

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF
FRANKFORT CASTLE,
OLD FRANKFORT,
DUNDRUM,
DUBLIN 14**

**ON BEHALF OF:
PEMBROKE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED.**

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ABSTRACT

IAC Archaeology has prepared this report on behalf of Pembroke Partnership Limited, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed development at Frankfort Castle, Old Frankfort, Dundrum, Dublin 14 (ITM 716732/728929). The report was undertaken by Ross Waters of IAC Ltd.

The zone of notification for an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-016), c. 415m to the south, contains five recorded monuments, an ecclesiastical enclosure, church, graveyard, and two graveslabs (DU022-016001-5). An archaeological investigation to the immediate west of the site did not identify any archaeological remains, however investigations within the wider area uncovered the remains of early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval activity within the zone of notification DU022-016.

Frankfort Castle is first depicted on the 19th-century mapping. A field inspection of the site and an inspection of the aerial photographic failed to identify any previously unknown archaeological features.

There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development. It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed development at Frankfort Castle, Old Frankfort, Dundrum, Dublin 14 (Figure 1, ITM 716732/728929). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Ross Waters of IAC Archaeology, on behalf of Pembroke Partnership Limited.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of Dublin, the topographical files within the National Museum and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area. A field inspection has also been carried out with the aim to identify any previously unrecorded features of archaeological or historical interest.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will consist of 115 no. residential units comprising 45 no. one-bed units and 70 no. two-bed units. The proposed units will be accommodated in the partially retained Frankfort Castle building and in 3no. blocks with a maximum height of 5 storeys. Additional works proposed include the provision of a childcare facility (80sqm), car and cycle parking at surface and basement levels, hard and soft landscaping, surface water drainage infrastructure and attenuation tank, and all associated site development and infrastructure works (Figure 2).

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Development Plan, 2016–2022;
- Aerial photographs; and
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020).

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

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – 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 DoHLGH may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites

deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

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

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- William Petty, *Down Survey, Barony of Rathdown, Parish of Donnybrook and Taney*, c. 1655
- John Rocque, *An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin*, 1760
- John Taylor, *Map of the Environs of Dublin*, 1816
- William Duncan, *Map of the County of Dublin*, 1821
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1843-1938

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

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

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

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2020.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information. The field inspection was carried out on the 22nd October 2019.

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed development and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located at Frankfort Castle within the townland of Churchtown Lower, parish of Taney, and barony of Rathdown in Dublin 14. Frankfort Castle is currently divided into two semi-detached houses. The remainder of the site comprises the ancillary structures of 1-2 Frankfort Castle, the derelict Frankfort Lodge, and the structures of 97A Highfield Park, Elsinore. There are five recorded monuments within a 500m study area of the proposed development area, all of which are located within the zone of notification for ecclesiastical enclosure DU022-016 c. 415m to the south, the nearest of which comprise two graveslabs (DU022-016004/5).

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (6000–4000 BC)

Although very recent discoveries may push back the date of human activity by a number of millennia (Dowd and Carden 2016), the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had led a primarily, but not exclusively, mobile lifestyle. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements.

The current archaeological evidence suggests that the environs around Dublin were first inhabited towards the later part of this period. At this time people made crude flint tools known as Larnian (or Bann) Flakes. Small numbers of these flakes have been found along coastal areas of County Dublin such as Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey Island, and Loughlinstown and may indicate small-scale transient settlement along the riverbanks and seashores (Corlett 1999). Several Larnian Flakes are recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from along the Dodder suggesting that the river, its tributaries i.e. the River Slang c. 30m to the east, and the surrounding landscape, including Churchtown Lower, may have been exploited for their natural resources during this time.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

Cereal production and the domestication of animals originated in the Middle East between 10,000 and 8,000 BC and spread across Europe arriving in Ireland over 5,000 years ago. The arrival of agriculture brought considerable social, physical and mental changes. While a coastal pattern of settlement was evident during the Neolithic period, it was at this time that land clearance took place and settlement became more permanent than previous nomadic lifestyles and spread inland. 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.

There are no previously recorded Neolithic sites within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. However, it is likely that this area was inhabited during

the prehistoric period due to the proximity of the River Dodder and its tributary the River Slang. A stone axehead was recovered from Windy Arbour c. 605m to the northeast (NMI Ref.: 1935:38).

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

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. The construction of megalithic tombs went into decline and the burial of the individual became typical. Cremated or inhumed bodies were often placed in a cist, which is a stone-lined grave, usually built of slabs set upright to form a box-like construction and capped by a large slab or several smaller lintels (Buckley and Sweetman 1991). Barrows and pit burials are also funerary monuments associated with this period.

Another site type thought to reveal a glimpse of domestic life at this time is the burnt mound and *fulacht fiadh*. A common site within the archaeological record, they are normally interpreted as temporary cooking sites but may have been used for other industrial or even recreational functions. They survive as low mounds of charcoal-enriched soil mixed with an abundance of heat-shattered stones. They are usually horseshoe shaped and located in low-lying areas near a water source and are often found in clusters. Even when levelled by an activity such as ploughing, they are identifiable as burnt spreads in the landscape (Brindley and Lanting 1990). There are no recorded Bronze Age sites located within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

Until recently, the dearth of evidence representing the Irish Iron Age led to it being among the most enigmatic and least understood periods in Irish prehistory. However, large scale commercial excavations carried out over the past two decades have produced large quantities of new data relating to Iron Age settlement and industry across the country. This raw excavation data is still being analysed and a picture of life during the Iron Age is being assembled (Becker 2012, 1).

As in Europe, two phases of the Iron Age have been proposed in Ireland; the Hallstatt and the La Tène (Raftery 1994). 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. This theory, however, has been challenged in recent years by John Koch and Barry Cunliffe, amongst others. Cunliffe has put forward an opposing theory suggesting that the Insular Celtic Cultures originated in Western Europe (Koch and Cunliffe 2013). There is no firmly dated evidence for Iron Age activity within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as largely rural characterised by the basic territorial unit known as *túath*. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were probably at least one hundred and fifty kings in Ireland at any given time

during this period, each ruling over his own *túath*. During the 5th century Dundrum and the surrounding areas were controlled by the *Dal Messin Corb*, they were later usurped by the *Uí Briúin Cuallan* in the 8th century.

