



CourtneyDeery
ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Report

For lands at

Riverside Cottage,

Kilgobbin, Dublin 18

For Downey Planning

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes and assesses the archaeological and cultural heritage of the lands proposed for a residential development at Riverside Cottage, Kilgobbin, Dublin 18. The report has been undertaken for Downey Planning. This report has been prepared to satisfy the request by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council for an Archaeological Impact Assessment (Planning ref: PAC/LRD2/001/25). It collates the results of numerous archaeological investigations which have taken place previously on the subject lands (Licence 02R0079, 02E0906, 02E1173, 05E0322, 18E0275, 22R0076, 22E0187; Nicholls 2002; Hagen 2002; 2003; Moriarty 2005; Rice 2018; Korfanty & O'Connell 2022; McCormick 2022) and provides an impact assessment and recommendations for mitigation in relation to archaeology.

The Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared separately by Jason Bolton (2025). However, as Kilgobbin Castle is a recorded monument, the visual impact to this upstanding archaeological monument is also described in this report.

Impact to Archaeology

Construction activities which are likely to cause an effect include excavation and ground reduction works which will be required for the preparation of foundations, road construction, landscaping, drainage, substations etc.

Both the historical and archaeological record demonstrate that the proposed development site occurs within an area of significant archaeological potential. The two fields are situated within the archaeological Zone of Notification for the settlement of Kilgobbin (RMP DU025-017, DU026-121), which includes the upstanding remains of Kilgobbin Castle (RMP DU025-017001), and a former inn (RMP DU025-017002).

Multiple phases of archaeological investigations have been carried out on the site in 2002, 2003, 2005, 2018 and 2022. These included a geophysical survey (Licence 02R0079, 22R0076; Nicholls 2002; Korfanty & O'Connell), archaeological monitoring (Licence 02E0906, 22E0187; Hagen 2002; McCormick 2022), four separate programmes of archaeological testing (Licence 02E1173, 05E0322, 18E0322, 22E0187; Hagen 2002; Moriarty 2005; Rice 2018; McCormick 2022), and an archaeological excavation (Licence 02E1173 ext.; Hagen 2003a). These investigations uncovered evidence for medieval features that related to drainage, land enclosure and agricultural activity, several of which appeared to be continuations of features identified in the separate investigations. The medieval remains were truncated by post-medieval and early modern activity, that included agricultural furrows, shallow ditches and stone-lined drains. The feet of a human skeleton were uncovered within a post-medieval ditch (Hagen 2003b), with the remainder of the burial revealed in the course of site investigations. The human remains were subsequently excavated (McCormick 2022). The proposed development would impact the remaining subsurface features of this area.

Visual Impact

The development lands do not have a visual or physical relationship with Kilgobbin Castle and vice versa. The tree lined boundary between the development and the castle provides sufficient height and cover as a visual barrier between the two. However, there are some gaps in the hedgerow and the efficacy of this screening may be reduced in winter time.

Mitigation Measures

Archaeology

No further testing should be undertaken as this is a destructive exercise and sufficient archaeological testing has been undertaken to understand the nature of archaeological remains within the development site.

It is recommended that the entire area proposed for development (excepting the services corridor on the north, which has already been archaeologically resolved) be stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. This should be done well in advance of development, as an archaeological exercise, for the purpose of exposing any and all archaeological remains that may survive sub-surface within the site. The removal of topsoil deposits to the level of the natural subsoils across the site would provide a much better indication of the layout of the different features on site, as well as how they relate to each other and the tower house to the south.

This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). A detailed method statement for the works will be submitted to, and agreed with, the National Monuments Service.

It is proposed that the National Monuments Service should then be consulted regarding the best course of action moving forward i.e. full excavation/ preservation by record, or alternatively, preservation in-situ or a combination of both.

The developer will make provision to allow for, and fund, whatever archaeological work may be needed on the site, in accordance with the National Monuments legislation 1930–2004 (Appendix 1).

Screening

It is recommended that a native species hedgerow be planted along the southern boundary of the proposed development which includes significant amounts of evergreen holly and ivy along with hawthorn and other native species. This will mitigate any views from the castle site into the development lands.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

This report describes and assesses the archaeological and cultural heritage of the lands proposed for a residential development at Riverside Cottage, Kilgobbin, Dublin 18. The report has been undertaken for Downey Planning.

An opinion from Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (Planning ref: PAC/LRD2/001/25) notes the following:

10. The Applicant shall take account of, and address the content of the Conservation Report.

It is of the upmost importance that views and vistas of Kilgobbin Castle are unaffected by any proposed development. Photomontages showing the contextual relationship are required to allow a full assessment of the development...

An Archaeological Report and Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) in terms of any potential visual impact on the setting and appreciation of the Protected Structures in the vicinity. All of the above, contextual drawings/CGI images, AHIA and Archaeological reports have not formed part of the discussion or consultation process to date. The Applicant is requested to provide all of the aforementioned documentation as part of any planning application.

This report has been prepared to satisfy the request for an Archaeological Impact Assessment. It collates the results of numerous archaeological investigations which have taken place previously on the subject lands (Licence 02R0079, 02E0906, 02E1173, 05E0322, 18E0275, 22R0076, 22E0187; Nicholls 2002; Hagen 2002; 2003; Moriarty 2005; Rice 2018; Korfanty & O'Connell 2022; McCormick 2022) and provides an impact assessment and recommendations for mitigation in relation to archaeology.

The Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared separately by Jason Bolton (2025). However, as Kilgobbin Castle is a recorded monument, the visual impact to this upstanding archaeological monument is also described in this report.

1.2. Site Location

The subject area is a greenfield site in the townland of Kilgobbin, Dublin 18, which is in the Barony of Rathdown (Figure 1). The application area incorporates two fields, Field 1 to the west and Field 2 to the east. The house and gardens of Riverside Cottage is outside of the application to the northeast corner. Kilgobbin Road delimits the eastern portion of the site, while Kilgobbin Castle House and the ruins of Kilgobbin tower house (RMP DU025-017001) lie to the south. The residential estates of Sandyford Hall Close and Sandyford Hall Drive lie to the north and northwest respectively, and Belarmine Vale and Gaelscoil Taobh na Coille are located to the west and southwest. The Kilgobbin / Ballyogan Stream runs along the north boundary, though this is now covered by the boundary wall of Sandyford Hall housing estate and a concrete culvert. This stream may have formed part of the Pale boundary.

The local topography comprises relatively flat pasture that slopes gently downwards towards Kilgobbin Stream to the north (106–102m O.D.). The grounds to the west and southwest slope upwards to the foothills of Three Rock Mountain (c. 500m), while Stepside Village lies 700m due

south. The local soils comprise a fine dry loamy drift with siliceous stones, that typically consist of grey brown podzolics with associated gleys (Gardiner and Radford 1980). The underlying geology derives from Leinster granite and granodiorite (McConnell et al. 1994), which is covered with dense deposits of glacial boulder clay.

The proposed development site is located c. 25m north of Kilgobbin Castle (tower house, RMP DU025-017001). The RMP Zone of Notification (ZoN) for the tower house extends partially into the proposed development site along its south side. The sites of an inn, cist, and linear earthwork are recorded c. 30m south (RMP DU025-017002, DU025-017003 & DU026-121002). The RMP ZoN associated with Kilgobbin village (DU025-017 / DU026-121), as depicted on the published RMP constraint map (Sheet No. 3455), encompasses the proposed development site.



Figure 1 Site location

1.3. Proposed Development

The proposed Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) will provide 120 no. apartment units within 2 no. blocks ranging in height from 4- to 6-storeys. The development will consist of; Block A, consisting of 44 no. units (27 no. 1 bed (2-person), 13 no. 2 bed (3-persons), 1 no. 2 bed (4-persons) and 3 no. 3 bed (5-persons) of 4- to 5-storeys height and of Block B, consisting of 76 no. units (40 no. 1 bed (2-persons), 12 no. 2 bed (3-persons), 16 no. 2 bed (4-persons) and 8 no. 3 bed (4-persons) of 5- to 6-storeys height.

The proposed development will provide all associated public open space and play area, 54 no. car parking spaces including accessible parking and Electric Vehicle parking, 273 no. bicycle parking spaces, 3 no. motorcycle parking spaces, bin/waste store and a plant room at ground floor level, 1 no. detached ESB substation and 1 no. detached bicycle store for Block A residents. The

proposed development will also provide for all associated site development and infrastructural works including foul and surface water drainage, roads, footpaths, landscaping, boundary treatment and a pedestrian and cycling pathway connecting Belarmine Vale and Kilgobbin Road. Vehicular access to the development will be via Belarmine Vale.

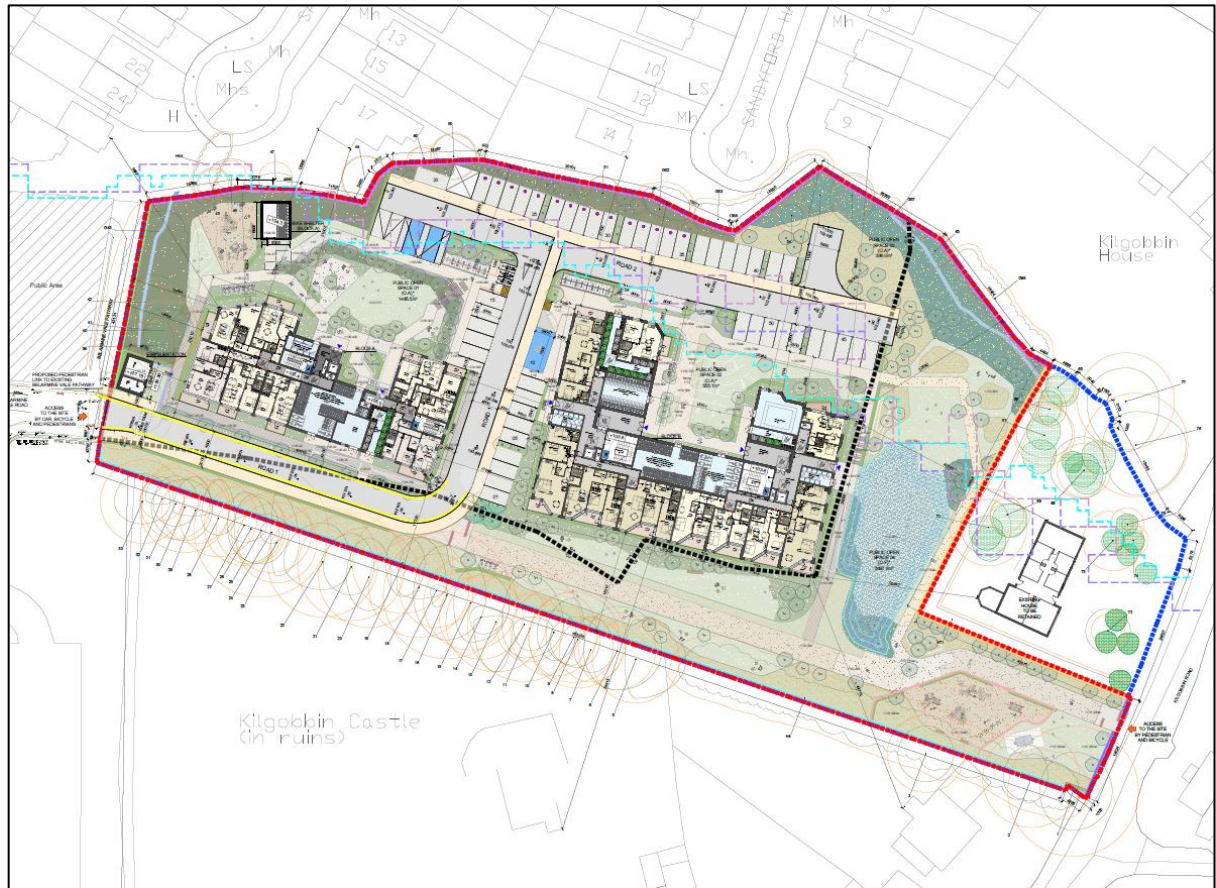


Figure 2 Proposed development

1.4. Methodology

The methodology has been designed so a full understanding of the potential effects on the character of the historic landscape can be assessed. A detailed archaeological and historical background has been included which describes the character of the immediate and wider historic landscape, as well as the individual heritage assets, and highlights the potential to reveal subsurface features.

The evaluation of the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the proposed development site was based on a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources.

1.4.1. Desk Study

The assessment has been conducted based on the available information and has followed the existing best practice format of desk and field study. The desk study used the following sources:

- Record of Monuments and Places and Sites and Monuments Record: The primary source of information for the desk study is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) of the

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), as revised in light of fieldwork, formed the basis for the establishment of the statutory RMP pursuant to Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994. The RMP records known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs. It is based on a comprehensive range of published and publicly available documentary and cartographic sources. The information held in the RMP files is read in conjunction with published constraint maps. Archaeological sites identified since 1994 have been added to the non-statutory SMR database of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (National Monuments Service, DHLGH), which is available online at www.archaeology.ie and includes both RMP and SMR sites. Those sites designated as SMR sites have not yet been added to the statutory record, but are scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP;

- The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland: The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) identify recorded stray finds held in the museum's archive. The files, which are donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation, are provenanced to townland and sometimes include reports on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists earlier in the 20th century;
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2022-2028): The current County Development Plan was consulted for a list of protected structures, the Record of Protected Structures (RPS sites), comprising schedules of buildings and items of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest that are listed for protection in the study area;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 in order to fulfil Ireland's obligations under the Granada Convention which states that 'for the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of buildings and sites to be protected, each Party undertakes to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage'. The building survey highlights a representative sample, and raises awareness of the wealth of architectural heritage in the county. The NIAH surveys can be reviewed at www.buildingsofireland.ie.
- The 'Excavations' bulletin published by Wordwell and on the website www.excavations.ie, was consulted for any previous relevant archaeological surveys and excavations that have taken place on or in the vicinity of the proposed development. The 'County Dublin Archaeology Data viewer' also provides excavation information for County Dublin in the form of a webGIS in which archaeological excavations are mapped with excavation reports provided. It is available at www.heritagemaps.ie.
- Documentary and cartographic sources: Documentary and literary sources used are detailed in the references at the end of the Chapter. Historical maps were examined to determine the changing nature of the land chosen for the proposed development. Cartographic sources consulted for this chapter include the Down Survey map of the County of Dublin, the Barony of Rathdown, c. 1656; Rocque's map of County Dublin, 1760; Taylor's map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816; and the first and revised editions of 6 Inch and 25 Inch Ordnance Survey maps.

1.4.2. Archaeological Investigations

The assessment is informed by previous archaeological investigations and reports on the subject site comprising;

- Nicholls, J. (2002) 'Geophysical Survey. Residential Development. Stepside, Kilgobbin and Newtown Little, County Dublin'. Licence 02R0079. Unpublished report: Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.
- Hagen, I. (2002) 'Archaeological Monitoring and Test Excavation. Phase 2 Development, Kilgobbin/Newtown Little, County Dublin' Licence 02E0906 and 02E1173. Unpublished report: Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.
- Hagen, I. (2003a) 'Preliminary Excavation Report. Phase 2 Development, Kilgobbin, County Dublin'. Licence 02E1173ext. Unpublished report: Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.
- Moriarty, C. (2005) 'Archaeological Assessment, Riverside Cottage, Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18'. Licence 05E0322. Unpublished report: Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.
- Crowley, C. (2018) 'Richardson's Lands, Stepside. Riverside Cottage, Kilgobbin, Dublin 18. Archaeological Impact Assessment'. Unpublished report: Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd.
- Rice, K. (2018) 'Archaeological Impact Assessment: Richardson's Lands, Kilgobbin, Dublin 18'. Licence 18E0275. Unpublished report: Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd.
- Korfanty, B. & O'Connell, A. (2022) 'Kilgobbin Rd., Dublin. Magnetic Gradiometer Survey Report'. Licence 22R0076. Unpublished report: Archer Heritage Planning.
- McCormick, M. (2022) 'Kilgobbin Road, Stepside, Co. Dublin. Final Excavation Report'. Licence 22E0187. Unpublished report: Archer Heritage Planning.

1.5. Standards and Guidelines

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted to inform the assessment:

- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 2023;
- National Monuments (Amendments) Acts, 1930-2014;
- Planning and Development Act, 2024;
- The Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended;
- Heritage Act, 1995;
- Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada) 1985, ratified by Ireland in 1991;
- Council of Europe European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta) 1992, ratified by Ireland in 1997;
- EPA (2002), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements.
- EPA (2003), Advice Notes on Current Practice (in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements).
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000.
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes, 2005, NRA.
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes, 2005, NRA.
- National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 was enacted in October 2023 and this Act is now law. The Minister for DHLGH commenced certain provisions

in May 2024 (S.I. No. 252/2024) which relate to World Heritage Property in the State, inventories, the protection of certain records, the promotion of heritage, and the issuing of statutory guidance. Certain related and supporting provisions concerning implementation and enforcement are also commenced. Further provisions in December 2024 (S.I. No. 663/2024) relate to underwater cultural heritage and another Commencement Order in March 2025 (S.I. No. 88/2025) relates to prohibitions, offences, defences and procedural matters. However, until the Act is fully commenced, the National Monuments Acts and the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act have not yet been repealed and therefore remain in force.

1.6. Ratings of Impacts

The assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment resulting from the construction and/or operation of the proposed development relies on a combination of qualitative and quantitative assessment.

Cultural heritage assets/landscapes are considered to be a non-renewable resource and location sensitive. In this context, any change to their environment, such as construction activity and ground disturbance works, could affect these sites. The methodology which will be applied at the EIAR phase is based on the EPA Guidelines (2022), and both direct physical effects, as well as impacts to the setting of individual heritage assets, will be assessed. The likely significance of all impacts is determined in consideration of the magnitude of the impact and the baseline rating upon which the impact has an effect (i.e. the sensitivity or value of the cultural heritage asset). Having assessed the magnitude of impact with respect to the sensitivity/value of the asset, the overall significance of the effect will then be classified as Imperceptible, Not Significant, Slight, Moderate, Significant, Very Significant, or Profound.

Cultural heritage is a broad term that includes a wide range of tangible and intangible cultural considerations. It encompasses aspects of archaeology and architecture and is expressed in the physical landscape as well as in non-physical ways. Cultural heritage can relate to settlements, former designed landscapes, building and structures, as well as folklore, townland and place names, historical events and traditions. Archaeological sites that are afforded protection as Recorded Monuments are regarded as being of high importance. Cultural heritage sites with upstanding features which are not afforded protection under the above criteria are considered to be of medium importance.

2. THE EXISTING RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1.1. Prehistoric Period

The archaeological evidence from Kilgobbin and the surrounding townlands suggest that the local landscape was settled from the Neolithic period onwards (4000–2500 BC). The most visible traces of Neolithic activity consist of substantial megalithic burial monuments, which include the Early Neolithic portal tombs at Taylorsgrange (RMP DU022-033), Kiltiernan Domain (RMP DU026-019) and Brennanstown (RMP DU026-007) (e.g. Ó Nualláin 1983; Kytmanow 2008), and the Middle Neolithic passage tombs atop Two Rock Mountain (RMP DU025-025) and Glencullen Mountain (RMP DU026-042001) (e.g. Herity 1974; Prendergast 2010; Rice 2015). The Neolithic settlement evidence includes an Early Neolithic rectangular structure, which was sited c. 350km to the west in Belarmine, Kilgobbin (Hagen 2004; 2013; Smyth 2014; Rice 2015). The townland also produced

evidence for Early Neolithic pits and spreads, while Middle Neolithic pits were investigated in the adjoining townland of Newtown Little (Smyth 2012; Grogan and Roche 2010; Rice 2015).

The settlement and burial evidence indicates that the local area continued to support communities throughout the Bronze Age (2500–800 BC). Standing Early Bronze Age monuments include the wedge tombs at Kilmashogue (RMP DU025-007001) and Ballyedmonduff (RMP DU025-045) (Waddell 2000), while other Bronze Age burial monuments consist of ring barrows from Woodside and Kilgobbin (Wallace 2004; 2013; McGlade 2018), as well as cists (RMP DU017003), urn burials (RMP DU026-123) and cremations from Kilgobbin and Stepside (e.g. Lewis 1837; Waddell 1990; Corlett 1999; Ward 2005; 2013; Hagen 2013; McGlade 2018). Middle Bronze Age roundhouses have been investigated in Kilgobbin, and the surrounding townlands of Stepside and Woodside (Kelleher 1999; McCabe 2004; Hagen 2004; Wallace 2004; McGlade 2018), while Bronze Age cooking and manufacturing sites, known as *fulachta fiadh*, or burnt mounds, have been excavated in Kilgobbin and Stepside (Cryerhall 2004; Larsson 2005).

There is only limited evidence for Iron Age activity in the locale (800 BC–AD 400). However, archaeological remains of Iron Age date include possible structures from Kilgobbin and Carrickmines Great (Hagen 2004; Ó Drisceoil 2005), in addition to an enclosure from Stepside (Reid 1998a), and a grain-drying kiln in Kilgobbin (McGlade 2018). Radiocarbon determinations that date to the Iron Age have also been obtained from the environs of the Early Neolithic portal tomb at Taylorsgrange (Lynch 2000), as well as the Early Bronze Age wedge tomb at Kilmashogue (Brindley and Lanting 1991/92, 24; Hedges *et al.* 1993, 213), which suggests these monuments continued to be venerated during the latter stages of prehistory.

2.1.2. Medieval Kilgobbin

2.1.2.1. Kilgobbin Church

The early 18th century Kilgobbin Church (RMP DU025-016001), which is located on a gravel ridge overlooking Stepside Village, occupies the site of an earlier foundation. The former early medieval church may have been dedicated to Saint Gobbán, the reputed nephew of Saint David of Wales (Ó hÉailidhe 1984; Bolger 2008; 2013). A Saint Gobbán is named in the 8th or 9th century ‘Martyrology of Tallaght’ (Corlett 1999, 128–9). The earliest historic reference to Kilgobbin Church is from AD 1179 in ‘Archbishop’s Alen’s Register’, where it was referred to as *Technabretnach*, the ‘house of the Welshman’, which suggests it may originally have comprised a Welsh foundation (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988).

Archaeological investigations to the south (Licence 04E1373) and southeast (Licence 04E0981) of Kilgobbin church demonstrated that the earliest phase of ecclesiastical activity at that site dated from AD 650–690 (Larsson 2004; Bolger 2008). The early medieval remains uncovered included a complex of ditches that enclosed the original ecclesiastical foundation, in addition to evidence for agricultural activity, such as land drains, grain-drying kilns and possible field systems. Clusters of postholes, stakeholes, pits and linear features were also investigated, and evidence for metalworking was detected (Bolger 2008; 2013). A series of features to the southeast of the present church were interpreted as the remains of an associated early medieval secular settlement (Larsson 2004), while assemblages of early medieval artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from both excavations.

Several Hiberno-Norse architectural elements have been identified within the church and graveyard (RMP DU025-016002). These include a high cross (RMP DU025-016011) that was uncovered in the graveyard during the early 19th century (Goodbody 1993a), but was subsequently erected on the roadside, to the northwest of the church. The incomplete ringed granite cross,

which depicts a crucifixion scene and ‘Christ in Glory’, dates to the 12th century (Harbison 1992, 116–7). The cross is inserted into a circular stone, and a bullaun (RMP DU025-016012) is set against its south side. A complete Rathdown slab (RMP DU025-016003), as well as fragment of a second slab (RMP DU025-016004), are located within the graveyard, in addition to a rotary quern stone (RMP DU025-016006) and a cross fragment (RMP DU025-016007) (Ó hÉailidhe 1984). In 1837, John O’Donovan recorded that a holy well, known as *Tobar na súil*, was associated with Kilgobbin Church (O’Flanagan 1927; Corlett 1999, 129–30). However, the spring has since dried-up and there is no longer any evidence for the former ‘Well of the Eyes’.

2.1.2.2. The Pale Boundary

The medieval Pale boundary runs from Kilgobbin Castle (c. 18m to the south of the site), for 2.6km in an east, to south-easterly direction, towards Carrickmines Castle (c. 2.6km). The recorded sections of the earthwork include that which extends east from Kilgobbin Castle (RMP DU026-121002), a second section (RMP DU026-087) runs along the Ballyogan stream and terminates to the southwest of the Clay Farm residential estate. Another recorded portion (RMP DU026-115) then occurs 500m to the east, which is sited along the Jamestown/Ballyogan townland boundary (Goodbody 1993b).

The Pale delineated the hinterland around the centre of the English Lordship during the late Middle Ages. The ‘Pale’ is derived from the Latin term *pālus*, meaning stake. Consequently, the ‘Pale’ had the original connotation of a stake or fence, and by extension, came to mean a fenced-off area that was under a particular jurisdiction (Cosgrave 1981, 45; Goodbody 1993b). The earliest known use of the term in Ireland occurred in 1446–7, when the Gaelic-Irish leader Hugh Roe McMahon undertook ‘to carry northing out of the English Pale’ (Shirley 1845, 24). However, the territory of the Pale at this time was not as strictly defined as it would become in the late 15th and early 16th centuries.

