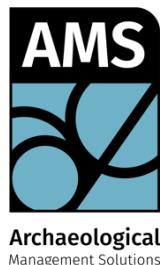


Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, Lucan Demesne Park Entrance, Lucan Demesne, County Dublin



Prepared for South Dublin County Council on behalf of Cunnane Stratton Reynolds

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Disclaimer

The results, conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on information available at the time of its preparation. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that all relevant data have been collated, the author and AMS accept no responsibility for omissions and/or inconsistencies that may result from information becoming available subsequent to the report's completion.

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Summary

This Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment was prepared by Archaeological Management Solutions (AMS) for the proposed Lucan Demesne Park Entrance (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

The purpose of the assessment was to provide a desktop survey and analysis of cultural heritage assets that lie within proximity to the proposed scheme, with a view to making recommendations for any mitigation that may be required to further assess, avoid, prevent, reduce or offset likely impacts. This was supplemented by a walkover survey of publicly accessible lands by AMS on 4 August 2023.

The identified impacts have been determined based on an assessment of the preliminary scheme design (Figure 2). The actual impacts will depend on the final scheme design and construction methods used. The assessment identified a total of four (4) potential direct impacts on cultural heritage receptors.

The current design proposal for the scheme will not directly impact any recorded archaeological sites. However, part of the historic demesne and attendant grounds of Lucan House, which is listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Garden Survey (NIAH 2217 [CH07]), will be directly impacted. Lucan House is a Protected Structure and is listed in the NIAH Building Survey (RPS 061; NIAH 11201148). Furthermore, the proposed development lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP; CH06) in proximity to the River Liffey that also has the potential to be directly impacted. The other two (2) potential impacts – the demesne wall (RPS 047; NIAH 11201006 [CH05]) and bridge (CH02) identified relate to the vulnerability of sensitive upstanding cultural heritage receptors to potential damage due to the proximity of the proposed works.

Recommendations

1. Post-consent, the design and build contractor should employ the services of a suitably qualified, licence eligible archaeologist to advise on the proposed works areas and final design.
2. Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks, to include Ground Investigation (GI) works and the excavation of the foundation trenches for the posts within CH06 (AAP) and CH07 (Lucan House – NIAH Garden Survey Site ID 2217) to be carried out under a scheme-wide Section 26 Licence. Depending on the results, further mitigation may be required (i.e., preservation *in situ* or by record).
3. Preventative or precautionary measures to avoid accidental damage to extant structural elements of bridge (CH02) and demesne wall (CH05). Where a direct impact is unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be developed in consultation with the Local Authority's Architectural Conservation Officer (ACO) and/or Heritage Officer. Toolbox talks by a licensed archaeologist should also be provided to those working on site to ensure cultural heritage assets are not damaged.

Recommendations are subject to the agreement of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, the National Museum of Ireland and the local planning authority where required and should only be carried out in accordance with the necessary approvals. Please note that the statutory and local authorities may issue alternative and/or additional recommendations/conditions.

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Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
AAP	Area of Archaeological Potential
ACA	Architectural Conservation Area
ACO	Architectural Conservation Officer
AMS	Archaeological Management Solutions
CH	Cultural Heritage
CHIA	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
DAHG	Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht
DAHGI	Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DIER	Database of Irish Excavation Reports
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GI	Ground Investigation
GSI	Geological Survey Ireland
GSV	Google Street View
HEV	Historic Environment Viewer
IFC	Irish Folklore Commission
ITM	Irish Transverse Mercator
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMS	National Monuments Service
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
RHM	Register of Historic Monuments
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SDCC	South Dublin County Council
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
TÉ	Tailte Éireann
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
ZoN	Zone of Notification

Coordinate System

All grid coordinates in this report use the Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) coordinate reference system unless otherwise stated.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Archaeological Management Solutions (AMS) has been engaged by South Dublin County Council on behalf of Cunnane Stratton Reynolds to prepare a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) report for the proposed new Lucan Demesne Park Entrance in Lucan Demesne townland, County Dublin.

Lucan Demesne is located in west County Dublin on the banks of the River Liffey; the proposed development lies c.500m to the southwest of the Zone of Notification (ZoN) for the historic town of Lucan and Pettycanon, a Recorded Monument (DU017-019----). The historic core of Lucan village is also designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) by South Dublin County Council (SDCC).¹

1.2 Site Location

The proposed development is located in the townland of Lucan Demesne,² which is in the barony of Newcastle and the civil parish of Lucan (Table 1). For the purposes of the CHIA a study area comprising a 25m buffer (50m in greenfield areas) from the works area was assessed.

Table 1: Townlands in the study area.³

Townland	Gaelic Name	Suggested Meaning	Civil Parish	Barony
Lucan Demesne	<i>Diméin</i> <i>Leamhcáin</i>	<i>Leamhcáin</i> – Land abounding in marsh mallow	Lucan	Newcastle

The proposed works area occurs within the demesne of Lucan House; which is a Protected Structure and is listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building Survey (RPS 061; NIAH 11201148). The associated demesne is listed on the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2217) (Figure 1).

The underlying bedrock of the study area consists of Carboniferous dark limestone and shale of the Lucan Formation,⁴ with subsoils comprising fine loamy drift with limestones.⁵ The proposed development lies close to the site of a famous former spa which brought considerable tourist interest and wealth to the area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A holy well (DU017-020001-),

¹ Available at: <https://www.sdcc.ie/en/services/planning/heritage-and-conservation/conservation-areas/lucan-architectural-conservation-area.pdf> [Accessed: 14 June 2024].

² Available at: <https://www.logainm.ie/en/17132> [Accessed: 14 June 2024].

³ Townland data from <https://www.logainm.ie/en/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

⁴ Available at:

<https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0ab2fbde2aac3c228> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

⁵ Available at: <http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/map.php> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

which is a Recorded Monument, is located c.215m southeast of the site in the townland of St Catherine's Park. The well indicates ritual activity in the area from the medieval period.

1.3 Proposed Works

The proposed Part 8 development by SDCC will involve replacing the current tarmac entrance from the carpark to the riverside pathway with a timber boardwalk. The boardwalk will compliment current proposals underway in the car park area, immediately external to the entrance.

1.4 Purpose and Scope of this Assessment

The Government policy document *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (DAHGI 1999, 25) states that “where it is considered that a proposed development may (due to its location, size, or nature) have archaeological implications, then an archaeological assessment should be carried out” and defines archaeological assessment as an investigation aimed at:

- 1) *Gaining a better understanding of a known or suspected archaeological site or monument with particular reference to considering the implications of proposed development for such a site or monument; and*
- 2) *Locating previously unidentified archaeological sites or monuments (or possible ones) prior to the commencement of development works with particular reference to considering the implications of proposed development for such sites or monuments.*

In line with this, the purpose of this current assessment is to provide a baseline desktop survey and analysis of recorded archaeological sites within proximity to the proposed development, as well as an initial appraisal of the archaeological potential of the development area with a view to making recommendations for any archaeological mitigation that may be required to further assess, avoid, prevent, reduce or offset likely impacts.

Designated built heritage assets in the CHIA study area, including Protected Structures, ACAs, and buildings, monuments and demesnes/historic gardens listed in the NIAH, as well as previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets were also identified and considered where present.

The desk-based assessment was supplemented by a walkover survey carried out on 4 August 2023 that aimed to inspect potential cultural heritage assets, as well as identify any other previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets and areas of archaeological potential along the route of the proposed works.

The key objectives of this assessment include:

- To establish an understanding of the archaeology and history of the site and its environs and assess its heritage significance.

- To present and discuss the significant archaeological heritage features on site, and contextualise the findings.
- To inform a mitigation, conservation and interpretation strategy for the archaeological heritage of the site, in consultation with the National Monuments Service (NMS) and other relevant statutory bodies, as applicable.

Any recommendations made in this report are subject to the agreement of the NMS of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) and the local planning authority, as applicable, and should only be carried out in accordance with the necessary approvals.

2 Methodology

The methodology used in the preparation of this CHIA was broadly based on the Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects* (TII 2024).⁶ The methodology is also consistent with other guidance including the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA 2022),⁷ and *Advice Notes on Current Practice* (EPA 2003).⁸

The assessment was divided into two main components: the collation of baseline data (comprising desk and field-based surveys) and the analysis of this data to determine any likely impacts.

2.1 Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment involved identifying all recorded cultural heritage sites within a 25m/50m wide study area (i.e., 25m either side of the proposed works) along the majority of the proposed scheme except in undeveloped/greenfield areas where a 100m wide study area was used (i.e., 50m either side of proposed works).

The methodology for the first component comprised a high-level desktop survey to identify all recorded archaeological and architectural heritage sites within the study area. This ensured that a comprehensive review of potential cultural heritage impacts could be undertaken, as well as providing a baseline for archaeological mitigations and recommendations.

This component also included a desktop review of other readily available information to provide an indication of the archaeological and architectural heritage potential within the wider study area, including analysis of the cartographic and aerial photography resources and in-depth historical research. Table 2 (below) lists the sources that were consulted for this assessment. The cultural heritage assets identified during the desktop survey were mapped using open-source GIS software QGIS (version 3.28).

⁶ Available at: <https://www.tiipublications.ie/library/PE-ARC-02009-01.pdf> [Accessed: 14 June 2024].

⁷ Available at: https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/EIAR_Guidelines_2022_Web.pdf [Accessed: 14 June 2024].

⁸ Available at: https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/EPA_Advice_Notes-on_Current-Practice-on-prep-EIS_2003.pdf [Accessed: 14 June 2024].

Table 2: Sources consulted for the desk-based assessment.

Data	Source
Background Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>South Dublin County Development Plan 2022–2028.</i>⁹ • <i>A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, Vols. 1 and 2</i> (Lewis 1837).¹⁰ • Placenames Database of Ireland: <i>Logainm.ie</i>.¹¹ • Cartography: The Down Survey of Ireland (1656–58);¹² John Rocque's 1760 map, <i>An actual survey of the county of Dublin...</i>;¹³ Bernard Scalé's 1772 <i>Maps Created to map Agmondisham Vesey's estates in Dublin and Kildare</i>;¹⁴ Taylor & Skinner's Road Maps of Ireland 1777;¹⁵ John Taylor's 1816 <i>Map of the Environs of Dublin</i>;¹⁶ William Duncan's 1821 <i>Map of the County Dublin</i>;¹⁷ Tailte Éireann (TÉ) first-edition six-inch and 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps via TÉ's GeoHive Map Viewer.¹⁸ • Aerial and satellite imagery: Google Earth via Google Earth Pro; Digital Globe and orthophotos via TÉ's GeoHive Map Viewer; Bing Satellite and Google Satellite via QGIS (version 3.28.5) XYZ Tiles. • Previous Archaeological Investigations: Database of Irish Excavation Reports (DIER);¹⁹ the Heritage Council's Licensed Excavations dataset on the Dublin County Heritage map viewer on Heritage Maps;²⁰ TII Digital Heritage Collections.²¹ • Archaeological objects: National Museum of Ireland's (NMI) Topographical Files available by appointment in the Antiquities Division, Kildare Street, Dublin 2. • The NMI online Finds Database (2010) was also consulted via the 'Museums, Archives and Collections' dataset on the Heritage Council's Dublin County Heritage

⁹ Available at: <https://www.sdcc.ie/en/devplan2022/adopted-plan/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹⁰ Available at: <https://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/digital-books-by-subject/geography-of-ireland/lewis-a-topographical-dic/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹¹ Available at: <https://www.logainm.ie/en/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹² Available at: <https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/index.html> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹³ Available at:

<https://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9&x=303343&y=234943> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹⁴ Available at:

https://source.southdublinlibraries.ie/browse?type=author&value=St.+Patrick%27s+Hospital%2FAgm.+Vesey&value_lang=en_IE [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹⁵ Available at: <https://www.swilson.info/tands1777.php> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹⁶ Available at:

<https://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9&x=303343&y=234943> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹⁷ Available at:

<https://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9&x=303343&y=234943> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹⁸ Available at: <https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index.html> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

¹⁹ Available at: <https://excavations.ie/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

²⁰ Available at: <https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html> [Accessed: 14 June 2024].

