

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
THE FORMER VICTOR MOTORS SITE,
GOATSTOWN ROAD,
DUBLIN 14**

**ON BEHALF OF:
ORCHID RESIDENTIAL LIMITED**

AUTHOR: JACQUI ANDERSON

MARCH 2022

IAC PROJECT REF.: J3542

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

DATE	DOCUMENT TITLE	REV.	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED BY	APPROVED BY
15.01.20	Archaeological Assessment at Goatstown Road, Dublin 14	0	Jacqui Anderson	Grace Corbett	Faith Bailey
31.08.20	Archaeological Assessment at Goatstown Road, Dublin 14	1	Jacqui Anderson	Grace Corbett	Faith Bailey
21.03.22	Archaeological Assessment at Goatstown Road, Dublin 14	2	Jacqui Anderson	Grace Corbett	Faith Bailey

ABSTRACT

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of Orchid Residential Limited, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed development at the Former Victor Motors Site, Goatstown Road, Dublin 14 (ITM 717756/728952). The report was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Ltd.

There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area. The nearest recorded monument is Roebuck Castle (DU022-017) located c. 843m northeast of the site. In addition, no previous archaeological investigations have taken place in the environs of the proposed development area.

The site occupies a location which was formerly part of a small demesne, as shown in the first edition OS mapping of 1843. The principal buildings of the demesne were located to the immediate east of the proposed development area and survived until at least 2000, according to the aerial photography of the site. The adjacent development which involved the removal of the estate was under construction in 2005, though the former commercial buildings were present on the proposed development area since at least 2000.

No previously unknown features of archaeological potential were identified from the satellite imagery or field inspection.

There are no known archaeological sites within the proposed development boundary and given the lack of archaeological evidence in the surrounding area, it is unlikely that the proposed development will have an impact on any archaeological deposits. Therefore, no mitigation is deemed necessary.

CONTENTS

Document Control Sheet.....	i
ABSTRACT.....	I
CONTENTS	II
List of Figures.....	iii
List of Plates	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 General	1
1.2 The Development	1
2 METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Paper Survey.....	3
2.2 Field Inspection.....	5
3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY.....	6
3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background	6
3.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork.....	9
3.3 Cartographic Analysis	9
3.4 County Development Plan	10
3.5 Aerial Photographic Analysis	10
3.6 Field Inspection.....	10
4 CONCLUSIONS.....	12
5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY.....	13
5.1 Impact Assessment.....	13
5.2 Mitigation	13
6 REFERENCES.....	14
APPENDICES.....	I
Appendix 1 SMR/RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area	i
Appendix 2 Stray Finds within the Surrounding Area	ii
Appendix 3 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Resource	iii
Appendix 4 Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource	vi
Appendix 5 Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource.....	viii

FIGURES

PLATES

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site location showing recorded monuments
- Figure 2 Plan of proposed development
- Figure 3 Extracts from historic maps Rocque (1757) and Taylor (1816) showing the approximate location of the proposed development area
- Figure 4 Extracts from historic OS maps of 1843 and 1906-9 showing the proposed development area

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 Commercial building within proposed development area, facing north
- Plate 2 Car park, facing east
- Plate 3 Southern boundary wall of the proposed development area, facing southeast

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed development at the Former Victor Motors Site, Goatstown Road, Dublin 14 (Figure 1, ITM 717756/728952). 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 Jacqui Anderson of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (IAC), on behalf of Orchid Residential Limited.

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 development (Figure 2) will consist of demolition of the existing building (c.960sqm) and hard surface parking area on site and construction of a purpose-built student accommodation development (including use as tourist or visitor accommodation outside the academic term) comprising:

- 221 no. student bedspaces (including 10 no. studios), all within a part single storey, part 4 no. storey and part 6 no. storey 'U'-Shaped building;
- The building is single to 4 no. storeys along the southern boundary (with roof terraces at 4th floor level) and part 5 and 6 storeys along Goatstown Road (with set backs) and boundary to the north (with roof terrace at 5th floor level fronting onto Goatstown Road);
- Amenity space equating to c. 2,025 sqm is provided across the site consisting of c. 1,516 sqm of external amenity in the form of a central courtyard at ground level and roof terraces at 4th and 5th floor levels;
- Internal amenity space equating to c. 509 sqm is provided in the form of 2 no. ground floor lounge/study areas, kitchen/tearoom, laundry, and concierge/office space;
- Provision of 210 no. bicycle parking spaces distributed within the central courtyard (stacked parking with glass roof cover) and adjacent to the front boundary (north);
- Provision for 6 no. carparking spaces comprising 2 no. disabled parking spaces and 4 no. setdown parking spaces adjacent to the front entrance to the site;
- Vehicular access to the site is via Goatstown Road from 2 no. entrance points [reduction from 3 no. entrances currently];
- Ancillary single storey ESB substation and switch room and refuse store are provided at ground level;

- Provision of surface water and underground attenuation and all ancillary site development works including site wide landscaping works, lighting, planting and boundary treatments.