An Act of Parliament from 1488–9 decreed that landowners should raise a defensive rampart along the borders of the Pale, which incorporated parts of Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Dublin. However, the construction of a continuous barrier enclosing the four counties was never attempted, instead, the Pale came to refer to a notional, as opposed to a defensive perimeter, where English culture and law were observed. Thus, the morphology of the Pale boundary varied between different landholdings, and often enclosed an individual’s property, rather than following a definite orientation, or predictable structure (e.g. O’Keeffe 1992; 2001; Bolger 2005). Where stretches of the fortified rampart were constructed, it usually took the form of two ditches that were divided by a flat-topped earthen bank (e.g. Goodbody 1993b). In the militarised medieval marchlands of Kilgobbin, Jamestown, and Carrickmines, the earthen rampart would have impeded against cattle raids and attacks by local Gaelic-Irish families such as the O’Toole’s and the O’Byrne’s (O’Byrne 2003).

Sections of the Pale boundary have been archaeologically investigated in Kilgobbin, Ballyogan, Jamestown and Carrickmines Great (Reid 1998b; Brady 2000; Bolger 2000 and 2005; O’Carroll and Turrell 2001; Ó Néill 2002), including the probable line of the earthwork to the south of the Clay Farm development (Rice 2018). Two test trenches (Licence 17E0585) were opened across the possible bank, but no evidence was uncovered for ditches or other associated defensive features. The investigation demonstrated that the bank was representative of a natural scarp, which was formed by ice sheets during the Pleistocene era. However, this natural topographic feature may have substituted for more formal defences along this section of the Pale, as the scarp provided a naturally occurring bank and slope (Rice 2018).

2.1.2.3. Kilgobbin Castle

The 15th century tower house (RMP DU025-017001) of Kilgobbin was constructed by the Walsh family. The impetus for its construction may have been provided by a subsidy issued under Henry VI in 1429, which granted £10 for the building of a castle within the Pale (Sweetman 1999, 137). The Walshes were important local marcher lords that owned extensive lands in south Dublin, in addition to other castles in Balally, Carrickmines, Brennanstown, Shanganagh, Corke and Old Connaught (Goodbody 1993a, 19–22). The earliest reference to Kilgobbin Castle dates to 1476, when it was sacked by the Gaelic-Irish O'Byrne's (O'Byrne 2002). It was occupied by Morris Walsh in 1482, and subsequently by his son Pierce from 1509. John Walsh resided in the castle in 1578, Edmond Walsh in 1599 and Christopher Walsh in 1615. A court was held in Kilgobbin Castle by order of the Exchequer in 1620, at which time it was held by Patrick Walsh (Ball 1905).

The standing castle remains consist of the southern and western walls; the north and east walls collapsed in 1832. The building survives to three-storeys and its granite walls include several arrow slits. A tall doorway is sited at the north-end of the west wall, while a square draw-bar hole is located inside of the entrance. The ground floor is spanned by the remains of a high vault, directly above which is a line of square joist holes for timber floor supports. A service tower on its southeast corner originally included a stone spiral staircase, as well as an extant garderobe (Corlett 1999, 152).

2.1.3. Post-Medieval Period

The Walshes remained in the ascendant at the onset of the 17th century when they were described as 'a large and ancient stock and as men of note in the metropolitan county' (Ball 1902, 101). However, the Walshes became involved in the Irish Rebellion of 1641, which subsequently developed into the Irish Confederate Wars. Theobald Walsh threw his lot in with the rebel confederacy and conducted raids between 1641–2 on lands in Booterstown, Jamestown, and Deansgrange (Murphy 2012, 28). Carrickmines Castle, which was owned by Theobald Walsh, became a centre of operations for the Catholic forces in late 1641 and early 1642, and a place to which stolen cattle were frequently driven (Ball 1902, 100–1).

The war reached Kilgobbin Castle on the 20th of January 1642, when a government cavalry force approached the tower house with the intention of razing it and the surrounding village. The castle had passed to Sir Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham some years earlier, who had possibly inherited it through marriage. Loftus leased Kilgobbin Castle to Matthew Talbot at the time of the rebellion, who was an officer in the Irish Confederate Army (Ball 1905, 67–9). The attacking government cavalry were skirmished by a party of Confederate rebels, who killed two soldiers (Goodbody 1993a, 34). However, the castle was subsequently besieged by General Monk, who captured and garrisoned it. The lands now occupied by Sandyford Hall, which border the proposed development site to the north, are locally referred to as 'the battlefield', which presumably derives its name from these 17th century events.

The rebel army was defeated in February 1642, by government forces at Deansgrange. The rebels then occupied several castles in south Dublin; however, the Dublin administration judged that if they could force the rebels from one castle, then they would probably abandon the remainder. This decision resulted in the dispatch of Sir Simon Harcourt with a company of men and horses to Carrickmines Castle on the 26th March 1642 (Clinton and Shiels 2013). The castle was bombarded with artillery, and the walls were breached. The soldiers massacred all those inside, and portions of the castle walls were reputedly levelled (Clinton *et al.* 2013). Theobald Walsh was outlawed in October 1642, and Carrickmines was granted to Edward Brabazon, the second Earl of Meath (Arnold 1993, 181–2).

Two 17th century buildings are documented in the area. Oldtown House on Kilgobbin Road, situated opposite the castle, was formerly an inn known as the ‘White House of Kilgobbin’ (RMP DU025-017002; Turner 1983). This inn formed the focus of the village after the demise of the castle. It appears to have been built around 1690 (Turner 1983) and served travellers passing along the road to Enniskerry, a trade, which continued throughout the 18th century. The inn may have closed in the 1820s when the new Enniskerry Road was built, the passing trade then being picked up by the Step Inn, established in the 1790s as the “Kilgobbin Inn”. A house at Woodside is also likely to date from the 1690s (RMP DU022-068), with a new front built onto it in the 1890s and the old house surviving as the rear portion (Goodbody 1993).

2.2. RMP / SMR Sites

The RMP ZoN associated with Kilgobbin village (DU025-017 / DU026-121), as depicted on the published RMP constraint map (Sheet No. 3455), extends over the proposed development site (Figure 3). Several individual sites are recorded within this, including Kilgobbin Castle (tower house, RMP DU025-017001), which is located c. 25m south of the proposed development site.

The sites of an inn, cist, and linear earthwork are recorded c. 30m south (RMP DU025-017002, DU025-017003 & DU026-121002; Figure 4).

Recorded monuments in the environs of the study area are illustrated on Figure 4 and discussed in the context of the archaeological and historical background above (Section 2.1).

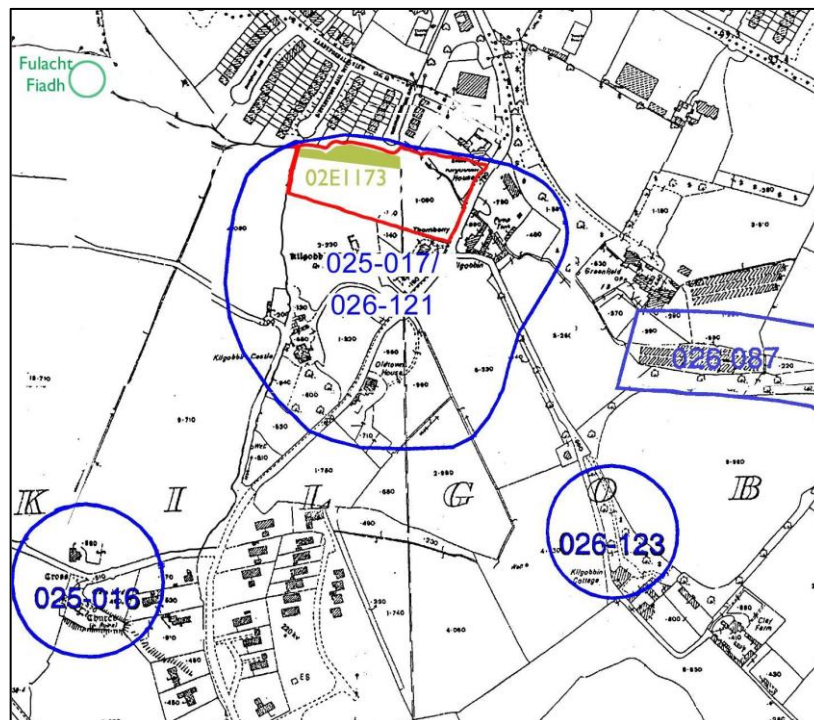


Figure 3 Published RMP map (1994), showing ZoN for Kilgobbin Village (RMP DU025-017 / DU026-121)

Table 1 RMP / SMR sites within 500m of proposed development

SMR No	Monument Class	Townland	ITM East	ITM North
DU025-016011-	Cross - High cross	Kilgobbin	718913	724388
DU025-016012-	Bullaun stone	Kilgobbin	718911	724388

SMR No	Monument Class	Townland	ITM East	ITM North
DU025-017001-	Castle - tower house	Kilgobbin	719218	724746
DU025-017002-	Inn	Kilgobbin	719230	724587
DU025-017003-	Cist	Kilgobbin	719265	724689
DU025-081----	Pit-burial	Kilgobbin	718714	724580
DU026-087----	Linear earthwork	Kilgobbin	719658	724606
DU026-121002-	Linear earthwork	Kilgobbin	719281	724676
DU026-123----	Urn burial	Kilgobbin	719493	724431
DU026-161----	Burnt mound	Kilgobbin	718936	724926

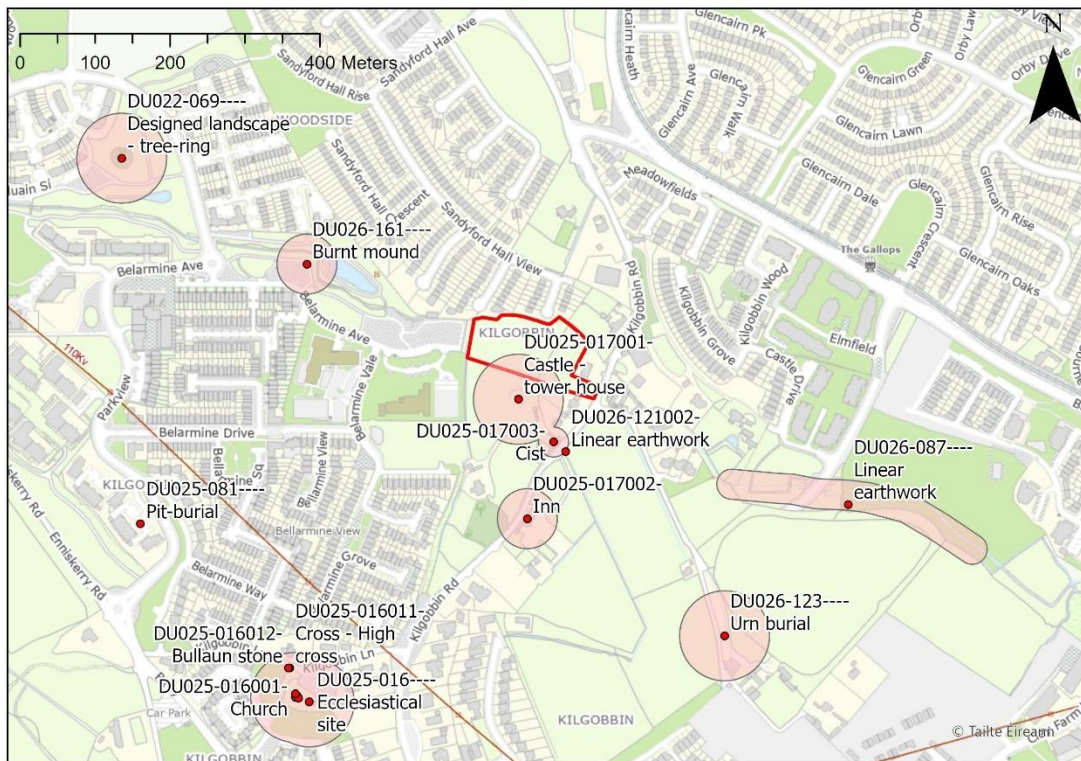


Figure 4 RMP / SMR sites in proximity to proposed development site

2.3. Topographical Files

There are 120 artefacts listed in the Topographical Files as found within Kilgobbin Townland. These include pottery and a clay pipe found at a battle site in the townland alongside some further pottery, glass and iron objects and animal remains found at unlisted locations within the townland.

2.4. Townland Names

Townland names are a rich source of information, not only on the topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape, but also on its history, archaeological monuments and folklore. Where a monument has been forgotten or destroyed, a place name may still refer to it and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites survive below the ground surface.

Some Irish toponyms suggest ecclesiastical settlement. The element 'Kil' in Kilgobbin is an anglicisation of Cell (later Cill), literally a monastic cell but generally signifying a church, in this case, the church founded by St Gobbán. There are several saints with the name St Gobbán; however, the foundation of Kilgobbin is likely to be attributed to the St Gobbán who was a nephew of St David of Wales, as the church was also known as Teach na Bretnach, the house of the Welshman.

There are place names with English forms in the area. Murphystown probably indicates an English-speaking population, as the English suffix '-town' is combined with the Irish name Ó Murchú. Woodside is an English name also and may be a translation of an earlier Irish form or may simply be a new name given to the area, which still has several areas of woodland. Another English name that refers to the topographical aspects of the landscape is Stepside, which is translated from the Irish word An Chéim, meaning the pass.

2.5. Cartographic Sources

2.5.1. The Down Survey (1656-1658)

The Down Survey of the 1650s was at the time the most coherent mapping project ever undertaken in the world. The aim was to measure lands forfeited by the Catholic Irish in order to redistribute it to Merchant Adventurers and English soldiers.

The Down Survey map of the barony of Rathdown (Figure 5) names and depicts Newtown Little townland ('*Little Newtowne*' on the map) and shows a house within it (the house is described as '*in repaire*' in the Down Survey parish terrier). Kilgobbin is not named or depicted. Its general location falls within an area denoted as church land. A castle is depicted on the map, which may represent Kilgobbin Castle (RMP DU025-017001). The study area is located within '*Kill*' parish rather than Kilgobbin.



Figure 5 Down Survey map of the barony of Rathdown

2.5.2. Rocque's 'An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin' (1760)

Rocque's map of 1760 (Figure 6) shows the area in significantly more detail. The proposed development site can be approximately located by the Kilgobbin / Ballyogan Stream on its north side, Kilgobbin Road to the east, and Kilgobbin Castle on its south side, and a field boundary to the west. The tower house (RMP DU025-017001, Kilgobbin Castle) is depicted as a square structure and annotated 'Castle'. Two houses are shown to the east of the castle, fronting onto Kilgobbin Road. One of these lies just south of the proposed development site and is depicted with a defined plot boundary containing a garden or yard to the rear. The presence of a milestone at the roadside is indicated by the annotation 'V Miles'. On the east side of Kilgobbin Road, the Pale boundary may be represented by a footpath marked along the northern side of the stream flowing towards Carrickmines. Kilgobbin Church is depicted to the south (RMP DU025-016001; annotated 'Church of Killgobbin'). Newtown Little townland is named 'New Town', with one large country house shown within it, possibly the house noted in the Down Survey.

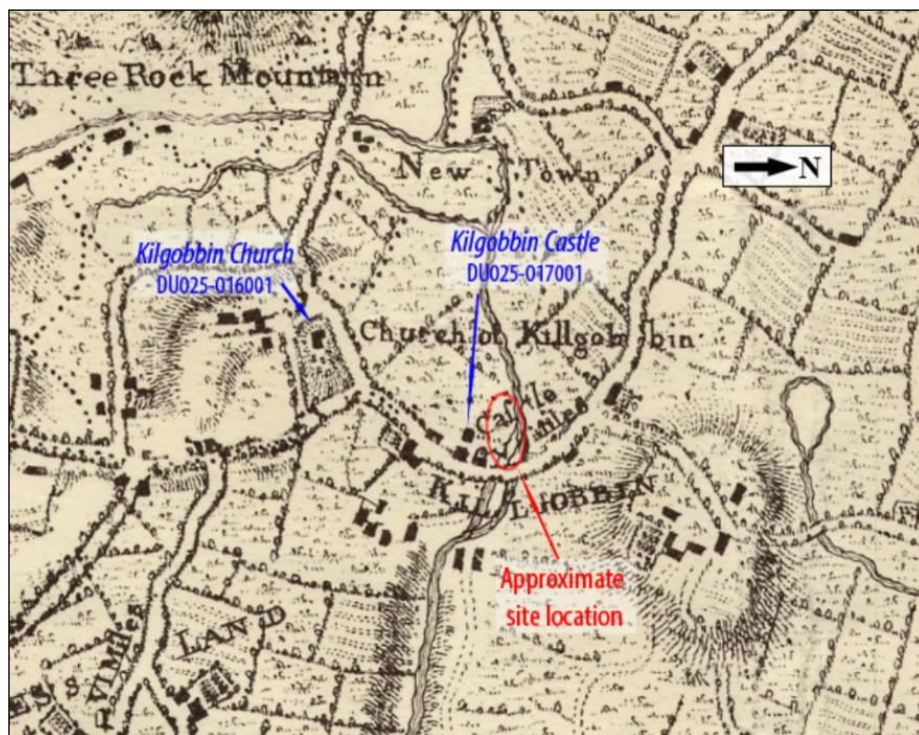


Figure 6 Rocque's map of County Dublin (1760) with approximate site location

2.5.3. Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin (1816)

In the intervening years between Rocque's 1760 and Taylor's 1816 map (Figure 7), the present Ballyogan (Ballyogan) road was laid out (annotated 'New Road' on the map) and can be seen running roughly parallel with the Kilgobbin / Ballyogan Stream to the northeast. Both castle and church are depicted, with a cross also shown and annotated within the churchyard, close to the roadside (possibly the recorded high cross RMP DU025-016011). No further information can be gleaned from this map.

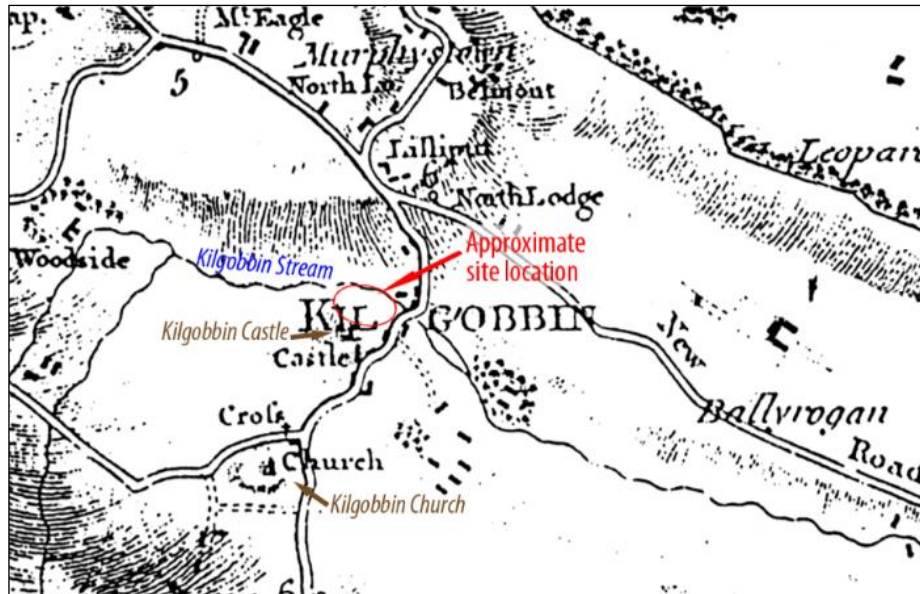


Figure 7 Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin (1816)

2.5.4. Ordnance Survey Historical Mapping

The Ordnance Survey completed their first map survey of Ireland between 1829 and 1842, producing the First Edition Six-Inch-to-the-Mile maps which are renowned for their accuracy and level of detail. It is possible to identify the exact fields where the proposed development sites are located on this map (Figure 8). The proposed development site occupies two fields on the south bank of the Kilgobbin Stream and the west side of Kilgobbin Road. Several properties are depicted along the road, two of which are named (Castle Lodge and Bayly's Cabin). An unnamed house and orchard are shown to the north of the proposed development site, with a house set in a smaller plot to the south (the shape and location of this plot is much like that depicted on Rocque's map). Kilgobbin Castle is so-named and is depicted as a rectangular structure. The arrangement of paths surrounding it appear to be associated with the grounds of Bayly's Cabin. Kilgobbin Church, graveyard, and cross are depicted to the southwest, with a large gravel pit shown on its north and east sides.

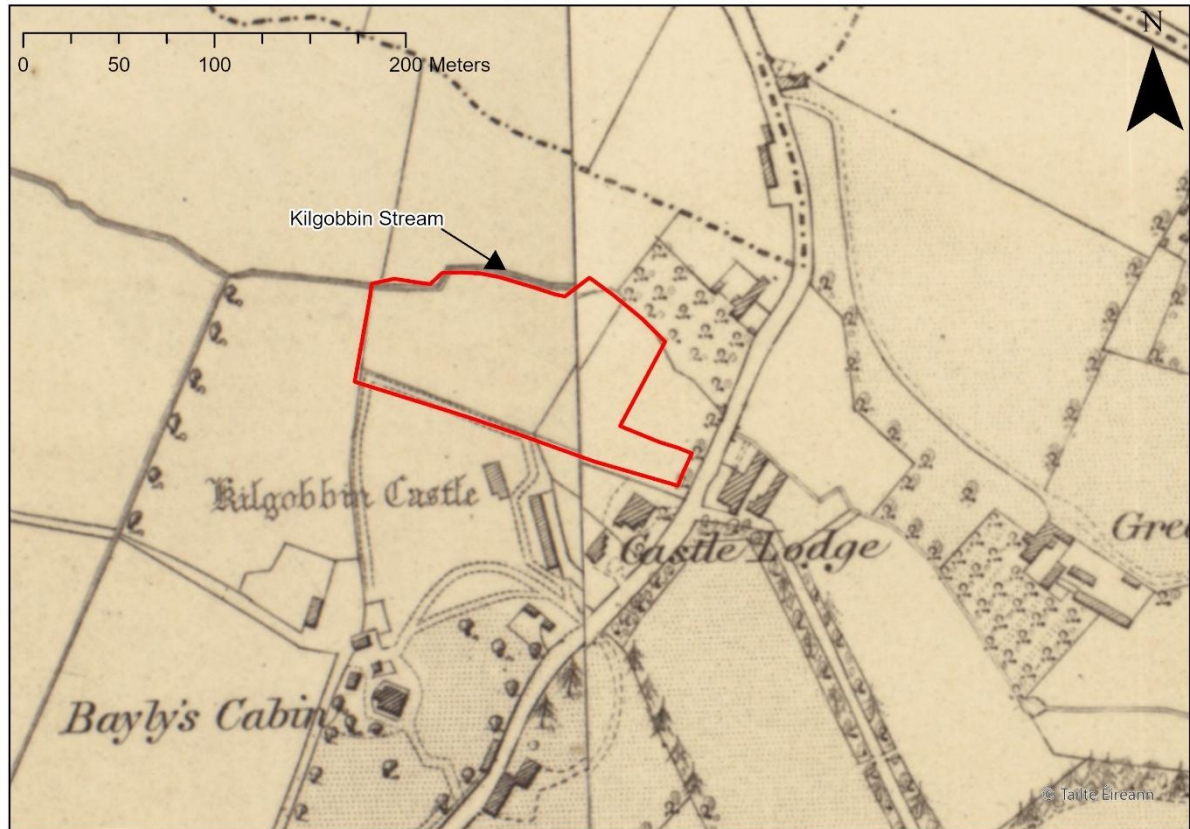


Figure 8 Location of proposed development site on the First Edition OS Six-inch map (1843)

There is no change within the proposed development site by the time of the Second Edition 6-inch OS map of 1871-5 (Figure 9). The property immediately north of the site is now named as Kilgobbin House and the majority of the trees have been removed from the orchard. Bayly's Cabin is named as Kilgobbin Castle (the house name is distinguished from the tower house ruin by use of a different font). Other named houses include Violet Hill, Kilgobbin House and Kilgobbin Villa. Drainage ditches are indicated along most of the field boundaries, taking water from the Kilgobbin Stream.

There are no significant changes shown on the 25-inch map of 1910 except for the naming of Thornberry House immediately to the south of the proposed development site (Figure 10). There are no significant changes on the revised edition OS six-inch map of 1939-40 (not illustrated).

