

Draft

Fingal Way

Constraints Study

Fingal County Council

January 2020



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Contents

Cha	ipter	Page			
1.	Constraints Study	4			
1.1.	Description of Methodology and Approach	4			
2.	Natural Constraints	5			
2.1.	Ecology	5			
2.2.	Soils and Geology	14			
2.3.	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	16			
2.4.	Flood Maps	19			
3.	Artificial Constraints	20			
3.1.	Policy Overview	20			
3.2.	National Policy	20			
3.3.	Regional Policy	23			
3.4.	Local Policy	25			
3.5. 3.6.	Engineering and Infrastructure Archaeology, Architectural and Cultural Heritage	29 29			
3.7.	Material Assets – Agriculture	29			
3.8.	Material Assets – Non-Agriculture	30			
4.	External Parameters	33			
4.1.	Funding and Scope	33			
4.2.	Construction Phasing	33			
4.3.	Required Level of Service	33			
4.4.	Technical Standards	33			
4.5.	Access Control	33			
4.6.	Procedural and legal Requirements	33			
Appe	endices	34			
Appe	endix A. Constraints Maps	35			
Appe	endix B. Cultural Heritage	94			
Appe	endix C. Material Assets – Agricultural Report	95			
Tabl					
	e 2-1 - Natura 2000 Sites within Study Area	7			
	e 2-2 - Annex 1 Habitat Within Study Area	10			
Table	e 2-3 - Wetland Habitats Within Study Area	11			
	e 2-4 - Native Woodland Habitat Within Study Area	13			
	e 2-5 - Watercourses in the Vicinity of Study Area	17			
Table	e 2-6 - Aquifer Classification in the Vicinity of Study Area	18			
Table	e 3-1 - Smarter Travel Policy	22			
Table	Table A-1 - List of Constraints Maps				



1. Constraints Study

1.1. Description of Methodology and Approach

This Constraints Study was carried out incorporating guidance set out in Transport Infrastructure Irelands (TII) Project Management Guidelines, (2019).

The purpose of this study is to document and map the nature and extent of constraints within the defined Study Area for the scheme so that as much information as possible is available to inform the subsequent feasible option identification and selection process.

The constraints are divided into three principal categories, namely:

- Natural Constraints which include naturally occurring landscapes and features, including underground features.
- Artificial Constraints which include features forming part of the built environment including underground features such as disused landfills etc.
- External Parameters which include design standards, policy, procedural, financial and legal issues.

The study area and constraints maps for the Fingal Coastal Way scheme are identified in Drawing nos. 5185509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/000 – 0068 in Appendix A. The study area begins in Donabate and ends to the north of Balbriggan, at the Meath border. It also encompasses the areas around Rush, Loughshinny, Skerries and the surrounding coastal area.



2. Natural Constraints

2.1. Ecology

2.1.1. Scope of Ecological Study

The scope of the ecological study was to assess and outline the baseline ecological conditions and biodiversity found within the study area.

A desk study was carried out to collate information available on sites and habitats of ecological importance within the vicinity of the proposed greenway. These areas were viewed using Google Earth, Google maps¹ and Bing maps².

The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) online databases were reviewed concerning sites, habitats and their features of interest within the vicinity of the proposed route. Habitat mapping datasets along with published and unpublished reports were requested and received from NPWS and NBDC.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mapping³ system was used to identify any hydrological features potentially impacted by proposed project.

A review of the following published and unpublished reports was undertaken as part of the desktop study: -

- Roughan & O'Donovan Consulting Engineers (2017). Winter Bird Study of Rogerstown Estuary. Fingal County Council.
- Roughan & O'Donovan Consulting Engineers (2017). Ecological Study of Drumanagh Headland, Rush,
 Co. Dublin. Fingal County Council.
- Marenco Environmental Consultants (2003). Ecological Monitoring of Rogerstown Estuary. Fingal County Council.
- Doogue, D., Tiernan, D., Visser, H. (2004). Ecological Study of the Coastal Habitats in County Fingal, Phase I & II.
- Visser, H. et al. (2004). Ecological Study of the Coastal Habitats in County Fingal, *Phase II Birds*.
- King, J. & Green, P. (2004). Ecological Study of the Coastal Habitats in County Fingal, Phase III –
 Estuarine Fish.
- Ecological Consultancy Services Ltd (2005). Ecological Study of the Coastal Habitats in County Fingal, Phase IV – Intertidal Habitats.
- Gault, J., Morrissey, C., Devoy, R. (2007). Dune Protection for the Fingal Coast, Co. Dublin.
- Flynn Furney Environmental Consultants & Sullivan, A. (2008). Ecological Study of the Delvin River.
- JBA Consulting (2017). Bird Impact Study of Coastal and Cycling Route Options at Rogerstown Estuary.
- Pierce, S. (2015). Winter Survey of the birds on farmlands adjoining the Outer Rogerstown Estuary, Co. Dublin.
- Natura Environmental Consultants (2016). Saltmarsh Restoration Study, Rogerstown Estuary North Shore.
- Keeley, B. (2018). Bats of Turvey nature Reserve, Donabate, Fingal.
- Black, B. (2018). Turvey Breeding Bird Report 2017.
- Black, B. (2017). Turvey Nature Reserve and Northern Lands Bird Survey 2016.
- Pierce, S. (2019). Winter Survey of the shorebirds utilising the coastal zone and adjacent farmland from Skerries to Rush, Co. Dublin.
- Pierce, S. (2014). A Survey of the Wintering Waterbirds on lands at Newhaggard, Lusk, Co. Dublin.

To accompany the desk study site visits were undertaken in June 2019. The aim of the site visits was to view the extent of the habitats and sites of ecological importance first hand so as to aid in the assessment of route feasibility. A catalogue of photographs was compiled of habitats of ecological importance found within the study area. A review of the catalogue was undertaken to supplement and validate the desktop study.

The following ecological features were considered in assessing ecological baseline conditions within the study area: -

¹ https://www.google.ie/maps

² http://www.bing.com/maps/

³ https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/



- Designated sites of nature conservation; Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas for birds (SPAs) and National Heritage Areas (NHAs and pNHAs⁴).
- Species of flora and fauna protected under Annex IV of the Habitats Directive⁵.
- Species of flora and fauna protected under the Irish Wildlife Acts 1976-2012.
- Birds Directive⁶ Annex I species and other regularly occurring migratory species and their habitats.
- Habitat Directive Annex I habitats, Annex II species and their habitats and Annex IV species and their breeding / resting sites.
- Other habitats of ecological importance in a national context.
- Connecting ecological corridors (watercourses, woodlands).

2.1.2. Legislative Context

Within the study area there are internationally designated conservation sites and habitats which are protected under EU law and as such it is critical to the feasibility of the coastal trail to understand the legal context in regard to their conservation and protection status. Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora, known as the 'Habitats Directive' provides legal protection within Ireland for habitats and species of European importance. Article 2 of the Directive requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of European Community interest. Articles 3 to 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of Community interest through the establishment and conservations of an EU-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000 sites.

Natura 2000 sites are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). The main aim of the Habitats Directive is to contribute towards the conservation of biodiversity by requiring Ireland (and all other EU Member States) to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status. These annexes list habitats (Annex I) and species (Annexes II, IV and V) which are considered threatened within the EU territory.

Whilst understanding the high level of protection afforded to Natura 2000 sites, the Habitats Directive does not seek to entirely prohibit projects or developments that may potentially impact a Natura 2000 site. Rather, the directive provides methods for allowing the delivery of projects, even those that have the potential to cause significant impacts on the integrity of the conservation site. If it can be shown that it is possible to mitigate the potential impacts of a development on the habitats or species for which a Natura 2000 site is designated, and if it can in turn be proven that the conservation objectives of the site are met, then the project can proceed. This process follows the requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive which requires any plan or project to be subject to Appropriate Assessment (AA) of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives.

However, even in cases where mitigation is not possible, for example where areas of habitat for which the Natura 2000 site is designated will be permanently lost and the integrity of the site is adversely affected, and in the absence of alternative solutions, it may still be possible to undertake a project for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI). These reasons can include those of a social or economic nature. Should it be proposed to undertake a coastal trail route under this methodology (set out in Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive) it is necessary to provide all necessary compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 site is protected.

Outlined within this report are details of Natura 2000 sites (SACs and SPAs) within and around the study area as well as legally protected habitats outside the Natura 2000 complex (Annex I habitats) which are found within the study area.

2.1.3. Valuing Ecological Importance

Ecological features can be important for a variety of reasons. Importance may relate, for example, to the quality or extent of the site or habitats found within, or the rarity of the habitat and / or species, the extent to which such habitats and / or species are threatened throughout their range, or to their rate of decline⁷.

⁴ pNHA - proposed National Heritage Area

⁵ Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora

⁶ Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)

⁷ NRA's Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2009), Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom and Ireland (CIEEM 2016).



The importance of an ecological feature was considered within a defined geographical context. The frame of reference used to determine ecological value relied on known and published accounts of the feature's ecological importance, rarity and distribution combined with professional judgement.

The following geographic frame of reference was used for evaluating the importance of ecological features within the study area:

- International importance
- National importance
- County importance
- Local importance (higher value)
- Local importance (lower value)

The geographical context for determined the value of ecological receptors followed recommendations as outlined in the Guidelines for Assessment of Ecological Impacts of National Roads Scheme, National Roads Authority (2009).

2.1.4. Internationally Designated Conservation Sites - Natura 2000 Sites

There are 2 no. Natura 2000 sites within the study area. Details of the Natura 2000 Sites in context with the study area are outlined in Table 1 below.

Natura 2000 Site Code Rogerstown Estuary SAC 000208 Within Within Rogerstown Estuary SPA 004015 Skerries Island SPA 004122 ca. 350m east / off shore Rockabill and Dalkey Island SAC 003000 ca. 450m east / off shore Malahide Estuary SPA 004025 ca. 1.5km south east Malahide Estuary SAC 000205 ca. 1.5km south east 004158 River Nanny Estuary and Shore SPA ca. 1.8km north Rockabill SPA 004014 ca. 2.7km east / off shore ca. 3.5km east / off shore Lambay Island SPA 004069 ca. 4km east / off shore Lambay Island SAC 000204 Boyne Coast and Estuary SAC 001957 ca. 7.8km north Boyne Estuary SPA 004080 ca. 9.7km north

Table 2-1 - Natura 2000 Sites within Study Area

Rogerstown Estuary SAC is designated as a site of international importance for the conservation of natural habitats and for the conservation of wild fauna and flora found within these habitats. Rogerstown Estuary SPA is a site of international conservation status for its importance in hosting a wide variety of wintering and passaging wildfowl and significantly for accommodating internationally important breeding sites for migratory birds. It is important to outline that the habitats found within the SAC are the features which accommodate the bird species found with the SPA. Skerries Island SPA is ca. 350m off shore and bird species associated with this conservation area feed and roost within the wider environs and may utilise fields within the project study area. A site synopsis for Rogerstown Estuary SAC, Rogerstown Estuary SPA and Skerries Island SPA are detailed below.

2.1.5. Rogerstown Estuary SAC

Rogerstown Estuary site is a Special Area of Conservation (Site Code: 0000208) selected for the following habitats listed on Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive: -

- Estuaries [1130]
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140]



- Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310]
- Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae) [1330]
- Mediterranean salt meadows (Juncetalia maritimi) [1410]
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (white dunes) [2120]
- Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]

NPWS site synopsis for the Rogerstown Estuary SAC is summarised as follows8:

"Rogerstown Estuary is situated about 2 km north of Donabate in Co. Dublin. It is a relatively small, narrow estuary separated from the sea by a sand and shingle bar. The estuary is divided by a causeway and narrow bridge, built in the 1840s to carry the Dublin-Belfast railway line. The estuary drains almost completely at low tide. The intertidal flats of the outer estuary are mainly of sands, with soft muds in the north-west sector and along the southern shore.

The area of intertidal flats in the inner estuary is reduced as a result of the local authority refuse tip on the north shore. The sediments are mostly muds, which are very soft in places. Common Cordgrass is widespread in parts, and in summer, dense green algal mats grow on the muds. In the extreme inner part, the estuary narrows to a tidal river.

The outer part of the estuary has been designated a Statutory Nature Reserve and a Special Protection Area under the E.U. Birds Directive. The inner estuary has been damaged by the refuse tip which covers 40 ha of mudflat.

This site is a good example of an estuarine system, with all typical habitats represented, including several listed on Annex I of the E.U. Habitats Directive. Rogerstown is an internationally important waterfowl site and has been a breeding site for Little Terns. The presence within the site of three rare plant species adds to its importance."

2.1.6. Rogerstown Estuary SPA

Rogerstown Estuary site is a Special Protection Area under the E.U. Birds Directive and is of special conservation interest for the following species: -

- Greylag Goose (Anser anser) [A043]
- Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046]
- Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna) [A048]
- Shoveler (Anas clypeata) [A056]
- Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus) [A130]
- Ringed Plover (Charadrius hiaticula) [A137]
- Grey Plover (Pluvialis squatarola) [A141]
- Knot (Calidris canutus) [A143]
- Dunlin (Calidris alpina) [A149]
- Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa) [A156]
- Redshank (Tringa totanus) [A162]
- Wetland and Waterbirds [A999]

NPWS site synopsis for the Rogerstown Estuary SPA is summarised as follows9: -

"Rogerstown Estuary is situated about 2 km north of Donabate in north County Dublin. It is a relatively small, funnel shaped estuary separated from the sea by a sand and shingle peninsula; the site extends eastwards to include an area of shallow marine water. The estuary receives the waters of the Ballyboghil and Ballough rivers and has a wide salinity range, from near full seawater to near full freshwater.

At low tide extensive intertidal sand and mud flats are exposed and these provide the main food resource for the wintering waterfowl that use the site. The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the E.U. Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species: Greylag

⁸ https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/sac/000208

⁹ https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites/spa/004015



Goose, Light-bellied Brent Goose, Shelduck, Shoveler, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Grey Plover, Knot, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit and Redshank.

Rogerstown Estuary SPA is an important link in the chain of estuaries on the east coast. It supports an internationally important population of Light-bellied Brent Goose and nationally important populations of a further 10 species. The presence of Little Egret and Golden Plover is of note as these species are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Rogerstown Estuary is also a Ramsar Convention site, and part of Rogerstown Estuary SPA is designated as a Statutory Nature Reserve and a Wildfowl Sanctuary."

2.1.7. Skerries Islands SPA

The Skerries Island site is a Special Protection Area under the E.U. Birds Directive and is of special conservation interest for the following species: -

- Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo) [A017]
- Shag (Phalacrocorax aristotelis) [A018]
- Light-bellied Brent Goose (Branta bernicla hrota) [A046]
- Purple Sandpiper (Calidris maritima) [A148]
- Turnstone (Arenaria interpres) [A169]
- Herring Gull (Larus argentatus) [A184]

NPWS site synopsis for the Skerries Islands SPA is summarised as follows

"The Skerries Islands are a group of three small uninhabited islands, Shenick's Island, St Patrick's Island and Colt Island, situated between 0.5 km and 1.5 km off the north Co. Dublin coast. Skerries Islands SPA comprises the three islands and the seas surrounding them, to a distance of 200 m from the shore.

The Skerries Islands SPA is of high ornithological importance for both breeding seabirds and wintering waterfowl. Internationally important populations of breeding Cormorant and nationally important populations of two other breeding seabirds occur on the islands. The wintering population of Light-bellied Brent Goose is of international importance and four other species occur in nationally important numbers during the winter. The presence of Golden Plover and Shorteared Owl, two species that are listed on Annex I of the E.U Birds Directive, is of note."

2.1.8. Rogerstown Estuary Ramsar Site

Rogerstown Estuary is also designated for protection as a Ramsar Site (Site Number 416). A Ramsar Site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 by UNESCO. It provides for national action and international cooperation regarding the conservation of wetlands, and wise sustainable use of their resources.

A site synopsis of the Ramsar site is as follows¹⁰: -

"A small tidal embayment sheltered from the sea by a broad sand and shingle spit. Extensive areas of mud, sand and gravel are exposed at low tide. The mudflats support beds of green algae (Enteromorpha) and Spartina anglica. Numerous species of large numbers of wintering waterbirds use the tidal flats and the site is internationally important for Branta bernicla hrota. Human activities include bait—digging and shellfish collection."

2.1.9. Annex I Habitat

Annex I habitat is habitat protected under EU legislation, namely the Habitats Directive. The overall objective of the Habitats Directive is to achieve and maintain favourable conservation status for all habitats and species of community interest; and to contribute towards maintaining biodiversity of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna in member states.

To this end, EU member states are obliged to monitor the conservation status of habitats and species. As all habitats (as listed in Annex I) and species of community are included, the monitoring requirements obliged to be undertaken by member states is not restricted to Natura 2000 sites (SACs and SPAs) but encompasses the total

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¹⁰ http://irishwetlands.ie/index.php/irish-sites/



national resource of each habitat. Consequently, data on Annex I habitat must be collected both within and outside the Natura 2000 network.

In addition, member states are obliged, as detailed in Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, to report to the EU commission every six years on the implementation of measures taken towards meeting the objectives of the directive.

The table below details the Annex I habitat within the study area. Annex I habitat within the Irish Sea is not included within this list.

Table 2-2 - Annex 1 Habitat Within Study Area¹¹

Habitat Type	Code	Location
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	1230	Rush North Beach, Drumanagh, Balbriggan
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)	6210	Newbridge Park
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (`grey dunes`)	2130	Rush Golf Club, The Burrow, Skerries Beach, Balbriggan Beach, Knocknagin
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria (`white dunes`)	2120	Rush Golf Club, The Burrow, Loughshinny Beach, Skerries Beach, Knocknagin
Embryonic Shifting Dunes	2110	Rush Golf Club, The Burrow, Loughshinny Beach, Skerries Beach, Knocknagin
Estuaries	1130	Rogerstown estuary, River Delvin estuary

2.1.10. Sites of National Conservation Value

There are 2 no. propose Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA) within the study area and 1 no. National Heritage Areas (NHA) adjacent to the study area as follows: -

Loughshinny Coast pNHA (Site Code: 002000)

Site Synopsis: -

"This site is situated midway between Loughshinny and Skerries. The south boundary of the site extends to the clay cliffs, which are overgrown with Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) and Ivy (Hedera helix), while the north end is bounded by a stream. This coastal area is noted for its geological interests, the rocks being conglomerates, limestones and shales. The main habitat of the site is coastal grass, which merges into a shingle/rocky shore with some patches of saltmarsh. The site is a station for the Green-winged Orchid (Orchis morio), a species legally protected under the Flora Protection Order 1987.

Species occurring in association with the orchid include Cowslip (Primula veris), Common Bird's-foot-trefoil (Lotus corniculatus), Yarrow (Achillea millefolium), Ribwort Plantain (Plantago lanceolata), Burnet-saxifrage (Pimpinella saxifraga), Creeping Thistle (Cirsium arvense) and buttercups (Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus).

A diverse fungal flora is present in autumn. Of particular interest is a small seepage area at the northern end of the site, which is dominated by Black Bog-rush (Schoenus nigricans) and rushes (Juncus spp.). Bryophytes are present along with Water Mint (Mentha aquatica). This flush occurs almost directly above the high tide mark. The grassy area is a roost for Curlew and Oystercatcher. The coastal grass shows signs of improvement and grazing. Further improvement and heavier grazing is a threat to the site."

Rogerstown Estuary pNHA (Site Code: 000208)

This site is encompassed within Rogerstown Estuary SAC and SPA and is therefore conservation value for the habitat types which the Natura 2000 sites have been designated, as detailed previously.

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¹¹ NPWS datasets



Skerries Island NHA (Site Code: 001218)

This site is encompassed within Skerries Islands SPA and is therefore conservation value for the bird species which the Natura 2000 site has been designated, as detailed previously.

2.1.11. Other Ecological Receptors

2.1.11.1. Wetland Habitats

11 no. Wetland habitats are located within the study area as outlined in the table below. 5no. of these sites are artificial features such as golf course ponds or parkland ponds. 2no. of the sites listed below are of national importance and therefore require protection.

Table 2-3 - Wetland Habitats Within Study Area

Name	Туре	Site Evaluation	Site Code	Location
Isaacs Bower (Hampton Cove) Spring	Calcareous Spring	B Rating: Nationally Important	WMI_DU20	Balbriggan
Hampton Spring	Calcareous Spring	B Rating: Nationally Important	WMI_DU21	South / east Balbriggan
Townparks Lake	Artificial Pond	C Rating: Local conservation value (high value)	WMI_DU137	Skerries
Millers Lane Pond	Artificial Pond, Reed Swamp, Scrub	E Rating: Local conservation value (low value)	WMI_DU175	Skerries
Loughshinny Spring	Calcareous Spring, Marsh	B Rating: Nationally Important	WMI_DU22	South of Skerries
Rush Pond	Artificial Pond	Rating: Unknown value - survey required	WMI_DU124	Rush Golf Club
Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Salt Marsh, Tidal River	A Rating: Internationally Important	WMI_DU38	Rogerstown Estuary
Turvey Golf Club Ponds	Artificial Pond	F Rating: Unknown value - survey required	WMI_DU123	West Donabate
Newhaggard (Turvey Park) – Rogerstown Estuary SAC	Wet Grassland	A Rating: Internationally Important	WMI_DU138	West Donabate
Newbridge Demesne Marsh and Ponds*	Marsh, Scrub, Artificial Pond	F Rating: Unknown value - survey required	WMI_DU121	Newbridge Park
Lanestown Pond	LAKE (Artificial)	F Rating: Unknown value - survey required	WMI_DU122	East of Newbridge Park

^{*} Location for the reintroduction of Red Kite (Milvus milvus).



2.1.11.2. Nature Reserves

Rogerstown Estuary is the only nature reserve within the study area. This site was established in 1988 and is 195.5ha in size. The flora, fauna and habitats, as listed previously in sections 2.2 and 2.3, within this site are also protected under this designation.

2.1.11.3. Parklands

There are 7 no. parklands within the study area which are open to the public as follows: -

- Turvey Nature Reserve
- Ardgillan Castle and Demesne
- Rogerstown Estuary Park
- Kenure House and Demesne
- Newbridge House and Demesne
- Skerries Mill
- Bremore Park

The Turvey Nature Reserve Park has not been designated as a Nature Reserve by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) (2019), however this Parkland supports populations of Goldfinches, Linnets, Stonechats, Buzzards, Red Kites and Hen Harriers amongst others. An active bird hide is open to the public during the weekend which overlooks Rogerstown Estuary. Sightings of species in the park within the last two years include Barn Owl, Brambling, Merlin, Cuckoo, Gadwall, Grasshopper Warbler, Cattle Egret, Water Rail, Curlew Sandpiper, Fieldfare, Woodcock, Ruff, Marsh Harrier and Osprey¹².

Ardgillan Castle and Demesne is a public park covering an area of 81 hectares. Ardgillan is located on an elevated coastline between Skerries and Balbriggan. The parkland has a mixture of woodland walks, rolling lawns and formal gardens.

Rogerstown Estuary Park was formerly Balleally land fill site located between Rush and Lusk. The park encompasses a 120-acre area and has recently opened to the public and accommodates 1.25km walking tracks taking in panoramic views of North County Dublin and in particular Rogerstown Estuary.

Kenure House and Demesne is a small parkland area and the only remains of the historic building is the grand portico which adorned the front of the house. The lands surrounding the house now act as an amenity grassland area for the surrounding residential developments and include sports pitches and a playground.

Newbridge House and Demesne was opened as a County Dublin Reginal Park in 1986. The park encompasses an area of approximately 370 acres of gently undulating pastureland, woodland walks, wild flower meadows, a traditional farm and ruins of Lanistown Castle.

Skerries Mill opened to the public after a ten-year restoration project. The mill, mill pond, mill race and small adjoining wetland area are now a focal point of Skerries Town Park.

Bremore Park is a 100-acre site facility to the north of Balbriggan. The park is being developed by Fingal County Council to support and service the outdoor recreational needs of Balbriggan's young and is largely comprised of recreational and sports grounds.

2.1.11.4. Native Woodland

A National Survey of Native Woodlands (NSNW) was conducted between 2003 and 2008 with the aim to identify areas of native woodlands within Ireland. There are 3 no. native woodlands within the study area. A woodland identified with the inventory of Ancient and Long Established Woodlands is also within the study area. Woodland areas are outlined in the below table.

¹² http://www.irishbirding.com/birds/web?task=BasicBirdSightingSearch&offset=0&orderby=latestfirst&keywords=Turvey



Table 2-4 - Native Woodland Habitat Within Study Area

Location	Site Code	Detail	Data Source / Description
Newbridge Park	916	Fraxinus excelsior - Hedera helix woodland group, Acer pseudoplatanus - Crataegus monogyna vegetation type. Semi Natural Broadleaf	NSNW Mixed Broadleaved Woodland & Ancient Long Established Woodland
Newbridge Park	917	Fraxinus excelsior - Hedera helix woodland group, Acer pseudoplatanus - Crataegus monogyna vegetation type	NSNW Mixed Broadleaved Woodland
Catherine's Wood (North of Rush)	934	Fraxinus excelsior - Hedera helix woodland group, Acer pseudoplatanus - Crataegus monogyna vegetation type	NSNW Mixed Broadleaved Woodland
Ardgillan Castle and Demesne	NA	WD1: - Mixed Broadleaf Woodland ¹³	National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) – Fossitt Habitat Mapping – Mixed Broadleaf Woodland

Numerous areas of forestry have also been identified by NBDC within the study area, these forested areas are predominantly mature spruce.

2.1.11.5. Grassland Habitats

The National Biodiversity Data Centre identifies areas of semi natural grassland within the study area. *Dry calcareous and neutral grassland* (Fossitt code: GS1) can be found in numerous areas along the coastline predominantly to the south and north of Loughshinny town, north of Skerries and around the Balbriggan coastline.

This grassland type is restricted in its distribution within Ireland and it is associated with low intensity agriculture and typically occurs on free-draining mineral soils. The grasslands along the coastline at Bremore Head, north of Balbriggan, are known to accommodate orchids with sightings of Green-winged Orchid (*Anacamptis morio*) reported in 2019. Ecological surveys undertaken at Drumanagh Headland have further identified the grassland area as having correspondence to Annex I habitat; Semi-natural dry grassland and scrubland facies 6210 which are important orchid rich sites.

2.1.11.6. Rare or Protected Floral Species

Rare and / or protected plant species are found at numerous sites within the study area.

The following species are found within the study area which are classified as *Regionally Extinct* in the Red Data List if Vascular Plants 2016: - Rough poppy (*Papaver hybridum*).

The following species are found within the study area which are classified as *Vulnerable* in the Red Data List if Vascular Plants 2016: -Meadow Barley (*Hordeum secalinum*), Long-headed poppy (*Papaver argemone*)

The following species are found within the study area which are classified as *Near Threatened* in the Red Data List if Vascular Plants 2016: - Hounds-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), Saltmarsh Flat-sedge (*Blysmus rufus*), Greater knapweed (*Centaurea scabiosa*) and Yellow horned poppy (*Glaucium flavum*).

The following species are found within the study area which are listed in the Red Data List if Vascular Plants 2016: - Sea Bindweed (*Calystegia soldanella*), Rock samphire (Crithmum maritimum), Sea holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), Small-flowered crane's-bill (*Geranium pusillum*), Golden Samphire (*Inula crithmoides*), Low bulrush (*Isolepis cernua*), Parsley Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe lachenalii*), Green-winged orchid (*Orchis morio*), Ivy boomrape (*Orobanche hederae*), Ray's knotgrass (*Polygonum oxyspermum*), Black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), Sea wormwood (*Seriphidium maritimum*) and Strawberry clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*).

¹³ Also detailed by NBDC as Forestry: Mature Spruce



2.1.11.7. Invasive Species

Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) was reported in the town of Balbriggan in 2017 and 2018, as well as previous years, in a number of locations. Indian Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) has been recorded around and within Skerries town and along the Balcunnin watercourse. Sea-buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) has historically been recorded along the sand dunes at Rush.

2.2. Soils and Geology

The following list of databases noted were reviewed as part of the desk study for Geology: -

- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) Datasets Public Viewer (GSI, 2019 Accessed 14th May 2019)
- Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) web-mapping (OSI, 2019, Accessed 14th May 2019)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Envision mapping (EPA, 2019 Accessed 14th May 2019)

2.2.1. Bedrock

The north of the study area from Gormanston to Skerries is underlain by mudstone greywacke and conglomerates from the Denhamstown, Balbriggan and Skerries formations with a short section of basalt, andesite tuff, slate and mudstone from the Belcamp formation between the townland of Bremore to just south of Balbriggan. The area immediately south of Skerries to north Loughshinny is underlain by limestone and calcareous shale from the Holmpatrick formation.

From north Loughshinny the area is underlain by argillaceous and cherty limestone and shale bedrock from the Loughshinny, Tobercollen, Naul, Rush Conglomerate and Lucan Formations, this continues to south of the Rogerstown estuary as shown in Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0011-0018 in Appendix A. The area surrounding Donabate is underlain by argillaceous bioclastic limestone from the Malahide formation, sandstone, conglomerate and siltstone from the Donabate formation and basalt andesite tuff, slate and mudstone from the Portrane formation.

2.2.2. Overburden

The majority of the site is underlain by glacial tills derived from Lower Palaeozoic and Namurian Sandstone and Shale. Along the coastline sections in the vicinity of Balbriggan, Skerries, Rush and north of Donabate, much of the superficial deposits are made up of windblown sands, marine beach sands and estuarine silts and clays. It is noted the sections of coast which are made up of windblown sands and marine sands are very susceptible to erosion. Superficial deposits are shallow in areas with rock noted close to the surface in locations south of Balbriggan and Skerries, between the railway line and coast.

Deposits of alluvium have been identified in the presence of water courses throughout the study area. The presence of alluvium within the constraints study area have the potential to give rise to soft ground conditions as shown in Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0011 – 0018 in Appendix A.

There is potential for Made Ground to be encountered beneath any lands which have previously been developed such as Balbriggan Skerries, Rush, Donabate and their environs and beneath the existing roads. Given the inherent heterogeneity associated with made ground, construction on such materials can bring potential contaminated land (GSI, 2019).

2.2.3. Karst Features

Limestone bedrock is susceptible to karst and karst features have been identified within the constraints study area. Two springs 1.8km north and 0.5km south of Rush are shown on Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0011 – 0018. A cave is noted 3km east of Donabate and several springs are noted west of the railway line from Skerries to Donabate all of which are outside of the study area. The presence of shallow bedrock, particularly identified between the railway line and coast south of Balbriggan and Skerries may necessitate breaking out of bedrock in these areas, depending on proposed greenway elevations (GSI, 2019).

2.2.4. Landslide Susceptibility

The susceptibility to landslides for majority of the study area is classified as "low" with sections of "moderately low to moderately high landslide susceptibility" located along the coastline section of the study area. All moderately high landslide susceptibility areas have been shown on Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0011 – 0018 in Appendix A.



2.2.5. Geological Heritage

Five geological heritage areas lie within the study area as shown on Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0011 – 0018 with a further three identified outside the study area (GSI, 2019). In the northern section of the study area the Laytown to Gormanston sandur consisting of quaternary sediments of mainly sand and gravel is recommended as a County Geological Site due to its unusual topography. Fancourt Shore consisting of Silurian slates and greywacke sandstones, along the coastline of Balbriggan is promoted as a County Geological Site but has also been put forward for NHA designation by NPWS on account of the completeness of the graptolite fossil succession within the rock. Curkeen Hill is a disused quarry with recent landfill use noted, located 1.5km south of Skerries, it represents Lower Carboniferous mudbank rocks and is a diverse fossil locality and is recommended as a County Geological Site. The fourth geological heritage site is the coastal cliff and foreshore sections along the Rush-Loughshinny-Skerries area which is considered to represent one of the best continuous successions of Lower Carboniferous rocks in Ireland and Britain. Currently the section is promoted as a County Geological Site but will be proposed as an NHA (GSI 2019), it is noted a small section at the northern end is an existing pNHA (Loughshinny Coast 2000). The fifth geological site is Ardgillan House Boulder, composed of Ordovician pillow lavas, located on the grounds of Ardgillan Castle and Gardens.

Of the geological heritage sites outside of the study area, Milverton Quarry is located 300m west of the study area in the Skerries area. Potrane Shore and Malahide Point to the east of Donabate are approximately 3.5km outside of the study area.

2.2.6. Historical Maps

Upon review of the Historic Map 6-inch Black & White (1837-1842) and shown on Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0011 – 0018 several historical sites are noted within the study area (OSI 2019).

In the surrounding area of Balbriggan: -

- A brick yard and brick field west and southwest of the Martello Tower, these are now a mixture of greenfield, residential housing and existing road.
- Two quarries in the area of Kilsough North both of which are now in residential areas
- Two gasworks, one in the vicinity of Mill Street, which is now residential. The second was on the grounds of Ardgillan Castle.

In the surrounding area of Skerries: -

- Historical quarries are noted between Station Road and the R127 and south of Millers Lane on the outskirts
 of Skerries, both of which are now areas of residential housing.
- A historical quarry and gravel pit are noted in Ardla, these are now greenfield sites
- A quarry in Ballykea (Curkeen Hill geological heritage site) is now disused
- · A quarry in Popeshall is now a greenfield site
- Copper mines are noted in Loughshinny

In the surrounding area of Rush:

• South of Rush, a historical gravel pit is noted along the coastline, this is now greenfield site

In the surrounding area of Donabate

- Historical gravel pit that is now within the grounds of Turvey Golf Club and Hotel
- Historical quarry north of Turvey Ave on the outskirts of Donabate, which is now residential housing.

Where historical quarries or gravel pits have been noted as greenfield sites above, it is not known whether these areas have been infilled or the nature of the infilling material and therefore the potential risk of unknown ground conditions exist.

The nature or extent of the copper mines noted in Loughshinny are unknown and there is the potential risk from unknown ground conditions.

2.2.7. Licenced Facilities

Balleally Landfill is the only Industrial Emissions Licenced Facility within the study area. Outside of the study area Pacon Waste & Recycling Ltd is located to the southwest of Balbriggan and Advanced Environmental



Solutions Ltd. to the northwest of Donabate (EPA 2019). Milverton Waste Recovery Facility is located south west of Skerries outside of the study area.

Two Urban Waste Water Treatment Plants (UWWTP), are present within the study area (EPA, 2019). Barnageeragh WWTP (RegCD: D0023) located in the northwest of Skerries and the second, Rush WWTP (RegCD: D0119) to the east of Tower Street along the coast.

2.2.8. Historic Landfills

There are a number of sites within the study area which are identified as historic landfills. These are shown on Drawing Nos. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0011-0018. In summary these are located at:

- Donabate:
- Opposite Donabate Autos within Newbridge Demesne
- North of Turvey Villas
- Rush/Loughshinny:
- At Rogerstown Park (formerly Baleally landfill)
- At existing Tesco site
- At Brooks End
- On western side of R128 between Loughshinny and Skerries
- Skerries:
- On eastern side of R128 opposite Shenick Road/R128 junction
- On south-eastern corner of Ballast Pit adjacent to train station
- To west of the Balbriggan Skerries Waste Water Treatment Plant at Barnageeragh
- Balbriggan:
- Between The Bower and Fancourt Heights
- Between Balbriggan Community College and Oakleigh

2.3. Hydrology and Hydrogeology

The following list of databases noted were reviewed as part of the desk study for hydrology and hydrogeology: -

- GSI Datasets Public Viewer and Groundwater webmapping (GSI, 2019); to identify Groundwater Wells and Springs, Bedrock Rock Units 1:100k, Bedrock Aquifer, and Groundwater Vulnerability;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) webmapping, (EPA, 2019); to identify River Network Routes and Loughs;
- Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) webmapping (OSI, 2019); to identify the topography of the study area and historical mapping;
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) Ireland web-mapping, 2019 (WFD, 2019).

2.3.1. Watercourses

Within the study area there are 22 no. watercourses which are presented in the table below along with their location, flow direction and Water Framework Directive (WFD) Status (2010-2015). All the watercourses are also shown in Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0021 – 0028. The watercourses with poor WFD status are also presented in Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0021 – 0028.



Table 2-5 - Watercourses in the Vicinity of Study Area

EPA Name	Location	Flow Direction	Water Framework Directive Status (2010-2015)
Delvin River	Northern Section of the Study Area	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Poor
Flemingtown	Northern Section of the Study Area	Flows in North Easterly direction to join Delvin River which discharges into Irish Sea	Poor
Unnamed	Northern Section of the Study Area	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Bremore	Northern Part of Balbriggan	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Bracken River	Central Part of Balbriggan	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Bernageeragh	North Central Part of Skerries	Flows in South Easterly direction to join Margaretstown.	Unassigned
Ardla Stream	North Central Part of Skerries	Flows in North Easterly direction to join Margaretstown.	Unassigned
Margeretstown	Central Part of Skerries	Flows in Southerly direction to join Mill Stream which discharges into Irish Sea	Unassigned
Mill Stream	Central Part of Skerries	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Lane3	Southern Part of Skerries	Flows in North Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Balcunnin	Southern Part of Skerries	Flows in South Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Ballustree	Southern Part of Skerries	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Rush 08	Northern Part of Rush	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Brook Stream	Northern Part of Rush	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea	Unassigned
Kenure stream	Central Part of Rush	Flows in Easterly direction towards the Irish Sea at North Beach	Unassigned
Horestown	Central Part of Rush	Flows in South Westerly direction to join Palmerstown which discharges into Rogerstown Estuary	Unassigned
Palmerstown 08	Southern Part of Rush	Flows in Southerly direction into Rogerstown Estuary	Unassigned



EPA Name	Location	Flow Direction	Water Framework Directive Status (2010-2015)
Regles	Northern Part of Donabate	Flows in Southerly direction to join Ballyboghil which discharges into Rogerstown Estuary	Unassigned
Ballyboghil	North Western Part of Donabate	Flows in Easterly direction towards Rogerstown Estuary	Unassigned
Corduff Stream	Northern Part of Donabate	Flows in Northerly direction to join Ballyboghil which discharges into Rogerstown Estuary	Unassigned
Rahillion	Northern Part of Donabate	Flows in Northerly direction to join Ballyboghil which discharges into Rogerstown Estuary	Poor
Turvey 08	South Eastern part of Donabate	Flows in South Easterly direction towards Malahide Estuary	Unassigned

2.3.2. Hydrogeological Characterisation

The bedrock aquifer classification underlying the study area are presented in the table below along with their location within the study area. Locally Important Aquifers are shown in Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0021 – 0028.

Table 2-6 - Aquifer Classification in the Vicinity of Study Area

Aquifer Type	Description	Location Extent	
Poor Bedrock Aquifer Generally Unproductive		Northern most section of the study area which lies in Gormanstown	
Locally Important Generally Moderately Bedrock Aquifer Productive		Northern and Central Part of Balbriggan	
Poor Bedrock Aquifer	Generally unproductive except for local zones	Ranges from Southern part of Balbriggan to Northern part of Skerries.	
Locally Important Aquifer	Karstified	Southern part of Skerries.	
Locally Important Bedrock Aquifer	Generally Moderately Productive	Ranges from Southern part of Skerries to Central part of Rush	
Locally Important Bedrock Aquifer	Moderately productive only in local zones	Two localised locations between Southern part of Skerries to Central part of Rush	
Poor Bedrock Aquifer	Generally unproductive except for local zones	Ranges from Central part of Rush to Northern part of Donabate.	
Locally Important Bedrock Aquifer	Moderately productive only in local zones	Ranges from Northern part of Donabate to Southern most section of the study area.	

The groundwater vulnerability of the study area ranges from 'Low' to 'Rock at or near Surface or Karst' (GSI 2019). The majority of the study area lies between 'High' and Rock at or near Surface or Karst' with localised areas of Low and Moderate Rating. Therefore, groundwater beneath the areas ranging from 'High' and Rock at or near Surface or Karst' would therefore be vulnerable to potential contamination as shown in Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR /GIS/0021 – 0028.



The properties within the study area are connected to public water mains, however some private wells used for agricultural and domestic purposes are present within the study area as shown in Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR /GIS/0021 – 0028. Further information on private wells will be determined as more detailed design and route options work is undertaken.

There are no source protection zones (SPZ) within the study area, the closest SPZ is Bog of the Ring PWS which is located c.1.3km west of the study area.

2.3.3. Historical Features

Upon review of the Historic Map 6 inch Black & White (1837-1842), Historic Map 25 inch (1888-1913) and 6-inch Cassani map (1830s to 1930s), following features have been identified within the study area and are shown on Drawing no. 5188509/ZZ/HTR /GIS/0021 – 0028 (OSI 2019).

- 7 no. Ponds.
- 1 no. Reservoir
- 8 no. Springs
- 15 no. Wells

2.4. Flood Maps

Flood mapping was consulted at www.floodinfo.ie which contains the most up to date study information from FEMFRAMS and other national flooding studies. In general, this data suggests that flooding is confined to beaches along the coast in most of the study area. However, the general area around Rogerstown estuary may be subject to flooding from coastal and fluvial sources along with some areas of Skerries around the harbour and along the R127 and in Balbriggan at the Harbour and Delvin Rivers.

It is noted that the flood maps for Skerries are under review at this time and may be subject to change.



Artificial Constraints

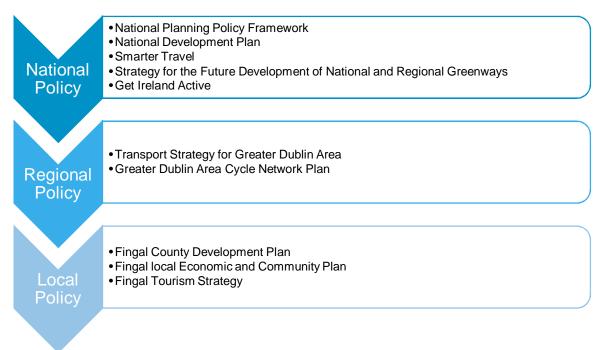
3.1. Policy Overview

The Fingal Coastal Way is anticipated to deliver transport infrastructure which supports active lifestyles and provides a sustainable and cleaner alternative to the car, linking towns in North County Dublin and, therefore, supporting sustainable growth.

Cycle infrastructure has the potential to deliver significant economic, health, social and environmental benefits and therefore, the development of the Fingal Coastal Way is anticipated to meet a variety of national, regional and local policies.

The policy review provides a summary of the key policy documents and specific policies which will be supported by the Fingal Coastal Way. The figure below presents the key national, regional and local policy aligned to the Greenway scheme.

Figure 3-1 - Key Policy Documents



3.2. National Policy

3.2.1. National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Framework (NPF) is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of Ireland to 2040.

By 2040 there will be roughly an extra one million people living in Ireland, it is imperative that the NPF is able to manage such growth to ensure that the population increase enhances the entire country. The NPF has been developed to guide public and private investment, to create and promote opportunities for people across the country, and to protect and enhance the environment - from villages to cities.

As the NPF states, it is important that communities are designed to encourage active travel which supports improved public health creating a variety of economic and social benefits.

