



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL  
& CULTURAL HERITAGE  
CONSTRAINTS STUDY  
OF THE PROPOSED  
KINSEALY GREEN WAY,  
COUNTY DUBLIN**

**ON BEHALF OF  
AECOM**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 GENERAL

The following report describes the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage constraints identified within a study area for the Kinsealy Greenway, Co. Dublin (Figure 1). This assessment includes all recorded archaeological, architecture and cultural heritage sites and areas of archaeological potential within the scheme study area. It was undertaken by Faith Bailey of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Aecom.

## 1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development comprises of the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes in the Kinsealy Environs, including provisions for the safer drop off and collection of students at the schools.

The following routes/areas are included in the study with the overall constraints area shown on Figure 1.

- Kinsealy (Malahide/Portmarnock Educate Together School) to Kettles Lane.
- Kettles Lane to Holywell, via Scoil an Duinninigh.
- Kinsealy (Malahide/Portmarnock Educate Together School) to Balgriffin.
- Kinsealy (Malahide/Portmarnock Educate Together School) to Portmarnock.
- Kinsealy to Malahide (via Malahide Road or Kinsealy Lane).
- Balgriffin Cemetery to the New “Hole in the wall road” junction, along the R123.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this constraints study was undertaken as a desktop exercise. The following sources were consulted in order to identify archaeological, built heritage and cultural heritage constraints:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Written sources relating to the study area;
- Fingal Development Plan (2017-2023);
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2017);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH): Architectural & Garden Survey

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

**Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)** holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments, as well as additional sites that have been recorded since the publication of the RMP. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) – [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie).

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

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

**Preservation Orders List** contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act.

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

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

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

**Development Plans** contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Fingal Development Plan (2017-2023) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the constraints area.

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

**Excavations Bulletin** is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) from 1970–2016.

**The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)** is a state initiative established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. The architectural survey for Fingal County was carried out in 2001. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. This has also been partially completed for County Fingal and was examined in relation to the surviving demesnes within the constraints area.

Once all archaeological heritage and built heritage sites had been identified during the initial research, the information was mapped onto OS maps of the area (Figures 2a and 2b).

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 GENERAL

The constraints study area is located in north County Dublin and is centred on the suburbs of Kinsealy, extending north towards Swords and Malahide, east towards Portmarnock and south to towards Balgriffin. There are 22 townlands within the constraints area, which are located within five parishes, all of which are contained in the Barony of Coolock (Table 1).

Table 1: Townlands, Parishes and Baronies located within the Scheme Study Area

TOWNLAND	PARISH	BARONY
Malahide, Malahide Demesne,	Malahide	Coolock
Portmarnock, Burrow, Maynestown Beechwood, Hazelbrook,	Portmarnock	
Auburn, Mabestown, Streamstown, Feltrim, Drinan, Abbeyville, Kinsaley	Kinsaley	
Bohammer, St. Doolagh's, Belcamp, Balgriffin, Bagriffin Park, Snugborough, Burgage,	Balgriffin	
Barryspark	Swords	

#### 3.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

##### Mesolithic Period (c. 7000–4000 BC)

Although very recent discoveries may push back the date of human activity by a number of millennia (Dowd and Carden 2016), the earliest widespread evidence suggests that Ireland was first occupied in the Mesolithic period by communities that subsisted on hunting, fishing and foraging. The most common evidence found to show the presence of Mesolithic communities at a site is scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements along with rubbish middens, often consisting largely of shells. The latter are commonly discovered in coastal regions or at the edge of lakes. A number of shell middens and flint scatters are located along the coast from Sutton and Malahide to Balbriggan and most notably on Lambay Island (Baker 2010, 8).

##### Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

During the Neolithic period communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. This transition was accompanied with major social change. Agriculture demanded an altering of the physical landscape; forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. There was a greater concern for territory, which saw the construction of large communal ritual monuments called megalithic tombs, which are characteristic of the period.

Whilst there are no known Neolithic burial sites located within the constraints area, flint scatters from this period are commonly found along the north Dublin coastline. The largest of these was located at Paddy's Hill, to the southeast of Malahide. Nearly 3000 stone tools including axeheads, flint scrapers, blades, knives and arrowheads were recovered from this



area. A stone axe factory was identified on Lambay Island and stray finds of stone axeheads are common with examples recorded in Lusk (NMI 1980:119) and elsewhere.

An excavation undertaken in the 1940s at Feltrim Hill also produced c. 1,400 finds dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods. Approximately 1,000 flint artefacts including blades, flakes, arrowheads, knives and debitage (NMI 1947:159-393, 750-752, 756.1-756.30, 757-789, 790.1-790.85, 791.1-791.168, 792.1-792.100, 793.1-793.150, 794.1-794.56, 795.1-795.26, 796.1-796.88, 812-827, 829 and 830) were recorded from this excavation. In addition c. 40 larger stone tools including hone stones, hammer stones, axeheads and spindle whorls were also retrieved (NMI 1947:684-722, 829-830), along with 84 sherds of Neolithic pottery (NMI 1947:755.1-755.80; 1947:809-812).

### Bronze Age Period (c. 2500–800BC)

The Bronze Age was marked by the widespread use of metal for the first time in Ireland. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs were no longer constructed and the burial of the individual became typical. Cremated or inhumed bones were often placed in a cist, which is a small stone box set into the ground or a stone-lined grave. These were often accompanied by pottery. Burials were sometimes accompanied by barrows, (mounds of earth set over the burial), stone cairns or marked with ring ditches. Often these types of burials are found on high ground and may have acted as a marker for ritual or burial space to the surrounding populations.

Two ring-ditches are recorded within the constraints area within the townland of Hazelbrook (DU015-131, 132), with multiple examples recorded within the surrounding landscape in the townlands of Drumnigh, Saintdoolaghs, Belcamp and Greenwood.

Burnt mounds, spreads of burnt stone, or *fulachta fiadh*, are the most common type of prehistoric site known in Ireland. They are characterised by a mound of burnt stones often associated with a trough (Waddell 1998, 183). The majority of radiocarbon dated *fulachta fiadh* date to the Bronze Age (Brindley and Lanting 1990, 55–6). Whilst there are no recorded examples within the constraints area, a large number have been recorded in the wider landscape.

### Iron Age Period (c. 800BC – AD400)

Compared to the rest of Irish prehistory there is very little evidence in Ireland, as a whole, representing the Iron Age. As in Europe, there are two phases of the Iron Age in Ireland; the Hallstatt and the La Tène. The Hallstatt period generally dates from 700BC onwards and spread rapidly from Austria, across Europe, and then into Ireland. The later Iron Age or La Tène culture also originated in Europe during the middle of the 5th century BC. For several centuries the La Tène Celts were the dominant people in Europe, until they were finally overcome by the Roman Empire.