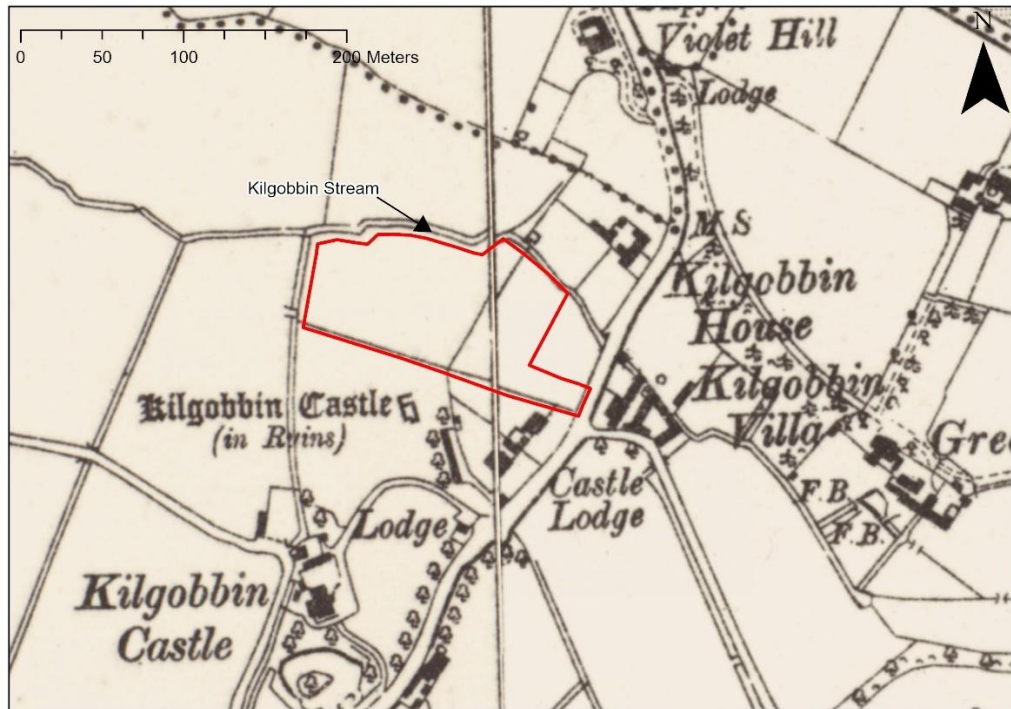


Figure 9 Location of proposed development on the Second Edition 6-inch map (1871-5)

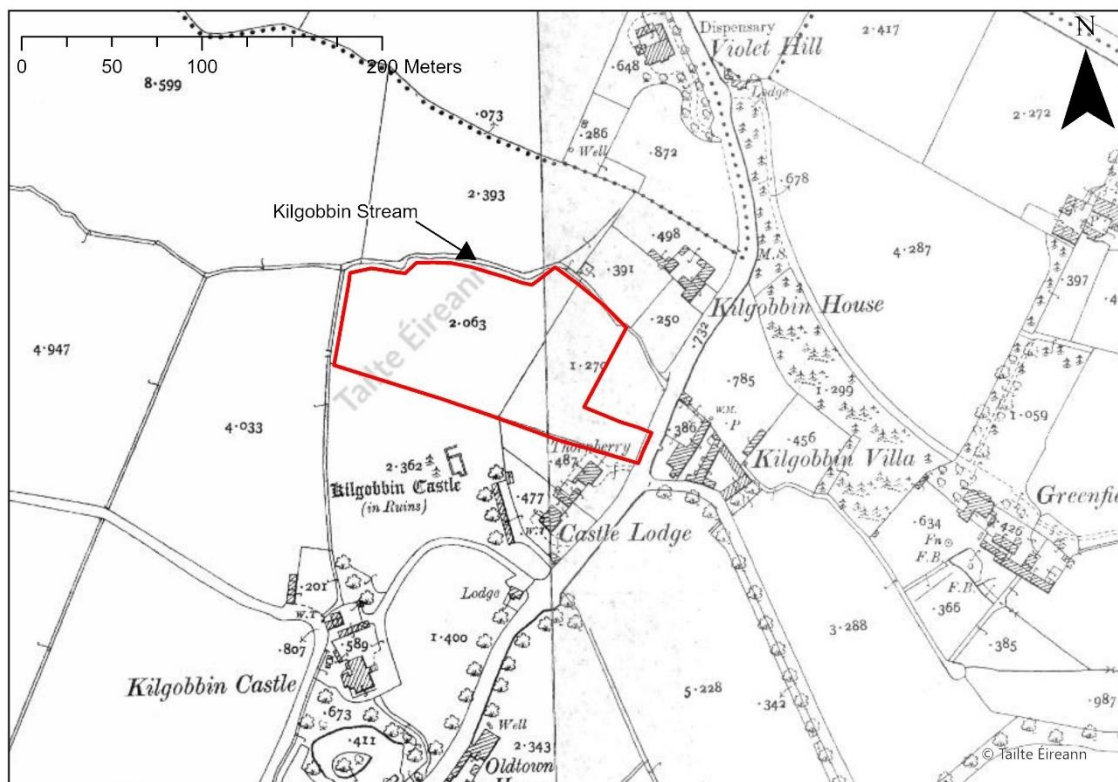


Figure 10 Location of proposed development on the 25-inch map (1910)

2.6. Aerial Imagery

Aerial imagery was examined from 1995 to 2025 from Google Earth, Bing and Digital Globe sources. All available imagery shows the proposed development site as two pasture fields (Figure 11). The former test trenches can be seen on some imagery, but no archaeological features are discernible.



Figure 11 Proposed development sites on aerial imagery (Tailte Éireann, MapGenie 2013-2018)

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The proposed development site has been subject to numerous archaeological investigations from 2002 to 2005 which were undertaken in compliance with planning conditions for a previously consented development which was never progressed (Planning ref. D01A/0498). Another phase of investigations was undertaken in 2018 in response to a Further Information Request by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (Planning ref. D18A/0074). Archaeological monitoring of site investigations in 2022 led to archaeological discoveries after which a second geophysical survey and further test excavations were undertaken (Planning ref. D18A/0074, ABP-303695).

3.1. Geophysical Survey 02R0079 (July 2002)

The first phase of investigations comprised a geophysical survey across the western half of the site (Licence 02R0079; Nicholls 2002). It recorded a number of weak linear ditch-type responses and several possible pits (Figure 12). They corresponded to a number of depressions and rises visible on the surface of the field. While a continuation of two parallel ditch-type features was indicated in the results, the overall form and limited range of the responses indicated that these might be natural in origin.

3.2. Archaeological Monitoring 02E0906 (September 2002)

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken of topsoil stripping which facilitated the insertion of a foul sewer and ESB pipe, located adjacent to Kilgobbin Stream, in addition to the development of the internal road network joining onto another phase of construction works (Licence 02E0906; Hagen 2002). It was noted that there was an area of modern disturbance along a farm track which ran along the southern extent of Field 1 (described by Hagen as Field 5). One surface find was found comprising a body sherd of Bellarmine stoneware.

3.3. Archaeological Testing 02E1173 (July & October 2002)

Archaeological testing was undertaken in order to test a pipeline corridor and to investigate features which had been identified by the geophysical survey (Licence 02E1173; Hagen 2002). Trench 1 and Trench 2 undertaken in July 2002 followed the original planned route of the pipeline (Figure 12), but it was not possible to carry out detailed investigations of these trenches. The route was subsequently changed to the north of the field and four additional trenches were excavated in October 2002 along the revised corridor. A potential boundary ditch of possible medieval date was revealed in Trench 5 while a possible pathway adjacent to the former stream channel produced finds of both medieval and post-medieval date. Several features post-date the 1641 Rebellion and the Walsh's occupation of the tower house. Only the foundation courses of drystone walls survived, one of which contained a fragment of a granite quernstone. The results are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Testing results 02E1173

Trench no.	Description
Trench 1	<p>NE-SW, 60.5m long x 1.5m wide.</p> <p>A series of possible ditches with intervening narrow dry areas were revealed in the NE portion of this trench. The ditches may represent areas of wetland or palaeochannels in close proximity to Kilgobbin Stream. None of the features were identified by geophysical survey.</p> <p>A possible stone path of granite flagstones, 2m in width, may have provided a dry passage.</p> <p>Two stone drains, each 0.60m wide, were set at a depth of 0.60m within a possible ditch, 8.2m wide. The ditch was oriented NW-SE and the drains were of N-S orientation.</p> <p>Three further ditch-like features ran NW-SE through the trench.</p> <p>Finds included clay pipe, black-glazed earthenware, some 17th to 19th century pottery (including North Devon gravel-tempered ware and Staffordshire slipware), medieval pottery including Leinster Cooking Ware and unburned butchered animal bone. The medieval pottery was found among the flagstones suggesting a medieval date for this feature.</p>
Trench 2	<p>WNW-ESE, 85.5m long x 1.5m wide.</p> <p>Several ditches or drains were identified, six of which were parallel to each other in a NNE-SSW orientation. One produced a sherd of 17th century pottery.</p> <p>One of the NW-SE ditches may represent a field boundary, and several 17th / 18th century pottery sherds were retrieved from it. A shell deposit was in its eastern side which was interpreted as a refuse pit.</p> <p>Three stone drains were revealed. One is parallel to the possible field boundary and produced black-glazed earthenware, while the other two cut through the boundary feature.</p> <p>Various features contained butchered animal bone.</p>
Trench 3	<p>NE-SW, 16m long x 1.5m wide.</p> <p>Six features of post-medieval and later date were revealed immediately below the topsoil and cut into the natural subsoil. A disturbed area was cut by a stone drain and contained charcoal, oyster shell and animal bone. It is likely to represent part of a drainage system and produced pottery of 17th century date.</p> <p>Two cobble drains contained butchered animal bone and charcoal.</p> <p>Parallel features which may represent post-medieval ploughing may alternatively be drainage features. This trench was located in an area where geophysical survey had indicated weak responses suggesting linear and curvilinear features.</p>
Trench 4	<p>N-S, 18m long x 1.5m wide.</p>

Trench no.	Description
	Two post-medieval herringbone drains were revealed in the northern section of this trench, close to Kilgobbin Stream. The main drains ran NNE-SSW with drains feeding into these on one or both sides. One was sectioned to reveal three sherds of post-medieval pottery and a sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware. It was noted that this drainage system seemed to belong to post 1640s Rebellion.
Trench 5	WNW-ESE, 14m long x 1.5m wide. A French drain was oriented NNW-SSE and included finds of butchered animal bone, red brick fragments and early modern pottery. A former ditch boundary of 1.7m width contained charcoal flecks, unburned animal bone and a sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware.
Trench 6	WNW-ESE, 14m long x 1.5m wide. Modern disturbance was noted in the east end. No archaeological features were identified.

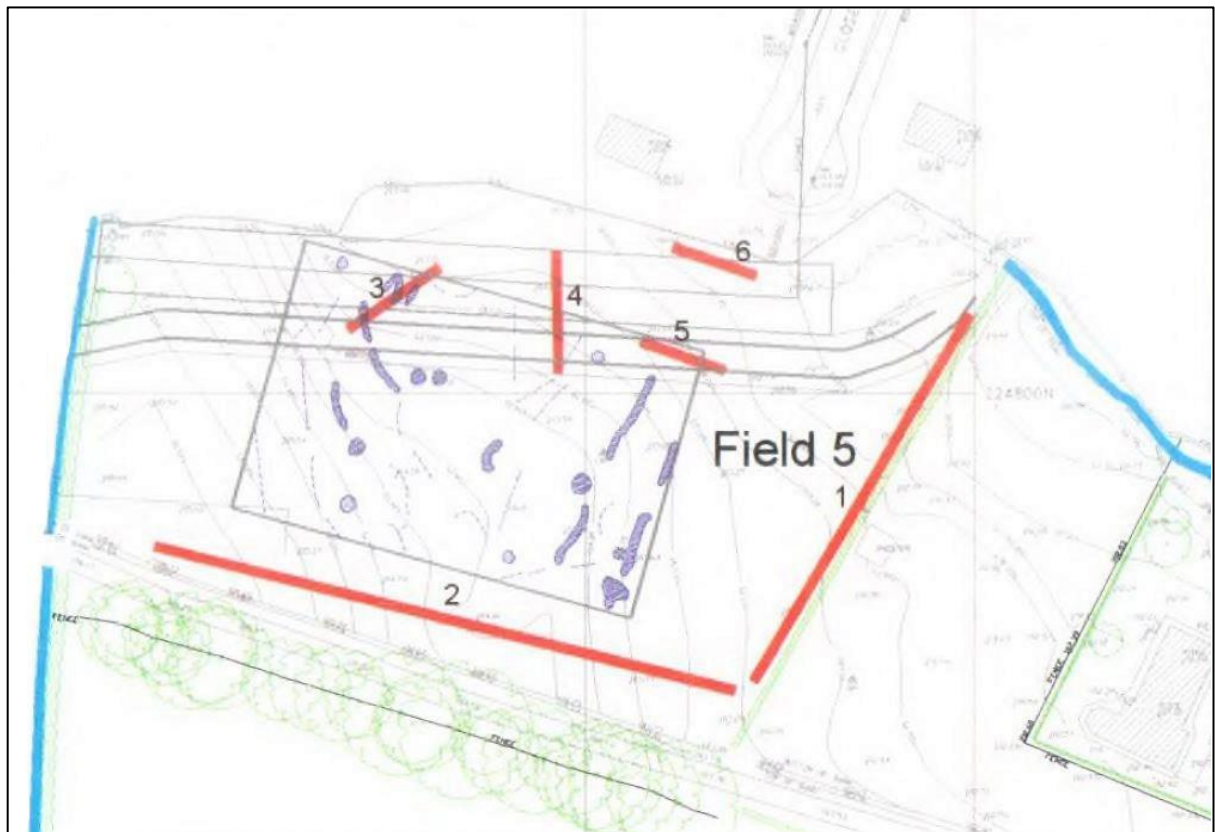


Figure 12 Layout of 02E1173 test trenches

3.4. Archaeological Excavations 02E1173 ext (2002-2003)

Following testing, an excavation was undertaken in advance of the construction of service trenches for a foul sewer and an ESB duct in the northern part of Field 1 (Licence 02E1173 ext; Hagen 2003a)(Figure 13). The pipeline corridor was located to the south of the boundary wall with Sandyford Hall, and measured 14m (N-S) x 130m (E-W). Topsoil depth varied from 0.40-0.60m, generally increasing from southwest to northeast, with the archaeological underlying this layer.

Two phases of activity were identified comprising medieval or possibly medieval activity, and post-medieval and early modern activity. Four features could definitely be assigned to the medieval period: a boundary ditch on the western end of the site, a second ditch to the east, and two pits located along the southern limit of the excavation and partially outside the investigated area. It is unclear if a series of furrows on the west end of the excavation were of medieval or post-medieval date. A number of features produced no finds, but predated some of the post-medieval features

within the site. These include a possible corn-drying kiln, two further pits, a spread of burnt soil and four ditches. No house foundation relating to settlement associated with the tower house were uncovered, but settlement activity was evidenced by the corn-drying kiln and medieval pits.

The ditch along the eastern side of the western field boundary dated to the medieval period. It extended beyond the investigated area and was thought likely to be present along the entire length of the boundary. It possibly also continues past the present entrance gap in the south along the beech-lined boundary west of Kilgobbin Castle House. This ditch measures 4m wide but widens towards the northern side where the flow of water would have originally discharged into Kilgobbin Stream. Finds included medieval pottery and unburnt animal bone. The adjacent bank is quite low, with only its basal layers surviving *in situ*. It was thought likely that this field boundary would also have served as the boundary to Kilgobbin Castle in the medieval period.

The other ditch may represent the eastern boundary of a medieval field. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.4-0.7m deep and contained animal bone, charcoal, charred cereal remains and two sherds of medieval pottery.

The post-medieval and early modern periods are represented by features relating to the drainage, tillage and enclosure of the area. This activity is responsible for the truncation of earlier medieval features on the site. Features include four walls, two areas of extensive drainage systems, and a series of furrows running in a north-south, northwest-southeast and east-west direction.

A ditch which was cut into the west side of the medieval boundary ditch contained a human burial which was partially exposed in the north-facing baulk. The ditch contained both medieval and post-medieval pottery. The skeletal remains consisted of feet bones; the remainder of the body lay outside the area of the excavation (Hagen 2003b). The north-south orientation usually represents a stigma burial and it is possible that the burial is related to the encounter which took place in the 'Battlefield' site to the north in the 1640s.

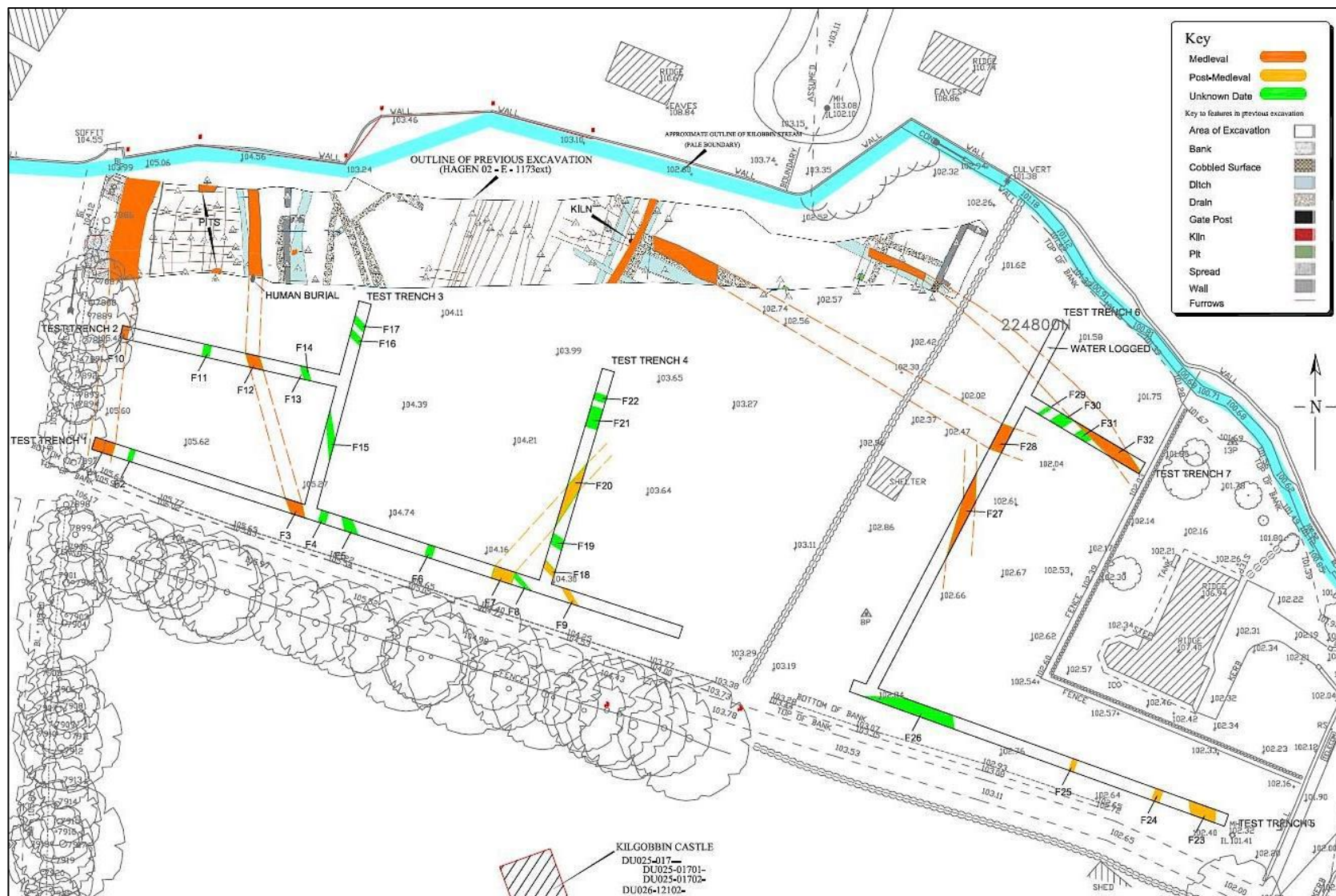


Figure 13 Layout of 02E1173 excavation and 05E0322 test trenches

3.5. Archaeological Testing 05E0322 (2005)

The 2005 programme of archaeological testing opened seven test trenches throughout the footprint of the proposed development (Licence 05E0322; Moriarty 2005)(Figure 13). The investigation uncovered thirty-two possible archaeological features that predominantly consisted of medieval and post-medieval drainage ditches and agricultural features, while assemblages of medieval and post-medieval ceramics were also recovered. The key findings included a post-medieval boundary wall that was orientated north-south; another section of the wall had been investigated in 2002 during the excavation (Hagen 2003a). Two probable medieval ditches were located in Field 1, while three probable medieval ditches were identified in Field 2. These features tied in with those identified by Hagen in 2002 and 2003 (Figure 13). These features may represent outer defensive elements associated with the late medieval tower house to the south. Archaeological deposits were identified at a depth of 0.4m. The results of the testing are summarised in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Testing results 05E0322

Trench no.	Description
Trench 1	E-W, 86m long x 2m wide. Nine potential archaeological features were identified. A 3m wide ditch on the west end of the trench appeared to correspond to a medieval ditch excavated by Hagen (02E1137 ext.). Another NW-SE ditch appeared to be a continuation of a medieval ditch in T2. Three N-S furrows / drains and two NW-SE ditches / drains of uncertain date were identified. Another N-S ditch / drain and a NW-SE ditch / drain were of post-medieval date.
Trench 2	EW, 30m long x 2m wide. Five potential archaeological features were identified. The probable continuation of a medieval ditch from Trench 1 and Hagen's excavation was identified on the west end of the trench. Another NW-SE ditch containing Leinster Cooking Ware appeared to be a continuation of a medieval ditch from Trench 1. A N-S oriented feature appeared to be a furrow / drain of uncertain date, while a NW-SE feature was probably a ditch / drain of uncertain date. A granite wall surviving to one course in height appeared to be a post-medieval field division.
Trench 3	N-S, 30m long x 2m wide. Three potential archaeological features were identified. Three NW-SE oriented features appeared to be ditches / drains of uncertain date.
Trench 4	N-S, 30m long x 2m wide. Five potential archaeological features were identified. Two NW-SE feature appeared to be a ditches / drains of uncertain date, while another was post-medieval in date. Two east-west oriented features appeared to be ditch / drains of uncertain date.
Trench 5	E-W, 55m long x 2m wide. Four potential archaeological features were identified. A NW-SE feature filled with a rubble-rich deposit was a cut for a modern sewerage pipe leading to Riverside Cottage. A French drain of granite stone construction was identified on the east end of the trench. A N-S feature appeared to be an agricultural furrow / drain of uncertain date. A 20m wide area of disturbed ground had fills which contained post-medieval glazed red earthenwares and a sherd of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware.
Trench 6	N-S, 55m long x 2m wide. Two potential archaeological features were identified. A NW-SE oriented feature, 3m in width, contained Leinster Cooking Ware and was not bottomed due to water logging. It appeared to be a ditch of possible medieval date. An E-W oriented feature, 4.1m wide, similarly contained Leinster Cooking Ware and was thought to have been a ditch of medieval date.
Trench 7	E-W, 19m long x 2m wide. Four potential archaeological features were identified. Three NE-SW oriented features appeared to be drains / ditches of uncertain date. One NW-SE feature, 3m in width, contained a sherd of Leinster Cooking Ware and was not bottomed due to water logging. It appeared to be a ditch of possible medieval date.

3.6. Archaeological Testing 18E0275 (June 2018)

The final phase of archaeological testing was undertaken in order to provide more detailed information about the extent and character of the archaeological remains within the subject site. Nineteen test trenches were opened across the proposed development site, ranging from 10-43m in length. The testing report is included in Appendix 2 of this report and the results are summarised below (Table 4).

