

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
CORKAGH REGIONAL PARK,
CLONDALKIN,
COUNTY DUBLIN**

**ON BEHALF OF:
SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL**

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DATE: DECEMBER 2021

IAC PROJECT REF.: J3831

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

DATE	DOCUMENT TITLE	REV.	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED BY	APPROVED BY
15.12.21	Archaeological Impact Assessment at Corkagh Regional Park	1	Robert Hanbidge, Matt Brooks, John Ó Néill	John Ó Néill	John Ó Néill

ABSTRACT

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed Public Realm Enhancement Scheme at Corkagh Regional Park, Clondalkin, County Dublin (Figure 1; ITM 705864, 730456). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Matt Brooks, Robert Hanbidge and John Ó Néill of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of South Dublin County Council.

An assessment of the likely impacts on the individual archaeological monuments within the proposed Corkagh Park development are:

- DU021-011001 and DU021-011002 are a Castle and Moated site. The current buildings stand on location of the Castle and Moated Site. Any ground disturbance associated with the proposed Hub Zone development would have an adverse impact on any below ground archaeological remains associated with DU021-011001 and DU021-011002.
- DU021-011003 is a Mill. The exact location is not recorded other than that it is present within Corkagh Demesne. As such, no assessment can be made of the archaeological impact. The impacts on unlocated and previously unknown archaeological monuments are described separately below.
- DU021-012 is a Habitation Site of probable Neolithic date excavated during the construction of the North-Eastern Gas Pipeline. There would be no direct archaeological impact on DU021-012.
- DU021-008 is a Mill. Fairview Oil Mills is located within the proposed development but there are no archaeological impacts identified at the location of the mill.
- DU021-009 is a Well. The exact location is not recorded other than that it is located in the general area to the north and east of the DU021-008. As such, no assessment can be made of the archaeological impact.
- DU017-041000 is the zone of archaeological potential around the Historic town of Clondalkin. The proposed development adjoins the northwestern limits of the zone of archaeological potential of the historic town but the proposed development lies outside the area and the associated archaeological impact is considered to be low.
- Given the scope and scale of the proposed development and the existing ensemble of archaeological monuments within Corkagh Park, the archaeological impacts on unlocated and previously unknown archaeological monuments are assessed below under the headings of the key aspects of the proposed development. Any ground disturbance required as part of such works has high potential to uncover previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, similar to DU021-012 identified during the construction of the North-Eastern Gas Pipeline.
 - Wayfinding and Legibility: Wayfinding and signage installations, including refurbishment of the main and secondary paths is required.
 - Repurposing and Upgrade of Corkagh Park Arrival Points and Parking, including the installation of a new entrance and upgrade of primary through routes.

- The Hub Zone. Upgrade and repurpose area in front of and adjacent to current depot area/courtyard buildings with landscaping and site service/infrastructure works to create a multi-functional plaza and outdoor space etc including a stand-alone café pavilion. Landscaping, planting and incidental play areas with natural play fittings to the surrounding area of the depot; Clearance, landscaping and site service/infrastructure works to create multifunctional outdoor spaces for activities, events.
- Fairy Woodland Trail and other activity zones, including ground disturbance associated with the new fairy wood trail, incidental play area, a viewing platform, and a picnic area.
- There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development and not listed above.

We recommend the following actions in mitigation of the impacts above.

- DU021-011001 and DU021-011002: it is recommended that the areas of ground disturbance be archaeologically assessed by test trenching, in advance of works associated with the Hub Zone. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.
- DU021-011003: as the exact location is unknown, specific mitigation measures are not recommended, although see the overall mitigation measures proposed to the site (below).
- DU021-012: no direct archaeological impact, no mitigation measures proposed.
- DU021-008: no direct archaeological impact, no mitigation measures proposed.
- DU021-009: as the exact location is unknown, specific mitigation measures are not recommended, although see the overall mitigation measures proposed to the site (below).
- DU017-041000: no direct archaeological impact, no mitigation measures proposed.
- It is recommended that the areas of ground disturbance be archaeologically assessed by test trenching, in advance of works associated with the Hub Zone (as noted above) and the Wayfinding and Legibility, Repurposing and Upgrade of Corkagh Park Arrival Points and Parking and Fairy Woodland Trail. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.
- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed Public Realm Enhancement Scheme at Corkagh Regional Park, Clondalkin, County Dublin (Figure 1; ITM 705864, 730456). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Matt Brooks, Robert Hanbidge and John Ó Néill of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of South Dublin County Council.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the topographical files within the National Museum and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area. A field inspection has also been carried out with the aim to identify any previously unrecorded features of archaeological or historical interest.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The following proposed projects will be delivered on a phased basis as funding becomes available (see Figure 2 for extent and Figure 8 for overall scheme).

- Provision of wayfinding and signage installations;
- Enhancement of the primary and secondary routes;
- Construction of a new 'hub zone' to include a Café building with 10 no. public toilets, kitchen, storage, serving area and internal seating; multi-use events space with a stage and hard-standing area; soft-landscaping with formal seating areas; picnic areas; amenity lawn; mounds; incidental play area; and planting;
- Removal and replacement of trees that are in poor health or pose a risk to safety;
- Upgrading of St. John's Wood Car Park to include resurfacing; improved pedestrian links and footpaths, dropped kerbs and crossings; replacement of existing gates; reorganisation of internal vehicular routes; 11m high arrival beacons at St. John's Wood Car Park Entrance; future-proofing for EV charging points;
- Upgrading and extension of Green Isle Car Park to include relocation and widening of existing entrance; addition of a native edge plant buffer; 11m high arrival beacons at Green Isle Car Park Entrance; future-proofing for EV charging points;
- Enhancements to the Fairy Woodland Trail including new play features; new seating; new pedestrian link from the lakes; retention and protection of existing mature trees; addition of native ornamental shrubs and grasses;
- Construction of a new footpath linking existing car park to the Outer Ring Road; future-proofing for EV charging points; and 11m high arrival beacon at Outer Ring Road Entrance;

- Provision of a new pedestrian entrance from Kilcarbery Grange Development;
- Provision of a new pedestrian link between the Camac Valley Camping Park and Corkagh Park;
- Enhancements to pedestrian entrance at St. John's Wood Drive with replacement timber fencing;
- All associated and ancillary site works associated with the proposed development.

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020);

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

The Minister for the DoHLGH may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders

under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2020.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed development and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located at within the townlands of Priest Town, Corkagh, Corkagh Demesne, Fairview, Commons and Clondalkin. Within the barony of Uppercross, and parish of Clondalkin, County Dublin. The site comprises of approximately 120 Ha (300 acres) stretching from the N7 Naas Road bound to the southeast to Clondalkin Village the northeast. The archaeological zone of potential for the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041) is bound to the sites northern limit at Mill Lane. There are six archaeological sites located within the development area consisting of two mills (DU021-008, DU021-011003), a well (DU021-009), a castle (DU021-011001), a moated site (DU021-011002) and a habitation site (DU021-012). There are fifteen archaeological sites within a 500m radius.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (7000–4000 BC)

Although very recent discoveries may push back the date of human activity by a number of millennia (Dowd and Carden, 2016), the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had led a primarily, but not exclusively, mobile lifestyle. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements.

The current archaeological evidence suggests that the environs around Dublin were first inhabited towards the later part of this period. At this time people made crude flint tools known as Larnian (or Bann) Flakes. Small numbers of these flakes have been found along coastal areas of County Dublin such as Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey Island, and Loughlinstown and may indicate small-scale transient settlement along the riverbanks and seashores (Corlett, 1999). There are no known Mesolithic sites located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area; however, an excavation c. 2.8km to the southwest recovered a flint scrapper that may date to this period (Licence 01E0210, Bennett 2001:454).