²¹ Available at: <https://repository.dri.ie/catalog/v6936m966> [Accessed 26 April 2024].

Data	Source
	<p>map viewer on Heritage Maps.²²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedrock geology and Quaternary sediments via the Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) Spatial Resources map viewer.²³ • The soil associations of the study area via the Irish Soil Information System.²⁴ • LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) Hillshade GSI for Ireland.²⁵ • The Irish Folklore Commission (IFC) Schools' Collection, made available online as part of the Dúchas Project,²⁶ was consulted for history and folklore associated with the study area and the surrounding locale; eight extracts from the Schools' Collection pertaining to the area were identified and are included in Appendix 4: Extracts from the Irish Folklore Commission Schools' Collection.
Designated Archaeological Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of Monuments and Places (RMP): Statutory list of protected places and monuments, with accompanying constraints maps, published for the County of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, County of Fingal, County of South Dublin, Dublin County Borough in 1998.²⁷ • The National Monuments Service (NMS) Historic Environment Viewer (HEV): Database of information on sites and monuments based on the RMP and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).²⁸ The HEV provides information not only on those archaeological monuments included in the statutory RMP, but also in regard to many more which have been identified since the RMP was issued (DHLGH 2021). • List of national monuments in State Care: Ownership and Guardianship for County Dublin, published by the NMS in 2009.²⁹ • List of Preservation Orders held by the NMS, published in 2019.³⁰ • List of sites included in the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM).
Designated Built Heritage Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South County Dublin Record of Protected Structures (RPS).³¹

²² Available at: <https://www.heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

²³ Available at: <https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0ab2fbde2aac3c228> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

²⁴ Available at: <http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/map.php> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

²⁵ Available at: <https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b7c4b0e763964070ad69bf8c1572c9f5> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

²⁶ Available at: <https://www.duchas.ie/en/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

²⁷ Available at: [https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/Archaeology-RMP-Dublin-Manual-\(1998\)-0013.pdf](https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/Archaeology-RMP-Dublin-Manual-(1998)-0013.pdf) [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

²⁸ Available at: <https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

²⁹ Available at: <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/monuments-in-state-care-dublin.pdf> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

³⁰ Available at: <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/po19v1-all-counties.pdf> [Accessed: 25 August 2023].

³¹ List available at: <https://www.sdcc.ie/en/devplan2022/adopted-plan/appendices/appendix-3a-record-of-protected-structures.pdf> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

Data	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• South County Dublin ACA's.³²• NIAH Building Survey and Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.³³

2.2 Walkover Survey

As part of the baseline data collation process, a walkover survey of publicly accessible lands was carried out by Dr Caroline McGrath of AMS on 4 August 2023. The purpose of this survey was twofold: first, to determine the environmental condition of the study area from a cultural heritage perspective, considering in particular any evidence of risk factors; and second, to inspect potential cultural heritage assets identified during the desktop survey, and identify any further previously unrecorded cultural heritage receptors as well as areas of archaeological potential (AAPs) that may be adversely affected by the proposed scheme, and thus formulate appropriate mitigation proposals for these impacts.

³² See p.121–22 of: <https://www.sdcc.ie/en/devplan2022/adopted-plan/county-development-plan-written-statement/county-development-plan-written-statement1.pdf> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

³³ Available at: <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

3 Receiving Cultural Heritage Environment

3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period (c.8000BC-AD400)

The Mesolithic period (c.8000–4000BC) in Ireland is characterised by nomadic or semi-nomadic activity with settlements at Mount Sandel in County Derry, Lough Boora in County Offaly and Hermitage County Limerick showing evidence of hunting, gathering and fishing. There have been a number of artefactual discoveries from the Mesolithic period in the Dublin area, including an early Mesolithic microlith at Knocklea in Rush townland and possible Mesolithic microliths in Malahide (Stout & Stout 1992). Two possible Early Mesolithic blades have been found on Lambay Island (Dolan 2005, 44). A large assemblage of typologically diagnostic Early Mesolithic flint was retrieved by Clare Mullins from an excavation in Cooldrinagh in 1995 (Mullins 1999, 99). The townland of Cooldrinagh is located c.1.1km due east of the subject site, on the banks of the River Liffey. In 2004, five Mesolithic fish traps were excavated from a development site in North Wall Quay in Dublin's docklands (McQuade & O'Donnell 2007).

The Neolithic period (c.4000–2400BC) saw the introduction of agriculture to Ireland and the change from a highly mobile hunter-gatherer lifestyle to one of a more sedentary nature based on livestock husbandry and cereal cultivation. This brought corresponding changes in settlement form, food production, burial practices, and material culture (Cooney 2000). The time between c.3750 and 3600BC saw a period of rapid expansion across the country, which included the construction of timber-built rectangular houses and monumental hilltop enclosures, as well as monumental court tombs and portal tombs (e.g., Lynch 2014; Schulting *et al.* 2012; Whittle *et al.* 2011).

There is evidence of Neolithic settlement in the vicinity of Lucan in the discovery of a number of polished stone axeheads in nearby Yellow Walls (NMI Reg. 1975:90) and Kellystown townland (NMI Reg. 1979:104) and a flint scraper (NMI Reg. 1966:42) in Broomfield. A Neolithic pit circle (SMR DU017-104----) is recorded in Lucan Demesne townland. Similar features have been discovered at *Brú na Bóinne* in County Meath (Sweetman 1985) and Tara (Fenwick & Newman 2002).

The cropmark of a ring-ditch (SMR DU017-094----), a feature commonly associated with the Bronze Age (c.2400–500BC), is recorded in Lucan Demesne townland. The cropmark of a further ring-ditch (SMR DU017-096----) is recorded in nearby Laraghcon townland. The Bronze Age is typically associated with the introduction and development of metal technology, the production of a diverse range of copper, bronze and gold objects, and the emergence of a distinct warrior elite class defined by high-status weaponry towards the end of the period (Waddell 2000). The objects included not only weapons and tools, but also high-status items of personal adornment. This technological innovation

went hand-in-hand with an intensification of agriculture that was largely facilitated by the availability of more efficient tools.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (c.AD400-1100)

The early medieval period saw significant social, cultural, political and technological changes in Ireland. The beginning of the period saw the arrival of Christianity, the gradual conversion of the population, the flourishing of Irish monasteries, and the spread of literacy. The period, which spanned 700 years, also comprised a time of economic and environmental change. Surviving law tracts provide valuable insights into the nature of Irish society at the time, which suggest that Ireland was roughly divided into overkingdoms, regional kingdoms and local kingdoms (*tuáth*), that largely operated as pastoral communities bounded by ties of kinship (Edwards 1996, 8). In the early medieval period, Lucan was part of the kingdom of Uí Dúncada, which was ruled by the Mac Gilla MoCholmóc dynasty. This lineage descended from Dúnchad mac Murchada, the son of Murchad, the eighth-century king of Uí Dúnlainge (d. 727) (MacCotter 2008, 163f.). Their kingdom was based at Liamhain, which later became the royal manor of Newcastle Lyons (*ibid*).

Ringforts (raths), cashels and raised/platform raths are all traditionally considered forms of early medieval secular settlement (e.g., O’Sullivan *et al.* 2013; Stout 1997). They can be univallate, bivallate or trivallate, or very rarely as in the case of Tlachtga, County Meath, quadrivallate. They can vary greatly in size, occur singly or in dense concentrations and may or may not contain evidence of settlement. A ringfort (DU017-086----) is located to the north of the proposed development in Coldblow townland. Another ringfort (RMP DU017-021001-) and souterrain (RMP DU017-021002-) are recorded to the south of the village in Lucan and Pettycanon townland.

Though of unknown date, a holy well (RMP DU017-020001-) is recorded c.215m southeast of the proposed development in Lucan Demesne, suggesting ritual or religious activity of early medieval date in the local area.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (c.AD1100-1600)

The arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland in 1169 forever changed its settlement patterns, territorial divisions and governance. It is believed that the medieval manor of Lucan was established soon after the initial Anglo-Norman conquest, when it was granted to Alard Fitzwilliam. The remains of a tower house (RMP DU017-019001-) in the grounds of Lucan House (SMR DU017-019008-; RPS 061; NIAH 11201148) are in evidence.

In 1204, Fitzwilliam granted these lands to Warrisius de Peche, whose descendants held them for a century (Ball 1906, 36). There is believed to have been a tower house dating from the twelfth century

on the site of Lucan House (SMR DU017-019008-). Lucan Manor features on a pipe roll in 1274, where receipts totalled £9 11s. 10d. This comprised the rent of *betaghs* (67s.), corn from the demesne land (50s.) rents of farmers (7s. 5¾d.), rents for free tenants (6s.), rent of burgages (23d. 6½d.), receipts from the mill (17s. 9½d.), profits of court (3s. 4d.), small items of meadow (18d.), pasturage (10d.), price of ale (2d.), profits of garden (3s. 4d.), of dove cot (6d.) and curtilage (4d.) (Mills 1894, 174).

In the twelfth century, de Peche granted a messuage and carucate to the Order of the Canons of St Victor in order to build a church dedicated to St Catherine (RMP DU017-003----) (White 1943, 28).³⁴ John Warrisius, the prior, engaged six chaplains, and a further six were employed by Adam de Hereford, Lord of Leixlip (Archdall 1876, 137). In 1280, *ecclesia de Lyuechcan* ('church of Lucan') was mentioned in the *Crede Mihi* (Gilbert 1897, 137).

It is believed that the present Lucan Bridge (RPS 031; NIAH 11201090) is located close to the site of an earlier medieval bridge (RMP DU017-019006-). Though a stone bridge is reputed to have existed since 1200, the bridge was first cited in Statute Rolls from 1456, where King Henry VI commanded that gate towers be constructed at bridges in Lucan and Kilmainham for the defence of the towns against the native Irish (O'Keeffe *et al.* 2016).

