

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

6.1 Introduction

This Cultural Heritage and Archaeology study undertaken at Milltown Park, Sandford Road, Dublin 6 (Figure 6.1) was prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd on behalf of Sandford Road Living. The objective of the study was to identify and record the location, nature and dimensions of archaeological or cultural heritage features, fabric or artefacts that may be impacted by proposed development, gauge the level of impact and include recommendations for potential mitigations necessary.

The study included an examination of existing documentary sources, which was completed in tandem with non-intrusive walkover, geophysical survey and licensed archaeological test trench assessment.

The study was undertaken by Aidan O'Connell BA MIAI, Senior Archaeologist with Archer Heritage Planning Ltd, who has 20 years experience in archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessments. He has been eligible to conduct licensed archaeological excavations (under Section 26 of the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) since 2002.

6.2 Methodology

The Cultural Heritage and Archaeology study included a desk-based study where relevant databases and sources were consulted to determine the archaeological potential of the general area. These sources included:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record. The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see www.archaeology.ie).
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/ street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations.
- Aerial photography.
- Historical maps.
- Documentary research.
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database; Dublin County Archaeology Project).

The desk-based study was supported by several field-based surveys that investigated the potential of the site to contain unrecorded archaeological material. These surveys included:

- Visual inspection of the site was undertaken on 29th July 2019. This involved a systematic, non-intrusive walkover survey. This survey assessed current land-use patterns, site topography, site access and the presence of any previously unrecorded sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest.

- Archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken in November 2019. The magnetic gradiometer survey was undertaken to identify sub-surface magnetic anomalies indicative of buried areas of archaeological potential. This was undertaken by Dr. R. O'Hara under licence (19R0212) from the Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) (O'Hara 2019).
- Archaeological test excavation was undertaken at the site in December 2019 under licence 19E0709 from the DHLGH in consultation with the NMI (O'Connell 2019). The aim of the test trenching was to test geophysical anomalies and the general archaeological potential of the site.

6.3 Guidance and Legislation

Archaeological and cultural heritage protection in Ireland is provided by several international and national mechanisms. These include but are not limited to:

- National Monuments Acts 1930-2014;
- The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023
- Architectural Heritage & Historic Properties Act. 1999;
- Planning & Development Act. 2000 (as amended);
- The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999;
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. 1992.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2017), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements;
- European Commission 2017 Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)
- European Union (Planning and Development)(Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018)
- The Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028
- The Dublin City Heritage Plan

The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Department of the Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999) publication outlines the State's general principles in relation to the management and protection of archaeological heritage. It states that avoidance of developmental impacts on archaeological heritage and preservation in situ of archaeological sites and monuments is always the preferred option. When a site, or part of a site, must be removed due to development, then preservation by record must be undertaken (i.e. through licensed excavation and recording). The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 was enacted on 13th October 2023. However, while the Act is now law, most of its provisions will not enter into force until the Minister has made one or more of what are known as "Commencement Orders". As of now, only a small number of Commencement Orders have been made (relating to archaeological archives and underwater archaeology) and the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 remain fully in force at the time of writing.

The Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (Chapter 11) sets out general policies and standards for development within the city. The current plan contains lists of cultural heritage

sites, including national monuments, recorded monuments and protected structures within the city. It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

BHA26: To protect and preserve National Monuments.

1. To protect and preserve Monuments and Places listed on the statutory Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and the Historic Environment Viewer (www.archaeology.ie) and all wrecks over 100 years old including those in the Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland.
2. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of re-use of standing buildings, the construction of light buildings, low impact foundation design, or the omission of basements (except in exceptional circumstances) in the Monuments and Places listed on the statutory Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994.
3. To seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places; all wrecks and associated objects over 100 years old and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the council will have regard to the advice and/or recommendations of the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government
4. Development proposals within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994, notification of sites over 0.5 hectares size with potential underwater impacts and of sites listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record, will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards. Where disturbance of ancient or historic human remains is unavoidable, they will be excavated according to best archaeological practice and reburied or permanently curated.
6. Preserve the character, setting, and amenity of upstanding and belowground town wall defences.
7. Development proposals in marine, lacustrine and riverine environments and areas of reclaimed land, shall have regard to the Shipwreck Inventory maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and be subject to an appropriate level of archaeological assessment.
8. To have regard to national policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology and to best practice guidance published by the Heritage Council, the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

6.4 Site Description

The development site (4.26 Ha.) comprises religious institution buildings to the south with a large green field and car parking area making up most of the site to the centre and north. There are mature trees and stone walls to the east with mature trees and modern concrete block walls to north and west (see Figure 6.1).

6.5 Consultation

Consultation with the following statutory bodies was undertaken at different stages during the archaeological assessment. These are set out below.

- A licence application and methodology to use a detection device for archaeological purposes was submitted to the DHLGH under Section 2 of the National Monuments Act 1987 (as amended). The application was approved by DHLGH in consultation with the NMI (licence 19R0212). A final report was submitted on 20th December 2019.
- A licence application and methodology to excavate test trenches was submitted to the DHLGH and NMI under Section 26 of the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended). The application was approved by DHLGH in consultation with the NMI (19E0709). A final report was submitted on 20th December 2019.

6.6 Aims of the Archaeological Impact Assessment

The objective of this study was to assess the significance of the receiving archaeological environment and the impact of the proposed development. Ameliorative measures are proposed where necessary and feasible, to safeguard any monuments, features or finds of antiquity that are identified during this study as likely to sustain significant impacts.

6.7 Description of Receiving Environment

6.7.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

Clonskeagh was originally part of the Pembroke Township which surrounded the townland of 'The Forty Acres'. The township was composed of Baggotrath and Ringsend to the northwest and north; Simmonscourt, Sandymount and Merrion to the east; and Donnybrook and Clonskeagh to the south and southwest. These forty acres are mentioned in some of the earliest deeds for this area.

The River Dodder flows through this township and high roads led from the metropolis to the surrounding countryside. The Early Christian period is reflected within the surrounding landscape of Clonskeagh. A holy woman by the name of St. Broc erected a church in what is now recognised as Donnybrook. The original placename was Domhnach-broc which translates into 'the church of St. Broc' (Ball 1902–20). The Early Christian period, however, also saw the arrival of the Norsemen who through frequent raids brought with them a period of unease. The Forty Acres represented the northern boundary of the Donnybrook lands during the early stages of the Anglo-Norman settlement. Clonskeagh translates as 'the meadow of the white thorns' and was sometimes called 'Little Rabo', the ancient form of Roebuck which was the adjoining district situated to the south of the Forty Acres beyond

Donnybrook. The River Dodder divided this land. There is evidence for the quarrying of stone from the lands adjacent to Clonskeagh by the last grantee under the city, Maurice Fitzgerald. The beginning of the fourteenth century saw these areas occupied by a feudal castle and by a village for the housing of those employed by the lord of the Rath (Ball 1902–1920). A mill which operated by water fed through a channel connected to the River Dodder was also established.

6.7.2 Record of Monuments and Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was consulted in the preparation of this report. There are no recorded monuments located within the site boundary. The closest monument to the subject site is the site of a ringfort (DU022-089; Clonskeagh) located 325m to the southeast. Additional adjacent monuments are located 500-600m from the subject site. These surrounding monuments are indicative of medieval and post-medieval activity in the surrounding landscape and comprise an ecclesiastical complex and enclosure with associated house, windmill and fortified house at Donnybrook (DU018-060). Additional sites include an unclassified castle site (DU022-088; 450m south). The closest RMPs to the subject site are listed in Table 6.1 below (Figure 6.1).