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

During the Neolithic period, communities generally became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change. Communities had expanded and moved further inland to more permanent settlements. This afforded the development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time.

A Neolithic polished stone axe was recovered c. 2.7km southwest of the development area during excavations associated with Mountpark Baldonnell Phase 1 logistics development (Licence 18E0223; McIlreavy 2019c).

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age was marked by the widespread use of metal for the first time in Ireland. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. The construction of megalithic tombs went into decline and the burial of the individual became typical. Cremated or inhumed bodies were often placed in a cist, which is a stone-lined grave, usually built of slabs set upright to form a box-like construction and capped by a large slab or several smaller lintels (Buckley & Sweetman, 1991). Barrows and pit burials are also funerary monuments associated with this period.

Another site type thought to reveal a glimpse of domestic life at this time is the burnt mound and *fulacht fiadh*. A common site within the archaeological record, they are normally interpreted as temporary cooking sites but may have been used for other industrial or even recreational functions. They survive as low mounds of charcoal-enriched soil mixed with an abundance of heat-shattered stones. They are usually horseshoe shaped and located in low-lying areas near a water source and are often found in clusters. Even when levelled by an activity such as ploughing, they are identifiable as burnt spreads in the landscape (Brindley & Lanting, 1990). The closest *fulacht fiadh* (DU017-084) is located c. 1.2km to the northwest of the proposed development area.

Stray archaeological finds including a two flanged bronze axe heads (NMI 1911:242 and NMI 1963:65) dating to the Middle Bronze Age have also been recorded from the townland of Clondalkin c. 479m to the northeast of the proposed development.

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

Until recently, the dearth of evidence representing the Irish Iron Age led to it being the most enigmatic and least understood period in Irish prehistory. However, large scale commercial excavations carried out over the past two decades have produced large quantities of new data relating to Iron Age settlement and industry across the country. This raw excavation data is still being analysed and a picture of life during the Iron Age is being assembled (Becker 2012, 1).

As in Europe, two phases of the Iron Age have been proposed in Ireland; the Hallstatt and the La Tène (Raftery, 1994). The Hallstatt period generally dates from 700BC onwards and spread rapidly from Austria, across Europe, and then into Ireland. The later Iron Age or La Tène culture also originated in Europe during the middle of the 5th century BC. This theory however has been challenged in recent years by John Koch and Barry Cunliffe, amongst others. Cunliffe has put forward an opposing theory suggesting that the Insular Celtic Cultures originated in Western Europe (Koch and Cunliffe, 2013).

There is no firmly dated evidence for Iron Age activity within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. However, some monuments, such as barrows or hillforts, located on higher ground, have the potential to have been constructed or in use during the Iron Age. A stepped barrow (DU021-015003) at Ballymount Great c. 2.2km to the southeast, is an example of such a monument.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as largely rural characterised by the basic territorial unit known as *túath*. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were probably at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over his own *túath*. One of the most common indicators of settlement during this period is the ringfort. Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure. One of the most recent studies of the ringfort (Stout, 1997) has suggested that there is a total of 47,000 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout Ireland. They are typically enclosed by an earthen bank and exterior ditch and range from 25m to 50m in diameter. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories – univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many as four levels of enclosing features and platform or raised ringforts, where the interior of the ringfort has been built up. These enclosed farmsteads were intimately connected to the division of land and the status of the occupant (Stout, 1997). One such site is located c. 1.1km to the southwest of the proposed development area (DU021-020).

This period was also characterised by the introduction of Christianity to Ireland and the foundation of a large number of ecclesiastical sites throughout Ireland. These early churches tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle. Between the late 8th and 10th centuries, mortared stone churches gradually replaced the earlier structures. Many of the sites, some of which were monastic foundations, were originally defined by an enclosing wall or bank.

The proposed development is bound to the southwest of the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041). The monastic site of *Cluain Dolcáin*, which translates as ‘Dolcáin Meadow’, was founded in the 7th century by St. Mochua. The monastic site served as the focus of a significant urban centre with market, education and religious functions and contains the wall fragments of a medieval parish church (DU017-041002), parts of two granite crosses (DU017-041003 and DU017-041004), a dressed granite font (DU017-041007) and round tower (DU017-041006). The settlement would have been enclosed within an earthen or stone-built enclosure (DU017-041001). The Vikings attacked the settlement in the early 9th century and had established a settlement near Clondalkin by 867. In this year records indicated that the Viking settlement was attacked and burned by two Leinster chieftains. The site of a second church (DU017-042) was discovered to the northeast of the village during excavations in the 1960s. The site was located outside the main monastic enclosure and may have been an independent parish church. It was found to overlie human burials that may point to the presence of an earlier timber church on the site. Other finds included a bronze ring pin (NMI 1964:21) that can be dated to the 10th century.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period was characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. In 1171 AD, Dublin was besieged and taken by Diarmait MacMurchada and his Leinster forces supported by a force of Anglo-Norman knights led by Strongbow (Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare) and Raymond le Gros. Diarmait MacMurchada, deposed King of Leinster, sought the support of mercenaries from England, Wales and Flanders to assist him in his challenge for kingship. Norman involvement in Ireland began in 1169 AD, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchada. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout & Stout, 1997). The initial stage of the invasion of the country was marked by the construction of motte and bailey castles, which were later replaced with stone fortifications. The nearest castle which dates to the medieval period is Tully's Castle and National Monument No. 285 (DU017-041005) located in Clondalkin, c. 582m east of the proposed development. The remains comprise a well preserved, square tower which is offset off the corner of a hall house.

After the Anglo-Norman invasion, the monastic estate at Clondalkin passed into the possession of the Archbishop of Dublin and the town became the centre of a large Episcopal manor. Evidence for the granting of a borough charter to Clondalkin appears in an extent of the manor in 1326, though it may have already been established in the 13th century. The borough was ruled by a corporation and bailiff and by the close of the 14th century there were at least five streets in the borough. A water-mill (DU017-041009) was associated with the manor of Clondalkin from at least the 13th century.

Settlement in the development areas wider vicinity is represented by the remains of an enclosure (DU017-043), likely a levelled ringfort. The enclosure is located in the townland of Knockmitten c. 1.4km to the east of the proposed site. The area has been subjected to intensive agricultural development and the site was located as a cropmark during an aerial photographic survey (Fairey Survey of Ireland 227/8). The site, which functioned as an enclosed farmstead, took advantage of fertile land near the bank of the Cammock River. A further enclosure (DU017-040), located at Bawnoges c. 487m to the north is defined by a low bank but no longer visible at round level as demonstrated by aerial photographs taken in 1971 (FSI 224/5/6).

In 1532 Ffinian Bassenett was residing at Nangor Castle (DU017-037) c. 900m northwest of the development area. Testing in the vicinity of the castle in 1996 produced evidence for a substantial ditch and an associated shallower linear feature of uncertain date. Trial-trenching uncovered several lignite cores and slivers, early medieval pottery and metal slag suggesting a date in at least the early medieval period- 12th/13th century. Human skeletal remains were also uncovered, as were numerous charcoal-flecked irregular features (McConway 1997, 17).

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

With the onset of the 18th century, the political climate settled and this saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. This was largely due to the fact that after the turbulence of the preceding centuries, the success of the Protestant cause and effective removal of any political opposition, the country was at peace. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be dispersed nationally. During the latter part of the 18th century, the establishment of a parkland context (or demesnes) for large houses was the fashion. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable construction effort went into their creation. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland. The proposed development is largely within the demesne of Corkagh House (DU021-011001, NIAH Garden 2235). According to Ua Broin (1944 74, 203) Corkagh House 'stood within the moat of a castle, ruins of which consisted of an arched entrance, portion of a battlemented parapet and eight windows'. Corkagh House was demolished except for the stable yard in the 1960's. Today there is no visible surface trace of this castle or moat (DU020-011002) but is visible on first to third editions of the Ordnance Survey Map (Figure). The proposed development also traverses through the small demesne of Fairview (DU021-008) (see Figure 2).