In 1315, the manor of Lucan came into the possession of Robert de Nottingham, former Mayor of Dublin, who bequeathed the lands to his son William (Ball 1906, 38).³⁵ In subsequent centuries, the manor variously belonged to Sir Thomas Rokeby and Sir Robert de Clinton, and then the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Kildare. After the Kildare Rebellion (1534–35) and the execution of Gerald 10th Earl of Kildare, the manor of Lucan was confiscated (*ibid.*). Subsequently, William Sarsfield, Mayor of Dublin (1566–67) was granted the manor by King James II because of his military service, in addition to the new title of Earl of Lucan (Lewis 1837, 321). His chief residence was at Lucan Castle. This remained the residence of his descendants, and the Civil Survey of 1654–56 records 'a verry faire house' (Simington 1945, 290) and 947 profitable acres in the possession of Wm. Sarsfield (*ibid.*, 302).

³⁴ At the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid sixteenth century, the possessions of St Catherine's were listed as: 120 acres arable, 2 acres moor, 6 acres pasture; 100s., 11 acres timber and underwood; 20.s. (White 1943, 28).

³⁵ Available at: <https://virtualtreasury.ie/item?isadgReferenceCode=NLI%20Ormond%2FD%2F603> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (c.AD1600-1900)

The Newcastle barony map of the Down Survey (1656–58) depicts Lucan Bridge and Lucan House and chapel, with the village portrayed as a small cluster of houses (Figure 3). The Books of Survey and Distribution which date to c.1680 records William Sarsfield's Lucan possessions as 947 acres.³⁶

Patrick Sarsfield, great-grandson of the original William, inherited the manor and castle at Lucan. In 1642, Patrick allied with the Confederacy on the side of King Charles I. When the rebellion was crushed, his lands were seized and granted to Sir Theophilus Jones (d. 1685) in 1654. His lands in Lucan included Lucan Castle, the stone bridge at the Liffey, a corn mill, twenty thatched houses and cabins (Ball 1906, 43). Eventually, Patrick Sarsfield succeeded in having his lands reinstated.

Following the death of James, son of Patrick Sarsfield, in 1719, the manor of Lucan passed into the ownership of the Sarsfields' descendants by marriage, the Vesseys. Around this time, a chapel (RPS 072; NIAH 11201140) was built, containing part of the medieval tower house. In 1758, Agmondisham Vesey (1708–85) first noted a sulphur spring on his lands. Dr John Rutty (1772) gave an exhaustive account of the various illnesses which might be cured by the spa. He gave the following description:

It may be smelt at the distance of many yards, especially in frosty weather, or in rainy weather. It is limpid, and in the well has a bluish cast, and throws up a white bluish foun [sic] to the surface: it turns whitish or wheyish on standing or on rain... having the flavour of a boiled egg, and when strongest, of a semiputrid egg (Rutty 1772, 189).

1772 also saw the beginning of the construction of the present Lucan House, after Vesey's own designs.³⁷ It appears that Vesey consulted his friend, architect William Chambers (1723–96), and incorporated some of his designs into the building.³⁸ Local tradition states that Vesey was responsible for the construction or restoration of Lucan bridge in the eighteenth century, inspiring a couplet attributed to Dean Swift: 'Agmondisham Vesey out of great bounty/Built the bridge at the expense of the county' (O'Keeffe *et al.* 2016, 271).

By the close of the eighteenth century, Lucan was known as a popular spa retreat for invalids (Ball 1906, 54). A bathhouse (RPS 093; NIAH 11204015) was built around this time, allegedly around a historic holy well (RMP DU017-020001-). In 1814, a new single-span bridge (RPS 031; NIAH 11201090)

³⁶ Available at: <https://virtualtreasury.ie/item?isadgReferenceCode=NAI%20QRO%201%2F1%2F3%2F8%2F3%2F2> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

³⁷ Available at: <https://www.archiseek.com/2013/1766-lucan-house-lucan-co-dublin/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

³⁸ Available at: <https://www.dia.ie/architects/view/5435/vesey-agmondisham> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

was built across the Liffey, replacing the earlier structure. It was designed and built by George Knowles (1776–1856), assisted by James Savage (1779–1852).³⁹

The Great Southern & Western Railway came to Lucan in 1846, with Lucan South Station at Finnstown opening the same year. The Dublin and Lucan Steam Tramway (DLST) opened in 1881, and two years later, what would later be the 25 line was eventually extended to Lucan (Corcoran 2000, 23). In order to capitalise on the tourist potential of the spa, the Spa Hotel (RPS 089; NIAH 11201020) was built in 1891, supposedly on the site of an earlier hotel. Archival photographs from 1865 show a wooden spa building with a slate roof with a low stone wall positioned between it and the riverbank.⁴⁰

3.2 Cartographical Analysis

3.2.1 *Down Survey (1656–58)*

William Petty's map of Newcastle barony depicts Lucan Bridge crossing the Liffey (Figure 3). Lucan House is portrayed, in addition to the attached church (RPS 072; NIAH 11201140) marked 'Parish & Messuage'. Lucan village is depicted as a scattered settlement and the lands to the south are marked as woodland. The Adery and Lucan Parish map depicts Lucan Bridge (RMP DU017-019006-) as a three-span stone bridge.

3.2.2 *Rocque's Map of Dublin (1760)*

John Rocque's Map of Dublin shows the site of the proposed development as largely enclosed agricultural land to the south of the Dublin–Mullingar turnpike, which ran roughly along the modern Leixlip Road (Figure 4). A spring is marked southeast of modern Old Cornmill Road. The Spa Well is marked to the south of the River Liffey, and much of the land within the modern demesne is depicted as covered with a tree plantation. A road is depicted to the north of the river towards Leixlip. A Linen Printing House is portrayed northeast of the proposed development site to the north of the river and the old bridge is depicted.

3.2.3 *Ordnance Survey First-Edition Six-Inch Map (1843)*

Sheet DN017 of the first-edition six-inch OS map series, which was surveyed in 1836 and published in 1843, gives an accurately scaled depiction of the proposed development site in the nineteenth century (Figure 7). The main portion of the site is within the demesne, which is part of a tree plantation. A lodge building is labelled to the southwest of this area, and the spa is portrayed to the northwest. A

³⁹ <https://www.dia.ie/works/view/39773/building/CO.+DUBLIN%2C+LUCAN%2C+BRIDGE> [Accessed 18 June 2024].

⁴⁰ Available at: <https://catalogue.nli.ie/Record/vtls000326238> and <https://catalogue.nli.ie/Record/vtls000326239> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

weir, gate lodge and quarry are depicted northeast of the area. To the south of the Lucan Bypass a cornmill is portrayed, and Tobermaclugg stream at the southernmost extent of the proposed development area has been converted into a millpond with mill ancillary buildings. A small vernacular building is depicted south of Leixlip Road.

3.2.4 *Ordnance Survey First-Edition 25-Inch Map (1910)*

Sheet DN017-06 of the first-edition 25-inch OS map, which was surveyed in 1908 and published in 1910, shows the evolution of the proposed development site at the turn of the twentieth century (Figure 8). The Spa House is depicted and labelled to the northwest of the northmost portion of the proposed development site. The Spa Hotel is portrayed, and the former cornmill, in addition to mill buildings are still in evidence, though one is labelled Dodsboro House. A terrace of houses is visible to the south of Leixlip Road, in addition to Annadale (NIAH 11204014) to the east of the proposed development site.

3.3 Designated Archaeological Heritage

There are no sites recorded on the SMR or RMP within the proposed development site or the CHIA study area. The closest sites are a chapel (RMP DU017-020----), known as 'St John's Oratory' and a holy well (RMP DU017-020001-) within the walls of Lucan Demesne. The ZoN for the chapel is located c.158m west of the proposed development site. As previously stated, the holy well (RMP DU017-020001-) is c.215m southeast of the proposed development.

3.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

One archaeological investigation is recorded from the study area (Figure 7–Figure 8), comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring (Table 3; Appendix 1: Inventory of Previous Archaeological Investigations).⁴¹ This took place in Lucan Demesne townland and was associated with the excavation of a section of surface water pipeline. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.

Table 3: Archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area.

Licence No.	DIER Ref.	Author	Site Name	ITM	Findings
06E0289 ext.	2009:348	Gill McLoughlin	Lucan Demesne	702428, 735076	No archaeological significance

⁴¹ Available at: <https://excavations.ie/report/2009/Dublin/0020683/> [Accessed: 26 April 2024].

3.5 NMI Topographical Files

The NMI's Topographical Files archive (comprising a digital database and paper files) was consulted by appointment on 23 August 2023. There were no records of any finds from the four townlands adjoining the study area (namely, Coldblow, Cooldrinagh, Doddsborough and Lucan Demesne).

3.6 Lidar analysis

Open source GSI Lidar data for the study area was examined. However, this was largely unreadable due to tree coverage.

3.7 Areas of Archaeological Potential

The majority of the proposed development lies within a public park which was part of the historic estate of Lucan Demesne. The River Liffey and its banks within the study area have been identified as an AAP (CH06; Figure 7–Figure 8) as riverine areas are considered to be archaeologically sensitive.

3.8 Designated Architectural Heritage

There are two designated architectural heritage asset in the study area (Table 4; Appendix 2: Architectural Heritage Inventory). CH05 comprises the demesne walls, gates and railings of Lucan House, which are protected structures that are also listed in the NIAH Building Survey (RPS 047; NIAH 11201006). The demesne wall CH05 presents as a length of rubble boundary wall that is c.2m in height.⁴²

CH07 comprises the historic demesne of Lucan House, which is listed on the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2217; Figure 7–Figure 8).⁴³ The study area extends west from Lucan House (RPS 061; NIAH 11201148) and is part of its attendant grounds.⁴⁴ These grounds include monuments, lodges, demesne walls and gates which are also Protected Structures (RPS 047). Griffith's Valuation (1847–64) recorded Amelia Vesey as being in possession of the house, offices and lands worth £333 12s.

⁴² Available at: <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11201006/lucan-house-leixlip-road-lucan-demesne-leixlip-dublin> [Accessed: 19 June 2024].

⁴³ Available at: <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/site/2217/lucan-house-lucan-co-dublin> [Accessed: 19 June 2024].

⁴⁴ Record of Protected Structures, part of South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2088: <https://www.sdcc.ie/en/devplan2022/adopted-plan/appendices/appendix-3a-record-of-protected-structures.pdf> [Accessed: 18 June 2024].

Table 4: Designated architectural heritage assets in the study area.

CH No.	Site Type	Status	Ref.	ITM (centroid)	Distance ⁴⁵
CH05	Demesne Walls	Protected Structure; listed in the NIAH Buildings Survey	RPS 047; NIAH 11201006	702409, 735081	c.1m
CH07	Lucan House	Listed in the NIAH Garden Survey	2217	702874, 735099	0m

3.9 Undesignated Cultural Heritage Assets

Five undesignated cultural heritage assets were identified in the study area through a combination of desk-based assessment and field survey (see Table 5 and Figure 7–Figure 8).

The undesignated cultural heritage assets consist of a house/mill (site of), a bridge, an OS Benchmark (site of), buildings (site of), and the River Liffey, which comprises an area of high archaeological potential. A summary description for each site is provided in Appendix 3: Undesignated Cultural Heritage Inventory.

Table 5: Undesignated cultural heritage sites within the study area.