Table 6.1: Archaeological sites within 1 km of the proposed development

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
DU018-058- ---	House - 16th/17th C	Dublin South City	716558, 731840	600m NW
DU018-060001-	House - 16th/17th C	Donnybrook East	717605, 731538	575m ENE
DU018-060006-	Windmill	Donnybrook West	717606, 731533	575m ENE

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
DU018-060009-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	Donnybrook East	717604, 731537	575m ENE
DU018-060010-	Ecclesiastical site	Donnybrook West	717537, 731557	525m ENE
DU018-060011-	Graveyard	Donnybrook West	717540, 731562	525m ENE
DU018-060012-	Cross	Donnybrook West	717537, 731562	525m ENE
DU018-060020-	House - fortified house	Donnybrook West	717604, 731534	575m ENE
DU018-060021-	Enclosure	Donnybrook East, Donnybrook West	717615, 731534	580m ENE
DU018-060023-	Tomb - unclassified	Donnybrook West	717537, 731557	525m ENE
DU018-060024-	Headstone	Donnybrook West	717537, 731557	525m ENE
DU018-060025-	Headstone	Donnybrook West	717537, 731557	525m ENE
DU018-061- ---	House - 18th/19th C	Dublin South City	717356, 731731	500m NE

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
DU022-082001-	Ritual site - holy well	Dublin South City	717602, 731372	515m E
DU022-082004-	House - 16th/17th C	Donnybrook West	717639, 731287	540m E
~DU022-084----	Battlefield site	Dublin South City	-	350m SW
DU022-088---	Castle - unclassified	Dublin South City	716740, 730644	450m S
DU022-089---	Ringfort - unclassified	Clonskeagh (Dublin By.)	717122, 730788	325m SE
DU022-090---	Bridge	Clonskeagh (Dublin By.)	717367, 730686	600m SE

Source: www.archaeology.ie

6.7.3 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded through the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Table 6.2 below (Figures 6.2 – 6.4). The subject site is depicted as a Greenfield area/parkland until the early-mid 19C. The current buildings at Milltown Park are first shown on the first edition OSI 6" map and are seen to have been modified/extended on subsequent mapping. **No new features of archaeological potential were recorded within the subject site.**

Table 6.2: Cartographic Sources Relating to the Site

Map	Date	Description
Rocque	1760	The site is shown as agricultural land in an area of farmland/greenfield. Some buildings can be seen fronting onto Milltown Road and clustered opposite the junction at (present day) Prospect Lane. Further south, Milltown House and demesne can be seen. Belmont Avenue is visible to the north of Sandford Road. The general area around the subject site is annotated 'Coldblow', although the roadway along present day Belmont Avenue is depicted but un-named.
Rocque & Scalé	1773	Reprint of Rocque's map with additions by Bernard Scalé. 'Coldblow Lane' is marked along (present day) Belmont Avenue. The probable location of the Coldblow House complex can be seen more clearly opposite the junction of Milltown Road and Prospect Lane.
Taylor South Map	1816	The site is shown within a wooded area/demesne land with Milltown House marked further south and beyond the (current day) junction with Prospect Lane. Some buildings (Coldblow House) can be seen clustered at this junction. Coldblow Lane (current day Belmont Avenue) is clearly marked to the north of Sandford Road extending towards Donnybrook.

Map	Date	Description
Duncan	1821	The subject site is annotated "Cold Blow Demesne", although buildings can now be seen within the subject site with an entrance avenue extending south from Sandford Road. Cold Blow Lane is shown as the current Belmont Avenue directly opposite the entrance on Sandford Rd.
1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1844	The subject site is depicted within demesne lands on the boundary between Clonskeagh and Milltown. The land is set out as the grounds of a single residence shown as "Milltown Park" with the entrance off Sandford Road in its current location. The building within the subject site is located at the SE corner of the present institutional complex with an elongated projection to the west.
2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1888-1913	Milltown Park buildings have been extended; the grounds remain the same.
3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1908	No change in layout of subject site from the previous edition.

6.7.4 Aerial Photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google Maps).

The 1995 Aerial Photograph shows the subject site in its current layout and little changes until 2012 when temporary buildings and car parking are shown on the east side of the site (now removed; Figure 6.5).

6.7.5 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2024. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Service. **There have been no archaeological investigations within the subject site. Archaeological investigations have taken place to the immediate west of the site (Sandford Lodge and Moyne Road) revealing no archaeological features.**

Table 6.3: Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Wider Area

Licence No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
09E0471		719835, 733596	Milltown	2009:352	N. O'Flanagan
<p>Test excavation was carried out on the site with a view to establishing if there were any archaeological remains prior to the proposed development of a single detached two-storey house. The site formed a portion of the rear garden of a 19th-century house facing Milltown Road and is adjacent to the recent Milltown House development, previously the site of Mount St Anne's convent and school. Two test-trenches were excavated by machine indicating the existence of a thick deposit of garden soil of 19th century vintage, corresponding to the construction of Elm Grove House. There were no other archaeological features noted.</p>					
02E0803		716126, 730527	Milltown	2002:0564	C. Walsh
<p>Testing was undertaken at a site at Milltown Path, Dublin 6, on 24 June 2002. The site is close to the encampment and battleground of the 1649 Battle of Rathmines. No archaeological features are present on-site.</p>					
15E0381	DU022-081	716311, 731119	Moyne Rd Ranelagh	2015:347	A Collins
<p>Monitoring was carried out with regard to the proposed modification and extension to 109 Moyne Road, Ranelagh, D6, a protected structure (DCC RPS no: 5787). The proposed works involve constructing an extension to the rear, complete with demolition of existing rear garage and construction of new shed & a car port entered by existing access off common lane. The site would have been countryside in the 17th century, located on the outskirts of Dublin. It was the site of a bloody battle where up to 1000 people were killed (the numbers vary greatly). Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.</p>					
99E0022	SMR 09:28	716662, 730627	Milltown	2000:0329	F. Myles

This entry describes the results of a second phase of assessment on a large development site incorporating the former St Anne's Convent. The first phase of assessment was undertaken in January 1999 (Excavations 1999, 88–9), and monitoring of site development works has been undertaken, as necessary, since construction commenced during the late summer of 1999. The site has a number of well-documented medieval associations, although no record of a castle or house of medieval date is recorded. The site is best known for possessing an important early 18th-century building, Milltown House, which is being conserved and retained within the scheme. No remains of medieval date was revealed in the assessment or during several periods of monitoring of site development works. A second phase of test excavation had to await demolition of a wing and several annexes to the rear of the 19th-century convent building, almost all of the demolished structures had basements, which extended up to 6m from the retained main block of the building. During monitoring of an engineering test-pit at the rear of a demolished portion of the building, a limestone wall was revealed, and excavation was suspended temporarily. The wall (Wall 1) was found to be the poorly preserved remains of a roughly constructed limestone foundation containing brick that, although fragmentary, appeared to be handmade. The surviving portion, revealed in section at a depth of 1.1m below present ground level, survived to roughly 0.5m in height. Approximately 1.1m from it but separated by a backfilled trench (possibly the engineering test-trench), were further fragmentary masonry remains (Wall 2). Wall 2 was associated with the very ephemeral remains of a cobbled surface. Clearly earlier than the convent building, this wall appears likely to date to the 18th century and to be associated with Milltown House. Both walls are likely to be contemporary. No archaeological remains of any sort were noted. At the extreme west of the proposed development area, and extending away from it, were the disturbed remains of a limestone and redbrick wall foundation. The fabric of the wall suggests an 18th-century date rather than an earlier structure. There were no associated datable finds. The long trench excavated across the site footprint suggests that there are no remains of archaeological significance within the proposed development area, but the trench cannot be said to have covered the proposed site of deep excavation comprehensively.