During the 18th century, the Grand and Royal Canals — which connect Dublin to the River Shannon in the west of Ireland — were excavated. The construction of the canals was essential for the provision of water, the transportation of goods and industry in Dublin and its environs. Textile Manufacturing, brewing, distilling and tanning were some of the dominant industries in Dublin City during the 18th and 19th centuries, although others such as lime burning, brick-making, and flour milling were also important (Goodbody 2014, 6). The Grand Canal lies c. 693m north of the proposed development area.

In the Description of Ireland in 1598, Clondalkin is classed as a substantial village. No mention is made of its borough status at this time and it is unclear when exactly the borough ceased to function. In 1642, during the Confederate Wars, the village was burned by a troop of horse sent from Dublin (Ball 1902-20, iv, 117). According to the Down Survey of 1657 there stood 'at Clondalkin a stump of a castle, some thatched houses with a high watchtower' (possibly the round tower); at Neillstown there was 'the ruins of an old castle and 3 or 4 cabins' and at Gallanstown there was 'a castle like house, habitable and the ruins of a gate house' (Simington 1945,292).

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020) has revealed that a number of investigations have been carried out within the proposed development area itself and the surrounding environs, which are summarised below.

An excavation was conducted within the development area at Corkagh Demesne. The site was uncovered during monitoring on the Saggart, Rathcoole and Newcastle

drainage pipeline in 2001 (Licence 00E0825). A nearly circular pit with sharply sloping sides was uncovered, although no finds of slag or metal were retrieved, this was probably a pit furnace. As these parklands were levelled and landscaped in modern or post-medieval times, it is possible that features related to the pit furnace were truncated or destroyed. It may also be inferred stratigraphically that the pit furnace was medieval or earlier (Licence 00E0935, Bennett 2001:338).

Further excavations uncovered during monitoring of drainage pipeline (Licence 00E0825) revealed a north-west/south-east-running hand-cut ditch. It expanded in width from 2.4m in the south-east to 4.3m in the north-west. The primary fill was a light yellowish-grey, silty clay reaching depths up to 0.38m, suggesting that the ditch remained open and contained standing water for a considerable length of time. Post-medieval pottery found within this silt dated to the 17th or 18th century. The ditch represented the archaeological remains of part of a pseudo-circular boundary, visible on the first edition OS map (Figure 4). An SMR site, the 'Two Sisters Wells' (DU021-009), was central to this boundary, and it had therefore been suggested that it had potential ecclesiastical significance. Excavation showed that the ditch did not have ecclesiastical significance, however, and is more likely to have formed one of the boundaries to lands of the Fairview oil mills (DU021-008), also central to the boundary, which were active in the 17th century (Licence 00E0935, Bennett 2000:0222).

Excavations took within the development area, prior to the Cammock River Improvement Scheme in 2001. In this area human remains and several cut features containing charcoal, slag and animal bone were found during previous monitoring (Licence 01E0849). The site was subdivided into five areas (A–E). Area A revealed linear features, with animal bone, charcoal and iron slag. Finds consisted of a blue glass bead and two fragments of lignite bracelet. These finds point to the likelihood of an early medieval date. Area D exposed twenty human skeletons as was a ditch, probably enclosing them. The entire burial site was not fully excavated. The County Council agreed to cease development in the area and Dúchas considered that unexposed burials could be covered with geo-textile and topsoil. Areas B and C consisted of corn-drying kilns, probable ditch and possible structural features containing iron slag, animal bone and charcoal. These areas also were not fully excavated but were covered with geo-textile and topsoil. Iron knives, bronze pins and glass beads were found between Areas B, C and D, supporting the evidence of Area A and indicating an early medieval settlement (Licence 01E0911, Bennett 2001:340).

Further excavations carried out during the same scheme discovered a group of three cut features found in the area of the artificial viewing platform which was being created as a means of disposing of soil from the flood lakes. These features contained charcoal and some ash but no finds and no clues to the nature of the pits, which did not relate to any other archaeological site, feature or complex (Licence 01E0912, Bennett 2001:341).

Geophysical survey and testing within the townlands of Corkagh Demesne, Deansrath, Kilcarbery and Nangor following a large residential development measuring 87.37

acres, was carried out in 2017, partially within the development area. The geophysical survey (17R0016) showed the site to be littered with modern ferrous debris. Although modern disturbance dominated the data some responses of interest were recorded, testing revealed one of the geophysical features to be of archaeological significance. Approximately 15,000 linear metres of test trenches were excavated across the site. Test trenching revealed nine previously unrecorded discrete archaeological features, and these consisted of an area with slag and burning, pits and a possible hearth (Licence 17E0367, Bennett 2017:343).

Excavations within the development area prior to the construction of the North-Eastern Gas Pipeline in the 1980s revealed a scatter of stake/post holes in possible association with a gully, indicative of habitation site (DU021-012). Stone implements including a flint leaf-shaped point and a chert end scraper were found (Gowen 1984, 38-41).

Excavations conducted at Old Mill Road in Clondalkin sought to investigate the precinct of the monastic enclosure (DU017-041001) in 1999, c. 84m to the east. It is likely that the monastic site was enclosed by a circular feature such as a ditch or a bank and ditch. Six trenches tested the development site and revealed evidence for major dumping of building rubble, possibly from the demolition of the mill-house here and/or brought in from elsewhere. The rubble contained brick and stone (Licence 98E0343ext, Bennett 1999:171).

Removal of topsoil at Belgard Quarry in 2000, c. 166m to the south revealed a total of 22 features. They consisted of a number of ditches which appear to bifurcate in several places. Central to these ditches was an area of in situ burning. At least six large post-holes were identified, with a number of pits with evidence for burning are also present. Although no diagnostic material was recovered, the nature and spatial relationship of the features suggest significant human activity over time. The identification of an unrecorded fulacht fiadh approximately 100m from the site might indicate a possible prehistoric date for the activity in this area (Licence 00E0861, Bennett 2001:437).

Monitoring of topsoil of the North-Eastern Pipeline 3 was carried out in 2000, c. 175m to the southwest. The possible remains of a fulacht fiadh were revealed in Kingswood townland. This consisted of a pit filled with a mix of charcoal-blackened clay and silt with heat-shattered stone. A large field boundary ditch was found close by along with flint thumbnail scraper. To the north of the Naas Road in Baldonnell Lower townland a cluster of undated small, shallow, burnt spreads were observed (Licence 00E0043, Bennett 2000:0213).

Monitoring of engineering/geological trial-pits took place at Tower Road and Old Nangor Road in 2003, c. 196m to the east. Trial-pits 3, 4 and 6 were all located in back gardens and produced distinctive, rich, humic garden soils (i.e. topsoil) overlying undisturbed natural. Trial-pit 2 produced the only find of archaeological significance (one sherd of medieval cooking ware pottery), but the depth of disturbed stratigraphy in these three trenches was considerable (Licence 03E1833, Bennett 2003:472).

Testing was undertaken on Nangor Road in 2007, c. 216m to the east. A linear feature was revealed and animal bone and quantities of charcoal. A circular feature contained a moderate amount of burnt and unburnt animal bone and charcoal, as well as several fragments of what would initially appear to be late medieval pottery. There was a smaller oval-shaped pit immediately next to this feature as well as a cobbed surface (Licence E003689, Bennett 2007:446). Trench A, opened a year later, revealed medieval pottery and a ring-pin. Towards the eastern limit of the site were two large features which contained large amounts of charcoal, slag and some animal bone (Licence E003689ext, Bennett 2008:382).