"Communities that are designed in a way that supports physical activity, e.g. generously sized footpaths, safe cycle lanes, safe attractive stairways and accessible recreation areas, all encourage residents to make healthy choices and live healthier lives.

Countries with extensive cycle infrastructure report higher levels of cycling and lower rates of obesity. Healthy places in turn create economic value by appealing to a skilled workforce and attracting innovative companies"

The NPF has a variety of national objectives with those aligned to the Fingal Coastal Way presented below:



- National Objective 4 Ensure the creation of attractive, liveable, well designed, high quality urban places that are home to diverse and integrated communities that enjoy a high quality of life and well-being.
- National Objective 6 Regenerate and rejuvenate cities, towns and villages of all types and scale as
 environmental assets, that can accommodate changing roles and functions, increased residential population
 and employment activity and enhanced levels of amenity and design quality, in order to sustainably influence
 and support their surrounding area.
- National Objective 27 Ensure the integration of safe and convenient alternatives to the car into the design
 of our communities, by prioritising walking and cycling accessibility to both existing and proposed
 developments, and integrating physical activity facilities for all ages.

The Fingal Coastal Way will ensure that Fingal is a more attractive and prosperous place to live and visit, creating an integrated community through increased options for travelling on foot or by bike.

Improving connectivity through cycle infrastructure supports the aspiration for a higher quality of life and wellbeing by rejuvenating local communities. The Coastal Way will create employment opportunities as well as linking employment sites to local residential zones, thus supporting accessibility.

3.2.2. National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (NDP) sets out the investment priorities that will underpin the successful implementation of the NPF. The NDP will steer planning policy as well as guide investment decisions at a national, regional and local level.

As stated in the NDP, the performance of the Irish economy and the Government's ability to realise its full growth potential in a sustainable way are all inextricably linked and critically dependent on the quality of spatial planning. A key aspect of spatial planning is sustainable mobility, providing sustainable transport options will enable growth by facilitating the increasing demand on the transport network, allowing for further development.

Active travel also contributes to the governments low-carbon economy aspirations. The NDP states the importance of cycle and walking infrastructure and the opportunity to align to public transport:

"Provision of safe alternative active travel options such as segregated cycling and walking facilities can also help alleviate congestion and meet climate action objectives by providing viable alternatives and connectivity with existing public transport infrastructure".

The NDP states that a number of sustainable transport projects (including cycle infrastructure) will be delivered across the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford to provide additional sustainable travel options for users. Cycle infrastructure will be complimented by traffic management, bus priority and improved public transport provision.

The NDP and the NPF outline the importance of compact growth, where more compact urban and rural settlements are supported by jobs, houses and local services. Compact settlements will increase the amount of short distance journeys, where travelling by active modes is the most convenient form of travel if suitable provision is made for these trips.

The Fingal Coastal Way has the opportunity to support more compact development, by linking existing and proposed development by encourage active travel journeys.

The scheme will offer an opportunity to provide additional transport options for commuters and visitors to the area. It will also provide exciting opportunities for businesses, the local community and tourists, providing a real benefit to the local economy.

3.2.3. Smarter Travel – A Sustainable Transport Future

As the population increases, it is imperative that the dominance of the motorised vehicle is reduced to ensure more sustainable journeys are undertaken. Increasing the number of sustainable journeys will ensure that the increasing population does not have a detrimental impact on the potential for economic growth as well as air quality.

The Smarter Travel publication acknowledges the wide-ranging benefits that can be realised including the potential for cycling to contribute to the economy including to tourism in Ireland. The government also acknowledges the benefits of developing a culture of walking in Ireland with walking a key tourism asset:

"The bicycle will be the transport mode of choice for all ages and will both improve the health, and reduce obesity levels, of the general population and build social capital. We will gain economically as cycling helps in easing



congestion and providing us with a fitter and more alert workforce. The cycling culture will also enhance our tourism industry by attracting many visitors to cycle in Ireland."

As part of consultation undertaken as part of Smarter Travel, there was significant interest in making cycling a more popular travel option and the need for investment, included safe cycleways, secure parking facilities and public bike rental schemes.

For pedestrians, the need to ensure safe and well-lit walking routes attracted most attention.

Through consultation, key trends have been grouped into five key policy goals which form the basis of the Smarter Travel policy document.

Four of the policy goals have the potential to be supported by the Fingal Coastal Way. Table 4-1 presents how the Fingal Coastal Way will support Smarter Travel policy

Table 3-1 - Smarter Travel Policy

Smarter Travel Policy	How Fingal Coastal Way will Support Policy
Improve quality of life and accessibility to transport for all and, in particular, for people with reduced mobility and those who may experience isolation due to lack of transport.	The Fingal Coastal Way will provide significant accessibility benefits, providing increased transport options for all. Improving the provision of cycling and walking can benefit those who do not have access to a car, reducing the potential for social isolation and improving access to employment and other key services.
Improve economic competitiveness through maximising the efficiency of the transport system and alleviating congestion and infrastructural bottlenecks.	The scheme has the opportunity to create significant economic benefits including Increased tourism to the area, supporting local businesses Reducing congestion in peak periods as commuters have increased transport options. Journey reliability will be improved therefore creating economic benefits.
Minimise the negative impacts of transport on the local and global environment through reducing localised air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions.	Increasing the amount of cycle and walking journeys is anticipated to reduce the demand on the motorised vehicle. Active travel is the cleanest form of travel therefore, improving cycle and walking provision will support national and international policy to reduce air pollutants including carbon dioxide.
Reduce overall travel demand and commuting distances travelled by the private car.	Improving cycle and walking provision in the local area has the potential to create local employment opportunities through cycle tourism.

3.2.4. Get Ireland Active

Healthy Ireland, A Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-20251 is the national framework for seeking to improve the health and wellbeing of people living in Ireland. The Framework identifies a number of broad inter-sectoral actions, one of which commits to the development of a plan to promote increased physical activity levels.

Get Ireland Active aim is to increase physical activity levels across the entire population thereby helping to improve health and wellbeing. Get Ireland Active has developed a plan which will seek to ensure that no group is disadvantaged and recognises that targeted interventions are required to address and overcome barriers to participation which are experienced by some people.

Get Ireland Active acknowledges the role that cycling and walking can play in achieving physical activity targets. The plan highlights the importance of good planning to promote the use of cycling and walking, stating that the layout of the environment has a significant impact on the levels of physical activity undertaken across age groups.



"The built environment is an important determinant of physical activity behaviour. The way the built environment is designed, planned and built can also act as a barrier to being active and can reinforce sedentary behaviour and car dependence.

Walking or cycling for transport or leisure is a form of physical activity that can easily be incorporated into the daily activities for many people. Supportive environments for walking, cycling and recreational and outdoor physical activity have many benefits beyond the immediate physical activity gains"

The Fingal Coastal Way is a positive example of how the built environment can be developed to promote physical activity, improving the health and wellbeing of those that choose to travel by bike or on foot. The Fingal Coastal Way will be used for a variety of journey purposes including travelling to work, travelling to work on foot or bike is an ideal opportunity to increase physical activity through everyday journeys.

3.2.5. Regional Cycling Policy

Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area: 2010-2022

This document provides the development strategy for the Dublin and Mid-East regions over the plan period. It emphasizes the role of the capital city in future economic growth of the region and the need to ensure it is an attractive, vibrant location for industry, commerce, recreation and tourism. Development in the GDA (Greater Dublin Area) shall be directly related to investment in high quality public transport and focused on achieving a compact urban form.

The strategy considers that a minimum of 10% of all trips should be by bicycle by 2020. It emphasizes the integration of cycle routes and infrastructure into new development and communities as key component of the delivery of greener transport travel patterns. Programmes to support this objective and create a culture of cycling should be pursued as well as promoting the tourism benefits of improved cycle networks within the GDA.

3.3. Regional Policy

3.3.1. Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area

The Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) provides a framework for the development and delivery of transport infrastructure and services in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) over the next two decades. The purpose of the strategy is to:

"Contribute to the economic, social and cultural progress of the Greater Dublin Area by providing for the efficient, effective and sustainable movement of people and goods"

Through the development of the transport strategy, a number of shortcomings were identified which must be addressed over the coming years to ensure that Dublin is seen as a vibrant economic, social and cultural city. Shortcomings identified included:

- Congestion on the strategic road network;
- Severe local congestion in certain locations;
- Substandard and in places dangerous cycling environment; and
- Substandard provision for pedestrians, particularly in central areas.

Such shortcomings demonstrate the need for a new transport system that caters for the private car but has an increasing emphasis on more sustainable modes of travel.

It is imperative that the GDA provides users with improved public transport and active travel provision, addressing congestion concerns on the local network but also ensuring we live in vibrant and active communities.

The GDA transport strategy acknowledges the need for change and identifies the following considerations:

- The zoning and development of land needs to be carried out in a manner which promotes walking, cycling and public transport for all trips and reduces the need for commuting by private car;
- Cyclists must be provided with a safe and convenient metropolitan cycle network; and
- The collapse in the use of sustainable modes for school travel is a critical cross-sectoral concern, which can only be partially addressed by transport.



Whilst the strategy acknowledges the current inadequate provision for cycling and the importance of providing an improved cycle network, as outlined in the strategy, there has been a significant increase and appetite for cycling in Dublin in recent years.

A combination of factors, including the Bike to Work Tax Saver Scheme, enhanced network provision for cyclists, and the implementation of the Dublin Bikes rental scheme have led to a dramatic, sustained increase in the numbers of people cycling.

The GDA Transport Strategy identifies that Greenways will play a key component of the Cycle Network Plan (further detail found within 3.3) The strategy identifies that Greenways will perform a vital commuter function and will effectively form a significant part of the primary network. Due to the location of the Fingal Coasta Way, it is anticipated that the scheme will cater for a variety of journey purposes and will be a key route within the local network.

3.3.2. Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan

The GDA Cycle Network Plan is the cycle infrastructure delivery component of the National Cycle Policy Framework (NCPF) and the GDA Transport Strategy.

The NCPF has set out a range of objectives with those most relative to the Fingal Coastal Way outlined below:

- Support the planning, development and design of towns and cities in a cycling and pedestrian friendly way;
- Provide designated rural cycle networks especially for visitors and recreational cycling;
- Provide cycling-friendly routes to all schools, adequate cycling parking facilities within schools, and cycling training to all school pupils;
- Ensure that all cycling networks both urban and rural are signposted to an agreed standard.

The NCPF requires that cycle-friendly planning principles be incorporated in all key planning documents from national to the local level.

In order to ensure that investments within the GDA are focused in an efficient manner and help to achieve significant modal shift, the NTA and GDA local authorities need to know existing levels of cycle provision and, the interventions required to make cycling a more attractive and convenient option.

The Cycle Network Plan has been developed to identify and determine in a consistent, clear and logical manner the following cycle networks within the GDA:

- The Urban Cycle Network at the Primary, Secondary and Feeder level;
- The Inter-Urban Cycle Network linking the relevant sections of the Urban Network and including the elements
 of the National Cycle Network within the GDA. It shall also include linkages to key transport locations outside
 of urban areas such as airports and ports; and
- The Green Route Network being cycle routes developed predominately for tourist, recreational and leisure purposes.

The strategic significance of Greenways has been identified within the Cycle Network Plan and are anticipated to play a key role within the Green Route Network (GRN) The network plan identifies the GRN as "cycle routes developed predominately for tourist, recreational and leisure purposes but may also carry elements of the utility cycle route network."

The Fingal Coastal Way has an opportunity to play a key part of the Green Route Network as well as the overall GDA cycle network.

At a local level, the route will support the local transport network by providing an alternative to the car, alleviating congestion issues.

At a GDA level, the Fingal Coastal Way provides an ideal opportunity to promote Fingal as a tourism hotspot, with the greenway the most convenient and attractive form of travel.



3.4. Local Policy

3.4.1. Fingal Development Plan, 2017 – 2023

The Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 sets out Fingal County Council proposed policies and objectives for the development of the County up to 2023.

The Development Plan seeks to develop and improve, in a sustainable manner, the social, economic, environmental and cultural assets of the County.

The county of Fingal covers over 450 square kilometres and includes 88km of scenic coastline which the Fingal Coastal Way seeks to utilise. Fingal has the youngest population in the State (total population, 296,214 in 2016 Census), which is a key characteristic of the County as it accommodates an expanding Dublin population.

The young population of the county is an important factor in the propensity for cycling within Fingal. The County has a diverse character including both urban and rural areas, the coast, river valleys and upland areas.

A range of objectives have been identified for the Development Plan with those closely aligned to the Development Plan presented below:

- Consolidate urban areas to provide a vibrant, attractive environment for living and working, facilitating efficient movement by sustainable modes of transport throughout the County;
- Make better use of key resources such as land, water, energy, waste and transportation infrastructure;
- Create a competitive business environment supporting economic development, job creation, tourism and prosperity for all;
- Reduce climate change through settlement and travel patterns and reduced use of non-renewable resources;
- Promote active and healthy lifestyles through increased opportunities for walking, cycling and active sport and recreation;
- Make Fingal an attractive and vibrant place to live, work and visit.

To achieve objectives based around active travel, Fingal County Council aims to:

"Promote and facilitate movement to, from, and within the County of Fingal, by integrating land use with a high quality, sustainable transport system that prioritises walking, cycling and public transport."

The Development Plan identifies the Fingal Coastal Way as a key cycle route to be developed within the county:

"A long standing objective of the Fingal Development Plan is the development of the 'Fingal Coastal Way' a strategic greenway for pedestrians and cyclists along the coastal corridor from Howth to Balbriggan."

The Fingal Coastal Way will provide the local community and visitors to Fingal with a high-quality cycling and walking route, providing a more active and healthier alternative to the car.

The Coastal Way will provide a significant opportunity for local businesses and provide a boost to the local economy (as demonstrated across Ireland) through increased tourism.

Greenway routes are a perfect example of catering for the local community and visitors, providing high quality active travel provision to increase physical activity and improve health and wellbeing.

3.4.1.1. County Development Plan Zoning

The zoning set out in the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 – 2023 is shown in drawing nos. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0061 – 0068. The majority of the study area consists of Rural, Open Space and High Amenity objectives, with High Amenity zones generally located along the coastline. The areas around the towns are generally zoned as Residential or Town Centres. In addition, almost the entire study area is designated as being Highly Sensitive Landscape.

The Fingal Coastal Way is shown on the Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan in map nos. N10, N11 and N20

3.4.1.2. County Development Plan Local Objectives

There are a number of specific objective lines and local objectives in the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 that are relevant to the scheme. They are included on drawing nos. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0061 – 0068 and the key objectives are summarised below.



3.4.1.2.1. Local Objective Points

- "Facilitate the development of a pedestrian and cycle link between Malahide and the Donabate Peninsula
 as part of the Fingal Coastal Way, whilst avoiding any routing along the northern boundary of Malahide
 Inner Estuary by virtue of its ecological sensitivity."
- "Promote green infrastructure linkages, in particular ensuring permeability between the lands at Belcamp, Balgriffin, Belmayne and the Regional Park at Racecourse Park, facilitating access to the Fingal Coastal Way."
- "Preserve and improve the coastal amenities of Rush including the creation of a coastal walkway from Rogerstown Estuary to Rush Harbour to Balleally as part of the Fingal Coastal Way subject to Screening for Appropriate Assessment."
- "Promote and facilitate opportunities to create an integrated pedestrian and cycle network linking key tourist destinations in the County, by; advancing the proposed Fingal Coastal Way,"
- "Prepare and implement a management strategy for Rogerstown Estuary, having regard to The Rogerstown Estuary Study including the provision of pedestrian access linking Rogerstown Estuary with Donabate and Portrane and the Malahide Estuary."
- "Examine the feasibility of developing a marina and auxiliary and associated facilities at the Ramparts, Rogerstown, Rush designed and built in accordance with sustainable ecological standards and avoiding significant adverse impacts on European Sites and species. Such consideration shall take cognisance of a wider study into marina development along the Fingal coastline."
- "Promote and facilitate a public walkway around the Drumanagh Promontory Fort, providing an attractive pedestrian link from Rush to Loughshinny."
- "Seek to establish a pedestrian walking route from the village to the Martello tower." (Loughshinny)"
- "Lands to be ceded to Fingal County Council as public open space" (Skerries)
- "Promote and facilitate a pedestrian over-bridge as part of an attractive walkway along Tanner's Water Lane to the proposed coastal path linking to the town centre".
- "Promote and facilitate the development of the disused factory site, to the north of the beach/harbour as a
 mixed residential, hotel, leisure and entertainment precinct with shops, cafes and restaurants overlooking
 the coastal park and the sea". (Balbriggan) Specific Objectives
- · Coastal walk is indicated along the coastline throughout the study area
- Indicative cycle/pedestrian routes included in Lusk FDP map Sheet 6A, Rush FDP map Sheet 6B, Skerries FDP map Sheet 5 and Balbriggan FDP map Sheet 4 as well as an indicative crossing route over Rogerstown Estuary adjacent to the railway line FDP map Sheet 7.
- Road proposals are indicated in a number of locations including:
- Western distributor road bypassing Rush, FDP map Sheet 6B.
- Upgrade/replacement of R128 between Lusk and Rush, FDP map Sheet 6A and 6B.
- Upgrade of R127 on northern edge of Skerries, FDP map Sheet 5.
- Link from R127 to Hamilton Road to the south of Balbriggan, FDP map Sheet 4.
- Permission granted, 196 houses, 62 apartments & creche, Lands at Hearse Road Donabate, Co. Dublin.
- Permission granted, 151 residential units & creche, Lands at New Road, Ballisk, Donabate, Co. Dublin.
- Permission granted, 19 residential units, Lands at the residential development known as The Gallery, Turvey Walk.
- Permission granted, 286 residential units & 2-storey creche, Beaverstown Heights, Donabate, Co. Dublin.

Specific lines to protect views are included throughout much of the study area particularly around Rogerstown Estuary FDP map Sheet 7, the R128 between Rush and Skerries FDP map Sheet 6A and 6B and the R127 between Skerries and Balbriggan FDP map Sheet 4 and 5.



3.4.2. Fingal Tourism Strategy

The Fingal Tourism Strategy 2015 – 2018 was developed to provide the "definitive pathway to tourism development in Fingal". The objective moving forward for tourism in Fingal was to develop a comprehensive strategy for the development of tourism with support and buy-in of relevant public, private and community tourism stakeholders. A work programme has been developed up to 2022 to ensure that the overall aim of the tourism strategy is delivered.

The vision for Fingal tourism is

"An attractive, vibrant and sustainable tourism destination delivering a distinctive experience for local residents, domestic and international visitors".

As outlined within the county tourism strategy, tourism is returning to strong growth and continues to play a hugely influential role in Fingal's economic success. Appropriately one of the three core objectives of the Fingal County Council Corporate Plan 2015-2019 is to strengthen the proposition and marketing of tourism in Fingal through its tourism plan and ensure regular engagement with key stakeholders

The core objectives of the Fingal Tourism Strategy are:

- Optimise and expand existing visitor experience The primary appeals and motivations to visit the County
 are embedded in its built heritage, its coastline, and its urban/rural balance of living culture and festival
 experiences.
- Adopt a new place marketing strategy aligned with, and leveraging, the Grow Dublin Tourism Alliance.
- Develop new ways of working in partnership with stakeholders.

The Fingal Coastal Way is a showcase example of promoting and utilising the natural environment to deliver high quality sustainable tourism. The Greenway will provide Fingal with a new tourism offering allowing visitors to experience the unique coastal characteristics of the area. It will be imperative that the scheme is developed in partnership with local stakeholder, providing opportunities for closer working relationships moving forward.

3.4.3. Fingal Local Economic and Community Plan

The Fingal Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) is the first policy document to integrate economic and community development within the county. Sustainable development is at the heart of the first LECP

"The plan is built upon the understanding that economic, local and community development are mutually supportive in building sustainable communities with strong local economies. The plan promotes a collaborative leadership approach across a broad range of publicly funded agencies and civil society stakeholders to achieve improved outcomes and impacts for citizens, businesses and communities."

The Fingal LECP is based on a county vision as well as sustainable economic and community development statements as presented below.

Figure 3-2 - Fingal LECP Vision Statements

LECP County Vision

An inclusive, ambitious and prosperous place where people want to live, work, visit and do business in an environment which is sustainable, valued and enhanced for future generations.



Sustainable Economic Development
Fingal is known locally, regionally and
internationally as a place where
business can thrive, innovation can
flourish, and people can gainfully work
and have a good quality of life.

Sustainable Community Development
Fingal is a place where people realise
their full potential, enjoying a healthy,
inclusive, safe and quality environment. It
is a place where everyone is valued
equally and where active citizenship is
encouraged and supported.

The LCEP acknowledges the role of transport (particularly sustainable transport) in delivering the overall county vision and supporting economic and community development. A range of key strategic goals have been identified with those aligned to cycling (and the Fingal Coastal Way) presented below:

- Maximise job creation opportunities by activating the potential within local communities. This will provide for an enhanced equality of access to job opportunities for hard to reach communities;
- Increase participation in social cultural and economic activities to improve, well-being and quality of life.
 Increased community participation levels in health, social, cultural and economic activities will act as a vehicle for improving the quality of life for all;
- More coherent services that connect people and places, more active and empowered communities of place and interest;
- Protect and enhance the environment and heritage of Fingal. This goal recognises that the effective sustainable management of the environment and heritage will be enhanced by increased community awareness;
- Create distinct visitor attractions by sensitively optimising the natural assets of the county, and building an
 enterprise and community infrastructure to drive and expand the visitor potential;
- Re-generate towns and villages, and increase the resilience of the local economy; and
- Support the sustainability of rural communities through the development of a resilient economy

A key objective relating to 'Increase participation in social cultural and economic activities to improve, well-being and quality of life' is to provide facilities and support services that enable a healthier lifestyle. An action to improve facilities to enable such health styles is the creation of cycling and walking trails within the county

"Develop linked walking and cycling trails, marked by clear directional signage and branding; investigate the potential for natural, cultural and historical information signs, community participation and employment and enterprise opportunities such as low level guiding"

The Fingal Coastal Way has the potential to a best practice example of how to create distinct visitor attractions by maximising the local environment through sustainable growth, creating job opportunities, connecting people and places and developing more active and empowered communities.

3.4.4. Planning Applications

Sites with planning applications submitted within the last 7 years are shown on drawing nos. 5185509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0061 – 0068.

Records of notable planning applications are as follows:

- F17A/0113, 196 houses, 62 apartments & creche, Granted Permission.
- F17A/0373, 151 residential units & creche, Granted Permission.
- F16A/0605, 33 apartment units, 2-storey commercial unit & childcare unit, Granted Permission.
- F11A/0309/E1, 103 residential units & creche, Granted Extension of Duration of permission.
- F16A/0221, 129 residential units & creche, Granted Permission.



- F18A/0256, 141 residential units & creche, Granted Permission.
- F05a/1818/E1, 544 residential units, ancillary facilities & creche
- F15A/0550, 148 residential units & creche, Granted Permission.

3.5. Engineering and Infrastructure

3.5.1. Existing Roadways

There are a number of regional roads, local roads and private lanes which pass through the study area. There is 5 no. Regional Roads:

- R132 from north of Balbriggan towards south (Old National Route 1)
- R122 from Balbriggan towards south-west
- R127 from Balbriggan towards Skerries and Lusk
- R128 from Skerries towards Rush and Lusk
- R126 in the study area of Donabate

There are also numerous local roads, including L1135, L1205, L1309 L5460 in Balbriggan area, L1270, L14012, L1403, L1357 in Skerries area, L1285, L1300, L5156, L1180 in Rush area and L2136, L217- in the area of Donabate. There are a number of unnamed roads and private lanes present within the study area. The roads within the study area are shown on drawing nos. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0061 – 0068.

3.5.2. Railways

The Northern Commuter line runs directly through the entire study area with stations at Donabate, Rush and Lusk, Skerries and Balbriggan. The route crosses Rogerstown Estuary via embankment and bridge between Donabate and Rush. It is located close to the coastline between Skerries and Balbriggan, limiting available space and linkage to Ardgillan. The route crosses The Delvin River via bridge at the Meath County border.

3.6. Archaeology, Architectural and Cultural Heritage

An assessment of the Cultural Heritage within the study area was carried out by John Cronin and Associates and all of the identified constraints are included in drawing nos. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0031 – 0038. The full report is included in Appendix B.

There are 2 no. monument complexes in the study area that are designated National Monuments as they are subject to Preservation Orders: a passage tomb cemetery at Bremore and a promontory fort at Drumanagh. There are 124 no. recorded archaeological sites within the study area, which are listed in Table 1, Appendix B.

The Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023 lists 183 no. protected structures located within the study area (Table 2, App. B), as well as 5 no. ACAs (Table 8, App. B) and 2 no. Historical Landscape Characterisation areas within the study area. In addition, there are 137 no. sites listed in the NIAH (Table 3, App. B) for the study area.

Of these sites, several have been recorded with multiple cross-designations which can be primary indicators of overall heritage value, importance and significance of the site type and its inherent qualities therein. Of note are the Martello Tower Series, the Skerries Mills Complex, medieval Churches and Graveyards, demesnes at Rush, Bremore, Argillan and Newbridge, and notable heritage features at Tankardstown, Balbriggan and Barnageeragh, Skerries, as well as the extensive archaeological site at Drumanagh. The sensitive and sustainable incorporation and enhancement of cultural heritage assets pertaining to the study area can significantly contribute to the successful delivery of the project objectives. Refer to Table 12, Appendix B for further details of multiple designation cultural heritage sites within the study area.

3.7. Material Assets – Agriculture

3.7.1. General

The assessment of these constraints was carried out by John Bligh & Associates and was based on desktop reviews, consultation with representatives of the agricultural sector and roadside surveys.

The study area is low-lying with a flat to undulating topography. The agricultural soils have a wide use range although soils in the north of the study area are heavier and the use range is somewhat limited.



The soils in the study area are suited to grassland production though with the favourable climate, i.e. low rainfall, they are intensively used for tillage and fruit and vegetable production for the Dublin market. The grassland-based land use typically includes beef production and a small number of equine holdings.

The agriculture constraints identified within the study area are shown on drawing nos. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0044 and are summarised below. The entire report by John Bligh & Associates is included in Appendix C.

3.7.2. Horticulture

There is a significant horticultural sector operating within the study area. This consists of intensive operations both under glasshouses and on land. Those holdings with glasshouses vary in terms of the size of operation with most at a commercial scale and some to a significant extent. These holdings are typically involved in the production of soft fruit and vegetables for supply to the retail sector in the Dublin market. Many of these holdings also have adjoining lands allowing for production of vegetables under plastic / cover.

There are further lands in the study area under tillage involved in cereal crop production. There are also a number of allotments located in proximity to the towns of Donabate, Skerries and Balbriggan.

The key horticultural constraints consisted of the identification of the glasshouses and surrounding curtilage areas where the intensive activities are carried out. Where adjoining agricultural lands are clearly associated with a horticultural unit they have been included also.

3.7.3. Dairy

The assessment determined that there were no dairy farms in the study area.

3.7.4. Equine

There are a small number of equine holdings in the study area involved in the sport horse and show jumping industry.

3.7.5. Education / Training Institutions

The assessment determined that there were no research or training institutions in the study area.

3.7.6. Pigs / Poultry

The assessment determined that there were no pig or poultry farms in the study area.

3.7.7. Other

There are a number of holdings in the study area with agricultural or amenity lands that are also noted on the mapping for reference.

- Newbridge Demesne House and Farm;
- Turvey Nature Reserve;
- Beaverstown Golf Club;
- Rush Golf Club
- Ardgillan Demesne
- Bremore Park

3.8. Material Assets – Non-Agriculture

3.8.1. Built Environment and Human Beings

The majority of the areas around towns are made up of residential and commercial properties. The key constraints identified under this heading are shown on drawing numbers 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0051 – 0058: Some of the key community and amenity locations considered as built environment and human beings constraints include:

• In Balbriggam: Balbriggan Footbal Club, O'Dwyers GAA Club, Balbriggan Cricket Club, Glebe North Football Club, Balbriggan Medical Centre, Balbriggan Library and Ardgilian Castle and Demesne.



- In Skerries: Skerries GAA Club, Skerries Sailing Club, Skerries Rugby Club, Skerries Hockey Club, Skerries Tennis Club, Skerries Community Centre.
- In Rush: Rush Cricket Club, Rush Golf Club, Rush Community Centre and Rush Library.
- In Donabate: Beaverstown Golf Club, Turveyland Adventure Centre and Newbridge Park.

There are a significant number of schools within the study area as summarised below:

- In Balbriggan: St. Molaga's National school, St Teresas Primary School, Loreto Secondary School and Balbriggan Community College.
- In Skerries: Skerries Educate Together National School, Realt na Mara National School, St. Patrick's Junior School, St. Patrick's Senior National School, Holmpatrick National School and Skerries Community Colege.
- In Loughsinny: St Brendan's National School.
- In Rush: as St Catherines National school, St Joseph's Secondary School, Rush National School and Gaelscoil Ros Eo.
- In Donabate: Donabate-Portrane Educate Together School and Donabate Community School.

3.8.2. Utilities

The utility records received to date are shown on drawing nos. 5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/0051 – 0058. The following sections give a broad summary of these utilities.

3.8.2.1. EIR

Existing EIR services were identified within the study area. These services run along the existing R132 from north towards Balbriggan, also there are telecom services in all other main roads and streets in Balbriggan study area. From Balbriggan further south towards Skerries telecom services run along R127. In study area of Skerries one part of telecom service run along R127 further south towards town and all main roads and streets, and other part continues along Barnageeragh Road further west.

From Skerries telecom service continues towards Rush along R128. Between Skerries and Rush there are existing telecom service in area of Loughshinny along the Loughshinny park between Lounghshinny Harbour and R128. In area of Rush telecom service enters from north along R128 also covering all main roads and streets. From Rush telecom service run along R128 towards railway line and Lusk. In study area of Donabate telecom service covers all main roads and streets including Turvey Avenue and R126 in the vicinity of the Newbridge Park.

3.8.2.2. ESB

There are numerous existing ESB utilities in the study area. There is a very small section of 110 kv overhead line that runs from Balbriggan towards M1. A 38kv underground and overhead line runs south to north on the western side of the study area between Balbriggan and Turvey. There are numerous existing Medium Voltage and Low Voltage overhead lines and underground lines throughout the study area, generally serving domestic and residential areas.

3.8.2.3. Gas Network

Existing Gas Network services were identified within the study area. This transmission main forms part of an interconnector under the Irish Sea that makes landfall just to the south of Drumanagh and connects to a pressure regulating above ground installation before travelling in an east-west direction through the study area. Throughout the entire study area there are medium and low-pressure distribution mains, generally serving the built-up residential areas.

3.8.2.4. BT Network

There are existing BT network services identified within the study area. All services were found in the residential areas of the study area. In the area of Balbriggan, the BT Network line is located along Drogheda Street and Railway Street towards Balbriggan Train Station.

There is also a service along Dublin Street from Harry Reynolds Road to St Georges Square including part of Hampton Street and along Church Street to the railway line. Services are present in the Old Market Green Street,



from Dublin Street to the New Market Green Street. In each of Skerries, Rush and Donabate, BT Network services are present adjacent to the railway stations.

3.8.2.5. Irish Water

Existing Irish Water services were identified within the study area with watermains and foul sewers present throughout. There are a number of pumping stations located within the study area with two located in Donabate, six in Rush, seven in Skerries and three in Balbriggan. There are also two waste water treatment plants within the study area, one located in Skerries off Newtown Parks Road and one in Loughshinny. Irish Water are carrying out significant upgrades to the wasterwater network in the study area at present with works ongoing between Balbriggan and Loughshinny.

3.8.2.6. Aurora Telecom

There are no existing Aurora Telecom services within the study area. There is a proposed line of new services in the area of Loughshinny, along Loughshinny Park and the L1285 towards Loughshinny Harbour, with works planned for the latter part of 2019.

3.8.2.7. Virgin Media

Existing Virgin Media services were identified within the study area. These services areunderground, and they have been identified in the residential areas of Balbriggan, Rush and Donabate. No Virgin Media services were identified in Skerries.

3.8.2.8. eNet

There are existing eNet services identified within study area. These services are identified in the residential areas of Skerries. In Rush, there are services located on the R128 from Spout Rd, towards Lusk. There are also services along Rogerstown Lane, from Rogerstown Park towards R128. In Donabate there are existing services along Turvey Avenue from Turvey Roundabout towards Donabate Train Station including parts of Main Street and Portrane Road (R126).

3.8.2.9. EU Networks

There is a long haul fibre line which connects to the UK within the study area. This comes on shore at Rush North Beach and travels through the town mainly along Channel Road before diverting on the R128 via Spout Road.



4. External Parameters

4.1. Funding and Scope

The Fingal Capital Programme 2019-2021 contains allocations of €6.45m towards the Donabate to Skerries Greenway, and €6.45m against the Skerries to Balbriggan Greenway. Those two projects will, in the next version of the Fingal Capital Programme, be amalgamated into the Fingal Coastal Way.

In addition, future funding may be sought from various sources such as the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport and internal sources. The scheme appraisal will generally be carried out in accordance with TII's Project Appraisal Guidelines.

4.2. Construction Phasing

Construction phasing may have a significant impact on the ability of Fingal County Council to deliver the project. While it is likely to be constructed in sections, off-road areas may be easier and quicker to build as they will not require traffic management etc. This will be considered in latter project stages however for the purposes of assessment, planning and design it is intended to progress the scheme as one project.

4.3. Required Level of Service

The proposed scheme will aim to meet the highest level of service for a greenway as set out by the technical standards below and criteria set out by the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport. Cognisance will also be taken for providing the highest level of service for cyclists in accordance with the National Cycle Manual, particularly in the urban areas.

4.4. Technical Standards

The scheme will be designed to current design standards which are primarily TII Publications Design Standards and Technical Guidance documents, particularly DN-GEO-03047 Rural Cycle Design (Offline).

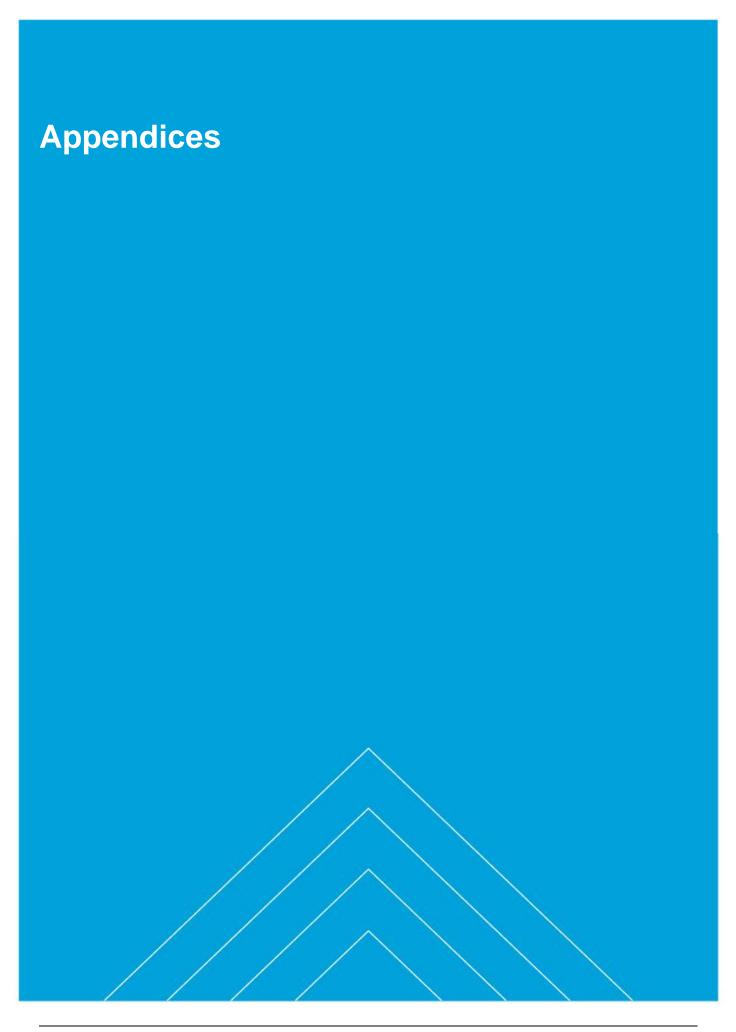
The various stages that the scheme will be developed through will be in accordance with TII's Project Management Guidelines, TII's Project Appraisal Guidelines, TII Cost Management Manual and all other relevant legislation relating to the planning and development of a scheme. Although these guidance documents are generally used in the preparation of road schemes, there are many similarities with the route assessment, option selection and design of this greenway scheme and they are considered appropriate for use in this project.

4.5. Access Control

A junction strategy proposed for the scheme will be consistent with the recommendations of TII Standards Publication DN-GEO-03047 Rural Cycle Design (Offline).

4.6. Procedural and legal Requirements

The scheme will be reviewed and developed in line with current procedural and legal requirements during all stages of the project lifecycle. All relevant local, regional, national and European legislation, guidelines, best practices and procedures will be reviewed and complied with were required.