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;
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016–2022;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018)

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 Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) – 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 DoCHG 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.

- Down Survey Map of the Parish of Donnabrooke and Tannee in the Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655
- John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1757
- John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1843, 1096–9

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 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown 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 1970–2019.

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 Goatstown Road, Dublin 14. There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area. The nearest recorded monument is Roebuck Castle (DU022-017) located c. 843m northeast of the site.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (6000–4000 BC)

Although recent research suggests there may have been Upper Palaeolithic activity in the southwest of Ireland (Dowd and Carden 2016) when the majority of the country was still under extensive glaciation, the Mesolithic period is accepted as the earliest widespread occupation of the island. During this period people hunted, fished and foraged for food. These groups led transient lives likely migrating over wide ranges to exploit seasonal resources. Coastal and riverine resources were of particular importance to these communities and it is most commonly in coastal and riverine landscapes that evidence of the Mesolithic period is recorded. This evidence is scant due to the impermanent nature of the settlement from this period. Often the only traces of these communities are scatters of flint material (used to make stone tools) and occasionally shell middens.

While the coast of County Dublin was undoubtedly exploited by Mesolithic groups, there is currently no recorded evidence of Mesolithic activity in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

The Neolithic period saw the introduction and adoption of agriculture in Ireland. Populations moved towards a more sedentary lifestyle, depending on agriculture, though hunting, fishing and foraging likely still played a part in survival. A new concern for land on which to farm contributed to the emergence of the megalithic tomb tradition of the Neolithic period. There are four main types of megalithic tomb recorded in Ireland- court cairns, portal tombs, passage tombs and the wedge tombs of the early Bronze Age.

The mountains of Dublin and Wicklow were clearly a focal point for the construction of passage tombs in the Neolithic, but there are no recorded Neolithic sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age was marked by the use and production of metal in Ireland for the first time. There was, in conjunction with this technological advancement significant changes to society and material culture. The megalithic tomb tradition declined and ended in favour of a focus on the individual in burial. Cremation and inhumation can

both occur either as individual burials or in cemeteries. These burials are often placed in a stone-lined grave or cist and are sometimes accompanied by pottery vessels.

The most common archaeological site identified in Ireland of Bronze Age date is the fulacht fia. These sites consist of a horseshoe-shaped mound of charcoal-rich material and burnt stone often in association with a wood or wicker-lined trough. Water was heated within the trough through the addition of hot stones heated on a fire. The function of these sites can be debated, with common interpretations including cooking, dyeing and bathing. Fulachtaí fia usually occur close to a water source and can be located in clusters.

There are no recorded Bronze Age sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area, though the wider landscape would have remained favourable to settlement.

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

Compared to the rest of Irish prehistory, there is very little evidence in Ireland, as a whole, representing the Iron Age. As in Europe, there are two phases of the Iron Age in Ireland; the Hallstatt and the La Tène. The Hallstatt period generally dates from 700 BC onwards and spread rapidly from Austria, across Europe, and then into Ireland. It is only represented in Ireland by a small number of bronze swords and other items of Hallstatt type (Raftery 1994, 107). The later Iron Age, or La Tène, also originated in Europe during the middle of the 5th Century BC. For several centuries the La Tène 'Celts' were the dominant people in Europe, until they were finally overcome by the Roman Empire. La Tène art is defined by its curvilinear design, which has flowing abstract compositions.

There are no recorded Iron Age sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

County Dublin during the early medieval period straddled the ancient kingdoms of Brega (north of the River Tolka) and Laigin (south of the Tolka). During this period, Ireland is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural. The Kingdom of Laigin would have been sub-divided into smaller territorial units, known as túaths (Stout and Stout 1997). It is estimated that the king of each túath ruled between 1,700 and 3,300 subjects, based on estimates putting the population of Ireland in the early medieval period in the region of a quarter to a half a million people (Stout 2017). Many of the inhabitants of early medieval Ireland would have lived in defended farmsteads known as ringforts at this time.