Monitoring of engineers' test pits and soil stripping took place in 2015 in the vicinity of the round tower (DU017-041006) and a National Monument in State Care (Nat. Mon. No. 32) at Clondalkin, c. 220m to the east. Previous test trenching produced 37 sherds of medieval pottery indicative of medieval settlement (Opie 2007). Post-medieval pottery and glass were recovered during the soil stripping during this phase of investigation (Licence E004609, Bennett 2015:414).

A number of agricultural features of later medieval date were exposed during pre-development testing in 2002 on the northern bank of the Cammock River, close to the early medieval monastic enclosure of Clondalkin, c. 396m to the northeast. At least two phases of cultivation and enclosure in the later medieval period were present. The first phase of activity was represented by a largely erased bank and double ditch and a number of parallel cultivation furrows. The second phase of activity was represented by a more substantial ditch and a smaller number of associated furrows. A total of 226 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from within these features. No diagnostic imported wares were found; most of the sherds appear to represent locally produced domestic wares of later medieval date, including a number of sherds of Leinster cooking ware of 13th–14th-century date. This transition may be placed in the context of the general decline of communal agriculture during this period (Licence 02E0438, Bennett 2002:0498).

An excavation took place, in advance of the South County Dublin Outer Ring Road in 2003, c. 419m to the southwest. A figure-of-eight-shaped kiln, with a series of stratified charcoal deposits within the fire bowl, possibly a corn-drying kiln, was revealed (DU021-097). Three post-holes were excavated south of the kiln cutting a deposit of burnt and decayed limestone. These features, although in close proximity to the kiln, appear to be unrelated. No datable artefacts were recovered from the excavation (Licence 03E0374, Bennett 2003:457).

The remaining investigations did not produce any features or deposits of archaeological interest or significance E000270, 09E0537, 01E0280, 10E0415, 07E0230, 00E0329, 95E0158, 93E0016, 98E0572, 06E1161, 02E1435, 05E1367, 02E1658, 96E0350, 02R043, 02E0363, 02E1808, 02E1808, 10E0416, 10E0416, 93E0016, 08R0144

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Barony Map, Down Survey, 1654

Clondalkin shown but no details within the area of the proposed development.

Bernard de Gomme, The City and Suburbs of Dublin, 1673

No details within the area of the proposed development.

John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1760 (Figure 3)

By the time of this map, Corkagh House had some formal gardens laid out and other demesne features but no other areas of archaeological significance are indicated on the map.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 4)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed scheme. The location of Corkagh House and a variety of demesne features are recorded. The Fairview Oil Mill and Corn Mill (DU21-009) are shown with the Two Sisters Well (DU21-009) is a field to the northeast although the exact location is not indicated.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1907, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 5)

The 1907 map includes no further information on the archaeological monuments in the area, other than a dot indicating the location of the Two Sisters Well.

3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3.4.1 Record of Monuments and Places

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 3).

The archaeological zone of potential for the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041) is bound to the sites northern limit at Mill Lane. There are six archaeological sites located within the development area consisting of two mills (DU021-008, DU021-011003), a well (DU021-009), a castle (DU021-011001), a moated site (DU021-011002) and a habitation site (DU021-012). There are fifteen archaeological sites within a 500m radius. Twenty of the twenty-one sites are scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP (Table 1; Figure 1; Appendix 1).

TABLE 1: Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE TO SCHEME
DU021-008	Fairview	Mill - unclassified	Within the scheme
DU021-011003	Corkagh Demesne	Mill - unclassified	Within the scheme
DU021-009	Fairview	Well	Within the scheme

DU021-011001	Corkagh Demesne	Castle - unclassified	Within the scheme
DU021-011002	Corkagh Demesne	Moated site	Within the scheme
DU021-012	Corkagh Demesne	Habitation site	Within the scheme
DU017-041	Clondalkin	Historic town	Bound to the north
DU017-041006	Clondalkin	Round tower	c. 198m east
DU017-041001	Clondalkin	Ecclesiastical enclosure	c. 230m east
DU017-041012	Clondalkin	Graveyard	c. 238m east
DU017-041002	Clondalkin	Church	c. 239m east
DU017-041009	Clondalkin	Water mill - unclassified	c. 253m east
DU017-041003	Clondalkin	Cross	c. 257m east
DU017-041004	Clondalkin	Cross	c. 262m east
DU017-041008	Clondalkin	Castle - unclassified	c. 287m east
DU017-042	Clondalkin	Church	c. 360m east
DU021-097	Baldonnell Lower	Kiln - corn-drying	c. 403m southwest
DU017-040	Bawnoges	Enclosure	c. 472m north
DU021-010001	Brideswell Commons	Ritual site - holy well	c. 491m southeast
DU021-010002	Brideswell Commons	Inscribed stone	c. 491m southeast
DU021-010003	Brideswell Commons	Children's burial ground	c. 491m southeast

3.4.2 Record of Protected Structures

The South Dublin Development Plan (2016–2022) recognises the value of the built heritage to the city and is committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage. These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) which are detailed in Appendix 4.

There are four structures included on the RPS within the proposed development, all situated within the townland of Corkagh Demense (Table 2; Figure 2; Appendix 2). The Fairview Oil Mills are listed in the SMR for Dublin as DU021-008.

TABLE 2: Protected Structures

RPS NO.	NAME	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	DESIGNATION
165	Former Fairview Oil Mills, Corkagh Park, Clondalkin Stone Mills (Ruin) & Mill Site Possible (RM)	0m	RPS, NIAH
176	Corkagh Demesne, Section Of Watercourse with Single Arch Rubble Stone Bridge	0m	RPS, NIAH
179	Corkagh Demesne, Workers Houses	0m	RPS, NIAH
181	Corkagh Demesne, Detached Multiple Bay Two Storey Stable Building	0m	RPS, NIAH

3.5 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

3.5.1 Building Survey

A review of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was undertaken as part of this assessment and included four buildings within the study area. There are four structures listed on the NIAH building survey, all within the proposed development (Table 3, Appendix 2).

TABLE 3: NIAH Structures

NIAH NO.	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	DESIGNATION
11209010	Former Fairview Oil Mills	0m	
11209086	Workers House, Corkagh Demesne	0m	Regional
11209087	Stable Building, Corkagh Demesne	0m	Regional
11209088	Corkagh Demesne, Clondalkin Section Of Watercourse	0m	

3.5.2 Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of Corkagh Demesne shows the extent of demesne landscapes as shaded portions of land within the study area. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry.

3.6 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Dublin has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

MUSEUM NO	A/24/2008
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
FIND	Human remains
FIND PLACE	707025 731475
DESCRIPTION	Fragments of human skull
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	1964:21-23
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin

PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
FIND	Bronze ring
FIND PLACE	707175 731553
DESCRIPTION	Bronze Ring Pin
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

3.7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2013), Google Earth (2008–2020), and Bing Maps revealed no additional sites of archaeological significance. See Figure 6 for an aerial photographic image of the proposed development area.

3.8 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed development site and its surrounding environs were inspected (see Figure 7 for field numbers and CH locations).

The field inspection was carried out by Enda Lydon and Robert Hanbidge on 02/12/2021. The field inspection confirmed that most of the former estate of Corkagh Demesne is generally open green space that is in use as public parkland. This parkland retains many original features of the designed landscape and has only undergone some minor adaptations within the additions of walkways, fishing lakes, marshlands, sports fields, a cycle racing track and a children's playground. The incorporation of an arboretum within the existing woodland and the adaptation of areas of the woods/copses to serve as backdrops for other areas and activities such as the Fairy Woodland Trail, along with the adaptation of the former courtyard area and former farm buildings into multi-use areas and offices show that there is a broad appeal to this parkland. The field inspection noted that there was a particular element in water management that was incorporated into the original estate of Corkagh Demesne that are still retained today with numerous water channels crossing the parkland and in certain areas these were historically culverted or placed within recessed avenues known as hahas to allow for large open vistas of the surrounding landscape. The majority of streams appear to be offshoots from the Cammac River which flows through the parklands.