One of the most common indicators of settlement during this period is the ringfort. Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure. One of the most recent studies of the ringfort (Stout 1997) has suggested that there is a total of 47,000 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout Ireland. The Rathdown area appears to have been a relatively densely populated area during this period, especially when considering the number of ecclesiastical establishments within the area (Rathmichael, Shankill, and Kiltiernan) and the close proximity to the coastal resource. It is therefore surprising that there is not greater evidence for settlement in the form of ringforts within the area. It is, of course, possible that there was no need for a large number of defended settlements within the area as Rathdown was out of reach of the constant attention of the Kings of Meath to the north of Dublin city and the Kings of Leinster to the west of the Wicklow Mountains. It is also possible that many of the sites were removed during the medieval period, when the arrival of the Anglo-Normans and their new techniques of warfare rendered the ringfort obsolete (Corlett 1999, 53).

This period was also characterised by the introduction of Christianity to Ireland. An early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure is recorded c. 495m south of the proposed development area (DU022-016001). The site originally held the parish church of Taney, *Tig Nathi*, the house of Nahi. St Nahi, a descendant of the *Dal Messin Corb*, purportedly founded the site in the 6th century. An excavation in the lands adjacent to St Nahi's Church encountered significant evidence of the outer enclosures of the early medieval site (Licence 07E0116, Bennett 2007:444). Two early Christian graveslabs (DU022-016004/5) were identified within the graveyard (DU022-016003). These were identified as Rathdown slabs, due to their inclusions of Viking motifs, and examples of this artistic style have been found at Rathmichael, Rathfarnham, Tully, Ballyman, Dalkey, Kilgobbin, Killegar, Kiltiernan, and Whitechurch.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period was characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. In 1171 AD, Dublin was besieged and taken by Diarmait MacMurchada and his Leinster forces supported by a force of Anglo-Norman knights led by Strongbow (Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare) and Raymond le Gros. Diarmait MacMurchada, deposed King of Leinster, sought the support of mercenaries from England, Wales, and Flanders to assist him in his challenge for kingship. Norman involvement in Ireland began in 1169 AD, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchada. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout and Stout 1997). The initial stage of the invasion of the country was marked by the construction of motte and bailey castles, which were later replaced with stone fortifications. In 1187 John de Clahull built Dundrum Castle (DU022-023002) c. 1.1km to the south.

At the time of the invasion the ruling clan of Rathdown were the *MacGillaMoCholmoc* family in the northeast of Wicklow, and the *Mac Torcaill* family in the southeast of Dublin. The Irish chieftain Donal MacGillaMoCholmoc, who controlled the area of Dundrum during the invasion, married his daughter to Diarmait MacMurchada and Dundrum was granted to John de Clahull in c. 1170. De Clahull in turn bequeathed the parish of Taney to Laurence O'Toole, the Archbishop of Dublin, in 1180. The greatest landowner within the region under the Norman regime was the Archbishop of Dublin, who retained those lands owned since before the invasion.

There are a large number of tower house and fortified buildings within the Rathdown area and this was in part due to the presence of the Pale. The Pale was defined as a hinterland around the centre of Anglo-Norman rule based in Dublin. During the 15th century the 'Subsidised Castles Act' provided grants of ten pounds to encourage the construction of castles to defend the Pale against the native Irish. The Pale was also strengthened in other ways. In 1494 an act of Parliament required landowners to construct a line of defences along the border of the Pale, but it is likely that not all did so. A portion of the 13th/14th-century Dundrum Castle was incorporated by Sir Thomas Fitzgerald into a 16th/17th-century tower house (DU022-023002).

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

In 1609 the Barony of Rathdown was divided in two by the establishment of the county boundary between Dublin and Wicklow. During the 17th century rebellious activity took its effect on the landscape. During this time however, the English monarchy consolidated its rule in Ireland and by the 18th century, even with the turmoil of the English civil war and arrival of Cromwell in Ireland, the population of southeast Dublin prospered. The current Church of St Nahi (DU022-016002) was designed by William Monk Gibbon and built atop the ruins of an earlier church in 1760. Lewis (1837) records that the ruins of Dundrum Castle (DU022-023001/2) consisted of 'one tower covered with ivy' during this period.

The settled political climate of 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 construction effort went into their creation. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland. Multiple demesne landscapes and large houses were established throughout County Dublin during this period, due to the proximity of the city. The first edition OS map depicts the proposed development area within the small demesne of Frankfort Lodge, there are also a number of additional small demesne landscapes within the study area of the site. The largest of these are

Anna Villa c. 90m east-northeast, Summerville c. 90m east, Larchfield c. 130m southeast, Lyndhurst c. 260m southeast, Taney Lodge c. 270m south, and Wood Ville c. 385m south-southwest.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018) has revealed that there have been six archaeological investigations within a 500m study area of the proposed development, the majority of which were associated with the ecclesiastical enclosure DU022-016.

Excavations, following on from a geophysical survey and two programmes of testing, at the former grounds of Notre Dame School adjacent to the site of St Nahi's Church (DU022-016002) c. 435m to the south encountered substantial archaeological remains (Licence 05E0847, Bennett 2005:404; Licence 06E1153, Bennett 2006:652; Licence 07E0116, Bennett 2007:444). Two outer enclosures of the early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-016001) were exposed. The first outer enclosure was D-shaped and formed from a V-shaped ditch. An internal ditch and a palisade trench were identified within this enclosure. The enclosure was later expanded with the addition of a U-shaped ditch. These outer enclosures were replaced in the medieval period by field systems and Anglo-Norman settlement which included two house sites, a well, and large storage/refuge pits. The field systems continued in use into the post-medieval period and a stone building was constructed atop one of the medieval houses in the 17th century. Monitoring within this site in advance of a residential development in 2017 did not encounter any additional archaeological remains or features (Licence 17E0308, Bennett 2017:144).