04E1183	N/A	717126, 732127	Ranelagh	2004:0635	G. Scally
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<p>Monitoring in advance of and during the construction phase of a mixed apartment/office development took place on the site between August and October 2004. Although the site lies outside the area of archaeological potential as designated by Dublin City Council, and there were no known archaeological features on the site, a condition to monitor the site was imposed due to its extensive size (c. four acres) and proximity to areas of historic interest (i.e. the site of the battle of Rathmines, and the 19th-century Bewley estate). Prior to development the site was occupied by a mid-19th-century house, the former home of the Bewley family, and by a mid-20th-century block-built building, the former National College of Ireland's College of Industrial Relations. The Bewley home is a protected structure and has been retained and incorporated into the new development; the former College of Industrial Relations was demolished. The remaining area of the site was comprised of trees, low-lying scrub and unused ground. Topsoil to a depth of 0.4m maximum was removed from the area north and south of the 19th-century house. In the area south of the house, topsoil was found to contain a significant scatter of 17th-19th-century pottery fragments, animal bone, oyster shells and a small quantity of brick and stone rubble. A stone-lined drain and a red-brick pipe drain were also found. Ephemeral traces of pits, probably the remains of formal planting areas, were uncovered to the fore of the house. To the rear of the house, traces of 19th/20th-century pottery and rubble were found. These remains were considerably less concentrated than the earlier remains south of the house; one stone-lined and stone-lintelled drain traversed this area. The archaeological finds suggest that the site, prior to construction of the Bewley home in the mid-19th century, was used for dumping domestic refuse of 17th-19th-century date. After the house was built a small amount of refuse continued to be dumped. The pottery assemblage collected (identified by Clare McCutcheon) contains a range and selection of pottery typical of this period. No other finds or features of any archaeological significance were uncovered.</p>					
14E0408	DU018-058	716560, 731829	130 Ranelagh Rd	2016:776	F. Bailey
<p>Monitoring was carried out as part of a residential development. The development area occupies the constraint area for DU018-058, listed as the site of a 16th/17th-century house. A desktop assessment carried out in 2007 highlights that Cullenswood House is thought to have been located here. Testing took place on the site on 28 October 2014, under licence 14E0408 but nothing of archaeological significance was identified. Monitoring was carried out during ground works associated with a residential development in 2016. The development of the site is clearly illustrated within the historic cartographic resource. A house was constructed on the site in the late 19th century, which was demolished in the 1970s. The remains of this structure and its backfilled basement were identified during the programme of testing. During monitoring in 2016, further remains of the demolished house and backfilled basement were identified, but the basement was not re-excavated. The foundations walls of a small rectangular outbuilding associated with the demolished house were recorded. No features or deposits relating to the site of a 16th/17th-century house were noted.</p>					
19E0417	DU018-088	716604 730853	Gonzaga College, Milltown, Dublin	2020:062	C Walsh
<p>Test excavation of the rugby pitch at Gonzaga was a planning requirement when the school planned to construct an all-weather pitch. The archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping to subsoil showed extensive existing drainage on the site, and spreads of late 19th-century and later litter through the grass and topsoil. No archaeological material of any significance was recovered.</p>					

17E0224	DU018-060009	717467 731545	The Crescent, Donnybrook, Dublin	2018:179	F Bailey P Duffy
<p>Testing was carried out at The Crescent, Donnybrook, Dublin 4 as part of a pre-planning assessment. It follows an earlier assessment carried out by Faith Bailey and Brenda Fuller of IAC Ltd in July 2016. The desktop assessment initially concluded that the close proximity to a possible early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure (DU018-060009) lends archaeological potential to the proposed development area, despite the development it has seen in the past. Also, its function as part of the Magdalen Laundries has made it sensitive due to the potential for burials in the area.</p> <p>Nineteen archaeological test trenches were excavated in two areas of the site, targeting anomalies identified during a geophysical survey conducted by Earthsound Geophysics Ltd in May 2017 (Licence 17E0224). Despite the identified archaeological potential of the site, no evidence for burial activity, or other archaeological features, was recorded during the course of testing.</p> <p>In all excavated trenches, the natural subsoil was encountered directly beneath modern surfaces/construction layers. It appears that the ground surface has been scaped and reduced across the site during construction works dating to the later 20th century. It must be concluded therefore that the GPR anomalies were the result of a compacted layer of hardcore identified beneath the modern surfaces across the tested areas. Some variations within the natural subsoil, such as the pocket of fine sand noted within Trench 16, may also account for some of the anomalies.</p>					
20E0067	DU018-060, DU022-082	717688, 731392	1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Eglinton Road, Donnybrook	2021:153	I Russell
<p>A programme of archaeological test trenching was carried out at Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Eglinton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4 in June 2021. The site is located north of the River Dodder and is in a sub-rectangular shaped site. It is bounded to the east by Donnybrook Road, to the south by Eglinton Road, to the west by Brookvale Road and to the north by commercial properties. It recently was the location of 6 two-storey residential properties, with long plots to the rear and small gardens fronting onto Eglinton road.</p> <p>The site is located within the Zone of Archaeological Potential associated with Donnybrook/Ballsbridge (DU018-060) and within the constraint area of the historic settlement of Donnybrook. The south-east corner was located partially within the zone of notification for Bridge (DU022-082003) known as Anglesey Bridge/Stillorgan Bridge, that is located c. 45m south-east of the edge of the site. There are no protected structures on site within the Dublin City Development Plan 2016–2022, one such structure situated c.58m to the east is ritual site – holy well (RPS ID 2494) described as 'St. Broc's Well at former Ballinguile House; now in Eglinton Square'. The well is also a recorded monument, DU022-08201.</p> <p>Test trenching was carried out on site using a 14-tonne tracked excavator. A total of 5 test trenches were excavated across the footprint of the proposed development site. Each trench measured 1.9m width and a total of 124m of linear trenches were excavated. The site is situated on built-up land. The area, it appears, was reclaimed in the 19th/20th century from the floodplain of the River Dodder. The original ground was built up by over 2m to the present-day level. The inclusions in this mixed debris were building rubble, modern china, delph, bricks, slate, mortar, lime, glass bottles, ceramic jars, iron pipes and glass marbles. There were no inclusions of material earlier than the 19th century in date.</p> <p>No archaeological features or deposits were identified and no finds were recovered. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological input is required.</p>					

21E0721	N/A	716706, 731329	Sandford Lodge, Milltown, Dublin	2022:064	J. Ryan
Archaeological monitoring took place here in advance of a housing development. No archaeology found.					

Source: www.excavations.ie

6.7.6 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/ street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928. No stray finds are recorded within the subject site. However, there is a report concerning the discovery of human remains on an adjacent site at Cherryfield Avenue Upper, beyond the southwestern site boundary. The long bones of 2-3 individuals were found during building works. The bones are undated.

Table 6.4: Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

Location	Museum No.	Description
Cherryfield Ave Upper	2014:158	Human Remains found to rear of house during building works. Long bones but no skulls found indicating 2-3 individuals. Clay pipe found close to bones. The houses were built in 1901 and the back garden of this property had been artificially raised prior to the current owners.
Wasteland between Palmerstown Rd & Windsor Rd.	2000:20	Fragment of late medieval Dublin type ware cooking pot
Rear of 20 Mornington Rd	IA/47/77	Brick built structure of unknown function. Fragments of animal bone, oyster shell & scallop shell beside structure.
Ranelagh Close	2000:42-44	3 sherds of post medieval pottery.
Seaview Terrace, Ballsbridge	SA1900:29-30 SA1900:41	Bone spindle whorl (29) bone comb plate (30) & flint flake (41) recovered from antiquarian excavation of the 'Great Sepulchral Mound' at Donnybrook.
Seaview Terrace, Ballsbridge	2003:95	Human bones in vicinity of known burial site
Seaview Terrace, Ballsbridge	2007:41	Viking sword

6.7.7 Architectural Heritage

Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to safeguard architectural heritage in accordance with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Under S.51 (1), a County Council must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or

technical interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings that form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time in accordance with Section 55 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, although generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed.

There are no protected structures located within the subject site. The closest protected structures are listed below in Table 6.5 and located on Figure 6.1. In addition to numerous adjacent entries listed on Sandford Road and Clonskeagh Road (St. James's Terrace), the subject site is located in close proximity to an Architectural Conservation Area at Belmont Avenue, Mt. Eden Road and environs. Belmont Avenue was originally called Coldblow Lane. It provided a link from the Coldblow House demesne to the village of Donnybrook. Rocque's Map of 1760 shows the general area to be agricultural land with a cluster of buildings facing the (present day) junction of Milltown Road and Prospect Lane, the location of which is preserved in the townland boundary between Milltown and Clonskeagh. The buildings here have associated gardens.

Taylor's (1816) map shows the site as demesne/wooded land, although (present day) Belmont Avenue is marked 'Coldblow Lane'. Duncan's map (1821) and the first edition OSI 6" sheet (1839) both show buildings on the site. The building recorded on the First Edition 6" sheet would appear to be located near the SE corner of the present institutional complex with an elongated projection to the west. The buildings noted on Rocque's map can be seen outside and south of the subject site, albeit partially removed along the roadfront. Lewis (1837) in his entry for Milltown states '*The neighbourhood is adorned with many respectable residences, from several of which splendid views of the bay and city of Dublin are obtained, as well as of the Wicklow mountains: among them are Milltown Park, the residence of G. Russell, Esq.*'. The site was acquired in 1858 by the Jesuit order (Curtis 2017). By the early 20th Century the main building appears to have been rebuilt and/or modified. A 1903 landholding map shows the institutional complex as a T-shaped building with the addition of the chapel projecting to the west. This was further extended to the southeast, as can be seen on the 25" map of the area.