Although the main house of Corkagh and the farmhouse were both demolished in the early 1960s, the site of both these houses and their associated farmyard and outbuildings, is recorded as the site of a castle (DU021-011001), a moat (DU021-011002) and a mill (DU021-011003). Although the field inspection did not identify any above ground trace of these features, the field inspection did record that the streams approaching the location of the main house and yard do take a particular unusual route. To the southwest, the stream approaches along a stone lined channels from the southwest before it takes a sharp turn to the northwest. After a short distance, the stream then takes another sharp turn to the northeast before it is arced around

the rear of the yard and finally leaves in northeasterly direction. Correspondingly to the southeast of the rose garden, an element of the historic designed landscape: a haha, arches southwards from west to east. It is possible that the routes or portions of these waterways may reflect an earlier medieval feature if a moat was located here.

To assess the parklands and assist the reader in understanding the historical fabric within the parklands of Corkagh Park, the area has been divided into 23 fields which follow a southwest to northeast direction. In addition to the field numbers, a total of 15 Cultural Heritage (CH) sites were also identified within these fields. These are described in a table below for simplicity.

Field Number	Description	CH No.	Description	Plate No.:
1	In use as sports fields. Southeastern boundary is a townland boundary between Corkagh and Priest with Field Nos.: 3 and 4. The boundary is marked by the course of the Camac River which is flanked by a hedgerow. The field is accessed via a single lane camber-headed bridge which features tooled stone voussoirs, dressed stone block spandrels and parapet wall with tooled limestone coping. Some drystone faced embankments survive to the upstream (southwest) side). The northeastern boundary is also the townland boundary between Corkagh Demesne and Priest Town with Field No. 2.			Plate 1
2	Is in use as sports fields which also incorporates two baseball fields with associated earthen embankments. To the southwest corner is located the walled garden of the Corkagh Demesne. The field boundary to the northwest (a hedgerow on top of a low earthen bank with an external shallow ditch) is also the townland, parish and barony boundary between Corkagh Demesne (parish: Clondalkin, Barony: Uppercross) and Kilcarbery (parish: Kilbride, barony: Newcastle). To the very southern corner alongside the enclosing wall of the walled garden, is a short length of townland boundary between Corkagh Demesne and Corkagh within Field No. 4. This boundary along with the boundary between this field and Field No. 13 is marked by hedgerows flanking the course of the Camock River. A modern fence			Plates 2-6

Field Number	Description	CH No.	Description	Plate No.:
	forms the northern park boundary. While the boundary with Field No. 14 is marked by a field boundary formed by hedgerows flanking a ditch (measuring c. 2.8m wide by 0.6m deep). A low bank c. 1.58m wide is present to the northeastern side (in Field No. 14). Access from Field No. 4 along by the walled garden is via a camber-arched bridge which features a piece of carved granite with a carved harp and shamrock			
3	Small angular field which is the site of the Outer Ring Road Entrance and Carpark. Remaining area is in use as open green space. A northwest/southeast orientated ridge (grass covered) CH01 is located to the southeast of the carpark. Marked on OS First Edition Map as a trackway. The Camac River forms the boundary to the southwest and northwest. to the southwest, this boundary is the townland boundary between Baldonnell Lower and Corkagh. Also the barony boundary between Uppercross and Newcastle and parish Boundary between Clondalkin and Kilbride. A bridge gives access across the Camac River.	CH01	A northwest/southeast orientated ridge (grass covered) CH01 is located to the southeast of the carpark. Marked on OS First Edition Map as a trackway.	Plates 7-9
4	In use as two fishing lakes. Camac River forms boundary to northwest. Tailrace from Millpond (CH05) is partially culverted to the south and emerges along a stone lined channel to the southeast. Townland Boundary between Corkagh Demesne and Corkagh follows part of this channel and loops around to the north	CH02	Potential archaeological or architectural significance: within Camac River and accessed from southeast, there is a large flat stone which is perforated with an angled hole.	Plate 10, Plate 11
		CH03	Possible site of a bridge to a historic	Plate 11

Field Number	Description	CH No.	Description	Plate No.:
			woodland path. Stone facing to river bank possible forming piers of a bridge	
		CH04	Historic Stone Bridge with a high arch similar to a humpback bridge	Plate 12
5	Partially wooded area. Mature trees with large ditches form boundaries to the southwest, southeast and northeast. The southeastern and northeastern boundaries are a townland boundary between Corkagh Demesne and Corkagh. Garden wall to Corkagh is along boundary to the south.	CH05	<p>Polygonal shaped millpond sunk into ground having split rubblestone (limestone) faced walls. Water appears to enter from the South where is overflows in across the top of the walls. A ruin of a rectangular mill is located to the northeast where a tailrace exiting in a northeasterly direction for c. 40m before it is converted under the ground (a historic culvert). The mill walls comprise of tooled limestone blocks (ashlar bonded)</p> <p>Adjacent to mill is a double sluice with a central dividing wall creating two very narrow sluice areas which is assumed to have accommodated the millwheel. Former gunpowder mill was located outside area to the southwest.</p>	Plates 13-16

Field Number	Description	CH No.	Description	Plate No.:
6	In use as mixed parkland and wooded areas. Townland boundary between Corkagh and Corkagh Demesne is to the southwest and is marked by a large ditch flanked by mature trees and wall of walled garden to Corkagh. Some linear channels cross woodland to southwest. Also main entrance and carpark from Naas Road is to the south. the original oak tree-lined avenue marks the boundary with Fields 7 and 8. Fairy Woodland Trail is to the northwest. Area opposite caravan park is very undulated which may be either modern landscaping works or potential areas of archaeological or historical significance.			Plates 17-21
7	In use as parkland. Enclosed dog exercise area to the southeast. Site of Surleen Well is beside the enclosed dog exercise area. A sunken water channel forming a haha leads towards Corkagh Demesne house which formed main water source for the house and yard. This designed landscape feature, the Haha, links in with another curvilinear Haha which arcs around the site of the former house. Two very pronounced hillocks separated by a valley/walkway are to the central area. the exact function of these is unclear, whether these are designed landscape features or potential areas for archaeology. There is a reference to the 1940's foot-and-mouth outbreak which Corkagh Park suffered and lost all its cattle which are buried somewhere within the grounds.			Plate 22
8	Area is use as parkland with a cycle race track. Townland Boundary between Corkagh Demesne and Buckhounds is to the east.			Plate 23
9	In use as parkland. Entrance and carpark from St. John's Road is to the north. Several townland boundaries enclose and cross this field. To the east are the boundaries with Buckhounds and Gibraltar. Part of these boundaries do still survive as earth cut ditches. To the north is the boundary with Fairview. St. John Road carpark is within the townland of	CH06	To the central area of Field 9 is large artificial mound. The exact function of this mound is unclear and if there is any archaeological potential to it. It is likely to be a spoil	Plates 24-28

