


Figure 7 - Cassini edition 6" Ordnance Survey map with proposed development site.



**KEY**

Site boundary

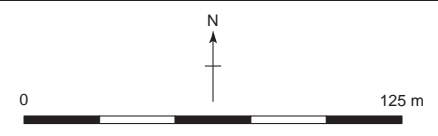


Figure 8 - Proposed development plan, supplied by client.





Plate 1 - View towards ringfort CH001, facing NW



Plate 2 - View towards development area from CH001, facing E



Plate 3 - View towards development area from CH001, facing NE



Plate 4 - View towards development area, facing NE



Plate 5 - View towards CH002, facing N



Plate 6 - View towards CH003, facing NE