This period was also characterised by the foundation of a large number of ecclesiastical sites throughout Ireland, in the centuries following the introduction of Christianity in the 5th century AD. These early churches tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle. A curved boundary of a graveyard, c. 990 southwest of the proposed development area, may be the fossilised remains of an early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-016001). In addition, an early medieval graveslab is also present on that site (DU022-016004).

The Vikings established themselves in Dublin by the middle of the 9th century and by the 10th century Dublin had become a growing urban centre. The Icelandic sagas call Dublin's hinterland Dyflinarskiri, a region which included the rural areas north and south of the Liffey beyond the present boundaries of County Dublin into neighbouring areas (Simms & Fagan 1992, 89). Place name evidence, archaeological discoveries and the distribution of Rathdown slabs indicate that the area surrounding Dún Laoghaire and Rathdown was under Viking control or, at least, subject to a strong Scandinavian influence. Rathdown slabs, named for the fact that they are only found at churches in the Barony of Rathdown, feature a distinctive type of decoration not found elsewhere in Christian Ireland. They are believed to have been influenced by Viking art styles and to represent the burials of local Viking Christians (Corlett 2013). A Rathdown slab (DU022-016005) is recorded in Dundrum, c. 990 southwest of the proposed development area, in association with the ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-016001) mentioned above.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period is characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. Diarmait MacMurchadha, 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, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchadha. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster through marriage to Aoife MacMurchadha, Diarmait's daughter. By the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in occupying much of the country (Stout & Stout 1997, 53). The initial stage of the invasion of the country is marked by the construction of motte and bailey castles, which were later replaced with stone-built castles.

This time period is synonymous the creation of new towns and enlargement of older urban centres. The Norman tenurial system more or less appropriated the older established land units known as túaths in the early medieval period but renamed the territories as manors (MacCotter 2008). Roebuck Castle (DU022-017) is located c. 843m northeast of the proposed development area. As it stands today, the structure dates to the 18th and 19th centuries but incorporates elements of an earlier 16th century structure built by the 5th Lord Trimblestown. The Down Survey Map of c. 1655, depicts a castle within the parish of Tanee and accompanying Terrier makes reference to the castle at Roebuck. The castle remained in the hands of Trimblestown family until 1856 and was later sold to University College Dublin and now houses the administrative offices of the university.

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

In 1609 the Barony of Rathdown was divided in two by the establishment of the county boundary between Wicklow and Dublin. During the 17th century, despite internal conflicts, the English monarchy consolidated its rule in Ireland and by the 18th century, even with the turmoil of the English civil war and arrival of Cromwell in

Ireland, the population of southeast Dublin and northeast Wicklow prospered leading to the establishment of numerous country estates.

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 constructional effort went into their creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland. This was achieved at all scales, from a modest Rectory Glebe to demesne landscapes that covered thousands of acres.

The proposed development area is located within what was formerly a small demesne, annotated as Rosemont in the first edition OS mapping of 1843 and later Trimbleston Lodge. The surrounding landscape is depicted in the mapping as extensively occupied by demesne landscapes, including Roebuck Park, Bellefield, Roebuck Lodge, Castleview, Prospect and Roebuck Grove.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018) has revealed that no previous archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Down Survey Map of the Parish of Donnabrooke and Tannee in the Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655

There is little detail of the area surrounding the proposed development site on this map. A small castle (DU022-017) is shown within Rabuck townland. It is noted on the mapping that the Barron of Trimblestone is the owner of the land, including the location of the proposed development area. The accompanying Terrier also makes reference to the castle at Roebuck.

John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1757 (Figure 3)

At the time of this map it appears the proposed development area is located within agricultural land. The Goatstown Road or an earlier incarnation of the route is present directly to the west of the site. A number of demesne landscapes have been established in the wider area, including Roebuck, annotated as 'Rawbuck'.