Ref.	Site Type	Source	Townland	ITM	Plate
CH01	House/mill (site of)	OS 6-inch & 25-inch maps	Doddsborough	702413, 735050	Plate 1
CH02	Bridge	OS 25-inch map	Lucan Demesne	702444, 735062	Plate 2
CH03	OS Benchmark (site of)	OS 25-inch map	Doddsborough	702407, 735061	Plate 1
CH04	Buildings (site of)	OS 25-inch map	Doddsborough	702438, 735032	Plate 4
CH06	AAP: River Liffey	OS 6-inch & 25-inch maps; GSV	Lucan Demesne, Coldblow	702388, 735113	-

⁴⁵ Distance measurements are from the edge of the development to the known edge of the cultural heritage asset.

4 Impact Assessment

4.1 Methodology

The CHIA considers the potential for impacts to affect the baseline cultural heritage environment as a direct and/or indirect result of the proposed and ongoing development. The baseline conditions are defined as the existing state of the environment and how it may develop in the future in the absence of the development. The impact assessment was carried out with reference to the published EPA guidelines and advice notes (EPA 2003, 2022) and TII Guidelines (TII 2024).

The importance rating for each cultural heritage receptor was based on evidence from the baseline studies and walkover survey, as well as professional judgement, and with reference to the factors set out in the EPA Guidelines (2022, Table 3.3), and TII Guidelines (2024, Table 5.6). Guiding factors considered included the status (i.e., designation and level of statutory protection) of the cultural heritage receptor, the condition/ preservation, special interest, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility/vulnerability, amenity value and local significance (*ibid.*, 66; see also DAHG 2011, 24–30).

Likely effects from the development on the cultural heritage environment were categorised as direct, indirect, positive and/or negative adverse in accordance with the EPA and TII guidelines (EPA 2022, 47–53; TII 2024, 66–67):

- Direct Effect — an effect that is directly attributable to the development;
- Indirect Effect — an effect that results indirectly from the development because of the direct effects, which may be away from the development;
- Positive Effect — a change that enhances or improves the quality of the cultural heritage environment. Includes enhancement of setting or amenity; and,
- Negative/Adverse Effect — a change that reduces the quality of the cultural heritage environment. Includes total or partial loss of a site and/or monument, visual intrusion, severance, degradation of setting and/or amenity.

The predicted magnitude (level) of impact was rated as Very High, High, Medium, Low or Very Low/Negligible (TII 2024, Table 5.7). The predicted magnitude of impact was evaluated by considering the type and quality of impact/effect, extent and context, probability, duration and frequency of impact/effect (EPA 2022, Table 3.4)..

The predicted significance of effect was evaluated by comparing the predicted magnitude of impact/effect with the suggested importance of the cultural heritage receptor using the schedule and definitions of significance adapted from the EPA and TII Guidelines (EPA 2022, 50–51; TII 2024, 70).

4.2 Likely Impacts

The likely potential impacts on cultural heritage, as identified during the assessment, are set out in Table 6. A total of four (4) direct and/or potential direct impacts on cultural heritage receptors have been identified.

The proposed works as shown on the current design proposal for the scheme will not directly impact any recorded archaeological sites. However, two designated architectural heritage receptors will be impacted or potentially impacted. CH07, which is part of Lucan House Demesne (NIAH 2217), will be directly impacted. The significance of effect is anticipated to be of slight significance. A potential direct negative impact of slight significance is anticipated for the boundary walls of Lucan House Demesne; CH05 is a Protected Structure and is listed in the NIAH Building Survey (RPS 047; NIAH 11201006).

A direct negative impact of indeterminable significance is predicted for CH06, an AAP that includes the River Liffey and its associated alluvial deposits. A potential direct negative impact of slight significance is predicted for CH02, a bridge, as there is the potential that this sensitive built heritage receptor may be damaged during works.

Table 6: Predicted impacts on the receiving environment.

CH No.	Site Type	Importance	Type & Quality of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
CH01	House/mill (site of)	Unknown	None	N/A	N/A
CH02	Bridge	Low	Potential Direct Negative	Low	Slight
CH03	OS Benchmark (site of)	Unknown	None	N/A	N/A
CH04	Buildings (site of)	Unknown	None	N/A	N/A
CH05	Demesne wall	High	Potential Direct Negative	Low	Slight
CH06	AAP: River Liffey	Unknown	Direct Negative	Low	Indeterminable
CH07	Historic Demesne	Medium	Potential Direct Negative	Low	Slight

There are no predicted impacts for the cultural heritage assets CH01, CH03 or CH04, which are outside the redline boundary of the proposed works area.

4.3 Mitigation Strategy

This section of the CHIA sets out the mitigation measures recommended to avoid, prevent, reduce, remedy or offset adverse effects on the baseline cultural heritage environment during the construction and operation phases of the proposed Lucan Demesne Park Entrance works.

The recommended mitigation measures for each cultural heritage asset are set out for each cultural heritage receptor in Table 7 and are summarised below.

- Post-consent, the design and build contractor should employ the services of a suitably qualified, licence eligible archaeologist to advise on the proposed works areas and final design.
- A programme of archaeological monitoring will be integrated into the design and build contract to cover archaeological monitoring of all groundworks, including Ground Investigation (GI) and/or ground disturbance works, and the excavation of the foundation trenches for the posts within AAP CH06 (River Liffey) and CH07 (Lucan House Demesne [NIAH 2217]). The archaeological monitoring should be carried out under a scheme-wide Section 26 Licence. Depending on the results, further mitigation may be required (i.e., preservation *in situ* or by record).
- Preventative or precautionary measures to avoid accidental damage to extant structural elements of bridge (CH02) and demesne wall (CH05 [RPS 047; NIAH 11201006]). Where a direct impact is unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be developed in consultation with the NMS Built Heritage Policy Section, the Local Authority's Architectural Conservation Officer (ACO) and/or Heritage Officer. Toolbox talks by a licensed archaeologist should also be provided to those working on site to ensure cultural heritage assets are not damaged.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

AMS was engaged by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds to prepare a CHIA report for the proposed Lucan Demesne Park Entrance in Lucan Demesne townland, County Dublin. The CHIA comprised a high-level desktop survey and walkover survey that incorporated in-depth historical and cartographical research, and contextualised the findings from the previous archaeological investigations in the area. The key objective of the CHIA was to develop an appropriate strategy to avoid/mitigate any impacts to cultural heritage assets that were identified.

There are no national monuments, national monuments in State Care subject to Preservation Orders or sites listed in the Register of Historic Monuments, RMP and/or SMR in the CHIA study area.

A total of seven cultural heritage assets were identified within the CHIA study area (Table 6). There are two designated built heritage assets (Table 4); CH05, comprising the boundary walls of Lucan House Demesne, is a Protected Structure that is also listed in the NIAH Building Survey (RPS 047; NIAH 11201006). CH07 is Lucan House Demesne, which is listed in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2217).

The five remaining cultural heritage assets consist of four undesignated archaeological heritage assets (CH01, CH03, CH04 and CH06) and one undesignated built heritage asset (CH02; Table 5).

The following effects are anticipated for these cultural heritage receptors:

- The proposed works will result in a **Slight** direct negative impact to Lucan House Demesne CH07 (NIAH 2217).
- The proposed works may also result in a **Slight** direct negative impact to bridge CH02. However, this impact can be avoided through the erection of protective barriers around the bridge so it is not adversely impacted.
- A **Slight** direct negative impact is also anticipated for demesne wall CH05 (RPS 047; NIAH 11201006). This can also be mitigated through the erection of protective barriers around the wall so it is avoided.
- A direct negative impact of indeterminable significance is predicted for the River Liffey and associated alluvial deposits (CH06), which represent an area of high archaeological potential.

The key mitigation measures that should be undertaken to avoid, prevent, reduce, remedy or offset adverse effects on the baseline cultural heritage environment during the proposed works at Lucan Demesne Park Entrance include the following:

- Post-consent, the design and build contractor should employ the services of a suitably qualified, licence eligible archaeologist to advise on the proposed works areas and final design.
- Archaeological monitoring under licence of all ground disturbance works, including the excavation of the foundation trenches, due to the potential for archaeological remains associated with Lucan House Demesne (CH07), as well as unrecorded archaeological objects and/or deposits in the River Liffey alluvium (CH06). Depending on the results, further mitigation may be required (i.e., preservation *in situ* or by record).

- Protective barriers and/or fencing should be erected to avoid accidental damage to the structural elements of bridge (CH02) and the Protected Structure demesne wall (RPS 047; NIAH 11201006 [CH07]).

Recommendations are subject to the agreement of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, the National Museum of Ireland and the local planning authority where required and should only be carried out in accordance with the necessary approvals. Please note that the statutory and local authorities may issue alternative and/or additional recommendations/conditions.

Table 7: Likely potential impacts and recommended mitigation.

CH No.	Site Type	Status	Ref.	ITM	Impact	Recommended Mitigation
CH01	House/mill (site of)	Undesignated	N/A	702413, 735050	None	None
CH02	Bridge	Undesignated	N/A	702444, 735062	Potential direct impact due to proximity of proposed works.	Requirement for preventative measures implemented (where necessary) in consultation with ACO and/or Heritage Officer to ensure adequate protection from damage during works. Toolbox talks by a licensed archaeologist should also be provided to those working on site to ensure cultural heritage assets are not damaged.
CH03	OS Benchmark (site of)	Undesignated	N/A	702407, 735061	None	None
CH04	Buildings (site of)	Undesignated	N/A	702438, 735032	None	None
CH05	Demesne wall	Protected Structure; listed in the NIAH Building Survey	RPS 047; NIAH 11201006	702409, 735081	Potential direct impact due to proximity of proposed works.	Requirement for preventative measures implemented (where necessary) in consultation with ACO and/or Heritage Officer to ensure adequate protection from damage during works. Toolbox talks by a licensed archaeologist should also be provided to those working on site to ensure cultural heritage assets are not damaged.
CH06	AAP: River Liffey	Undesignated		702388, 735113	Direct impact on subsurface remains that may be extant in this area.	Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance works for the foundation trenches for the posts to be carried out under a scheme-wide Section 26 Licence . Depending on the results, further mitigation may be required (i.e., preservation <i>in situ</i> or by record).

CH No.	Site Type	Status	Ref.	ITM	Impact	Recommended Mitigation
CH07	Lucan House Demesne	Listed on the NIAH Garden Survey	2217	702874, 735099	Potential direct impact due to proximity of proposed works.	Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance works for the foundation trenches for the posts to be carried out under a scheme-wide Section 26 Licence . Depending on the results, further mitigation may be required (i.e., preservation <i>in situ</i> or by record).

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Figures



Figure 1: Site location.