With the expanding population there was an increased need for defence at this time. Coastal promontory forts were constructed around Ireland as defensive settlements, of which four are located in Fingal. The largest of these four is located at Drumanagh (DU008-006001) c. 11km northeast of the constraints area. At Drumanagh the promontory is defended by a

series of deep ditches and high banks at the neck while also providing extensive views of the coastline. Roman artefacts, such as, 2nd century AD Roman coins, Romano-British fibulae and copper ingots, were found at Drumanagh, which are thought to represent a possible trading centre (Baker 2010, 28).

Several Roman burials were uncovered in the 1920s near the harbour on Lambay Island and it has been suggested that the island may have acted as a refuge for fleeing Brigantes. Ptolemy's map of Ireland dating to c. AD 150 shows an island off the coast of Fingal annotated as Limnos and this is thought to represent Lambay (ibid., 30).

### 3.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD400–1100)

In the early medieval period Ireland was not a united country but rather a patchwork of minor monarchies all scrambling for dominance, with their borders ever changing as alliances were formed and battles fought. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were probably at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over his *own túath*.

The most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period is the ringfort. Ringforts, (also known as rath, lios, caiseal, cathair and dún) are a type of defended homestead comprising of a central site enclosed by a number of circular banks and ditches. The number of ditches can vary from one (univallate) to two or three (bivallate or tri-vallate) and is thought to reflect the status and affluence of the inhabitants. Another morphological variation consists of the platform or raised ringfort – the former resulting from the construction of the ringfort on a naturally raised area. Ringforts are most commonly located at sites with commanding views of the surrounding environs which provided an element of security. While ringforts, for the most part, avoid the extreme low and uplands, they also show a preference for the most productive soils (Stout 1997, 107). One of the most recent studies of the ringfort (Stout, 1997) suggested that there are a total of 45,119 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout the island of Ireland. This figure has since been revised upwards to 'over 47,000 ringforts', while O'Sullivan et al suggest that there are 'at least 60,000 early medieval settlement enclosures on the island' (O'Sullivan et al., 2014).

There are multiple enclosures dating to this period located within the constraints area and the immediate surrounding environs. A further two previously unrecorded enclosure sites have also been identified during this assessment within the townlands of Feltrim (AS 1) and Kinsaley (AS 2). This area was obviously found to be attractive to early medieval populations and many of the enclosures are large scale and may indicate the presence of a large and wealthy population. It is probable that the population was served by the ecclesiastical foundation of St. Doolagh's, which is located within the constraints area to the west of the Malahide Road (DU015-009001-9). Here a church, graveyard and enclosure are recorded, along with an ecclesiastical enclosure. The enclosure, which has a diameter of c. 160m, indicates that the church was founded in the early medieval period. The earliest reference to the saint is found in the 9th century Martyrology of Oengus, where he is referred to as Duilech of Clochar. The possible foundation date is supported by a 2015 investigation at St. Doolagh's, which recovered a 9th century carbon 14 date from the enclosing ditch (Licence Ref.: 15E0329).

### **3.4 MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD1100–1600)**

The medieval period in Ireland is marked by the arrival of the Anglo-Normans and their piecemeal conquest of the county after Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support Diarmáit MacMurchadha, the deposed king of Leinster, and assist him in his challenge for the kingship in May 1169. Between 1170 and 1350, the Anglo-Norman influence was stamped on the Irish landscape. Initially this involved the construction of defensive earthworks, such as mottes and earth and timber castles. More permanent fortifications were constructed once the Anglo-Normans had consolidated their power resulting in a great castle-building period between AD 1220 and AD 1310 (O’Keeffe 2000, 34). The 12th century also saw the arrival of the great religious orders in Ireland and the construction of large abbeys as well as the development and consolidation of the parochial system in many areas. Between the 14th and the 16th centuries tower houses were the typical residence of the Irish gentry.

A mound that has the potential to represent a medieval motte is located in the eastern part of the constraints area (DU015-014). Excavations to the northeast of this site revealed a previously unrecorded medieval settlement, where the remains of six plots and structures were recorded (DU015-136001-006).

### **3.5 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD1600-1900)**

Although English landowners may have been losing their grip on Irish land during the medieval period, during the Elizabethan period, lands were regained and secured with English government control. The Elizabethan implementation of the ‘Surrender and Regrant’ policy allowed the monarch to continue colonising Ireland at a time when the treasury funds were too low to afford a war.

The 18th century saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. This was largely due to the fact that after the turbulence of the preceding centuries, the success of the Protestant cause and effective removal of any political opposition, the country was at peace. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be dispersed nationally. During the latter part of the 18th century, the establishment of a parkland context (or demesnes) for large houses was the fashion. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable constructional effort went into their creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland. This was achieved at all scales, from a modest Rectory Glebe to demesne landscapes that covered thousands of acres.

A large amount of country houses survive within the constraints area along with some attendant structures, such as outbuildings and gate lodges. In addition, 19 demesne landscapes have been identified, although a number have lost their original main house and are now covered with residential development. The largest demesnes are associated with Malahide Castle, Abbeyville and Emsworth. All three principal buildings are listed as

protected structures and both Malahide Castle demesne and Abbeyville demesne are designated as Architectural Conservation Areas.

From the mid to late 19th century, the landowning classes began to slowly lose their grip on the thousands of acres of Irish landscape that formed a large part of their estates. The house and demesne were often only a small part of the visible wealth possessed by such families and their demise was brought about by a number of factors including The Famine; the loss of a younger generation to the first world war and the fight for independence by the Republicans. The lower classes resented the amount of land that was owned by the Anglo-Irish gentry and in 1922 the Land Commission was established. The purpose of the Commission was to purchase these estates (often for a greatly reduced price) so they could be re-distributed amongst the lower classes. As a result of this, many families became little more than upper class farmers and as a result many left Ireland to return to England. The large houses and demesnes were often left to decay with the houses often demolished for building materials and the demesnes subsumed back into the landscape. Houses that have been lost from the constraints area include Wellfield Cottage, Clairville, Feltrim House, Balgriffin House and Snugborough Cottage.

## 4 RESULTS OF STUDY

### 4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

#### 4.1.1 Recorded Monuments

A total of 24 individual or groups of recorded archaeological sites have been identified in and within the immediate vicinity of the constraints (Table 2). Of these sites, four are listed within the SMR only, as they are no longer extant, having been removed or excavated. One further site (DU012-078) in Auburn, was identified in 2015 and whilst listed in the SMR is proposed for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP. None of the sites are listed as National Monuments or are further protected with a Preservation Order (Figures 2a/b).