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816 (Figure 3)

This map does not provide great detail; however, it appears the proposed development area is still in use as agricultural land. 'Prospect Lower' is depicted to the

immediate south of the proposed development area and Roebuck Castle (DU022-017) is also shown.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 4)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development area. The site is located within the demesne of Rosemont. Rosemont is depicted as a small estate with parkland, formal gardens and a gate lodge situated to the north of the proposed development area, fronting onto the Goatstown Road. The site is occupied by a small woodland.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1906–9, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 4)

By this time of this map in 1906–9, the proposed development area has been cleared of the trees depicted on the previous map. The estate is now known as ‘Trimbleston Lodge’ and there has been extension to the principal buildings of the demesne, which are located to the immediate east of the proposed development area. The Goatstown Road is labelled as such for the first time.

3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all 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).

There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area. The nearest recorded monument is Roebuck Castle (DU022-017) located c. 843m northeast of the site.

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, and 2005), Google Earth (2005–2019) and Bing Maps revealed the proposed development area has been occupied by a commercial building and car park since at least 2000. The 1995 OSI imagery shows the development area in a similar condition as the 25-inch OS map of 1906–9, though the Goatstown Road has been slightly realigned. The principal structure of the demesne, directly to the east of the site, remains intact and the driveway follows the same route. The field boundaries also remain the same, however a group of modern structures have been constructed in the west of the proposed development area, fronting onto Goatstown Road. By 2000 the whole of the proposed development area is occupied by structures and car parks.

3.6 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 (Figure 1).

The field inspection was carried out on the 13th December 2019 and confirmed that the proposed development area is currently in use as a car dealership. The site consists of a modern commercial building (Plate 1) and a car park surfaced in tarmacadam (Plate 2). The boundaries of the site are formed by walls, with the southern wall (Plate 3) possibly preserving the former demesne boundary of Rosemont/Trimbleston Demesne.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area is located at the Former Victor Motors Site, Goatstown Road, Dublin 14. There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area, the nearest being Roebuck Castle (DU022-017) c. 843m northeast of the site.

A review of Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019) and available excavation reports revealed no previous archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Cartographic analysis shows that the proposed development area formerly formed part of the small demesne of Rosemont (later called Trimbleston Lodge). The principal buildings of the estate were located to the immediate east of the site and were present in the OSI aerial imagery of 2000. The proposed development area, however, has been partially developed since at least 1995 (OSI).

A field inspection confirmed that the proposed development area is currently occupied by a commercial building and associated car park. No features of archaeological potential were identified.

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

- There are no known archaeological sites within the site boundary and given the lack of archaeological evidence in the surrounding area, it is unlikely that the proposed development will have an impact on any archaeological deposits.

5.2 MITIGATION

Given the above, no archaeological mitigation is deemed necessary

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

6 REFERENCES

Bennett, I. (ed.) 1987–2010 *Excavations: Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland*. Bray. Wordwell.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a Standards & Guidance for Field Evaluation.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b Standards & Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014c Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Monitoring).

Corlett, C. 2013 *Unearthing the archaeology of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*. Dublin. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. 1999a *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*. Dublin. Government Publications Office.

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. 1999b *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation*. Dublin. Government Publications Office.

Dowd, M. and Carden, R. 2016 First evidence of a Late Upper Palaeolithic human presence in Ireland. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 139, 158–63.

Environmental Protection Agency. 2017 *Draft Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)*. Dublin. Government Publications Office.

Environmental Protection Agency. 2017 *Draft Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements*. Dublin. Government Publications Office.

MacCotter, P. 2008. *Medieval Ireland: Territorial, Political and Economic Divisions*. Four Courts Press, Dublin.

National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. *Sites and Monuments Record*, County Dublin.

National Museum of Ireland. *Topographical Files*, County Dublin.

Raftery, B. 1994. *Pagan Celtic Ireland: The Enigma of the Irish Iron Age*. London: Thames and Hudson.

Simms, A. & Fagan, P. 1992 Villages in County Dublin: Their Origins and Inheritance. In F.H.A. Aalen & K. Whelan (eds), Dublin. City and County: From Prehistory to Present. Dublin. Geography Publications.

Stout, G & Stout, M 1997 'Early Landscapes: from Prehistory to Plantation' In Aalen, F.H.A et al (eds) 1997 Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape Cork University Press.

Stout, M. 2017 Early Medieval Ireland 431-1169. Wordwell Ltd, Dublin.