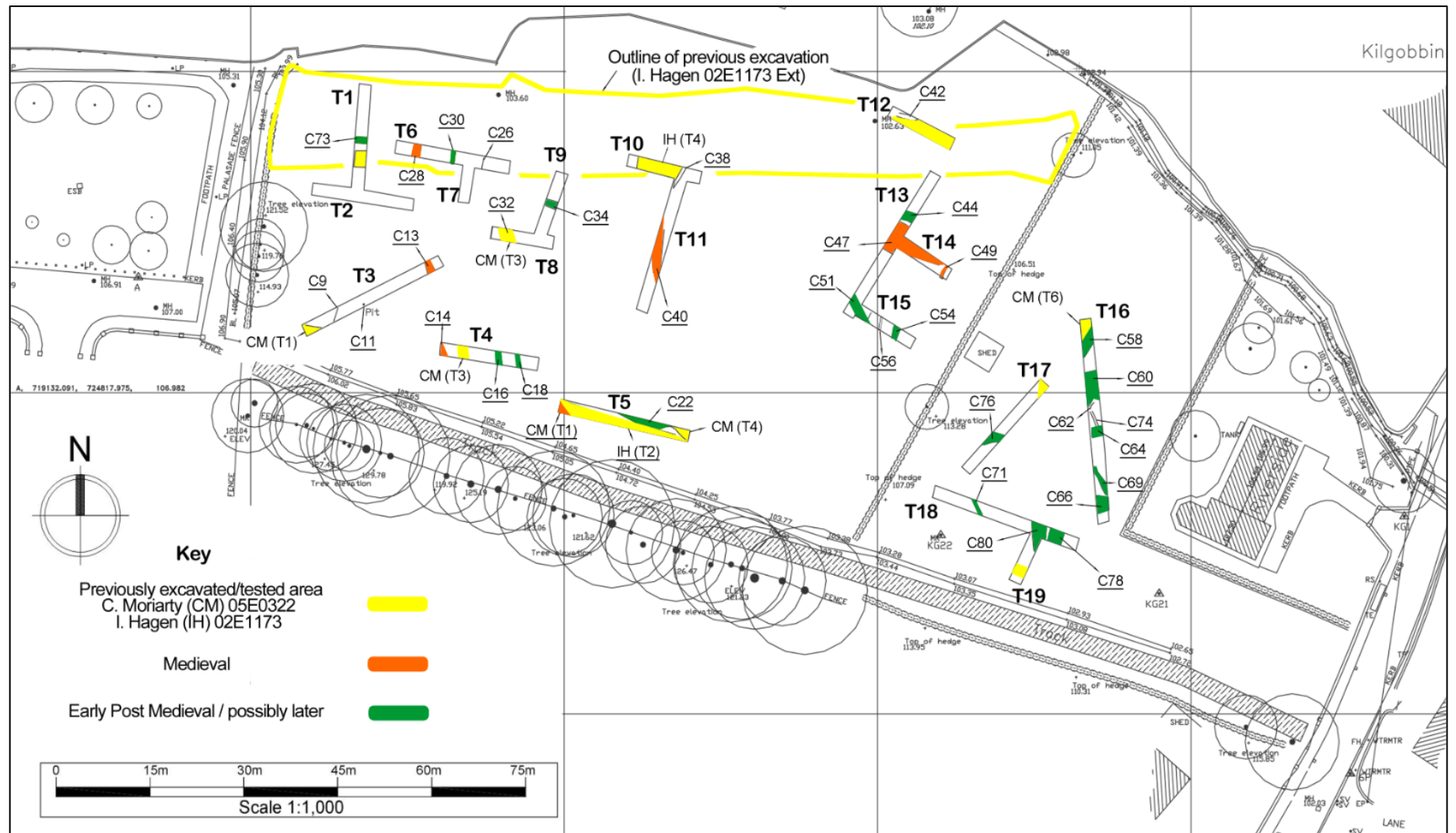
The testing uncovered a substantial number of archaeological features that predominantly consisted of ditches and drains of medieval and post-medieval date while quantities of medieval and post-medieval ceramics were also recovered. Twenty-one features were identified in Field 1 and twelve in Field 2 (Figure 15). Several of these appear to be continuations of features that were previously identified by Hagen in 2002–3 and Moriarty in 2005 (Figure 14). Finds included medieval and post-medieval pottery and a possible sherd of Neolithic carinated bowl. No evidence was uncovered for any other burials or grave cuts, which suggests the skeleton identified in 2002 occurred in isolation.

Table 4 Testing results 18E0275

Trench	Dimensions	Findings
Trench 1	20m (N-S) x 2m (E-W) 0.56m–0.68m deep	The trench was opened across the western-end of the 2002 excavation site to establish if there were any features remaining in this area. A linear 19 th century drain [C73], was uncovered 9m from the south-end of the trench, which was 1.30m in width and filled with (C6). Two 19 th century potsherds were recovered.
Trench 2	20m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.50m–0.70m deep	No archaeological features uncovered, but one medieval and two post-medieval potsherds were recovered from the topsoil.
Trench 3	29m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.45m–0.84m deep	Trench 1 from the 2005 assessment was uncovered within the southwestern-end of the trench. The archaeological features included a linear running NW-SE [C9], a sub-oval pit [C11], and a charcoal-rich spread (C13), which produced several large pieces of burnt bone.
Trench 4	20m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.55m–0.60m deep	Trench 3 from the 2005 assessment was uncovered just west of the centre part of the trench. The archaeology consisted of three linear features [C14], [C16] and [C18], which were all orientated NW-SE. A sherd of manganese ware was recovered from the fill of [C16].
Trench 5	25m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.50m–0.70m deep	The trench uncovered Trench 2 from the 2002 assessment, while its western end revealed Trench 1 from 2005 and Trench 4 from 2005 was sited at the east-end. The archaeological remains consisted of a curvi-linear [C22], that contained a charcoal-rich fill (C23).
Trench 6	24m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.55m–0.70m deep	Trench 6 was opened to the north of where the burial was found in 2002. However, no human bones were identified, although the base of a wall was revealed <C30>, that was previously excavated in 2002. Other remains from the trench comprised a N-S linear near the east-end of the trench [C28], and a field drain [C26]. Two earthenware sherds were recovered from the topsoil.
Trench 7	7m (N-S) x 2m (E-W) 0.52m–0.60m deep	No archaeological features uncovered, but a post-medieval potsherd was recovered from the topsoil.
Trench 8	13m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.52m–0.60m deep	The trench uncovered Trench 3 from the 2005 assessment, which produced eight sherds of unstratified post-medieval pottery.
Trench 9	12m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.50m–0.64m deep	An E-W linear was revealed near the north-end of the trench. It was filled with (C35), which produced fragments of red brick and animal bone.
Trench 10	15m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.53m–0.65m deep	The western half of the trench was opened across the site of the 2002–3 excavation, while Trench 4 from the 2002 assessment was also revealed. An ESB services trench also cut part of the area.

Trench	Dimensions	Findings
		A linear field drain was identified 4m from the east-end of the trench that was orientated NNE-SSW.
Trench 11	27m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.70m–0.92m deep	A linear extended for 15m from NNW-SSE along the trench, which produced a sherd of Leinster cooking ware. A base sherd of Agate ware was uncovered from the topsoil.
Trench 12	14m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.70m–0.80m deep	The eastern half of the trench was substantially disturbed due to the presence of an ESB services trench that extended into Trench 13. The other section of the trench revealed a linear [C42] that extended for 5m from NE-SW into the west-end of the trench.
Trench 13	33m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.40m–0.80m deep	The northern-end of the trench was substantially disturbed due to the presence of an ESB services trench, that extended into the trench from Trench 12. A linear field drain [C44], was uncovered 5m from the north-end of the trench, while a substantial medieval ditch [C47] extended from Trench 13 into Trench 14 in an easterly direction. A second ditch [C51], was located at the southern-end of the trench that extended into Trench 15. A rim sherd of Metropolitan slipware was recovered from the fill (C52), while two sherds of Creamware and one of black glazed earthenware were recovered from the topsoil.
Trench 14	12m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.60m–0.75m deep	The medieval ditch [C47] was evident in the western part of the trench. Four sherds of Leinster cooking ware and one of Dublin-type ware were recovered from the fill (C48), in addition to a ferrous object. Another two sherds of Leinster cooking ware were retrieved from the fill of a curvi-linear [C49], that was evident within the eastern-end of the trench. The other find from the trench consisted of a possible sherd of Early Neolithic carinated bowl, which was recovered from the riverine clay (C46).
Trench 15	13m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.45m–0.52m deep	The post-medieval ditch [C51] was evident in the western-end of the trench. A sherd of brown glazed earthenware was retrieved from its fill (C52). Two field drains, [C54] and [C56], were uncovered in the other section of the trench.
Trench 16	43m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.32m–0.60m deep	The north-western end of the trench uncovered Trench 6 from the 2005 investigations. Seven linear features were identified throughout the remainder of the trench, [C58], [C60], [C62], [C64], [C66], [C69] and [C74]. A sherd of Leinster cooking ware was recovered from [C60], while two earthenware sherds and one of black glazed earthenware was retrieved from [C62], and a sherd of brown glazed earthenware was found in [C66]. A spread (C68) was also identified in the southern-end of the trench that measured 1.80m (N-S) x 1.40m (E-W). The only other find from the trench consisted of a sherd of brown glazed earthenware from the topsoil.
Trench 17	22m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.45m–0.55m deep	The north-eastern end of the trench revealed Trench 6 from the 2005 investigations. A linear [C76] was uncovered in the southern half of the trench that produced a sherd of red earthenware.
Trench 18	31m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.30m–0.50m deep	Trench 6 from the 2005 investigations was revealed in the western half of the trench. A linear drain [C71] was uncovered to the west of this. Another two linears, [C78] and [C80], were identified in the eastern half of the trench. [C80] extended in a south-easterly direction into the northern portion of Trench 19.
Trench 19	10m (N-S) x 2m (E-W) 0.50m–0.65m deep	The southern-end of the trench revealed Trench 5 from the 2005 assessment. No other archaeological remains or artefacts were uncovered.





3.7. Geophysical Survey 22R0076 (March 2022)

Monitoring of geotechnical site investigations in February 2022 revealed two areas of bone. One was determined to be human, thought to be related to the remains identified by Hagen (2003a; Licence 02E1173), while the other was found to be animal bone. It was agreed with the National Monuments Service (NMS) and the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) following the discovery of human bone in the course of site investigations that the site would be further assessed to include geophysical survey, monitoring of the remaining site investigations and further archaeological investigations.

Another phase of geophysical survey was subsequently undertaken in March (Licence 22R0076; Korfanty & O'Connell 2022) (Figure 16). The survey did not include the northern portion of the site which was previously excavated by Hagen (2003a). It identified a limited variety of magnetic anomalies. Most of these related to modern objects and/or geology registered by the device. A small number of linear trends possibly relate to modern agricultural activity.

3.8. Archaeological Monitoring and Testing 22E0187 (March-April 2022)

The site investigations resumed under licence in March 2022 (Licence 22E0187; McCormick 2022). Potential archaeological features were identified at two locations. Excavations ceased and the investigations were moved to different locations.

The further investigations were to include topsoil stripping in the area of the burial and animal bone, in addition to a small number of test trenches to fill the gaps left by previous testing. Investigations comprised two square trenches and one long 37m by 2m trench. Trench 1 (10m x 12m) was located in the NW of the subject area in order to access the skeleton uncovered during SI works. Trench 2 (10m x 10m) was located towards the centre of the subject area where the animal bone had been found. A total of nineteen archaeological features comprising a single skeleton, linear ditches and furrows were uncovered across all three trenches (Figure 16). It was clear that some of the ditches were continuations of those identified in previous investigations. Finds included post-medieval pottery, medieval pottery and a horseshoe. The results of the test excavations are summarised in Table 5 below.

The human remains comprised the right hand side of the body only, the left side having been truncated by the SI slit trench and removed in Feb 2022. The feet had been previously truncated by the 2003 excavation, as confirmed by an overlay of excavation and testing figures (Licence 02E1137; Hagen 2003b). There was no evidence of a grave cut and it is likely the individual was buried hastily while the ditch was open. The skeleton was that of an adult, possible female, aligned N-S with the head to the south which follows the alignment of the ditch. They were laid supine (on their back) with hands by their sides and legs straight, and the position of the arms and legs suggested a shroud burial (McCormick 2022).

It was recommended that topsoil stripping take place to establish the quality and extent of the archaeological features, followed by a full archaeological excavation across the subject area prior to any further ground works.

Table 5 Testing results 22E0187

Trench no.	Description
Trench 1	10m x 12m x 0.30-0.45m Located in the NW edge of the subject area in order to centre on the human remains found during SI testing. A large linear ditch (C3) aligned N/S was located in the centre of the trench. The human remains (SK1) were recovered from the western edge of this ditch within the basal fill (C4). A second

Trench no.	Description
	archaeological ditch (C25) aligned NW/SE was located to the east of the trench. The site investigation slit trench which truncated the human remains (Feb 2022) and an earlier trench from previous investigations (Hagen 2003a) were clearly visible, located in the northern quarter of the trench.
Trench 2	10m x 10m x 0.25-0.35m Located near the centre of the subject site this trench was placed to focus on previously recovered animal bones. There were seven features noted within this trench. Shallow linear C6 aligned E/W, linear ditch C8 aligned NNE/SSW, linear or pit C10, linear C11, furrows C12, C13 and C14.
Trench 3	37m x 2m x 0.25-0.40m Aligned NNE/SSW. This trench was located to assess two linear trends within the geophysical survey. Four wide ditches; C15, C16, C17 & C19 were noted in the trench along with numerous furrows; C18, C20, C21, C22, C23 & C24 the majority of which were concentrated towards the south of the trench.

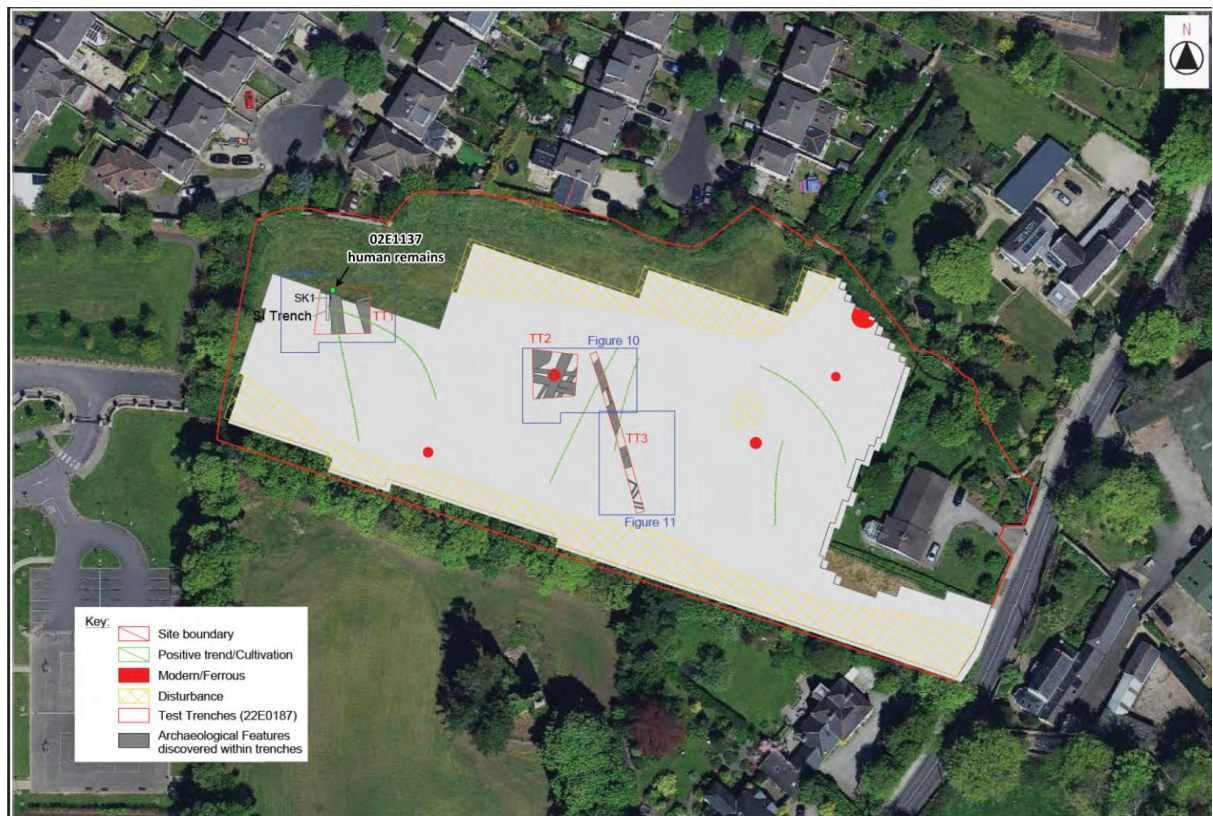


Figure 16 Findings from testing 22E0187 with location of previous human remains overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation (McCormick 2022)

4. SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection was undertaken of the subject site in sunny weather on 29th April 2025 by Dr Yolande O' Brien. The site comprises two fields under pasture (F1 and F2 on Figure 11). Access to F2 is from Kilgobbin Road where a granite wall forms the east boundary (Plate 1). A stile is fashioned by stone steps leading over the wall and while the north gate pier is a squared, roughly coursed granite stone construction, the east one is a single granite upright slab. According to the owner, this section of the wall (including post and stile) were rebuilt around 40 years ago when the field gateway was widened. The rebuilt section is visually distinct, marked by the use of an unsympathetic modern cement pointing



Plate 1 Granite wall and gate piers on east boundary of site

The two fields are roughly level pasture and the tree line which separated them has recently been removed, leaving only stumps and a low earthen bank (Plate 2, Plate 3). The north boundary is formed by the Kilgobbin Stream, which functioned as the Pale Boundary, and high walls. In F1, the stream is culverted with a modern wall behind it which forms the boundary of the Sandyford Hall housing estate (Plate 4). In F2, the stream remains open with an older granite stone wall behind it (Plate 5). There are no earthen embankments along the watercourse which are present in other areas of the Pale Boundary.



Plate 2 F1 (foreground) and F2 (background), facing east



Plate 3 F2 (foreground) and F1 (background), facing west



Plate 4 Culvert over Kilgobbin Stream (which functioned as the Pale Boundary) and modern wall in F1



Plate 5 Kilgobbin Stream (which functioned as the Pale Boundary) and a granite stone wall in F2

The south boundary is formed by very tall trees which largely obscure intervisibility with Kilgobbin Castle (RMP DU025-017001), although there are some gaps where intervisibility is noted (Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 6). A short length of drystone walling on the southeast corner fills a gap between a tree and the gate – It is constructed on top of the tree roots and abutting the tree and is therefore not of great age. A modern farm track is characterised as a raised path which runs along the southern boundary.

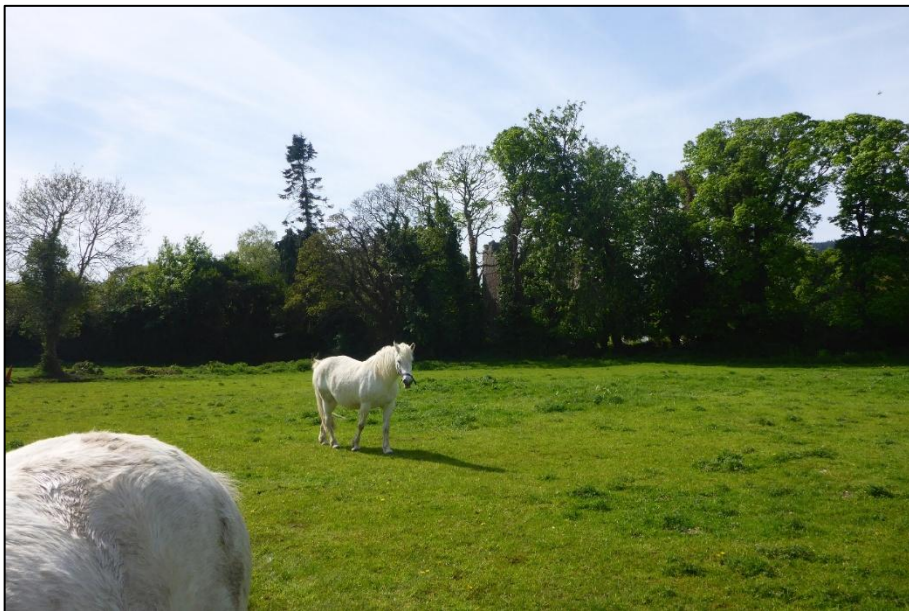


Plate 6 View of Kilgobbin Castle through mature treeline on south boundary

4.1. Visual Impact Study

An assessment of the potential visual impact from the development of this site to Kilgobbin Castle (RMP DU025-017001) was undertaken as part of the previous archaeological impact assessment (Rice 2018; Planning ref.: D18A/0074). This will be supplemented in order to ascertain the visual

impact of the current application (Planning ref.: PAC/LRD2/001/25). This is in addition to a separate Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment (Bolton 2025) which includes the recorded monument among its assessment of built heritage.

4.1.1. Kilgobbin Castle

Kilgobbin Castle lies approximately 25m from the southern boundary of the proposed development site and belongs to a different landowner. The remains of the tower house survive to three storeys in height. It is badly damaged, however, and only the west and south walls of the building survive, with no safe access to the upper levels. The standing remains are covered in dense ivy. It is currently in a precarious state, with some evidence of recent collapse.

4.1.2. Heritage Significance

The castle is a recorded archaeological monument. It was part of Kilgobbin's status as a frontier village of the Pale and is mirrored in other tower houses in the locality, such as those at Carrickmines (RMP DU026-005) and Murphystown (RMP DU023-025). The construction of Kilgobbin Castle was almost certainly by the Walsh family (see historical background above). The medieval Pale boundary runs from Kilgobbin Castle (c. 18m to the south of the site), for 2.6km in an east to south-easterly direction, towards Carrickmines Castle (c. 2.6km). An inn (RMP DU025-017002) was located further south on the eastern side of the Kilgobbin Road at 'Oldtown House' (Figure 4).

4.1.3. Physical Landscape and Setting

The castle is located on low lying land on the foothills of Tree Rock mountain, lying just below the 110m OD contour. It is located within the landscaped parkland associated with 'Kilgobbin Castle', a 19th century villa style house and formerly the site of 'Bayly's Cabin' (as shown on the 1st edition OS map, Figure 8). Associated with the house to the east are outbuildings (extant 1909); and a ruined gate lodge (extant 1837) which lie to the east. The estate boundary is defined by dense mature tree-lined hedgerow (Figure 11). The existing setting of the tower house is a self-contained one, being contained within the parkland of Kilgobbin Castle House as a folly. The castle cannot be seen from the road that lies to the east, or from the fields surrounding it, significantly there are also no clear views of the landscape outside the confines of the estate.

The villa is orientated towards the entrance drive and gate lodge to the east. On the First Edition 6-inch OS map there is a path which runs along the outer boundary of the lands and would have taken in views of the castle (Figure 8).

The castle, house, outbuildings, gate lodge and parkland have a self-contained setting (Figure 11), one that has remained relatively unaltered since at least the early 19th century, having no association or visual relationship with the lands outside its boundaries. This setting, which contributes to the significance of the castle site will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.

4.1.4. Visual Relationship Between the Castle and the Subject Site

The tower house lies approximately 25m from the southern boundary of the proposed development site. This boundary consists of a line of mature and very tall deciduous trees that are higher than the castle (Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 6). This treeline screens most of the proposed development site, but occasional gaps (as shown in Plate 6) allow intermittent intervisibility. The efficacy of the treeline as screening may also be reduced in winter months. Mitigation will be

required to supplement the screening of the treeline. However, a separate Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment (Bolton 2025) concludes that, despite the intermittent views, ‘Views of the tower house should not detract from its special interest’.

5. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

5.1. Impacts to Archaeology

Construction activities which are likely to cause an effect include excavation and ground reduction works which will be required for the preparation of foundations, road construction, landscaping, drainage, substations etc.

Both the historical and archaeological record demonstrate that the proposed development site occurs within an area of significant archaeological potential. The two fields are situated within the archaeological Zone of Notification for the settlement of Kilgobbin (RMP DU025-017, DU026-121), which includes the upstanding remains of Kilgobbin Castle (RMP DU025-017001), and a former inn (RMP DU025-017002).



Figure 17 Locations of all archaeological investigations 2002-2022

Multiple phases of archaeological investigations have been carried out on the site in 2002, 2003, 2005, 2018 and 2022 (Figure 17). These included geophysical survey (Licence 02R0079, 22R0076; Nicholls 2002; Korfanty & O’Connell), archaeological monitoring (Licence 02E0906, 22E0187; Hagen 2002; McCormick 2022), four separate programmes of archaeological testing (Licence 02E1173, 05E0322, 18E0322, 22E0187; Hagen 2002; Moriarty 2005; Rice 2018; McCormick 2022), and an archaeological excavation (Licence 02E1173 ext.; Hagen 2003a). These investigations uncovered evidence for medieval features that related to drainage, land enclosure and agricultural activity, several of which appeared to be continuations of features identified in the separate investigations (Figure 14, Figure 15). The medieval remains were truncated by post-medieval and early modern activity, that included agricultural furrows, shallow ditches and stone-

lined drains. The feet of a human skeleton were uncovered within a post-medieval ditch (Hagen 2003b), with the remainder of the burial revealed in the course of site investigations. The human remains were subsequently excavated (McCormick 2022). The proposed development would impact the remaining subsurface features of this area.

5.2. Visual Impact

The development lands do not have a visual or physical relationship with Kilgobbin Castle and vice versa. The tree lined boundary between the development and the castle provides sufficient height and cover as a visual barrier between the two. However, there are some gaps in the hedgerow and the efficacy of this screening may be reduced in winter time.

6. MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1. Archaeology

No further testing should be undertaken as this is a destructive exercise and sufficient archaeological testing has been undertaken to understand the nature of archaeological remains within the development site.