It should be noted that it is a policy in the Fingal County Development Plan (2017-2023) to protect all sites, monuments objects and their settings listed in the RMP and any additional newly discovered archaeological remains.

Of the sites recorded, three are also listed as protected structures within the Fingal County Development Plan (2017-2023) and two are included in the NIAH survey for Fingal.

Table 2: Recorded Monuments located within the Constraints Area

SMR NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	LEGAL STATUS
DU012-024001/002	Drinan	16th/17th century house & Sheela-na-gig	RMP/SMR
DU012-078	Auburn	Enclosure	SMR
DU012-025001	Feltrim	Ringfort - cashel	SMR
DU012-026	Feltrim	Holy well	RMP
DU012-027	Feltrim	Windmill	RMP
DU012-028	Auburn	Mound	RMP
DU015-038	Feltrim	Castle - unclassified	RMP
DU015-115	Kinsaley	Enclosure	RMP
DU015-114	Kinsaley	Enclosure	RMP
DU015-002001/2**	Kinsaley	Church and graveyard	RMP
DU015-111	Kinsaley	Enclosure	RMP
DU015-009001-9 **	Saintdoolaghs	Church, cross, two holy wells, ecclesiastical enclosure, graveyard, architectural fragment, field system, enclosure	RMP
DU015-062002/3	Balgriffin Park	16th/17th century house and building	RMP
DU015-012001/2	Balgriffin Park	Church and graveslab	RMP
DU015-112	Kinsaley	Enclosure	RMP
DU015-131	Hazelbrook	Ring-ditch	RMP
DU015-132	Hazelbrook	Ring-ditch	RMP
DU015-121	Portmarnock	Enclosure	RMP
DU015-014/001 *	Portmarnock	Mound and enclosure	RMP

DU015-123	Saintdoolaghs	Enclosure	RMP
DU015-124	Saintdoolaghs	Field system	RMP
DU015-136001-6	Portmarnock	Five Structures and a habitation site	SMR
DU015-137	Portmarnock	Road/trackway	SMR
DU015-015	Portmarnock/ Maynestown	Mill	RMP

\* listed as an RPS

\*\*listed in both the NIAH survey and RPS

#### 4.1.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavation Bulletin (1970–2017) has shown that multiple programmes of archaeological investigation have been carried out to date in, or partially within the constraints area (Table 3).

Table 3: Archaeological Fieldwork carried out within the Constraints Area

EX. BULLETIN REF.	LICENCE NO.	TOWNLAND	SITE TYPE	RESULTS
2012:242	12E0358	Portmarnock	Adjacent to mound (DU015-014) and enclosure (DU015-055)	No archaeological significance.
2016:371	16E0574	Portmarnock	Adjacent to Medieval Settlement (DU015-136001-6)	No archaeological significance.
2016:394	16E0101	Portmarnock	Early medieval ditched enclosure	Seven archaeological areas were identified during monitoring, five of which were small-scale features and one was a large sub-square ditched enclosure. Six of these areas, including the ditched enclosure, were fully excavated and preserved by record.
2016:396	16E0613	Portmarnock	Early medieval ditched enclosure	A sub-surface ditched enclosure (DU015-014001) was excavated (pre-planning) to the east of a permitted housing development to the south of Station Road, Portmarnock.
2006:630	06E0343	Malahide	No archaeological significance	No archaeological significance.

2012:247	12E0185	Malahide	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring was carried out along the R107 Malahide Road between St Doolagh's Nursing Home and Streamstown, on the route of a proposed new water main. Four of the trenches uncovered features of possible archaeological significance. The trench located directly east of St Doolagh's Church (DU015-009001) revealed a possible structural feature. The remaining features could not be dated.
2015:274	15E0329	Saintdoolaghs	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	A targeted test excavation was carried out within the grounds of St Doolagh's church (DU015-009001). The week-long excavation revealed evidence of three main phases of activity on the site, dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, including a V-shaped ditch.
2014:132	14E0165	Malahide	Enclosure and associated features	The excavation of 17 test trenches throughout the development area revealed 13 features of archaeological significance including an enclosure ditch containing spreads, linear features, a pit and a post-hole. A spread of burnt stone, a possible pit and a clay spread were located outside the enclosure ditch. The enclosure was preserved in-situ.
2014:134	14E0009	Malahide	Possible medieval pit	Test excavations in the vicinity of a medieval church and graveyard (DU015-002001/2) revealed a small possible pit containing a sherd of medieval pottery.
2016:029	16E0193	Belcamp	Early modern landscape design features/tree rings	No features, finds or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during archaeological testing at this location. The sites DU015-033 and DU015-116, which were previously thought to be a ringfort and a ring-ditch respectively, have been shown, as a result of test trenching, to be early modern landscape design features, possibly tree-rings.
2000:0238/364	00E0714	Balgriffin Park	No archaeological significance	Test excavations. No archaeological significance.

2005:383	04D107	Balgriffin Park	No archaeological significance.	A wade survey was carried out in advance of the proposed riverbank adjustments and realignment of the River Mayne. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.
2004:0513	04E1371	Balgriffin Park	Ditch, possibly enclosing church site	Archaeological testing revealed the possible remains of a possible ditch enclosing the church site (DU015-012001) and also the remains of a possible burnt mound.
2016:460	16E0395	Feltrim	Post medieval structural features.	Sections of the rear walls to the west and north of Feltrim House were exposed and identified, as were a number of internal and external floor/yard surfaces
2001:453	99E0470	Saintdoolaghs	In the vicinity St Doolagh's Church (DU015-009001).	No archaeological significance
1990:031	N/A	Saintdoolaghs	In the vicinity St Doolagh's Church (DU015-009001).	Structures and walls associated with the medieval church were uncovered during trial excavations.
N/A	E000239	Streamstown	Mound	Features associated with mound DU012-028 were uncovered during excavations in 1982.
1989:021	E000508	Saintdoolaghs	In the vicinity St Doolagh's Church (DU015-009001).	Excavations revealed a bath or trough feature. It was fed through a channel with the overflow of water from the spring inside the baptistry, and this flow in turn could be controlled to feed through a sluice into the underground vault which also contained the holy well.
2000:0335	00E0731	Portmarnock	Mound	A small portion of a ditch feature was uncovered 50m south-east of the mound
2008:485	08E0376	Portmarnock	Medieval settlement	An extensive medieval settlement, containing six well-defined property plots, was excavated at Station Road, Portmarnock (DU015-136001-6).