Accepting Rocque's depiction, the most likely location of the original Coldblow House is opposite the junction of Milltown Road and Prospect Lane. This area would appear to lie directly south of and outside the subject site. Scale's 1773 reprint of Rocque's map (with additions and modifications) shows a substantial building partially extending into the roadway at this location. In the late 18C or early 19C, the road network appears to have been modified and the first edition 6" map shows the probable Coldblow House complex as partially cut by Milltown Road. Also, a substantial building can now be seen within the subject site which has, by this period been restyled as 'Milltown Park'. Successive alterations and modifications can be seen at the current institutional complex in subsequent mapping. The probable Coldblow House complex can be seen on early 20C mapping. This location is outside the red-line area and currently a carpark. A separate Architectural Heritage Assessment has been undertaken for the scheme by Molloy and Associates and presents an appraisal of architectural heritage impacts arising from the proposed development.

Table 6.5: Record of Protected Structures

RPS	Location	Description
7428	Sandyford Lodge, Sandyford Close, Sandyford Road, Dublin 6	Commercial
7456	87 Sandford Road, Dublin 6	House
7457	89 Sandford Road, Dublin 6	House
7458	132 Sandford Road, Dublin 6	House
7459	134 Sandford Road, Dublin 6	House
7460	136 Sandford Road, Dublin 6	House
7461	138 Sandford Road, Dublin 6	House
1909	2 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (1 St. James's Terrace)
1910	4 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (2 St. James's Terrace)
1911	6 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (3 St. James's Terrace)
1912	8 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (4 St. James's Terrace)
1913	10 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (5 St. James's Terrace)
1914	12 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (6 St. James's Terrace)
1915	14 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (7 St. James's Terrace)
1916	16 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (8 St. James's Terrace)
1917	18 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (9 St. James's Terrace)
1918	20 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (10 St. James's Terrace)
1919	22 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (11 St. James's Terrace)
1920	24 Clonskeagh Road, Dublin 6	House (12 St. James's Terrace)
5248	1 The Colonnade, Milltown Road, Dublin 6	House
5249	2 The Colonnade, Milltown Road, Dublin 6	House
5250	3 The Colonnade, Milltown Road, Dublin 6	House
5251	4 The Colonnade, Milltown Road, Dublin 6	House

6.7.8 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 29th July 2019 in dry, sunny conditions (Plates 1–2). The site is composed of two broad elements; the former Jesuit buildings around Milltown Park which makes up one quarter of the site along its southern extent and a green area and car parking to the northern end which comprises three quarters of the site. The main entrance is off Sandford Road which is approached via a fine recessed entrance with cut-stone gateposts and wall. There are mature trees and hedgerow to all sides with the remains of a former temporary building and car park in the centre of the site. The western half is composed of an untouched field which slopes gently south to north and is set out in rough grass with informal paths around the edges. The remains of a former field boundary run north-south through the centre of the site with a small green area and the central carpark to the east. On the eastern boundary with Milltown Road and Sandford Road there is a wide band of mature trees with the remains of a former pathway through it. To the south of the site are the main buildings of Milltown Park with further car parking to the rear. **There was no clear archaeological potential identified in the field survey.**

6.7.9 Geophysical Survey

A Geophysical survey was undertaken across the site under detection device consent 19R0212 issued to R O'Hara by the DHLGH. The survey data was dominated by modern ferrous responses and magnetic disturbance indicative of recent activity. There was a single response of potential interest located towards the SW of the survey area consisting of a potential ring-ditch which proved to be non-archaeological following test trenching (Fig. 6.6). Mean magnetic response over the area was 0.02nT to 0.11nT. **No further archaeological potential was noted in the geophysical survey.**

6.7.10 Test Excavation

Test excavation was undertaken on 5th December 2019 in overcast conditions under licence 19E0709 issued by the DHLGH in consultation with the NMI. Test trench locations were agreed in advance with the DHLGH and sought to test geophysical anomalies and the general archaeological potential of the site. All test trenches were excavated with the aid of a 14-tonne mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Trenches were excavated as far as the upper subsoil surface or the top of the upper archaeological horizon. Trenches were backfilled following completion of archaeological works. A total of 16 test trenches with a combined length of 563 linear metres were excavated within the Greenfield portions of the site (Figure 6.7; Plates 3-6). No archaeological features were discovered during test excavations. The potential archaeological feature recorded during geophysical survey revealed a concentration of buried rubble (brick and stone fragments) interpreted as early modern demolition rubble. **Numerous plough furrows, service trenches and drains were observed and interpreted as non-archaeological.**

6.8 Characteristics of the Proposed Development

Sandford Living Limited intend to apply for permission for a Large-Scale Residential Development at a c. 4.26 hectare site at Milltown Park, Sandford Road, Dublin 6, Do6 VgK7. Works are also proposed on Milltown Road and Sandford Road to facilitate access to the development including improvements to pedestrian facilities on an area of c. 0.16 hectares. The development's surface water drainage network shall discharge from the site via a proposed 300mm diameter pipe along Milltown Road through the junction of Milltown Road / Sandford Road prior to outfalling to the existing drainage network on Eglinton Road (approximately 200 metres from the Sandford Road / Eglinton Road junction), with these works incorporating an area of c. 0.32 hectares. The development site area, road works and drainage works areas will provide a total application site area of c. 4.74 hectares.

The development will principally consist of: the demolition of c. 4,847.5 sq m of existing structures on site including Milltown Park House (880 sq m), Milltown Park House Rear Extension (2,031 sq m), the Finlay Wing (622 sq m), the Archive (1,240 sq m) and the Link Building between Tabor House and Milltown Park House Rear Extension to the front of the Chapel (74.5 sq m); the refurbishment and reuse of Tabor House (1,575 sq m) and the Chapel (768 sq m) and the provision of a single storey glass entrance lobby to the front and side of the Chapel (52 sq m); and the provision of 562 No. residential units comprising 6 No. three-bed courtyard houses and 556 No. apartment units (70 No. studios, 176 No. one-bed units, 267 No. two-bed units and 43 No. three-bed units).

Block A1 will range in height from 5 No. storeys to 8 No. storeys and will comprise 81 No.

apartment units; Block A2 will range in height from 6 No. storeys to 8 No. storeys and will comprise 139 No. apartment units; Block B will range in height from 3 No. to 7 No. storeys and will comprise 74 No. apartment units; Block C will range in height from 4 No. storeys to 7 No. storeys and will comprise 151 No. apartment units; Block D will range in height from 3 No. storeys to 5 No. storeys and will comprise 30 No. apartment units; Block E will be 2 No. storeys in height and will comprise 6 No. courtyard type houses; and Block F will range in height from 5 No. storeys to 7 No. storeys and will comprise 81 No. apartment units.

The development also includes the provision of: cultural/community space within Tabor House (4 No. storeys including lower ground floor level) and the Chapel (2 No. storeys including lower ground floor level and mezzanine level) (1,698 sq m) with associated outdoor space (248 sq m); a café/restaurant (179 sq m) and a creche (375 sq m) within Block F with associated outdoor creche play area; ancillary residents' amenities and facilities (324 sq m) within Blocks B & C; and a single storey bin store and substation adjacent to Block F (101 sq m).

The development also provides a new access from Milltown Road (which will be the principal vehicular entrance to the site) in addition to utilising and upgrading the existing access from Sandford Road as a secondary access principally for deliveries, emergencies and taxis; new pedestrian access points; pedestrian/bicycle connections through the site; 319 No. car parking spaces (289 No. at basement level and 30 No. at surface level); set down area for deliveries; bicycle parking; 18 No. motorcycle spaces; bin storage; boundary treatments; private balconies and terraces facing all directions; hard and soft landscaping including public open space and communal open space; green/blue roofs; PV panels; substations; lighting; plant; lift cores and overruns; and all other associated site works above and below ground.

The proposed development has a gross floor space of c.50,196 sq m above ground level over a partial basement (under part of Blocks A1 and A2 and under Blocks B and C) measuring c. 10,550 sq m, which includes parking spaces, bin storage, bike storage and plant.