It is recommended that the entire area proposed for development (excepting the services corridor on the north, which has already been archaeologically resolved) be stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. This should be done well in advance of development, as an archaeological exercise, for the purpose of exposing any and all archaeological remains that may survive sub-surface within the site. The removal of topsoil deposits to the level of the top of archaeological features or the natural subsoils across the site (whichever comes first) would provide a much better indication of the layout of the different features on site, as well as how they relate to each other and the tower house to the south.

This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). A detailed method statement for the works will be submitted to, and agreed with, the National Monuments Service.

It is proposed that the National Monuments Service should then be consulted regarding the best course of action moving forward i.e. full excavation/ preservation by record, or alternatively, preservation in-situ or a combination of both.

The developer will make provision to allow for, and fund, whatever archaeological work may be needed on the site, in accordance with the National Monuments legislation 1930–2004 (Appendix 1).

6.2. Screening

It is recommended that a native species hedgerow be planted along the southern boundary of the proposed development which includes significant amounts of evergreen holly and ivy along with hawthorn and other native species. This will mitigate any views from the castle site into the development lands.

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

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www.excavations.ie

www.heritagemaps.ie

www.geohive.ie

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act (2023)

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 was enacted in October 2023 and this Act is now law. The Minister for DHLGH commenced certain provisions in May 2024 (S.I. No. 252/2024) which relate to World Heritage Property in the State, inventories, the protection of certain records, the promotion of heritage, and the issuing of statutory guidance. Certain related and supporting provisions concerning implementation and enforcement are also commenced. Further provisions in December 2024 (S.I. No. 663/2024) relate to underwater cultural heritage. However, until the Act is fully commenced, the National Monuments Acts and the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act have not yet been repealed and therefore remain in force.

The Act also contains transitional provisions which will, if necessary, enable certain aspects of the existing National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 to continue in operation while successor provisions are being brought fully into operation. An example of this would be provisions enabling the Record of Monuments and Places to continue to have effect pending the establishment of a new Register of Monuments.

A person performing a function under this Act shall recognise and take due account of the following principles in performing that function:

- a) that historic heritage is a non-renewable resource of great cultural and scientific importance which, in addition to its intrinsic value, provides evidence for the development of society and promotes public understanding and appreciation of all periods of the past;
- b) that the first option to be considered should be the protection in situ of historic heritage and that there ought to be a presumption in favour of this option;
- c) that any removal or alteration of historic heritage should be accompanied by all necessary and appropriate recording of such heritage;
- d) that the Valletta Convention should be adhered to as well as any other international treaty, to which the State is a party, the provisions of which are aimed at promoting or securing the protection of the archaeological, architectural or other historic heritage;
- e) that responsibility for the protection of historic heritage is, as a resource of benefit to all, shared by all and, accordingly, that those permitted to remove or interfere with such heritage should, in the normal course, bear the costs of any recording or protective work necessitated by, or associated with, such removal or interference.

For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that the destruction, whether in whole or in part and by whatever means, of a monument to which general protection or special protection applies shall not prejudice the continuation of such protection to the remainder (if any) of the monument, including the site, surrounding area and immediate surroundings of the monument.

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 will establish a Register of Monuments which will replace and supersede the existing Record of Monuments and Places and the Register of Historic Monuments. The Register shall include

- a) prescribed monuments known to the Minister which are deemed appropriate to be entered in the Register;
- b) relevant things of a relevant interest deemed appropriate to be entered in the Register.

A prescribed monument will be a relevant thing of archaeological interest or of other relevant interest. It may be prescribed by reference to any one or more than one of the following criteria:

- (a) age, date or period (including by reference to any terminology relating to periods) that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or has been in use in archaeology or other relevant disciplines;
- (b) morphology;
- (c) condition;
- (d) typology (including by reference to typologies which, in the opinion of the Minister, are or have been in use in archaeology or other relevant disciplines);
- (e) the environment in which the relevant thing is situated (including whether or not the relevant thing is situated under water);
- (f) the circumstances in which the relevant thing is found (including the manner of finding);
- (g) whether the relevant thing is or is not marked or shown on any—
 - i. edition of any ordnance map, or
 - ii. map prescribed for the purposes of this paragraph.

“Relevant thing” means any of the following things, means any of the following things, whether situated on, in or under land and whether or not attached to the surface of the land or forming part of land and whether or not intentionally or originally in the sites where they respectively are::

- a) any artificial structure, construction, deposit, feature or layer (including any building and any burial or interment);
- b) any artificially altered structure, construction, deposit, feature or layer, whether or not natural in origin;
- c) any wreck;
- d) any ritual or ceremonial site;
- e) any site where an historic event took place, including any other site directly associated with that event;
- f) any battlefield;
- g) any site with legendary or mythological associations;

- h) any feature, deposit or layer, whether or not natural in origin and whether or not artificially altered, containing or providing information or evidence relating to the past environment;

The Register shall be in the form of an electronic database which is easily accessible to members of the public through public telecommunication networks. The registered monument may include a surrounding area which is considered reasonably necessary to secure the protection of the monument or thing.

Where a person finds, or believes that he or she has found a prescribed monument other than a registered monument, the person shall make a preliminary report Minister or a member of An Garda Síochána within 72 hours, or in the case of discovery in the course of licensable activity, that it be reported to the Minister in such a manner as specified in the licence.

Special protection may be applied to a registered monument taking into account whether the monument is, in terms of such heritage, of special or particular interest, character, integrity, community or amenity value, whether at a local, regional, national or international level. This includes

- a) a national monument,
- b) a wreck of 100 or more years old, or
- c) a guardianship monument.

A person shall not carry out works at, on, in, under, to, or within the immediate surroundings of a monument to which special protection applies, or direct or authorise the carrying out of such works, other than under and in accordance with a licence. This shall be deemed to apply to a registered monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority where special protection does not otherwise apply to the monument.

General protection applies to

- a) a registered monument to which special protection does not apply, and
- b) a prescribed monument (not being a registered monument).

A person shall not carry out works at, on, in, under, to, or within the immediate surroundings of a monument to which general protection applies, or direct or authorise the carrying out of such works, other than under and in accordance with a licence.

A person shall not, except under and in accordance with a licence, do any of the following at, on, in, over, under or in the vicinity of a wreck 100 or more years old, a registered monument or prescribed monument which is under water, or an archaeological object which is underwater:

- a) dive or direct or authorise diving;
- b) use or possess, or direct or authorise the use or possession of, diving, survey or salvage equipment;
- c) dump or deposit, or direct or authorise the dumping or deposition of, any thing whether or not it interferes with or causes damage to the thing;

- d) interfere, remove or tamper in any way (whether with or without causing damage) with the thing.

The Minister may prescribe a licence, consent, approval, permission or other authorisation where

- a) a licence, consent, approval, permission or other authorisation is required to be granted, issued or given under an enactment (not being the Act of 2000) for works to be carried out which may require an EIA, and
- b) the Minister is satisfied that such works are capable of being at, on, in, under, to, or within the immediate surroundings of a monument, and it is reasonable and proportionate to do so and compatible with the protection of monuments,

The Minister shall consider whether or not the relevant works in respect of which they should be made subject to conditions and may require all or any of the following:

- a) the carrying out of an assessment of heritage interest or potential including an assessment by way of archaeological excavation, use of detection devices or any form of photographic or geophysical survey equipment or any other appropriate form of survey or inspection;
- b) the recording of the monument as a whole or any part or aspect of it (including its immediate surroundings) or any objects on, in, under or within it or its immediate surroundings including recording by way of archaeological excavation, use of detection devices or any form of photographic or geophysical survey equipment or any other appropriate form of survey or inspection;
- c) the carrying out of any form of monitoring (including archaeological monitoring), supervision or inspection;
- d) the salvaging, collection or protection of any part of the monument (including its immediate surroundings) or any object on, in, under or within it or its immediate surroundings and, where appropriate, the preparation of such part or object for deposition in an appropriate museum or other site for such deposition;
- e) the specification of the time period when the relevant works are to be carried out;
- f) that the relevant works be done in a specified manner or be funded or carried out by a specified person or a person falling within a specified category of persons.

The Minister shall make a screening determination for EIA in respect of the proposed relevant works on the basis of the information provided by the applicant. The Minister shall ensure that, before the application is determined, proposed relevant works likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of their nature, size or location (or any combination thereof) are made subject to an EIA. The applicant shall in this case submit to the Minister an EIAR in respect of the proposed relevant works, having regard to guidelines issued by the Minister.

The Minister may appoint himself or herself, or with the consent of a local authority, appoint the local authority as the guardian of a registered monument to which special protection applies. A

national monument under the Act of 1930 will be deemed both a registered monument and a guardianship monument.

Any archaeological object where such object has no known owner shall be vested in the State. An owner or owner exception of land, not being the State, or a finder of an archaeological object is deemed not to acquire any rights of ownership to an archaeological object found on, in or under the land.

Where a person finds, or believes that he or she has found an archaeological object, the person shall make a preliminary report of the finding of the thing to the Board of the National Museum of Ireland or a member of An Garda Síochána within 72 hours, in the case of licensable activity, to the Minister or the Board in such manner as is specified in the licence. A person, other than a relevant person, shall not interfere with or remove a relevant archaeological object, or cause it to be interfered with or removed, except under and in accordance with a licence, or where there is reasonable grounds to believe that it is necessary to remove the thing from the site where he or she found it for the purposes of the safekeeping of the thing.

“Architectural heritage” means—

- a) structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,
- b) groups of structures and buildings referred to in paragraph (a), and
- c) sites,

that are of archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, social or technical interest;

A person shall not, other than under and in accordance with a licence—

- a) undertake or carry out, or direct or authorise the undertaking or carrying out of, archaeological excavation,
- b) ... archaeological monitoring,
- c) search for or collect... archaeological objects lying exposed on the surface of land, whether or not any such object is known to be on, in or under that land,
- d) search for... wrecks one hundred or more years old or archaeological objects or prescribed monuments, or other relevant things of archaeological interest, situated on, in or under the sea bed or land covered by water...
- e) be in possession of a detection device in, at, on, over or above, or within the immediate surroundings of, a registered monument or a wreck one hundred or more years old, or

- f) use... a detection device for the purpose of identifying, locating (including searching for), investigating, surveying or recording any archaeological object or monument or relevant thing of archaeological interest...

Anything done by a person in the course of his or her employment shall, in any proceedings brought under this Act, be treated as done also by that person's employer, whether or not it was done with the employer's knowledge or approval. Anything done by a person as agent for another person, with the authority (whether express or implied and whether precedent or subsequent) of that other person shall, in any proceedings brought under this Act, be treated as done also by that other person.

National Monuments Legislation (1930-2014)

The National Monument Act, 1930 (as amended) provides the formal legal mechanism to protect monuments in Ireland. Protection of a monument is provided via:

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP);

National Monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs or a Local Authority;

National Monument subject to a Preservation Order (or temporary Preservation Order);

Register of Historic Monuments (RHM).

The definition of a monument is specified as:

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections;

any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position;

any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, or (ii) ritual, industrial or habitation site; and

any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site.

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),

or

to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930):

A person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána...or the Director of the National Museum...

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief.

In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows:

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

The National Monuments Amendment Act enacted in 2004 provides clarification in relation to the division of responsibilities between the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Finance and Arts, Sports and Tourism together with the Commissioners of Public Works. The Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland. The Act gives discretion to the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or issue directions in relation to road developments (Section 49 and 51) approved by An Bord Pleanála and/or in relation to the discovery of National Monuments.

14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.

14A. (2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.

Subsection 14A (4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by

the Minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister.

The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone, but will also consider the wider public interest.

Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage and historic monuments.

Section 1 of the act defines “architectural heritage” as:

- (a) all structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,
- (b) groups of such structures and buildings, and,
- (c) sites

which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

Section 2 of the Act states that the Minister (for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) shall establish the NIAH, determining its form and content, defining the categories of architectural heritage, and specifying to which category each entry belongs. The information contained within the inventory will be made available to planning authorities, having regard to the security and privacy of both property and persons involved.

Section 3 of the Act states that the Minister may appoint officers, who may in turn request access to premises listed in the inventory from the occupiers of these buildings. The officer is required to inform the occupier of the building why entry is necessary, and in the event of a refusal, can apply for a warrant to enter the premises.

Section 4 of the Act states that obstruction of an officer or a refusal to comply with requirements of entry will result in the owner or occupier being guilty of an offence.

Section 5 of the Act states that sanitary authorities who carry out works on a monument covered by this Act will as far as possible preserve the monument with the proviso that its condition is not a danger to any person or property, and that the sanitation authority will inform the Minister that the works have been carried out.

The provisions in the Act are in addition to and not a substitution for provisions of the National Monument Act (1930–94), and the protection of monuments in the National Monuments Act is extended to the monuments covered by the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (1999).

The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999

The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, which came into force on 1st January 2000, provides for the inclusion of protected structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures, thereby giving greater statutory protection to buildings. All structures listed in the development plan are now referred to as Protected Structures and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the 1999 Act the entire structure is protected, including a structures interior, exterior, the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage. This Act was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the Act.

Protected Structures, Curtilage & Attendant Grounds

A protected structure is defined in the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the planning authorities' Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Section 57 (1) of the 2000 Act states that "...the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of

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

By definition, a protected structure includes the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage and their interiors. The notion of curtilage is not defined by legislation, but according to Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004) and for the purposes of this report it can be taken to be the parcel of land immediately associated with that structure and which is (or was) in use for the purpose of the structure.

The attendant grounds of a structure are lands outside the curtilage of the structure but which are associated with the structure and are intrinsic to its function, setting and/or appreciation. The attendant grounds of a country house could include the entire demesne, or pleasure grounds, and any structures or features within it such as follies, plantations, lakes etc.

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT (18E0275)

C O U R T N E Y • D E E R Y
ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Richardson's Lands

Kilgobbin

Dublin 18

Planning Register Reference: D18A/0074

Response to Further Information Request Item No. 1 (I-III)

Excavation Licence Ref: 18E0275

ITM: E719234 N724813

Site Director: Dr Kim Rice

On behalf of William Richardson

2nd August 2018

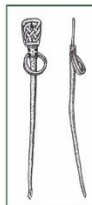
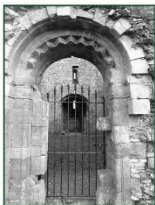


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Archaeological Impact Assessment report describes the results of a programme of archaeological testing that was undertaken by Dr Kim Rice of Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd. (Licence No. 18E0275). The proposed application area,¹ which is in the townland of Kilgobbin within the Barony of Rathdown, is located to the north of Kilgobbin Castle. Kilgobbin Road delimits the eastern portion of the site, the residential estates of Sandyford Hall Close and Sandyford Hall Drive lie to the north and northwest of the site respectively, while Belarmine Vale and Gaelscoil Taobh na Coille are located to the west and southwest (Figures 1 and 2). The report is being carried out in response to a Further Information Request by Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council Register Reference D18A/0074, Item 1.

The subject lands have been the focus of several previous archaeological investigations (Figures 3 and 4). These have included a geophysical survey² of Field 1 (Nicholls 2002), and two separate programmes of archaeological testing. The first of these focused on parts of Field 1³ (Hagen 2002), while the second opened test trenches in Field 1 and Field 2⁴ (Moriarty 2005). The northern part of Field 2 was archaeologically monitored, and then excavated,⁵ on dates in 2002 and 2003 (Hagen 2003). The current programme of archaeological testing was undertaken to provide the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht with more detailed information about the extent and character of archaeological remains onsite. The planning application was accompanied by an Archaeological Impact Assessment (Crowley 2018), which provided an archaeological background for the proposed development area. The subsequent testing consisted of the excavation of nineteen test trenches throughout the application area. These incorporated fifteen trenches in Field 1 and four in Field 2 (Figures 5 and 6). The investigation was carried out between Tuesday the 5th and Friday the 8th of June 2018 and a variety of medieval and post-medieval features were uncovered (Table 2).

A visual impact study on Kilgobbin Castle was also carried out in response to RFI 1II. The castle is located approximately 25m from the southern boundary of the proposed development and lies within the landscaped parkland associated with 'Kilgobbin Castle', a nineteenth century house.

¹ ITM: E719234 E724813

² Licence: 02R079

³ Licence: 02E1173

⁴ Licence: 05E0322

⁵ Licence: 02E1173ext.

1. INTRODUCTION

This assessment outlines the findings from a programme of archaeological testing that was undertaken on a greenfield site⁶ in the townland of Kilgobbin, Dublin 18, which is in the Barony of Rathdown. The application area incorporates two fields, Field 1 to the west and Field 2 to the east, in addition to the house and gardens of Riverside Cottage within its north-eastern corner. Kilgobbin Road delimits the eastern portion of the site, while Kilgobbin Castle House and the ruins of Kilgobbin tower house⁷ lie to the south. The residential estates of Sandyford Hall Close and Sandyford Hall Drive lie to the north and northwest respectively, and Belarmine Vale and Gaelscoil Taobh na Coille are located to the west and southwest (Figures 1 and 2).

The local topography comprises relatively flat pasture that slopes gently downwards towards Kilgobbin Stream to the north (106–102m O.D.). The grounds to the west and southwest slope upwards to the foothills of Three Rock Mountain (c. 500m), while Stepside Village lies 700m due south. The local soils comprise a fine dry loamy drift with siliceous stones, that typically consist of grey brown podzolics⁸ with associated gleys (Gardiner and Radford 1980). The underlying geology derives from Leinster granite and granodiorite (McConnell *et al.* 1994), which is covered with dense deposits of glacial boulder clay.

The site occurs within an area of high archaeological potential (Table 1), and the zone of archaeological constraint for Kilgobbin tower house and its associated settlement,⁹ as well as the Pale boundary,¹⁰ encompasses the development lands (Figure 7). The ruins of the fifteenth century tower house lie 18m south of the proposed development footprint, while the site of the late medieval earthwork is recorded 70m to the south.¹¹ There is no surface evidence for the Pale at this location; however, a bank that ran southeast towards Kilgobbin Cottage is denoted on seventeenth century mapping, which correlates to the line of the boundary (e.g. Goodbody 1993a). Another section of the Pale earthwork that lies 390m to the southeast,¹² extends in a south-easterly direction towards Carrickmines Castle. Other recorded monuments include a former coach house, c. 80m to the south-southeast, that was known as the White House of Kilgobbin.¹³ The inn was built along the Kilgobbin Road in the 1690s on a site now occupied by

⁶ ITM: E719234 N724813

⁷ DU025–017001

⁸ Association 38

⁹ DU025–017

¹⁰ DU026–121

¹¹ DU026–121002

¹² DU026–087

¹³ DU025–017002

Oldtown House (Turner 1983). A Bronze Age cist¹⁴ was discovered c. 70m to the south in the grounds of Kilgobbin Castle House, while a Bronze Age urn burial¹⁵ was uncovered in the early nineteenth century on the lawn of Kilgobbin Cottage, c. 350m to the southeast (Lewis 1837).

The lands have been the focus of several previous archaeological investigations (Figures 3 and 4). These have included a geophysical survey¹⁶ of Field 1 (Nicholls 2002), and two separate programmes of archaeological testing. The first of these focused on parts of Field 1¹⁷ (Hagen 2002), while the second opened test trenches in Field 1 and Field 2¹⁸ (Moriarty 2005). The northern part of Field 2 was archaeologically monitored, and then excavated,¹⁹ on dates in 2002 and 2003 (Hagen 2003). The current programme of archaeological testing was undertaken to provide the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht with more detailed information about the extent and character of archaeological remains onsite. The request for further information relates to a planning application²⁰ that was submitted to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. The planning application was accompanied by an Archaeological Impact Assessment (Crowley 2018), which provided an archaeological background for the proposed development area. The subsequent testing consisted of the excavation of nineteen test trenches throughout the application area. These incorporated fifteen trenches in Field 1 and four in Field 2 (Figures 5 and 6). The investigation was carried out between Tuesday the 5th and Friday the 8th of June 2018 and a variety of medieval and post-medieval features were uncovered (Table 2).

A visual impact study on Kilgobbin Castle was also carried out (RFI 1II). The castle is located approximately 25m from the southern boundary of the proposed development site and belongs to a different landowner. It lies within the landscaped parkland associated with 'Kilgobbin Castle', a nineteenth century house, permission to access the lands provided by the owners.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will incorporate four residential blocks that will range in height from two to four storeys, these will include fourteen duplexes and twenty-nine apartments (Figure

¹⁴ DU025-017003

¹⁵ DU026-123

¹⁶ Licence: 02R079

¹⁷ Licence: 02E1173

¹⁸ Licence: 05E0322

¹⁹ Licence: 02E1173ext.

²⁰ Planning Ref: D18A/0074

8). These residences will comprise nine one-bedroom units, nineteen two-bedroom units and fifteen three-bedroom units, all with balconies or terraces. As part of the development, the existing 'Riverside Cottage' dwelling will be demolished, access will be opened to vehicles, cars and pedestrians via Belarmine Vale to the west, and a two-way pedestrian and cycle path will be laid-down in the south-end of the site that will link Kilgobbin Road to Belarmine Vale. A second pedestrian footpath at the north-end of the development will connect Kilgobbin Road to the Belarmine linear park to the west.

The proposal includes the provision for a basement with a vehicular access ramp at Apartment Block 4, while the development will also include sixty-nine car parking spaces (thirty-seven at surface and thirty-two at basement), two bicycle stores at surface level and bicycle parking in the basement. Blocks 1, 2 and 3 will be served by a bin store at surface level, as well as an electricity sub-station and attenuation tank, while a public open space with a children's play area will also be included.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1. Prehistoric Kilgobbin

The archaeological evidence from Kilgobbin and the surrounding townlands suggest that the local landscape was settled from the Neolithic period onwards (4000–2500 BC). The most visible traces of Neolithic activity consist of substantial megalithic burial monuments, which include the Early Neolithic portal tombs at Kiltiernan, Taylorsgrange,²¹ Kiltiernan Domain²² and Brennanstown²³ (e.g. Ó Nualláin 1983; Kytmanow 2008), and the Middle Neolithic passage tombs atop Two Rock Mountain²⁴ and Glencullen Mountain²⁵ (e.g. Herity 1974; Prendergast 2010; Rice 2015). The Neolithic settlement evidence includes an Early Neolithic rectangular structure, which was sited c. 350km to the west in Belarmine, Kilgobbin (Hagen 2004 and 2013; Smyth 2014; Rice 2015). The townland also produced evidence for Early Neolithic pits and spreads, while Middle Neolithic pits were investigated in the adjoining townland of Newtown Little (Smyth 2012; Grogan and Roche 2010; Rice 2015).

The settlement and burial evidence indicates that the local area continued to support communities throughout the Bronze Age (2500–800 BC). Standing Early Bronze Age monuments

²¹ DU022–033

²² DU026–019

²³ DU026–007

²⁴ DU025–025

²⁵ DU026–042001

include the wedge tombs at Kilmashogue²⁶ and Ballyedmonduff²⁷ (Waddell 2000), while other Bronze Age burial monuments consist of ring barrows from Woodside and Kilgobbin (Wallace 2004 and 2013; McGlade 2018), as well as cists,²⁸ urn burials²⁹ and cremations from Kilgobbin and Stepside (e.g. Lewis 1837; Waddell 1990; Corlett 1999; Ward 2005 and 2013; Hagen 2013; McGlade 2018). Middle Bronze Age roundhouses have been investigated in Kilgobbin, and the surrounding townlands of Stepside and Woodside (Kelleher 1999; McCabe 2004; Hagen 2004; Wallace 2004; McGlade 2018), while Bronze Age cooking and manufacturing sites, known as *fulacht fiadh*, or burnt mounds, have been excavated in Kilgobbin and Stepside (Cryerhall 2004; Larsson 2005).

There is only limited evidence for Iron Age activity in the locale (800 BC–AD 400). However, archaeological remains of Iron Age date include possible structures from Kilgobbin and Carrickmines Great (Hagen 2004; Ó Drisceoil 2005), in addition to an enclosure from Stepside (Reid 1998a), and a grain-drying kiln in Kilgobbin (McGlade 2018). Radiocarbon determinations that date to the Iron Age have also been obtained from the environs of the Early Neolithic portal tomb at Taylorsgrange (Lynch 2000), as well as the Early Bronze Age wedge tomb at Kilmashogue (Brindley and Lanting 1991/92, 24; Hedges *et al.* 1993, 213), which suggests these monuments continued to be venerated during the latter stages of prehistory.

3.2. Medieval Kilgobbin

Kilgobbin Church

The early eighteenth century Kilgobbin Church, which is located on a gravel ridge overlooking Stepside Village, occupies the site of an earlier foundation.³⁰ The former early medieval church may have been dedicated to Saint Gobbán, the reputed nephew of Saint David of Wales (Ó hÉailidhe 1984; Bolger 2008 and 2013). A Saint Gobbán is named in the eighth or ninth century 'Martyrology of Tallaght' (Corlett 1999, 128–9). The earliest historic reference to Kilgobbin Church is from AD 1179 in 'Archbishop's Alen's Register', where it was referred to as *Technabretnach*, the 'house of the Welshman', which suggests it may originally have comprised a Welsh foundation (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988).