2008:477	07E0574	Portmarnock	Early medieval enclosure and a mound	A small excavation was carried out at the site of two monuments located in the townlands of Portmarnock and Maynetown. The sites, which are both to be preserved in-situ as open grassy areas within a large-scale residential scheme, included an oblong-shaped mound (Portmarnock DU015-014) and a ploughed-out circular enclosure (Maynetown DU015-055). Both Sites were preserved in-situ.
2004:0633	04E1415	Portmarnock	Fulacht fiadh and medieval field system	Testing at this site uncovered a series of medieval field ditches, with sherds of pottery dating to the 12th-14th centuries. In addition, a pit or trough feature, of the type generally associated with fulachta fiadh was recorded.

#### 4.1.3 Topographical Files

Over 1,500 artefacts dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods have been recorded from the area around Feltrim Hill. A number of these finds are stray topsoil finds of c. 50 lithics (NMI 1965:13-14, 55; 1970:181; 1968: 88-93, 95-119, 172-173, 185-192.2; 1969:22-33; P1949:50), five metal and clay objects (NMI 1968:84-87; 1967:179), a sperm whale tooth (NMI 1968:94) and a worked boars tusk (NMI P1948:310).

A small quantity of medieval pottery and 46 flint artefacts were retrieved from bulldozed material near two forts on Feltrim Hill (NMI 1966: 63-92, 122-147). A bronze ring and coiled bronze ring were also retrieved from this material (NMI 1964:71 and 85).

An excavation undertaken in the 1940s at Feltrim Hill also produced c. 1,400 finds dating to the Neolithic and medieval periods. Metal artefacts included a bronze Roman coin (NMI 1946:331), two copper George III coins and nail fragments (NMI 1947:1053.1 & 1053.2), 16 iron artefacts (NMI 1947:542-658, 1885), 31 Bronze items and a silver ingot (NMI 1947:395-426, 800), copper alloy object (NMI 1947:394.1) and a silver pin (NMI 1947:394). Some slag was also recorded (NMI 1947:659-666)

Approximately 1,000 flint artefacts including blades, flakes, arrowheads, knives and debitage (NMI 1947:159-393, 750-752, 756.1-756.30, 757-789, 790.1-790.85, 791.1-791.168, 792.1-792.100, 793.1-793.150, 794.1-794.56, 795.1-795.26, 796.1-796.88, 812-827, 829 and 830) were recorded from this excavation. In addition c. 40 larger stone tools including hone stones, hammer stones, axeheads and spindle whorls were also retrieved (1947:684-722, 829-830).

A number of glass objects were recorded from the excavations including a molton glass fragments (NMI 1974:828), glass beads and other objects (NMI 1947: 535-541, 676-680, 804-806). A total of 79 bone artefacts were also identified including pins, teeth, beads, and

needles (NMI 1947:458–534, 799.1–3). Ten antler comb fragments were recorded (NMI 1947:447–457, 803) and 19 jet or lignite artefacts were noted (NMI 1947:427–445, 802). A total of 84 sherds of Neolithic pottery were retrieved from the excavations (NMI 1947:755.1–755.80; 1947:809-812). Further fragments of Neolithic and medieval pottery were also identified (NMI 1947:723–749, 831–1050, 1051.1–1051.3, 1052). A clay ball was also recovered from the site (NMI 1947:801). In Drinan, a flint core was found within an embankment close to Feltrim, which may be associated with the prehistoric archaeology within this portion of the landscape (NMI 1964:31).

Two finds are recorded from the townland of Portmarnock and these include a wooden dowel from a boat on Portmarnock Strand (NMI 1969:953) and a bone spindle whorl from the townland (NMI SA1898:123).

In the townland of Auburn sherds of pottery have been recorded, although no information is provided within the record as to the date of the items (NMI 1946:410-412).

Several finds are included from Saintdoolaghs, including a possible bronze ring brooch, bronze buckle and two pieces of lead (NMI Record only). These were identified in close proximity to St. Dooghlagh's Park. Three buttons are also included from the same townland (NMI 1A/241/1988).

#### **4.1.4 Aerial Photographic Analysis**

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the constraints area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, 2005), Google Earth (2001-2017) and Bing Maps has revealed the presence of two previously unrecorded enclosure sites. Aerial Site 1 (AS 1) is located within the townland of Feltrim, in the north-western section of the constraints area. It consists of an oval enclosure that measures c. 40m east-west, with a possible associated field system. The site is visible as a crop mark within 2013 Google Earth coverage. The second site (AS 2) is located in the townland of Kinsaley to the south of Back Road. The site is visible as a sub-oval crop mark within the 1995 OS aerial photography.

#### **4.1.5 Areas of Archaeological Potential**

Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs) can be defined as parts of the landscape that possess the potential to contain archaeological remains due to the presence of topographic features such as the coastal resource, rivers, lakes, turloughs, high defendable ground and bog. Intertidal zones, rivers and lakes are a focus for human habitation due to the obvious transport and food resources. They (along with bogs) also have the potential to preserve organic archaeological deposits or artefacts such as wood or leather, which do not usually survive within the alkaline conditions associated with terrestrial archaeology.

Whilst the constraints area does not contain bogland, it is located in close proximity to the coastal resource and contains a number of small watercourses. The desirability of the landscape as a place for settlement is clearly demonstrated by the presence of multiple enclosure sites, many of which date to the early medieval period and are large in scale, indicating greater significance. The landscape within the constraints area should be considered as possessing high archaeological potential.

## 4.2 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

### 4.2.1 Protected Structures

A total of 21 individual or groups of protected structures are located within the constraints area. These are listed within the Record of Protected Structures included within the County Fingal Development Plan (2017-2023) and are subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act. The structures are listed in Table 4 below (Figure 2a/b).

Of the 21 structures, 15 are also listed within the NIAH survey and two as recorded monuments.