Field Number	Description	CH No.	Description	Plate No.:
	Gibraltar and boundary to the northwest and northeast is with Fairview which survives as a modest earth cut ditch flanked by hedgerows and trees. Area contains the recorded archaeological site DU021-012, an excavated Habitation site.		heap which has been landscaped into the parkland.	
		CH07	C-shaped earthen bank of possible archaeological potential. Located within woodland at corner with Bucklands townland. Measures c. 10m long (n/s) by c. 1.6m wide by c 0.5m high.	Plate 29
10	In use as children's playground. Enclosed by field boundary hedgerows with mature trees which flank earth cut ditches/designed landscape features: haha			Plates 30 and 31
11	In use as parkland. Currently the location of the Famine Arboretum			Plate 32
12	Site of Corkagh House and former farmhouse. Only yard and external outbuildings survive. Rose garden located on or close to site of original house. Enclosed by water courses to the west and north. A narrow pedestrian bridge with stone steps gives access across the northwestern water channel. A designed landscape feature, a haha is to the south.	CH08	Sub-oval depression located on southwestern side of watercourse. Historical reference to children's playing areas; a harbour is recorded to be in this area which this feature might be.	Plates 33-38
		CH09	Ruin of a square or rectangular structure located to southeast side of bridge.	Plate 39
13	In use as open greenspace with an enclosed storage area. Course of Camac River and secondary water course form boundaries to northwest and southeast. Marsh area marks northeastern extend.			Plate 40
14	Currently in use as marshland and wildlife ponds with Camac River flowing through the centre. Two bridges are present along the tarmac driveway to the southeast. one of these to the southwest features a stone-faced embankment with an incorporated culvert opening. A green			Plates 41-44

Field Number	Description	CH No.	Description	Plate No.:
	pathway separates the marsh area from this tree-lined avenue. Boundary to the north and northeast is a townland boundary with Fairview which features a earth cut ditch.			
15	Currently in use as allotments. Flanked to the east by a broad ditch c. 2.4m wide by c. 0.8m deep.			Plate 45
16	In use as sports field. There is a large low mound located in the southwestern portion of this field. The exact purpose of this mound is unclear and if it has any archaeological potential. Townland boundary between Fairview and Corkagh Demesne is to the southeast.	CH10	Former mill pond, currently infilled	Plates 46 and 47
		CH11	Ruin of Oil Mill Complex DU021-008. Tailrace is culvert underground within grounds of mill and exits via a stone arch to the northeast	Plate 48
		CH12	Former bridge over Camac River, now disused and in ruinous condition	Plate 49
17	In use as parkland and playing area. River Camac forms the southeastern boundary and the townland boundary between Fairview and Commons	CH13	Tailrace from former Oil Mill Complex. Partially infilled to eastern portion	Plates 50 and 51
		CH14	Site of Holy Well DU021-009. No longer standing and no indication of its former location.	Plate 52
18	Currently in use as a green open space area/parkland. Northeastern boundary is the townland boundary with Fairview and Commons. River Camac forms northwestern boundary			Plate 53
19	Currently in use as parkland. Camac River forms townland boundary to the northwest between Fairview and Commons			Plate 54
20	Currently in use as playing fields and parkland. Camac River forms boundary to the east and north which are the townland boundaries for Fairview with	CH15	"The Sandy Hole". To a corner of the Camac River is a Weir and sluice to	Plates 55-57

Field Number	Description	CH No.	Description	Plate No.:
	Commons and Clondalkin.		millponds to the northeast (which originally powered Sally Park Paper Mill). Area is now a viewing platform with information plaques.	
21	In use as parklands and playing areas. Camac River forms boundary to the northeast with Field 20 and is also the townland boundary between Fairview and Commons.			
22	In use as parklands and playing areas.			
23	In use as greenspace. Entrance from Old Nangor Road and carpark.			

4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development lies within an area currently used as a park and lies to the immediate west of the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041000). It encompasses demesne lands associated with the former Corkagh House and a recorded castle (DU021-011001) and moated site (DU021-011002). While no upstanding remains of these are present on the site, it is highly likely that considerable buried archaeological evidence is present at the former location of the castle and in the surrounding area.

Fairview Oil Mills (DU021-008) is located within the proposed development but there are no archaeological impacts identified at the location of the mill.

A number of other recorded monuments are known to have been present in the vicinity of the castle although their exact locations are unknown including DU021-009 (a Well) and DU021-011003 (a Mill).

Finally, a previously unknown habitation site of likely Neolithic date, DU021-012, was discovered and excavated during the construction of the North-Eastern Gas Pipeline. There is potential for further unrecorded archaeological monuments being uncovered by ground disturbance works associated with the proposed development. A number of cultural heritage sites were identified by the field inspection, although none were deemed to be Areas of Archaeological Potential.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation. Upstanding archaeology can be affected adversely by direct damage or destruction arising from development, from inadvertent damage arising from vibration, undermining etc. and also by indirect impacts to a building's visual setting, view or curtilage.

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- An assessment of the likely impacts on the individual archaeological monuments within the proposed Corkagh Park development are discussed first below, followed by an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development as a whole.
- DU021-011001 and DU021-011002 are a Castle and Moated site. The current buildings stand on location of the Castle and Moated Site. Any ground disturbance associated with the proposed Hub Zone development would have an adverse impact on any below ground archaeological remains associated with DU021-011001 and DU021-011002.
- DU021-011003 is a Mill. The exact location is not recorded other than that it is present within Corkagh Demesne. As such, no assessment can be made of the archaeological impact. The impacts on unlocated and previously unknown archaeological monuments are described separately below.
- DU021-012 is a Habitation Site of probable Neolithic date excavated during the construction of the North-Eastern Gas Pipeline. There would be no direct archaeological impact on DU021-012.
- DU021-008 is a Mill. Fairview Oil Mills is located within the proposed development but there are no archaeological impacts identified at the location of the mill.
- DU021-009 is a Well. The exact location is not recorded other than that it is located in the general area to the north and east of the DU021-008. As such, no assessment can be made of the archaeological impact.
- DU017-041000 is the zone of archaeological potential around the Historic town of Clondalkin. The proposed development adjoins the northwestern limits of the zone of archaeological potential of the historic town but the proposed development lies outside the area and the associated archaeological impact is considered to be low.
- Given the scope and scale of the proposed development and the existing ensemble of archaeological monuments within Corkagh Park, the archaeological impacts on unlocated and previously unknown archaeological monuments are assessed below under the headings of the key aspects of the proposed development. Any ground disturbance required as part of such works has high potential to uncover previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, similar to DU021-012 identified during the construction of the North-Eastern Gas Pipeline.

- Wayfinding and Legibility: Wayfinding and signage installations, including refurbishment of the main and secondary paths is required.
- Repurposing and Upgrade of Corkagh Park Arrival Points and Parking, including the installation of a new entrance and upgrade of primary through routes.
- The Hub Zone. Upgrade and repurpose area in front of and adjacent to current depot area/courtyard buildings with landscaping and site service/infrastructure works to create a multi-functional plaza and outdoor space etc including a stand-alone café pavilion. Landscaping, planting and incidental play areas with natural play fittings to the surrounding area of the depot; Clearance, landscaping and site service/infrastructure works to create multifunctional outdoor spaces for activities, events.
- Fairy Woodland Trail and other activity zones, including ground disturbance associated with the new fairy wood trail, incidental play area, a viewing platform, and a picnic area.
- There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development and not listed above.

5.2 MITIGATION

We recommend the following actions in mitigation of the impacts above.