Appendix A. Constraints Maps

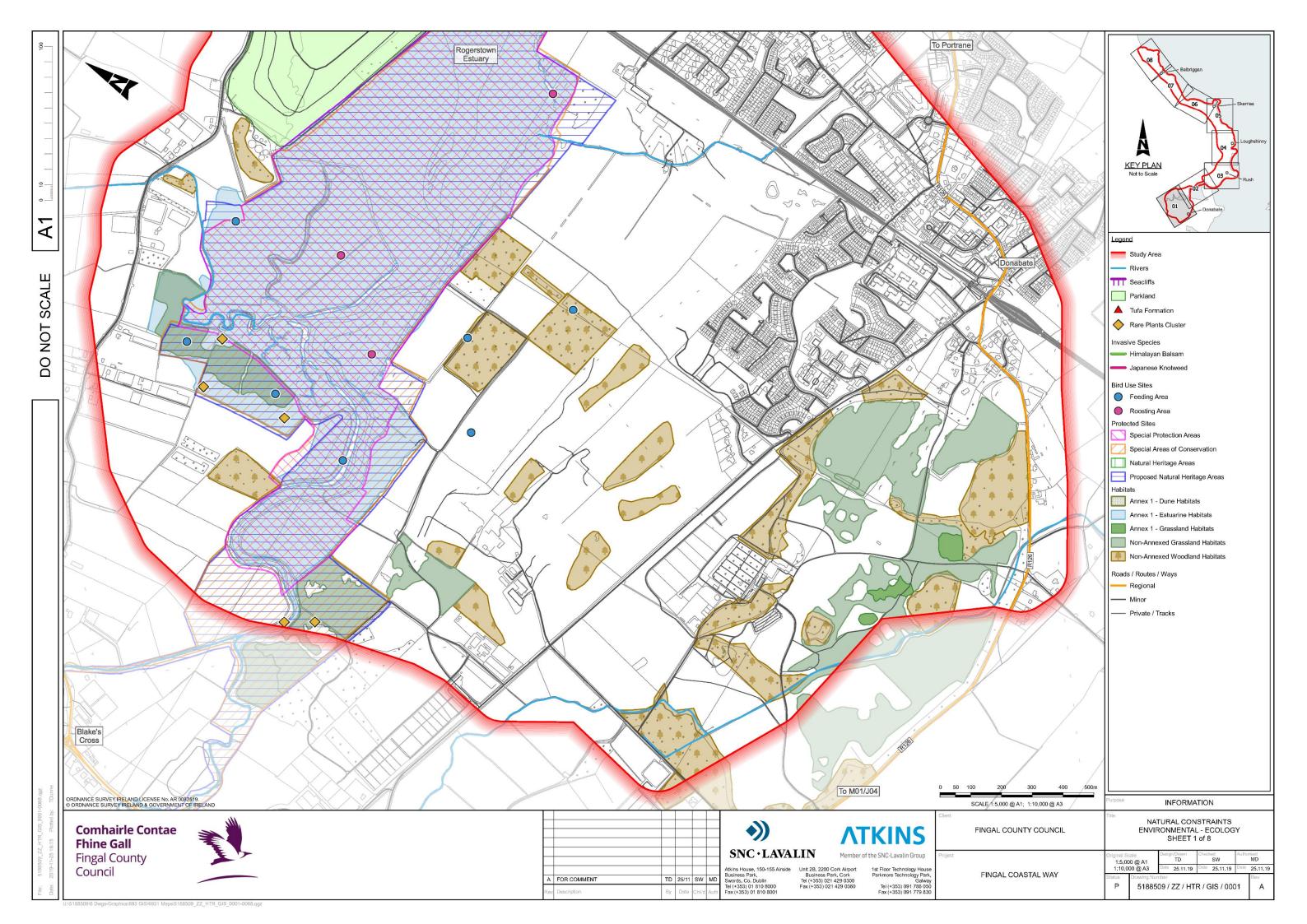


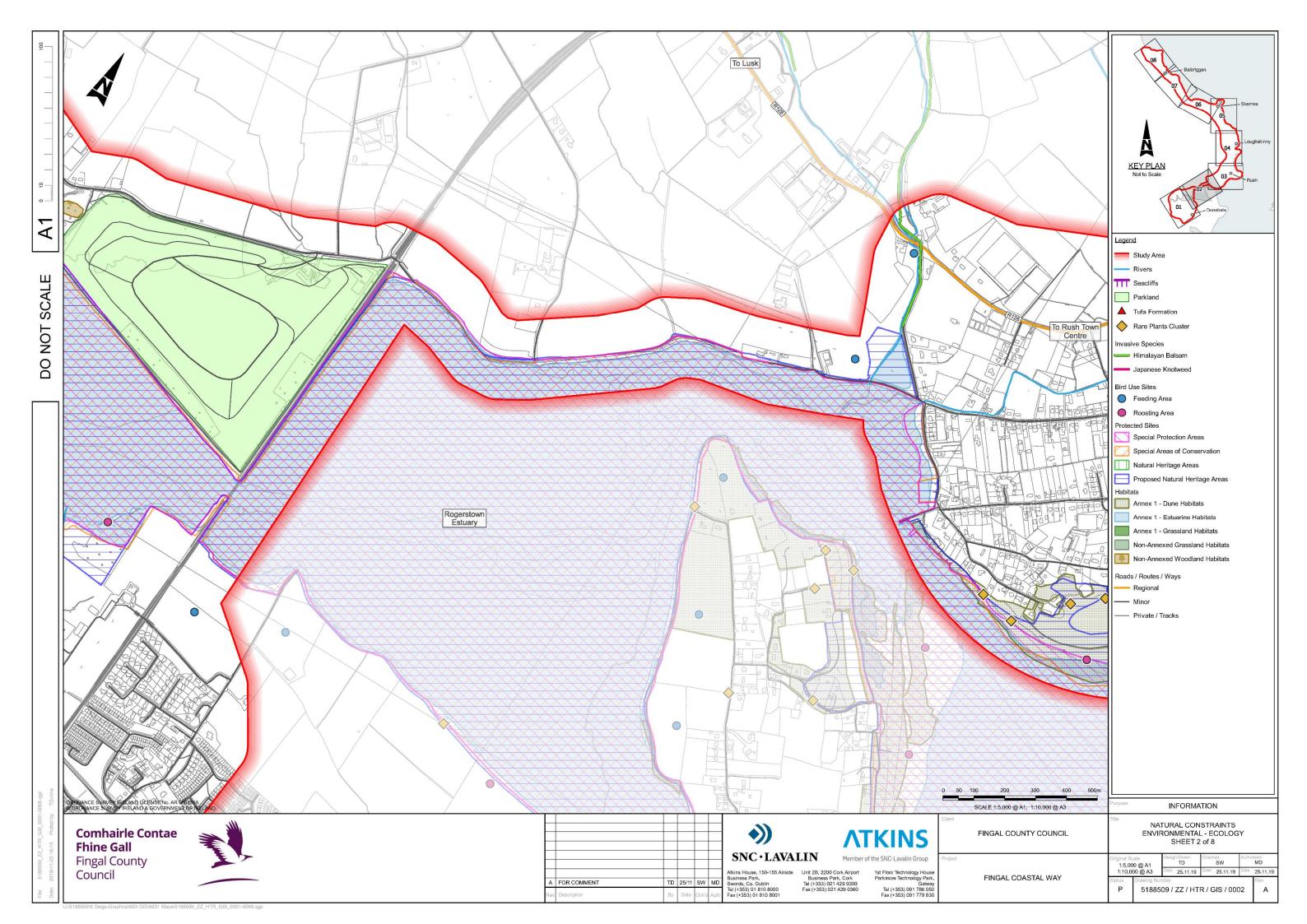
Table A-1 - List of Constraints Maps

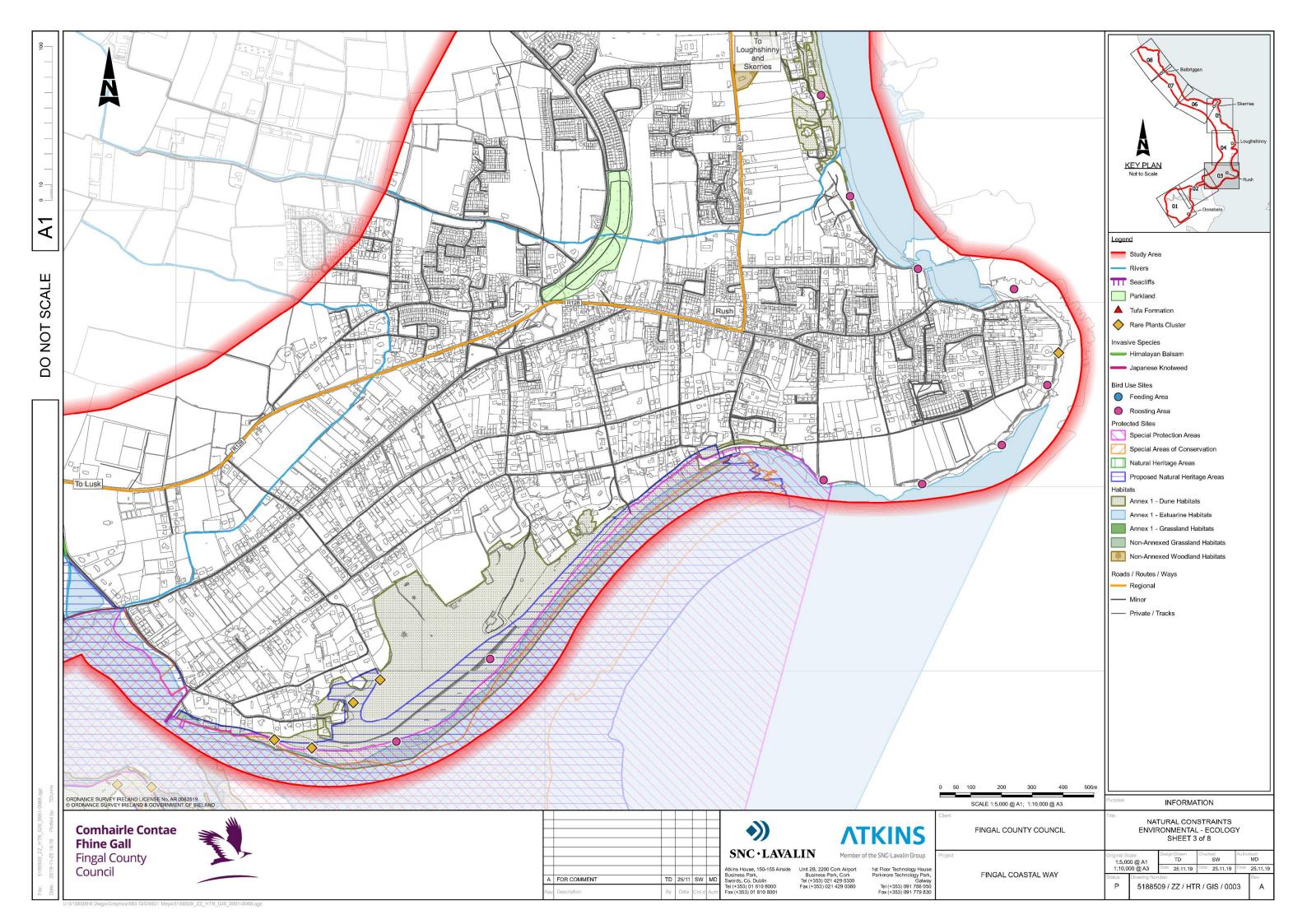
Drawing Number	Title
	Natural Constraints
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/001	Environmental - Ecology - Sheet 1 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/002	Environmental - Ecology - Sheet 2 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/003	Environmental - Ecology - Sheet 3 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/004	Environmental - Ecology - Sheet 4 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/005	Environmental - Ecology - Sheet 5 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/006	Environmental - Ecology - Sheet 6 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/007	Environmental - Ecology - Sheet 7 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/008	Environmental - Ecology - Sheet 8 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/011	Environmental - Geology - Sheet 1 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/012	Environmental - Geology - Sheet 2 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/013	Environmental - Geology - Sheet 3 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/014	Environmental - Geology - Sheet 4 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/015	Environmental - Geology - Sheet 5 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/016	Environmental - Geology - Sheet 6 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/017	Environmental - Geology - Sheet 7 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/018	Environmental - Geology - Sheet 8 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/021	Environmental - Hydrogeology - Sheet 1 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/022	Environmental - Hydrogeology - Sheet 2 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/023	Environmental - Hydrogeology - Sheet 3 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/024	Environmental - Hydrogeology - Sheet 4 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/025	Environmental - Hydrogeology - Sheet 5 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/026	Environmental - Hydrogeology - Sheet 6 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/027	Environmental - Hydrogeology - Sheet 7 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/028	Environmental - Hydrogeology - Sheet 8 of 8
	Artificial Constraints
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/031	Archaeology, Architectural & Cultural Heritage - Sheet 1 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/032	Archaeology, Architectural & Cultural Heritage - Sheet 2 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/033	Archaeology, Architectural & Cultural Heritage - Sheet 3 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/034	Archaeology, Architectural & Cultural Heritage - Sheet 4 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/035	Archaeology, Architectural & Cultural Heritage - Sheet 5 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/036	Archaeology, Architectural & Cultural Heritage - Sheet 6 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/037	Archaeology, Architectural & Cultural Heritage - Sheet 7 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/038	Archaeology, Architectural & Cultural Heritage - Sheet 8 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/041	Material Assets Agricultural - Sheet 1 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/042	Material Assets Agricultural - Sheet 2 of 8
5188509/ZZ/HTR/GIS/043	Material Assets Agricultural - Sheet 3 of 8
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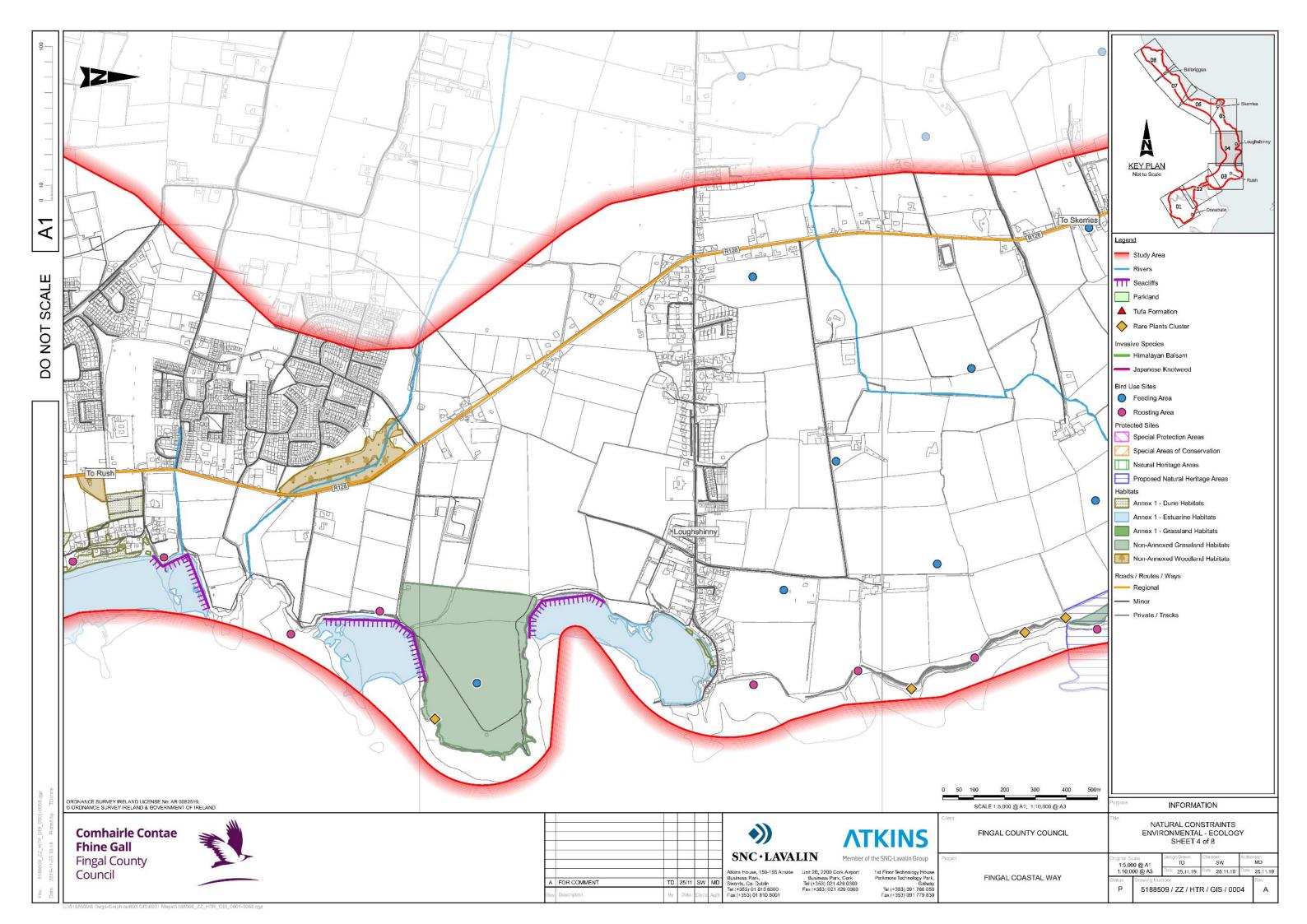


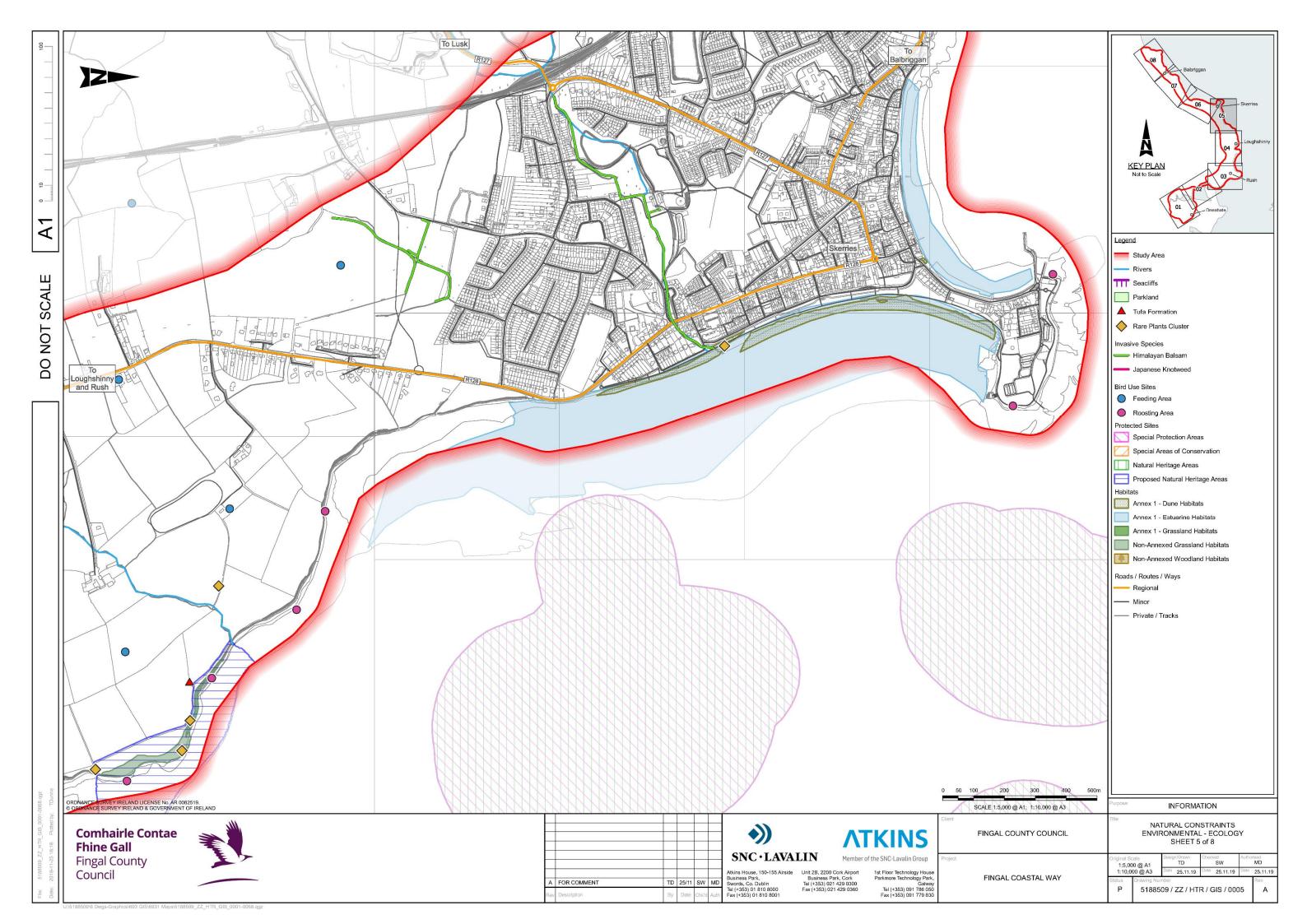
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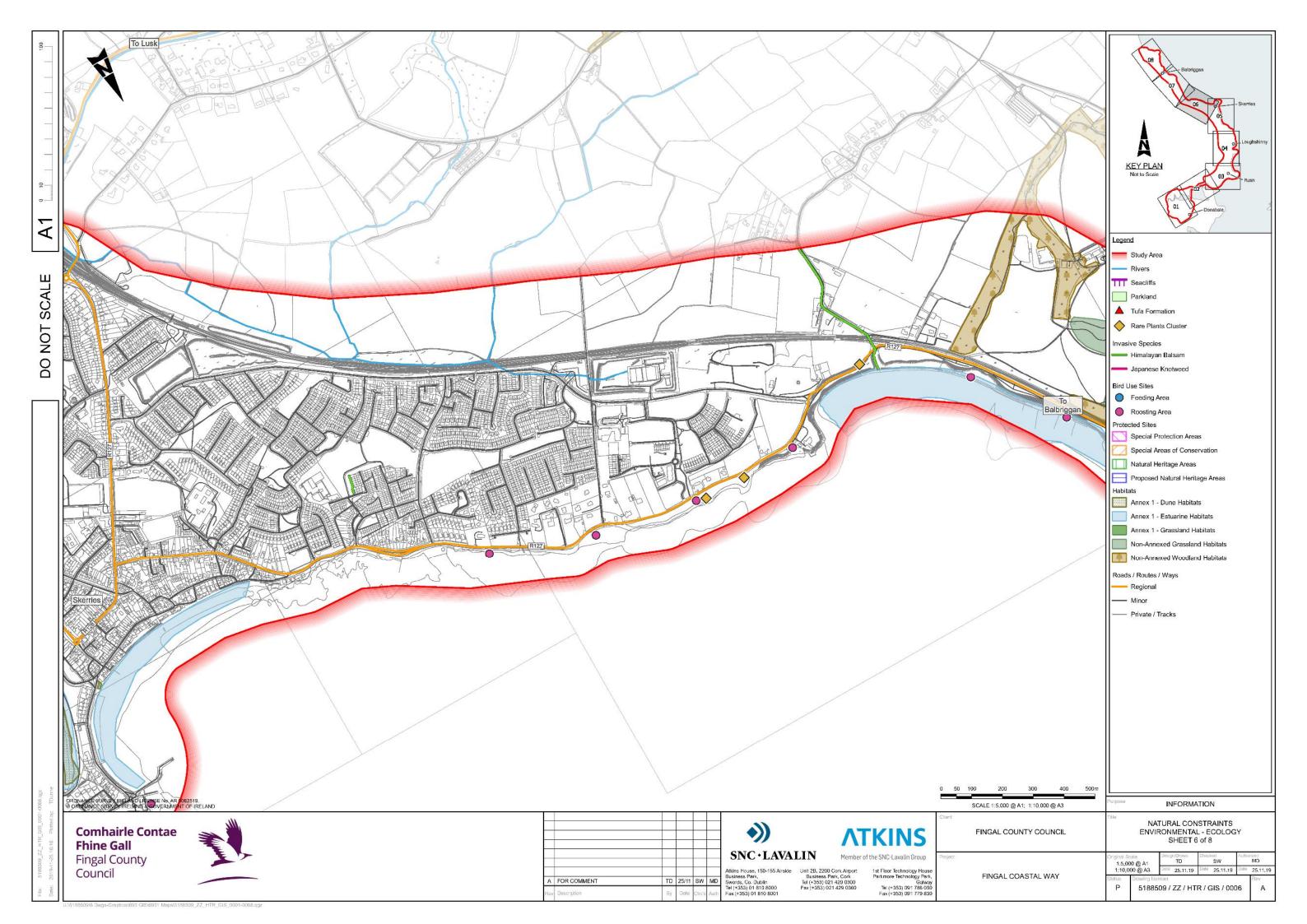