Monitoring for the LUAS Line B between Milltown Viaduct to Dundrum to the immediate west of the site did not identify any archaeological features (Licence 01E1185, Bennett 2001:360). Monitoring for gas works on Churchtown Road c. 425m to the south also did not uncover any archaeological remains (Licence 15E0231, Bennett 2015:151).

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

William Petty, Down Survey, Barony of Rathdown, Parish of Donnybrook and Taney, c. 1655 (Figure 3)

On the Down Survey the townland of Churchtown Lower is not depicted, with the proposed development area located within the lands of Milltown, owned by Sir William Usher. The site is situated to the immediate west of a road leading from Dundrum Castle (DU022-023001/2) to Milltown Bridge (DU022-004001). No other features are depicted within the townland.

John Rocque, An Actual Survey of the County of Dublin, 1760 (Figure 3)

The proposed development area is depicted within an open field to the west of the River Slang, a north-south tributary of the River Dodder. A paper mill is marked to the north on the bank of the river. The current church of St Nahi (DU022-016002) is

annotated as a 'new church' to the south of the site. The road curving around the church, Sweetmount Avenue, likely represents the line of the early medieval enclosure (DU022-016001). Further south the structures of Dundrum Castle (DU022-023001) are depicted.

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

On this map the proposed development area contains one structure, Frankfort Lodge, as well as its demesne landscape, which consist of a wooded area. A driveway connects the house to a north-south road, the modern Dundrum Road. The paper mill is still depicted to the north within an area annotated as Windy Harbour and another mill is depicted to the south-southeast.

William Duncan, *Map of the County of Dublin*, 1821 (Figure 4)

By the time of Duncan's map two additional structures have been built within the proposed development area, to the east of the Lodge. The demesne landscape of the lodge is more clearly depicted than on Taylor's map, with the boundary of the demesne clearly visible Summer Villa is depicted to the east on the eastern side of the modern Dundrum Road. The mill to the south is no longer marked.

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

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development area. The main structures of Frankford Lodge are depicted within its garden, with two passageways leading from the house to Dundrum Road. Additional structures, possibly outbuildings have been constructed to the southwest of the principal structure. A lodge for the principal structure is now depicted on Dundrum Road c. 70m to the east of the site. A number of residential houses, some with demesne landscapes, line Dundrum Road to the east. The graveyard (DU022-016003) of St Nahi Church is marked for the first time. A male school and female school also occupy the grounds of the church. The mill to the north from the previous maps is marked as a starch mill.

25-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 1906-9, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 5)

This map is the first to annotate the structures within the site as Frankfort Castle. The gardens within the site have diminished since the previous map and Frankfort Villa has been built to the south. The north-south orientated structure directly to the west of Frankfort Lodge, as depicted on the 1843 map is no longer depicted, while the outbuildings to the southwest have expanded. To the immediate west of the site the Dublin and South Eastern Railway has been constructed and the Central Lunatic Asylum for criminals has been established to the northeast. The starch mill to the north is no longer depicted.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1935-8, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 5)

The only significant changes of note on this map are that Frankfort Villa is annotated as Frankfort House, the structures of the Central Lunatic Asylum for criminals have been removed however it is still annotated, and there has been significant residential development within the wider environs of the proposed development.

3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (2016–2022) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 3). It is the objective of the council to protect and preserve (in situ, or at a minimum, preservation by record) all known sites and features of historical and archaeological interest and all sites and features of historical interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places.

There are five recorded monuments located within the zone of notification for DU022-016 c. 415m to the south in the townland of Dundrum (Table 1, Figure 1, Appendix 1).

TABLE 1: Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
DU022-016004	Dundrum	Graveslab	c. 465m south
DU022-016005	Dundrum	Graveslab	c. 465m south
DU022-016002	Dundrum	Church	c. 480m south
DU022-016003	Dundrum	Graveyard	c. 490m south
DU022-016001	Dundrum	Ecclesiastical enclosure	c. 495m south

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, and 2005), Google Earth (2005-2019), and Bing Maps failed to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites or features.

3.6 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation, which was carried out on the 22nd October 2019, the proposed development site and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 1).

For ease of discussion the field inspection will discuss each of the four residential plots that makeup the proposed development, 1 Frankfort Castle, 2 Frankfort Castle, Derelict Structure, and 97A Highfield Park. The proposed development gently rises from the east to the west. The southernmost plot, comprises a derelict, two-storey, three-bay, overgrown building with uneven, overgrown yards to the front and rear (Plates 1-3). The plot is bounded by tress and mature vegetation and the westernmost yard by stone walls.

To the immediate north of Frankfort Lodge lies 1-2 Frankfort Castle. The house has six-bays, two-storeys, and is castellated with turrets at each corner. Two doors are located below a projecting element with a pair of lancet windows in the centre of the house. No. 2 has a four-bay, one storey extension to the south while No. 1 has a two-storey extension on the northern side, set back from the main façade (Plates 4 & 5).

No. 2 is accessed via an east-west driveway located alongside a manicured lawn, the rear yard of the house is overgrown in its westernmost extent (Plates 6 & 7). No. 1 is also accessed via a driveway alongside a manicured lawn. The northeast corner of the plot contains an ornamental garden with a pond, while a small is garden is located to the rear of the house (Plates 8-10).

Elsinore or 97A Highfield Park is situated to the west of No. 1 Frankfort Castle and north of No. 2 Frankfort Castle. It consists of a modern, two-storey, five-bay, redbrick house with a two-bay garage to its west (Plate 11). The garden to the rear is flat and bounded by stone walls with occasional mature vegetation (Plate 12). No archaeological features were identified during the field inspection.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area consists of four residential plots, 97A Highfield Park, 1 and 2 Frankfort Castle, and Frankfort Lodge, located within the townland of Churchtown Lower, parish of Taney, and barony of Rathdown in Dublin 14. There are five recorded monuments within a 500m study area of the proposed development, an ecclesiastical enclosure, church, graveyard, and two graveslabs (DU022-016001-5), all situated within the zone of notification for DU022-016 c. 415m to the south. Of the six archaeological investigations carried out within the study area, five were situated within the zone of notification for ecclesiastical enclosure DU022-016. These encountered the outer enclosures of the early medieval enclosure (DU022-016001), which were replaced by medieval fields that continued in use until the post-medieval period. Monitoring in advance of the LUAS to the immediate west of the site did not encounter anything of archaeological significance.