6.9 Description of Potential Impacts

This Cultural Heritage and Archaeology study has employed a variety of sources in conjunction with non-intrusive surveys and archaeological test excavation to make a coherent assessment of the cultural heritage risk associated with the project. The following conclusions are presented to ascertain any likely significant potential direct and indirect impacts which the proposed development may have:

- The site is large in scale, occupying an area of c. 4.26 Ha on the southern fringe of Dublin City.
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the site boundary. However there are a number of archaeological monuments in the townland of Clonskeagh to the east, in particular a range of sites associated with the ecclesiastical enclosure of Donnybrook (DU019-06009) 600m to the east of the subject site. The site of the Ormond Camp for the Battle of Rathmines (DU022-081) lies to the west near Gonzaga College.
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in historical maps of the subject site; the land has been relatively untouched in the last three hundred years.
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photographs of the site.
- A limited number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the site; none revealing any archaeological potential.

- No stray archaeological finds can be directly attributed to the subject site. A report on the discovery of human remains was made in 2014 adjacent to the SW site boundary.
- A curvilinear feature of archaeological potential was recorded in the course of geophysical survey.
- No archaeological features were recorded in the course of licensed archaeological test excavations. The curvilinear feature recorded in geophysical survey was revealed to be a modern dump of brick and rubble.

These factors indicate that there is moderate potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this large site.

6.9.1 Construction Phase Impact

The proposed development will involve considerable ground disturbance works across the subject site including excavations (including some deep excavations for basement level provision) and other groundworks (e.g. provision of access roads and service trenches), movement of machines and storage of material in sensitive areas. The proposed development will also involve works on Milltown Road and Sandford Road to facilitate access in addition to the provision of discharge of surface water to the existing drainage network in Eglinton Road (approximately 200m from the Sandford Road / Eglinton Road junction).

The greatest threat to buried archaeological deposits occurs during large-scale removal of topsoil during the initial construction phase groundworks. Currently, there are three options available for foundation excavations requiring the removal of 64,000-70,000 m³ of soils from the site. A preliminary Construction Management Plan has been undertaken in respect of this site and outlines how topsoil stripping “will be carried out in a controlled and carefully managed way and coordinated with the proposed staging for the development” (Keogh/Griffin 2021). The drainage works on Eglinton Road and road works at site access points on Sandford Road and Milltown Road will consist of upgrades/modifications to existing roadways and water infrastructure.

Table 6.6: Foundation Construction Options

Foundation Option No.	Foundation Option Description	Quantum of Soil Removal (includes roads & civils)	Quantum of Trip Generation to Remove Soil	Hourly/Daily Movements
1	Standard Pad & Strip Foundations to All Blocks incl. Basement	70,000m ³	4,375 loads ⇒ 8,750 trips (inbound and outbound)	16 hourly movements 64 daily movements
2	Pads & Strips to All Blocks except Bored Piles to Block D & F	64,000m ³	4,000 loads ⇒ 8,000 trips	16 hourly movements 64 daily movements
3	Pads & Strips to All Blocks except Ground Improvement to	70,000m ³	4,375 loads ⇒ 8,800 trips	16 hourly movements 64 daily movements

Foundation Option No.	Foundation Option Description	Quantum of Soil Removal (includes roads & civils)	Quantum of Trip Generation to Remove Soil	Hourly/Daily Movements
	Block E			

The potential impact is based on Guidelines for the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022) and Appendix 4 of the Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (Anon. 2006, 54). It is concluded that, in the absence of the mitigation measures described below, significant impacts on potential buried archaeological remains within the site could be caused by construction phase groundworks. These impacts would be direct, negative and permanent. There is no predicted impact on potential buried archaeological remains from the proposed road works and drainage works to be located on existing public roadways.

6.9.2 Operational Phase Impact

No potential impacts are identified at this moment during the operational phase as it is anticipated that issues of archaeological and cultural heritage interest will have been resolved prior to or during the construction phase.

6.9.3 Cumulative Impacts

No archaeological sites/features/objects have been identified to date at the subject site. Additionally, the collation of data from previous licensed archaeological works as outlined in Section 6.7.5 and Table 6.3 (above) indicate the identification of low–moderate significance including eighteenth century masonry walls (17E0224), seventeenth century pottery (04E1183) and the remains of a nineteenth century house (14E0408). Consequently, there are currently no perceived cumulative impacts identified. However, should archaeological material be recorded during the construction phase, cumulative impacts may occur. In this respect, it is noted, following examination of the excavations bulletin and relevant planning files that the results of archaeological monitoring at the following sites are pending:

- Alexandra College (DCC 3907/18; Condition No. 4).
- RDS redevelopment of Anglesea Stand (DCC 3144/18; Condition 15).
- 1 Eglinton Square (DCC 3890/14 with extension 3890/14/X1-4 and alterations 2731/21. Condition 6 of Parent Application requires archaeological impact assessment including test excavation.
- St. Mary's Home, Pembroke Park and 28A Clyde Lane (2704/21; Condition No. 15).
- Mount Saint Mary's and Saint Joseph's, Dundrum Road, Dundrum, Dublin 14 (SHD; ABP-310138-21; Condition No. 11).
-

Should archaeological sites/features be recorded at the subject site in addition to any of the sites listed above, there may be cumulative impacts on buried archaeological sites/features. Currently, this impact is imperceptible.

6.9.4 'Do Nothing' Impact

If the proposed development were not undertaken, any potential buried archaeological features within the subject site would be preserved in-situ beneath the existing ground surface.

6.9.5 Summary

The Table below summarises the identified likely significant effects of the proposed development in the absence of mitigation during the demolition and construction phase.

Table 6.7: Summary of Construction Phase Likely Significant Effects without Mitigation

Likely Significant Effect	Extent	Quality	Significance	Duration	Type	Probability
Construction Phase Groundworks	Site	Negative	Significant	Permanent	Direct	Likely

6.10 Mitigation Measures

There are currently no archaeological remains identified within the site. However, it has been established as an area of moderate archaeological potential. In particular, the discovery of human remains adjacent to the site in an adjoining property (see Section 6.7.6) is significant. The following recommendations are made subject to the approval of the DHLGH. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, they may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

6.10.1 Pre-Construction Phase

Pre-construction assessments (desktop study, walkover survey, geophysical survey and test trench assessment) have been undertaken at the site. No further pre-construction assessment is proposed at this stage.

6.10.2 Construction Phase

Mitigation. All ground disturbance works across the development site will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. In the event that archaeological material is recorded during monitoring, further discussion/consultation with the DHLGH will be sought in order to ascertain the appropriate treatment (i.e. preservation by record/preservation in situ) of any additional archaeological remains. Should the DHLGH recommend preservation by record/full archaeological excavation, this work will be undertaken under the appropriate licence. The DHLGH may recommend preservation in situ, should avoidance of any newly discovered archaeological remains be possible.

6.11 Residual Impacts

It is not anticipated that there will be any residual impacts with the appropriate mitigation measures in place. Potential residual impacts may arise should archaeological sites or

features be recorded during monitoring of groundworks as per Recommended Mitigation Measure 1. In this instance, further discussion/consultation with the DHLGH would be sought to ascertain the appropriate treatment (i.e. preservation by record/preservation in situ) of any additional archaeological remains. Should the DHLGH recommend preservation-in-situ of any site found in monitoring of construction works, this may have an impact upon future maintenance requirements, in particular, the avoidance of heavy plant/machinery, if preserved under green space.

6.12 Monitoring

Construction groundworks will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any future licensed archaeological works will require an application process including approval of proposed methodologies by the National Monuments Service of DHLGH in consultation with the NMI and notification of works.

6.13 Summary of Mitigation and Monitoring

The Table below summarises the Construction Phase mitigation and monitoring measures.

Table 6.8: Summary of Construction Phase Mitigation and Monitoring

Mitigation	Monitoring	Impact With Mitigation/Monitoring				
		Quality	Significance	Duration	Type	Probability
Archaeological monitoring of Construction Phase Groundworks	DHLGH & NMI	Neutral	Moderate	Permanent	Direct	Likely

6.14 Avoidance, Remedial or Reinstatement

At the present time, there are no issues pertaining to avoidance of an archaeological monument, remedial works at a monument or reinstatement of a monument, as no new archaeological material has been identified following advanced archaeological assessments. Should archaeological material be identified in the course of monitoring, the appropriate treatment (i.e. preservation by record/licensed archaeological excavation or preservation in situ/avoidance) of these putative remains will be determined in consultation with the statutory bodies (DHLGH & NMI).

6.15 Interactions

Should archaeological material be recorded in the course of monitoring, there may be interactions with arboriculture requirements should newly discovered archaeological material be recorded in the future adjacent to preserved mature trees. However, the potential impact on individual trees due to any archaeological findings is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the overall biodiversity on site. The impact of the interactions between archaeology and biodiversity is considered to be long-term, not significant and neutral.