²⁶ DU025–007001

²⁷ DU025–045

²⁸ DU025–017003

²⁹ DU026–123

³⁰ DU025–01601

Archaeological investigations to the south³¹ and southeast³² of Kilgobbin church demonstrated that the earliest phase of ecclesiastical activity onsite dated from AD 650–690 (Larsson 2004; Bolger 2008). The early medieval remains uncovered included a complex of ditches that enclosed the original ecclesiastical foundation, in addition to evidence for agricultural activity, such as land drains, grain-drying kilns and possible field systems. Clusters of postholes, stakeholes, pits and linear features were also investigated, and evidence for metalworking was detected (Bolger 2008 and 2013). A series of features to the southeast of the present church were interpreted as the remains of an associated early medieval secular settlement (Larsson 2004), while assemblages of early medieval artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from both excavations.

Several Hiberno-Norse architectural elements have been identified within the church and graveyard.³³ These include a high cross³⁴ that was uncovered in the graveyard during the early nineteenth century (Goodbody 1993a), but was subsequently erected on the roadside, to the northwest of the church. The incomplete ringed granite cross, which depicts a crucifixion scene and 'Christ in Glory', dates to the twelfth century (Harbison 1992, 116–7). The cross is inserted into a circular stone, and a bullaun³⁵ is set against its south side. A complete Rathdown slab,³⁶ as well as fragment of a second slab,³⁷ are located within the graveyard, in addition to a rotary quern stone³⁸ and a cross fragment³⁹ (Ó hÉailidhe 1984). In 1837, John O'Donovan recorded that a holy well, known as *Tobar na súil*, was associated with Kilgobbin Church (O'Flanagan 1927; Corlett 1999, 129–30). However, the spring has since dried-up and there is no longer any evidence for the former 'Well of the Eyes'.

The Pale boundary

The medieval Pale boundary runs from Kilgobbin Castle (c. 18m to the south of the site), for 2.6km in an east, to south-easterly direction, towards Carrickmines Castle (c. 2.6km). The recorded sections of the earthwork include that which extends east from Kilgobbin Castle,⁴⁰ a

³¹ Licence: 04E1373

³² Licence: 04E0981

³³ DU025–016002

³⁴ DU025–016011

³⁵ DU025–016012

³⁶ DU025–016003

³⁷ DU025–016004

³⁸ DU025–016006

³⁹ DU025–016007

⁴⁰ DU026–121002

second section⁴¹ runs along the Ballyogan stream and terminates to the southwest of the Clay Farm residential estate. Another recorded portion⁴² then occurs 500m to the east, which is sited along the Jamestown/Ballyogan townland boundary (Goodbody 1993b).

The Pale delineated the hinterland around the centre of the English Lordship during the late Middle Ages. The 'Pale' is derived from the Latin term *pālus*, meaning stake. Consequently, the 'Pale' had the original connotation of a stake or fence, and by extension, came to mean a fenced-off area that was under a particular jurisdiction (Cosgrave 1981, 45; Goodbody 1993b). The earliest known use of the term in Ireland occurred in 1446–7, when the Gaelic-Irish leader Hugh Roe McMahon undertook 'to carry nothing out of the English Pale' (Shirley 1845, 24). However, the territory of the Pale at this time was not as strictly defined as it would become in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.

An Act of Parliament from 1488–9 decreed that landowners should raise a defensive rampart along the borders of the Pale, which incorporated parts of Dublin, Kildare, Meath and Dublin. However, the construction of a continuous barrier enclosing the four counties was never attempted, instead, the Pale came to refer to a notional, as opposed to a defensive perimeter, where English culture and law were observed. Thus, the morphology of the Pale boundary varied between different landholdings, and often enclosed an individual's property, rather than following a definite orientation, or predictable structure (e.g. O'Keeffe 1992 and 2001; Bolger 2005). Where stretches of the fortified rampart were constructed, it usually took the form of two ditches that were divided by a flat-topped earthen bank (e.g. Goodbody 1993b). In the militarised medieval marchlands of Kilgobbin, Jamestown, and Carrickmines, the earthen rampart would have impeded against cattle raids and attacks by local Gaelic-Irish families such as the O'Toole's and the O'Byrne's (O'Byrne 2003).

Sections of the Pale boundary have been archaeologically investigated in Kilgobbin, Ballyogan, Jamestown and Carrickmines Great (Reid 1998b; Brady 2000; Bolger 2000 and 2005; O'Carroll and Turrell 2001; Ó Néill 2002), including the probable line of the earthwork to the south of the Clay Farm development (Rice 2018). Two test trenches⁴³ were opened across the possible bank, but no evidence was uncovered for ditches or other associated defensive features. The investigation demonstrated that the bank was representative of a natural scarp, which was

⁴¹ DU026–087

⁴² DU026–115

⁴³ Licence: 17E0585

formed by ice sheets during the Pleistocene era. However, this natural topographic feature may have substituted for more formal defences along this section of the Pale, as the scarp provided a naturally occurring bank and slope (Rice 2018).

Kilgobbin Castle

The fifteenth century tower house⁴⁴ of Kilgobbin was constructed by the Walsh family. The impetus for its construction may have been provided by a subsidy issued under Henry VI in 1429, which granted £10 for the building of a castle within the Pale (Sweetman 1999, 137). The Walshes were important local marcher lords that owned extensive lands in south Dublin, in addition to other castles in Balally, Carrickmines, Brennanstown, Shanganagh, Corke and Old Connaught (Goodbody 1993a, 19–22). The earliest reference to Kilgobbin Castle dates to 1476, when it was sacked by the Gaelic-Irish O'Byrne's (O'Byrne 2002). It was occupied by Morris Walsh in 1482, and subsequently by his son Pierce from 1509. John Walsh resided in the castle in 1578, Edmond Walsh in 1599 and Christopher Walsh in 1615. A court was held in Kilgobbin Castle by order of the Exchequer in 1620, at which time it was held by Patrick Walsh (Ball 1905).

The standing castle remains consist of the southern and western walls; the north and east walls collapsed in 1832. The building survives to three-storeys and its granite walls include several arrow slits. A tall doorway is sited at the north-end of the west wall, while a square draw-bar hole is located inside of the entrance. The ground floor is spanned by the remains of a high vault, directly above which is a line of square joist holes for timber floor supports. A service tower on its southeast corner originally included a stone spiral staircase, as well as an extant garderobe (Corlett 1999, 152).

3.3. Kilgobbin in the Post-Medieval Period

The Walshes remained in the ascendant at the onset of the seventeenth century when they were described as 'a large and ancient stock and as men of note in the metropolitan county' (Ball 1902, 101). However, the Walshes became involved in the Irish Rebellion of 1641, which subsequently developed into the Irish Confederate Wars. Theobald Walsh threw his lot in with the rebel confederacy and conducted raids between 1641–2 on lands in Booterstown, Jamestown, and Deansgrange (Murphy 2012, 28). Carrickmines Castle, which was owned by Theobald Walsh, became a centre of operations for the Catholic forces in late 1641 and early 1642, and a place to which stolen cattle were frequently driven (Ball 1902, 100–1).

⁴⁴ DU025–017001

The war reached Kilgobbin Castle on the 20th of January 1642, when a government cavalry force approached the tower house with the intention of razing it and the surrounding village. The castle had passed to Sir Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham some years earlier, who had possibly inherited it through marriage. Loftus leased Kilgobbin Castle to Matthew Talbot at the time of the rebellion, who was an officer in the Irish Confederate Army (Ball 1905, 67–9). The attacking government cavalry were skirmished by a party of Confederate rebels, who killed two soldiers (Goodbody 1993a, 34). However, the castle was subsequently besieged by General Monk, who captured and garrisoned it. The lands now occupied by Sandyford Hall, which border the proposed development site to the north, are locally referred to as 'the battlefield', which presumably derives its name from these seventeenth century events.

The rebel army was defeated in February 1642, by government forces at Deangrange. The rebels then occupied several castles in south Dublin; however, the Dublin administration judged that if they could force the rebels from one castle, then they would probably abandon the remainder. This decision resulted in the dispatch of Sir Simon Harcourt with a company of men and horses to Carrickmines Castle on the 26th March 1642 (Clinton and Shiels 2013). The castle was bombarded with artillery, and the walls were breached. The soldiers massacred all those inside, and portions of the castle walls were reputedly levelled (Clinton *et al.* 2013). Theobald Walsh was outlawed in October 1642, and Carrickmines was granted to Edward Brabazon, the second Earl of Meath (Arnold 1993, 181–2).

3.4. Archaeological Investigations in the Locale

The surrounding townlands present a rich archaeological landscape (e.g. Figure 7), that contains both standing and subsurface remains that date from prehistory up to the post-medieval era (e.g. Stout and Stout 1992; Goodbody 1993; Corlett 1999 and 2013; Rice 2015). A substantial number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the locale over the past twenty years, which have uncovered a diverse range of sites and artefacts types. These findings, which are summarised in Table 1, give us an indication of type of remains that are extant in the locale.

Previous archaeological work carried out within the proposed development site (Figures 3 and 4) includes monitoring (Hagen 2002, Licence No. 02E0906), a geophysical survey (Nicholls 2002, Licence No. 02R079), archaeological excavation along the northern side of the site in 2003 (Hagen 2002, Licence No. 02E1173ext), and archaeological testing in the remainder of the site in 2005 (Moriarty 2005, Licence No. 05E0322), the results of these are described in Section 4.

Table 1. Summary of Findings from Archaeological Investigations in the Locale

Townland	Licence	Summary findings
Ballyogan	96E0265	Test excavation was focused on two 18 th century dwellings. ⁴⁵
Carrickmines Great	05E0459	The testing investigated a scarped field boundary to the south of the Ballyogan Stream; while no definitive archaeological features were identified, it is possible that the bank may represent a section of the Pale boundary.
Carrickmines Great/ Jamestown	98E0119	Archaeological monitoring of a sewer outfall near the Ballyogan dump uncovered two small pits, one of which contained burnt bone. A Late Bronze Age <i>fulacht fiadh</i> in Jamestown produced dates of 1052–943 cal. BC, while a section of the Pale ditch was uncovered beneath a modern laneway in the same townland. The base of the ditch was 1.6m wide, and the feature was 1.2m in depth.
Jamestown	99E0456	Archaeological trenches were excavated at the Waste Management Centre in Jamestown. Trench 1 revealed a flint thumb scraper, and late and post-medieval potsherds were uncovered within bank material. Trenches 4 and 5 were placed across existing gaps in the Pale Boundary. These confirmed the survival of a ditch below ground level.
Jamestown	01E0413	Two cuttings were opened across the Pale boundary, which demonstrated the presence of two substantial ditches and a central bank.
Jamestown/ Carrickmines Great	09E0300	A section of the Jamestown/Carrickmines Great townland boundary was excavated in advance of a new road; the boundary lay to the east of a recorded section of the Pale rampart ⁴⁶ . The investigation uncovered a bank and ditch, as well as a metallated surface. However, the precise chronology of the features is uncertain, and it is unclear whether they represent an actual section of the Pale defences.
Kilgobbin	97E0467	Testing was undertaken in two locations; the first was a cropmark site, at the western-end of a recorded section of the Pale boundary. ⁴⁷ The assessment demonstrated it was a part of the 20 th century dump with no archaeological significance. The second area comprised a circular earthwork ⁴⁸ to the north of the R117. The excavation uncovered Early Bronze Age settlement evidence, which included postholes and slot trenches. A charcoal sample returned a date of 2199–1920 cal. BC, and an assemblage of lithics were recovered.
Kilgobbin	00E0247 & 00E0248	Test excavation of an upstanding section of the pale boundary noted a 2m scarp with a water course along the base. No demonstrable archaeological features were uncovered.
Kilgobbin	03E0306	An Early Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, and Iron Age structure were excavated, while evidence for Beaker, medieval, and post-medieval remains were also uncovered.

⁴⁵ DU026–079 and DU026–028

⁴⁶ DU026–115

⁴⁷ DU026–115

⁴⁸ DU026–128

Townland	Licence	Summary findings
Kilgobbin	03E0717	A burnt mound was investigated that was associated with a hearth, postholes, stakeholes and a pit. An assemblage of flints artefacts was recovered, and the pit produced thirty-three sherds of Bronze Age pottery.
Kilgobbin	04E0501, 04E0777 & 04E0981	The programme of archaeological testing and monitoring uncovered a range of early medieval features that were associated with an adjacent church site. ⁴⁹ These included curvilinear ditches, pits, postholes and spreads, as well as a possible enclosure. Several early medieval artefacts were also recovered.
Kilgobbin	04E1373	The investigations focused on two corn drying kilns and an early medieval enclosure.
Kilgobbin	05E0072	The investigations produced evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement activity.
Kilgobbin	05E0322	Medieval ditches were archaeologically tested, that were possibly associated with Kilgobbin Castle. ⁵⁰
Kilgobbin	07E0095	Two possible boundary ditches were uncovered to the south of Ballyogan Road, as well as two pits, a metal surface, the remains of gatepost, and a wall associated with Larkfield House.
Kilgobbin	07E0413	Testing was undertaken in the vicinity of Kilgobbin Castle; ⁵¹ however, no archaeological remains were identified.
Kilgobbin/ Newtown Little	02E0906	Archaeological monitoring revealed three areas of archaeological interest; these were excavated under three separate licences (02E1196, 02E1220 and 02E1104).
Kilgobbin/ Newtown Little	02E1104	Two modern spreads of charcoal.
Kilgobbin/ Newtown Little	02E1196	Two cremation burials, one of which produced a Middle to Late Bronze Age coarse ware vessel. Two pits and a cluster of stakeholes were also investigated.
Kilgobbin/ Newtown Little	02E1220	Excavation revealed two burnt spreads, field boundary of uncertain date, and evidence for 18 th or 19 th century land reclamation.
Newtown Little	05E0089	The excavation investigated two possible Beaker structures that produced a substantial assemblage of ceramics. Neolithic pottery was uncovered from a pit, and medieval pottery was uncovered from different features.
Newtown Little	05E0655	A cluster of pits were excavated that produced Middle Neolithic ceramics and flint artefacts, while sherds of Beaker pottery were also recovered from the site.
Woodside	08E0427	Monitoring of topsoil stripping revealed two burnt pits.

⁴⁹ DU026-016

⁵⁰ DU025-017001

⁵¹ DU025-017001

3.5. Cartographic Evidence

The Down Survey map of the Barony of Rathdown (c. 1656)

The Down Survey map of the Barony of Rathdown depicts the townland of Newtown Little, which includes a modest dwelling (Figure 9). The house is described as 'in repaire' in the accompanying terrier for the parishes of 'Kill and Monckstowne'. The townland of Kilgobbin is not included; however, the castle that is shown probably represents Kilgobbin tower house

John Rocque's 'An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin' (1760)

The area is shown in significantly more detail in John Rocque's map of 1760 (Figure 10). The area that forms the location of the proposed development is delimited by the Ballyogan Stream to the north, by Kilgobbin Road to the east, a field boundary to the west and by Kilgobbin Castle to the south. The tower house is annotated 'Castle' and is depicted as a sub-square structure. Two properties are shown fronting onto Kilgobbin Road to the east of the castle, while a milestone is indicated to the east-northeast. A footpath to the north of the Ballyogan Stream, which runs towards Carrickmines Great, may represent the Pale boundary. Kilgobbin Church is shown to the southwest of the castle, and the townland of Newtown Little is marked as 'New Town'.

1st Ed. Ordnance Survey map series (1837–43)

The first edition Ordnance Survey map series provides the most accurate survey of the study area up to this time (Figure 11). The development lands occupy two fields that lie to the south of Ballyogan Stream and to the west of Kilgobbin Road. Several properties are depicted along the road, two of which are named (Castle Lodge and Bayly's Cabin). An unnamed house and orchard are shown to the north, while another house lies to the south. Kilgobbin Castle is depicted as a rectangular structure, with Kilgobbin Church lying to the southwest.

Revised Ed. Ordnance Survey map (1907–8)

Bayly's Cabin is named as Kilgobbin Castle (the house name is distinguished from the tower house ruin by use of a different font). Drainage ditches are indicated along most of the field boundaries that drain water from the Ballyogan Stream (Figure 12).

4. FINDINGS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

4.1. Background to the Investigation

The development lands have been the focus of several previous archaeological investigations (Figures 3 and 4). These have included a geophysical survey⁵² of Field 1 (Nicholls 2002), two separate programmes of archaeological testing (Hagen 2002; Moriarty 2005), and an archaeological excavation between 2002 to 2003. The detailed gradiometry scanning detected a series of possible pits and ditches (Nicholls 2002). The 2002 testing programme⁵³ predominantly focused on the northern section of Field 1, but also included long trenches along the southern and eastern edges of the field (Figure 3). Six test trenches were opened, and a series of possible ditches, drains and pits were identified (Hagen 2002). The subsequent investigation,⁵⁴ which was carried out on dates in 2002 and 2003, was undertaken in advance of the construction of service trenches for a foul sewer and an ESB duct in the northern part of the field (Hagen 2003). The pipeline corridor was located to the south of the boundary wall with Sandyford Hall, and measured 14m (N-S) x 130m (E-W).

The excavation produced evidence for a number of medieval features that related to drainage, land enclosure and agricultural activity in the area (Figure 4). The medieval features were severely truncated by post-medieval and early modern activity (Hagen 2003). The post-medieval features consisted primarily of agricultural furrows, shallow ditches and stone-lined drains. The remains of a human skeleton were uncovered within the southern-end of one of the ditches that was orientated north-south. Only the feet bones of the burial were lifted, as the remainder of the skeleton lay outside the pipeline corridor. The finds from the ditch included medieval and post medieval pottery, and the orientation of the burial appeared to respect the alignment of the ditch (Hagen 2003).

The 2005 programme of archaeological testing opened seven test trenches throughout the footprint of the proposed development (Moriarty 2005). The investigation uncovered thirty-two possible archaeological features that predominantly consisted of medieval and post-medieval drainage ditches and agricultural features (Figure 4), while assemblages of medieval and post-medieval ceramics were also recovered. The key findings included a post-medieval boundary wall that was orientated north-south; another section of the wall had been investigated in 2002 during the excavation (Hagen 2003). Two medieval enclosure ditches were also uncovered,

⁵² Licence: 02R079

⁵³ Licence: 02E1173

⁵⁴ Licence: 02E1173ext.

which similarly tied in with features to the north that were excavated by Hagen in 2002 and 2003 (Figure 4). These features may represent outer defensive elements associated with the late medieval tower house to the south.

The current programme of archaeological testing was undertaken to provide the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht with more detailed information about the extent and character of archaeological remains onsite. The request for further information relates to a planning application⁵⁵ that was submitted to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. The application was accompanied by an Archaeological Impact Assessment (Crowley 2018), which provided an archaeological background for the proposed development area.

4.2. Findings from the Archaeological Testing

The archaeological testing was carried out over four days, from Tuesday the 5th to Friday the 8th of June 2018. A total of nineteen test trenches were opened, which incorporated a total length of 390m and covered an area of 780m² (Figures 5 and 6). These consisted of fifteen trenches in Field 1 (568m²) and four trenches in Field 2 (212m²), which varied between 10m–43m in length and 0.30m–0.65m in depth (Table 2). The test trenches were excavated with a Hyundai Rodex 140LC-9; a 14-tonne tracked excavator that was fitted with a smooth grading bucket that was 2m in width. The locations of the test trenches were georeferenced with a survey grade global positioning system, which also recorded the outlines of the uncovered features.

The testing uncovered a substantial number of archaeological features that predominantly consisted of ditches and drains of medieval and post-medieval date (Table 2 and Appendix 1 - Context Register), while quantities of medieval and post-medieval ceramics were also recovered (Appendix 2- Finds Register). Twenty-one features were identified in Field 1 and twelve in Field 2 (Figure 6). Several of these appear to be continuations of features that were previously identified by Hagen in 2002–3 and Moriarty in 2005 (Figure 5). No evidence was uncovered for any other burials or grave cuts, which suggests the skeleton identified in 2002 occurred in isolation. The archaeological stratigraphy was largely comparable across the entirety of the trenches, except for Test Trenches 6, 10, 12 and 13, which were located to the south of Kilgobbin Stream and included a flood deposit (C46).

⁵⁵ Planning Ref: D18A/0074

In general, the stratigraphy observed in Test Trench 1–5, 7–9, 11 and 14–9 was as follows:

Table 2. Stratigraphy observed in Test Trench 1–5, 7–9, 11 and 14–9

Depth Below Ground	Description
0.00m–0.05m BGL ⁵⁶	Grass-topped sod (C1)
0.05m–0.30m BGL	Topsoil A-horizon. Dark greyish brown clayey/sandy silt of friable compaction with occasional charcoal and sub-angular stones, as well as <10% poorly sorted pebbles and gravels (C2).
0.30m–0.60m BGL	Topsoil B-horizon. Mid-brown clayey silt of moderate compaction with occasional charcoal and animal bone. Included <15% pebbles, gravels and sub-angular stones of limestone, shale and granite (C3).
0.60m+ BGL	Natural boulder clay. This varied from a moderately compact mid-orange sandy clay with yellow mottling (C4), to a deposit of shattered angular limestone fragments, broken granite and quartz, in a matrix of dark grey, to orange brown compact clay (C5).

The soil profile of Test Trenches 6, 10, 12 and 13 was as follows:

Table 3. Stratigraphy observed in Test Trenches 6, 10, 12 and 13

Depth Below Ground	Description
0.00m–0.05m BGL ⁵⁷	Grass-topped sod (C1)
0.05m–0.25m BGL	Topsoil A-horizon. Dark greyish brown clayey/sandy silt of friable compaction with occasional charcoal and sub-angular stones, as well as <10% poorly sorted pebbles and gravels (C2).
0.25m–0.45m BGL	Topsoil B-horizon. Mid-brown clayey silt of moderate compaction with occasional charcoal and animal bone. Included <15% pebbles, gravels and sub-angular stones of limestone, shale and granite (C3).
0.45m–0.65m BGL	Deposit of dark grey riverine clay of plastic texture with moderate quantities of charcoal and <8% sub-rounded stones and pebbles. Formed due to episodic flooding events (C46).
0.65m+ BGL	Natural boulder clay. This varied from a moderately compact mid-orange sandy clay with yellow mottling (C4), to a deposit of shattered angular limestone fragments, broken granite and quartz, in a matrix of dark grey, to orange brown compact clay (C5).

⁵⁶ BGL=Below ground level

⁵⁷ BGL=Below ground level

Table 4. Summary of Findings from the Test Trenches

Trench	Dimensions	Findings
Trench 1	20m (N-S) x 2m (E-W) 0.56m–0.68m deep Plate 1	The trench was opened across the western-end of the 2002 excavation site to establish if there were any features remaining in this area. A linear 19 th century drain [C73], was uncovered 9m from the south-end of the trench, which was 1.30m in width and filled with (C6). Two 19 th century potsherds were recovered.
Trench 2	20m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.50m–0.70m deep Plate 2	No archaeological features uncovered, but one medieval and two post-medieval potsherds were recovered from the topsoil.
Trench 3	29m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.45m–0.84m deep Plate 3	Trench 1 from the 2005 assessment was uncovered within the southwestern-end of the trench. The archaeological features included a linear running NW-SE [C9], a sub-oval pit [C11], and a charcoal-rich spread (C13), which produced several large pieces of burnt bone.
Trench 4	20m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.55m–0.60m deep Plate 4	Trench 3 from the 2005 assessment was uncovered just west of the centre part of the trench. The archaeology consisted of three linear features [C14], [C16] and [C18], which were all orientated NW-SE. A sherd of manganese ware was recovered from the fill of [C16].
Trench 5	25m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.50m–0.70m deep Plates 5 and 6	The trench uncovered Trench 2 from the 2002 assessment, while its western end revealed Trench 1 from 2005 and Trench 4 from 2005 was sited at the east-end. The archaeological remains consisted of a curvi-linear [C22], that contained a charcoal-rich fill (C23).
Trench 6	24m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.55m–0.70m deep Plate 7	Trench 6 was opened to the north of where the burial was found in 2002. However, no human bones were identified, although the base of a wall was revealed <C30>, that was previously excavated in 2002. Other remains from the trench comprised a N-S linear near the east-end of the trench [C28], and a field drain [C26]. Two earthenware sherds were recovered from the topsoil.
Trench 7	7m (N-S) x 2m (E-W) 0.52m–0.60m deep Plate 8	No archaeological features uncovered, but a post-medieval potsherd was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench	Dimensions	Findings
Trench 8	13m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.52m–0.60m deep Plate 9	The trench uncovered Trench 3 from the 2005 assessment, which produced eight sherds of unstratified post-medieval pottery.
Trench 9	12m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.50m–0.64m deep Plate 10	An E-W linear was revealed near the north-end of the trench. It was filled with (C35), which produced fragments of red brick and animal bone.
Trench 10	15m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.53m–0.65m deep Plate 11	The western half of the trench was opened across the site of the 2002–3 excavation, while Trench 4 from the 2002 assessment was also revealed. An ESB services trench also cut part of the area. A linear field drain was identified 4m from the east-end of the trench that was orientated NNE-SSW.
Trench 11	27m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.70m–0.92m deep Plate 12	A linear extended for 15m from NNW-SSE along the trench, which produced a sherd of Leinster cooking ware. A base sherd of Agate ware was uncovered from the topsoil.
Trench 12	14m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.70m–0.80m deep Plate 13	The eastern half of the trench was substantially disturbed due to the presence of an ESB services trench that extended into Trench 13. The other section of the trench revealed a linear [C42] that extended for 5m from NE-SW into the west-end of the trench.
Trench 13	33m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.40m–0.80m deep Plates 14 and 15	The northern-end of the trench was substantially disturbed due to the presence of an ESB services trench, that extended into the trench from Trench 12. A linear field drain [C44], was uncovered 5m from the north-end of the trench, while a substantial medieval ditch [C47] extended from Trench 13 into Trench 14 in an easterly direction. A second ditch [C51], was located at the southern-end of the trench that extended into Trench 15. A rim sherd of Metropolitan slipware was recovered from the fill (C52), while two sherds of Creamware and one of black glazed earthenware were recovered from the topsoil.