A review of the cartographic sources revealed that the proposed development was situated within an open field beside the River Slang in the early post-medieval period. By the 19th century the early structures of Frankfort Castle, then Frankfort Lodge, were built within the site. A review of aerial photography failed to identify any previously unknown archaeological features. The field inspection revealed that a derelict structure with overgrown gardens is located directly to the south of Frankfort Castle, while 97A Highfield Park and 1-2 Frankfort Castle are in good condition with maintained gardens. No archaeological features were identified during the inspection.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation. Upstanding archaeology can be affected adversely by direct damage or destruction arising from development, from inadvertent damage arising from vibration, undermining etc. and also by indirect impacts to a building's visual setting, view or curtilage.

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- There may be an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. This will be caused by ground disturbances associated with the proposed development.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances associated with the proposed development be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

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

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

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

www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php - Contains the text from *Irish Local Names Explained* by P.W Joyce (1870).

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	DU022-016004
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Dundrum
PARISH	Taney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	716826/728428
CLASSIFICATION	Graveslab
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 465m south
DESCRIPTION	An Early Christian grave slab was recently exposed in the graveyard, fragments of which are kept in the present St Nahi's church (L1.64m, Wth 0.46m, T 0.11-12m). The slab features an incised Saltire (?) cross formed by two sets of three lines radiating from a central cup mark. The central cup mark is quite faint (D 0.05m) (Corlett 220, 139-143).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU022-016005
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Dundrum
PARISH	Taney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	716826/728428
CLASSIFICATION	Graveslab
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 465m south
DESCRIPTION	Found in 2004 in the SW quadrant of the graveyard (DU022-016003-) (Swords, K. ed. 2009, 100). Comprises a portion of a Rathdown slab (L 0.70m, Wth 0.44m, T 0.15m). Decorated with a flat-bottomed cup-mark enclosed by three concentric circles. Three shallow lines radiate from the outer circle to the end of the slab. At the broken end there is part of an arc of a circle. The slab is located in St. Nahi's church.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU022-016002
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Dundrum
PARISH	Taney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	716818/728416

CLASSIFICATION	Church
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 480m south
DESCRIPTION	The present St. Nahi's Church of Ireland church (1760) at Taney occupies the site of an earlier church. Ball notes the association of this early church with St. Ossian and St. Lucan (1900, 191-192).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU022-016003
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Dundrum
PARISH	Taney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	716848/728405
CLASSIFICATION	Graveyard
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 490m south
DESCRIPTION	A raised graveyard lies S of the present church (DU022-016002-). The ground falls away steeply to the NW and SW. Within the interior of the graveyard there is a distinct fall (D 3m), a berm with a further fall (5m) to the surrounding ground level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	DU022-016001
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Dundrum
PARISH	Taney
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	716838/728402
CLASSIFICATION	Ecclesiastical enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 495m south
DESCRIPTION	The present St. Nahi's Church of Ireland (1760) at Taney occupies the site of an earlier church (DU022-016002-). A raised graveyard lies S of the present church (DU022-016003-). The ground falls away steeply to the NW and SW. Within the interior of the graveyard there is a distinct fall (D 3m), a berm with a further fall (5m) to the surrounding ground level. The distinct curvature in the SW section of the graveyard boundary may indicate the line of an early ecclesiastical enclosure. An Early Christian grave slab was recently exposed in the graveyard, fragments of which are kept in the present church (DU022-016005-).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 STRAY FINDS WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Dublin has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

A review of the topographical files for the study area of the proposed development revealed that no stray finds have been recovered.

APPENDIX 3 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months’ notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site

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

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that ‘where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice’.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document’s recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable

development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown contains a large number of buildings, structures and sites of architectural, historic and/or artistic importance, in addition to numerous archaeological sites. This significant archaeological and architectural heritage is a valuable resource adding to the historical and cultural character of the County. The Development Plan contains policies which are intended to ensure the protection of this heritage. Village Design Statements can be utilised as a tool to guide development in smaller centres. It should be noted that archaeological sites and archaeological zones of interest are identified by a recorded monument reference number on the land use zoning maps. The recorded monument reference numbers are taken from the *Record of Monuments and Places for Dublin*, published by Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

Policy AH1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage. It is Council policy to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments.

Policy AH2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ. It is Council policy 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, 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 Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoAHG).

Policy AH5: Historic Burial Grounds. It is Council policy to protect historical and/or closed burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice and to promote access to such sites where possible.

Policy AH6: Underwater Archaeology. It is Council policy for all developments, which have potential to impact on riverine, intertidal and subtidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

APPENDIX 4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 5 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