Should archaeological material be recorded in the course of monitoring, this may necessitate areas being left open to the elements for a period in order to facilitate consultation with

DHLGH, processing of licences and/or full excavation/preservation-by-record of archaeological features. Consequently, in this scenario, there will be interactions with land and soils, which is considered long-term, not significant and positive.

Should earlier building footprints be recorded in the course of monitoring, the results of any subsequent archaeological works will contribute to our knowledge of the evolution of the Milltown Park complex (see Chapter 7), which are considered short-term, not significant and neutral.

6.16 Difficulties encountered

No difficulties were encountered in the course of the assessment.

6.17 References

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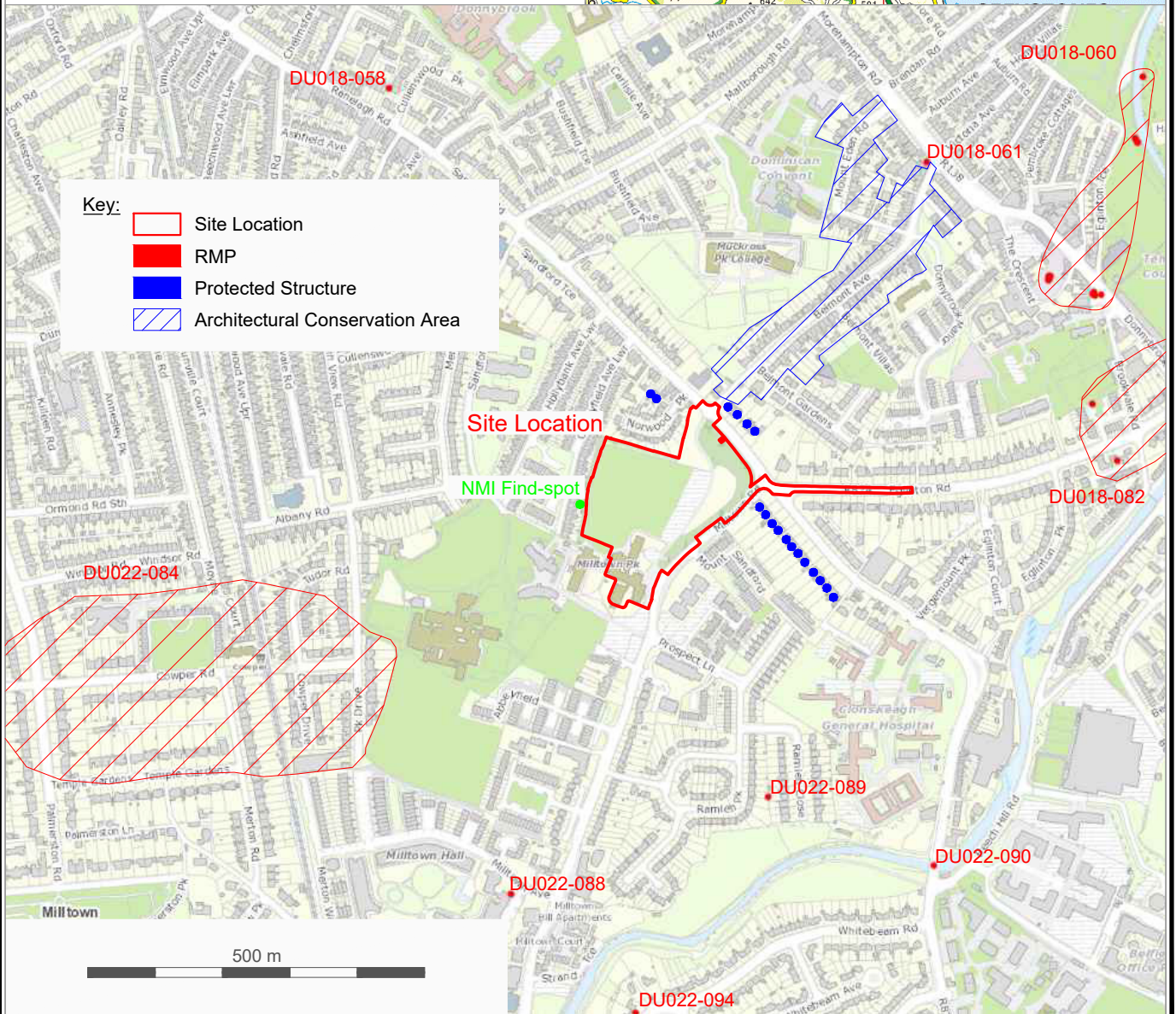
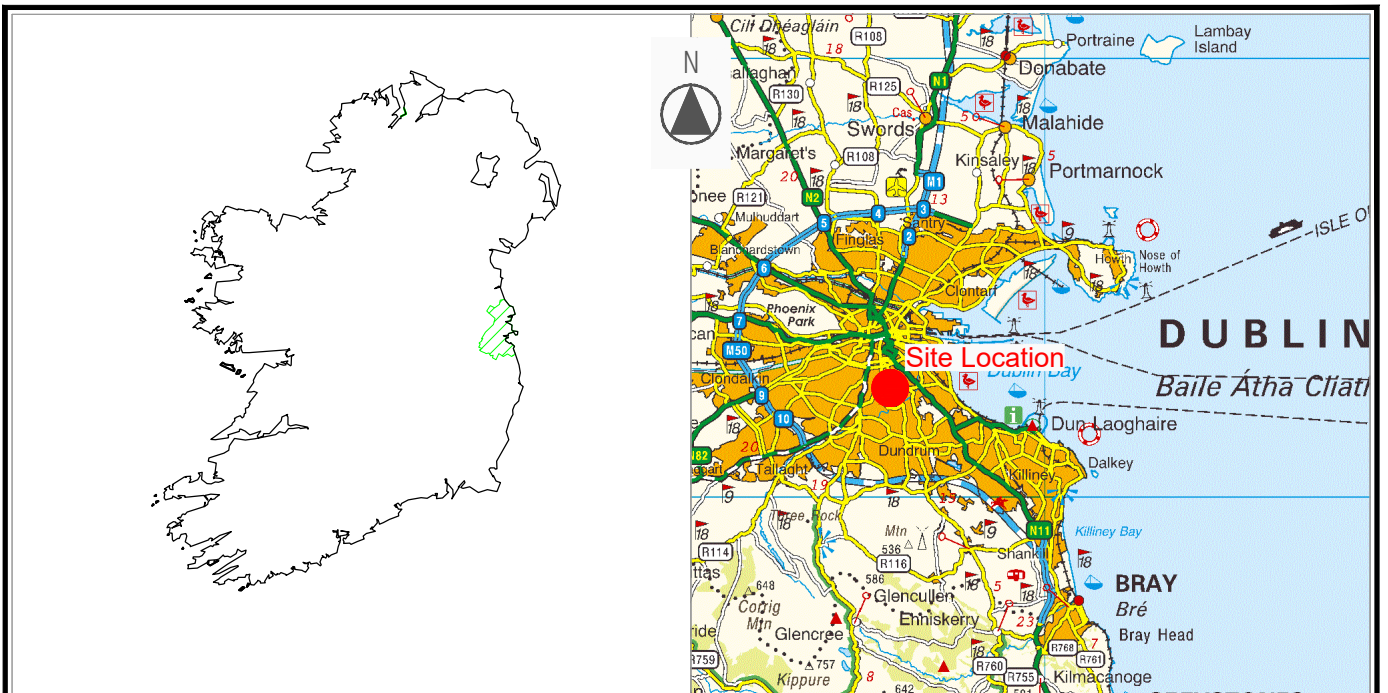
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[MK\\$\\$\\$\\$XML \(irishstatutebook.ie\)](#)

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[p019v1-all-counties.pdf \(archaeology.ie\)](#)