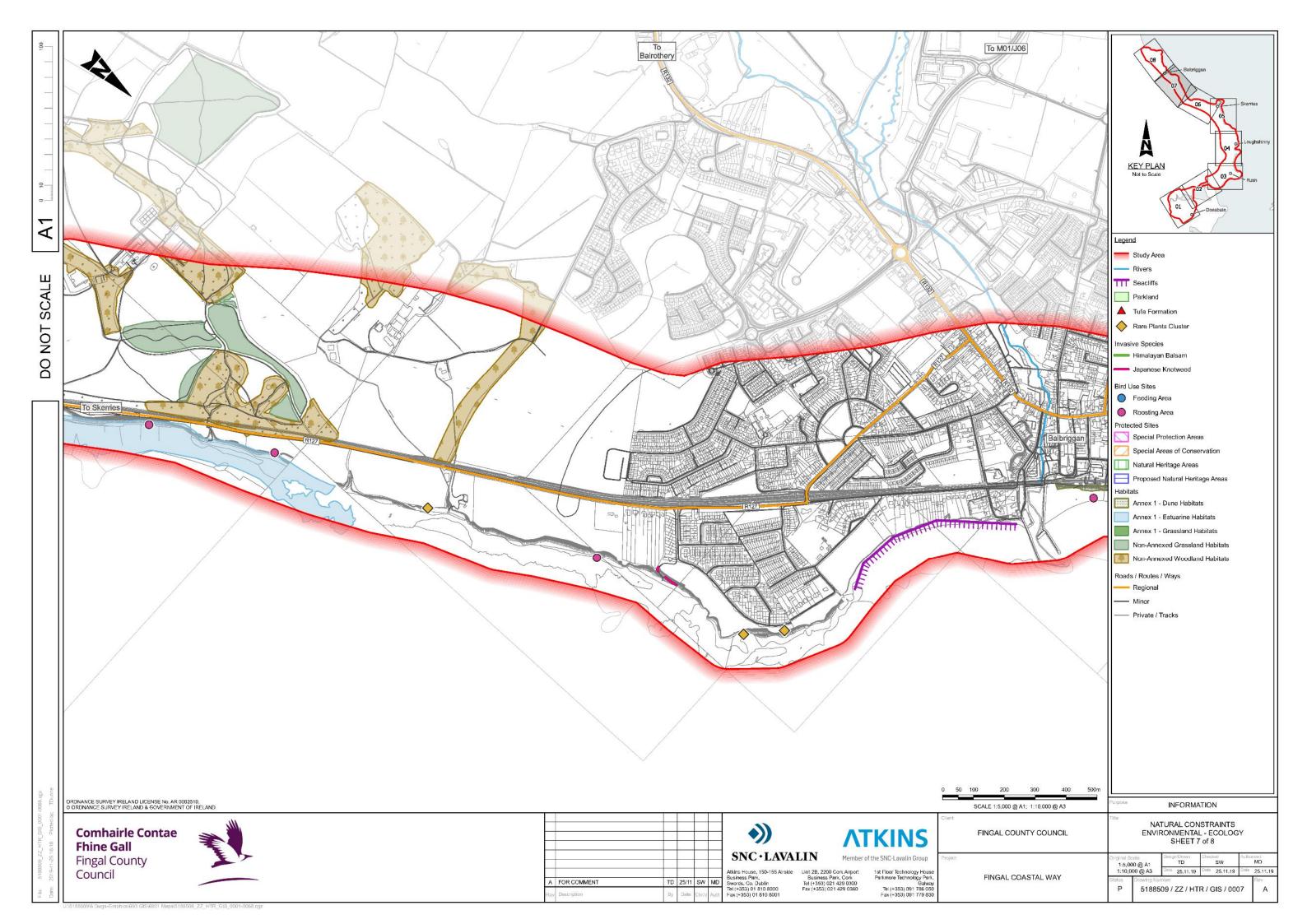


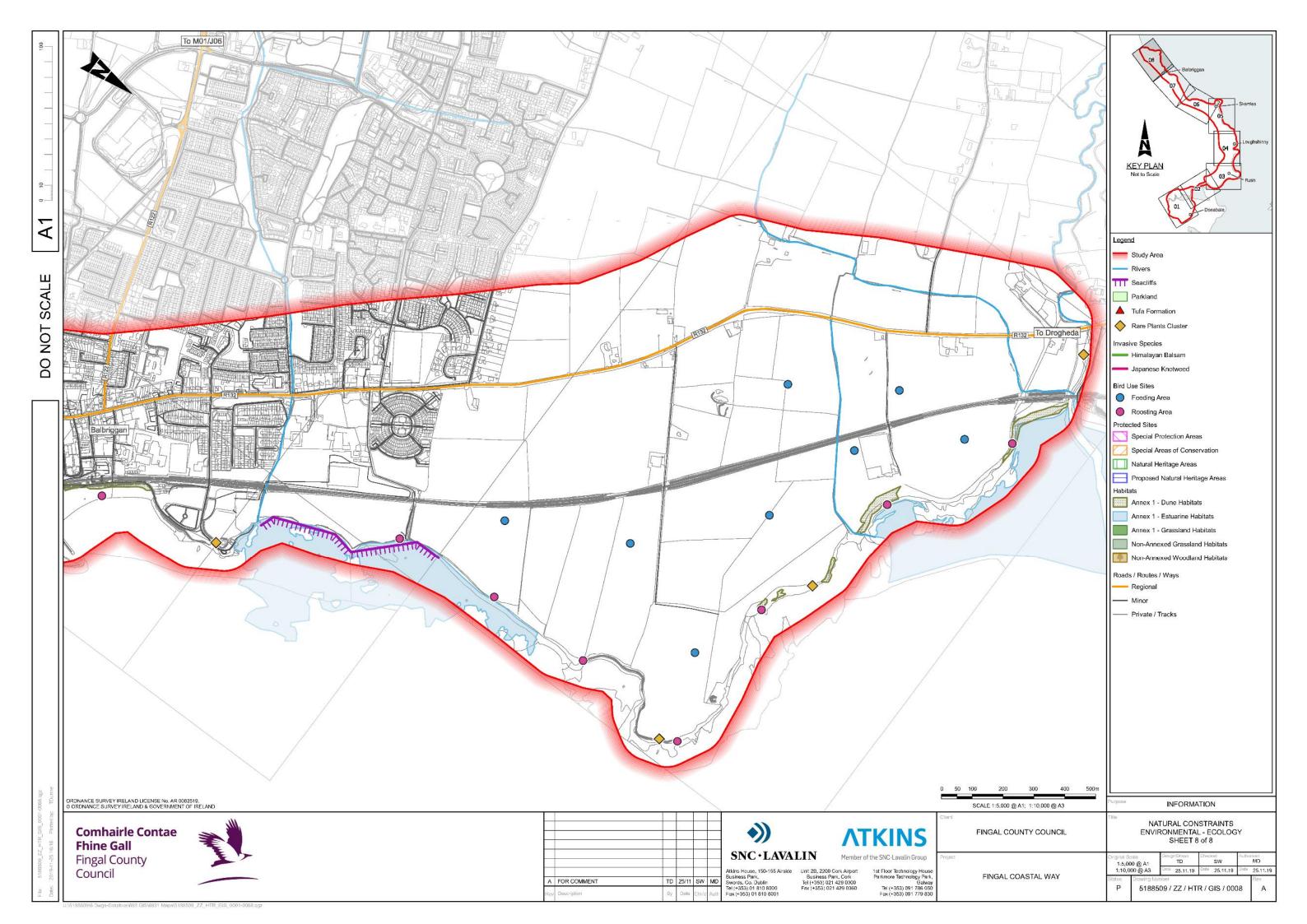


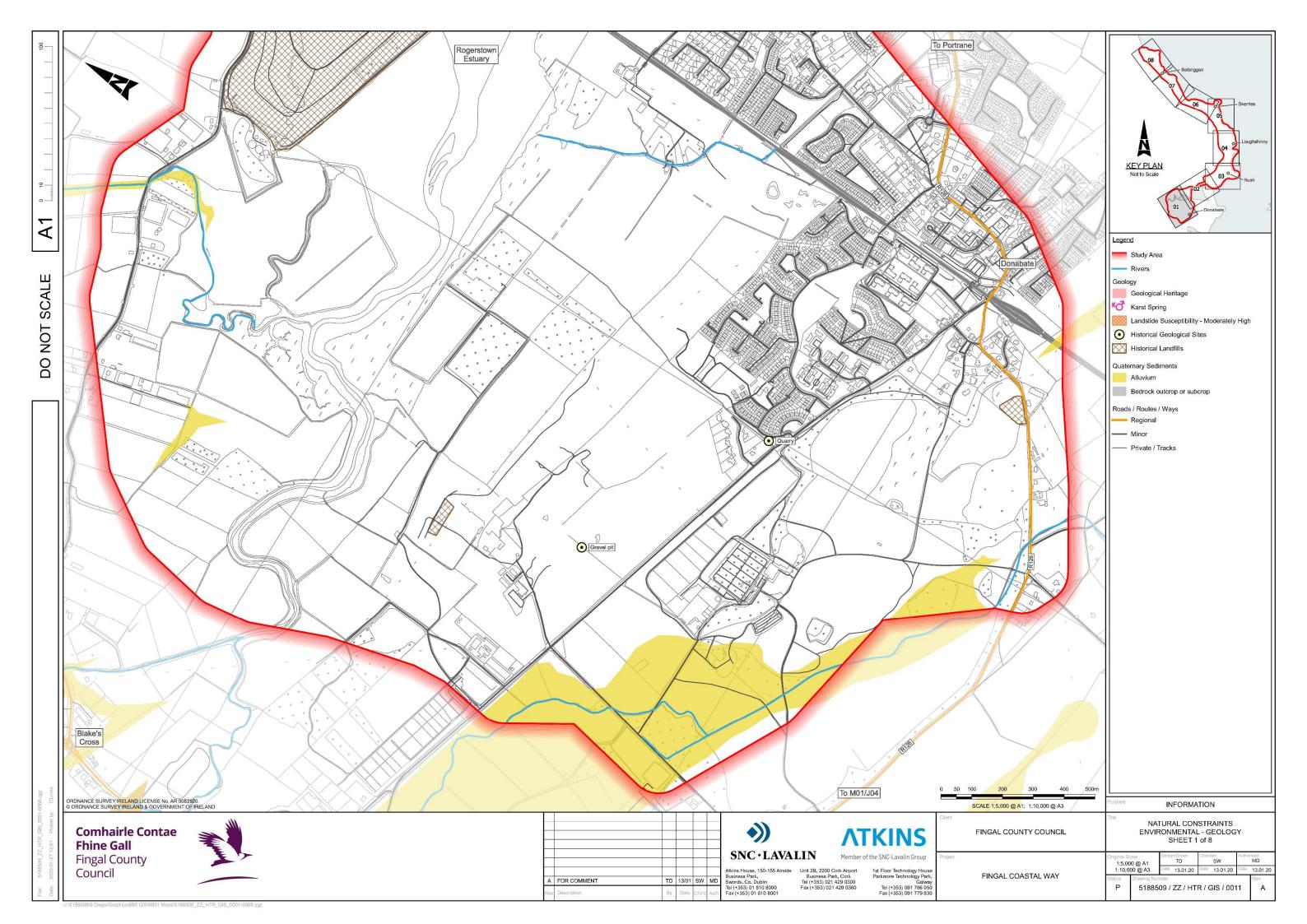


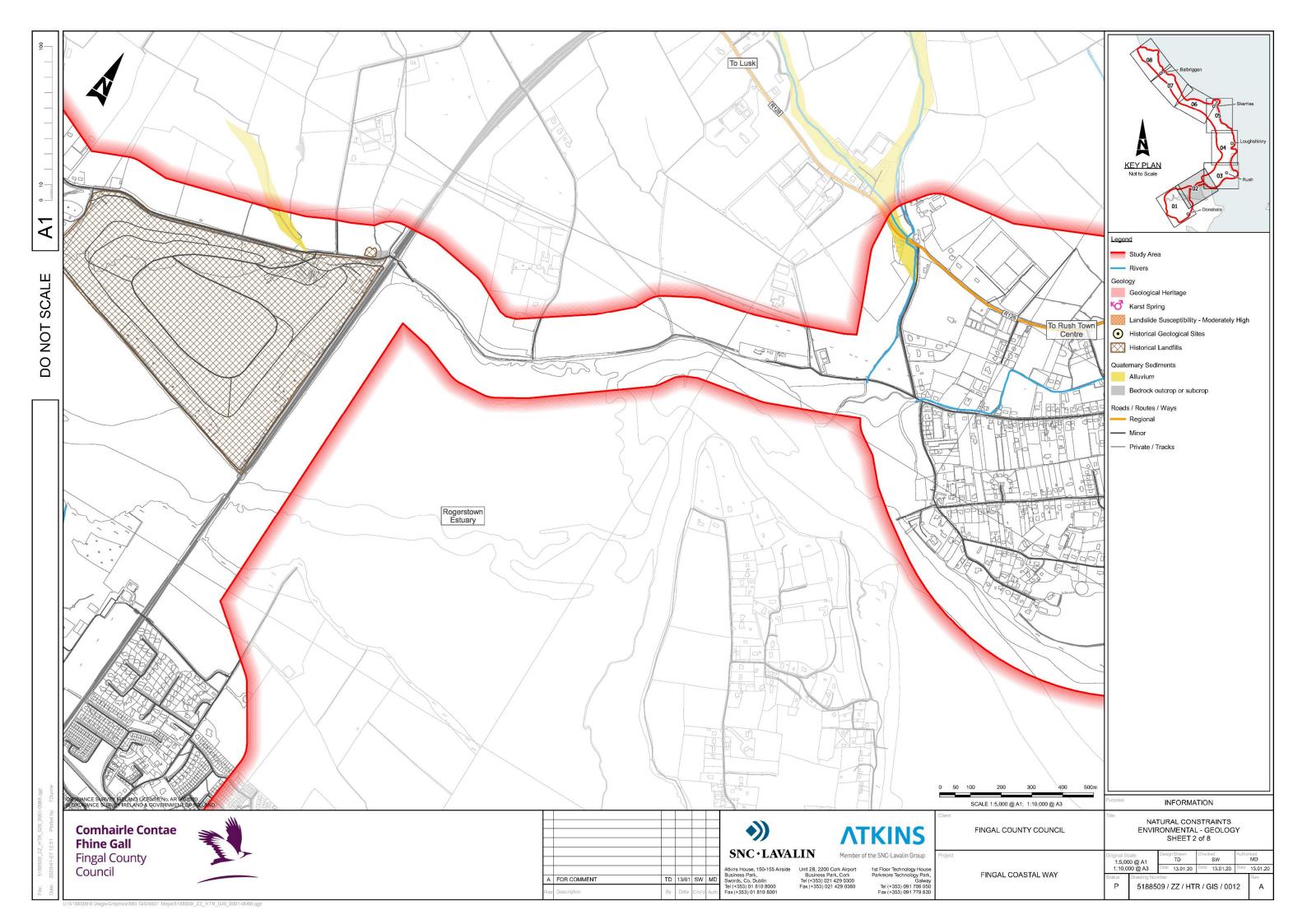


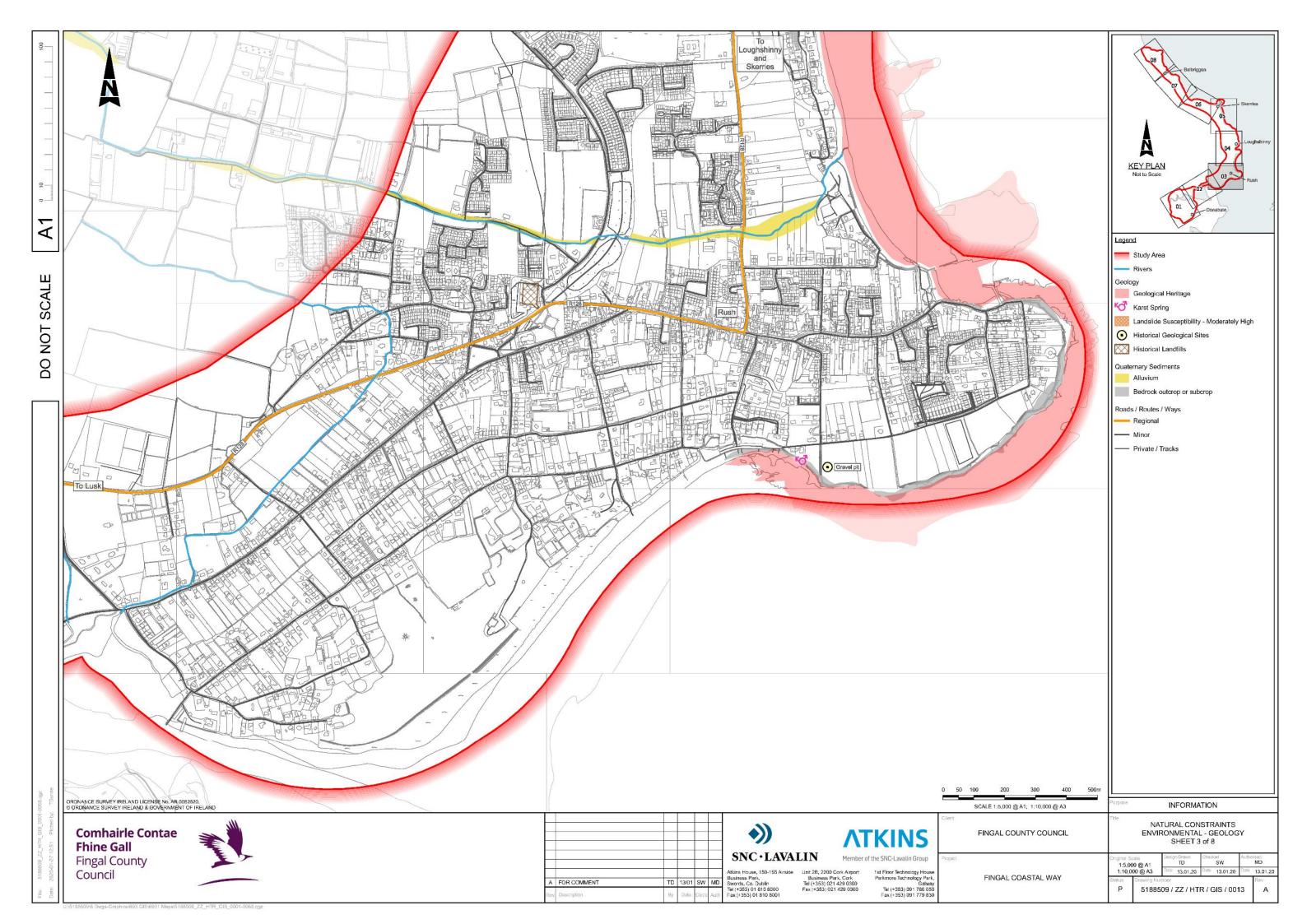


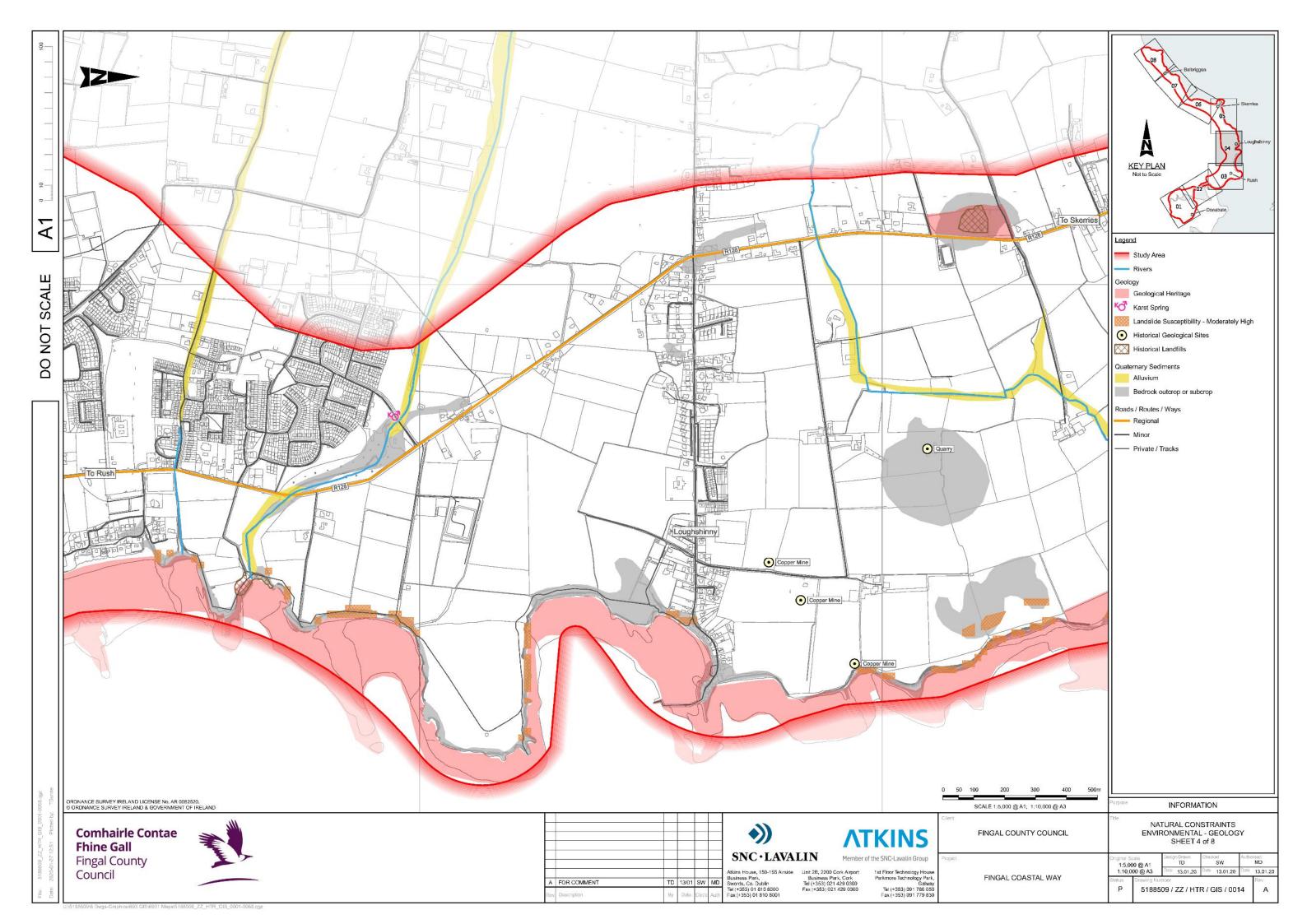


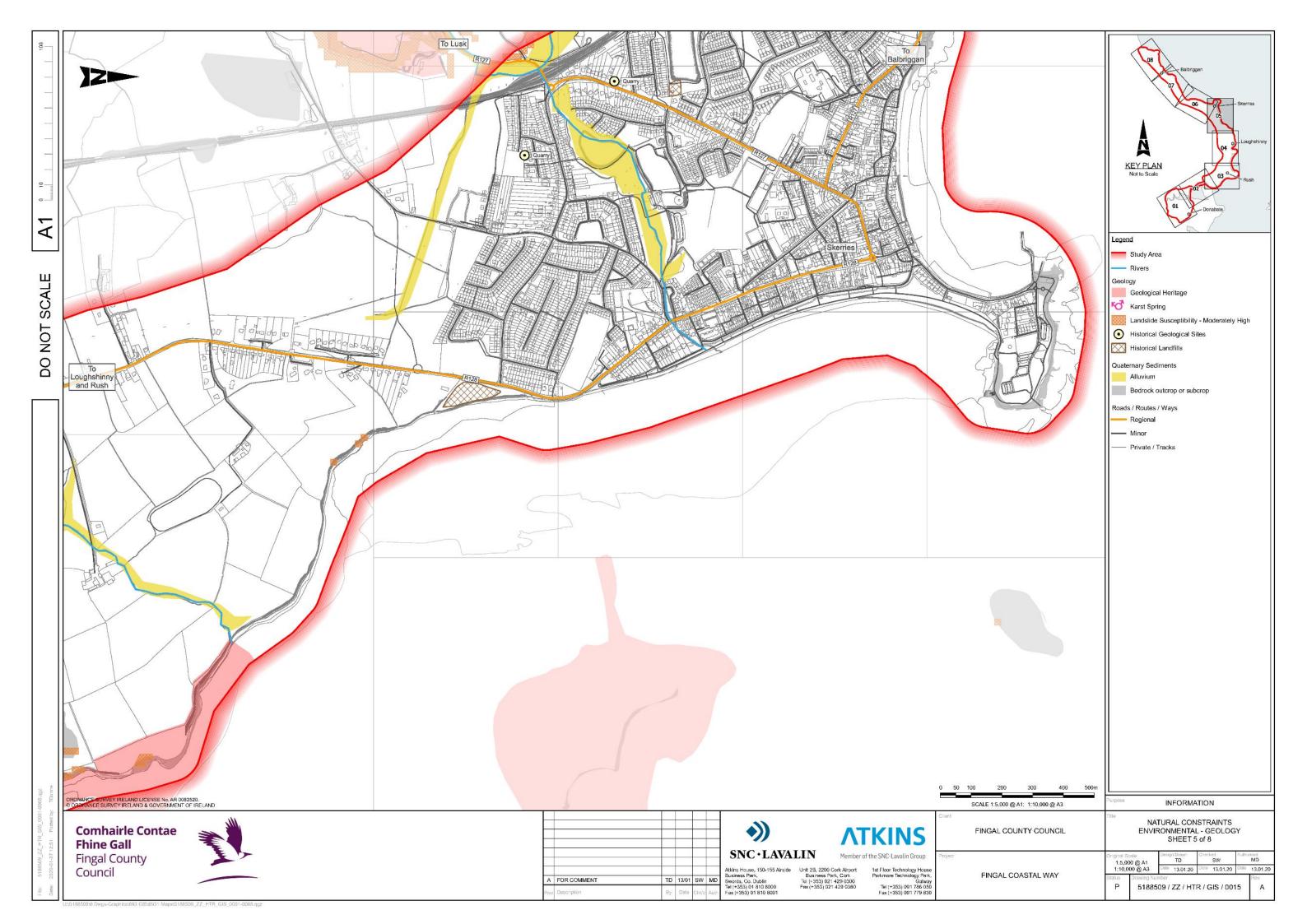


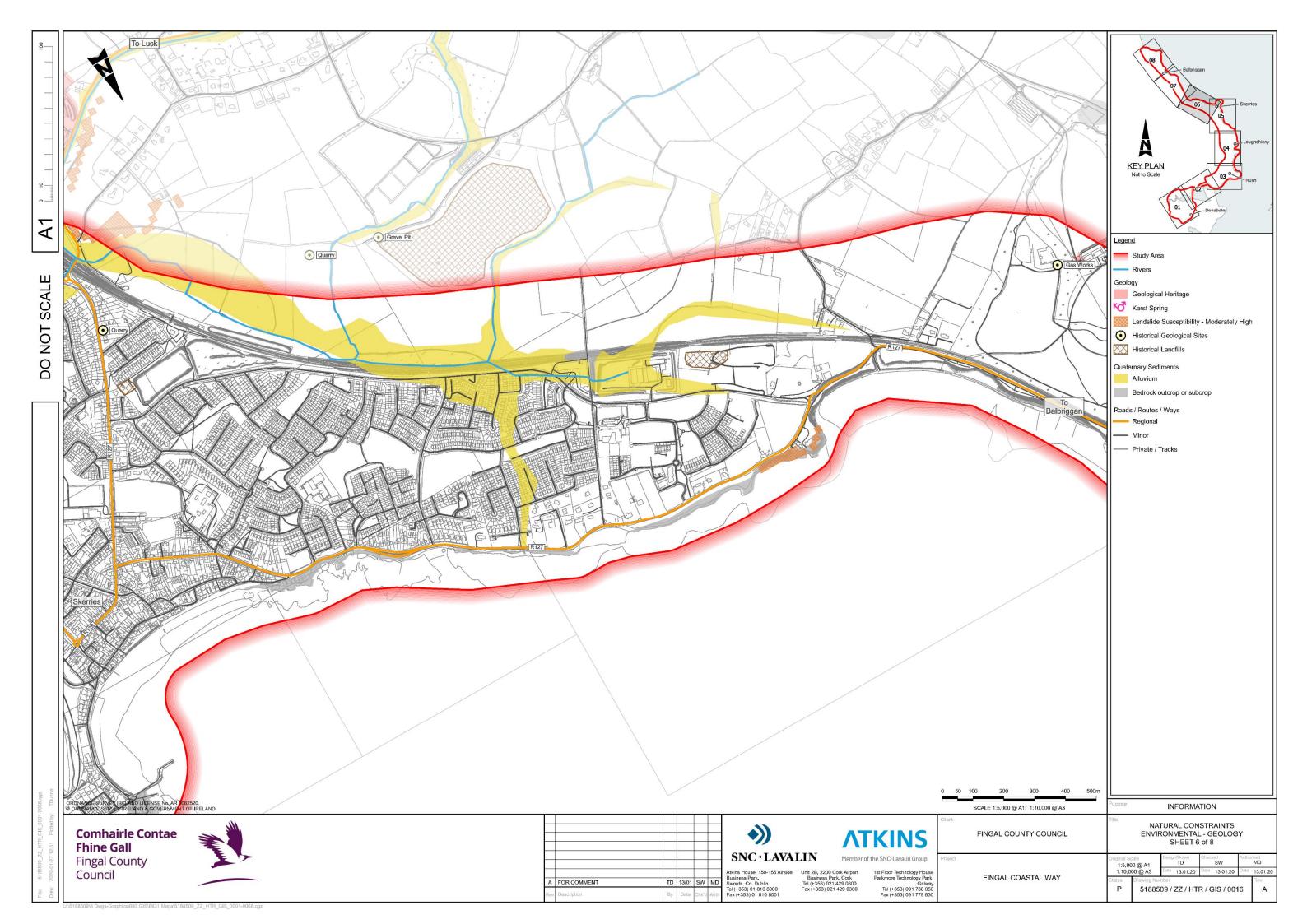


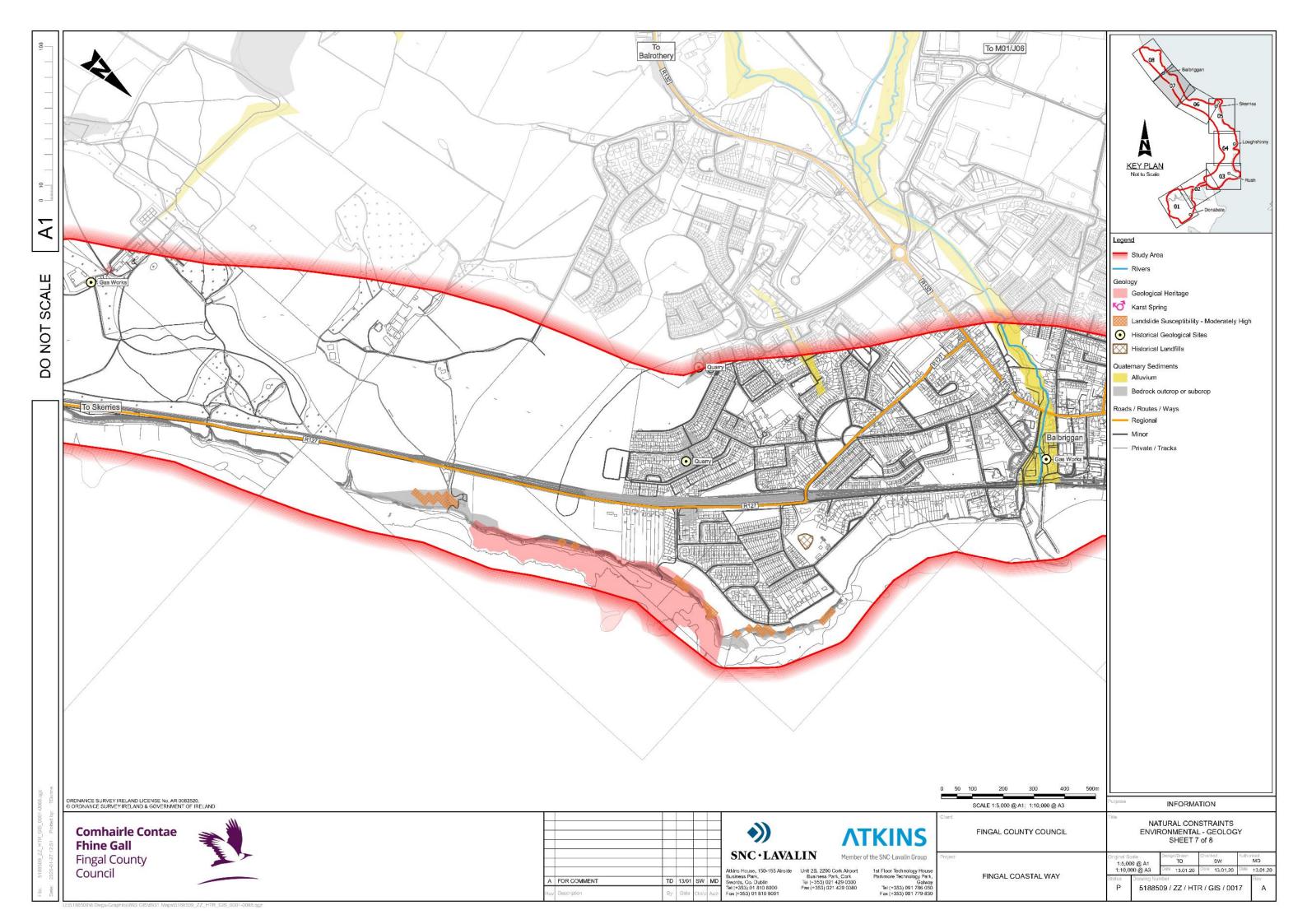


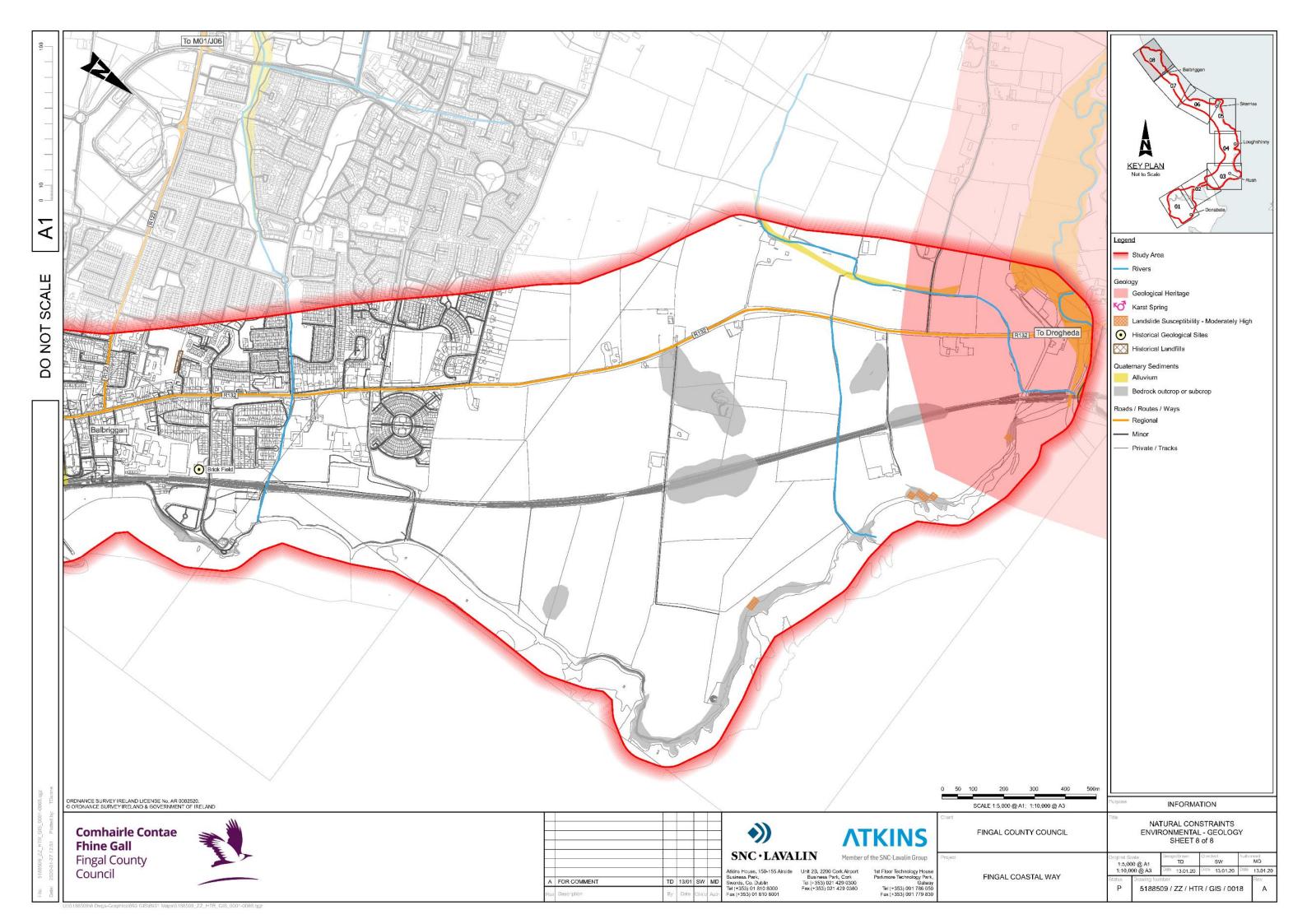


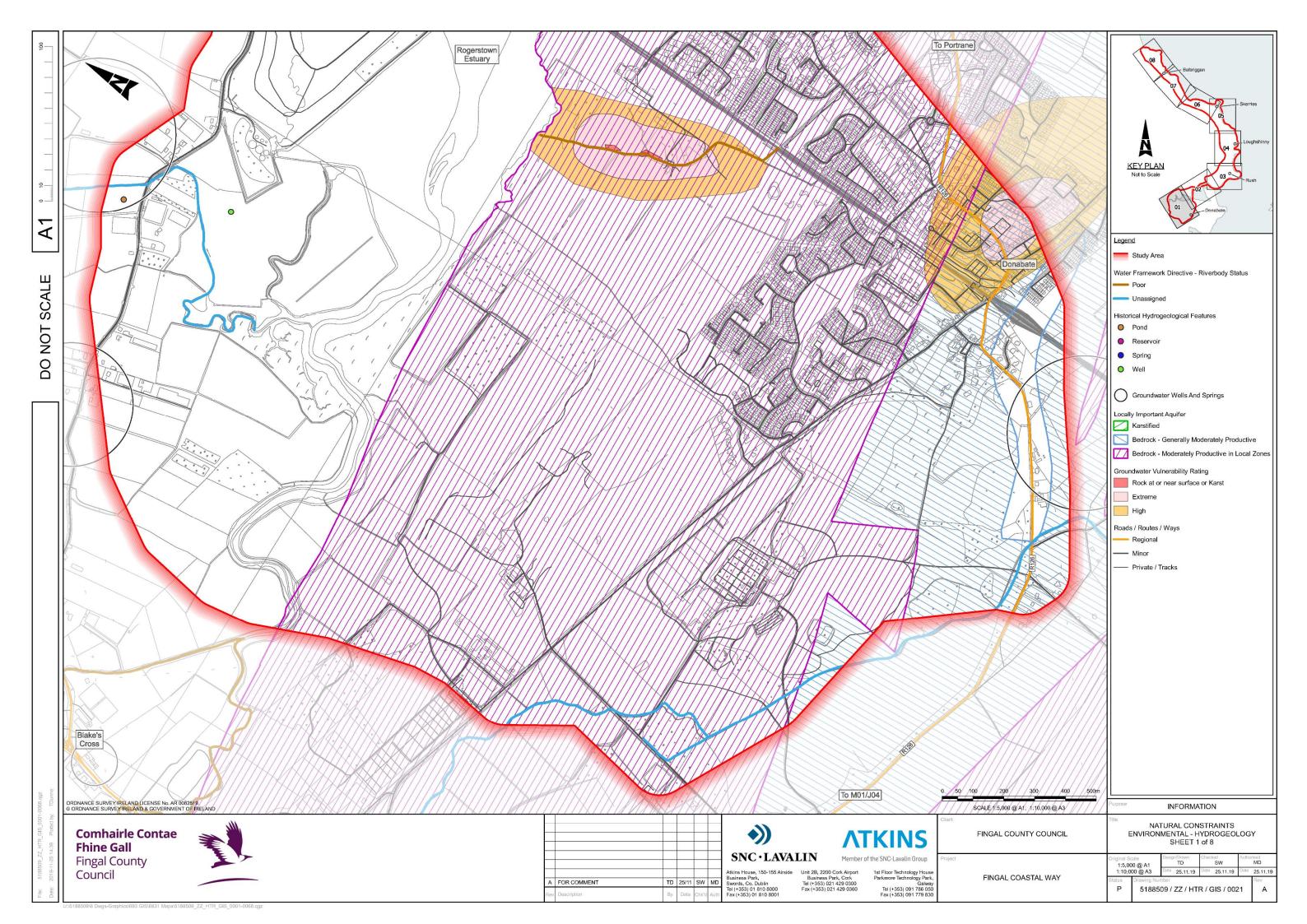


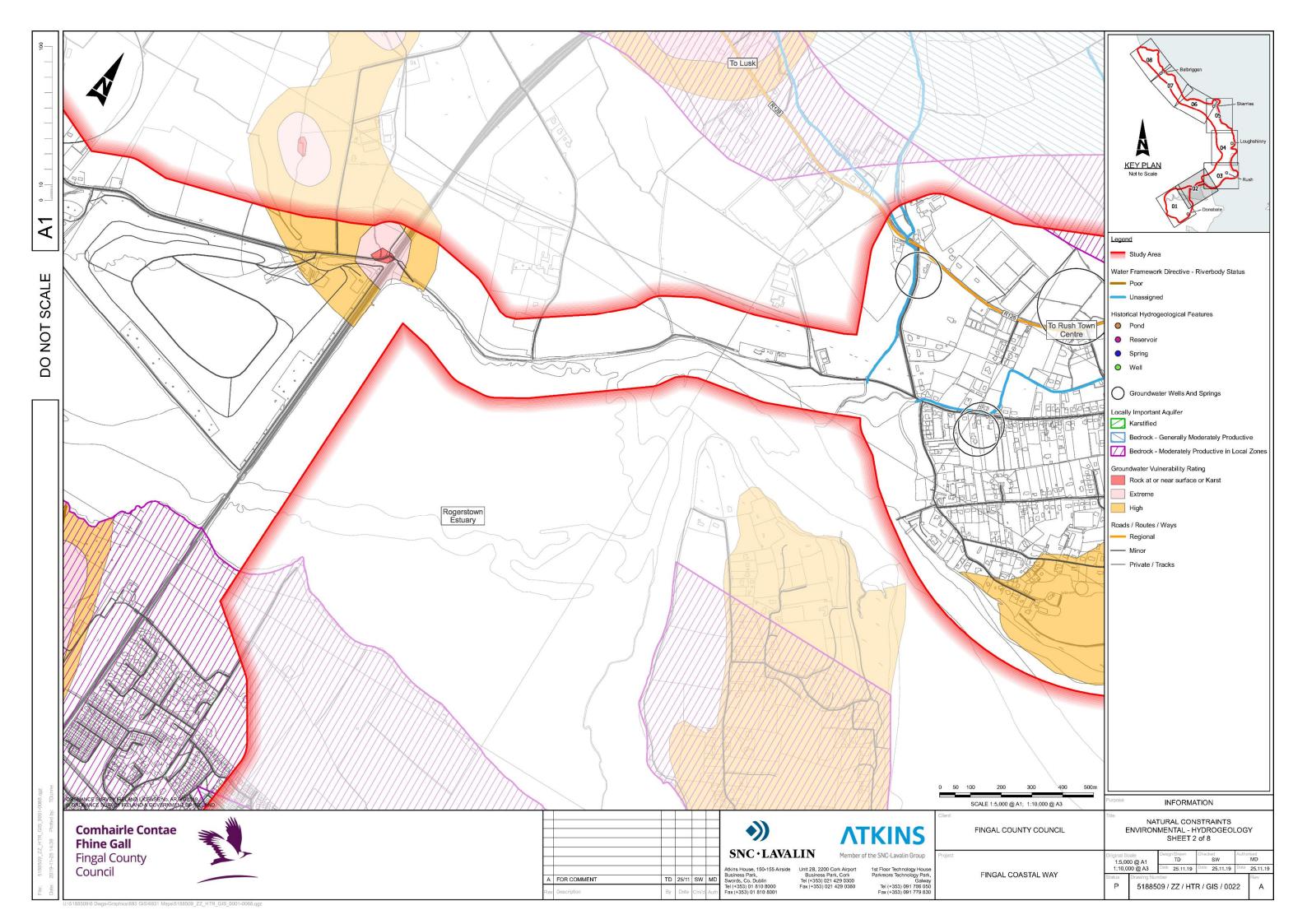


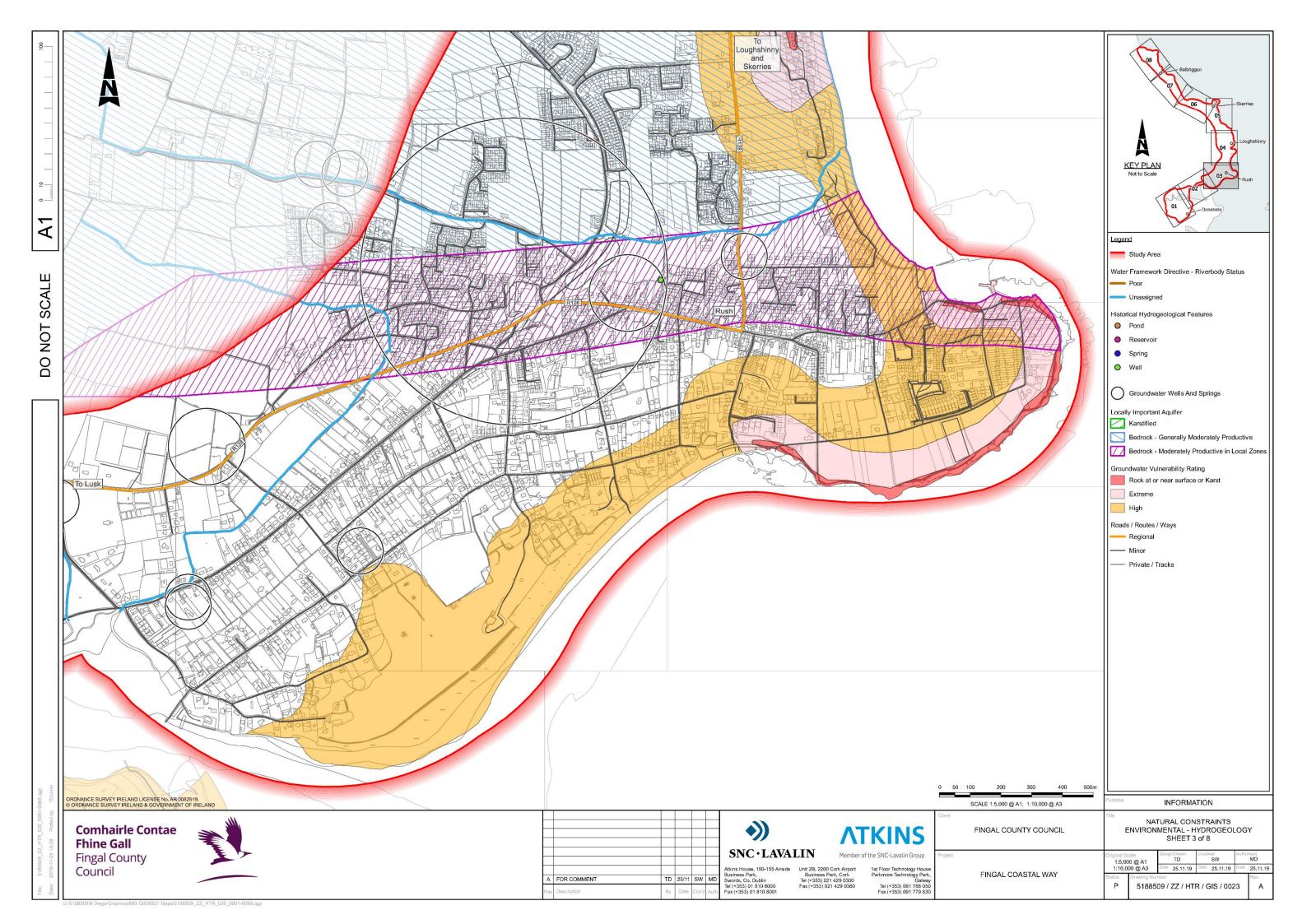


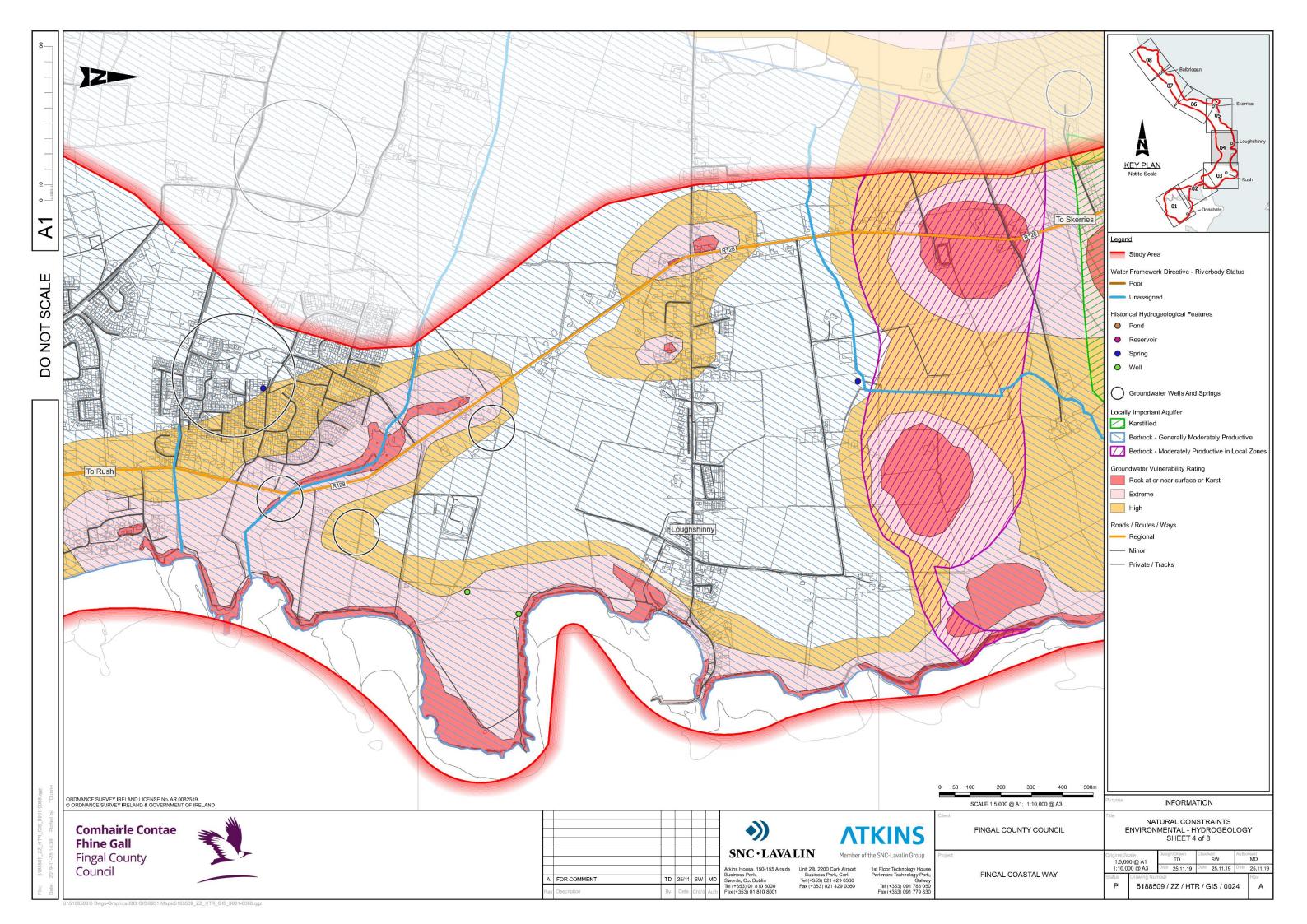


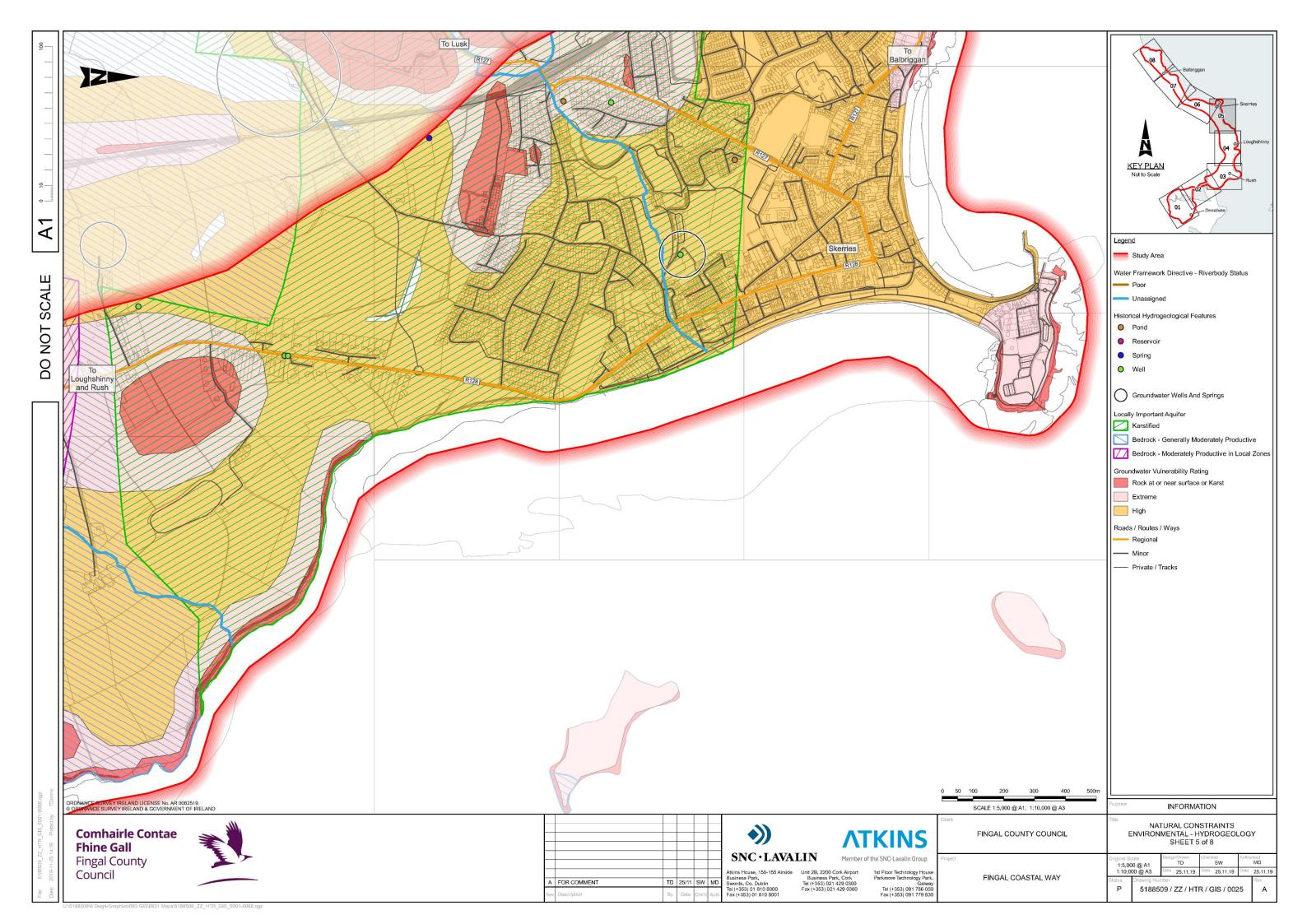


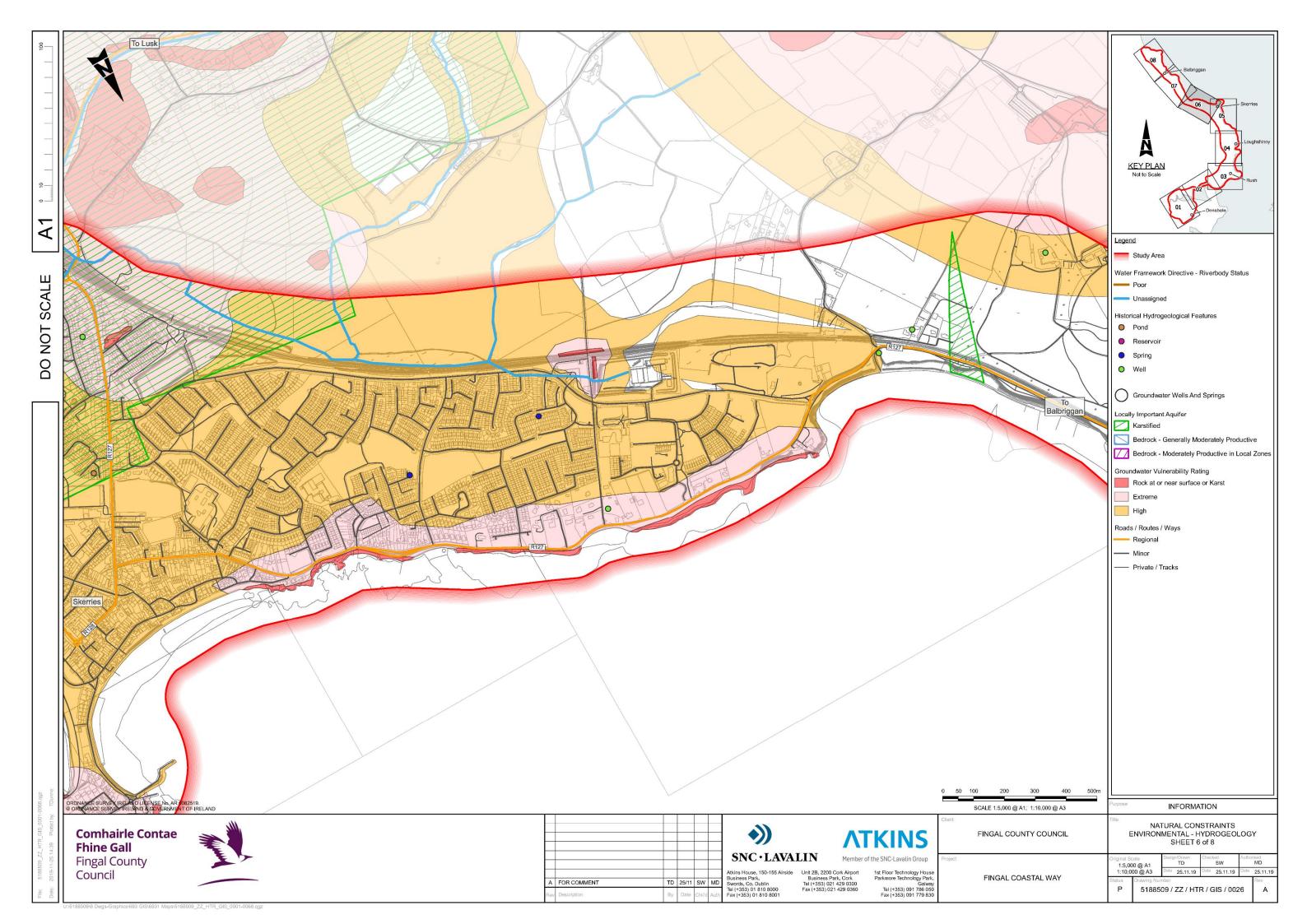


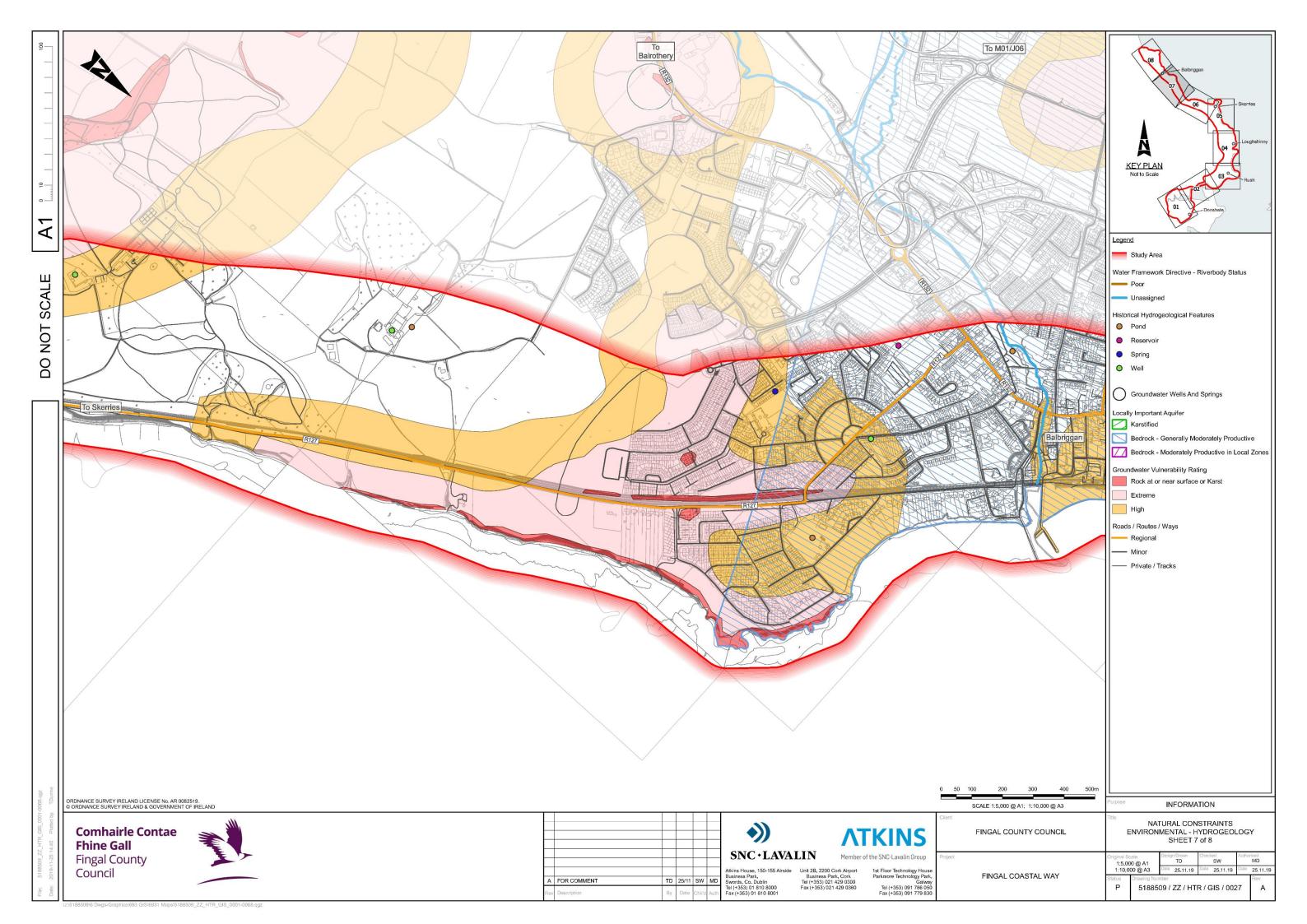


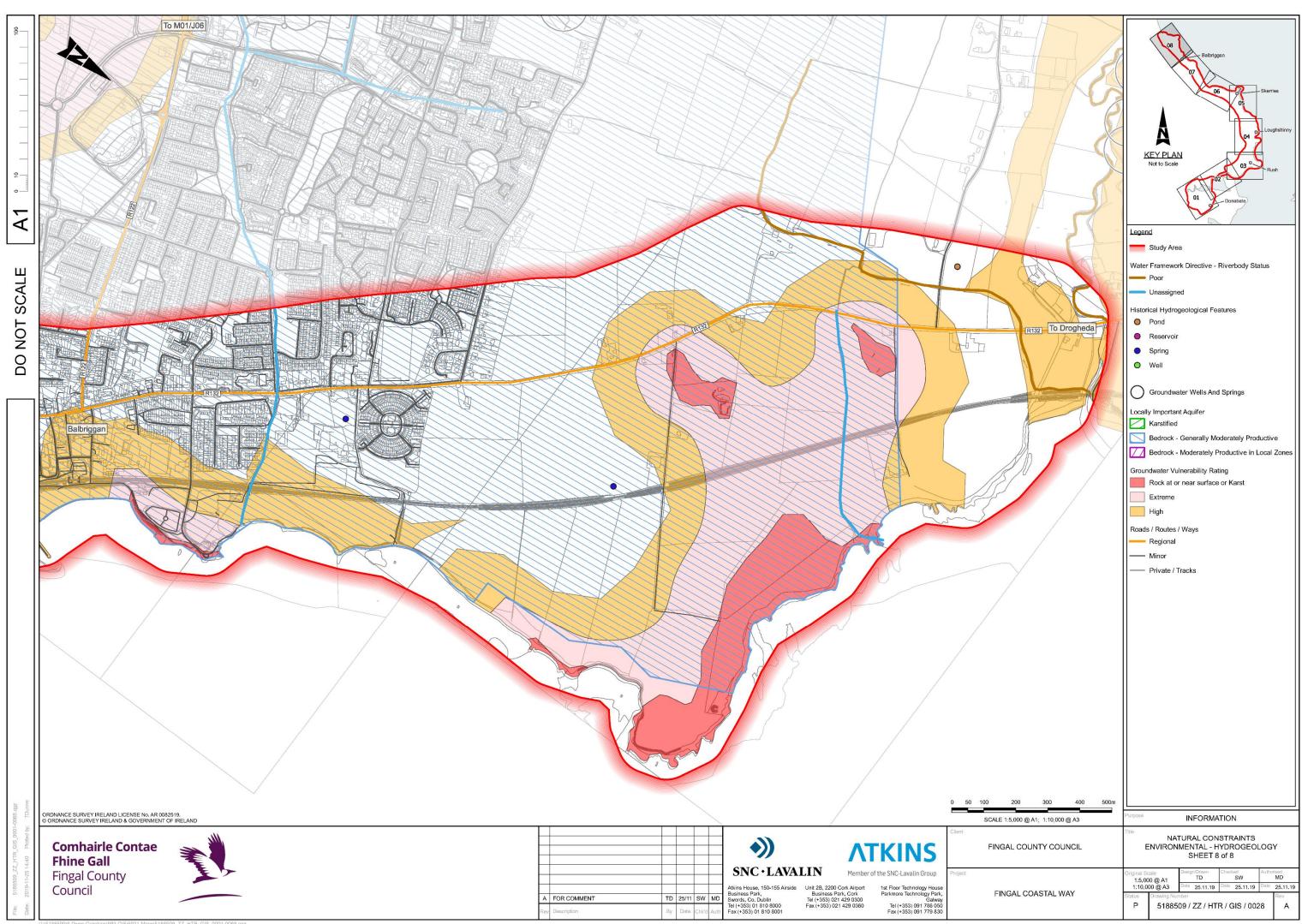


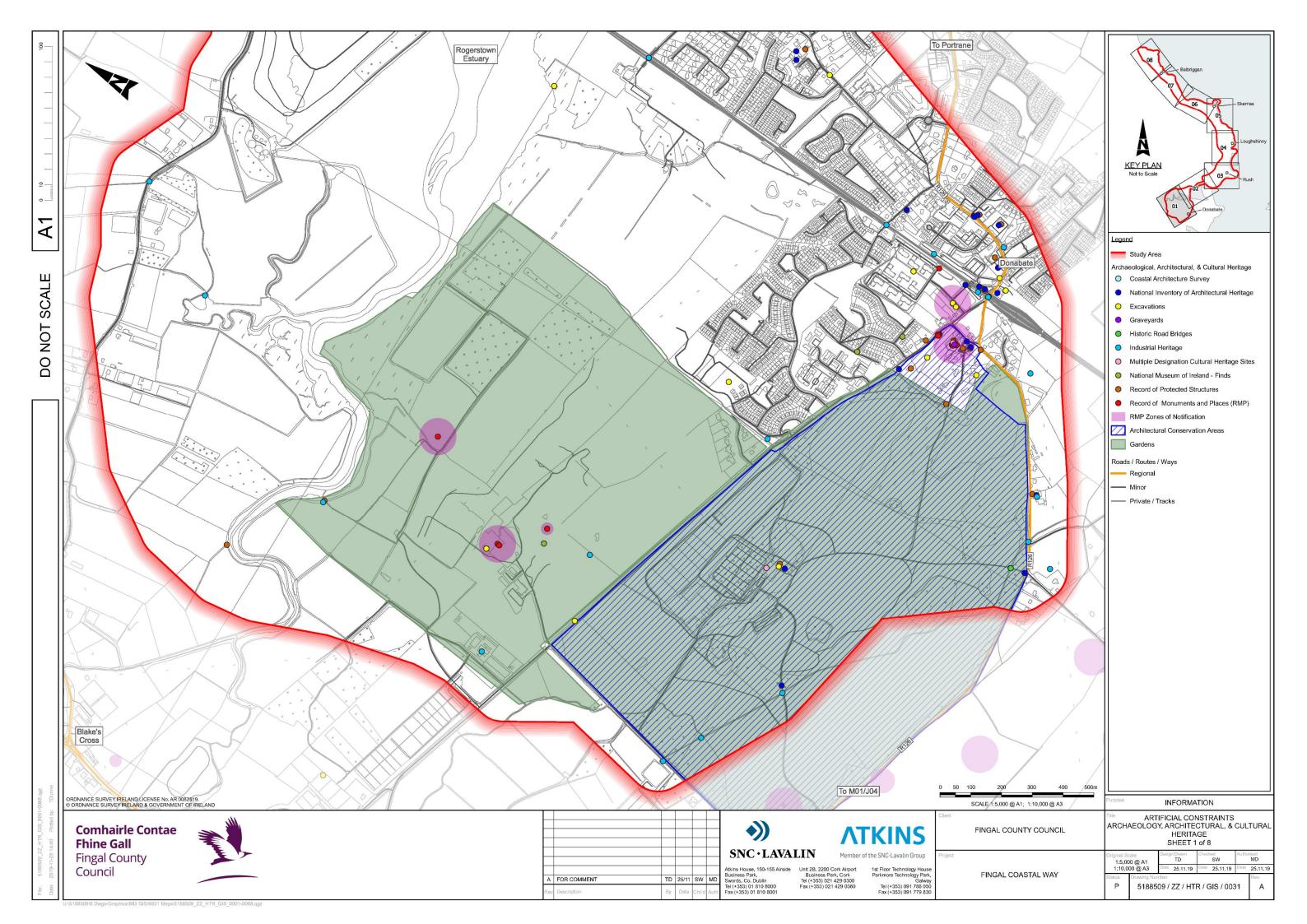


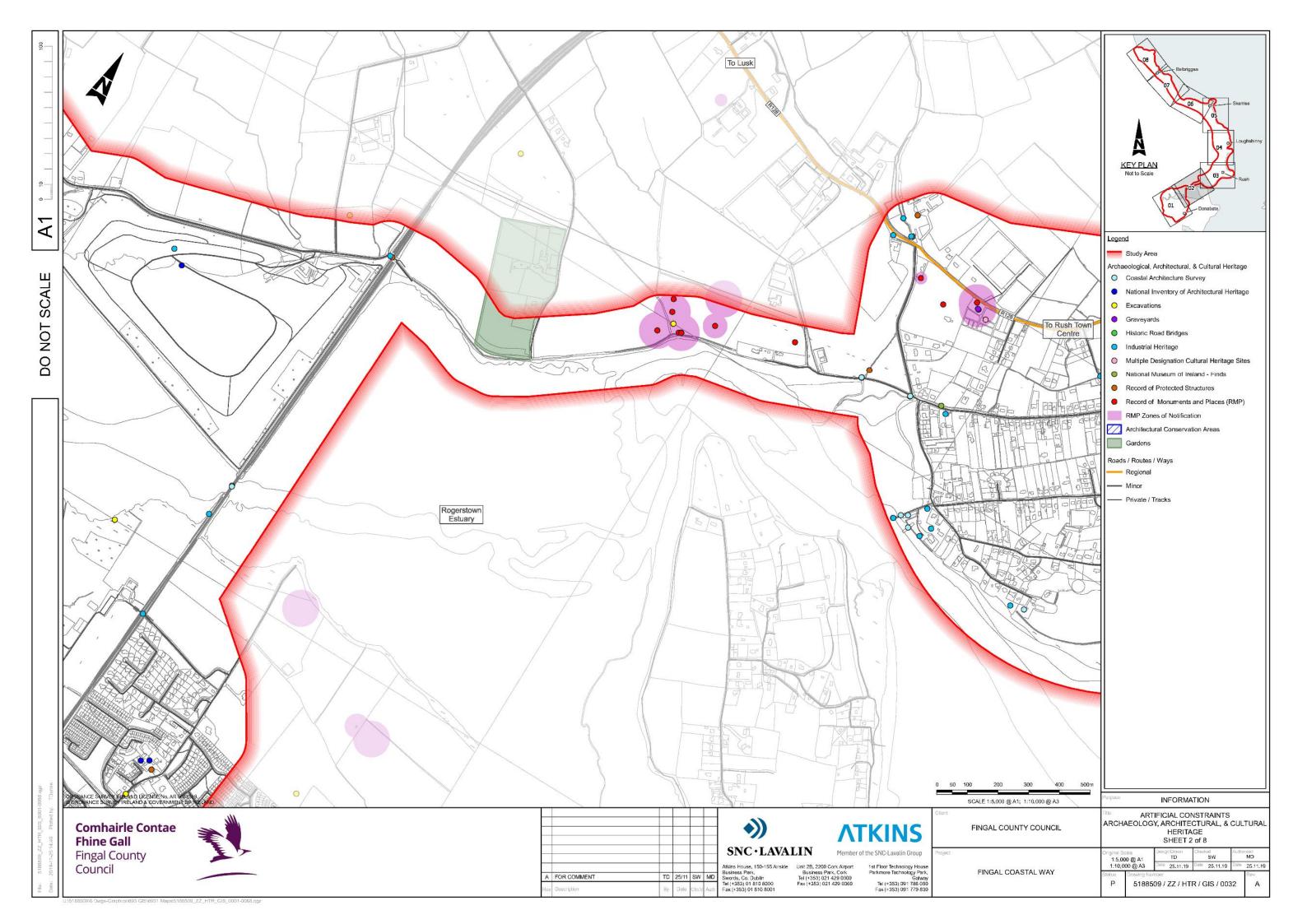


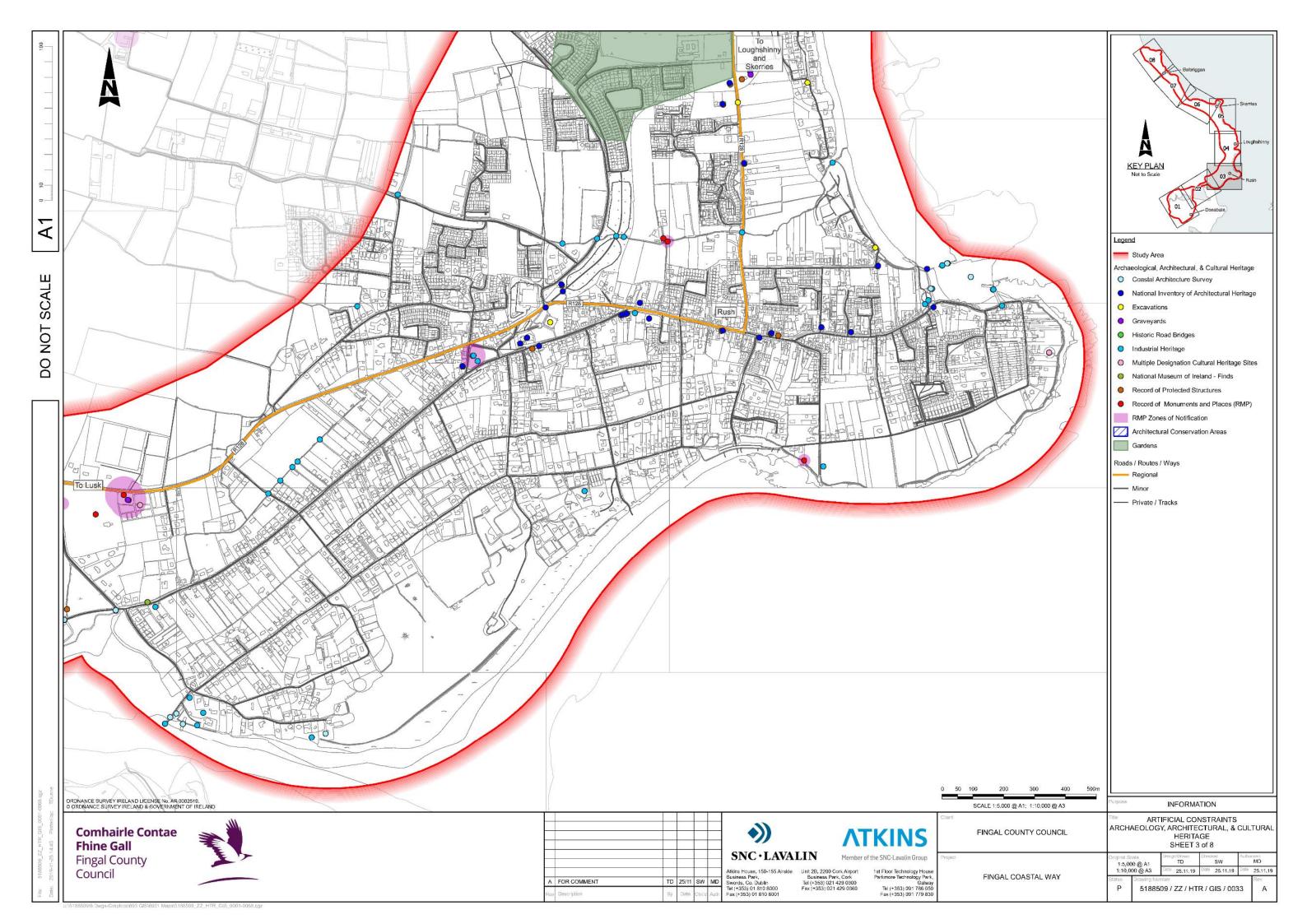


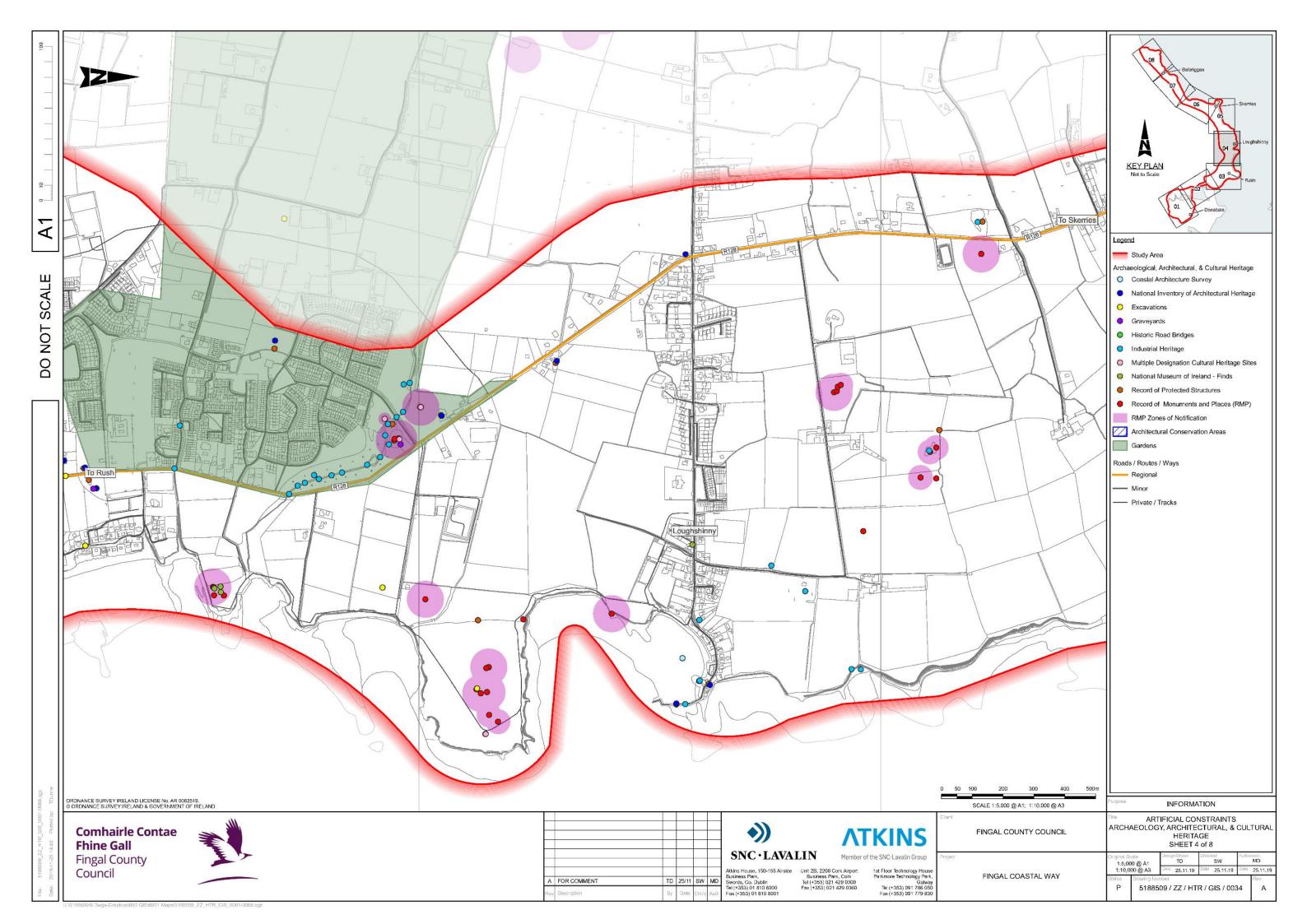


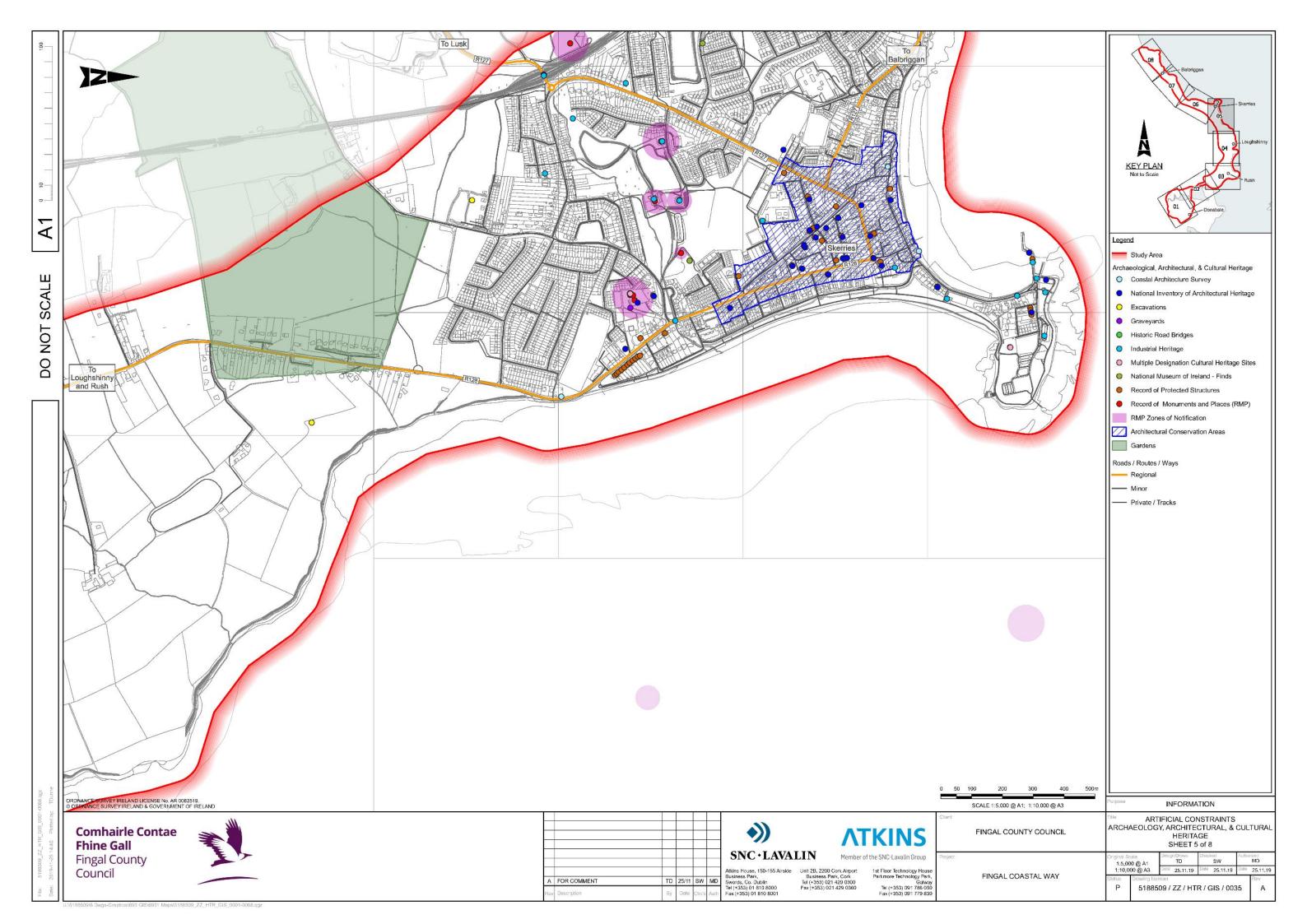


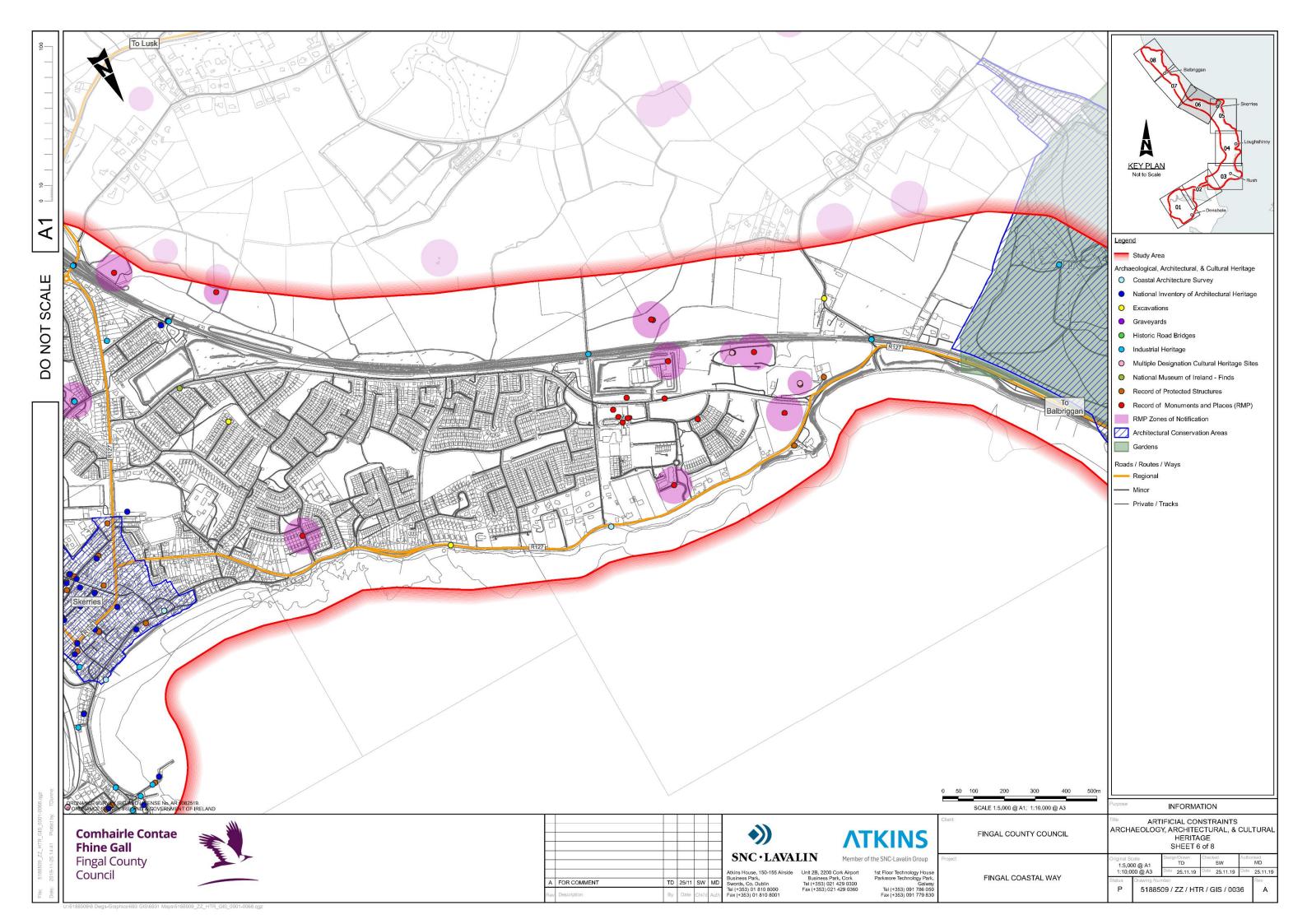


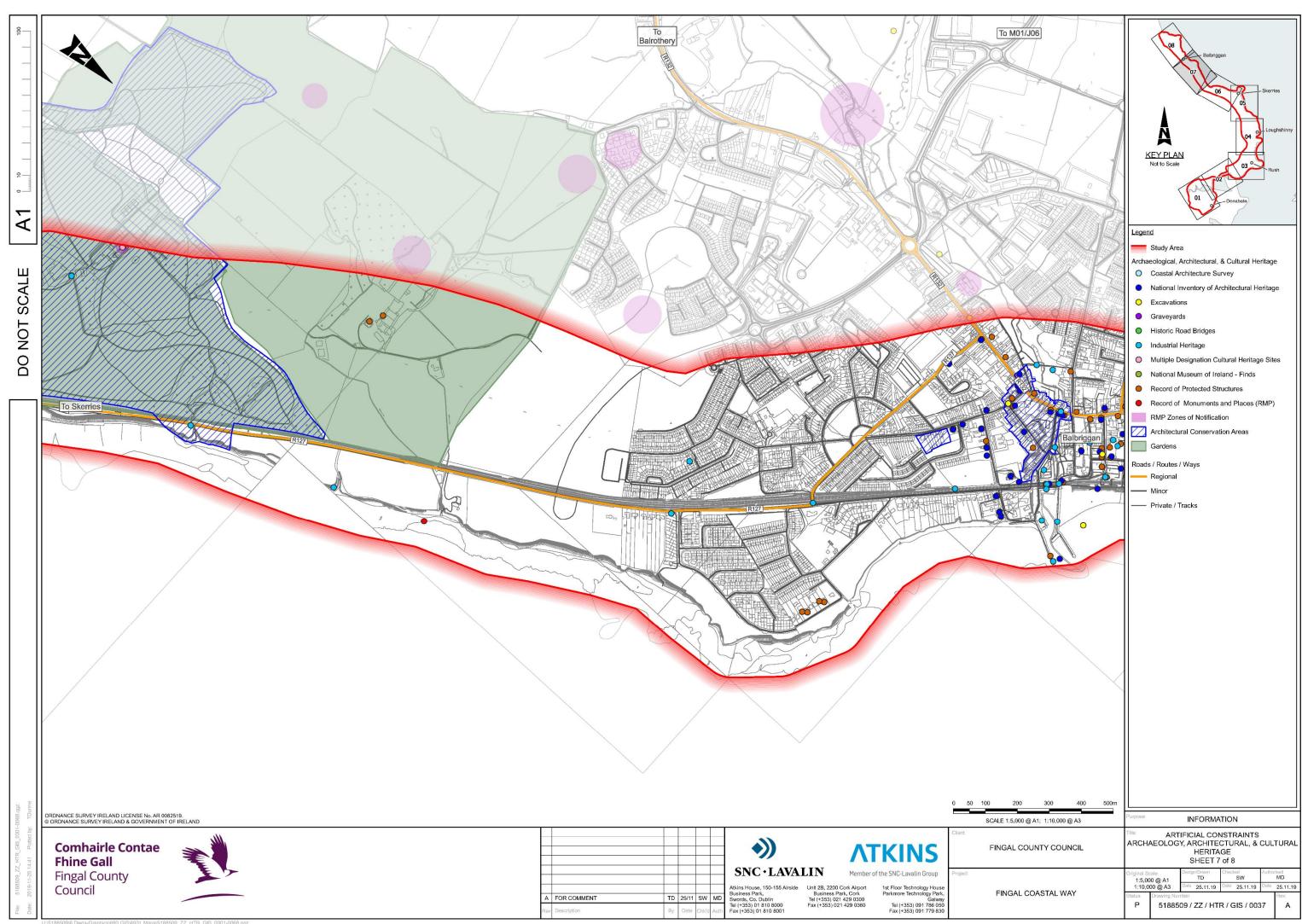


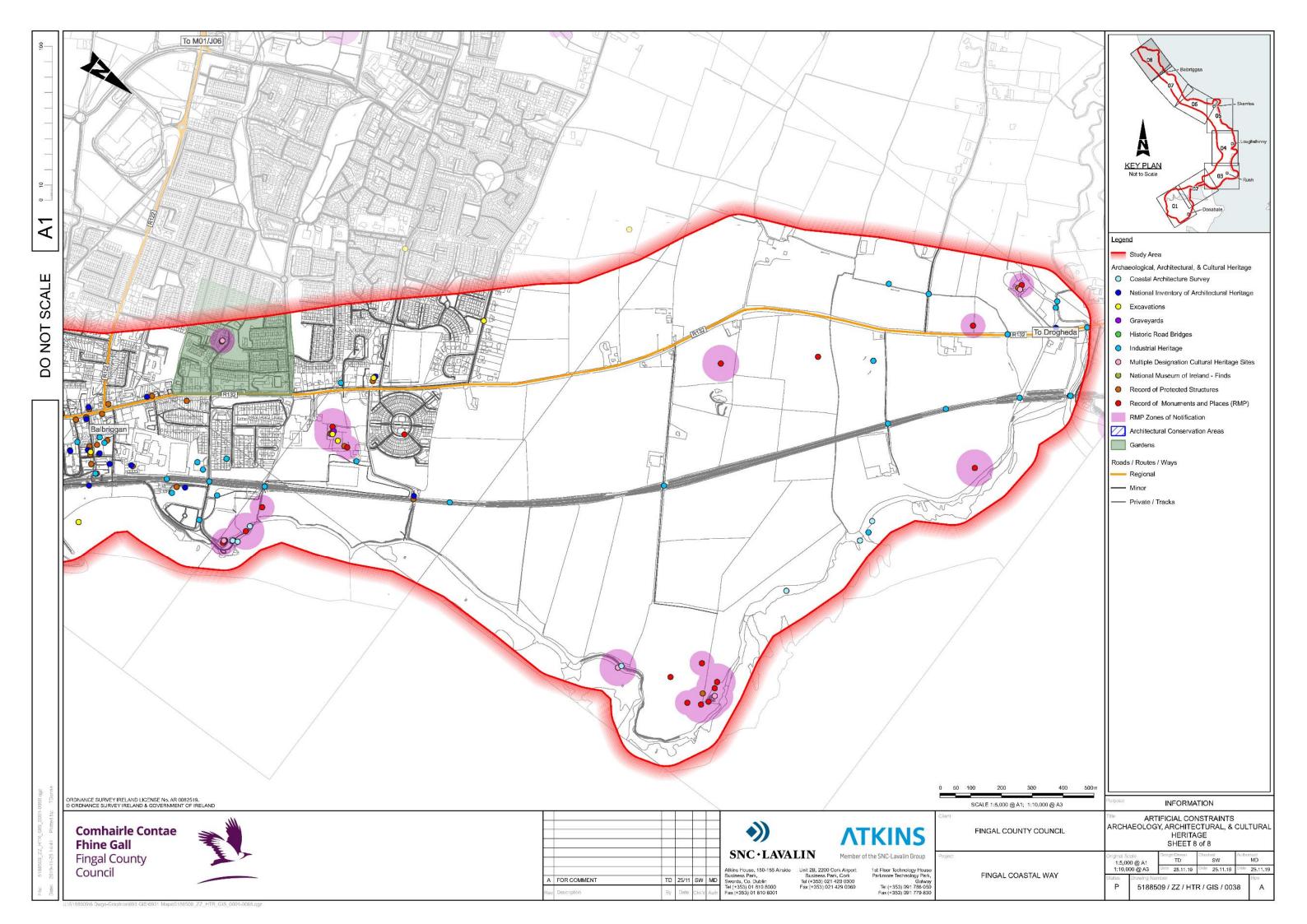


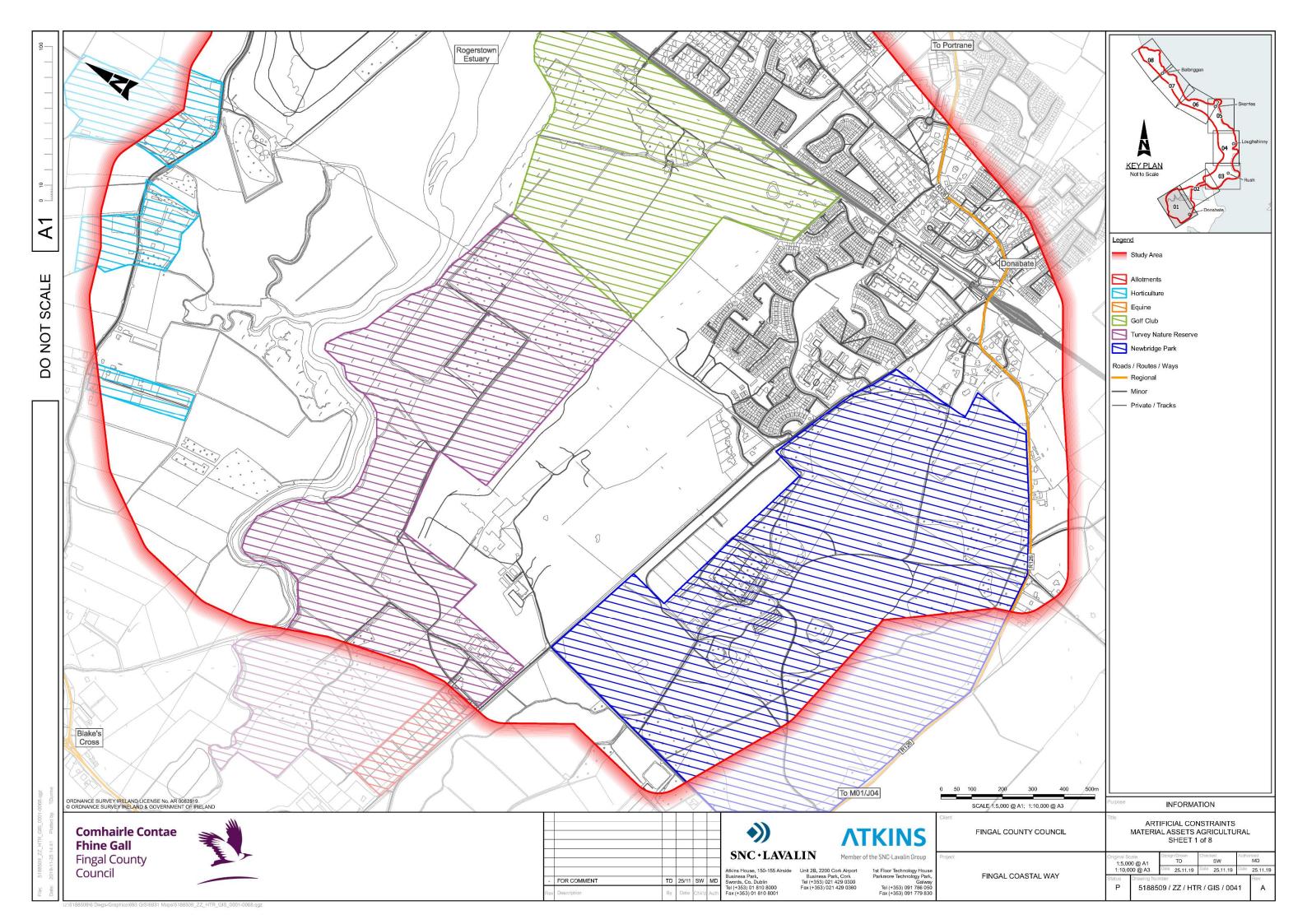


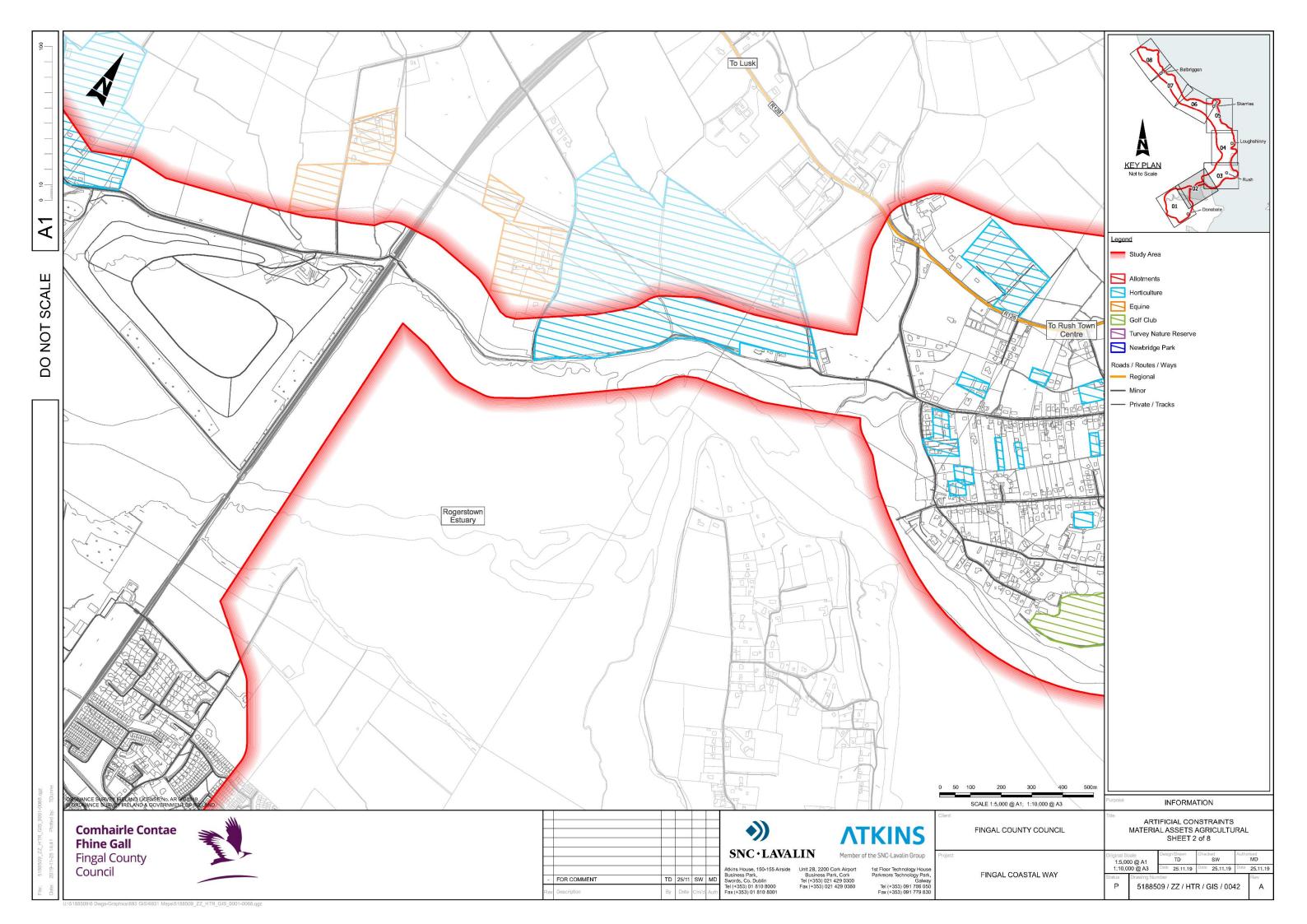


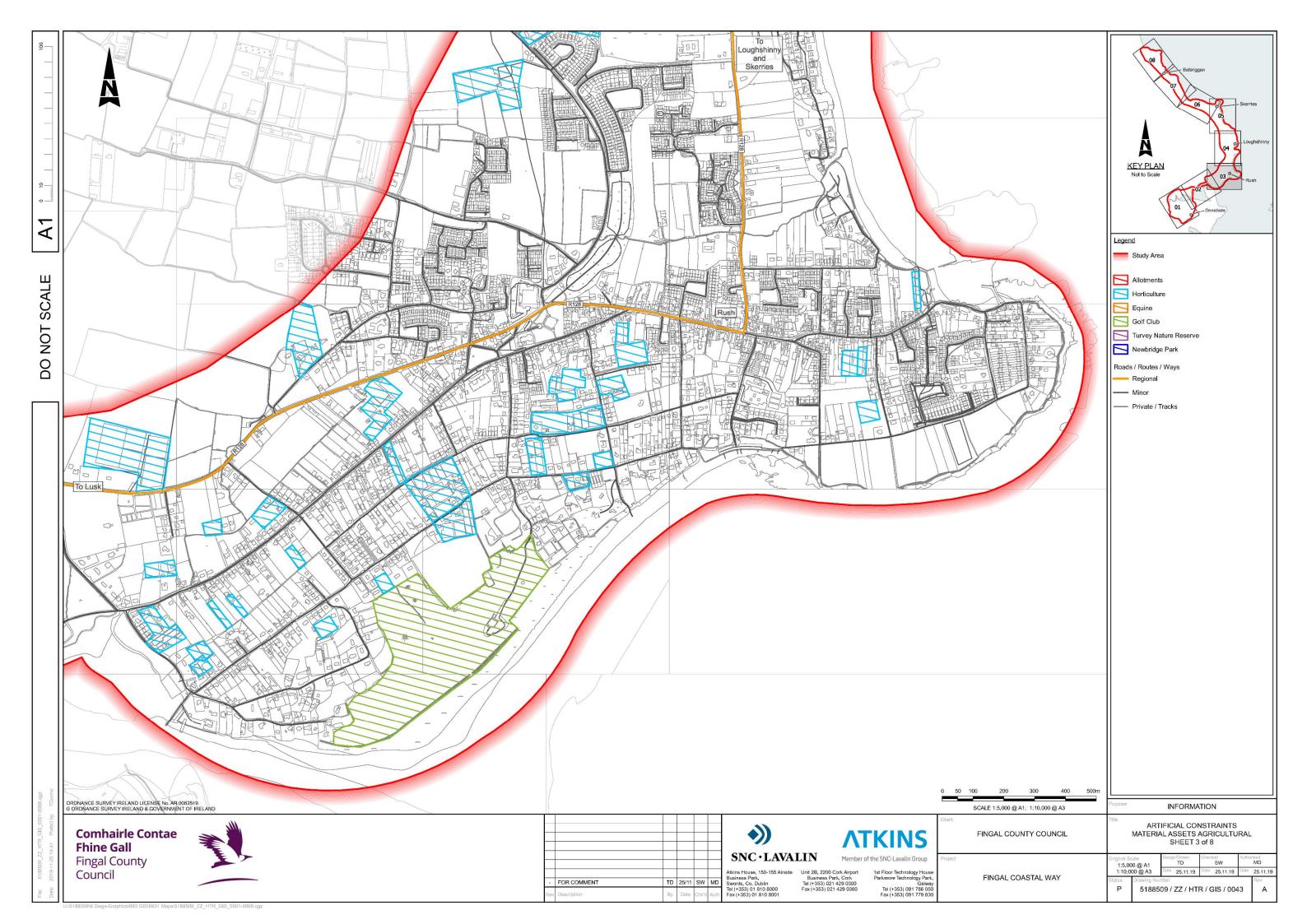


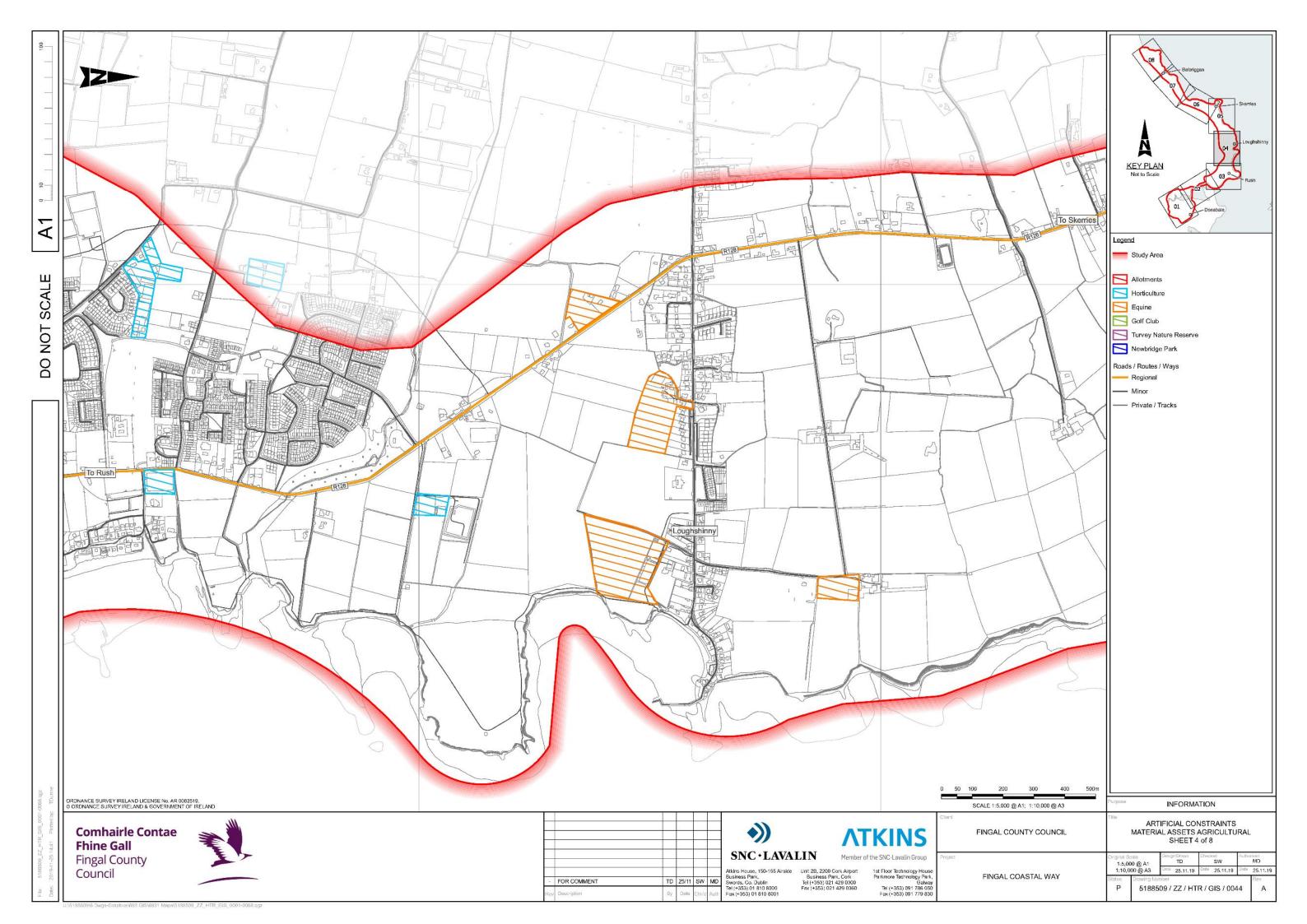


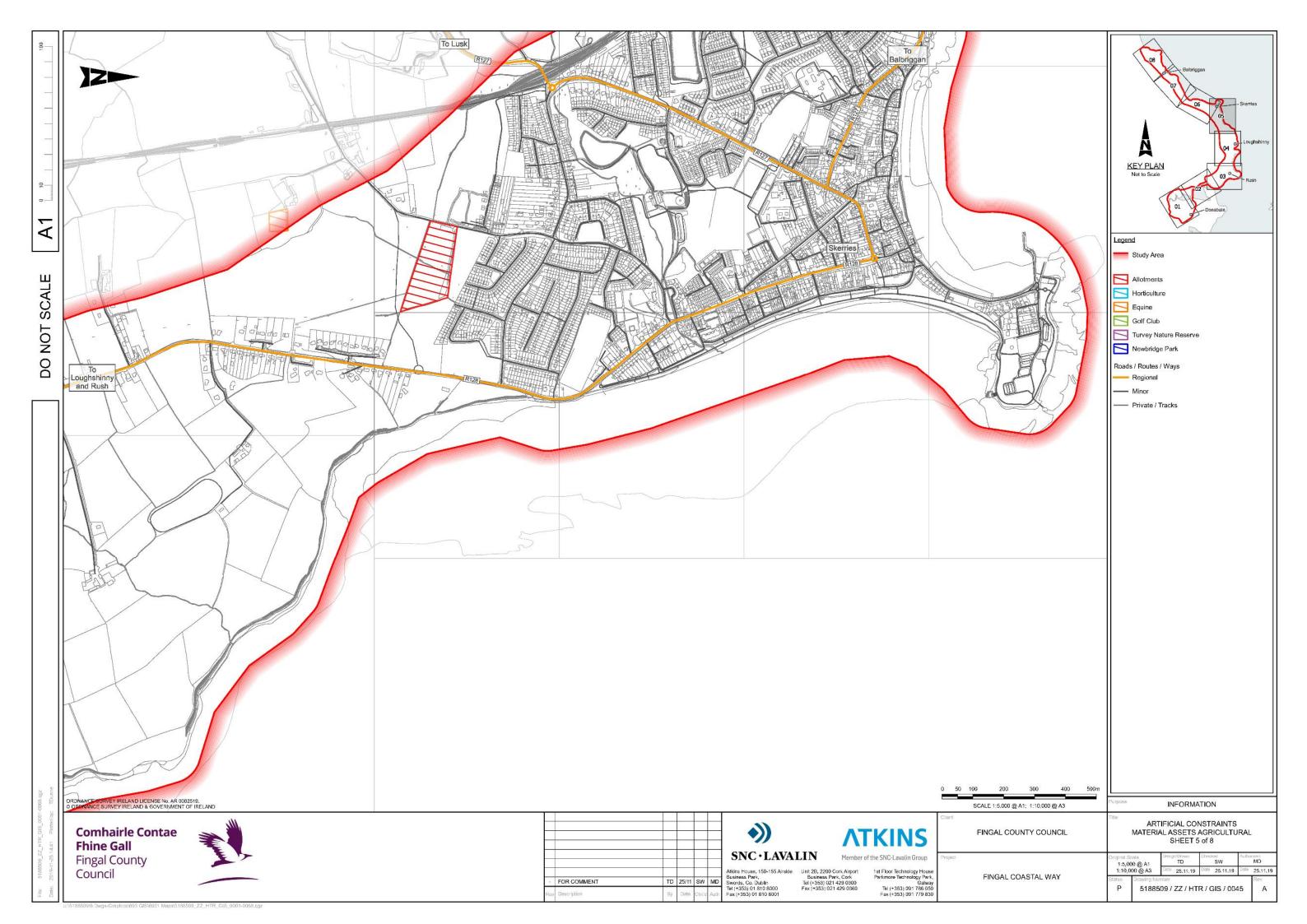


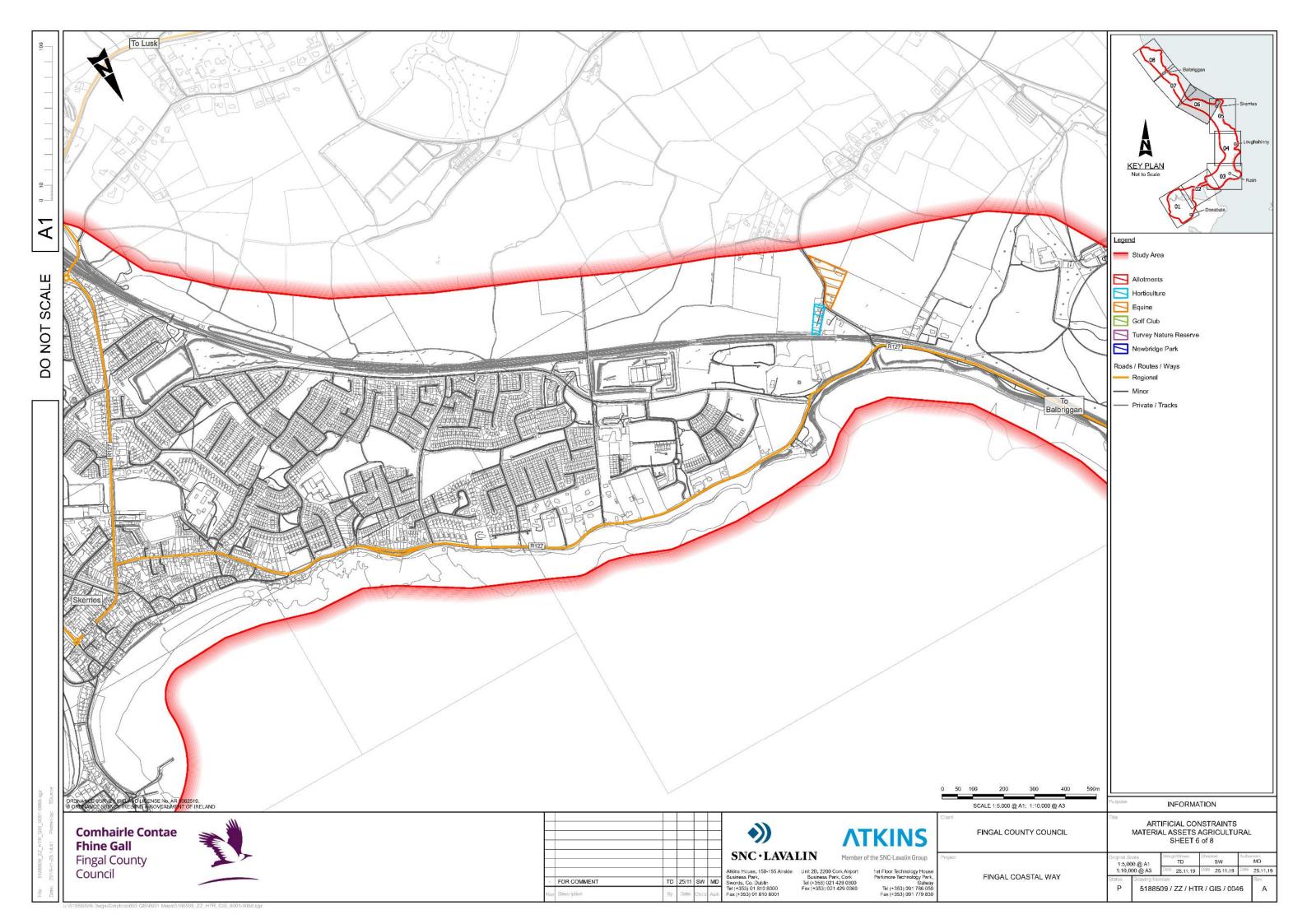


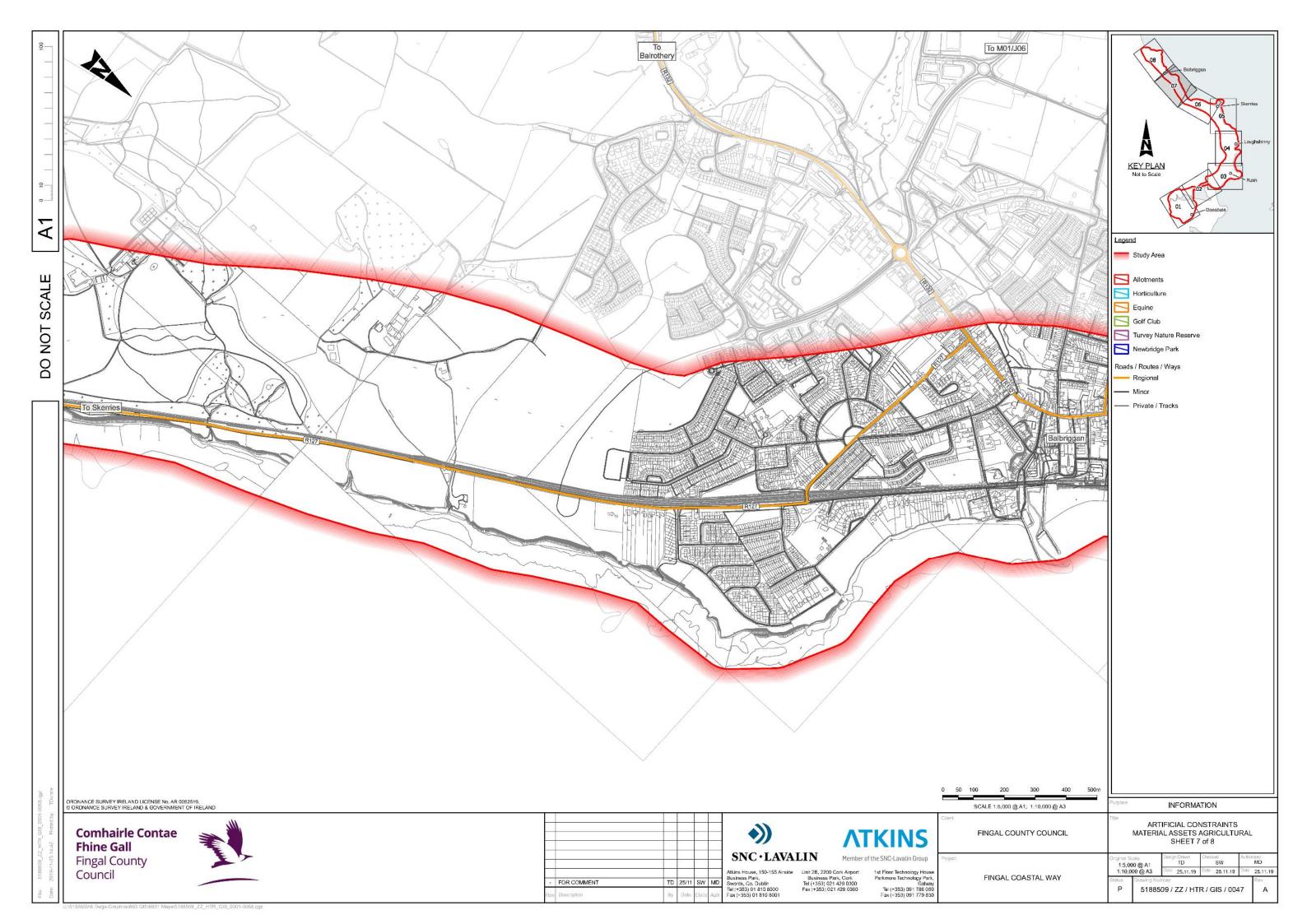


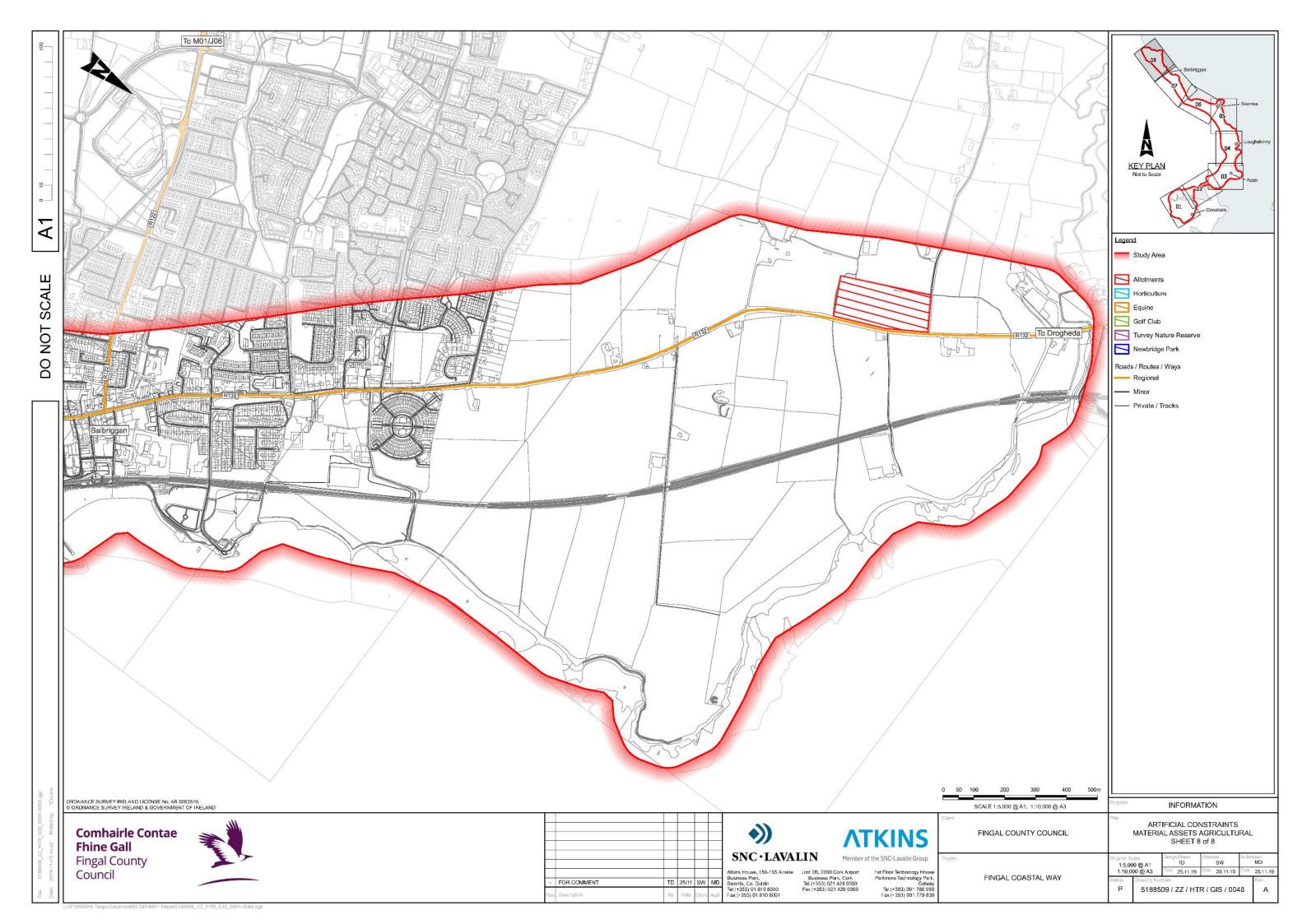


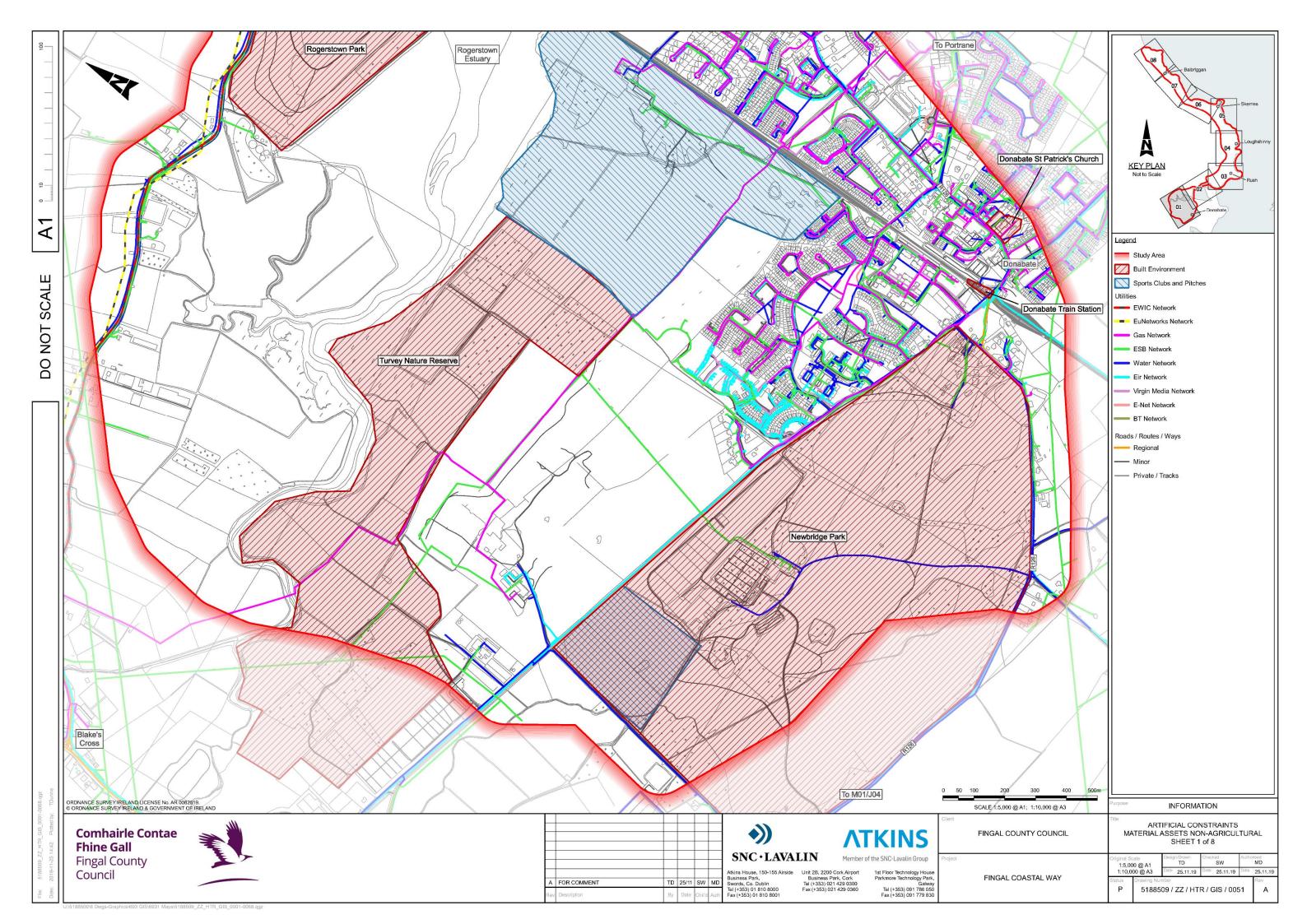


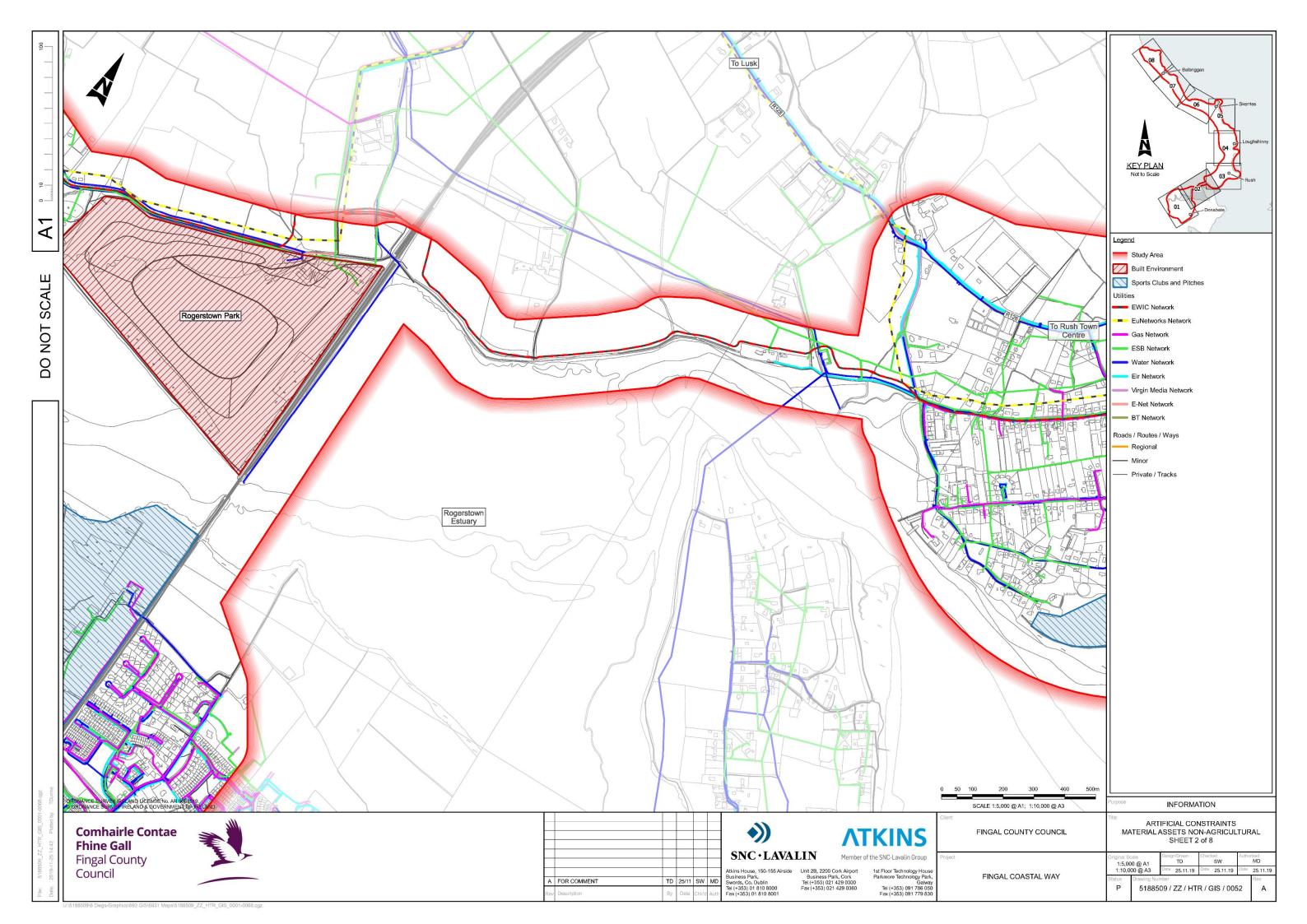


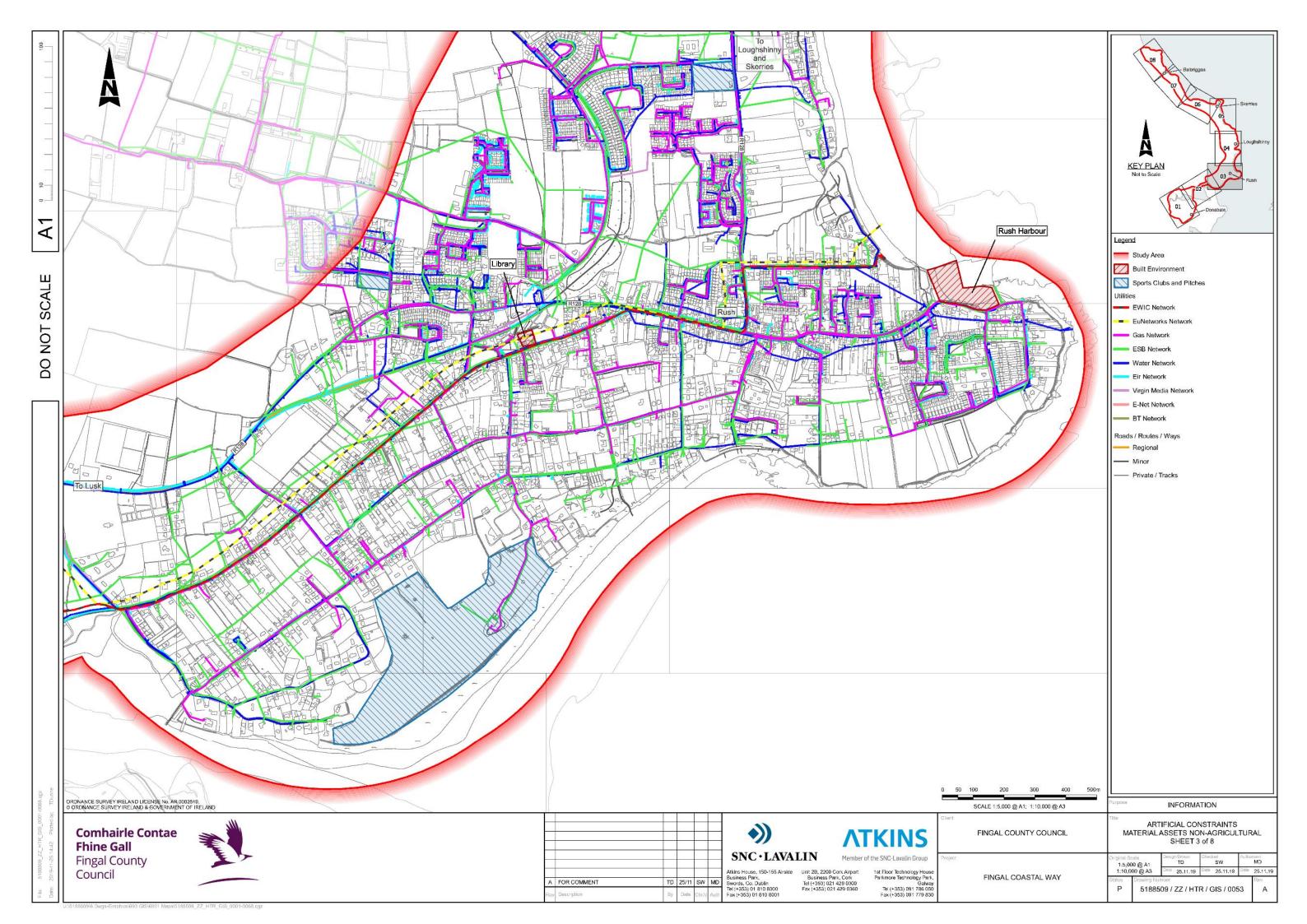


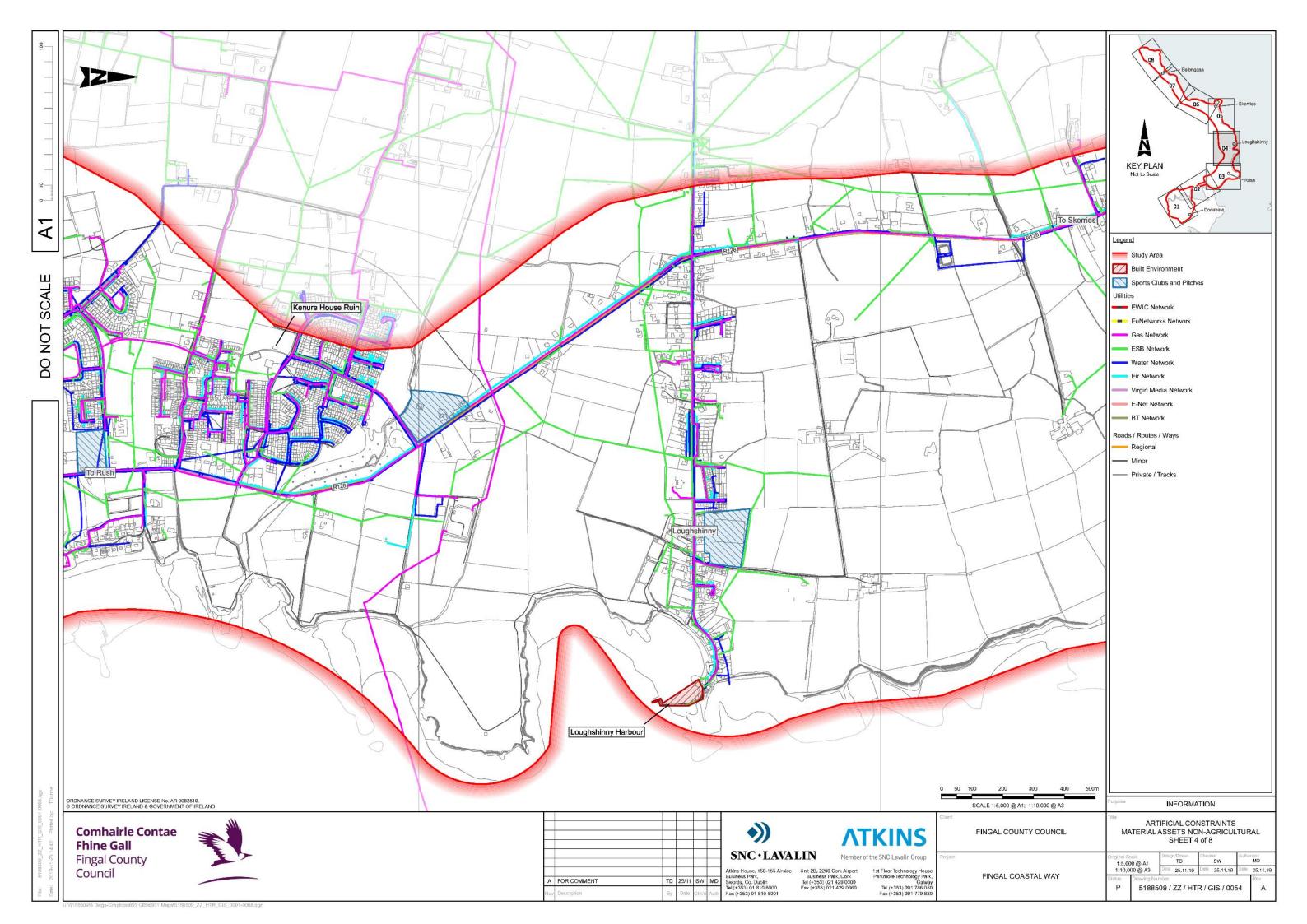


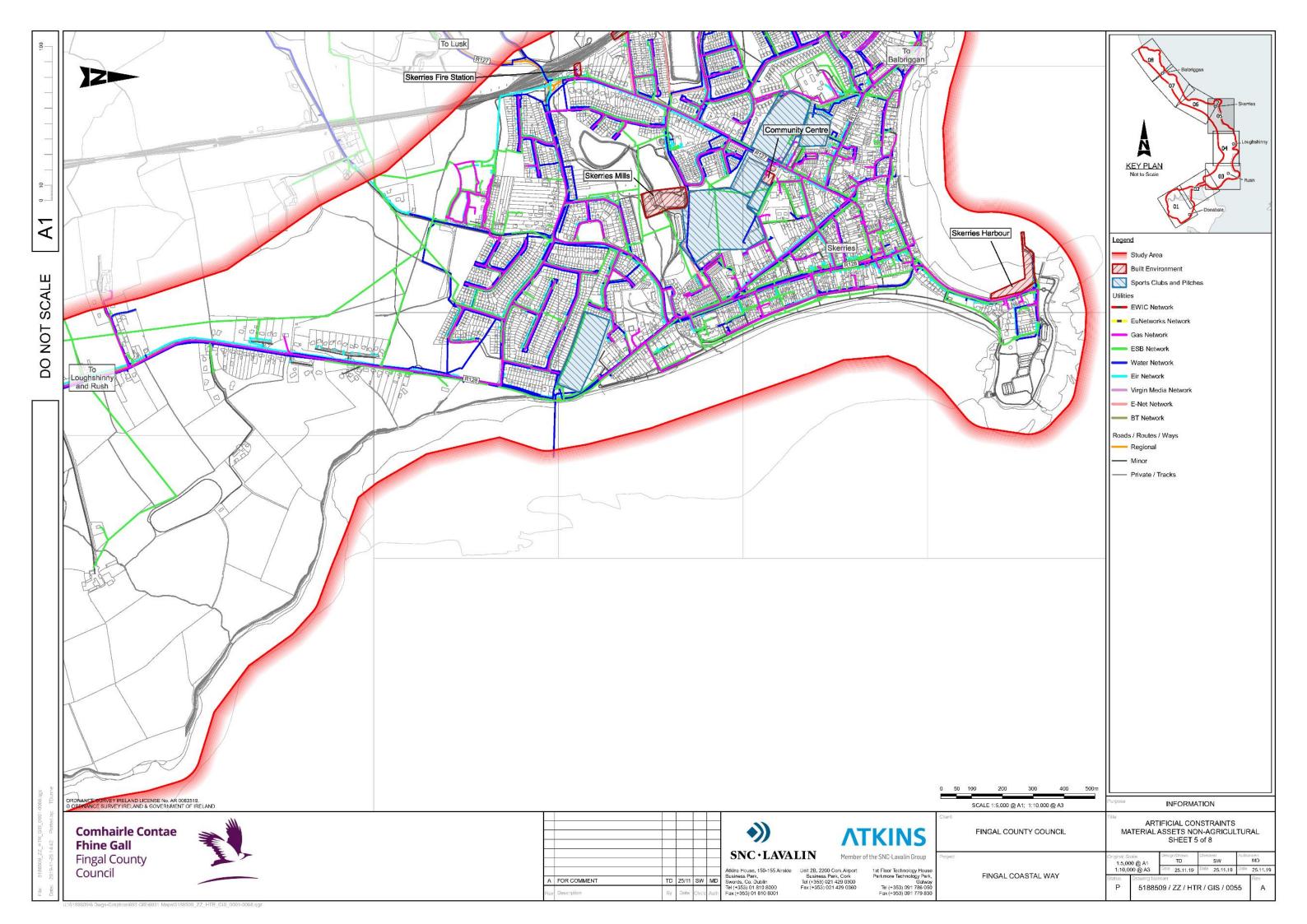


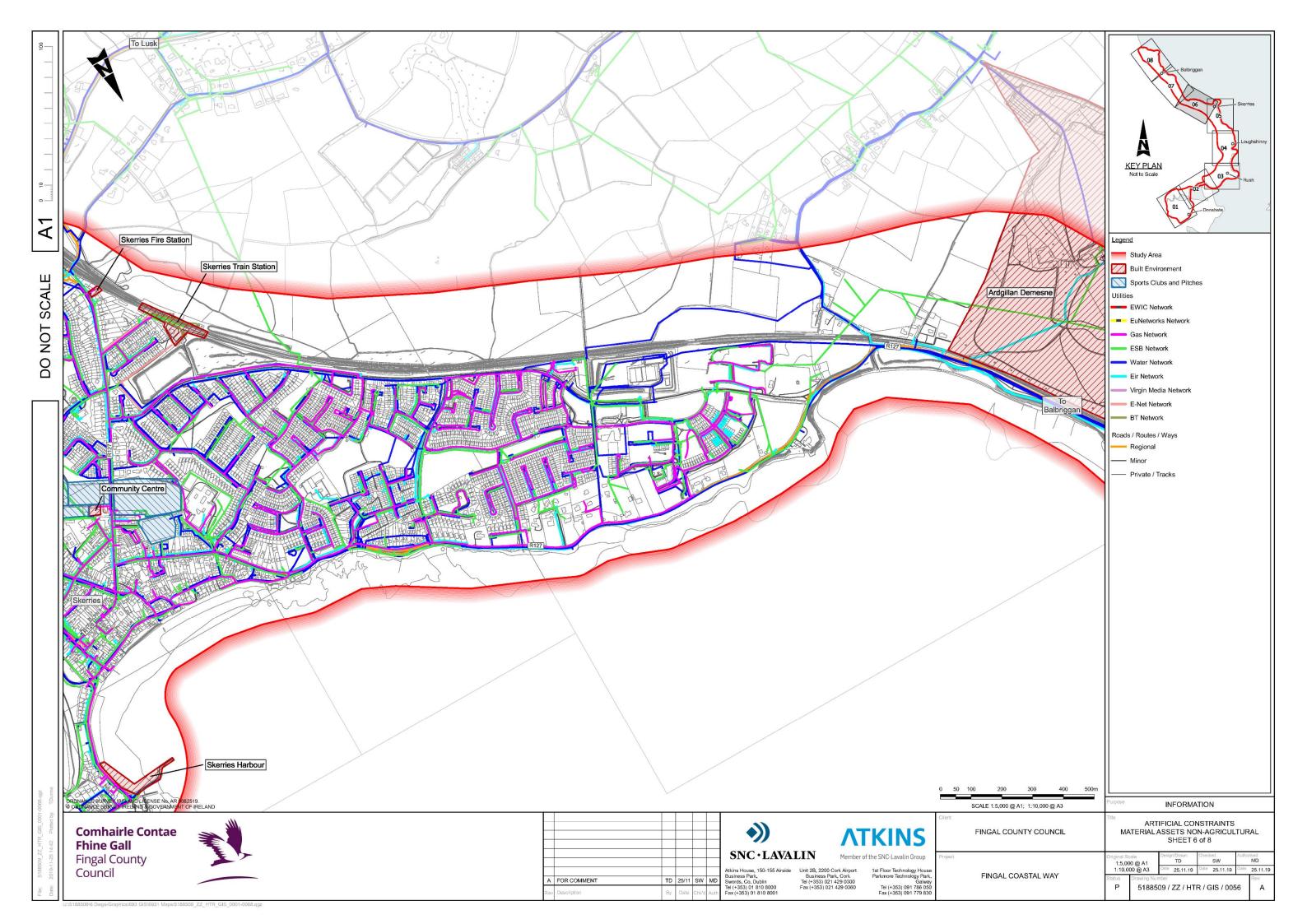


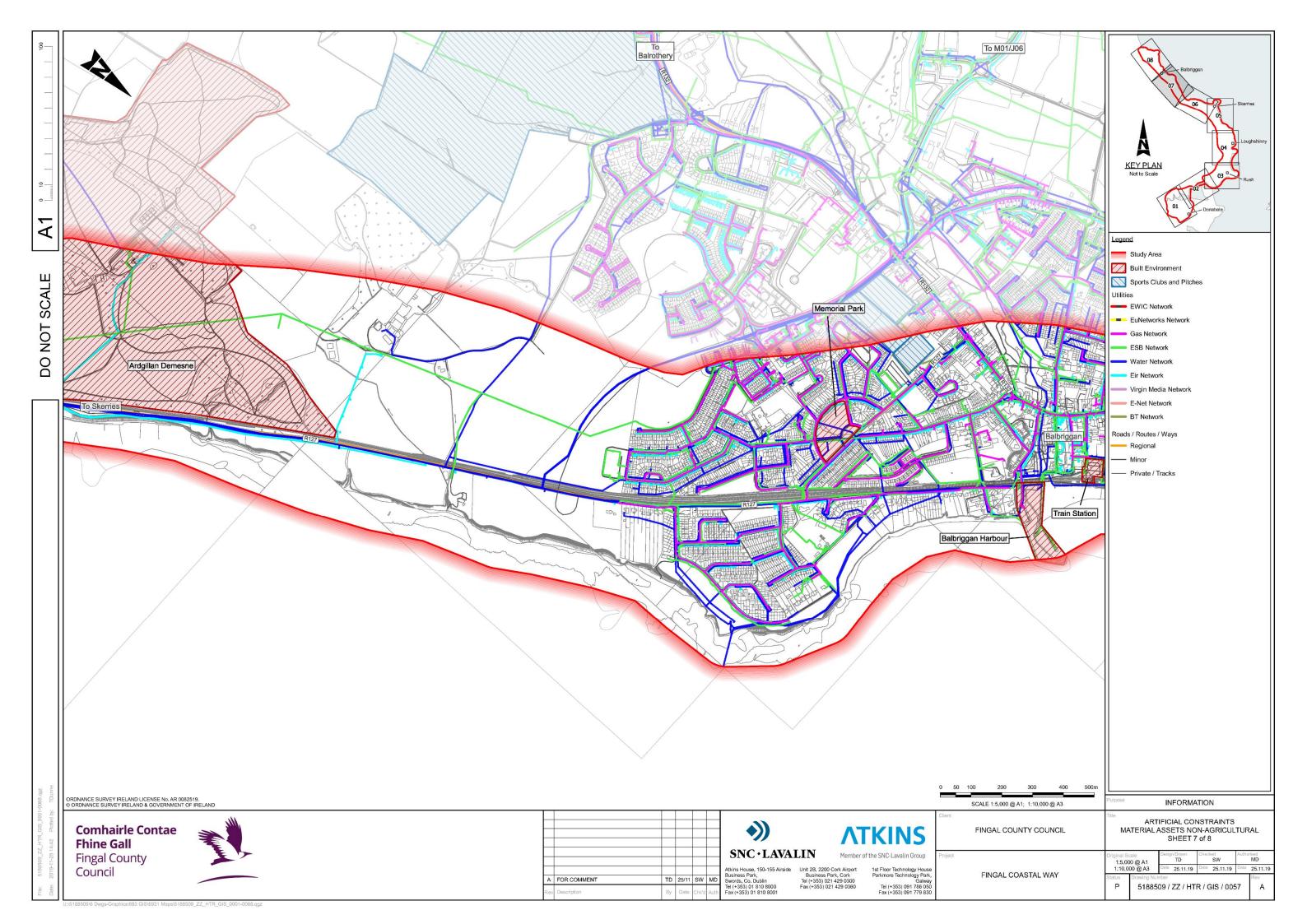


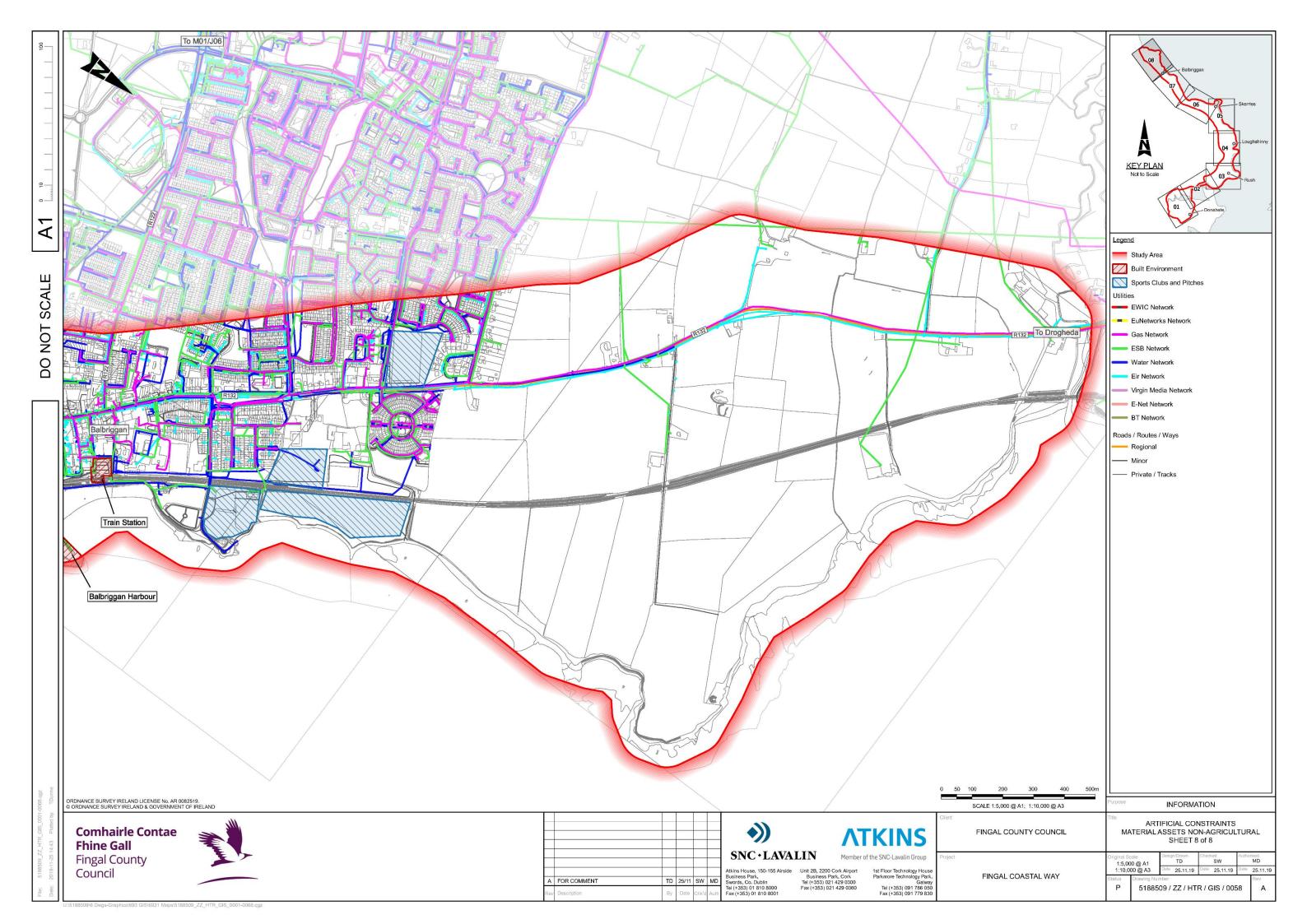


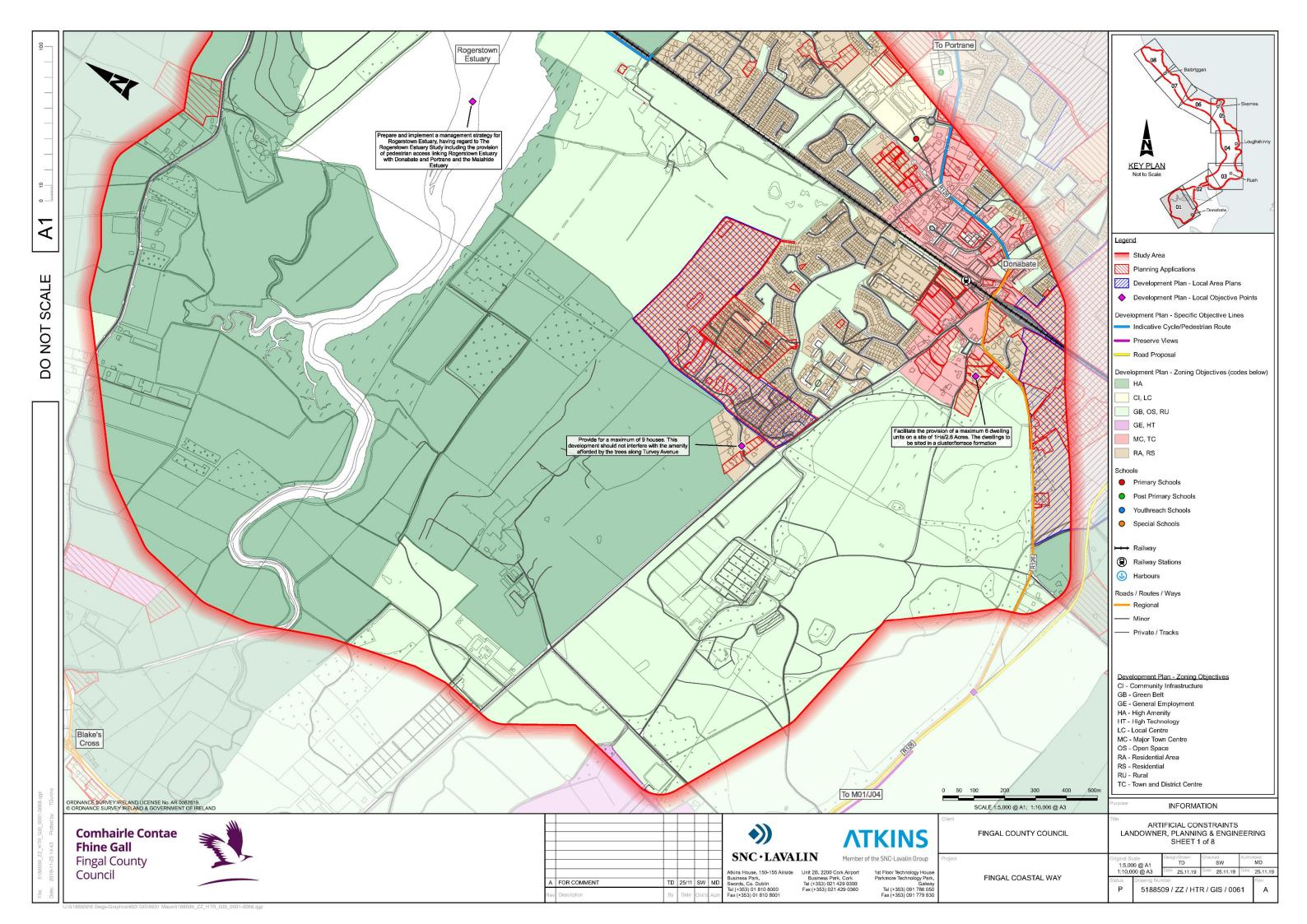


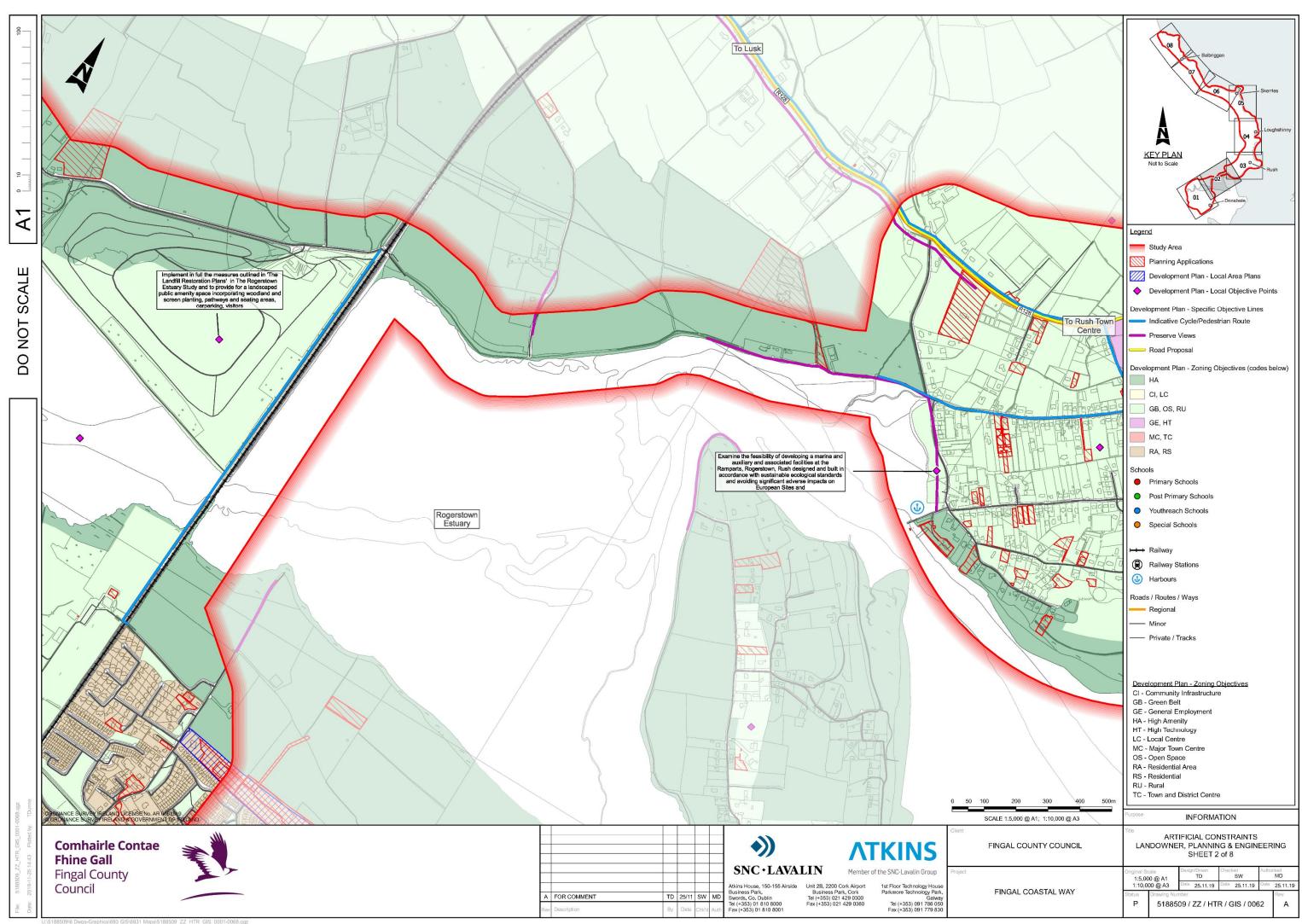


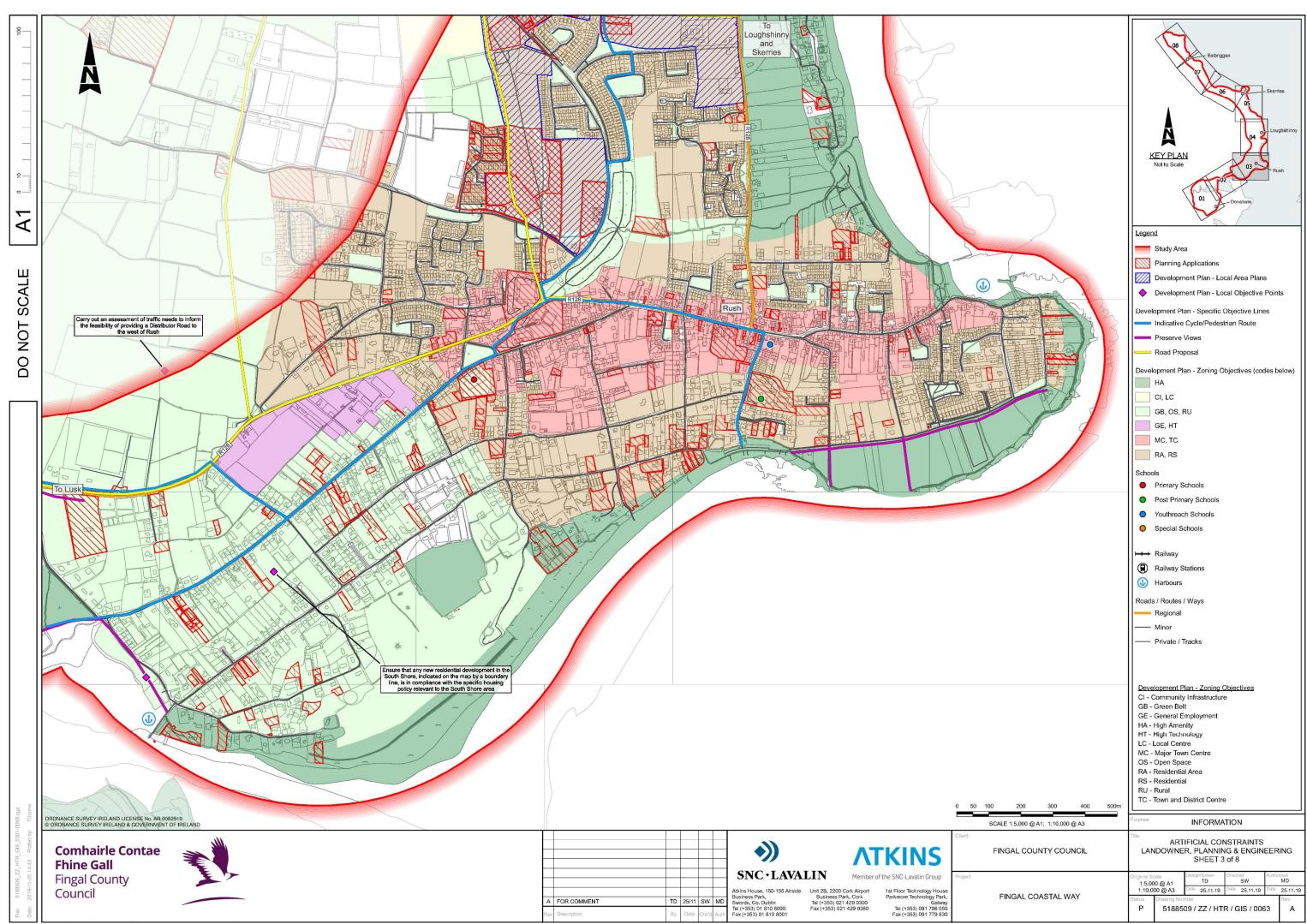


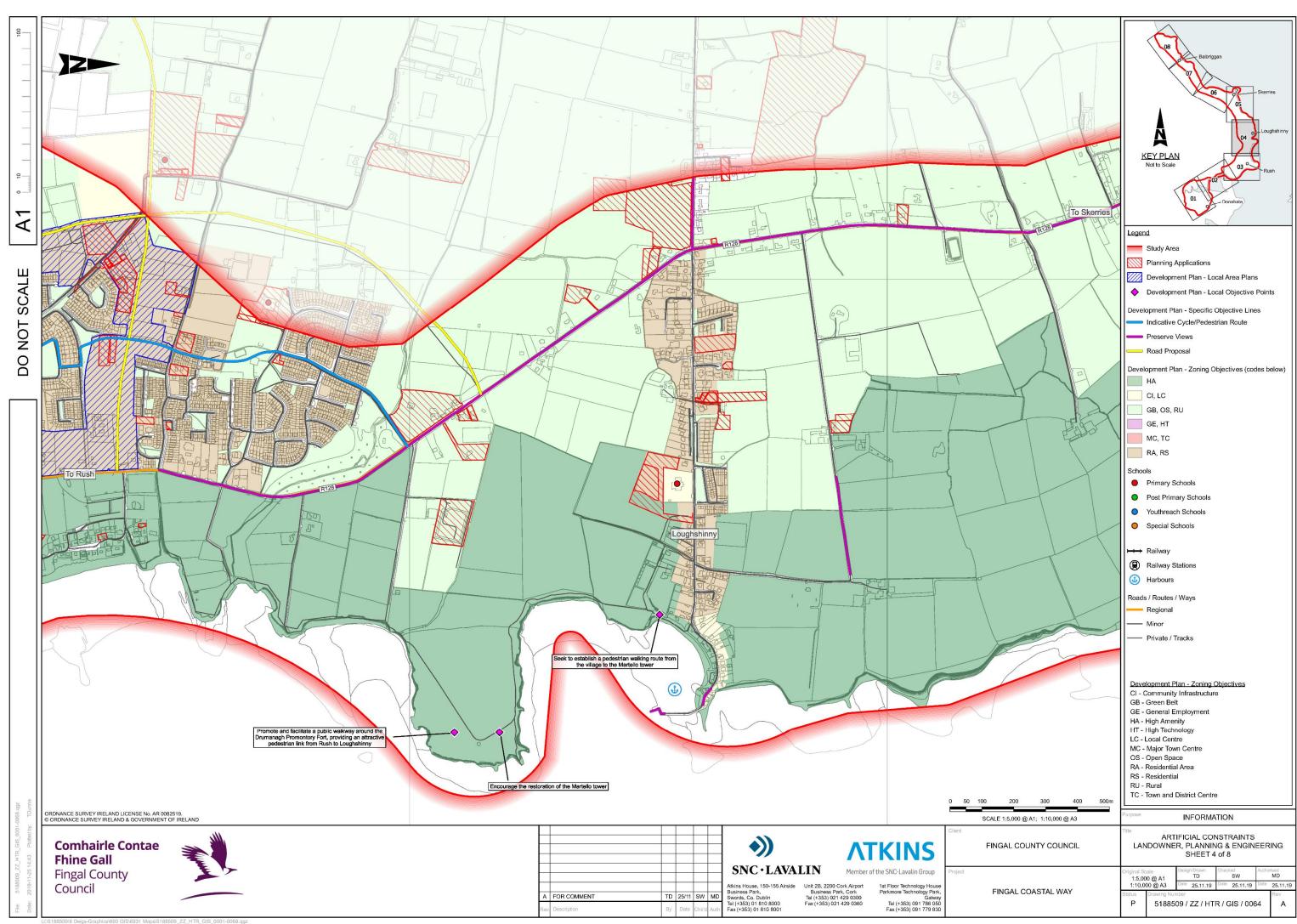


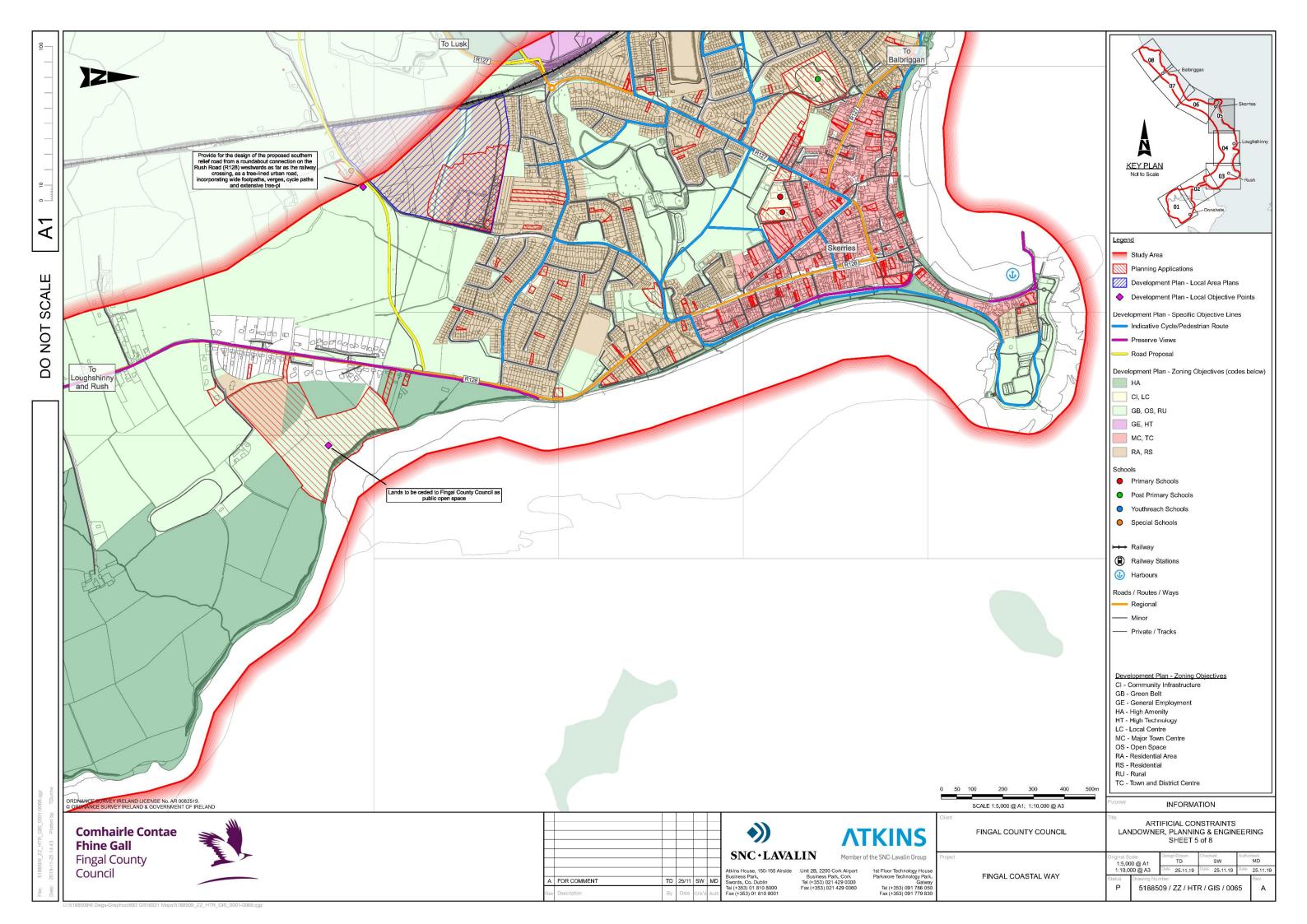


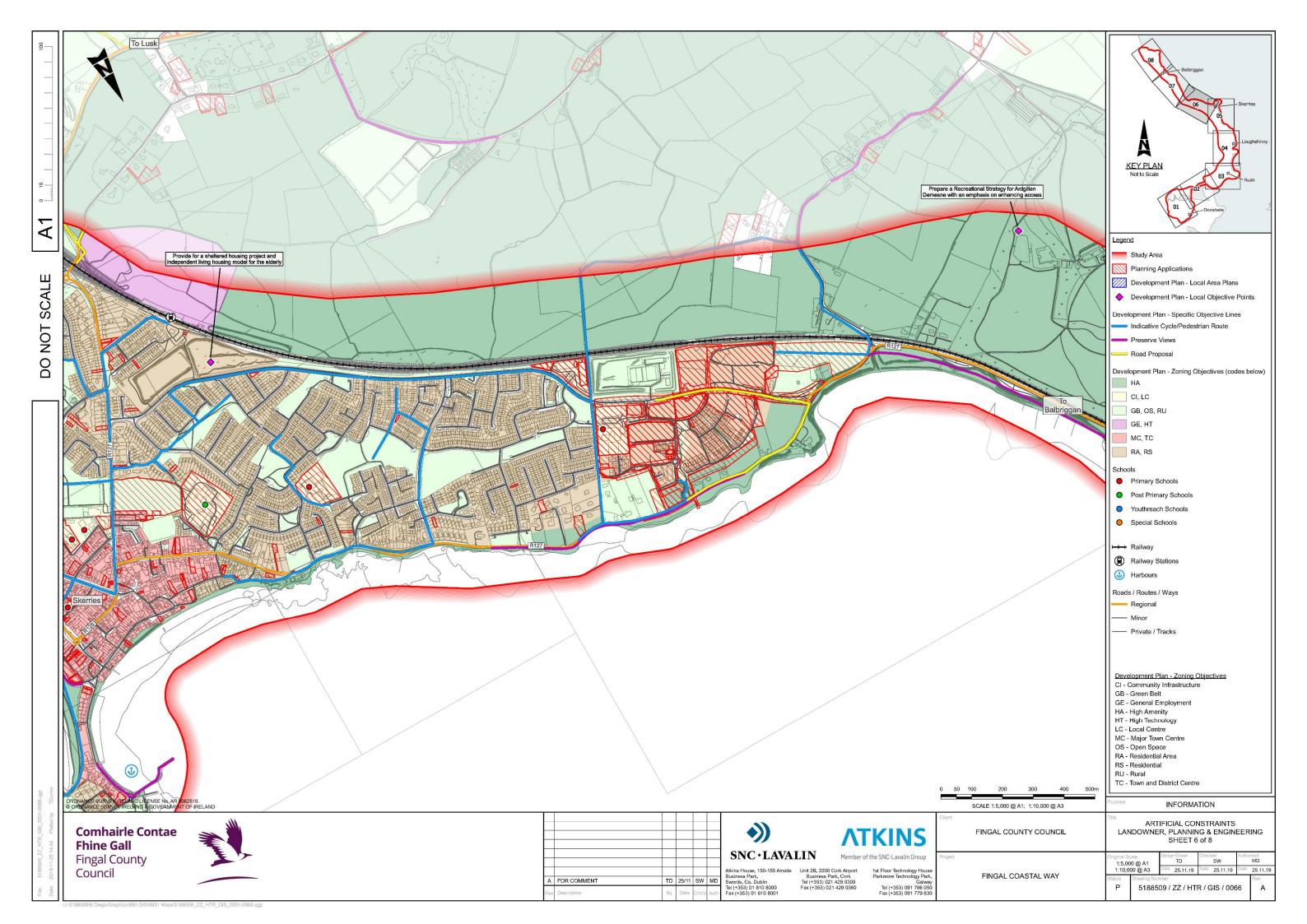


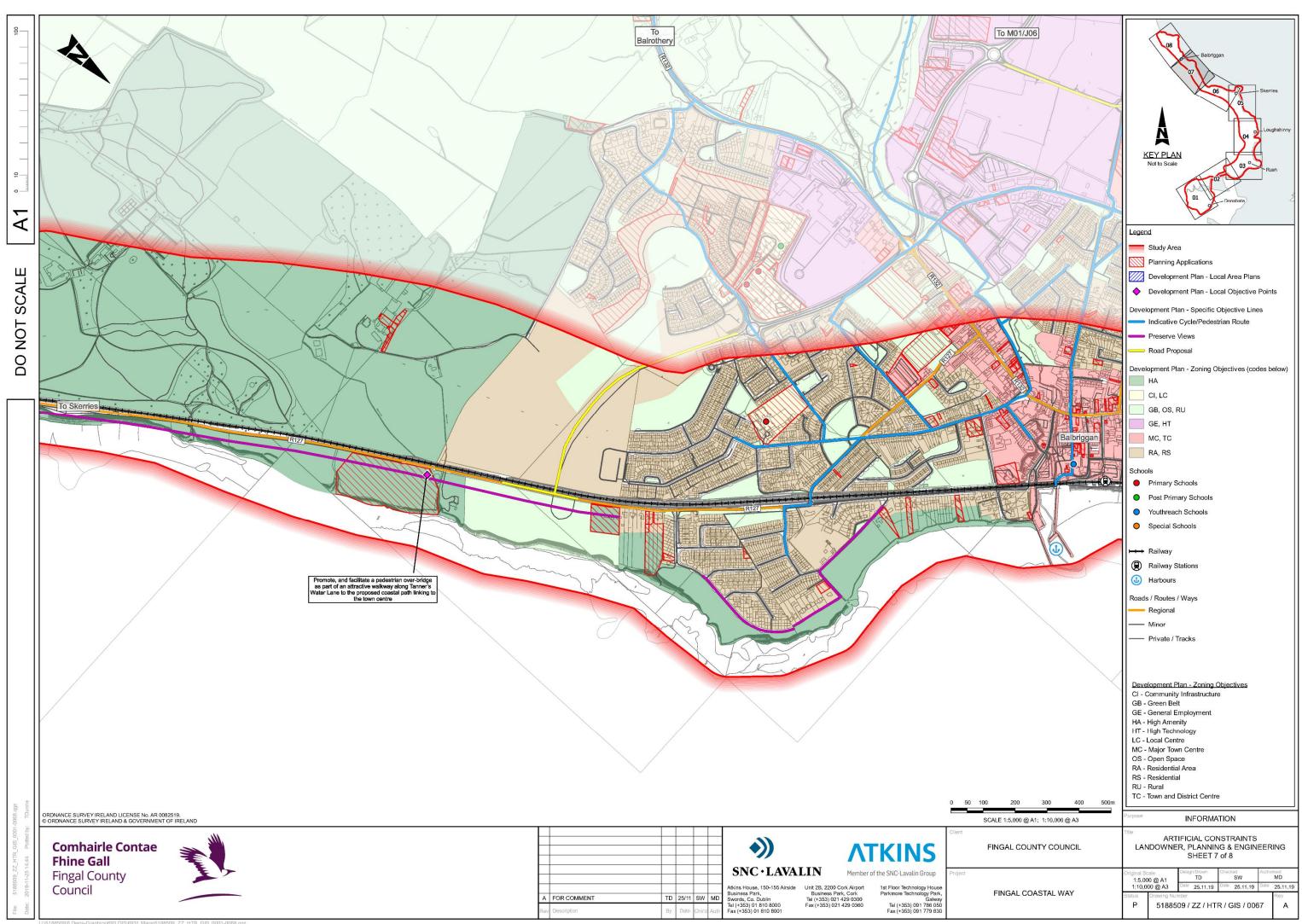


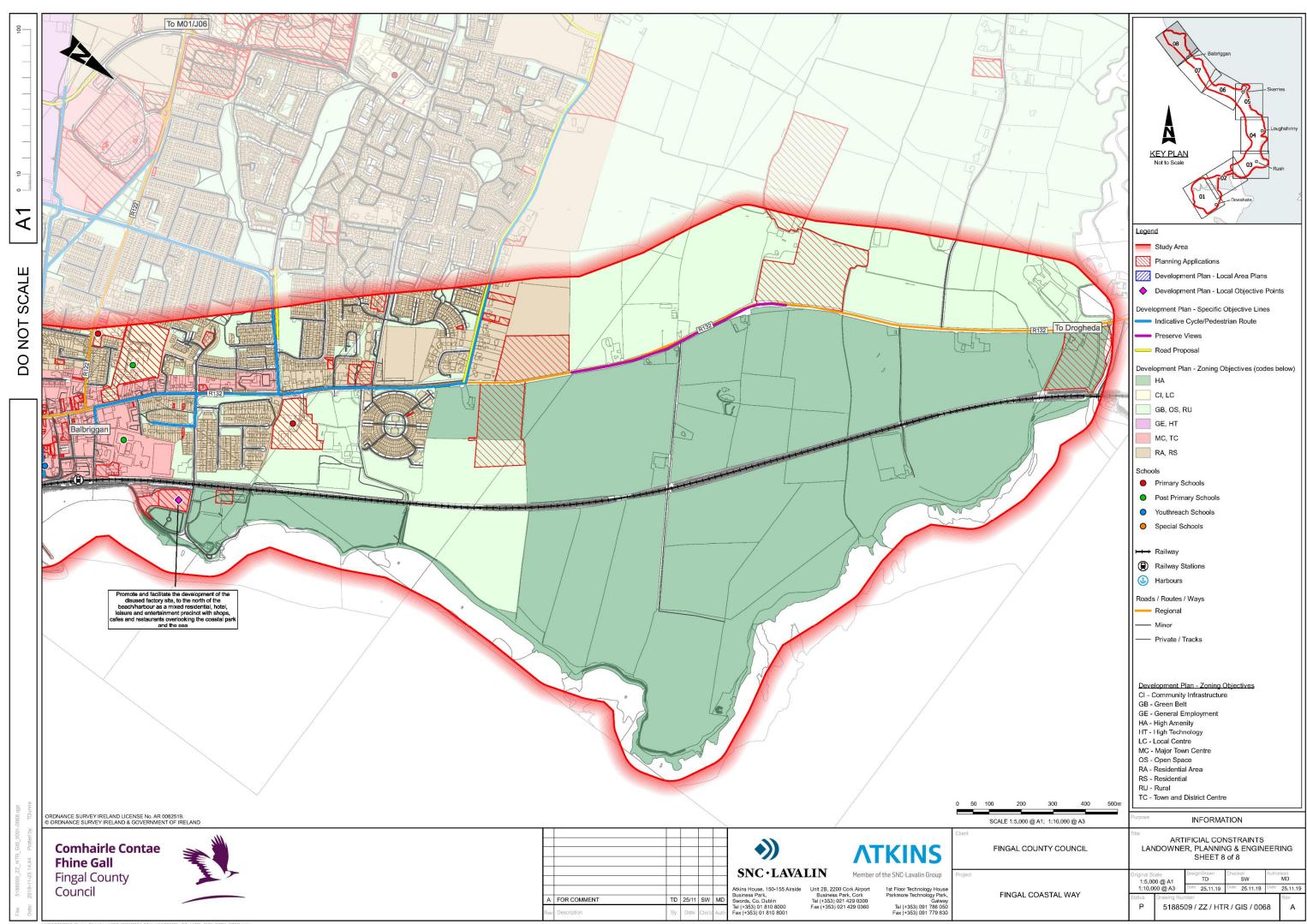














Appendix B. Cultural Heritage





Fingal Way

Cultural Heritage Constraints Report

Fingal County Council

November 2019

Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended solely as information for Fingal County Council and use in relation to Fingal Way

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Document history

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Rev 2	Draft	JC	JC	JC	MD	Nov 2019

Client signoff

Client	Fingal County Council
Project	Fingal Coastal Way
Job number	5188509
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Contents

Cha	pter	Page
1.	Cultural Heritage	4
1.1.	Introduction	4
1.2.	Legal Framework	4
1.3.	Methodology	5
1.4.	Receiving Environment	6
1.5.	Cultural Heritage Datasets	10
1.6.	Assessment of Cultural Heritage Datasets	51
1.7.	Conclusions	83
1.8.	References	83
Tab	les	
Table	e 1 – RMPs within the Study Area	11
	e 2 – Record of Protected Structures within the Study Area	18
	e 3 – NIAH Structures within the Study Area	32
	e 4 – NIAH Gardens within the Study Area	38
	e 5 – Fingal Coastal Architectural Survey Structures within the Study Area	39
	e 6 – Fingal Industrial Heritage Survey Structures Located with the Study Area	40
	e 7 – Fingal Historic Graveyards Survey e 8 – Fingal ACAs within the Study Area	46 47