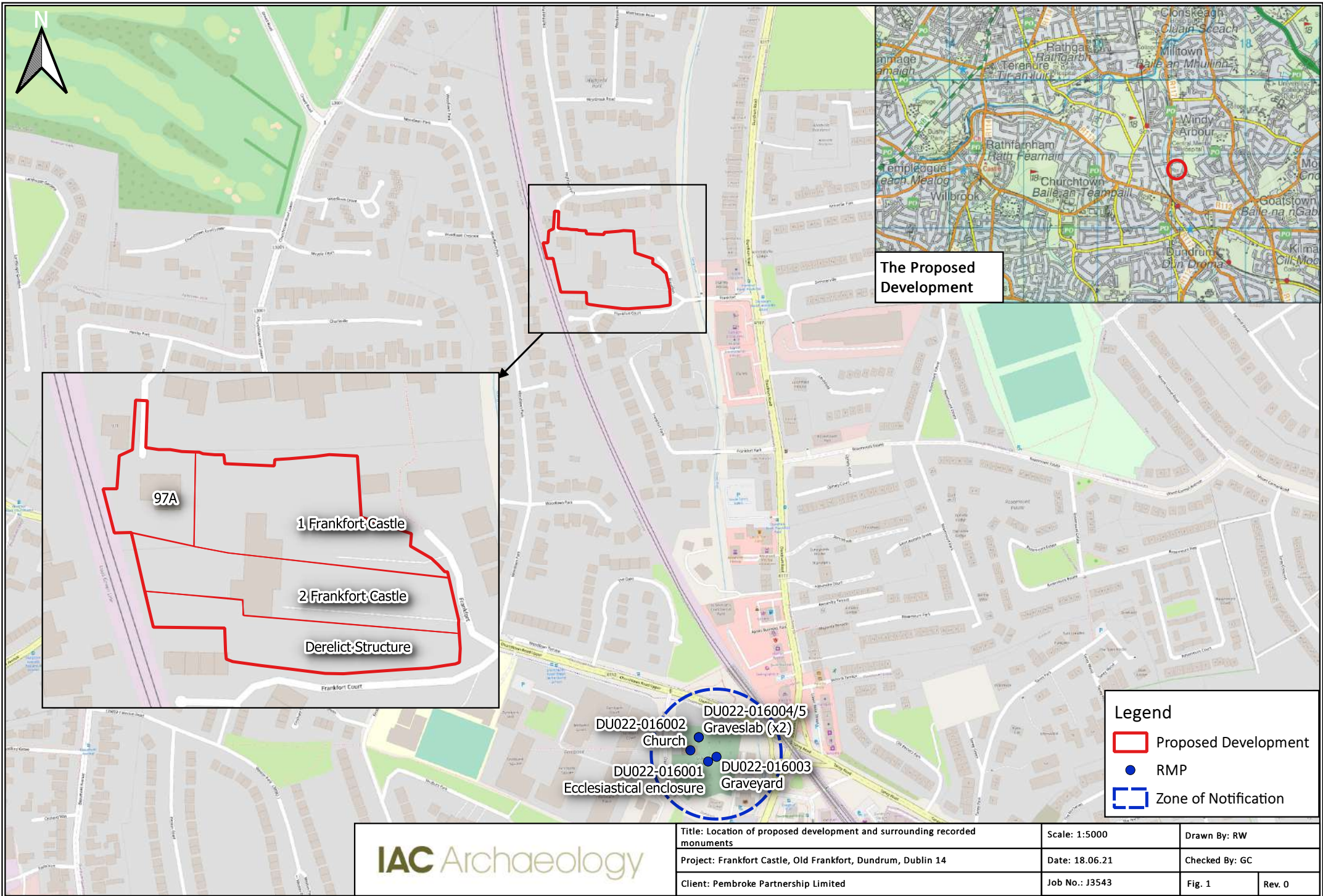
Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (ClfA 2014a).

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (ClfA 2014b).

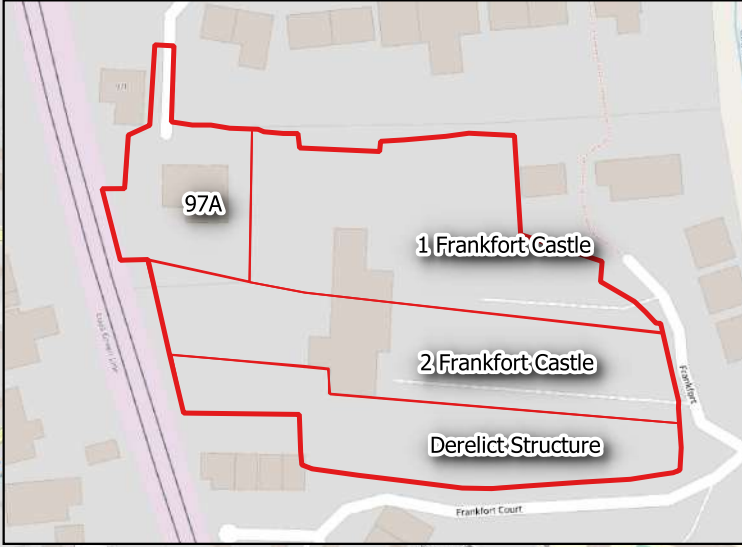
Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be

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

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.



The Proposed Development



Legend

- Proposed Development
- RMP
- Zone of Notification

- DU022-016002 Church
- DU022-016001 Ecclesiastical enclosure
- DU022-016004/5 Graveslab (x2)
- DU022-016003 Graveyard

	Title: Location of proposed development and surrounding recorded monuments		Scale: 1:5000	Drawn By: RW	
	Project: Frankfort Castle, Old Frankfort, Dundrum, Dublin 14		Date: 18.06.21	Checked By: GC	
	Client: Pembroke Partnership Limited		Job No.: J3543	Fig. 1	Rev. 0



— Site Development Boundary (DBP) (Air Boundary Area: 0.85%)

— Area of Works to be provided by or on behalf of Local Authority & subject to agreement. Refer to ES Consulting Group information for further details. ©2021

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

- 1 BED UNIT_ 12 UNITS
- RESIDENTIAL AMENITIES_103.6 sqm
- 2 BED UNIT c. 80sqm_ 30 UNITS
- CRECHE FOR 25ch. SPACES_ 30 sqm
- 2 BED UNIT c. 85sqm_ 02 UNITS
- 2 BED UNIT c. 90sqm_ 03 UNITS