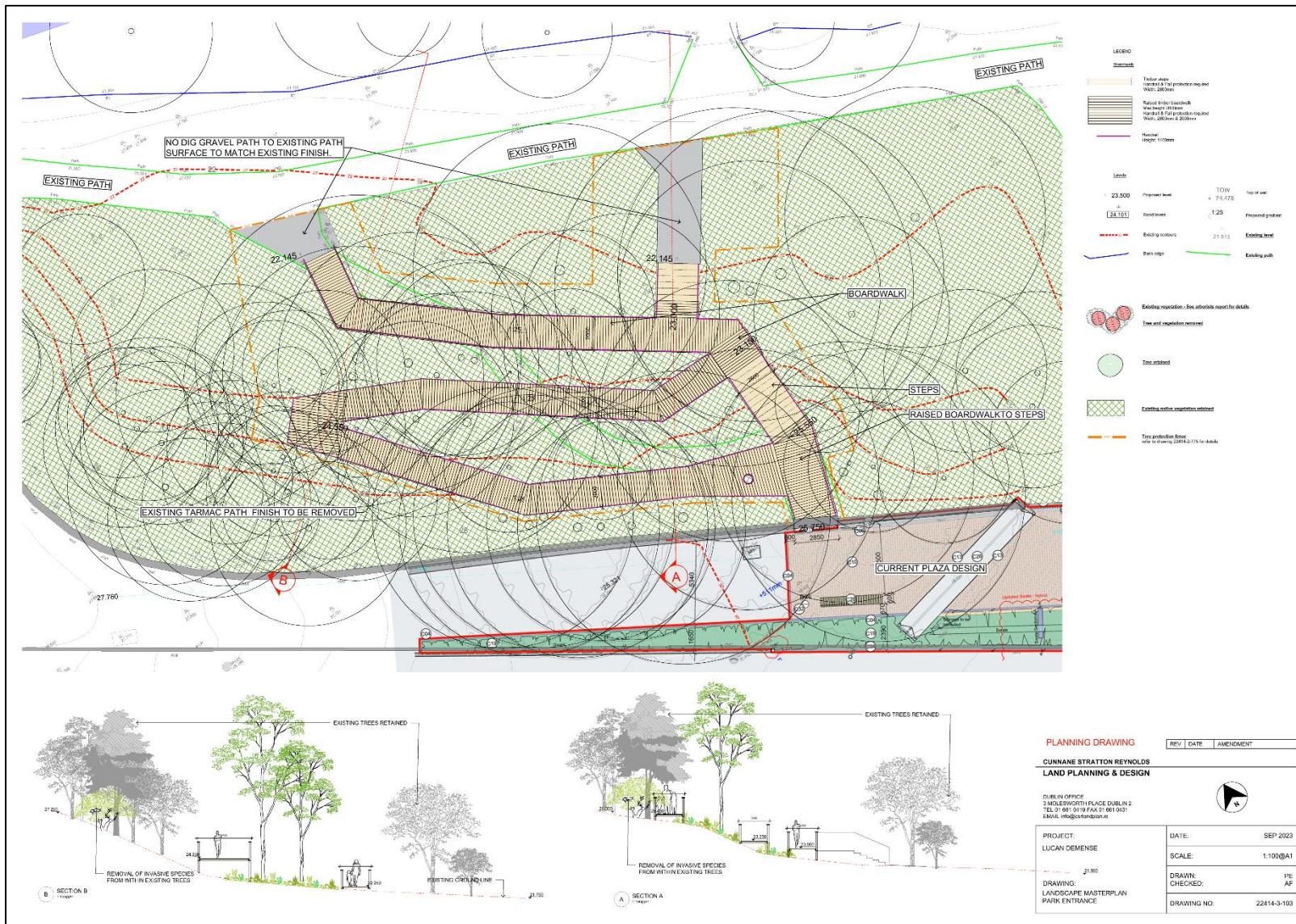


Figure 2: Overview drawing showing location of proposed scheme and GI locations (drawing provided by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds).

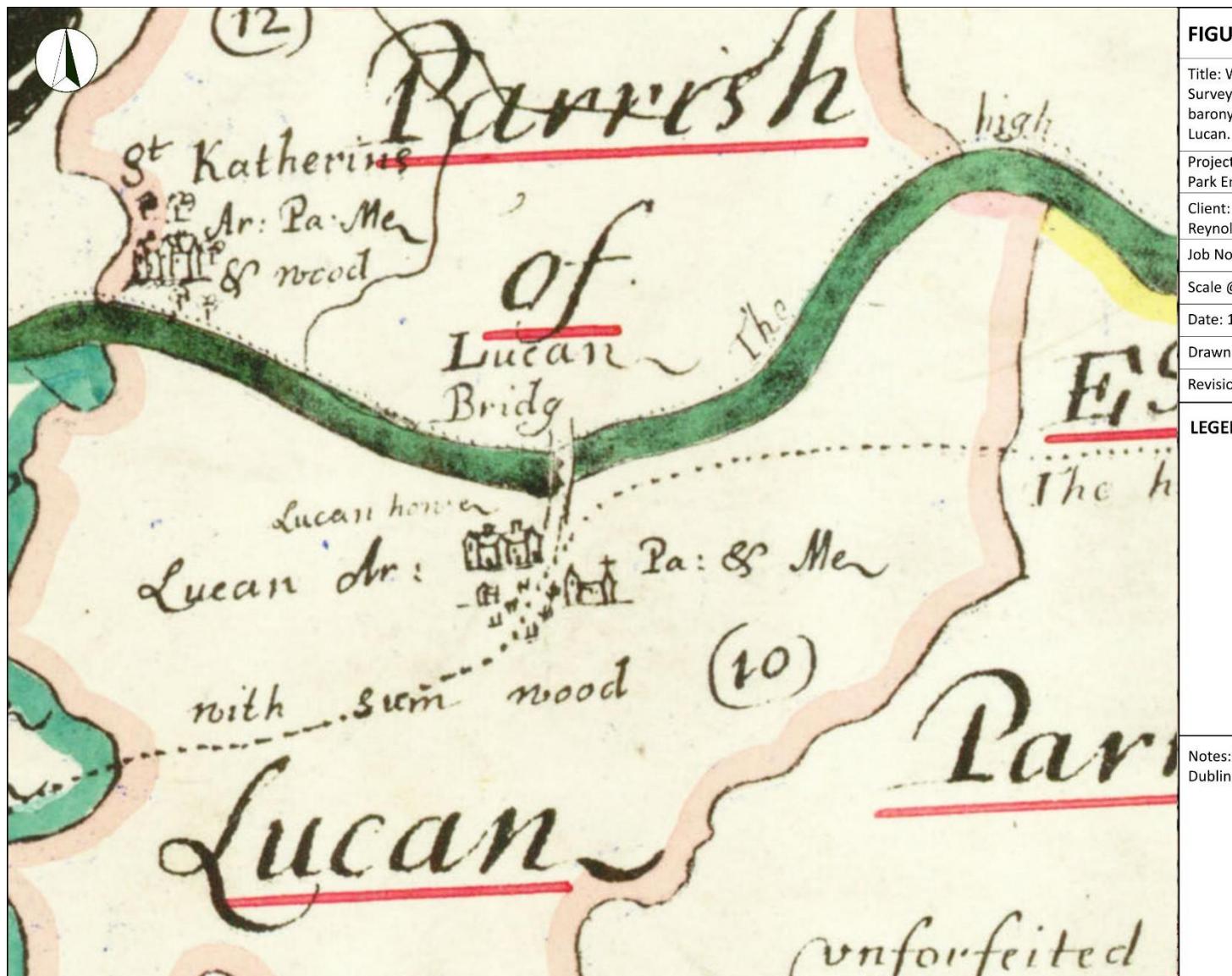


Figure 3: William Petty's Down Survey map of Newcastle barony (1656–58) showing Lucan.

FIGURE 03

Title: William Petty's Down Survey map of Newcastle barony (1656-8) showing Lucan.

Project: Lucan Demesne Park Entrance

Client: Cunnane Stratton Reynolds

Job No: J3166

Scale @A4:

Date: 17-06-2024

Drawn by: CMc

Revision: 0.1

LEGEND

Notes: Trinity College Dublin © 2013





Figure 4: John Rocque's Map of Dublin (1760) showing proposed development site.

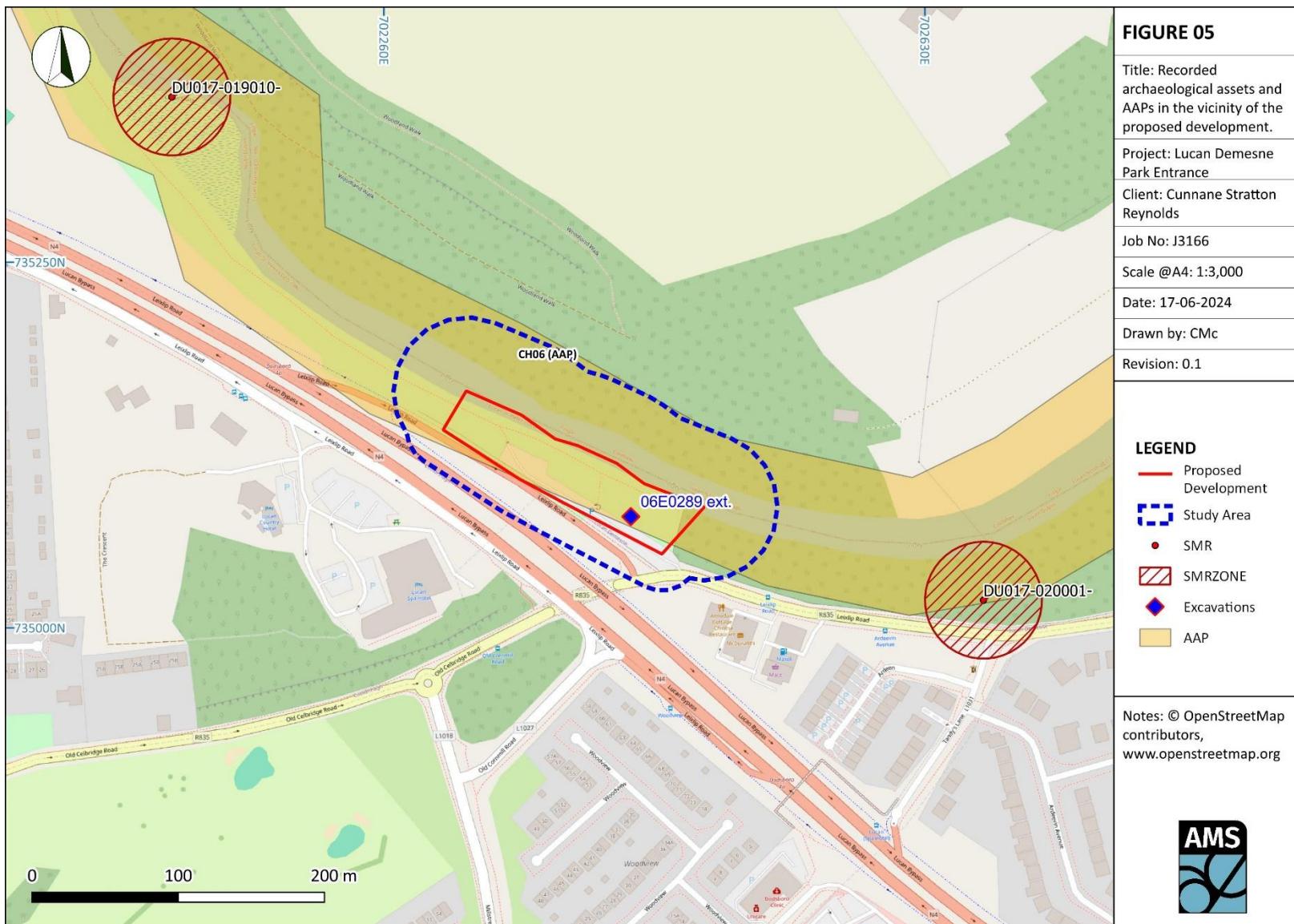


Figure 5: Recorded archaeological assets and AAPs in the vicinity of the proposed development.