Table 4: Protected Structures within the Constraints Area

RPS NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	LEGAL STATUS
455***	Kinsaley	Remains of church	RPS
475**	Portmarnock	Earthwork	RPS
457*	Portmarnock	Former Presbyterian Church & graveyard, now disused	RPS
456*	Kinsaley	Three-bay two-storey house, out-offices, lodge & gates	RPS
454*	Kinsaley	19th century catholic church, tower & school building	RPS
453	Abbeyville	Cast-iron milestone in granite setting in boundary wall of Abbeville House	RPS
460*	Saintdoolaghs	Five-bay two-storey 19th century house & gates	RPS
461*	Saintdoolaghs	Former gate lodge to St Doolagh's Park, now in separate ownership	RPS
468*	St. Doolaghs	Five-bay two-storey house with belvedere	RPS
464*	Kinsaley	Five-bay two-storey 18th century house with farmyard complex	RPS
451	Feltrim Hill	Remains of stone limekiln	RPS
459***	Saint Doolaghs	Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Graveyard, Cross and Holy Well (x2)	RPS
462*	Saintdoolaghs	Cast-iron milestone in entrance wall to Lime Hill House	RPS
790*	Bohammer (St. Doolaghs)	18th century five-bay two-storey house, gate lodge, walled garden and outbuildings	RPS
789	Belcamp	Belcamp Hutchinson. 18th century five-bay three-storey house, walled garden and gate lodges.	RPS
914	Kinsaley	Mid-20th century symmetrical multi-bay former research building in the International style.	RPS
913*	Kinsaley	Mid-18th century triple-arch masonry road bridge over river.	RPS
915*	Portmarnock	Late 19th century forge.	RPS

383*	Mabestown	Medieval Malahide Castle and later additions (including within the demesne four gate lodges, stone outbuilding complex, entrance gates & piers).	RPS
447*	Auburn	Mile stone	RPS
448	Auburn	Late 18th or early 19th century house, outbuildings and walled garden	RPS

\*included in the NIAH survey

\*\*listed as an RMP

\*\*\*Listed as an RMP and included in the NIAH survey

#### 4.2.2 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

An Architectural Conservation Area is defined as ‘A place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights, that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, and whose character it is an objective of a development plan to preserve.’ (Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2011, 40). Chapter II of Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000 states that that all development plans must now include objectives for preserving the character of ACAs.

ACAs are subject to statutory protection and are a key architectural heritage constraint. There are three ACAs located within the constraints area. These consist of the eastern section of the demesne that is associated with Abbeyville House (Figure 2a); an irregular area that flanks a number of properties fronting onto the R124 within the townlands of Drumnigh and Portmarnock (Figure 2b) and the demesne associated with Malahide Castle (Figure 2a).

#### 4.2.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: Built Heritage Survey

A total of 19 structures or groups of structures are located within the constraints area, which have been included within the NIAH survey (Table 5). Whilst inclusion in the survey does not result in statutory protection, these buildings may be added to the RPS by Fingal County Council in the future. Of the 19 structures, 15 are listed within the RPS. Two of the structures are also listed within the RMP, meaning that they do receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act and Planning and Development Act (Figure 2a/b).

Table 5: NIAH structures within the Constraints Area

NIAH NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	LEGAL STATUS
11350033**	Kinsaley	Remains of church	RPS
11350030*	Portmarnock	Former Presbyterian Church & graveyard	RPS
11350007/8*	Kinsaley	Three-bay two-storey house	RPS
11350003*	Kinsaley	19th century catholic church, tower & school building	RPS
11350005	Kinsaley	Post box	None
11350019*	Saintdoolaghs	Five-bay two-storey 19th century house	RPS
11350018*	Saintdoolaghs	Former gate lodge to St Doolagh’s Park,	RPS
11350021*	Saintdoolaghs	Five-bay two-storey house with belvedere	RPS
11350020	Saintdoolaghs	House	None

11350009*	Kinsaley	Five-bay two-storey 18th century house	RPS
11350016/17**	Saintdoolaghs	Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Graveyard, Cross and Holy Well (x2)	RPS
11350029*	Saintdoolaghs	Cast-iron milestone in entrance wall to Lime Hill House	RPS
11350011*	Bohammer (St. Doolaghs)	18th century five-bay two-storey house	RPS
11350006*	Kinsaley	Mid-18th century triple-arch masonry road bridge over river.	RPS
11350032*	Portmarnock	Late 19th century forge.	RPS
11344024/25*	Mabestown	Malahide Castle (demesne) gate lodge, entrance gates and piers	RPS
11344043*	Auburn	Mile stone	RPS
11350001	Kinsaley	Water pump	None
11350026	Belcamp	Post box	None

\*listed as an RPS

\*\*Listed as an RMP and RPS

#### 4.2.4 Designed Landscapes

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of County Dublin (1837) shows the extent of demesne landscapes as shaded portions of land within the constraints area. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry. Later OS mapping (1871/ 1909) can also indicate demesne extent, although they are not shaded. Not all demesne landscapes are subject to statutory protection. However, where a demesne exists in association with a protected structure (dependant on the preservation of the landscape), this can be considered to be part of the curtilage and as such falls within the remit of the Planning and Development Act 2000.

A total of 19 designed landscapes have been identified from the desktop resource within the constraints area (Figure 2a/b). These are described below in Table 6. Of the 19 landscapes, a total of 14 retain their principal structures, 10 of which are included in the RPS.

The NIAH have carried out a desk-based survey of identifiable demesnes within County Dublin; however, nine of the demesnes located within the constraints area are not included within the survey.

Table 6: Designed Landscapes within the Constraints Area

DEMESNE NAME	NIAH GARDEN SURVEY NO.	TOWNLAND	NIAH STATEMENT OF CONDITION	ADDITIONAL COMMENT
Emsworth Demesne	DU-50-O-208427	Bohammer	Main features substantially present - some loss of integrity	Increased area of ornamental woodland to west of the house. Enclosure visible, one section contains a tennis court. A new layout has been created on the site using mass planting of

DEMESNE NAME	NIAH GARDEN SURVEY NO.	TOWNLAND	NIAH STATEMENT OF CONDITION	ADDITIONAL COMMENT
				ornamental trees. Principal structure survives and is listed in the RPS and NIAH.
Abbeyville House Demesne	DU-50-O-206435	Abbeyville/ Kinsaley	Main features substantially present - some loss of integrity	Some residential development present in the southern section of the demesne. However, the principal structure survives and is listed in the RPS and NIAH. Ornamental areas and shelterbelts still evident and a small lake is present. A section of the demesne is listed as an ACA.
Feltrim House Demesne	Not included	Feltrim	N/a	The main house and outbuildings are no longer present and the demesne has been completely subsumed back into an agricultural landscape.
Wellfield Cottage Demesne	Not included	Saintdoolaghs	N/a	The main house and outbuildings are no longer present and the demesne has been completely subsumed back into an agricultural landscape.
Snugborough Cottage Demesne	Not included	Snugborough	N/a	The main structure and any associated demesne elements have been completely removed from the landscape.
Kinsaley House Demesne	Not included	Kinsaley	N/a	The principal structure is present and included in the RPS and NIAH. Some of the outbuildings survive along with mature planting around the house. The remaining boundaries have been removed.
Drinan House Demesne	Not included	Drinan	N/a	The principal structure has been removed and much of the demesne is covered by residential development.
Auburn House Demesne	DU-50-O-209453	Auburn	Main features substantially present - peripheral features	The northern, eastern and southern sections of the demesne have been impacted upon by residential development.