TOTAL NO. UNITS: 26 UNITS

OS MAP REF: 3198-7; 3198-8
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Revision Description	Date	Rev. No.	Issued by	Project No.	Scale
DRAFT PLANNING - SKETCH SCHEME	11.06.20	P.06	SH	19012	A1: 1:200
				Project Lead:	MH
				Drawn By:	ELS
				Model No.:	19012-OMP-00-00-DR-A-1000
				Purpose:	STAGE 3 PLANNING
				Current Rev.:	P.06
				Date Printed:	13-01-2021

mahony pike

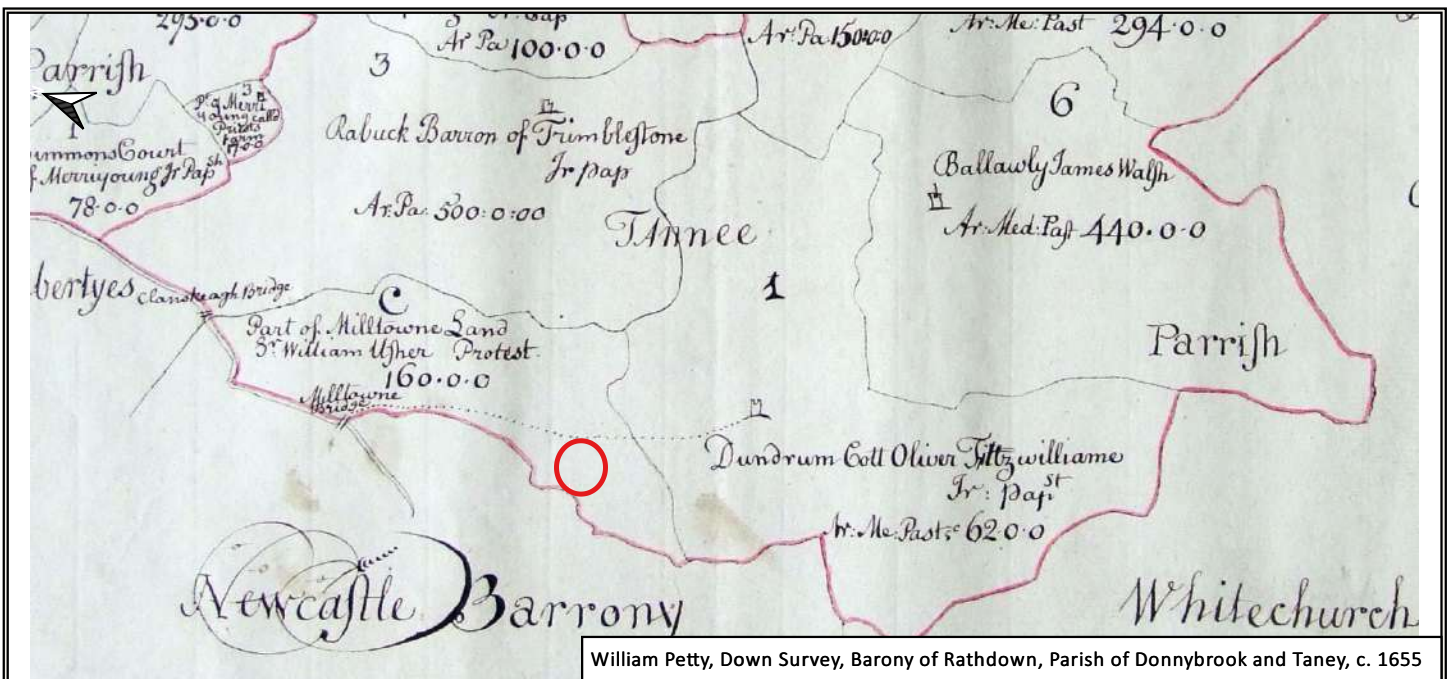
architecture/urban design
email: info@mahonypike.com
tel: +353 1 232 1400
fax: +353 1 232 1802
www.mahonypike.com

Dublin
The Chapel
Malahide St. Anne's
500 Years, Dublin 8
Co. Dub.
D08 XW62 Ireland
T12 6339 Ireland

Cork
26 South Mall
Cork City
900 Years, Dublin 8
Co. Cork
D08 XW62 Ireland
T12 6339 Ireland

Project: Frankfort Castle

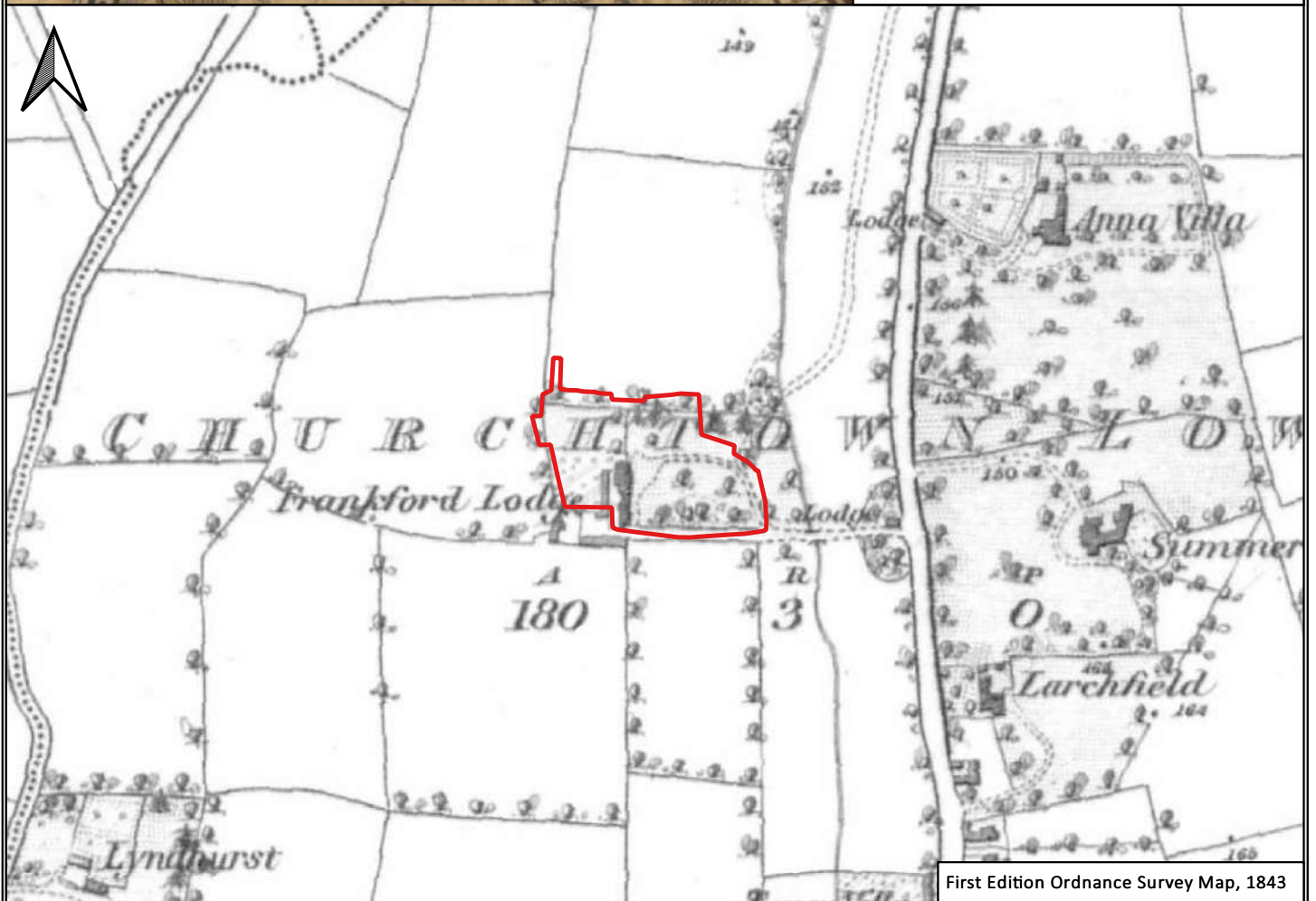
	Title: Plan of proposed development		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: RW
	Project: Frankfort Castle, Old Frankfort, Dundrum, Dublin 14		Date: 18.06.21	Checked By: GC
	Client: Pembroke Partnership Limited		Job No.: J3543	Fig. 2