Trench	Dimensions	Findings
Trench 14	12m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.60m–0.75m deep Plate 16	<p>The medieval ditch [C47] was evident in the western part of the trench. Four sherds of Leinster cooking ware and one of Dublin-type ware were recovered from the fill (C48), in addition to a ferrous object.</p> <p>Another two sherds of Leinster cooking ware were retrieved from the fill of a curvi-linear [C49], that was evident within the eastern-end of the trench.</p> <p>The other find from the trench consisted of a possible sherd of Early Neolithic carinated bowl, which was recovered from the riverine clay (C46).</p>
Trench 15	13m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.45m–0.52m deep Plate 17	<p>The post-medieval ditch [C51] was evident in the western-end of the trench. A sherd of brown glazed earthenware was retrieved from its fill (C52).</p> <p>Two field drains, [C54] and [C56], were uncovered in the other section of the trench.</p>
Trench 16	43m (NW-SE) x 2m (NE-SW) 0.32m–0.60m deep Plate 18	<p>The north-western end of the trench uncovered Trench 6 from the 2005 investigations.</p> <p>Seven linear features were identified throughout the remainder of the trench, [C58], [C60], [C62], [C64], [C66], [C69] and [C74]. A sherd of Leinster cooking ware was recovered from [C60], while two earthenware sherds and one of black glazed earthenware was retrieved from [C62], and a sherd of brown glazed earthenware was found in [C66].</p> <p>A spread (C68) was also identified in the southern-end of the trench that measured 1.80m (N-S) x 1.40m (E-W). The only other find from the trench consisted of a sherd of brown glazed earthenware from the topsoil.</p>
Trench 17	22m (NE-SW) x 2m (NW-SE) 0.45m–0.55m deep Plate 19	<p>The north-eastern end of the trench revealed Trench 6 from the 2005 investigations.</p> <p>A linear [C76] was uncovered in the southern half of the trench that produced a sherd of red earthenware.</p>
Trench 18	31m (E-W) x 2m (N-S) 0.30m–0.50m deep Plate 20	<p>Trench 6 from the 2005 investigations was revealed in the western half of the trench. A linear drain [C71] was uncovered to the west of this.</p> <p>Another two linears, [C78] and [C80], were identified in the eastern half of the trench. [C80] extended in a south-easterly direction into the northern portion of Trench 19.</p>
Trench 19	10m (N-S) x 2m (E-W) 0.50m–0.65m deep Plate 21	<p>The southern-end of the trench revealed Trench 5 from the 2005 assessment. No other archaeological remains or artefacts were uncovered.</p>

5. VISUAL IMPACT STUDY

In response to Item 1(II) of the further information request an examination of the potential visual impact of the proposed development on Kilgobbin Castle (RMP DU025-017001) was carried out by Siobhán Deery and Kim Rice on a sunny and clear day in June 2018.

Description:

Kilgobbin Castle lies approximately 25m from the southern boundary of the proposed development site and belongs to a different landowner. The remains of the tower house survive to three storeys in height. It is badly damaged, however, and only the west and south walls of the building survive, with no safe access to the upper levels. The standing remains are covered in dense ivy. It is currently in a precarious state, with some evidence of recent collapse. A post and wire fence has been placed around the circumference of the castle site (Plate 22) for health and safety purposes.

Heritage Significance:

The castle is a recorded archaeological monument. It was part of Kilgobbin's status as a frontier village of the Pale and is mirrored in other tower houses in the locality, such as those at Carrickmines (DU026-005) and Murphystown (DU023-025). The construction of Kilgobbin Castle was almost certainly due to the Walsh family (see historical background above). The medieval Pale boundary runs from Kilgobbin Castle (c. 18m to the south of the site), for 2.6km in an east, to south-easterly direction, towards Carrickmines Castle (c. 2.6km). An inn (DU025-017002) is indicated on the land – however it is incorrectly placed in the RMP at the entrance to Kilgobbin Castle House, it is located further south on the eastern side of the Kilgobbin Road at 'Oldtown House' (Fig. 7)

Physical Landscape and Setting:

The castle is located on low lying land on the foothills of Tree Rock mountain, lying just below the 110m OD contour. It is located within the landscaped parkland associated with 'Kilgobbin Castle', a nineteenth century villa style house (Plate 23) and formerly the site of 'Bayly's Cabin' (as shown on the 1st edition OS map, Fig. 11). Associated with the house to the east are outbuildings (extant 1909); and a ruined gate lodge (extant 1837) which lie to the east. The estate boundary is defined by dense mature tree-lined hedgerow (Fig. 2). The existing setting of the tower house is a self-contained one, being contained within the parkland of Kilgobbin Castle House as a folly. The castle cannot be seen from the road that lies to the east, or from

the fields surrounding it, significantly there are also no clear views of the landscape outside the confines of the estate.

The villa however is orientated towards the entrance drive and gate lodge to the east. On the 1st edition map there is a path which runs along the outer boundary of the lands would have taken in views of the castle (Fig.11).

The castle, house, outbuildings, gate lodge and parkland have a self-contained setting (Fig. 2), one that has remained relatively unaltered since at least the early 19th century having no association or visual relationship with the lands outside its boundaries. This setting, which contributes to the significance of the castle site will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.

Visual relationship between the castle and the subject site:

The tower house lies approximately 25m from the southern boundary of the proposed development site. This boundary consists of a line of mature and very tall deciduous trees that are higher than the castle (Plate 24, 25 and 26). During the spring and summer months these trees act as an effective visual screen, making it difficult to see the proposed development site from the castle and vice-versa. The boundary is for the most part impenetrable, there are few gaps however, but some effort is required to gain any open view either way. During the winter months some screening will be reduced however mitigation measures will ensure that this will not occur (see below).

6. CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Impact on Archaeology

Both the historical and archaeological record demonstrate that the proposed development site occurs within an area of significant archaeological potential (e.g. Table 1). The two fields are situated within the archaeological constraint area for the settlement of Kilgobbin,⁵⁸ which includes the upstanding remains of Kilgobbin Castle,⁵⁹ and a former inn⁶⁰ (Figure 7). Previous archaeological investigations were carried out onsite in 2002, 2003 and 2005 (Figures 3 and 4). These included a geophysical survey of Field 1 (Nicholls 2002), two separate programmes of archaeological testing (Hagen 2002; Moriarty 2005), archaeological monitoring and an

⁵⁸ DU025-017 and DU026-121

⁵⁹ DU025-01701

⁶⁰ DU025-01702

archaeological excavation (Hagen 2003). These investigations uncovered evidence for medieval features that related to drainage, land enclosure and agricultural activity (Figure 4). The medieval remains were truncated by post-medieval and early modern activity, that included agricultural furrows, shallow ditches and stone-lined drains. Human skeletal remains were also uncovered within a post-medieval ditch (Hagen 2003).

The most recent programme of archaeological testing was undertaken to provide the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht with more detailed information about the extent and character of the archaeological remains onsite. The request for further information relates to a planning application⁶¹ that was submitted to Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. The testing uncovered a substantial number of archaeological features that predominantly consisted of ditches and drains of medieval and post-medieval date (Table 2). These consisted of twenty-one features in Field 1 and twelve in Field 2 (Figure 6). Several of these appear to be continuations of features that were previously identified by Hagen in 2002–3 and Moriarty in 2005 (Figure 5). No evidence was uncovered for any other burials or grave cuts, which suggests the skeleton identified in 2002 occurred in isolation.

Considering the findings from the 2018 testing programme, in addition to those from the 2002 geophysical survey, the 2002 and 2005 testing and the 2002–3 archaeological excavation, it is recommended no additional archaeological testing should be undertaken in either field. The rationale being that any further investigations will potentially impact sensitive archaeological remains, particularly if they are prehistoric in date, or ephemeral in nature. Consequently, it is recommended that the entire area proposed for development (excepting the services corridor, which has already been archaeologically resolved) be stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. This should be done well in advance of development, as an archaeological exercise, for the purpose of exposing any and all archaeological remains that may survive sub-surface within the site. The removal of topsoil deposits to the level of the natural subsoils across the site would provide a much better indication of the layout of the different features on site, as well as how they relate to each other and the tower house to the south.

This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG). A detailed method statement for the works will be submitted to, and agreed with, the National Monuments Service (DCHG).

⁶¹ Planning Ref: D18A/0074

It is proposed that the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht should then be consulted regarding the best course of action moving forward i.e. full excavation/ preservation by record, or alternatively, preservation in-situ or a combination of both.

The developer will make provision to allow for, and fund, whatever archaeological work may be needed on the site, in accordance with the National Monuments legislation 1930–2004 (Appendix 1).

Visual Impact

The development lands do not have a visual or physical relationship with Kilgobbin Castle and vice versa. The tree lined boundary between the development and the castle provides sufficient height and cover as a visual barrier between the two. There are existing gaps in the hedgerow, however a 3m wide native species hedgerow along the southern boundary of the proposed development which includes significant amounts of evergreen holly and ivy along with hawthorn and other native species will be planted and will mitigate any views from the castle site into the development lands. A linear green way tree planting proposed along the cycleway will also provide additional screening as set out in the landscaping proposal submitted with the planning application.

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

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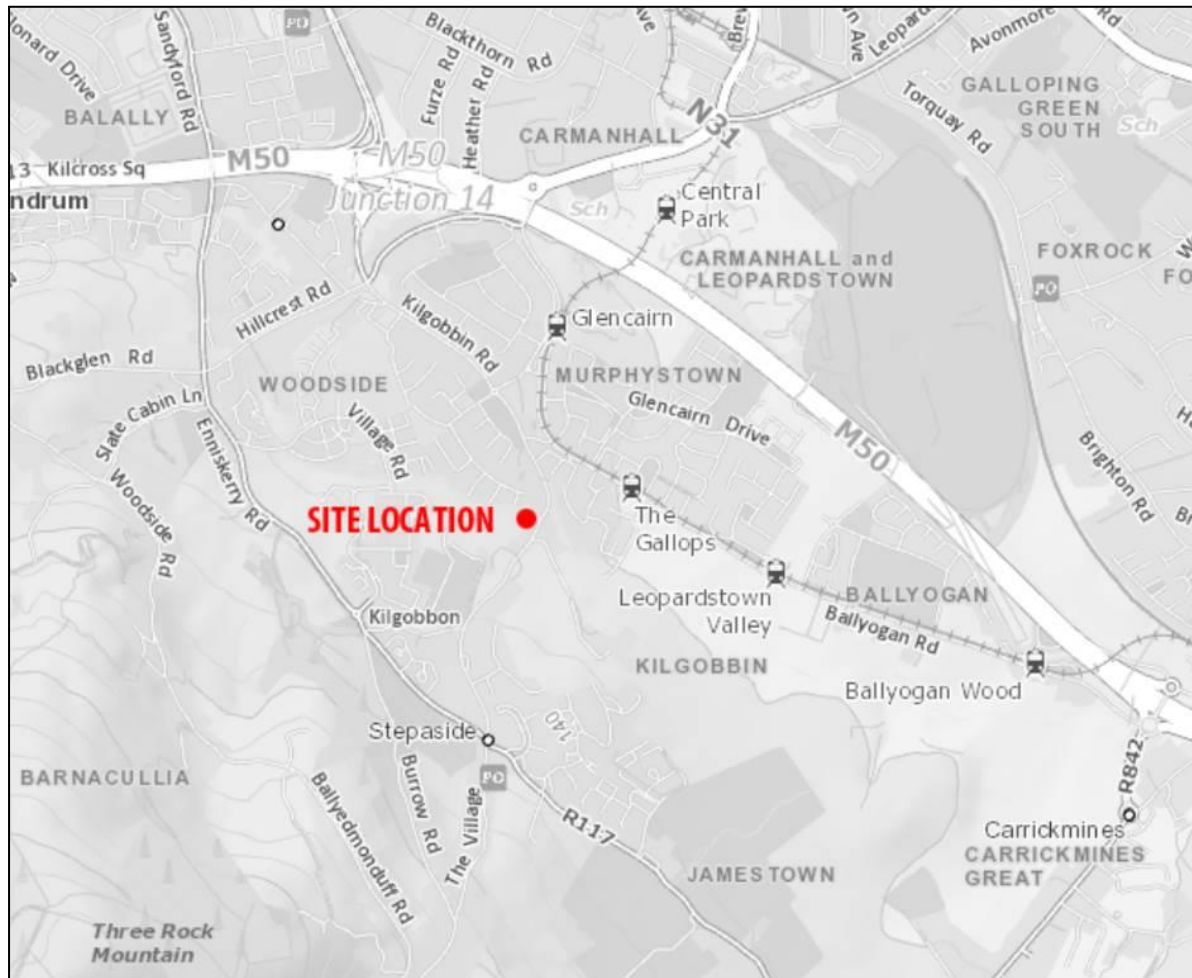


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the proposed development.



Figure 2. Aerial image showing the footprint of the development and the location of Kilgobbin Castle.

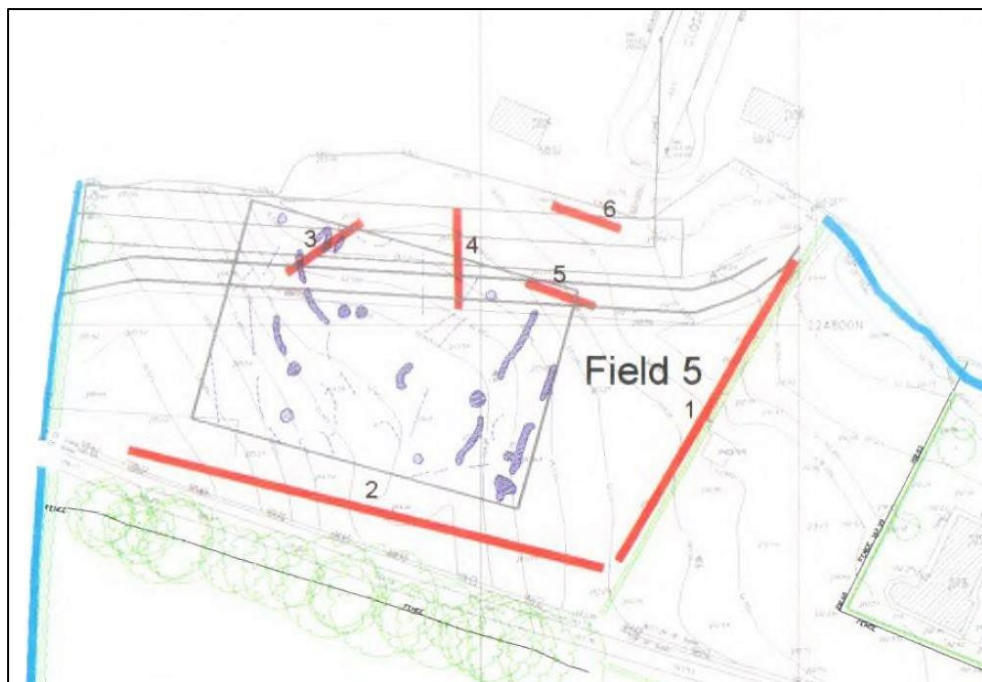
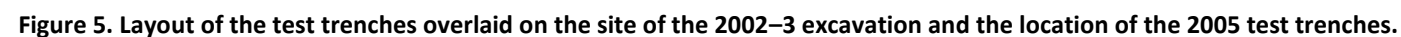


Figure 3. Layout of the 2002 archaeological test trenches overlaid on the geophysical anomalies (Field 5 corresponds to the present Field 1).







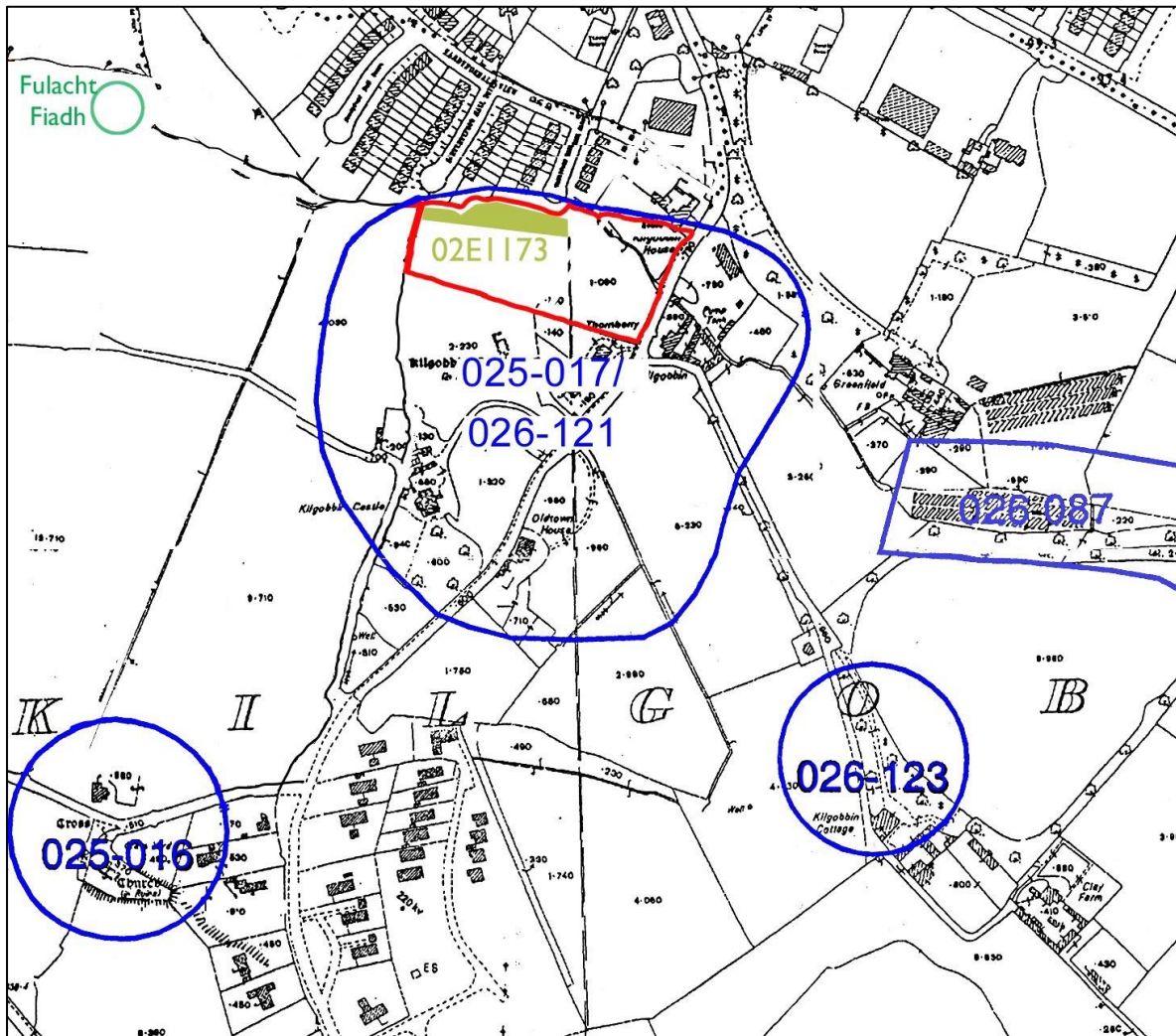


Figure 7. RMP map for the area showing the zone of archaeological constraint for Kilgobbin Castle and medieval settlement (DU025-017), as well as that for the Pale, a Bronze Age cist and a post-medieval inn (DU026-121). A second section of the Pale is located to the east (DU026-087), the site of a Bronze Age urn burial to the southeast (DU026-123), and Kilgobbin Church and graveyard to the southwest (DU025-016). The development lands are outlined in red and the location of the 2002-3 excavation is highlighted in green.



Figure 8. The location of the 2005 and 2018 test trenches and the 2002–3 excavation site overlaid on the proposed development design.



Figure 9. The Down Survey map of the Barony of Rathdown (c. 1656).

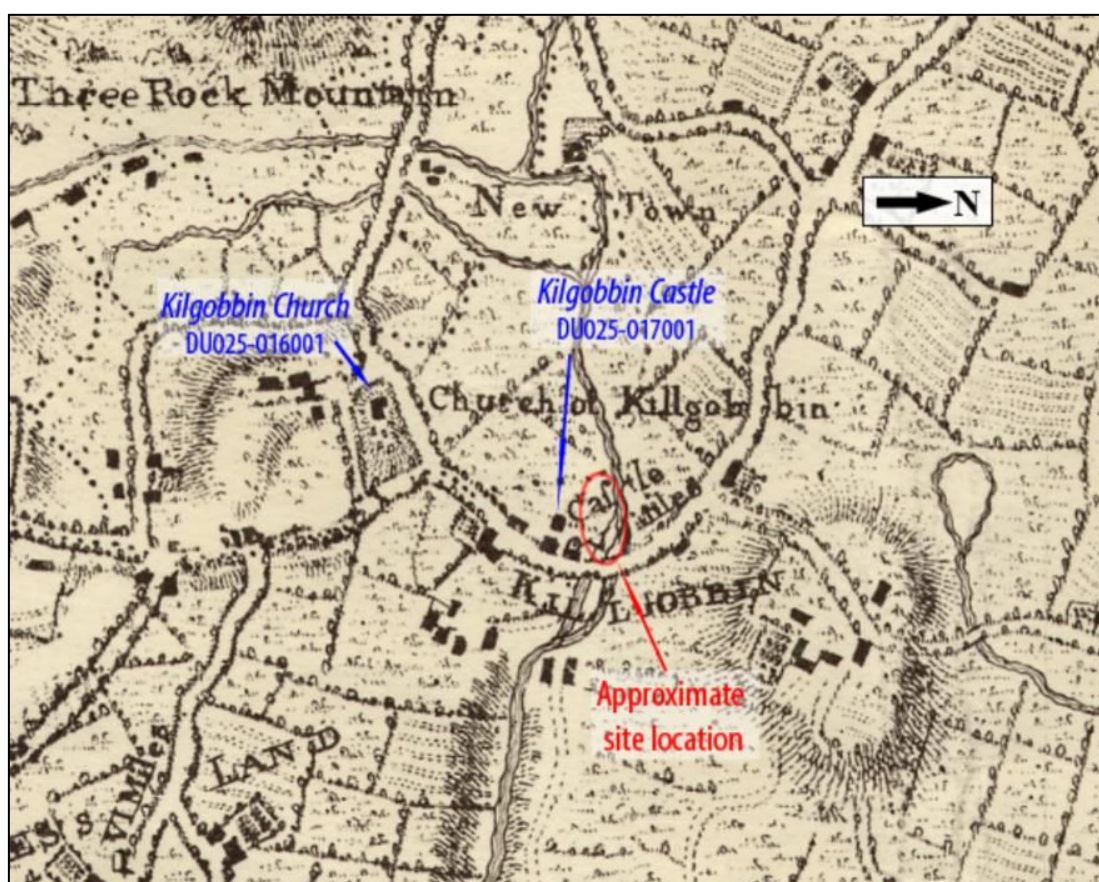


Figure 10. John Rocque's 'An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin' (1760).