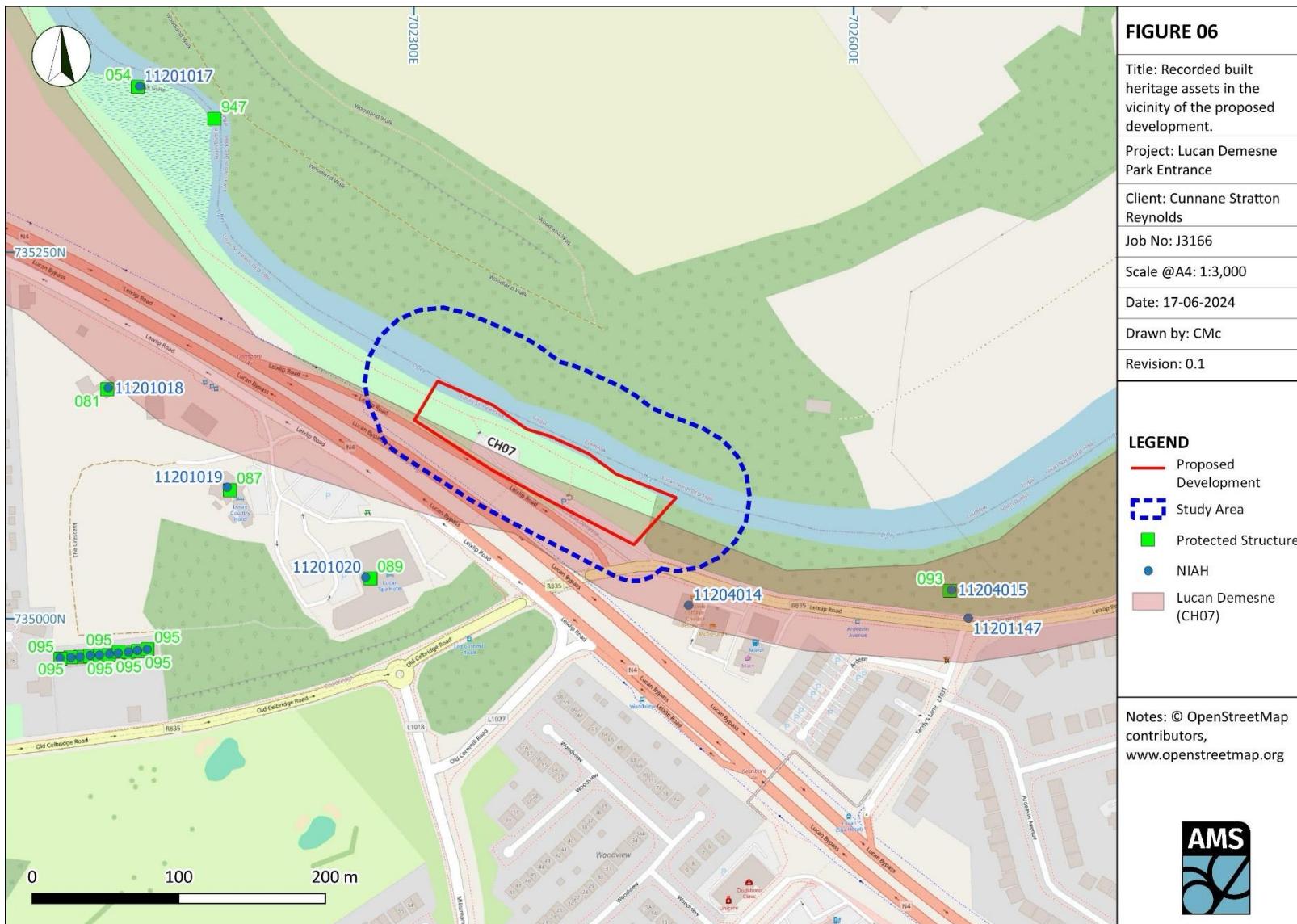


Figure 6: Recorded built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development.

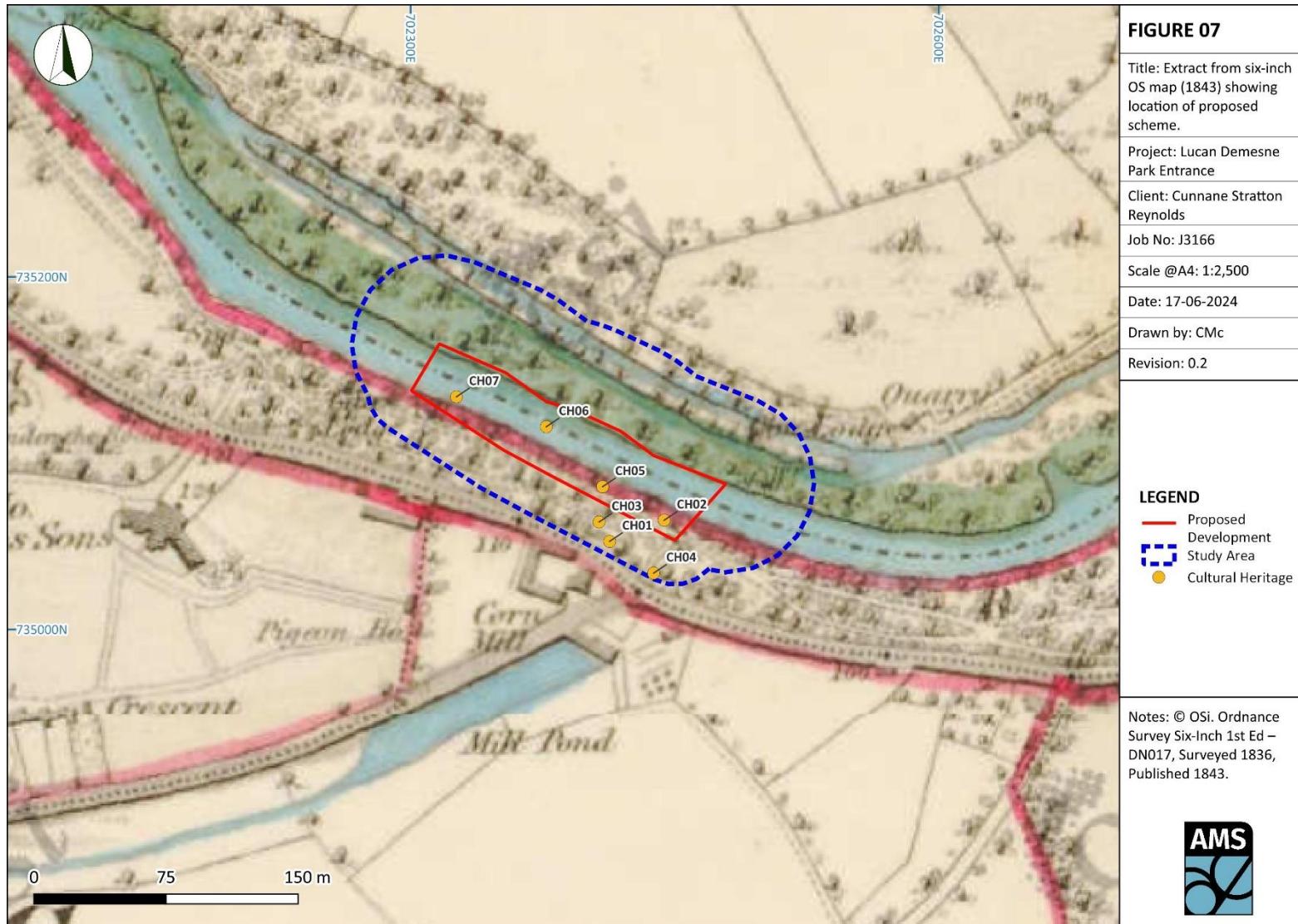


Figure 7: Extract from six-inch OS map (1843) showing location of proposed scheme.

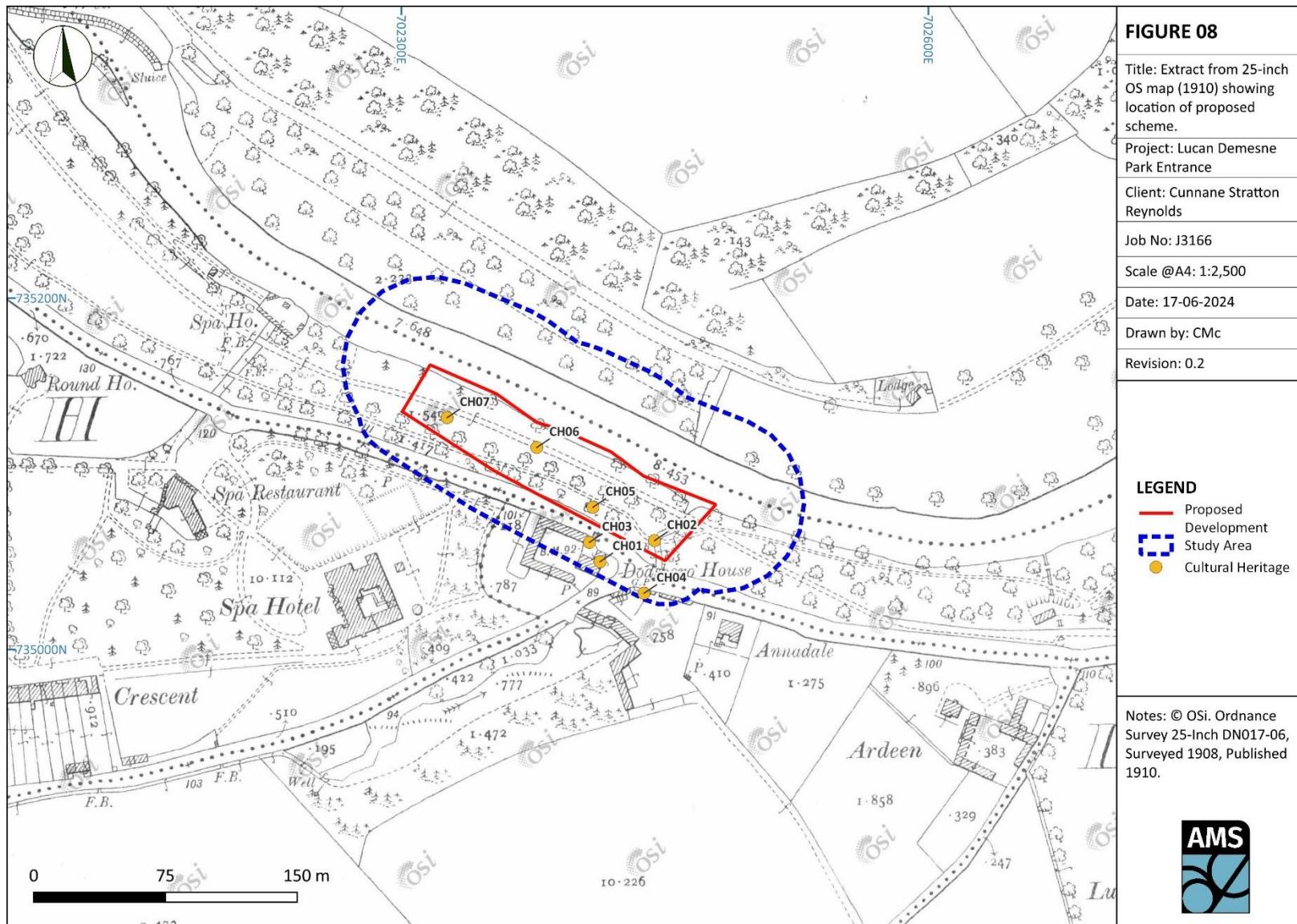


Figure 8: Extract from 25-inch OS map (1910) showing location of proposed scheme.