	e 9 – Licensed Archaeological Excavations within the Study Area	47
	e 10 – NMI Findspots within the Study Area	49
	e 11 – Townlands within the Study Area	49
	e 12 - Multiple Designation Cultural Heritage Sites within the Study Area	55

Cultural Heritage

1.1. Introduction

UNESCO define the term 'Cultural Heritage' as encompassing several aspects of tangible assets (immovable: archaeological sites and monuments, architectural heritage buildings; movable: artefacts; and underwater: shipwrecks and ruins) and intangible assets (e.g. folklore, oral tradition and language). This section presents and assesses the cultural heritage resource pertaining to the study area from the county boundary north of Balbriggan to Donabate (Newbridge Demesne) c. 31km to the south (see **Section 1** above for geographical study area boundary limits and project description).

1.2. Legal Framework

The management and protection of cultural heritage in Ireland is achieved through a framework of national laws and policies which are in accordance with the provisions of the Valetta Treaty (1995) (formally the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992) ratified by Ireland in 1997; the European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention, 1985), ratified by Ireland in 1997; and the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003, ratified by Ireland in 2015.

The locations of World Heritage Sites (Ireland) and the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites submitted by the Irish State to UNESCO were reviewed and none are located within the study area.

The national legal statutes and guidelines relevant to this assessment include:

- National Monuments Act (1930) (and amendments in 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004);
- Heritage Act (1995);
- National Cultural Institutions Act (1997);
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (1999);
- Planning and Development Act (2000):
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht, 2011); and
- Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999).

1.2.1. Archaeological Heritage

The administration of national policy in relation to archaeological heritage management is the responsibility of the National Monuments Service (NMS) which is currently based in the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The National Monuments Act of 1930, and its Amendments, are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of the archaeological resource. They include a number of provisions that are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the designations of nationally significant sites as National Monuments, the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, the Sites and Monuments Record, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Section 2 of the National Monuments Act, 1930 defines a National Monument as 'a monument or the remains of a monument, the preservation of which is a matter of national importance'. The State may acquire or assume guardianship of examples through agreement with landowners or under compulsory orders.

There are 2 no. monument complexes in the study area that are designated National Monuments as they are subject to Preservation Orders a passage tomb cemetery at Bremore