DEMESNE NAME	NIAH GARDEN SURVEY NO.	TOWNLAND	NIAH STATEMENT OF CONDITION	ADDITIONAL COMMENT
			unrecognisable.	However, a large amount of mature planting is still present and the principal structure and outbuildings are extant, which are included in the RPS.
Malahide Castle Demesne	DU-50-O-222454	Malahide Demesne	Main features substantially present - no loss of integrity	Well preserved demesne with green areas given over to sports grounds. Castle and outbuilding present and included in the RPS and NIAH. Substantial tree belts present. Demesne also listed as an ACA.
Portmarnock House Demesne	DU-50-O-234425	Portmarnock	Virtually no recognisable features.	Approximately half of the demesne has been covered by residential development, including the site of the principal structure. No other characteristics survive.
Bohomer Demesne	DU-50-O-213420	Bohammer	Main features substantially present - peripheral features unrecognisable	Principal structure labelled as 'St Doolagh's' on first edition OS map. Renamed at later date. Principal structure is present and included in the RPS and NIAH. Demesne survives in excellent condition.
Lime Hill House Demesne	DU-50-O-207422	Saintdoolaghs	Main features substantially present - some loss of integrity	Principal structure is present, along with some outbuilding. Listed in the NIAH survey. The demesne survives in reasonable condition with mature planting, drive and gate lodge.
St. Doolagh's Lodge Demesne	Not included	Saintdoolaghs	N/a	Some mature planting survives along with the principal structure, which is included in the RPS and NIAH. The outbuildings are in ruins and the southern section of the demesne is now in use as a cemetery.
Belcamp House Demesne	DU-50-O-204413	Belcamp	Main features substantially present - some loss of integrity	A large portion of the greenfield area and mature planting survives, along with the principal structure,

DEMESNE NAME	NIAH GARDEN SURVEY NO.	TOWNLAND	NIAH STATEMENT OF CONDITION	ADDITIONAL COMMENT
				which is included in the RPS and NIAH. The main building is now derelict after a fire and the former school dormitories have been demolished.
Balgriffin House Demesne	Not included	Balgriffin Park	N/a	Almost the entire demesne has been covered by residential development. The main house is no longer extant, although the site is preserved as a green space.
Belcamp Hutchinson Demesne	DU-50-O-208414	Belcamp	Main features substantially present - peripheral features unrecognisable	Modern development has occupied in the eastern and north-western sections of the demesne. However, mature planting survives well within the landscape and the principal structure is present and included within the RRS.
St. Doolagh's Park Demesne	Not included	Saintdoolaghs	N/a	Mature planting survives in the western section of the demesne and the principal structure and gate lodge are present and included in the RPS and NIAH. However, some modern development has taken place in proximity to the main house and the eastern section of the demesne has been subsumed back into an agricultural landscape.
Hazel Brook Demesne	Not included	Hazelbrook	N/a	The eastern section of the demesne has been impacted upon by modern development and the remainder subsumed back into an arable landscape. The principal structure survives, but in poor condition.
Clairville Demesne	DU-50-O-206450	Auburn	Virtually no recognisable features	The demesne has been impacted upon by modern development and the principal structure is no longer present. Some



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DEMESNE NAME	NIAH GARDEN SURVEY NO.	TOWNLAND	NIAH STATEMENT OF CONDITION	ADDITIONAL COMMENT
				mature planting survives around the former boundaries.

## 5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this constraints study is to provide an analysis of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource within a study area in order to inform the design of infrastructure upgrades required as part of the proposed Kinsealy Greenway. The study area contains all or part of 22 townlands, located to the south of Malahide and west of Portmarnock.

The study area consists of a mixture of modern suburban settlement and agricultural lands. Its development was very much influenced by the establishment of multiple designed landscapes during the late 18th and 19th centuries. This were laid out in association with large country houses that were established on the edge of Dublin City as a convenient country retreat for the landed gentry. Many of the principal structures survive today, although a large number of the landscapes have been impacted upon by suburban development.

The Record of Monuments and Place (RMP) is characterised by the presence of 20 individual or groups of sites within the constraints areas. These represent activity from the prehistoric period through to medieval settlement. The early medieval period is particularly well represented by a number of large scale settlement sites and the ecclesiastical foundation at St. Doolagh's. All recorded archaeological sites should be considered as key cultural heritage constraints during the design of the proposed scheme and avoided where possible.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2016) has revealed that multiple investigations have been carried out to date within the constraints area and these have revealed the presence of a number of previously unknown archaeological sites, included a medieval village in the eastern section of the constraints area and additional early medieval settlement. It remains possible that previously unrecorded archaeological features are present beneath the current ground level within those areas of undisturbed greenfield that survive intact within the constraints area.

Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs) have been identified within the constraints area. These include the constraints area itself, due to the proximity of the coastal resource and the high density of recorded archaeological sites, along with a number of smaller watercourses.

All watercourses should be considered as archaeological constraints and avoided where possible. Where avoidance is not possible, potential impacts should be minimised through design. This includes the use of clear span structures across water ways.

A review of the aerial photographic coverage of the constraints area resulted in the identification of two previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential. Both appear to represent enclosures with AS 1 located in the townland of Feltrim and AS 2 located in the northern section of Kinsaley.

Analysis of the record of stray finds held by the National Museum of Ireland has shown that multiple archaeological artefacts have been recorded from the constraints area. Many of

these derive from Feltrim Hill, which was clearly a significance settlement location during the prehistoric period, due to the amount of flint artefacts recovered from here in the past. Much of the hill has now been quarried away and as such, the archaeological potential of this area has been somewhat reduced.

An analysis of the built heritage within the study area has provided a holistic view of the built heritage resource, with the later years of the post medieval period well-illustrated by the presence of a substantial number of country houses. Structures that are architecturally and socially important are listed within the Fingal County Development Plan and NIAH survey for County Fingal. Protected structures receive statutory protection that helps to ensure their preservation for the future. A total of 21 individual or groups of protected structures are located within the constraints area. Many of these structures are also included within the NIAH survey. Protected structures should be considered as key cultural heritage constraints during the design of the proposed scheme with direct impacts and impacts on settings avoided where possible.

The constraints area includes three Architectural Conservations Areas (ACAs): Malahide Castle Demesne, Abbeyville Demesne and Old Portmarnock (Drimnigh Road). A specific objective of the County Development states that the removal of structures and distinctive elements (such as boundary treatments, street furniture, paving and landscaping), should be avoided where any such features positively contribute to the character of an ACA.

A total of 19 structures have been identified within the constraints area, which have been included in the NIAH survey. Of these, 15 are also listed as protected structures and as such possess statutory protection. The remaining sites, whilst not subject to statutory protection, should be considered as cultural heritage constraints during the design process, as they may be added to the RPS in the future.