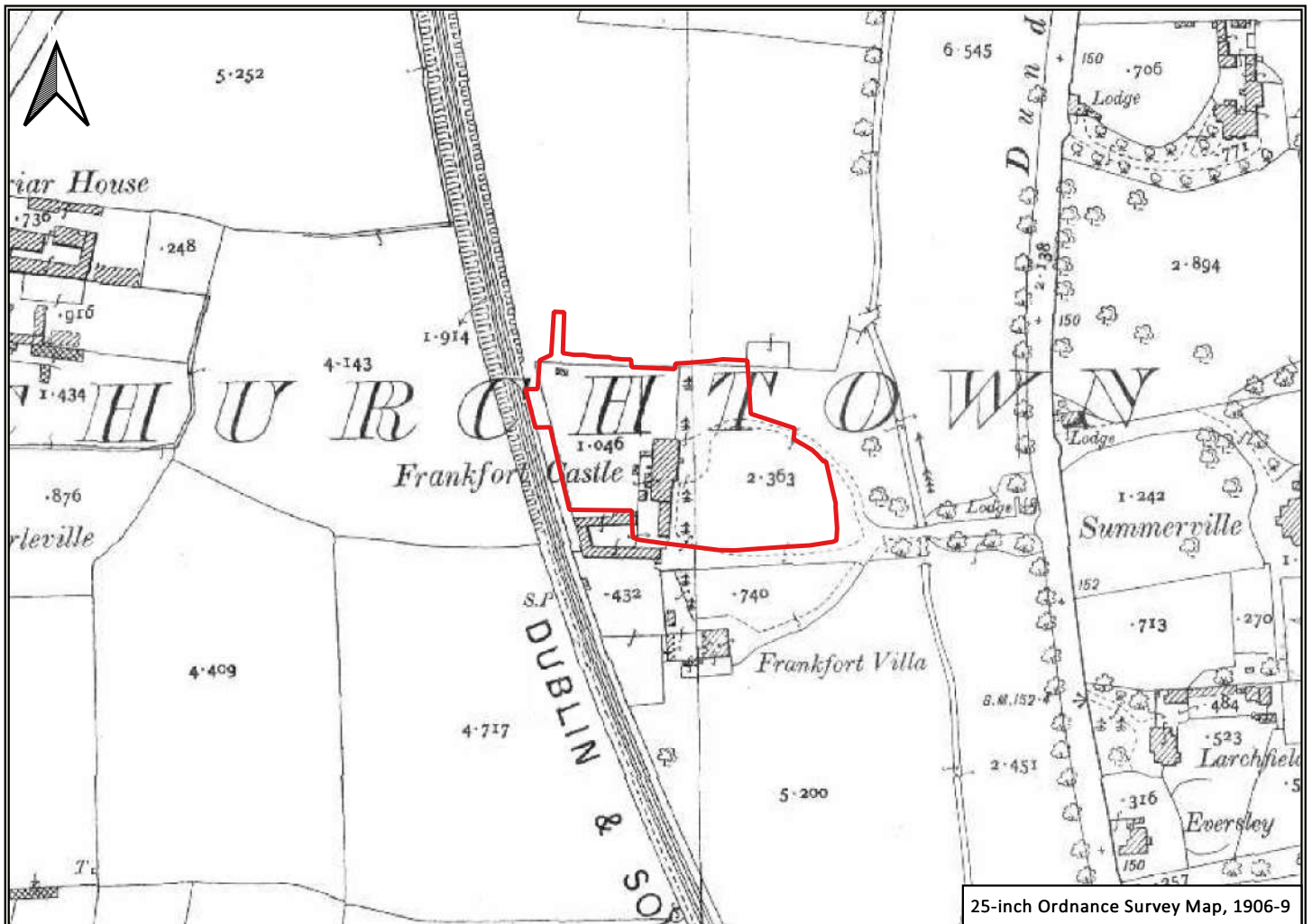
	Title: Extract from Petty (c. 1655), Rocque (1760), and Taylor (1816) showing the proposed development	Scale: NTS and 1:18000	Drawn By: RW	
	Project: Frankfort Castle, Old Frankfort, Dundrum, Dublin 14	Date: 21.10.2019	Checked By: GC	
	Client: Pembroke Partnership Limited	Job No.: J3543	Fig. 3	Rev. 0