- DU021-011001 and DU021-011002: it is recommended that the areas of ground disturbance be archaeologically assessed by test trenching, in advance of works associated with the Hub Zone. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.
- DU021-011003: as the exact location is unknown, specific mitigation measures are not recommended, although see the overall mitigation measures proposed to the site (below).
- DU021-012: no direct archaeological impact, no mitigation measures proposed.
- DU021-008: no direct archaeological impact, no mitigation measures proposed.
- DU021-009: as the exact location is unknown, specific mitigation measures are not recommended, although see the overall mitigation measures proposed to the site (below).
- DU017-041000: no direct archaeological impact, no mitigation measures proposed.
- It is recommended that the areas of ground disturbance be archaeologically assessed by test trenching, in advance of works associated with the Hub Zone (as noted above) and the Wayfinding and Legibility, Repurposing and Upgrade of Corkagh Park Arrival Points and Parking and Fairy Woodland Trail. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	DU021-008
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Fairview
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705866 730815
CLASSIFICATION	Mill - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Within the scheme
DESCRIPTION	Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-011003
RMP STATUS	Not scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Corkagh Demesne
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705528 730207
CLASSIFICATION	Mill - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Within the scheme
DESCRIPTION	Ua Broin (1944, 203) mentions a mill of uncertain date near Corkagh House.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-009
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Fairview
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705960 730902
CLASSIFICATION	Well
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Within the scheme
DESCRIPTION	Known as the Two sisters well. There is no visible surface trace of this well which was on the grounds of Corkagh Demesne, now Dublin County Council Park. Field boundaries have been removed in the area of the well.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-011001
RMP STATUS	
TOWNLAND	Corkagh Demesne
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705528 730209
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Within the scheme
DESCRIPTION	Situated on the low-lying grounds of Corkagh Demesne which is currently a County Council Park at the foot of the Dublin Mountains. According to Ua Broin (1944 74, 203) Corkagh House 'stood within the moat of a castle, ruins of which consisted of an arched entrance, portion of a battlemented parapet and eight windows'. Corkagh House was demolished except for the stable yard in the 1960's. There is no visible surface trace of this castle or moat (DU020-011002-).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-011002
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Corkagh Demesne
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705528 730209
CLASSIFICATION	Moated site
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Within the scheme
DESCRIPTION	Located on the low-lying grounds of Corkagh Demesne which has been incorporated into a public park. According to Ua Broin (1944, 203), Corkagh House stood 'within the moat of a castle' (DU021-011001-). This had been fed by a tributary of the Camac River. Corkagh House was demolished in the 1960s. There are no visible remains at ground level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-012
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Corkagh Demesne
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705862 730320
CLASSIFICATION	habitation site
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Within the scheme

DESCRIPTION	Excavations prior to the construction of the North-Eastern Gas Pipeline revealed a scatter of stake/post holes in possible association with a gully. Stone implements including a flint leaf-shaped point and a chert end scraper were found (Gowen 1984, 38-41).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	707075 731399
CLASSIFICATION	Historic town
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Bound to the north
DESCRIPTION	In the 13th century the archbishop of Dublin established a borough on the site of an Early medieval monastery associated with St Mochua (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 31). An extent of 1326 mentions that the burgesses of Clondalkin held thirty-two and two-thirds burgages (Mc Neill 1950, 187). The borough was ruled by a corporation and bailiff, an office held in 1276 by one Robert Beg (Ball 1902-20, IV, 108). By the close of the 14th century there were at least five streets in the borough, known as Mill Street, Steeple Street, Pope Lane, New Street and Mahow Street. This appears from an inquisition about property assigned in 1393 to the church of Clondalkin by one John Shillingford (Ball 1902-20, IV, 111). The identification of the five streets documented in the 14th century sources with the streets of today is difficult. Mill Street may be identified with the street leading to the mills, now the eastern part of the Newcastle Road. Steeple Street is presumably Tower Road, and New Street may be new Road, but the identification of Pope Lane and Mayhow Street is unclear.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041006
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706907 731385
CLASSIFICATION	Round tower
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 198m east
DESCRIPTION	On the W side of Tower Road opposite St. John's Church is a round tower. Originally it stood five storeys high with a conical cap (dims. H 26m, int. diam 2.20m, wall Wth 0.86m). Built of coursed calp limestone with a granite finish on the door and window jambs. The base of tower was cased

	in the 18th-century (Sherlock 1906, 10; Barrow 1975, 61-64). Access to first floor is from external steps through a lintelled doorway in the E face. Floors are lit by small square-headed opes and four larger rectangular windows facing the cardinal points on the top floor. Pre-development testing near the round tower in 2003 produced one sherd of medieval cooking ware in a disturbed context (Opie, H 2006, 113).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041001
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706940 731362
CLASSIFICATION	Ecclesiastical enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 230m east
DESCRIPTION	There was a pre-Norman monastic foundation here associated with St. Mochua (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 31). A number of early features are contained within the curving boundary of the former monastic enclosure, which is preserved in Orchard Lane and its continuation S and in Main Street to the junction of Boot Road (diam. c. 310m).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041012
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706940 731423
CLASSIFICATION	Graveyard
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 238m east
DESCRIPTION	The present church (C of I) was built in 1790 near the site of an earlier church (DU017-041002-) fragments of which are enclosed in the walled in graveyard. This wall was considered 'very old' by Austin Cooper who mentioned it in his diary in 1780 (Price, L. ed. 1942, 54-6). Within the graveyard there is a cross (DU017-041003-). There are 17th-19th century memorials in the graveyard
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041002
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin

PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706943 731408
CLASSIFICATION	Church
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 239m east
DESCRIPTION	SE of St. John's church of Ireland (1840) is a wall fragment of the medieval parish church. This is orientated N-S, (dims. L 2.80m, Wth 0.90m). Eighteenth-century drawings of the church show a graded triple lancet in E wall, an aisled chancel and a two-light belfry (Ball 1906, 109)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041009
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706859 731576
CLASSIFICATION	Water mill - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 253m east
DESCRIPTION	The Mill Centre Shopping complex NW of Clondalkin Village occupies the site of a medieval mill. This mill is mentioned in Archbishop Alen's Register 1326 (McNeill 1950, 187; Ua Broin 1944, 210-211) and is presumably the castellated mill described by Austin Cooper in 1780 (Price ed. 1942, 56). Not visible at ground level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041003
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706964 731403
CLASSIFICATION	Cross
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 257m east
DESCRIPTION	N of the medieval church fragment (DU017-041002-) stands a low granite cross with damaged head (Ball 1899, 97, Healy 1974, 22). It has a raised ringed cross on the W face, the S face has a raised latin cross (dims. H 0.78m, max. Wth 0.57m, T 0.18-2)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041004
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706965 731418
CLASSIFICATION	Cross
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 262m east
DESCRIPTION	NE of the medieval church fragment is a tall plain granite cross. The arms are asymmetrical (H 1.75m, Wth 0.80m, T 0.30m; see Healy 1974, 22; Anon 1914, 272-273).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-041008
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706942 731171
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 287m east
DESCRIPTION	The exact location of this monument is not known with certainty. Ua Broin (1944, 212) has suggested that it was located on the site of the gate lodge into the college (Moyle Castle Park). There are no visible surface remains.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-042
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	707063 731403
CLASSIFICATION	Church
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 360m east
DESCRIPTION	Foundations of a stone church were exposed during rescue excavations in 1964 (Rynne 1967, 29-37). This was located within an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU017-042001-) which was an irregular oval in plan (dims. L 48m, Wth 40m). It was defined by a low earthen bank (Wth 4m, H 0.8m). The church was of nave and chancel type (dims. Nave L 8.80m, Wth 6.80m; chancel L 5.30m, Wth 3.00m). It was entered through diametrically

	opposed entrances in W end of the nave. An altar which was square in plan (dims. 1.40m x 1.30m) and built in two levels survived in the chancel. A small housing estate SE of Watery Lane occupies the site. Not visible at ground level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-097
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Baldonnell Lower
PARISH	Kilbride
BARONY	Newcastle
I.T.M.	705016 729544
CLASSIFICATION	Kiln - corn-drying
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 403m southwest
DESCRIPTION	Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU017-040
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Bawnoges
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	705775 731476
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 472m north
DESCRIPTION	An aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 224/5/6) shows traces of an enclosure which appears to be defined by a low bank (dims. L 30m; Wth 18m). Not visible at ground level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-010001
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Brideswell Commons
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706893 730668
CLASSIFICATION	Ritual site - holy well
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 491m southeast
DESCRIPTION	This spring well with stone drain is enclosed by railings and a stone wall. The spring is contained within a rectangular chamber which has a lintelled