A total of 19 designed landscapes have been identified within the constraints area. The majority of these still retain their principal building and/or outbuildings, whilst the remaining have been lost over the course of time. Several of the landscapes have been completely covered in residential development. Of the 19 landscapes, 10 are associated with a country house that is included in the RPS.

These landscapes should be considered as cultural heritage constraints during the design of the proposed scheme. Many may retain original features, such as demesne walls that border the existing road network. It should be noted that analysis undertaken to date is desk based and field inspection will be required to assess the exact nature and extent of the designed landscapes within the constraints area.

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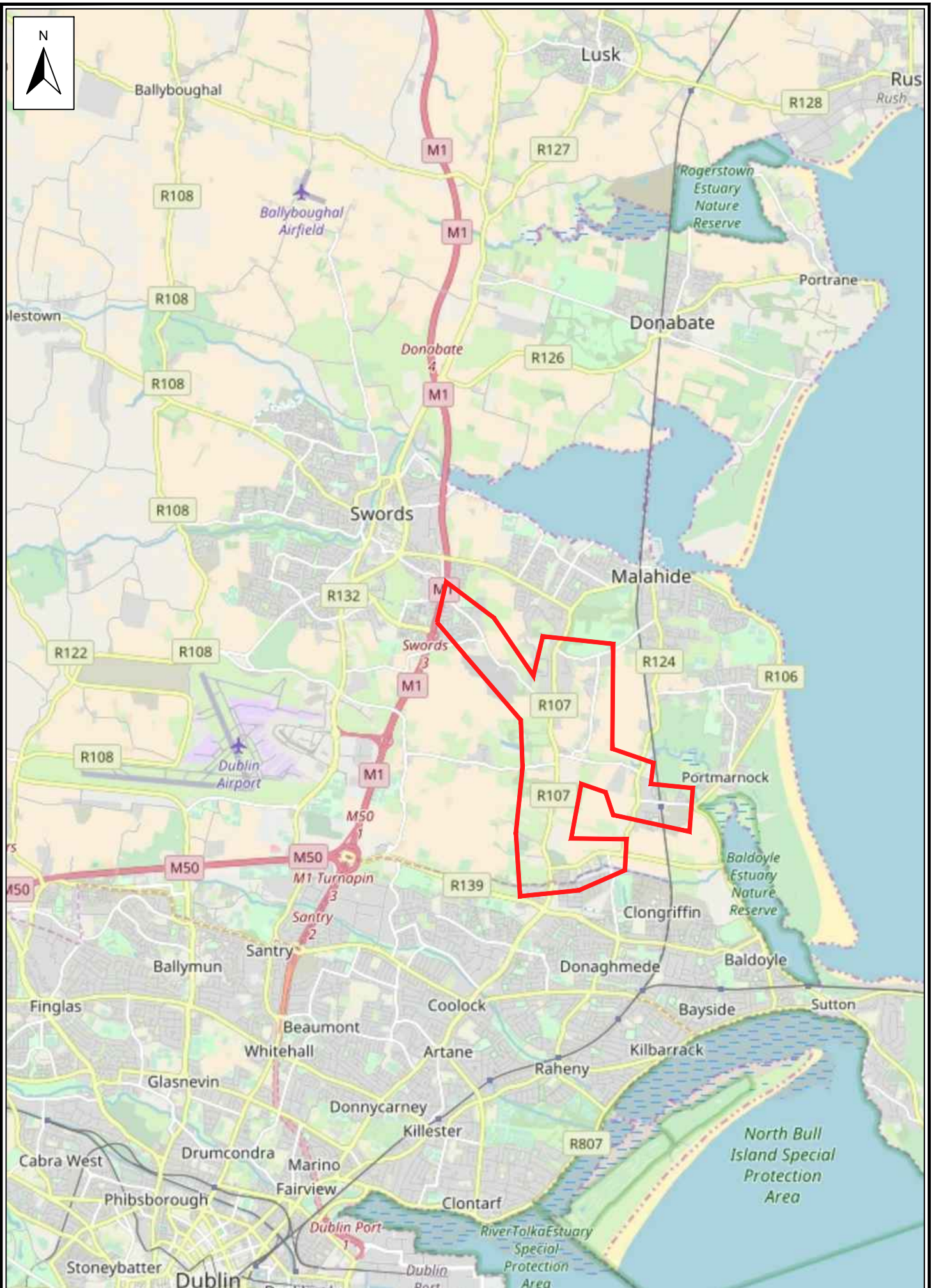