Plates



Plate 1: View of CH01 (house/mill (site of) and CH03 (OS Benchmark (site of)).

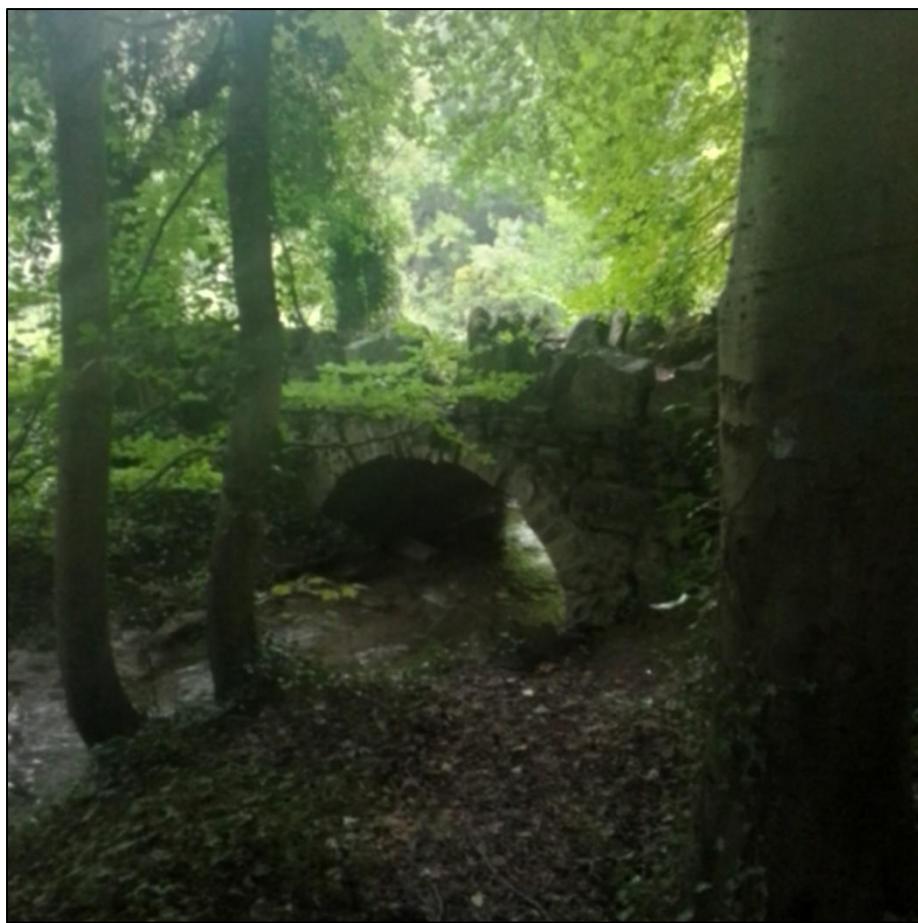


Plate 2: View of CH02 (bridge) over Tobermaclugg stream, facing north.



Plate 3: View of CH04 (buildings (site of)), facing east.



Plate 4: View of CH05 (demesne wall), facing northwest.

Appendix 1: Inventory of Previous Archaeological Investigations

Licence No.	06E0289 ext.
Site Name	Lucan Demesne
Townland	Lucan Demesne
RMP/SMR Ref.	-
DIER Ref.	2009:348
Coordinates (ITM)	702428, 735076
Consultant	Gill McLoughlin, Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120B Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
Summary of Findings	<p>Monitoring was carried out over two days in June 2009 at Lucan Demesne, Co. Dublin, in relation to the excavation of a section of surface water pipeline associated with Tobermaclugg Pumping Station and a surface water drainage scheme associated with the Adamstown Strategic Development Zone (ASDZ). This monitoring followed on from an initial archaeological desktop survey and testing at the site of the pumping station in May 2006 by Amanda Kelly (Excavations 2006, No. 672), which was followed by monitoring of topsoil removal in that area in March 2008.</p> <p>The initial plan to insert a surface water pipe in the bed of the Tobermaclugg Stream was revised in order to protect a stone bridge associated with a pathway along the south bank of the River Liffey. The area monitored on this occasion was c. 30m in length from the point where the Tobermaclugg Stream exited an existing culvert under the N4 roadway until it entered the River Liffey. After exiting the culvert, the new pipe was set in the streambed for c. 10m and then parallel to the stream for c. 20m in order to avoid the stone bridge. The construction of the pipe required the excavation of a trench which was on average 1.6m deep and 0.9m wide. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during monitoring of ground disturbance in relation to this section of the pipeline.</p>
Source	DIER [online]. Available at: https://excavations.ie/report/2009/Dublin/0020683/

Appendix 2: Architectural Heritage Inventory

Ref. No.	CH05 – RPS 047
Site Type	Demesne wall
Status	Protected Structure; listed in the NIAH Building Survey
Townland	Doddsborough/ Lucan Demesne
Coordinates (ITM)	702409, 735081
Description	Demesne wall visible on historical maps. On walkover survey, walls present in places, repointed and possibly rebuilt in places.
Source	Record of Protected Structures, South Dublin Development Plan [online]. Available at: https://www.sdcc.ie/en/devplan2022/adopted-plan/appendices/appendix-3a-record-of-protected-structures.pdf

Ref. No.	CH07 - NIAH Garden Survey Site ID 2217
Site Type	Demesne (Lucan Demesne)
Status	Listed in the NIAH Garden Survey
Townland	Lucan Demesne
Coordinates (ITM)	702874, 735099
Description	Site footprint visible on historical OS maps and boundary defined to west of principal building (RPS 061/NIAH 11201148). Wooded areas, parkland and formal garden shown on historical OS maps.
Source	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at: https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/site/2217/lucan-house-newcastle-lucan-demesne

Appendix 3: Undesignated Cultural Heritage Inventory

No.	Site Type	Source	Summary Description	Townland	ITM ⁴⁶	Plate
CH01	House/mill (site of)	6-inch OS map (1840); 25-inch OS map (1910).	Visible on 6-inch map as corn mill; Doddsboro House on 25-inch map. No upright structure remains; site now demolished.	Doddsborough	702413, 735050	Plate 1
CH02	Bridge	25-inch OS map (1910).	Stone bridge crossing Tobermaclagg stream, visible on historical mapping and site survey.	Lucan Demesne	702444, 735062	Plate 2
CH03	OS Benchmark (site of)	25-inch OS map (1910).	Benchmark B.M. 92.1 visible on 25-inch map. Not visible on walkover survey – likely demolished.	Doddsborough	702407, 735061	Plate 1
CH04	Buildings (site of)	6-inch OS map (1843); 25-inch OS map (1910).	Buildings visible on 25-inch map. Not visible on walkover survey – likely demolished. Some brick material evident beneath Lucan marker stone in centre of green area.	Doddsborough	702438, 735032	Plate 3

⁴⁶ Approximate centre point.

Appendix 4: Extracts from the Irish Folklore Commission Schools' Collection

Hidden Treasure	
School	Presentation Convent, Lucan
Teacher	Sr Gabriel
Extract Detail	<p>In the Demesne in Lucan there is a very old and historical castle in which Sarsfield the great was born. Many weird tales are often told about this famous castle. It is said that many years after Sarsfield was killed the caretaker of the house saw Sarsfield riding around the grounds on a white horse. This famous castle is now in ruins but three rooms still remain. When the Demesne was open to the public I explored every bit of it except one room.</p> <p>Nobody could ever open this door it is said that there is a lot of ammunition enclosed in this room.</p> <p>In the Demesne in Lucan there is a very old and historical castle in which Sarsfield the great was born. Many weird tales are often told about this famous castle. It is said that many years after Sarsfield was killed the caretaker of the house saw Sarsfield riding around the grounds on a white horse. This famous castle is now in ruins but three rooms still remain. When the Demesne was open to the public I explored every bit of it except one room.</p> <p>Nobody could ever open this door it is said that there is a lot of ammunition enclosed in this room.</p> <p>In Lucan Demesne there is a tree of every kind. There is a very old yew tree. When Sarsfield was killed in France this particular tree turned upside down and ever since it grows root - upwards. It is there to this very day.</p>
Reference	The Schools' Collection, Volume 0793, Page 63-4.
Source	Dúchas Archive [online]. Available at: https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428212/4386330/4450378

School	Presentation Convent, Lucan
Teacher	Sr Gabriel
Extract Detail	<p>Every 35 years there is seen a dog walking round the Demesne. It is said to be Sarsfield's dog.</p> <p>Since Patrick Sarsfield's death he comes there every 35 years and stays for a fortnight the day of Sarsfield's death; it is said that he never stopped howling and barking.</p> <p>Molly Byrne, Fairyhouse, Lucan</p>
Reference	The Schools' Collection, Volume 0793, Page 156.
Source	Dúchas Archive [online]. Available at: https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428212/4386116/4452851

Lucan Castle	
School	Presentation Convent, Lucan
Teacher	Sr Gabriel
Extract Detail	The manor and castle of Lucan appear to have passed into the possession of the Sarsfield family early in the 16th century. In 1629 a patent was granted by King Charles 1 for delivery

Lucan Castle

of the property of Sir William Sarsfield of Lucan in the County of Dublin to William his grandson and heir. This William Sarsfield (who was the elder brother of the celebrated General Patrick, who negotiated the Treaty of Limerick and fell at the battle of Londen) married Mary Crofts, daughter of King Charles 2nd and sister of James, Duke of Mommouth. Their only child, Charlotte, was her father's heiress - at - law. Patrick Sarsfield seized the estate of William Sarsfield, which of right belonged to William's daughter, Charlotte. Patrick Sarsfield was attainted of treason, and in consequence of his attainder the crown seized the estate, but King William, by royal letters dated 26th April 1646 on the petition of Charlotte Sarsfield, ordered it to be restored to her, which was accordingly done. Charlotte Sarsfield married the Right Hon. Agmondisham Vesey and the mansion and demesne have since that time remained in the possession of the Vesey Colthurst family. The present mansion house was built in or about the year 1780 to replace the ancient Castle of Lucan, the remains of which and of the Parish Church of Lucan are included in lot 6.