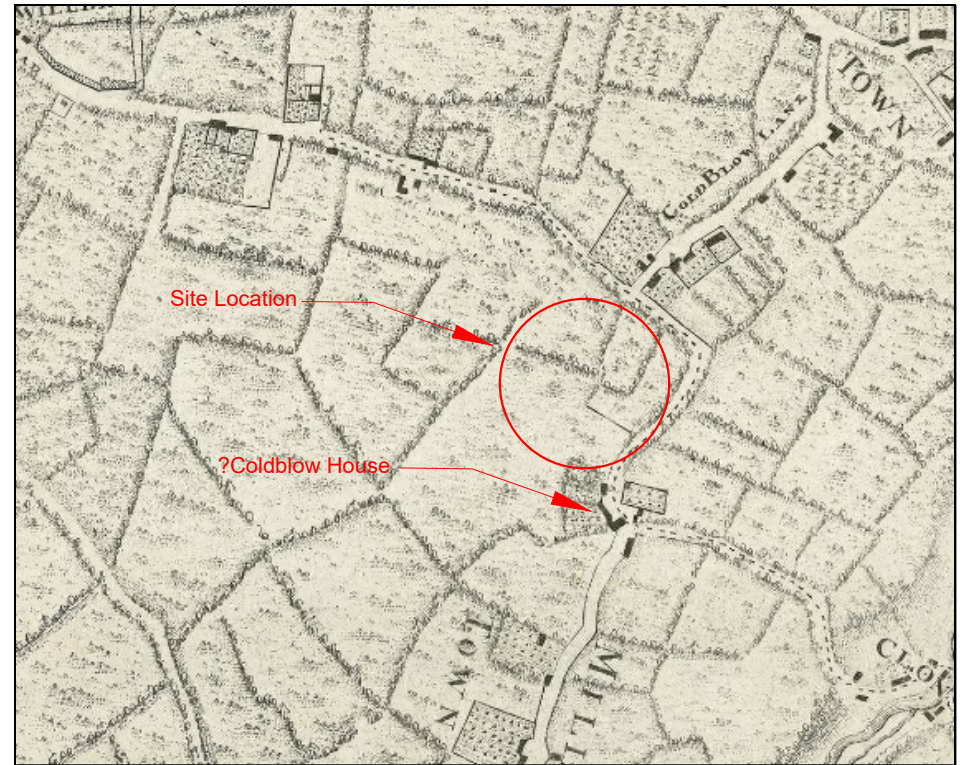
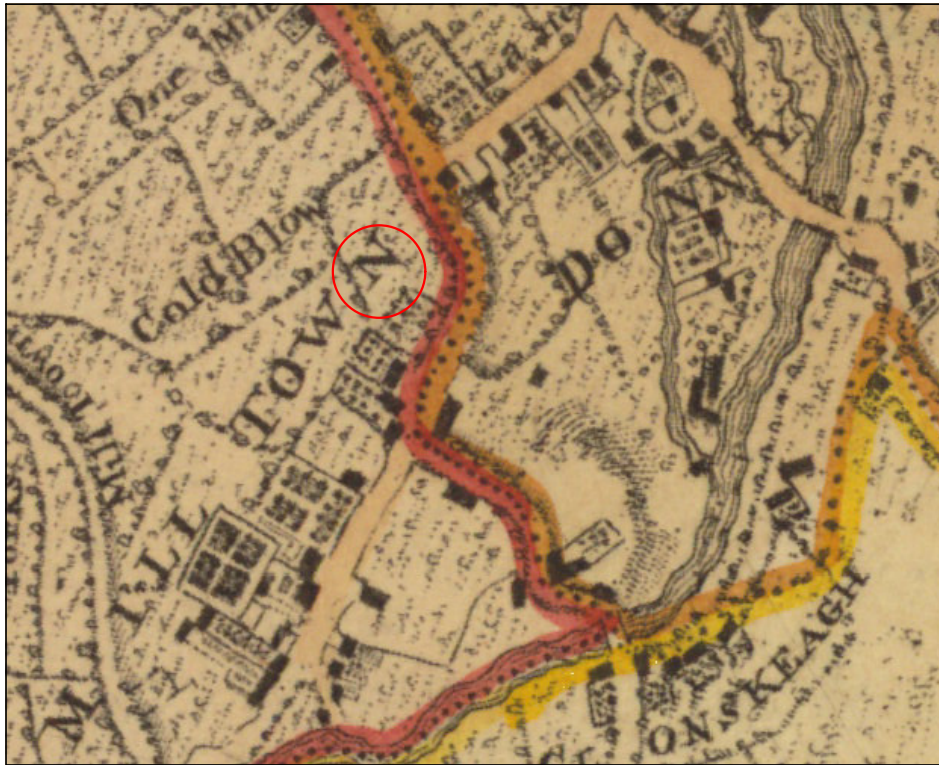
Archer
Heritage Planning

1 Tenure Business Park,
Tenure, Co. Louth
A92 K2VF

Sandford Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin 6
EIAR
Client: Sandford Living Ltd.

Scale: 1:10000 A4
Date: Dec 2025
Origin: archaeology.ie
Ref: 2019_51_EIAR_01

Figure 6.1: Location of site & surrounding RMPs



(l) Rocque 1760

(r) Rocque & La Scale 1773



1 Tenure Business Park,
Tenure, Co. Louth
A92 K2VF

Sandford Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin 6
EIAR

Client: Sandford Living Ltd.

Scale: Not to scale

Date: Dec 2025

Origin: South Dublin Co. Co.

Ref: 2019_51_EIAR_02

Figure 6.2: Extracts from historical maps (i)



(l) Taylor South 1816

(r) Duncan 1821



1 Tenure Business
Park,
Tenure, Co. Louth
A92 K2VF

Sandford Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin 6
EIAR

Client: Sandford Living Ltd.

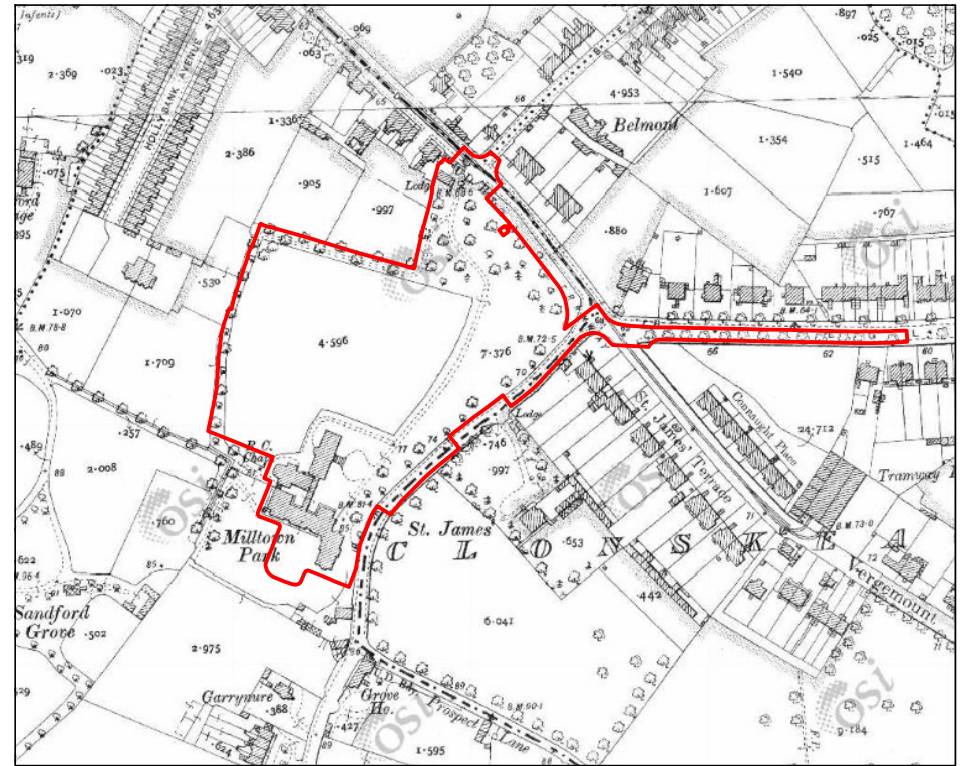
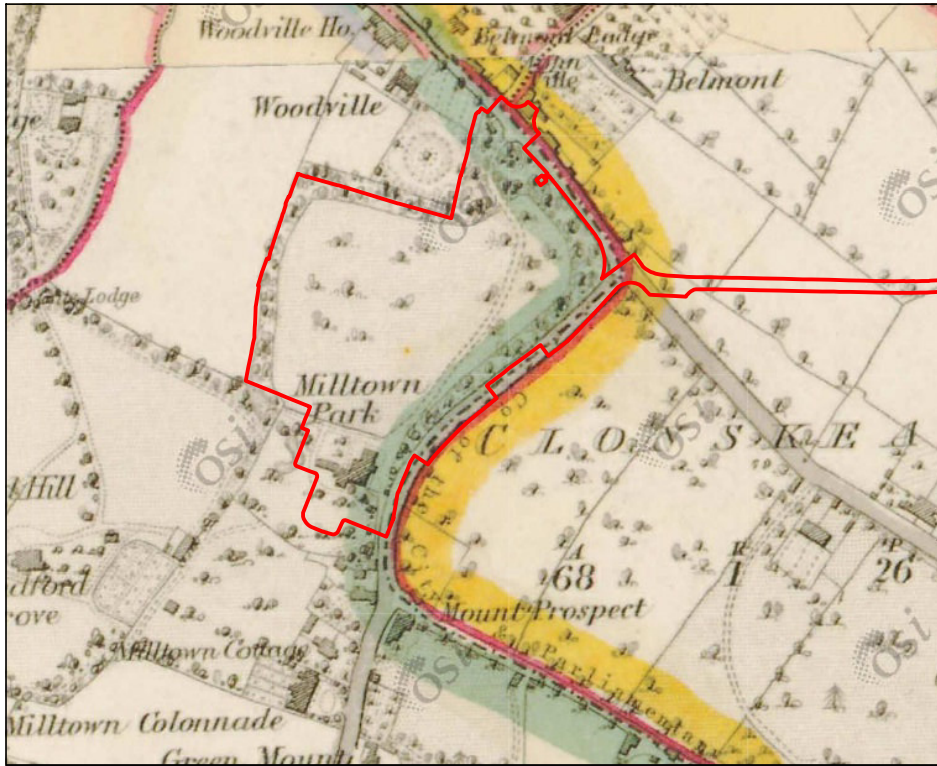
Scale: Not to scale