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Down Survey Map of the Parish of Donnabrooke and Tannee in the Barony of Rathdown, c. 1655

John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1757

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816

Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1843, 1096–9

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2018.

www.archaeology.ie – DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 and 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

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

www.logainm.ie –Placenames Database of Ireland launched by *Fiontar agus Scoil na Gaelige* and the DoCHG.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	DU022-017
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Roebuck
PARISH	Taney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	718516/729366
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 843m northeast
DESCRIPTION	This is an 18th-century castellated building with some 19th-century remodelling that incorporates a 16th-century castle built by the 5th Lord Trimblestown (Bence-Jones 1988, 244-245). It houses administration in the campus of University College, Dublin. The original castle was almost totally destroyed during the 1641 Rebellion (Mc Dix 1897, 129). Austin Cooper in his diaries c. 1781 describes a large L-shaped castle with an inscribed stone in a window of the NW angle. This displayed the Arms of the Trimblestown family and in a later inscription 'in 1509 John the 3rd Baron of Trimblestown was Lord Chancellor of Ireland and resided in the castle here' (Price 1943 58). The castle was re-built c. 1794 by the 13th Lord of Trimblestown with the further addition of a three-storey Victorian Gothic porch with a battlemented gable in 1874.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 STRAY FINDS WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

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.

There are no recorded stray finds from the vicinity of the proposed development area.

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 Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) 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.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016–2022

AH 1 Protection of Archaeological Heritage – It is Council policy to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their setting), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), whilst at the same time reviewing and assessing the feasibility of improving public accessibility to the sites and monuments under the direct ownership or control of the Council or the state.

AH 2 Protection of Archaeological Material in-situ - It is Council policy to seek the preservation in-situ (or as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regards to the advice and/or recommendations of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht).

AH 3 Protection of Historic Towns – It is Council policy to protect the Historic town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht).

AH 4 Designation of Archaeological Landscapes – It is Council policy to identify, designate and protect Archaeological landscapes in co-operation with relevant government departments.

AH 5 Historic Burial Grounds – It is Council policy to protect historic burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice.

AH 6 Underwater Archaeology – It is Council policy for all developments, which have the potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

APPENDIX 4 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 5 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 2014a).

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 2014b).

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

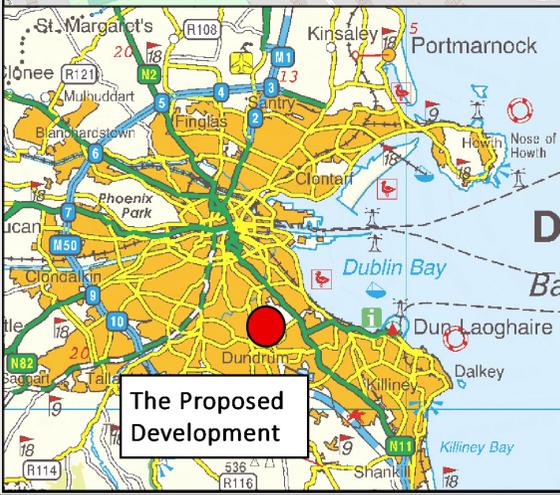
disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2014c).

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.



DU022-017 Castle - unclassified

Proposed Development



The Proposed Development

IAC Archaeology

Title: Site location showing recorded monuments		Scale: 1:8000	Drawn By: JA	
Project: Goatstown Road, Dublin 14		Date: 12.12.19	Checked By: GC	
Client: Orchid Residential		Job No.: J3542	Fig. 1	Rev. 0



1 SITE LAYOUT PLAN - GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1 : 200 - 28 Bedspaces/floor

- COMMUNAL SPACE
- KITCHEN/LIVING ROOM
- BEDROOMS
- STUDIOS

	Title: Plan of proposed development		Scale: NTS		Drawn By: JA	
	Project: Goatstown Road, Dublin 14		Date: 21.03.22		Checked By: FB	
	Client: Orchid Residential		Job No.: J3542		Fig. 2	
					Rev. 0	

Note:
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS IN ALL CASES. VIEW DIMENSIONS ON SITE AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY. THIS DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ARCHITECT'S SPECIFICATION TO THIS DRAWING. IS COPYRIGHT AND MAY ONLY BE REPRODUCED WITH THE ARCHITECT'S PERMISSION.