(Preservation Order Ref. 27/1976: RMP sites DU002-001001- to DU002-001005-) and a promontory fort at **Drumanagh** (Preservation Order Ref. 13/1977: RMP sites DU008-006001- to DU008-006003-). In addition, an early ecclesiastical monastery site at St. Patrick's Island, east of the coastline at Skerries, (just outside the land boundary for the study area) is subject to a Preservation Order (Ref. 1/1966: RMP DU005-019---).

The National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 made provision for the establishment of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) which comprises the known archaeological sites within the State. The RMP, which is based on the earlier Register of Historic Monuments (RHM) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), provides county-based lists of all recorded archaeological sites with accompanying maps. All RMP sites receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994 and the NMS must be given two months' notice in advance of any work proposed at their locations. There are 124 No. recorded archaeological sites within the study area. These recorded archaeological sites are listed in Table1.

1.2.2. Architectural Heritage

Protection of architectural heritage is provided for through a range of legal instruments that include the Heritage Act (1995), the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) & National Monuments (Misc. Provisions) Act (1999), and the Planning and Development Act (2000). The Heritage Act (1995) (as amended) defines architectural heritage as including: all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including streetscapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established under the *Architectural Heritage Act (1999)*, to record architectural heritage structures within the State and to advise local authorities in relation to structures of architectural heritage significance within their administrative areas. The conservation principles of care and protection of architectural heritage and the facilitation of the listing of significant buildings of architectural merit are set out in *Part IV of the Planning and Development Act (2000)*. This requires Local Authorities to maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) of structures with special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, to be included in City/County Development Plans. In addition, Local Authorities must provide for the preservation of townscapes etc. through designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). Any changes that materially affect the character of a protected structure require planning permission.

The Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023¹ lists 183 No. protected structures located within the study area (see Table 2), as well as 5 no. ACAs (Ballbriggan and Balbriggan Town, Ardgillan Demesne, Skerries and Newbridge Demesne) (see Table 8) and 2 no. Historical Landscape Characterisation areas (Balbriggan and Donabate-Portraine) within the study area. In addition, there are 137 No. sites listed in the NIAH (see Table 3) for the study area. It is noted that many of the latter NIAH sites are also included and protected within the identified RPS and ACAs for the study area. All cross-referenced and multiple designations have been provided in the dataset tables presented in this chapter.

1.3. Methodology

Constraints study assessment of the cultural heritage resource located within the study area for the project has been based on a desk-study analysis of same.