	roof. Its position is marked by a mature ash tree. Dedicated to St. Brigid. Local tradition holds that the water cures sore eyes (Ó Danachair 1958-60, 85). There are no traces of an inscribed slab originally contained within the well masonry (Ua Broin 1944, 199). According to Ua O'Broin (1944, 199) there was a burial place for unbaptised children located near the well which comprised a mound of earth enclosed by a ditch (DU021-010003-).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-010002
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Brideswell Commons
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706893 730668
CLASSIFICATION	Inscribed stone
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 491m southeast
DESCRIPTION	There are no traces of an inscribed slab originally contained within the well masonry (Ua Broin 1944, 199).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU021-010003
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Brideswell Commons
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Uppercross
I.T.M.	706893 730668
CLASSIFICATION	Children's burial ground
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 491m southeast
DESCRIPTION	According to Ua O'Broin (1944, 199) there was a burial place for unbaptised children located near St. Brigid's well which comprised a mound of earth enclosed by a ditch.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 ARCHITECTURAL SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

RPS NO.	181
NIAH NO.	11209087
TOWNLAND	Corkagh Demesne
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Newcastle
I.T.M.	305574, 230235
CLASSIFICATION	Stable
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	0m
DESCRIPTION	<p>Detached multiple-bay two-storey former stables, c.1800, on an L-shaped plan, now in use as park outbuildings. Roughcast rendered walls. Multiple shuttered doorways to ground floor. Rectangular openings with stone sills and elliptical openings with red brick dressings to first floor. Round-headed archway with dressed voussoir stones. Half-hipped slate roofs. Dilapidated single-storey accommodation block to north-west. Semi-circular limestone rubble boundary wall and gate piers associated with stables to north west.</p> <p>The stable block is part of a group of outbuildings associated with the former Corkagh House. The design of the modest structure is enlivened by the use of brick dressed oval openings and the grand archway. The stable block is an important reminder of the history of the surrounding parkland and the heritage of the Clondalkin area.</p>
REFERENCE	NIAH Survey

RPS NO.	179
NIAH NO.	11209086
TOWNLAND	Corkagh Demesne
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Newcastle
I.T.M.	305570, 230171
CLASSIFICATION	Worker's House
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	0m
DESCRIPTION	<p>Group of five terraced three-bay single-storey former houses, c.1840, now in use as park offices. Roughcast rendered walls. Replacement timber casement windows with stone sills. Replacement timber panelled doors. Pitched slate roof with both brick and smooth rendered chimney stacks. These former houses are part of a group of outbuildings associated with the past Corkagh House. These simple structures have a practical, modest character and are an important reminder of the history of the surrounding parkland and the heritage of the Clondalkin area.</p>
REFERENCE	NIAH Survey

RPS NO.	176
NIAH NO.	11209088
TOWNLAND	Corkagh Demesne
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Newcastle
I.T.M.	305580, 230253
CLASSIFICATION	Bridge
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	0m
DESCRIPTION	Section of watercourse, c.1810, with single arch rubble stone bridge having cut stone voussoirs to each end. Canalised limestone-lined stream between bridges, with shallow inclined bank to south side having squared limestone kerbing. This feature is an ancillary structure associated with the former Corkagh House. Retaining much original fabric, it is an unusual feature combining practicality and elegance. A feature such as this is an important reminder of the history of the surrounding parkland and the heritage of the Clondalkin area.
REFERENCE	NIAH Survey

RPS NO.	165
NIAH NO.	11209010
TOWNLAND	Fairview
PARISH	Clondalkin
BARONY	Newcastle
I.T.M.	305930, 230798
CLASSIFICATION	Mill (water)
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	0m
DESCRIPTION	Detached multiple-bay two-storey former water mill, c.1875, now ruinous. Coursed limestone walls with brick-dressed openings. Openings to ground floor now blocked, including a segmental-arched doorway. Square red brick chimney. Associated ruins to southwest including single-arch limestone rubble bridge. Although ruinous, the walls stand proud of the tree line, have an attractive quality and impose an historic character onto the surrounding parkland. The remains of the mill are a good example of functional industrial architecture and are an important reminder of the industrial heritage of the Clondalkin area.
REFERENCE	NIAH Survey

APPENDIX 3 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months’ notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site

illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that 'where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable

development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

South Dublin County Council Development Plan, 2016–2022

It is the policy of the Council to manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the County and avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest.

HCL2 Objective 1:

To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

HCL2 Objective 2:

To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.

HCL2 Objective 3:

To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.

HCL2 Objective 4:

To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.

HCL2 Objective 5:

To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

APPENDIX 4 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE

The main laws protecting the built heritage are the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963–1999*, which has now been superseded by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The background to this legislation derives from Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention). This states that:

For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member state will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH Handbook 2005:2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*.

PROTECTION UNDER THE RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Structures of architectural, cultural, social, scientific, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of the architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the act. This act superseded the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, and came into force on 1st January 2000.

The act provides for the inclusion of Protected Structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'Protected Structures' and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the act the entire structure is protected, including a structure's interior, exterior, attendant grounds and also any structures within the attendant grounds.

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the

act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure. However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

ARCHITECTURAL

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:

- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- A structure that makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or rural setting
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well-designed decorative features, externally and/or internally

HISTORICAL

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event.

TECHNICAL

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- It is the work of a known or distinguished engineer
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs

- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

CULTURAL

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest under the following criteria:

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower, which featured in Ulysses.
- Other structure that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, swimming baths or printworks.

SCIENTIFIC

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:

- A structure or place which is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

SOCIAL

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community
- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

ARTISTIC

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well-designed mass-produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

(From the NIAH Handbook 2003 & 2005 pages 15–20)

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of the protected structure if it considers the building to need repair. Similarly, an owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within three months of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

APPENDIX 5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 6 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (ClfA 2020a).

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (ClfA 2020b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be

disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2020c).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE

The architectural resource is generally subject to a greater degree of change than archaeological sites, as structures may survive for many years but their usage may change continually. This can be reflected in the fabric of the building, with the addition and removal of doors, windows and extensions. Due to their often more visible presence within the landscape than archaeological sites, the removal of such structures can sometimes leave a discernable 'gap' with the cultural identity of a population. However, a number of mitigation measures are available to ensure a record is made of any structure that is deemed to be of special interest, which may be removed or altered as part of a proposed development.

Conservation Assessment consists of a detailed study of the history of a building and can include the surveying of elevations to define the exact condition of the structure. These assessments are carried out by Conservation Architects and would commonly be carried out in association with proposed alterations or renovations on a Recorded Structure.

Building Survey may involve making an accurate record of elevations (internal and external), internal floor plans and external sections. This is carried out using an EDM (Electronic Distance Measurer) and GPS technology to create scaled drawings that provide a full record of the appearance of a building at the time of the survey.

Historic Building Assessment is generally specific to one building, which may have historic significance, but is not a Protected Structure or listed within the NIAH. A full historical background for the structure is researched and the site is visited to assess the standing remains and make a record of any architectural features of special interest. These assessments can also be carried out in conjunction with a building survey.

Written and Photographic record provides a basic record of features such as stone walls, which may have a small amount of cultural heritage importance and are recorded for prosperity. Dimensions of the feature are recorded with a written description and photographs as well as some cartographic reference, which may help to date a feature.