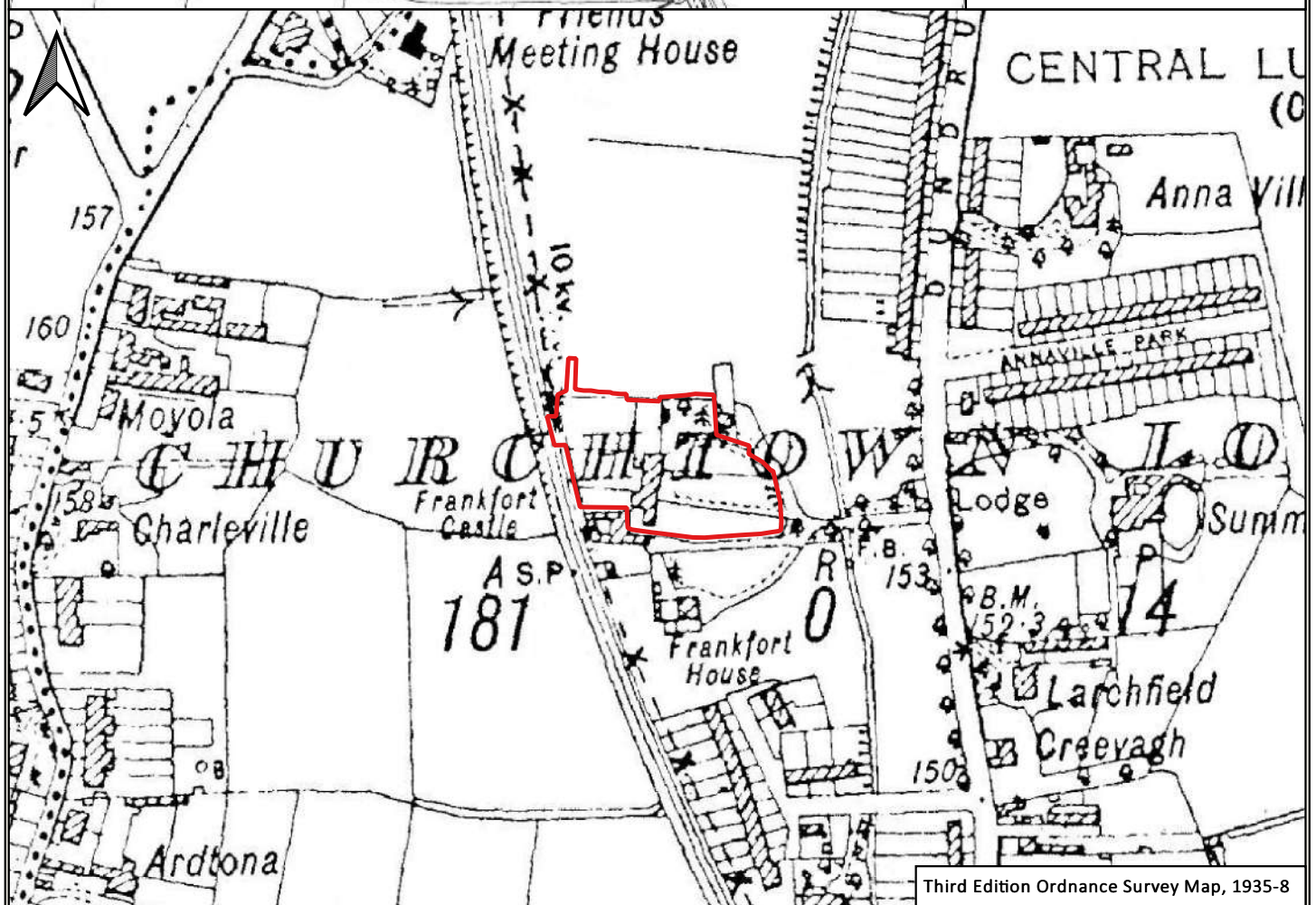
William Duncan, Map of the County of Dublin, 1821



First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843



25-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 1906-9



Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1935-8



Plate 1 Frankfort Lodge, facing west



Plate 2 Front yard of Frankfort Lodge, facing west



Plate 3 Rear garden of Frankfort Lodge, facing east



Plate 4 No. 2 Frankfort Castle, facing northwest



Plate 5 No. 1 Frankfort Castle, facing west



Plate 6 Front yard of No. 2 Frankfort Castle, facing east



Plate 7 Rear garden of No. 2 Frankfort Castle, facing southeast



Plate 8 Front yard of No. 1 Frankfort Castle, facing east

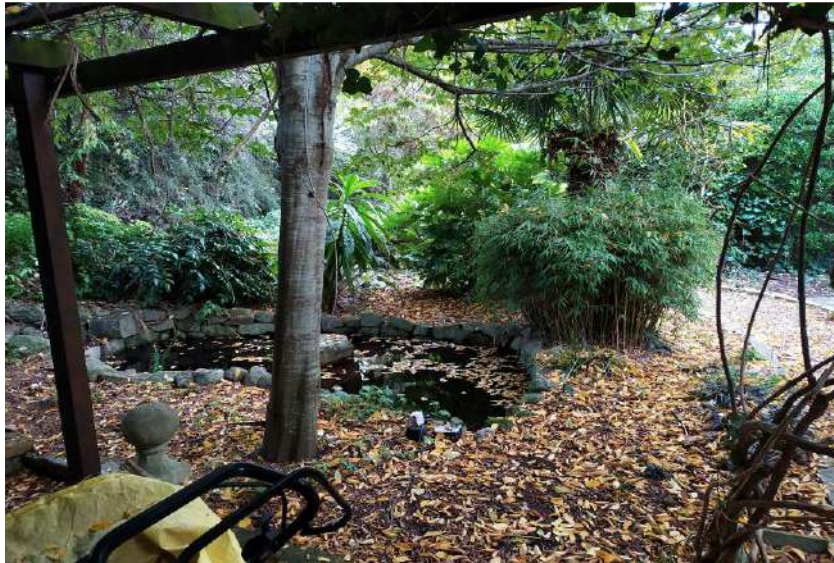


Plate 9 Ornamental garden of No. 1, facing east



Plate 10 Rear garden of No. 1 Frankfort Castle, facing east



Plate 11 Elsinore, 97A Highfield Park, facing southeast



Plate 12 Rear garden of Elsinore, facing east