¹ Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 Map Viewer is also available at http://fingalcoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cdba99d434874d8697b7451e http://fingalcoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cdba99d434874d8697b7451e http://fingalcoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cdba99d434874d8697b7451e

The desktop study sought to identify all recorded archaeological, architectural, industrial, maritime and other cultural heritage sites within the study area. The collated information has provided an insight into the historical development of the study area over time as well an indication of the location of notable sites that are well preserved and that contribute significantly to the historic environment.

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Dublin, both published by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, were the principal sources consulted for identifying known archaeological sites. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Areas of Conservation (ACAs) (Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023); and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) were consulted to assess the designated architectural heritage resource.

In addition, the following presents an overview of the sources consulted as part of the desktop study:

- Database of Irish Excavation Reports: This database contains summary accounts of all licensed archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland (North and South) from 1970 to 2018. The database entries for investigations carried out within townlands in the study area are provided in Table 9. Current data was accessed via www.excavations.ie
- National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Findspots: per locations recorded on the Heritage Maps viewer (www.heritagemaps.ie), the results of which are presented in **Table 10**.
- Publications and cartographic sources: various published and unpublished sources and historical
 maps were consulted, including those commissioned by Fingal County Council² (Fingal Coastal
 Architectural Survey, Fingal Industrial Heritage Survey, Historic Landscape Characterisation
 Projects, Historic Road Bridge Project, Martello Towers Research Project, Structural Assessment
 of Archaeological Monuments in Fingal, and Historic Graveyards Survey).

1.4. Receiving Environment

The following section presents brief summary details of the main periods within the Irish archaeological record with references to examples of the recorded archaeological sites located within the study area. Datasets have been interrogated and retrieved largely from State Body organisations and are considered accurate and current per publicly available information (Archaeological datasets Historic Map Viewer: Dept Culture, Heritage & Gaeltacht www.archaeology.ie; Excavation Reports www.excavations.ie, NIAH datasets www.buildingsofireland.ie and <a href="mailto:RPS Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023).

1.4.1. Mesolithic Period (c. 7500-4000 BC)

Following the retreat of the glaciers at the end of the last Ice Age humans began to colonise Ireland during a period known as the Mesolithic. Few traces of those first settlers have survived, but archaeological excavations at a small number of Mesolithic sites in Ireland have shown that groups of people lived together in seasonal camps near rivers and on the coast as hunter-gatherers.