06/ License Number: A5 002306
 Registered Architect
 Professor: 004170, Prof. Harverson, Member
 0171 7761 0000
 Address: 1000, 1000 St
 11 000 1000 St
 11 000 1000 St
 11 000 1000 St
 11 000 1000 St

Key Plan

PLANNING LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	SITE BOUNDARY LINE SITE AREA: 3447.2 SQM (0.3437 HA)

Rev	Date	DRN	Description
P1	March 22	LW	Planning
P2	20/03/20	LW	Planning
P3	22/03/20	LW	Final Planning ASP Issue

architecture+urbanism

Urban Architecture + Urbanism
 Doris Foley
 Dublin 6, D06 Y1E3
 T: +353 (0) 4687000
 W: www.architecture+urbanism.com
 E: info@architecture+urbanism.com

Client Name:
 Orchid Residential Ltd,
 9 Clare Street, Dublin 2

Project Name:
 PROPOSED STUDENT RESIDENCE
 GOATSTOWN ROAD, DUBLIN 14

Drawing Title:
 Site Layout Plan - Ground Floor Plan

Job No.	Date	Scale
19-181D	March 22	1:200

Name	Drawn by
Planning	JB

Purpose	Checked by
Planning Permission	LW



Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1757



Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816

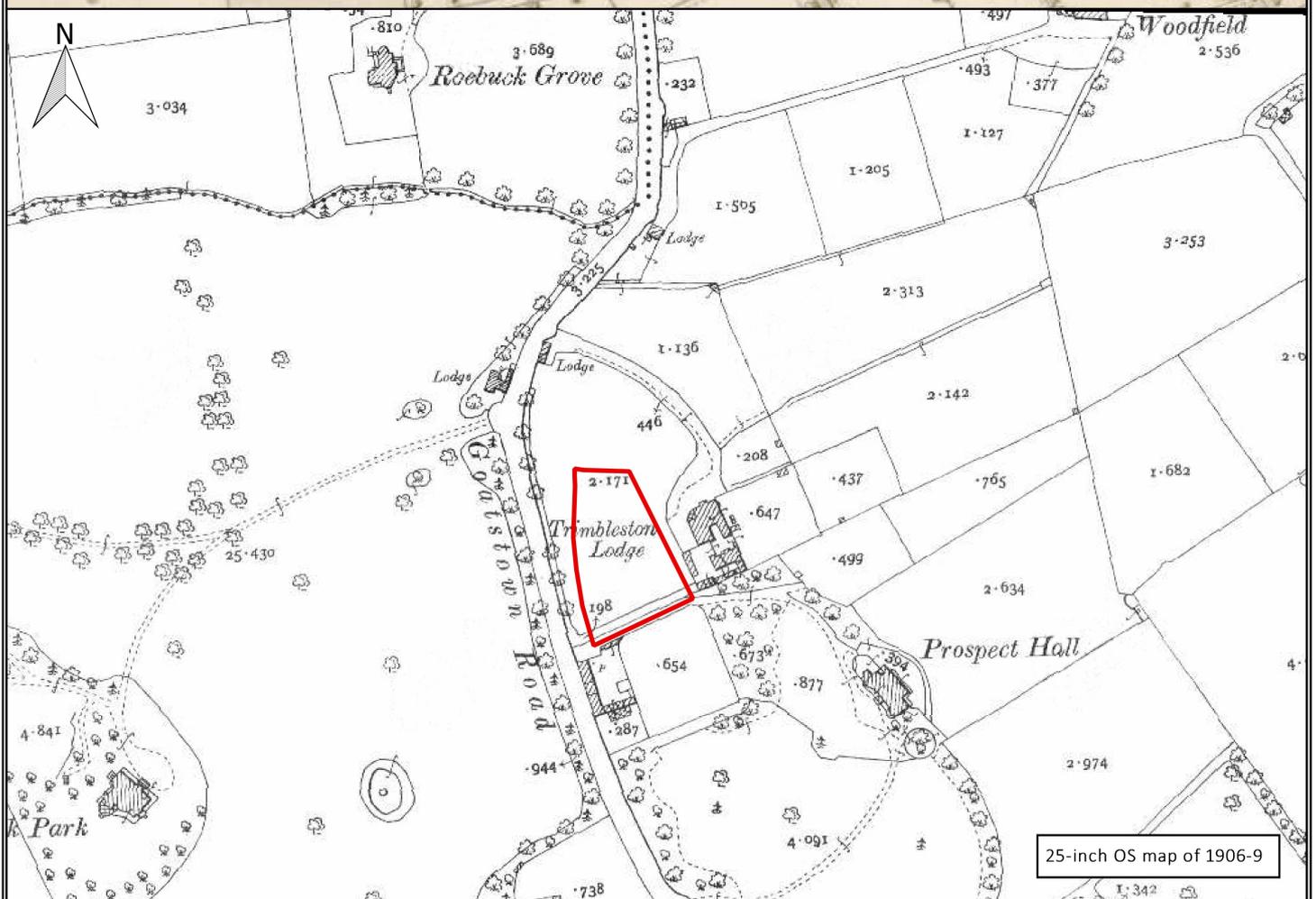
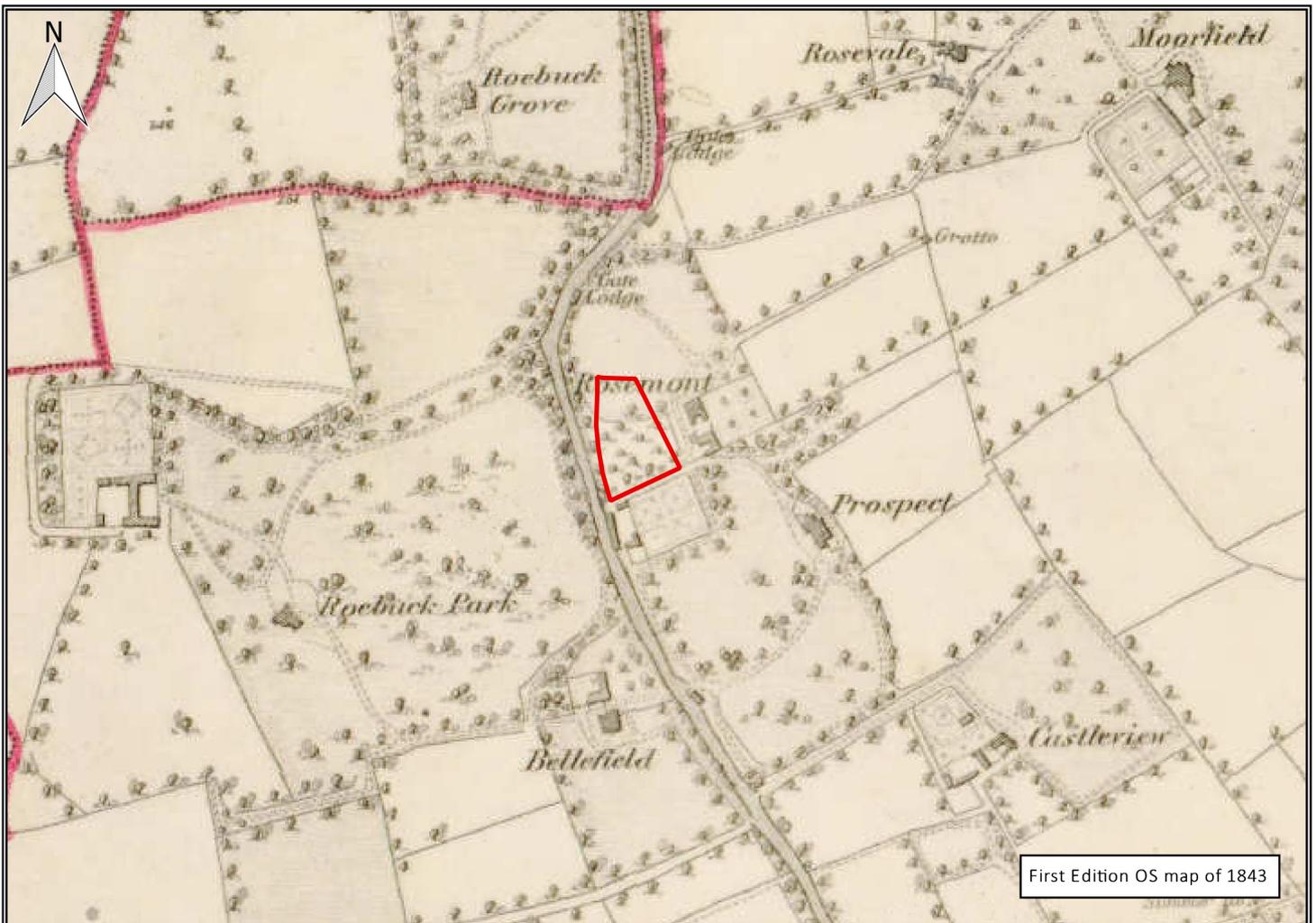




Plate 1 Commercial building within proposed development area,
facing north



Plate 2 Car park, facing east



Plate 3 Southern boundary wall of the proposed development area, facing southeast