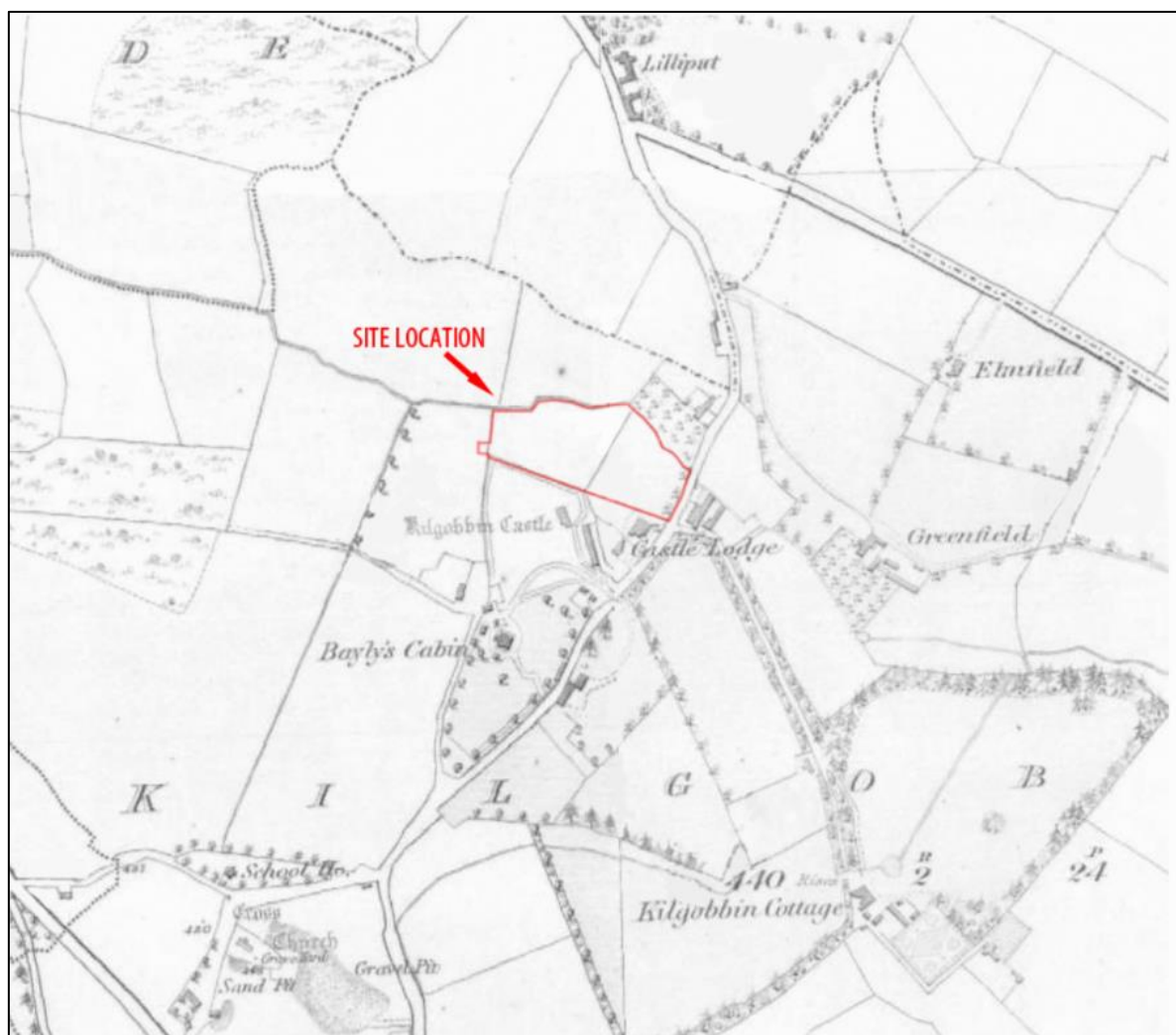


Figure 11. 1st Ed. Ordnance Survey map series (1837–43).

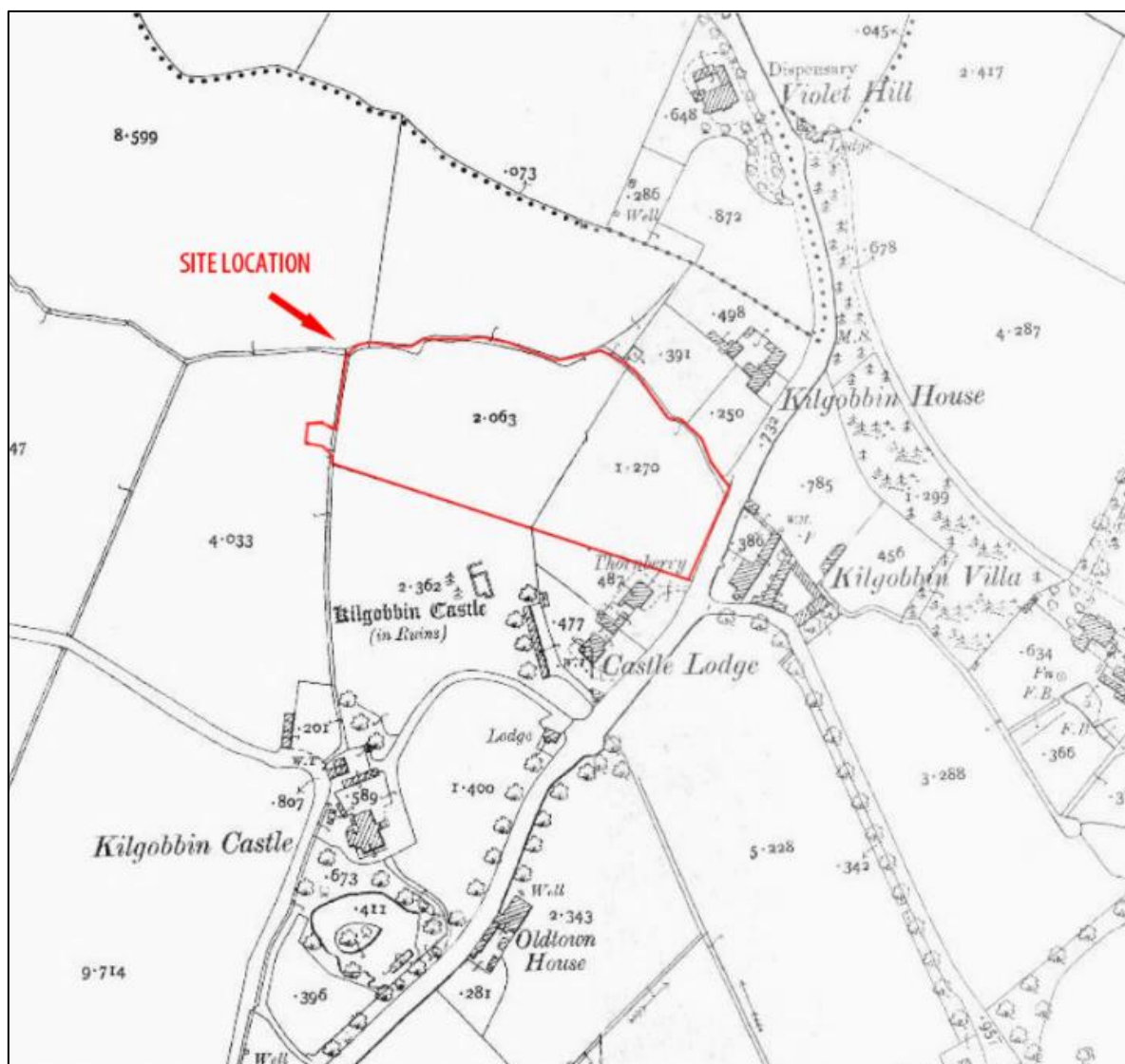


Figure 12. Revised Ed. Ordnance Survey map (1907-8).



Plate 1. Overview of Trench 1, facing north. The darker patch in the northern half of the trench denotes the extent of the 2002 excavation, while Trench 2 is visible in the foreground.



Plate 2. Overview of Trench 2, facing east. Trench 1 is visible in the rear right of the photo.



Plate 3. Overview of Trench 3, facing southwest. The spread (C130) is visible in the foreground.



Plate 4. Overview of Trench 4, facing west. The linear [C16] is visible in the centre part of the trench.



Plate 5. Overview of Trench 5, facing east. Trench 2 from the 2002 investigation is visible running northwest-southeast, while Trench 1 from 2005 is adjacent to the western baulk.



Plate 6. Overview of Trench 5, facing west. The curvi-linear [C22] is in the foreground and Trench 4 from 2005 is evident to the rear.



Plate 7. Trench 6, facing west-northwest. Trench 7 is visible to the left, while the wall <C30> lies to the rear.



Plate 8. Trench 7, facing south.



Plate 9. Trench 8, facing west. Test Trench 3 from the 2005 assessment is visible in the foreground.



Plate 10. Trench 9, facing south-southwest. The linear [C34] is visible in the centre of the trench.



Plate 11. Trench 10, facing northwest.



Plate 12. Overview of Trench 11, facing south-southwest.



Plate 13. Trench 12, facing southeast.

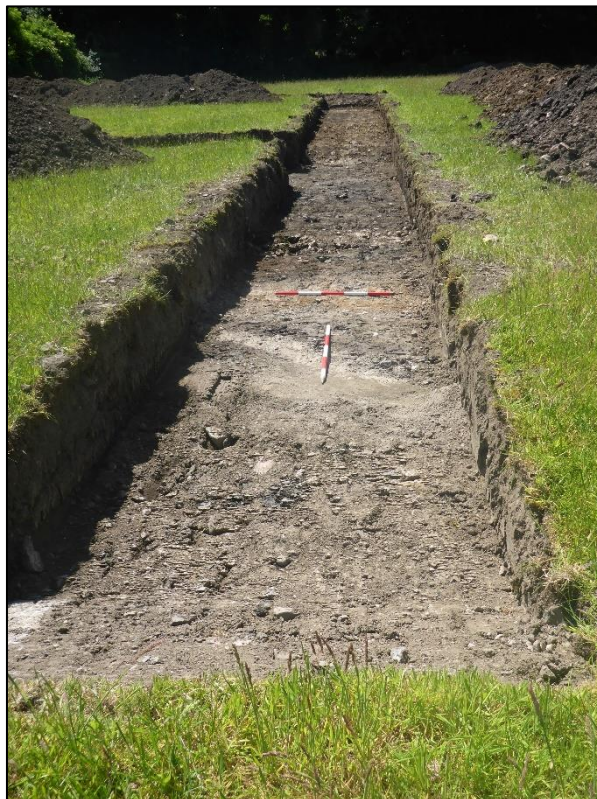


Plate 14. Trench 13, facing south-southwest. The ESB services trench and associated disturbance are visible in the foreground.



Plate 15. Trench 13, facing north-northeast. The edge of the ditch [C47] can be seen, as well as the dark riverine clay (C46).



Plate 16. Trench 14, facing northwest. The curvi-linear [C49] is visible in the foreground, while the substantial ditch [C47] can be seen in the rear of the trench.



Plate 17. Trench 15, facing southeast.



Plate 18. Trench 16, facing north-northwest.



Plate 19. Trench 17, facing southwest.



Plate 20. Trench 18, facing west-northwest.



Plate 21. Trench 19, facing south-southwest.



Plate 22. View towards the SE of the collapsed NW corner of Kilgobbin Castle ruins



Plate 23. Kilgobbin Castle (left in the picture surrounded by a fence) and a view of the parkland and Kilgobbin Castle House



Plate 24. View from within Kilgobbin Castle House parkland looking NW towards the castle; the large trees to the rear form the S boundary to the proposed development



Plate 25. View from the northern boundary of the proposed development towards the south of the tree-lined hedgerow which lies between the proposed development and Kilgobbin Castle House.



Plate 26. View from the western boundary of the proposed development towards the SW of the tree-lined hedgerow that lies between the proposed development and Kilgobbin Castle House.

APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Trench	Description
(C1)	All	Grass-topped sod
(C2)	All	Topsoil: A horizon. Dark greyish brown clayey/sandy silt of friable compaction with occasional charcoal and sub-angular stones, as well as < 10% poorly sorted pebbles and gravels.
(C3)	All	Topsoil: B horizon. Mid-brown clayey silt of moderate compaction with occasional charcoal and animal bone. Included <15% pebbles, gravels and sub-angular stones of limestone, shale and granite.
(C4)	All	Natural boulder clay. Mid-orange sandy clay with yellow mottling, flecked with mica and moderately compact. Incorporated <10% shattered limestone fragments, sub-rounded granite rocks and boulders, as well as frequent pebbles and gravels.
(C5)	All	Natural boulder clay. A mix of >70% shattered angular limestone fragments, broken granite and quartz, granite stones and boulders, which occurred within a matrix of dark grey to orange brown compact clay.
(C6)	1	Fill of drain [C73], comprised a dark grey clayey silt with frequent sub-rounded stones along centre portion. Produced two 19 th century potsherds.
[C7]	3	Test Trench 1 from the 2005 assessment. Linear in the southwest-end of the trench running NW-SW and filled with (C8).
(C8)	3	Fill of modern test trench [C7]. Mid-brownish grey sandy silt with charcoal flecking and poorly sorted stones.
[C9]	3	Cut of linear running NW-SE, 8m from west-end of trench. 90m in width and filled with (C10).
(C10)	3	Mid-grey sandy silt of moderate compaction with occasional charcoal.
[C11]	3	Cut of sub-oval pit located 12m from the west-end of the trench. It measured 0.60m x 0.55m and was filled with (C12).
(C12)	3	Dark grey clayey silt of moderate compaction with moderate amounts of charcoal.
(C13)	3	Spread of charcoal-rich material that measured 1m (N-S) x 0.60m (E-W) and was 0.14m deep. The deposit, which was located 2m from the northeast-end of the trench, consisted of a dark grey silty clay that was moist to touch and plastic in texture. It incorporated frequent chunks of charcoal, moderate amounts of burnt clay and burnt stone, and produced several large pieces of burnt bone.
[C14]	4	Linear running NW-SE in west-end of trench. Cut into (C4), 1.30m in width and filled with (C15).
(C15)	4	Fill of linear [C14], mid-grey silty sand with <15% sub-angular stones and pebbles.
[C16]	4	Linear running NW-SE located 8m from east-end of trench. Cut into (C4), 0.80m in width and filled with (C17).
(C17)	4	Fill of linear [C16], dark grey silty sand with <20% stones and pebbles. Produced a sherd of manganese ware.

Context	Trench	Description
[C18]	4	Linear running NW-SE located 6m from east-end of trench. Cut into (C4), 0.60m in width and filled with (C19).
(C19)	4	Fill of linear [C18], light grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal, occasional animal bone and <20% stones.
[C20]	5	Test Trench 2 from the 2002 assessment. Extended along trench for 20m (NW-SE), 1m in width, filled with (C21).
(C21)	5	Fill of modern test trench [C20], dark grey clay with frequent charcoal.
[C22]	5	Cut of curvi-linear orientated NW-SE, 1.50m from east-end of trench. 0.40m in width and filled with (C23).
(C23)	5	Fill of curvi-linear [C22], mid-grey silty sand with moderate amounts of charcoal and occasional fragments of oyster shell.
[C24]	5	Test trench 4 from the 2005 assessment. 9m from east-end of trench, 1.80m in width, filled with (C25).
(C25)	5	Fill of modern test trench [C24], mid-grey silty clay with frequent large stones.
[C26]	6	Cut of linear drain orientated N-S, 5m from east-end of trench. Cut into (C4), 0.60m in width and filled with (C27).
(C27)	6	Fill of drain [C26], light grey clayey silt with >70% sub-rounded stones and pebbles.
[C28]	6	Cut of linear orientated N-S, 4m from west-end of trench. Cut into (C4), 0.90m in width, filled with (C29).
(C29)	6	Fill of linear [C28], mid-greyish brown sandy silt with <40% shattered limestone fragments and smaller stones.
<C30>	6	Base of granite wall orientated N-S and set into (C31). It was one course in height (0.10m–0.15m). It corresponded to structure uncovered in 2002 excavation.
(C31)	6	Deposit of compact dark grey silty clay that the wall <C31> was set into.
[C32]	8	Test Trench 3 from the 2005 assessment. Orientated NW-SE, 1.30m in width, filled with (C33).
(C33)	8	Fill of modern test trench [C32], dark brown sandy silt with moderate quantities of charcoal and animal bone, as well as <20% poorly sorted stones.
[C34]	9	Cut of linear orientated E-W, 5m from north-end of trench. 90m in width and filled with (C35).
(C35)	9	Fill of linear [C34], dark grey clayey silt with red brick fragments, animal bone and charcoal.
[C36]	10	Test Trench 4 from the 2002 assessment. Orientated N-S, 1.30m in width, filled with (C37).
(C37)	10	Fill of modern test trench [C36], dark grey silty clay with moderate amounts of charcoal and <20% stones.
[C38]	10	Cut of linear drain running NNE-SSW, 4m from east-end of trench. 0.35m in width and filled with (C39).
(C39)	10	Fill of field drain [C38], dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal.
[C40]	11	Cut of linear running SSE-NNW for 15m. 1.05m in width and filled with (C41).

Context	Trench	Description
(C41)	11	Fill of linear [C41], mid-grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal, occasional animal bone and <10% stones. (C41) produced one sherd of Leinster cooking ware.
[C42]	12	Cut of linear running from NE-SE for 5m into west-end of trench. 0.65m in width and filled with (C43).
(C43)	12	Fill of linear [C42], light grey silty sand with frequent gravels and <8% angular stones and pebbles.
[C44]	13	Cut of linear drain running E-W, 5m from north-end of trench. 1.10m in width, filled with (C45).
(C45)	13	Fill of field drain [C44], light grey clay with <80% sub-rounded stones.
(C46)	6, 10, 12 & 13	Deposit of dark grey riverine clay of plastic texture with moderate quantities of charcoal and <8% sub-rounded stones and pebbles. Occurred at a depth of 0.45m–0.65m BGL, probably formed due to episodic flooding events. Produced a possible sherd of prehistory pottery.
[C47]	13 & 14	Cut of substantial ditch running from Trench 13 in an easterly direction into Trench 14. 5m in width, cut into (C4) and filled with (C48).
(C48)	13 & 14	Fill of ditch [C47], mid-grey silty clay of moderate compaction with frequent charcoal inclusions, <10% sub-angular stones and occasional animal bone. Produced four sherds of Leinster cooking ware, one sherd of Dublin-type ware and a ferrous object.
[C49]	14	Cut of curvi-linear 0.30m in width that was filled with (C50) and was sealed by the riverine clay (C46).
(C50)	14	Fill of curvi-linear [C49], dark brownish grey clayey silt of moderate compaction with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional shell fragments. Produced two sherds of Leinster cooking ware.
[C51]	13 & 15	Cut of ditch running NW-SE from the southern-end of Trench 13 into the western-end of Trench 15. 2.30m in width and filled with (C52).
(C52)	13 & 15	Fill of ditch [C51], light greyish brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of charcoal and animal bone. Produced a rim sherd of Metropolitan slipware and a brown glazed earthenware body sherd.
(C53)	12 & 13	Localised deposit of silvery white fine sand with frequent inclusions of mica flakes and crushed granite. Evident at various depths and deposited through flooding events.
[C54]	15	Cut of linear drain running NW-SE, 3m from the east-end of the trench. 1.30m in width, filled with (C55).
(C55)	15	Fill of field drain [C54], light grey silty clay with moderate quantities of animal bone and occasional charcoal. Incorporated <40% sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, as well as shattered limestone and crushed granite pieces.
[C56]	15	Cut of linear drain running NE-SW, 7m from east-end of trench. 0.90m in width, filled (C57).
(C57)	15	Fill of field drain [C56], light greyish brown silty clay with moderate amounts of charcoal and animal bone, as well as <30% stones and pebbles.

Context	Trench	Description
[C58]	16	Cut of linear running NE-SW, 1.30m from north-end of trench. 1.30m in width and filled with (C59).
(C59)	16	Fill of linear [C58], dark greyish brown sandy clay of friable compaction with moderate quantities of charcoal and animal bone, as well as <20% sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and pebbles.
[C60]	16	Cut of linear ditch running E-W, 10m from north-end of trench. 2.70m in width and filled with (C61).
(C61)	16	Fill of linear ditch [C60], dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal, moderate quantities of burnt clay, occasional burnt stone and <8% small stones and pebbles. Produced one sherd of Leinster cooking ware.
[C62]	16	Cut of linear running E-W, 0.40m in width and filled with (C63).
(C63)	16	Fill of linear [C62], dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal and <10% small stones and pebbles. Produced two red earthenware sherds and one sherd of brown glazed earthenware.
[C64]	16	Cut of linear running E-W, 1.30m in width and filled with (C65).
(C65)	16	Fill of linear [C64], dark brown clayey silt with <10% stones, as well as moderate amounts of charcoal and animal bone.
[C66]	16	Cut of linear running E-W, 1.80m from south-end of trench. 1.80m in width and filled with (C67).
(C67)	16	Fill of linear [C66], light grey silty clay with <15% animal bone, as well as occasional charcoal, animal bone and one sherd of brown glazed earthenware.
(C68)	16	Spread of mid-brownish grey clayey silt with moderate amounts of charcoal that measured 1.80m (N-S) x 1.40m (E-W).
[C69]	16	Cut of linear running NW-SE, 0.40m in width and filled with (C70).
(C70)	16	Fill of linear [C69], mid-brownish grey clayey silt of moderate compaction.
[C71]	18	Cut of linear drain running NW-SE, 0.50m in width and filled with (C72).
(C72)	18	Fill of linear field drain [C71], dark brown silty clay of moderate compaction with <55% sub-rounded stones and pebbles.
[C73]	1	Cut of linear drain, 9m from south-end of trench. Cut into (C3) and running E-W, 1.30m in width, filled with (C6), 19 th century in date.
[C74]	16	Cut of linear 0.30m in width and filled with (C75).
(C75)	16	Fill of linear [C74], dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate quantities of charcoal and <8% small stones and pebbles.
[C76]	17	Cut of linear running E-W, 1.20m in width and filled with (C77).
(C77)	17	Fill of linear [C76], light grey silty clay of friable compaction with moderate amounts of charcoal and animal bone, in addition to <40% stones. Produced a sherd of red earthenware.
[C78]	18	Cut of linear running N-S. 1.60m in width and filled with (C79).
(C79)	18	Fill of linear [C78], dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate amounts of charcoal and animal bone, as well as <40% sub-angular stones.

Context	Trench	Description
[C80]	18 & 19	Cut of linear running NW-SE from Trench 18 into Trench 19. 2m in width and filled with (C81).
(C81)	18 & 19	Fill of linear [C80], friable mid-grey clayey silt with <30% stones and pebbles, in addition to moderate amounts of charcoal and animal bone.

APPENDIX 2. FINDS REGISTER

Trench	Context	Number	Description	Date
1	(C6)	1	Delft ware – body sherd	1600–1800
1	(C6)	2	Shell-edged ware – body sherd	1800+
2	(C3)	3	Leinster cooking ware – base sherd	L12 th –14 th C
2	(C3)	4	Black glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
2	(C3)	5	Black glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
4	(C17)	6	Manganese ware – body sherd	1680–1780
5	(C21)	7	Brown glazed earthenware – rim sherd	1700–1900
6	(C3)	8	Brown glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
6	(C3)	9	Glazed red earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
7	(C3)	10	Red earthenware – body sherd	1600+
8	(C33)	11	Manganese ware – base sherd	1680–1780
8	(C33)	12	Manganese ware – body sherd	1680–1780
8	(C33)	13	Manganese ware – body sherd	1680–1780
8	(C33)	14	Manganese ware – body sherd	1680–1780
8	(C33)	15	Manganese ware – body sherd	1680–1780
8	(C33)	16	Black glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
8	(C33)	17	Black glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
8	(C33)	18	Agate ware – body sherd	1740–1775
10	(C3)	19	Brown glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
11	(C3)	20	Agate ware – base sherd	1740–1775
11	(C41)	21	Leinster cooking ware – body sherd	L12 th –14 th C
13	(C52)	22	Metropolitan slipware – rim sherd	1600–1700
13	(C3)	23	Black glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
13	(C3)	24	Baked clay	-
13	(C3)	25	Creamware – body sherd	1760–1820
13	(C3)	26	Creamware – body sherd	1760–1820
14	(C50)	27	Leinster cooking ware – body sherd	L12 th –14 th C
14	(C50)	28	Leinster cooking ware – body sherd	L12 th –14 th C
14	(C46)	29	Early Neolithic carinated bowl	3800–3400 BC
14	(C48)	30	Leinster cooking ware – body sherd	L12 th –14 th C
14	(C48)	31	Leinster cooking ware – body sherd	L12 th –14 th C
14	(C48)	32	Leinster cooking ware – body sherd	L12 th –14 th C
14	(C48)	33	Leinster cooking ware – body sherd	L12 th –14 th C
14	(C48)	34	Dublin type ware – body sherd	13 th C
14	(C48)	35	Ferrous object	-
15	(C52)	36	Brown glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
16	(C3)	37	Brown glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
16	(C61)	38	Leinster cooking ware – rim sherd	L12 th –14 th C
16	(C63)	39	Black glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
16	(C63)	40	Red earthenware – body sherd	1600+
16	(C63)	41	Red earthenware – body sherd	1600+
16	(C67)	42	Brown glazed earthenware – body sherd	1700–1900
17	(C77)	43	Red earthenware – body sherd	1600+

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