Reference	The Schools' Collection, Volume 0794, Page 70-1.
Source	Dúchas Archive [online]. Available at: https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428213/4386790/4456346

Lucan Castle

School	Presentation Convent, Lucan
Teacher	Sr Gabriel
Extract Detail	<p>Lucan (Gaelic)= abounding in marsh mallow</p> <p>Antiquarian interest - a sepulchral chamber near the village - ruins of Lucan castle and Church adjoining - a well called Tobermaclugg in townland of that name. The castle stood on S. Bank of Liffey where it is joined by a small river called the Griffin. Remains of castle in Demesne of Lucan House, not far from great stone style, arch bridge over Liffey (Dublin to Maynooth road). They consist of a tower, two storeys in height with a stair turret on the northern side, and a small annex in the eastern direction. On the southern side are the walls of the old parish church which was connected with the castle by a door and which is divided into two portions the western one being a burial place belonging to the Vesey family.</p> <p>A century after the Anglo-Norman conquest possessed a manorial residence with a large curtilage (ie. a courtyard or piece of ground included within the fence surrounding the dwelling house) and garden, with the usual adjuncts of a mill and a dovecot round which a town of considerable size had grown up, as the rent paid by the inhabitants showed.</p> <p>The demesne lands were worked by the tenants or Betaghs. After Norman Conquest the lands were owned by a Lord Fitzwilliam who (before 1294) granted them to Wirris Peche, who held them over 100 years. There were Peches in Essex since the time of Edward the Confessor.</p> <p>Folliz held Lucan at different times.</p> <p>Roesia Peche and John Hanstede about 1305.</p> <p>Robert De Nottingham (a mayor of Dublin) 1327.</p> <p>Sir Thos. Rokeby, Sir Robt. De Clinton and ultimately the Fitzgerald family, who held Lucan until the 16th Century.</p> <p>Gerald 10th Earl of Kildare, attainted and Manor of Lucan confiscated to Mathew King in 1550.</p> <p>Five years later Lucan Castle occupied by Sir William Sarsfield a citizen of Dublin. In 1566 he was Mayor of Dublin (when Sir Henry Sidney was Lord Lieutenant) he died in 1616, aged 96 and was buried in an old church adjoining the Castle (more than one of the family were Mayors of Dublin). Sir William Sarsfield married a daughter of Andrew Tyrell of Athboy and the famous Patrick Sarsfield was their direct descendant.</p>

Lucan Castle

This Sir Wm. Sarsfield was succeeded by a grandson of the same christian name. He was a Roman Catholic and was loyal to King Charles. He was ousted from Lucan by Sir Theophilus Jones (brother of Coln. Ml Jones who won the battle of Rathmines in Cromwell's time).

He first backed the commonwealth and later supported Charles 2nd in the Restoration when his property at Lucan was (with great difficulty) restored to his family. His mother was a sister of Archbishop Usher. This Wm. Sarsfield survived his expulsion from Lucan a few years and died in 1654.

After the restoration his cousin and heir Patrick Sarsfield, petitioned King Charles (II) to restore him the estate. He had three sons John, William and Patrick (afterwards the famous Earl of Lucan). The Commission order that the estate could not go to the former rebel Patrick but should go to the eldest son William, then a boy of eleven years old. Sir Theophilus Jones hung on to estate for years. The Sarsfields were poor and in want. The eldest son William, went to London and married a natural daughter of Charles (II). (This a sister of the Duke of Monmouth) and he died shortly afterwards (1675). She and her husband tried to get Lucan for herself and her children. Both sons died, but her daughter Charlotte lived. Then the property passed to their uncle Patrick Sarsfield (afterwards created Earl of Lucan by James (II)). He recovered some of his ancestor's estates, but does not seem to have resided much at Lucan. He may have been born at Lucan before his family were ejected. The famous Patrick Sarsfield went to France after the siege of Limerick to James (II) who resided there. He married a daughter of William (VII) Earl of Clanricarde and he left a son who died in 1719. By latter death the male line of Sarsfield of Lucan became extinct. Sarsfield's mother outlived him in France.

Mrs Fanshawe now claimes Lucan as a Protestant and her daughter by her first husband - Charlotte Sarsfield got the property. (this girl was the celebrated Sarsfield's niece - the daughter of his brother William). Charlotte Sarsfield married Agmondisham Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam from whom the Viscounts De Virci are descended. Agmondisham was the son of the Rev. John Vesey. The curious names in the family "Agmondisham" and "Musohamp" were originally surnames of a Surrey family used now as christian names. There is a monument (mural tablet) in the old church beside Lucan Castle to an Agmondisham Vesey (died 1736). The monument is of black and white marble and portrays a child leaning over a medallion bearing a man's head in relief with a plain pyramidal background. It is supported on two brackets between which is a tablet bearing following incised inscription. This Chapel was repaired by Jane Lady Butler and this monument erected to her dearly beloved husband A.V. deceased 22nd March An Domi 1738, with whom she is interred.

"Where thou lyest there will I die and where thou art buried there will I be buried also"

see Lord Fitzgerald's paper. This lady was married three times:-

1. To John Reynolds of Kilbride probably a relative of the Vesey family.
2. Sir Thos. Butler
3. Agmondisham Vesey to whom mural tablet was erected.

The son of the A. Vesey buried under the tablet designed Lucan House. He married the famous "Blue Stocking" the friend of Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke and of Mrs. Delaney the well know literary lady friend of Stella Swift, Sheridan etc, who lived at Delville, Glasnevin.

This Mr. Vesey had a perfect genius for architecture. Lucan House with its iconic front and hall adorned with a frieze in the Grecian order and enriches with medallions from designs by Angelica Kauffman (one of the founders, an original member of the Royal Academy, London and until quite recently the only woman member) has received high encomium - his new method of slanting of the time attracted the notice of the great architect, Sir William Chambers.

They lived in the old castle until the new house was built 1772 (see Mrs Delaney's letter) the cottage in the grounds between Lucan House and Leixlip seems to date from this time and on one occasion when proceeding to it in a cabriolet, Mrs Vesey nearly lost her life

Lucan Castle

through the restivness of the horse. Her friend - Mrs Delaney also speaks of Mrs Vesey's dairy in which they sometimes breakfasted at a table covered with roses and of a bath house with an antechambers in which one dined. The latter which is still to be seen, was according to tradition originally an oratory dedicated to St.John and the bath is said to be supplied from a holy well. In the new house Mrs Vesey, who was to occupy a round room found she would be like a parrot in a cage, and received much sympathy from her friends for the loss of the dear old castle with its niches and thousand other Gothic beauties, but Mrs Vesey was delighted with the house when it was completed and found the reluctance which she had felt in going to it had been little justified.

The first Spa of note was a Chalybeate or Iron Spa. The Sulphur Spa was discovered in Vesey's time 1758. It was protected from the Liffey inundation by erection of a wall. Mr Vesey built a bridge (at the expense of the County) Swift humorously said. It stood near the present Lucan House and was in ruins. Soon after it was built another bridge of elegant stone structure of general arches ornamented with frieze was also erected by Vesey, but was carried away in 1786, and a bridge was then erected in the village near the site of the present one, which dates from 1806. Mr Vesey passed his last years in England, had suffered before death with a complaint most trying to those near him. He died in 1785. From that time Mrs Vesey who before then had been described by Madame D'arblay (nee Frances Burney) the most wrinkled and time beaten person she had ever seen. Sunk in a melancholy, half insensible state and died in 1792.

The Vesleys had lived very expensively, kept a coach and four etc. Their nephew Coln George Vesey married in 1790 at Marlay, a daughter of Right Hon.David La Touche, and settled down at Lucan. He was M.P. for Tuam in the Irish Parliament.

The ruined Church of Lucan adjoins the ruined Castle on the south side. The walls probably represent a building of comparatively modern date which superseded a medieval structure.

The Church was dedicated to the B.V.M. Its advowson (or night presentation to a benefice) was early in the 13th centruy granted by Warris Peche to the neighbouring Priory of St Catherine. St Thomas Abbey succeeded to the advowson of Lucan Church as well as other possessions of St Catherine's Priory. At dissolution of St Thomas Abbey the revenues of the Church became impropriate (ie in Lay hands) and were leased by the crown in 16th Century to many persons including Sir William Sarsfield. The value of the living was only £10 a year. Then even not more than 5 Protestants in the Parish. After the restoration (Charles (II)) the parishes of Lucan and Leixlip were united until the 19th Century.

St. Edmundsbury E. of the village of Lucan on N. side of road to Dublin --- built by Right Hon. Edmund Perry, (the speaker of Irish House of Commons 1771) Perry married daughter of one of the Vesey's (i.e the first Viscount Vesci) the land belonged to the latter. In 1783 Perry entertained the Viceroy here. Perry was afterwards created Viscount Perry

Reference	The Schools' Collection, Volume 0794, Page 72-81.
Source	Dúchas Archive [online]. Available at: https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428213/4386794/4456350

Ghost Stories

School	Presentation Convent, Lucan
Teacher	Sr Gabriel
Extract Detail	Some years ago a young man named Mick Rogers who worked in St Edmundsbury mental home was returning from the Lucan Club room where he had stayed longer than he expected because of a billiard tournament, when he reached the entrance gate, being late he was obliged to climb over same. A huge black dog stopped him and refused to allow him past. He had to return and sleep in a neighbours house, shortly afterwards he left his employment and took up a situation elsewhere.

Ghost Stories

True stories are told of the appearance of a lady who comes across an old weir bridge which crossed the Liffey in white and enters the demesne and walks slowly and stiffly towards the hall door of the Big House in Lucan Demesne, once owned by Vesey, where she passes right through the door.

Reference The Schools' Collection, Volume 0794, Page 125-6.

Source Dúchas Archive [online]. Available at:
<https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428213/4386399/4456421>

Shrove, Lenten and Easter Customs

School Lucan (B.), Lucan, Co. Dublin

Teacher M. Mac Rois

Extract Detail Patrick Graham

18 Weir View

Lucan

13 years 6 months

He got this story from his father whose people have lived in Lucan for many generations and served as sergeant in the Great War.

Sarsfield's Castle

There is an old legend about a castle in the southern portion of Vesey's Demesne, where Sarsfield lived in the seventeenth century.

It is said that, on the third of October every three years, Sarsfield riding on a white horse comes out on the top of the castle and shoots a bullet from a musket into the air in the direction of Limerick. It is said that whoever finds the bullet and digs three feet under where it was found will find a great treasure and will be in good health to the end of his life. Many people who have tried to see was it true, fell into a deep sleep for a week.

Reference The Schools' Collection, Volume 0794, Page 257-8.

Source Dúchas Archive [online]. Available at:
<https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428214/4386516/4456514>

Holy Wells

School Lucan (B.), Lucan, Co. Dublin

Teacher M. Mac Rois

Extract Detail In Lucan Demesne the place known as the 'Bath House' and which covers a lovely spring is really an old Holy Well oratory, disguised skilfully by the early Protestant owners, by means of a false front of 'honeycombed' limestone block from the river bed, and a deep covering of ivy and overgrowth. Since the ivy was removed the oratory is seems to be an exact copy of the ruins of St. Mary's Church in the graveyard in the Demesne beside the ruins of Sarsfield Castle. A closed up doorway in the demesne wall nearby at Tandy's Lane, may have been for the former public right of way to it, but all tradition of "Stations" is lost; but the attached acknowledgement from the National Museum Authorities of ancient small token found there in Mr C O'Connors time 29-06-34 shows that it was a place of devotion.

Reference The Schools' Collection, Volume 0794, Page 306.

Source Dúchas Archive [online]. Available at:
<https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428214/4386570/4456548>