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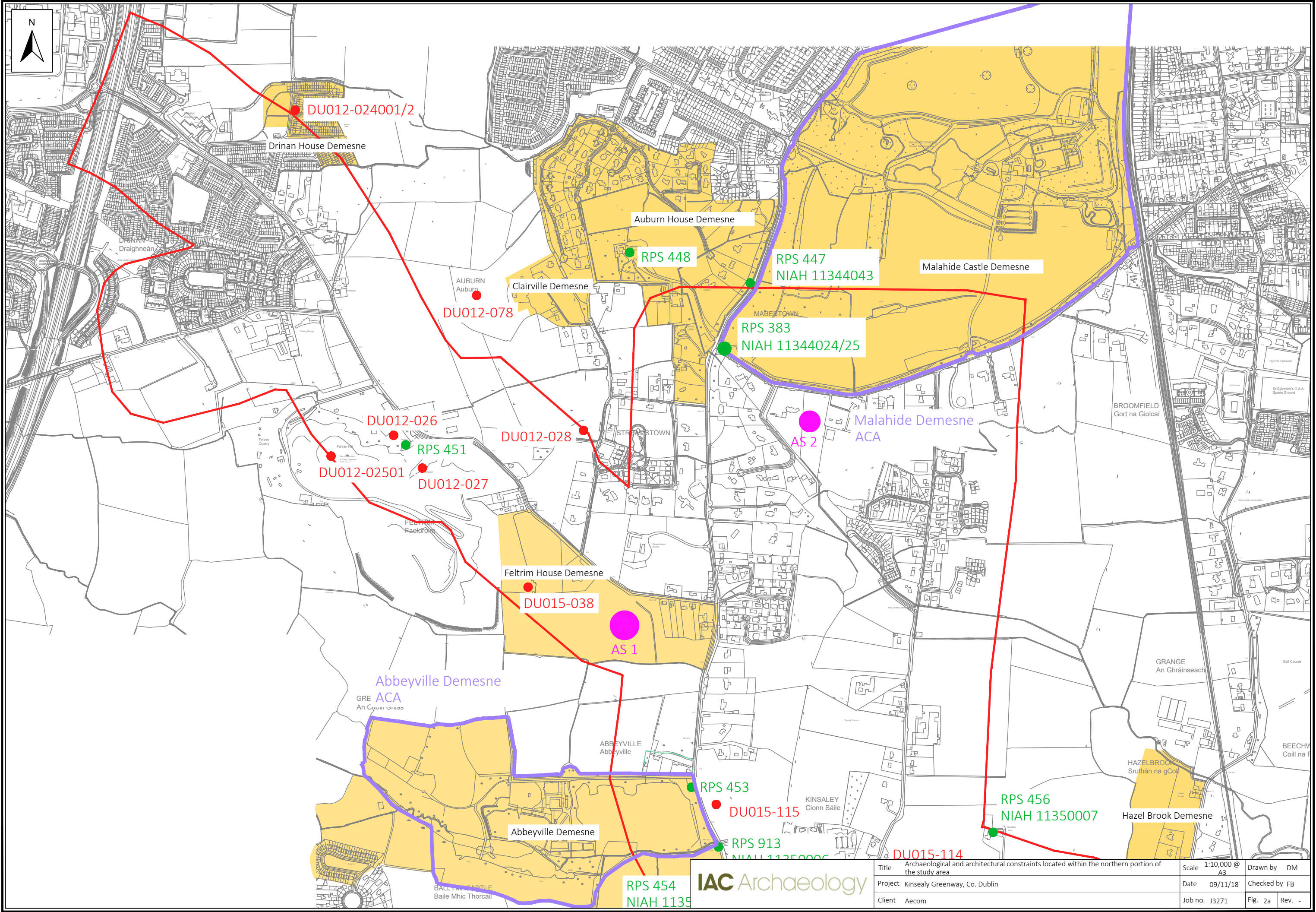
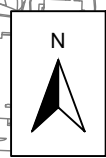
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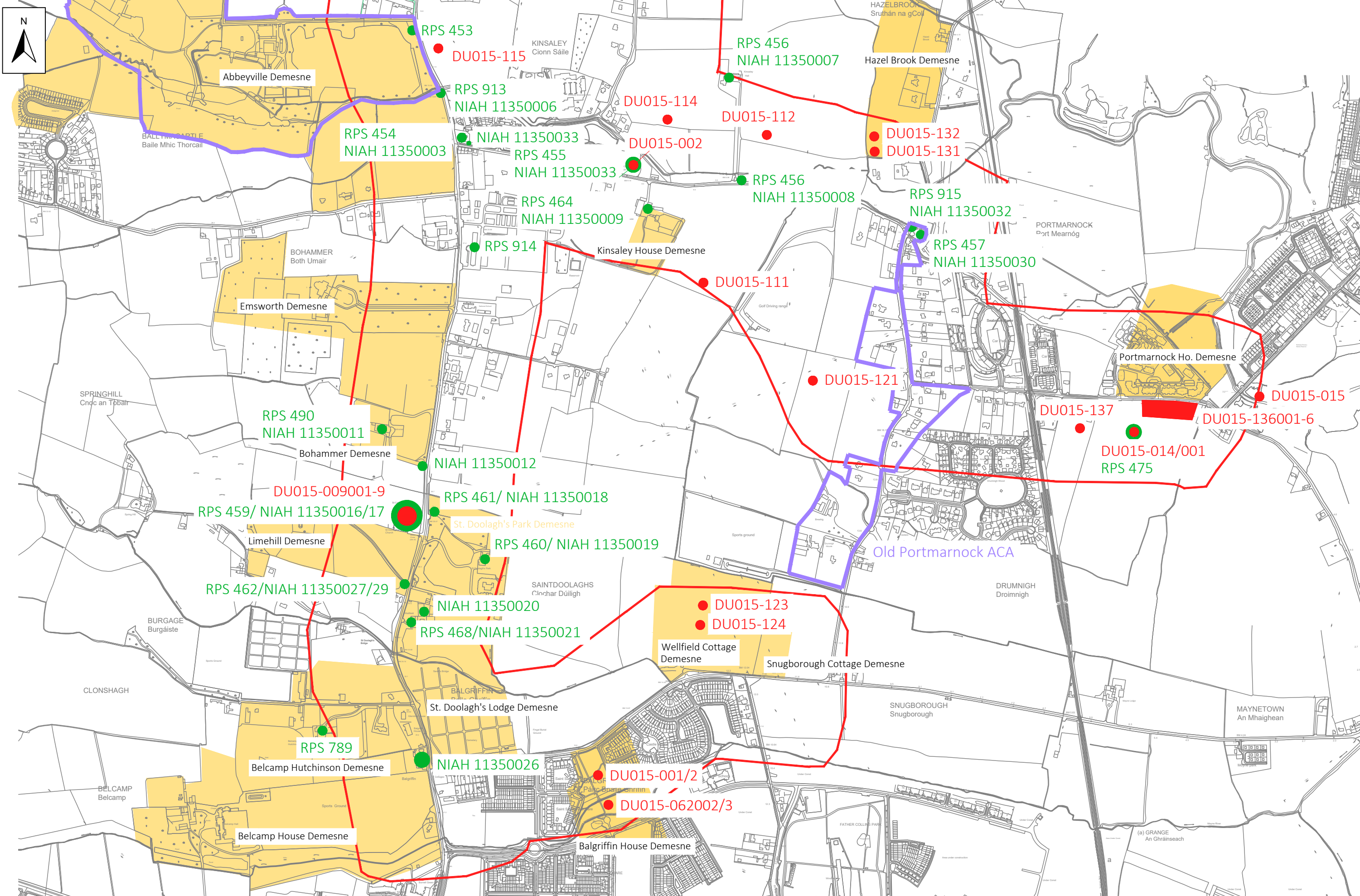


Title	Scheme location	Scale	NTS	Drawn by	DM
Project	Kinsealy Greenway, Co. Dublin	Date	29/05/18	Checked by	FB
Client	Aecom	Job no.	J3271	Fig.	1 Rev. -



IAC Archaeology

Title	Archaeological and architectural constraints located within the northern portion of the study area	Scale	1:10,000 @ A3	Drawn by	DM
Project	Kinsealy Greenway, Co. Dublin	Date	09/11/18	Checked by	FB
Client	Aecom	Job no.	J3271	Fig. 2a	Rev. -



	Title	Archaeological and architectural constraints located within the southern portion of the study area	Scale	1:10,000 @ A3	Drawn by	DM
	Project	Kinsealy Greenway, Co. Dublin	Date	09/11/18	Checked by	FB
	Client	Aecom	Job no.	J3271	Fig.	2b
					Rev.	-