Date: Dec 2025

Origin: OSI

Ref: 2019_51_EIAR_03

Figure 6.3: Extracts from historical maps (ii)



- (l) 1st Edition OS Map (1844)
- (r) 25 Inch OS Map (1888-1913)

	1 Tenure Business Park, Tenure, Co. Louth A92 K2VF	Sandford Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin 6	Scale: Not to scale
		EIAR	Date: Dec 2025
		Client: Sandford Living Ltd.	Origin: OSI
			Ref: 2019_51_EIAR_04

Figure 6.4: Extracts from historical maps (iii)



(l) OSI 1995

(r) Digital Globe 2011-13








	1 Tenure Business Park, Tenure, Co. Louth A92 K2VF	Sandford Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin 6	Scale: Not to scale
		EIAR	Date: Dec 2025
		Client: Sandford Living Ltd.	Origin: OSI
			Ref: 2019_51_EIAR_05

Figure 6.5: Extracts from Aerial Photos



-  Site Boundary
-  Positive Trend
-  Modern Magnetic Disturbance
-  Modern-ferrous
-  Drain/Pipe
-  Archaeology?

	1 Tenure Business Park, Tenure, Co. Louth A92 K2VF	Sandford Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin 6	Scale: 1:1000 A4
		EIAR	Date: Dec 2025
		Client: Sandford Living Ltd.	Origin: OSI
			Ref: 2019_51_EIAR_06

Figure 6.6: Results of Geophysical Survey



50 m

- - - Positive Trend
- Site Boundary
- T1 Test trench
- Plough furrow
- Modern Magnetic Disturbance
- Modern-ferrous
- Drain/Pipe
- Archaeology?

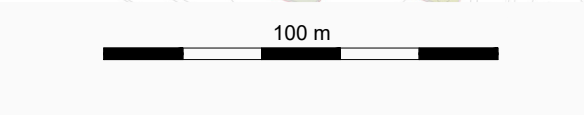
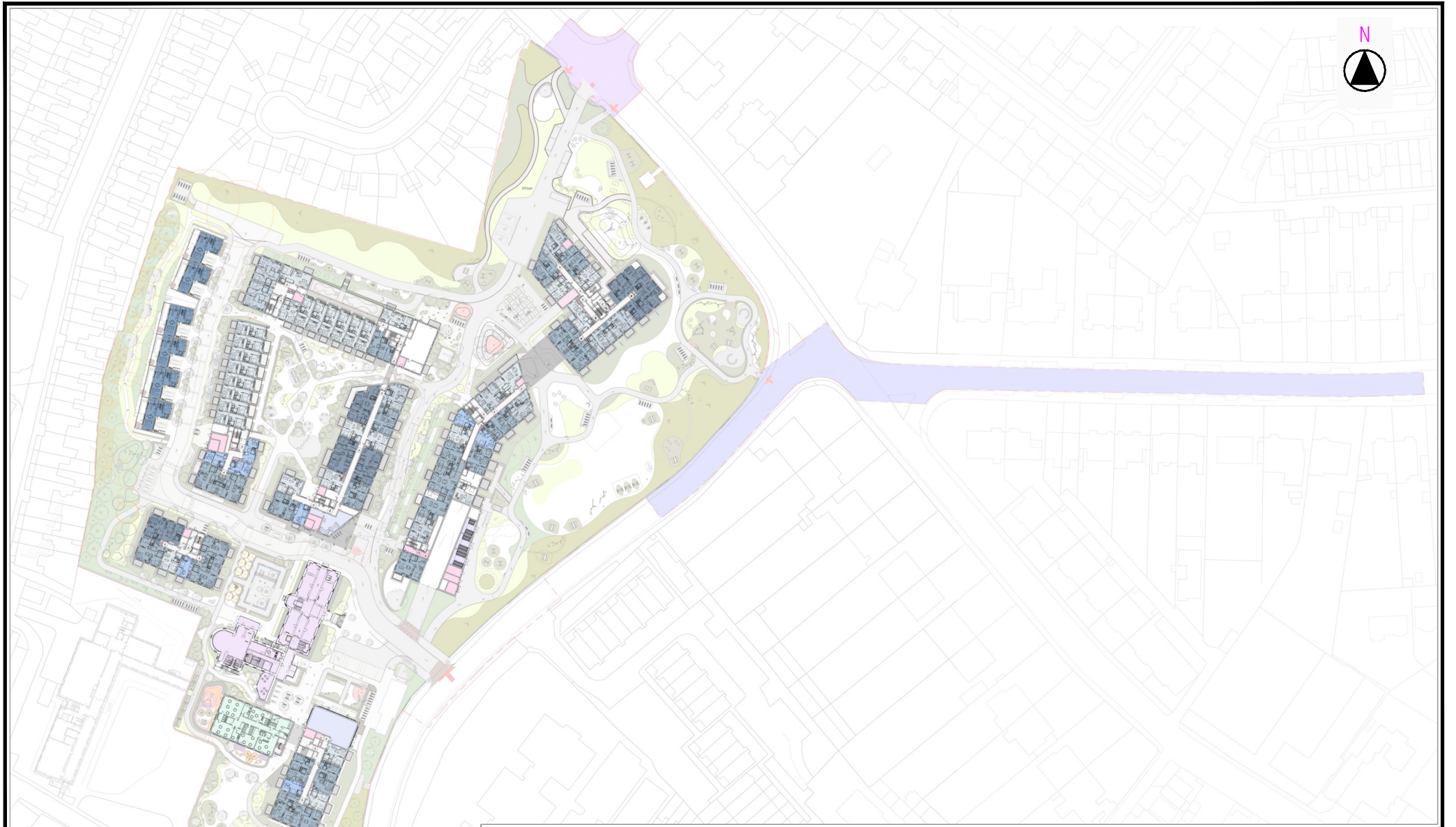


1 Tenure Business Park,
Tenure, Co. Louth
A92 K2VF

Sandford Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin 6
EIAR
Client: Sandford Living Ltd.

Scale: 1:1000 A4
Date: Dec 2025
Origin: OSI
Ref: 2019_51_EIAR_07

Figure 6.7: Test trench location



	1 Tenure Business Park, Tenure, Co. Louth A92 K2VF	Sandford Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin 6 EIAR	Scale: 1:2000 A4 Date: Dec 2025
		Client: Sandford Living Ltd.	Origin: Client Ref: 2019_51_EIAR_08

Figure 6.8: Proposed Development



Plate 1: Central Greenfield area from south



Plate 2: Lawned area from south



Plate 3: From SW, trench No. 3



Plate 4: From SE, trench No. 4



Plate 5: From NE, trench No. 6



Plate 6: From NW, trench No. 15