The transient nature of such habitation sites, together with the changing sea levels and coastal erosion of several millennia has made them difficult to identify. Often the only surviving signs of Mesolithic activity are scatters of worked flint material left over from the production of flint tools or heaps of discarded shells known as 'shell middens'. The earliest evidence of human activity on the coast between Balbriggan and Donabate date to this period, when the coastal landscape of Fingal would have provided ample food sources such as oysters, limpets, and seals for people to sustain themselves.

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² Fingal County Council Online Heritage Publications available at: <a href="http://www.fingalcoco.ie/planning-and-buildings/heritage-in-fingal/heritage-online/heritage-onli

Mesolithic flint scatters and shell middens have been recorded within the study area at **Barnageeragh** (DU005-016002, DU005-017002, DU005-058002, DU005-060) and Knocklea near Loughshinny (DU008-013003).

1.4.2. Neolithic Period (c. 4000-2400 BC)

The arrival of agriculture in Ireland led to the clearing of forests, and the construction of field systems to facilitate the herding of livestock and cereal cultivation. A more hierarchical society developed as people became sedentary, living together in extended family groups in post-built rectangular timber houses. Pottery was introduced whilst flint, which was locally available in Fingal, continued to be knapped to create tools. There are records of flint and chert tools discovered at **Townparks**, **Skerries**, **Thomastown/Ballustree**, **Rush and Beaverstown** throughout the study area (see **Table 10**). There are extensive flints collected by Bernard Guinan during systematic fieldwalking in the early 1990s at Barnageeragh, as well as an extensive flint collection donated by Gwendoline Stackpoole (d. 1966) to the National Museum which included flints from Rush There has been flint finds from Bremore-Balbriggan also by Kirsten Collins (pers. comm. Christine Baker).

The wider landscape surrounding the settlements was marked by impressive ceremonial monuments such as megalithic tombs and enclosures which likely functioned as a focus for communal rituals commemorating the dead and marking significant events throughout the year. Megalithic monuments belong to a tradition of tomb building which stretches across Britain, Scandinavia, the western fringes of France and the Iberian Peninsula.

Many monuments from the megalithic tradition have survived into modern times with the best-known example in Ireland represented by the World Heritage Site at *Brú Na Boínne* located *c.* 20km northwest of Balbriggan. An important group of passage graves collectively known as the **Bremore-Gormanston complex (DU002-001001- to DU002-001005-; DU002-010---;** and also **ME028-020---and ME028-021---** across the county border in Meath) distributed across Bremore headland north of Balbriggan and Gormanston respectively, and south-east of the mouth of the River Devlin, together with a single passage grave at **Knocklea (DU008-013001-)** north of Rush are located within the study area.

Neolithic settlement sites along the Fingal coastline have also been uncovered at recent excavations in advance of development at Barnageeragh near Skerries (Excavation Licence No. 04E1639), and Beaverstown, Donabate (DU012-066---), while archaeological investigations at Eagle's Nest on Lambay Island (DU009-001016-) revealed evidence for the quarrying and manufacturing of porphyry axes there in the early fourth millennium BC (Cooney, 2009).

1.4.3. Bronze Age Period (*c.* 2400-600BC)

The Bronze Age saw the introduction of metal, firstly in the form of copper, and later as bronze, which was used for both ceremonial and everyday objects such as axes. Copper ore has been mined on the **coast at Loughshinny**, north of Rush in the historic period and it is possible that the resources were also exploited as early as the Bronze Age (Baker 2018a).

Few sites from this period are visible above ground and most have been identified as crop marks on aerial photographs, or during topsoil removal in advance of development. Recent archaeological investigations have revealed multiple Bronze age settlement sites, burials and *fulachta fiadh* (sites defined by mounds of discarded fire cracked stone and charcoal deposits left over after a process of heating water for various purposes, including cooking, bathing, and the preparation of wool and leather) along the Fingal coast.

The significant changes taking place within the community at this time is reflected in a shift towards people living in smaller, circular, houses with the dead buried in individual stone lined cists set into glacial gravel ridges, existing megalithic tombs or enclosed by circular ditches and banks (known as barrows) or flat cemeteries as opposed to the communal rites and living arrangements of the first Neolithic farmers. Bronze Age burials have been recorded at several locations **near Rush** and

Skerries (DU008-013002-, DU008-085---) including a possible barrow cemetery at **Popeshall** identified through geophysical survey (**DU005-17001- to DU005-017005-)**. A Bronze Age settlement site was uncovered during excavations at **Barnageeragh, Skerries (DU005-072---)** and *fulachta fiadh* are recorded at **Bremore (DU002-001006-)**, **Barnageeragh (DU005-058001-, DU005-144---)** and **Townparks, Skerries (DU005-148---)**.

1.4.4. Iron Age Period (600BC-AD400)

Up until recently little evidence of Iron Age had been found along the Fingal coast. However Iron Age objects from the 1st century AD had been uncovered on Lambay Island in the 1920s and two promontory forts (DU009-001001, DU009-001013) typically associated with Iron Age occupation were also recorded on Lambay Island. The largest promontory fort on the east coast of Ireland is that of **Drumanagh (DU008-006001-).** Ploughing in the 1970s and geophysical survey (1999, 2012 and 2018) indicated a multiple period site with evidence of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval settlement (Baker 2018a). Excavations undertaken in 2018 and 2019 as part of the Digging Drumanagh community archaeology project have confirmed Iron Age settlement and burial activity on site, returning a range of radiocarbon dates centred on the 1st-3rd centuries AD. Artefacts recovered include imported pottery and personal items which confirm extensive trading contact with the Romanised world including southern Spain and south-west Britain (Baker 2018b).

1.4.5. Early Medieval Period (AD400-1169)

At the time of the arrival of Christianity in Ireland Fingal was under the control of the southern Uí Neills and formed part of the Kingdom of Brega. The most common monument from this period is the ringfort or *rath*, a circular banked and ditched enclosure protecting a farmstead and its cattle from raids. Farming, and, animal husbandry in particular; expanded rapidly during the early medieval period with cattle raids frequently mentioned in the early texts. Ringforts are typically positioned on prominent heights with good views and their above ground remains can often still be seen from great distances. One such ringfort (DU005-178---), is located on the coast at Popeshall north of Rush, which commands extensive views of the sea and Lambay Island to the south.

Ecclesiastical sites from this period are protected by ditches and often located at inaccessible locations such as islands. It is recorded by Bishop Tírechán in c. AD 670 that St Patrick visited Inispatrick (present day St Patrick's Island at Skerries) after his return to Ireland. A late medieval church at Bremore (DU002-002002-) is thought to have been erected on the early monastic site of 'Lann Beachaire', traditionally founded by 7th-century saint St. Molaga who is also associated with the introduction of bees from Wales to Ireland (Johnson, 2007). No early medieval remains have survived above ground at this location nor have any been identified at sub-surface level via geophysical survey or excavation (Baker 2019).

Other sites such as high crosses, holy wells, mills and *bullaun* stones are also associated with the emerging church during this period which coincided with the arrival of the Vikings and the establishment of Hiberno-Norse settlements at nearby Dublin and elsewhere. The Norse influence on Fingal can also be traced in its name the Irish *Fine Gall* meaning "territory of the strangers" and other local place-names such as Skerries which is derived from the Norse *skjære* meaning "rocky islets" (Swift, 2004).

Townlands are the smallest unit of land division in the Irish landscape and many may preserve early Gaelic territorial boundaries that pre-date the Anglo-Norman conquest. The layout and nomenclature of the Irish townlands was recorded and standardised by the work of the Ordnance Survey in the 19th century and many retain the original early medieval form and fabric. There are 47 no. townlands (and many boundaries) located throughout the study area.

1.4.6. High and Late Medieval Period (AD1169-1550)

The medieval period saw the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in the 12th century who gained control of the area around Dublin and swiftly replaced the political system, introduced a new monetary system and established towns. Religious orders from the Continent also arrived and erected churches, and

other ecclesiastical buildings at this time, all of which has had a profound impact on the built heritage of Fingal.

The Lordship of Fingal was granted to Walter de Lacy by King John in 1208AD. The modern dispersed settlement pattern in the study area likely reflects the Anglo-Norman manorial system which was superimposed on the fertile plains of Fingal. Many settlements probably began as single motte or motte-and-bailey castle surrounded by a chapel, mill, houses and field systems. Mottes (a form of defensive mound) were often later replaced by stone-built castles or tower houses of which surviving examples can be seen at the former demesne of Kenure Park, Rush (DU008-003---) and St Patrick's Church (CoI), Donabate (NIAH 11336013) where a tower house (DU012-005002-) has been incorporated into the fabric of the late 18th century church (Holland, 2004). A stone carving depicting the Crucifixion on a cross (DU002-002004-) originally from the late medieval church near Bremore Castle (DU002-002002-) has been moved to Ardgillan Castle (RPS 94) where it can be viewed.

1.4.7. Post Medieval and Early Modern Period (AD1550-present)

In the decades following the Reformation many churches and ecclesiastical centres in Fingal, and across Ireland, were abandoned and left in ruins. The Confederate Wars (1641–53) caused further damage to the fabric of churches, chapels and settlements and it led, together with the aftermath of the Williamite War (1689–1691), to the seizure of property and transfer of land from Catholic to Protestant ownership which caused further upheaval. Bremore Castle on the northern outskirts of Balbriggan (DU002-002001-) is an example of a 16th-17th century fortified house. The manorial seat of the Barnewall family, it was thought to be under construction by 1546 but badly destroyed during the Confederate Wars.

It is also noted that medieval settlement of Newhaven (**DU002-005---**), at the south side of Bremore headland, is indicated on the Down Survey (1655-6) together with its quay (**DU002-015----**, **RPS 875**). Geophysical survey identified possible burgage plots and a metalled trackway At Newhaven, while the quay survives as a stone pier running almost parallel to the headland.

Efforts made by landowners in the 18th and 19th century to improve their estates by constructing model estate villages and railways, harbours and lighthouses (for example at Balbriggan) have left an important collection of post medieval built heritage in Fingal. Several significant houses and demesne landscapes from this period survive within the study area, for example **Ardgillan Castle (RPS 94)** and **Newbridge House (RPS 494)**; both of which are also listed as architectural conservation areas (ACAs) subject to objectives and directions of the *Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023*, including that in relation to designed landscapes. Another characteristic feature of the landscape from this period are windmills, of which surviving examples can be seen at **Skerries (DU005-028---)**, **Rush (DU008-012---)** and **Donabate (DU008-027---)**.

1.4.8. Martello Towers (19th Century)

A number of circular stone-built gun-towers, known as 'Martello' towers after a circular fort at Mortella Point in Corsica, were erected along the British and Irish coastlines in the early 19th century when fear of invasion led to a strengthening of coastal defences during the Napoleonic Wars.

Approximately 50 No. Martello towers were constructed in Ireland between 1804 and 1815 on the coast near Dublin, Waterford-Wexford and Cork. Just over half of these can be found along the coastline between Balbriggan and Bray where many are well known landmarks. Each tower was divided into two storeys housing a powder magazine, food store and living quarters for 25 men below a gun platform, on a circular flat roof surrounded by a parapet. Rainwater was collected from the roof in a cistern and fireplaces were set into the 3m thick walls which were built to withstand cannon fire.

Four Martello towers occupy strategic positions within the study area at Balbriggan (DU002-004---), Red Island at Skerries (DU005-018---), Drumanagh, north of Rush (DU008-006003-) and Rush Harbour (DU008-015---) while a fifth is located just off the coast on Shenick's Island (DU005-033--). Following the decommissioning of the towers in the 1840's many were re-purposed by the Coast

Guard while others fell into disrepair. Several towers have been restored and are used as museums or private homes, but a significant proportion remain in ruins (Bolton 2008, Ó Súilleabháin *et al.* 2017).

1.5. Cultural Heritage Datasets

Tabulated below are a series of heritage datasets pertaining to the study area. Each of these datasets are also mapped and can be located in Appendix A. It should be noted that some of these sites are recorded across several datasets and cross-referencing to same is included for each tabulated entry, where applicable.

1.5.1. Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs)

There several recorded archaeological sites (RMPs) dating from all periods of Irish prehistory up to post-medieval/modern periods that are located throughout the district of Fingal, of which 183 No. are located within the study are per **Table 1** below. Note that each site is presented with a Ref. No (i.e. the RMP number) together with an indicator of likely visible above ground remains (Yes, No or Unknown) which may facilitate incorporation opportunity for the project in terms of visual heritage aesthetics. The Cross-Ref column refers to whether the site has additional survey referencing identifiers (Yes or No) per the NIAH/RPS/Graveyard Survey/Structural Assessment Survey/Martello Towers Survey columns accordingly; as well as an indicator of direct association to other recorded RMP sites in close proximity per RMP_1 column. (i.e. an indicator of potential grouping value).

Table 1 – RMPs within the Study Area

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Visible above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP (Grouping Value)	2_NIAH	3_RPS	Graveyards Survey	Structural Assessment Survey	Martello Towers Survey (The Martello Towers of Dublin)
DU001-012	717971	766014	KNOCKNAGIN	House - indeterminate date	Υ	Υ		11302001	2			
DU001-019	718171	765966	KNOCKNAGIN	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU002-001001-	719638	766015	BREMORE	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Υ	Υ			3			
DU002-001002-	719665	766010	BREMORE	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Υ	Υ			3			
DU002-001003-	719618	766000	BREMORE	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Υ	Υ			3			
DU002-001004-	719597	765994	BREMORE	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Υ	Υ			3			
DU002-001005-	719687	765996	BREMORE	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Υ	Υ			3			
DU002-001006-	719709	765957	BREMORE	Fulacht fia	N	N						
DU002-002001-	719708	764574	BREMORE	House - fortified house	Υ	Υ			14			
DU002-002002-	719700	764510	BREMORE	Church	Υ	Υ			13			
DU002-002003-	719683	764496	BREMORE	Graveyard	Υ	Υ			13	FHG6		
DU002-002005-	719697	764506	BREMORE	Architectural fragment	Υ	Υ			13?			
DU002-002006-	719697	764506	BREMORE	Architectural fragment	Υ	Υ			13?			
DU002-003	720029	764469	BREMORE	Mound	Υ	N						
DU002-004	720198	764436	TANKARDSTOWN	Martello tower	Υ	Υ	DU002-017	11305009	17		No. 8	North 12 Balbriggan
DU002-005	719675	765863	BREMORE	Settlement cluster	U	Ζ						
DU002-010	718538	766248	KNOCKNAGIN	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	U	Ν						
DU002-011	719673	764041	TANKARDSTOWN	House - 16th/17th century	Υ	Υ			16			
DU002-013	719578	765918	BREMORE	Barrow - unclassified	N	N						
DU002-014	719563	764698	BREMORE	Field system	N	N						
DU002-015	719753	765708	BREMORE	Quay	N	Υ			875			
DU002-016	720123	764473	TANKARDSTOWN	Enclosure	N	N						
DU002-017	720188	764437	TANKARDSTOWN	Mound	Υ	Υ	DU002-004	11305009	17			
DU002-018	718761	765383	BREMORE	Enclosure	N	N						
DU002-019	718554	765623	BREMORE	Field system	N	N						
DU005-016001-	722893	761069	BARNAGEERAGH	Cairn - unclassified	Υ	Υ			179			
DU005-016002-	722984	761128	BARNAGEERAGH	Prehistoric site - lithic scatter	N	N						
DU005-017001-	723036	760875	BARNAGEERAGH	Mound	Υ	Υ			178			
DU005-017002-	722973	760908	BARNAGEERAGH	Prehistoric site - lithic scatter	N	N						
DU005-018	725637	761089	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Martello tower	Υ	Υ		11311005	189		No. 9	North 11 Skerries, Red Island
DU005-027001-	724967	759957	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Windmill	Υ	Υ		11311030	230			
DU005-027002-	724968	759954	TOWNPARKS	Enclosure	Υ	Υ			230?			

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Visible above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP (Grouping Value)	2_NIAH	3_RPS	Graveyards Survey	Structural Assessment Survey	Martello Towers Survey (The Martello Towers of Dublin)
			(Balrothery East By.)									
DU005-028	725161	760014	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Windmill	Υ	Υ		11311029	229			
DU005-029	725163	759934	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Water mill - unclassified	Υ	Υ		11311031	228			
DU005-030	725331	760019	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Well	U	N						
DU005-031001-	725467	759854	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Church	Υ	Υ		11311033	225	FHG51	No. 10	
DU005-031002-	725484	759868	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Graveyard	Υ	Υ		11311041	225	FHG51		
DU005-031003-	725464	759853	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Graveslab	Υ	Υ		11311033	225	FHG51		
DU005-031004-	725462	759853	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Graveslab	Υ	Υ		11311033	225	FHG51		
DU005-031005-	725468	759863	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Graveslab	Υ	Υ		11311041	225	FHG51		
DU005-053001-	724540	760702	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Enclosure	N	N						
DU005-056	721800	762483	HAMPTON DEMESNE	Redundant record	N	N						
DU005-058001-	723207	760656	BARNAGEERAGH	Fulacht fia	N	N						
DU005-058002-	723211	760652	BARNAGEERAGH, BALTRASNA (Balrothery East By.)	Prehistoric site - lithic scatter	N	N						
DU005-060	723411	761154	BARNAGEERAGH	Prehistoric site - lithic scatter	N	N						
DU005-069	725825	757847	BALLYKEA	Enclosure	N	N						
DU005-071	723230	760796	BARNAGEERAGH	Enclosure	N	Ν						
DU005-072	723462	760844	BARNAGEERAGH	House - prehistoric	N	N						
DU005-078	721800	761210	ARDGILLAN DEMESNE	Cross (present location)	Υ	Υ			94			
DU005-142	723405	760832	BARNAGEERAGH	Fulacht fia	N	N						
DU005-143001-	723459	760873	BARNAGEERAGH	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU005-143002-	723459	760873	BARNAGEERAGH	Burial	N	N						
DU005-144	723299	760895	BARNAGEERAGH	Fulacht fia	N	N						
DU005-145001-	723456	760896	BARNAGEERAGH	Ringfort - unclassified	N	N						
DU005-145002-	723456	760896	BARNAGEERAGH	House - early medieval	N	N						
DU005-145003-	723456	760896	BARNAGEERAGH	Souterrain	N	N						
DU005-146001-	723430	760893	BARNAGEERAGH	Souterrain	N	N						

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Visible above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP (Grouping Value)	2_NIAH	3_RPS	Graveyards Survey	Structural Assessment Survey	Martello Towers Survey (The Martello Towers of Dublin)
DU005-146002-	723435	760892	BARNAGEERAGH	Souterrain	N	N						_
DU005-147	723239	761007	BARNAGEERAGH	Enclosure	N	N						
DU005-148	724393	759877	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Burnt mound	N	N						
DU005-151	724650	759659	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)	Enclosure	N	N						
DU005-174001-	726468	757681	POPESHALL	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU005-174002-	726454	757701	POPESHALL	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU005-174003-	726554	757701	POPESHALL	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU005-174004-	726551	757650	POPESHALL	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU005-175001-	726275	757369	THOMASTOWN (Balrothery East By.)	Enclosure	N	N						
DU005-175002-	726271	757378	THOMASTOWN (Balrothery East By.)	House - indeterminate date	N	N						
DU005-176001-	726257	757381	THOMASTOWN (Balrothery East By.)	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU005-176002-	726251	757391	THOMASTOWN (Balrothery East By.)	Ring-ditch	N	Ν						
DU005-178	726725	757464	POPESHALL	Ringfort - rath	N	N						
DU008-003	726323	756027	RUSH DEMESNE	Castle - tower house	Υ	Υ			254		No. 11	
DU008-004001-	726431	755941	RUSH DEMESNE	Church	Υ	Υ			256		No. 12	
DU008-004002-	726424	755955	RUSH DEMESNE	Graveyard	Υ	Υ		11324029	256	FHG44	No. 12	
DU008-004003-	726426	755942	RUSH DEMESNE	Tomb - unclassified	Υ	N						
DU008-005	726361	755910	RUSH DEMESNE	Ritual site - holy well	U	Υ			257			
DU008-006001-	727239	756208	DRUMANAGH	Promontory fort - coastal	Υ	N						
DU008-006002-	727012	756360	DRUMANAGH	Well	U	N						
DU008-006003-	727383	756238	DRUMANAGH	Martello tower	Υ	Υ		11318004	253			North 9 Drumanagh, Loughshinny
DU008-006004-	727167	756248	DRUMANAGH	Enclosure	N	Ν						
DU008-006005-	727170	756240	DRUMANAGH	Structure	N	Ν						
DU008-006006-	727252	756222	DRUMANAGH	Enclosure	N	N						
DU008-006007-	727248	756242	DRUMANAGH	Enclosure	N	N						
DU008-006008-	727344	756278	DRUMANAGH	Ring-ditch	N	Ν						
DU008-006009-	727322	756249	DRUMANAGH	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU008-012	725687	754052	RUSH	Windmill	Υ	Υ		11324023	276			
DU008-013001-	726907	755352	RUSH	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	N	N						
DU008-013002-	726934	755356	RUSH	Cist	U	N						
DU008-013003-	726909	755356	RUSH	Midden	N	N						

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Visible above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP (Grouping Value)	2_NIAH	3_RPS	Graveyards Survey	Structural Assessment Survey	Martello Towers Survey (The Martello Towers of Dublin)
DU008-014	726318	754422	RUSH	Well	Υ	N						
DU008-015	727556	754062	RUSH	Martello tower	Υ	Υ			265			North 8 Rush
DU008-020	724355	753571	WHITESTOWN (Balrothery East By. Lusk ED)	Ritual site - holy well	Υ	N						
DU008-021001-	724566	753583	WHITESTOWN (Balrothery East By. Lusk ED)	Church	Y	Υ			279			
DU008-021002-	724553	753599	WHITESTOWN (Balrothery East By. Lusk ED)	Graveyard	Υ	Υ			279	FHG54		
DU008-022	726761	753711	RUSH	Ritual site - holy well	Υ	N						
DU008-024001-	721157	750900	TURVEY (Nethercross By.)	Castle - tower house	Υ	N						
DU008-024002-	721156	750893	TURVEY (Nethercross By.)	House - 16th/17th century	N	Υ	DU008- 024001-					
DU008-025	721353	751248	TURVEY (Nethercross By.)	Enclosure	N	N						
DU008-051	726994	756647	LOUGHSHINNY	Enclosure	N	N						
DU008-072	726304	754432	RUSH	Excavation - miscellaneous	N	N						
DU008-077001-	723721	753053	ROGERSTOWN	Enclosure	N	N						
DU008-077002-	723703	753091	ROGERSTOWN	Road - road/trackway	N	N						
DU008-077002-	723703	753091	ROGERSTOWN	Road - road/trackway	N	N						
DU008-078	723864	753087	ROGERSTOWN	Ring-ditch	N	N						
DU008-079	724114	753178	ROGERSTOWN	Field system	N	N						
DU008-080	723711	752976	ROGERSTOWN	Enclosure	N	N						
DU008-083	721283	750788	TURVEY (Nethercross By.)	Burial	N	N						
DU008-085	724462	753536	WHITESTOWN (Balrothery East By. Lusk ED)	Cist	N	N						
DU008-090	726935	755388	RUSH	Promontory fort - coastal	U	N						
DU008-094	726947	756042	DRUMANAGH	Enclosure	N	N						
DU008-108001-	723774	753006	ROGERSTOWN	Burial	N	N						
DU008-108002-	723781	753011	ROGERSTOWN	Enclosure	N	N						
DU008-108003-	723782	753010	ROGERSTOWN	Road - road/trackway	N	N						
DU012-005001-	722482	749979	DONABATE	Church	Υ	Υ	DU012- 005002-	11336013	508			

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Visible above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP (Grouping Value)	2_NIAH	3_RPS	Graveyards Survey	Structural Assessment Survey	Martello Towers Survey (The Martello Towers of Dublin)
DU012-005002-	722497	749981	DONABATE	Castle - tower house	Υ	Υ	DU012- 005001-	11336013	508?			
DU012-005003-	722490	749966	DONABATE	Graveyard	Υ	N		11336013 (church)	508?	FHG17		
DU012-005004-	722482	749975	DONABATE	Wall monument (present location)	Υ	N						
DU012-060	721573	750082	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	House - 18th/19th century	U	Υ		11329002	494			
DU012-066	722599	750048	BEAVERSTOWN	Habitation site	N	N						
DU012-067	722599	750048	BEAVERSTOWN	Enclosure	N	N						
DU012-082001-	722490	750031	DONABATE	Excavation - miscellaneous	N	N						
DU012-082002-	722487	750034	DONABATE	Structure	N	N						
DU012-082003-	722487	750035	DONABATE	Structure	N	N						
DU012-082004-	722484	750033	DONABATE	Structure	N	N						
DU012-083	722673	750145	BEAVERSTOWN	Excavation - miscellaneous	N	N						

1.5.2. Record of Protected Structures

The *Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023* presents a listing of protected structures located within the district. There are 183 No. protected structures located within the study area, per **Table 2** below.

1.5.3. National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Structures

There are several structures recorded in the NIAH for the district of Fingal, of which there are 137 No. NIAH structures located within the study area, per **Table 3** below. One of the objectives of the NIAH surveys is to inform the potential additions to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Of the 137 No. identified NIAH sites from the 2002 survey, many of these are already included in the RPS and ACAs identified for the study area. All relevant cross-referenced identifiers are presented in **Table 3**.

1.5.4. National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Gardens

The NIAH records have also produced an online nationwide survey³ of gardens and demesnes (currently desk-based for the most part). There are 8 No. surveyed (Desktop Phase 1 & 2) NIAH Gardens within the study area, per **Table 4** below.

1.5.5. Fingal Coastal Architectural Survey

A project was commissioned by Fingal County Council in 2010 to assess the area's costal and maritime heritage by means of enhancing existing datasets and specifically to record items that have been previously unidentified (John Cronin & Associates, 2010). There are 23 No. structures pertaining to the project that are located within the study area, per **Table 5** below.

1.5.6. Fingal Industrial Heritage Survey

A survey of industrial heritage of Fingal was commissioned by Fingal County Council in 2011 with the aim of creating an inventory of same based on both desk and field survey (Carrig *et. al.* 2011). There are 151 No. Industrial Heritage Survey structures located within the Study Area, per **Table 6** below.

1.5.7. Fingal Historic Road Bridges Survey

A representative sample of 15 no. historic bridges were surveyed to address issues concerning the conservation and on-going maintenance issues relating to historic bridges throughout Fingal (John Cronin & Associates and Atkins, 2009). One of these surveyed bridges, FHBS09, is located within the study area at Newbridge Demesne and is named **Mack's Bridge** (within both an ACA, and curtilage associated with Newbridge House RMP DU012-004---; NIAH Ref. 11336004).

1.5.8. Martello Towers of Fingal

A comprehensive study of the *Martello Towers of Dublin* was undertaken and published by Fingal County Council and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council in 2012 (Bolton *et. al.* 2012). Of the 28 no. towers located along the coastline between Bray Head and Balbriggan, 4 no. site fall within the study area, with a fifth site located just off the coast on Shenick's Island. All of these sites are also recorded RMPs and are presented in **Table 1** above.

1.5.9. Fingal Structural Assessment Surveys Project

A project was commissioned by Fingal County Council in 2011 to assess 15 no. diverse archaeological monuments in the care of the council in the context of proposals for repair, conservation and prioritisation of urgent works required at same (Nolan, 2011). Of these sites, 5 no.

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³ NIAH Garden Survey available at: http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/Surveys/Gardens/gardensapp/FrontPage.jsp

are located within the study area and are also all designated RMP sites (presented in **Table 1** above) (DU002-004--- Martello Tower at Tankardstown; DU005-018--- Martello Tower at Townparks (Balrothery By.); DU005-031001- Church at Townparks (Balrothery By.); DU008-003--- Castle/Tower House at Rush Demesne and DU008-004001- Church at Rush Demesne).

1.5.10. Fingal Historic Graveyards

Fingal County Council have assessed condition and mapped the location of Historic Graveyards throughout the district, of which 6 no. are located within the study area (see **Table 7** below).

1.5.11. Fingal Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

There is a total of 5 no. ACAs per the *Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023* located within the study area. These are presented in **Table 8** below.

1.5.12. Database of Irish Excavation Reports

The *Database of Irish Excavation Reports* contains summary accounts of all licensed archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland (North and South) from 1970 to 2018. There are 62 No. database entries pertaining to the study area which are provided in **Table 9** below. These records present site types dating from the prehistoric period through to early medieval, high medieval and post-medieval periods. It should be noted that whilst the ITM excavation locations are indicated in the Cultural Heritage constraints mapping, due cognizance should be taken of the potential wider overall extent to these sites in terms of associated *in situ* archaeological features (for example there are known *in situ* features at test-excavated and geophysical-surveyed site at Holmpatrick 16E0286 ITM 725882, 758819, see DWG 5188509----036) and, likely to be more burials at the cemetery site found during testing at Rogerstown 11E0235 ITM 23029, 753235) that may traverse the north-south extent of the study area (pers. comm. Christine Baker).

1.5.13. National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Findspots

The recorded location of findspots for archaeological artefacts have been mapped by The Heritage Council on www.heritagemaps.ie. There is a total of 10 no. findspots from the study area, a large majority of which are prehistoric in date (see **Table 10** below).

1.5.14. Townland Boundaries

Townland boundaries can retain the original early medieval form and fabric relating to the original construction period of same. There are 47 no. townlands (and many boundaries) located throughout the study area. The extent to which the original form of these boundaries survives in full, or in part, within the study area is unknown at this early (desk-based) stage of the project. However townland boundaries shall be examined in more detail at option selection stage, in the context of impact assessment on same. A full listing of townlands located within the study area is presented in **Table 11** below.

Table 2 – Record of Protected Structures within the Study Area

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
1	718165	766355	Knocknagin/Gormanstown Viaduct		off Drogheda Road (R132), Knocknagin, Co. Dublin	19th century railway viaduct over Devlin River	N		
2	717985	766010	Knocknagin House		Coney Hill, Drogheda Road (R132), Knocknagin, Co. Dublin	Late 17th century house and outbuildings, with later historic alterations	Υ	DU001-012	11302001
3	719655	765979	Bremore Passage Tomb Cemetery		off Drogheda Road (R132), Bremore, Co. Dublin	Complex of megalithic tombs with group of five mounds	Y	DU002-001001-, DU002-001002-, DU002-001003-, DU002-001004-, DU002-001005-	
12	719713	764847	Railway Bridge		off Drogheda Road (R132), Bremore, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-arch stone railway bridge over laneway to the north of Bremore Castle	N		
13	719705	764504	St. Molaga's Church (in ruins) and Graveyard		within grounds of Bremore Castle, off Drogheda Road (R132), Bremore, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Remains of nave and chancel of late medieval church with some decorative stonework	Υ	DU002-002002-, DU002-002003-, DU002-002005-, DU002-002006-	
14	719710	764564	Bremore Castle		off Drogheda Road (R132), Bremore, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Reconstructed four-storey castle with five- storey tower that contains at ground floor the remains of the original 16th century fortified house	Υ	DU002-002001-	
15	719486	764512	Bremore Lodge		Drogheda Road, Bremore, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Thatched dwelling and outbuilding that have been converted and subdivided into six residential units	N		
16	719676	764041	Tankardville		Brecan Close, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Former thatched house converted to commercial use as community crèche	Υ	DU002-011	
17	720196	764437	Martello Tower		King Strand, off Bath Road, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century circular military stone tower	Y	DU002-004, DU002-017	11305009
18	720174	764457	Bath House & Boat House		King Strand, off Bath Road, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century stone boat house and baths (including cut stone slipway)	N		
19	720143	764207	Chimney of Former Sea Mills Hosiery Factory		Seabanks, Bath Road, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century freestanding redbrick chimney stack with stepped brick cornice (only surviving standing structure of Sea Mills Hosiery Company)	Υ		11305008

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
20	720176	763766	Fingal House (Balbriggan Medical Centre)	2	Drogheda Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade only of early 20th century corner building	N		
21	720165	763814		13	Drogheda Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	19th century two-storey corner building	N		
22	720139	763836		19	Drogheda Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century corner building with traditional timber shop front	Υ		11305013
23	720112	763828	Former Northern Bank	20	Drogheda Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century former Northern Bank building, converted to use as a funeral director	Y		11305014
24	720099	763871	Reynolds Shop	29	Drogheda Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade only of late 19th century house with traditional timber shop front	N		
25	720061	763868	The Harvest Inn	32-34	Drogheda Street, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade only of early 20th century Public House corner building	N		
26	719955	763966		72	Drogheda Street, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade only of late 19th century terraced house with decorative mouldings & shop front	Υ		11305011
27	719900	764066	Peacock House	79	Drogheda Street, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century two-storey house recessed back from rest of street by low wall and railings	N		
28	720175	764052	Marian House		Convent Lane, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 20th century former convent, currently used as school building for Loreto Secondary School	Y		11305006
29	720158	763936	Chimney of Smyth's Factory		Convent Lane, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century freestanding redbrick chimney stack with stepped brick cornice	Υ		11305007
30	720264	763973	Balbriggan Railway Station		Railway Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century brick station building with fine cut stone detailing and stone outbuilding	Υ		11305001
31	720250	763940	Station Masters House		Railway Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century former station master's house	N		
33	720256	763858	Former Gallen's Factory		Mill Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Former early 19th century Cotton & Linen Factory converted in part to office use within complex of apartments and commercial units	Υ		11305012
35	720367	763882	Former RNLI Boathouse		Harbour Road, Balbriggan Harbour, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century former RNLI boat house, positioned within one of the arches of the railway viaduct	Y		11305020
36	720408	763846	Balbriggan Viaduct		Harbour Road, Balbriggan Harbour, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century eleven-arch stone railway viaduct over harbour	Υ		11305021

Ref No.	X	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
38	720565	764008	Balbriggan Harbour		Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Original mid-18th century harbour formed by east pier with addition of west pier and breakwater in early 19th century	Y		11305018
39	720095	763668		30	Clonard Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade only of early 19th century detached two-storey house (excluding garages to east)	N		
40	720226	763702		11	Bridge Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century four-storey-over- basement structure with decorative window mouldings (was RIC Barracks in early 20th century)	Y		11305040
41	720211	763745		19	Bridge Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 20th century two-storey over basement commercial building with canopied butchers shop front	Y		11305042
42	720242	763590	Balbriggan Court House		Georges Square, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century two-storey stone courthouse on corner site	Υ		11305038
43	720222	763629	Former AIB Bank	1	Georges Square, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Former 19th century terraced houses, converted and altered in early 20th century to Munster and Leinster Bank (later AIB), now converted to office use	N		
44	720280	763588	Gerrard L McGowan Solicitors	7	Georges Square, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century former residence, converted to offices	N		
46	720296	763607	Carnegie Library		Georges Square, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 20th century redbrick Carnegie Free library on corner site with turreted clock tower	Υ		11305039
48	720351	763741	Kincora	39	High Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century Victorian Gothic Revival style building, that was a Police Barracks during the late 19th century, now in residential use	N		
49	720415	763581	Bedford House		Georges Street/Church Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-18th century five-bay three-storey-over- basement townhouse, in use as nursing home in late 20th century, now converted back to residential use	Υ		11305029
50	720434	763618	Roscarrig	3	Georges Street/Church Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century semi-detached five-bay two-storey house	N		
51	720448	763632	Georgeville	5	Georges Street/Church Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Late 18th century semi-detached two- storey-over-basement house, significantly altered and added to in early 19th century	Y		11305028

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
52	720462	763748	St. George's Church		Georges Street/Church Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century Gothic Revival Church of Ireland church with later 19th century alterations	Y		11305023
53	720537	763757	Croom House		Seapoint Lane, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century detached four-bay two- storey house	Υ		11305026
54	720568	763797	Maryville		Seapoint Lane, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century semi-detached four-bay two-storey house	Υ		11305025
55	720575	763808	Seapoint House		Seapoint Lane, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century semi-detached four-bay two-storey house with bowed extension	Υ		11305024
56	720361	763553	Former Foresters Hall	17	Hampton Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 20th century detached hall building with mouldings to front elevation, converted to residential use	Y		11305032
57	720474	763516	St. George's School & Schoolhouse		Hampton Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century former school, School Masters house & stone boundary wall, now community centre	Υ		11305031
58	720236	763573		2	Dublin Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century five-bay two-storey house (excluding modern lean-to shop extension)	Υ		11305016
59	720199	763487	Balbriggan Community Centre	23	Dublin Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Art Deco façade only of mid-20th century former cinema	N		
60	720181	763413		39	Dublin Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Art Deco façade only of early 20th century former garage	N		
61	720208	763394		40	Dublin Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century corner building at junction with Market Green & Dublin Street, former post office in late 19th century	Υ		11305034
65	720331	763368	Market House		Market Green, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century former market house (original open arcade at ground floor now enclosed and converted to retail unit)	Υ		11305033
66	721146.7	763580.5		1	The Bower, Fancourt, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Semi-detached mid-19th century Victorian houses (one of a matching pair of 4 similar houses)	N		
67	721155.3	763567.1		2	The Bower, Fancourt, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Semi-detached mid-19th century Victorian houses (one of a matching pair of 4 similar houses)	N		
68	721205.6	763563.2		3	The Bower, Fancourt, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Semi-detached mid-19th century Victorian houses (one of a matching pair of 4 similar houses)	N		

Ref No.	X	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
69	721215.7	763549.6		4	The Bower, Fancourt, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Semi-detached mid-19th century Victorian houses (one of a matching pair of 4 similar houses)	N		
91	721411	761957	Hampton Hall Farm		Hampton Lane, Hampton Demesne, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Former farmhouse and outbuildings of the original 18th century Hampton Hall	N		
92	721453	761938	Hampton Hall		Hampton Lane, Hampton Demesne, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 20th century reconstruction after original 18th house (home of the Hamilton family) destroyed by fire	N		
94	721797	761210	Ardgillan Castle		Ardgillan Demesne, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Early 18th century house with 19th century additions and ancillary structures of the icehouse, walled garden and outbuildings	Y	DU005-078	
178	723033	760876	Mound site of		off Skerries Road (R127), Barnageeragh, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Archaeological site of a portion of a cairn (burial mound)	Υ	DU005-017001-	
179	722894	761073	Mound		off Skerries Road (R127), Barnageeragh, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Archaeological site of a circular round- topped cairn (burial mound)	Y	DU005-016001-	
180	723009	761236	Thatched Cottage		Skerries Road (R127), Barnageeragh, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century thatched dwelling with two-storey barrel-roofed extension	N		
182	725122	760698	Thatched Cottage	42	Quay Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century thatched dwelling	Υ		11311023
183	725351	761161	Skerries Harbour		Harbour Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	18th century limestone pier with curved end (curve is now middle section as pier extended in 20th century)	Υ		11311001
185	725509	761154		28	Harbour Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	One of terrace of four early 20th century houses. Former lightkeeper houses for keepers of Rockabill Lighthouse, now private residences	Y		11311004
186	725517	761155		29	Harbour Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	One of terrace of four early 20th century houses. Former lightkeeper houses for keepers of Rockabill Lighthouse, now private residences	Υ		11311004
187	725525	761157		30	Harbour Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	One of terrace of four early 20th century houses. Former lightkeeper houses for keepers of Rockabill Lighthouse, now private residences	Υ		11311004

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
188	725531	761158		31	Harbour Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	One of terrace of four early 20th century houses. Former lightkeeper houses for keepers of Rockabill Lighthouse, now private residences	Υ		11311004
189	725636	761088	Martello Tower		Harbour Road, Red Island, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	19th century circular military stone martello tower	Υ	DU005-018	11311005
190	725440	760851	Slieve Donard	12	Harbour Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century house with decorative external mouldings & balcony	Υ		11311024
191	724576	759880	Skerries Railway Station		Station Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century railway station buildings & signal box	Υ		11311036
192	724602	759880	Station Masters House		Station Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Former mid-19th century Station Master's House, now in private ownership	Υ		11311035
193	725268	760646	The Gladstone Inn	16	The Cross, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century house with historic timber pub front	Υ		11311007
194	725176	760605	Thatched Cottage	19	Thomas Hand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century single-storey thatched dwelling	Υ		11311006
195	725275	760540	Thatched Cottage	5	Convent Lane, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century single-storey thatched dwelling	Υ		11311025
196	725360	760667	Post Office	11	Strand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	19th century building with historic timber shop front	Υ		11311009
197	725347	760644	Hamilton Monument		Strand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century limestone obelisk-style monument in memory of James Hamilton	Υ		11311010
198	725400	760496	Ivetta	34	Strand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century house with decorative external stucco mouldings	Υ		11311014
199	725348	760545	Skerries Methodist Church		Strand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century snecked limestone gable- fronted Methodist church	Υ		11311011
200	725355	760523	Garda Station	90	Strand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century building (former RIC barracks)	N		
201	725382	760412	Skerries Library	80	Strand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Detached early 20th century limestone Carnegie library building with projecting tower	Y		11311017
202	725370	760379	St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church		Strand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Detached early 20th century gable-fronted granite Roman Catholic Church & freestanding belfry of 19th century church	Υ		11311020
203	725216	760529	The Red Bank Restaurant	7	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century redbrick three-bay two- storey with dormer attic building, originally	Υ		11311039

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
						the Munster and Leinster Bank now a restaurant			
204	725250	760491	Nealon's Public House	Dec-13	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century public House with traditional timber pub front	Y		11311012
205	725279	760453		17	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century thatched dwelling	Υ		11311019
206	725310	760419		21a	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century house with traditional timber shop front	Υ		11311016
207	725406	760206	Seapark	39	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century impressive detached five-bay three-storey house	N		
208	725260	760436	The Restaurant (Raff's on the Corner)	65	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century semi-detached two-bay two-storey former house now restaurant (part of interlinked group of three adjoining buildings)	N		
210	725180	760523	Kids Cottage	78	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century five-bay single-storey thatched building, in use as Montessori	N		
211	725148	760431		5	New Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century three-bay single-storey terraced house with elaborate external stucco plasterwork of lonic door surround and Corinthian window surrounds	Y		11311027
212	725291	760477	Alma	17	Little Strand Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	19th century three-bay two-storey house	N		
213	725607	759887	Ivy House	42	Holmpatrick, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century three-bay two-storey house with projecting timber entrance porch	N		
214	725728	759805		1	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 1 is one of pair of matched two-bay two-storey-over basement houses	N		
215	725723	759810		2	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 2 is one of pair of matched two-bay two-storey-over basement houses	N		
216	725717	759816		3	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 3 is one of three three-bay single-storey-over-basement houses	N		
217	725709	759826		4	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 4 is one of three three-bay single-storey-over-basement houses	N		

Ref No.	X	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
218	725702	759835		5	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 5 is one of three three-bay single-storey-over-basement houses	N		
219	725693	759845		6	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 6 is the centre building of the terrace. It is a three-bay two-storey-over-basement house with oriel window at first floor level	N		
220	725687	759852		7	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 7 is three-bay single-storey-over-basement house	N		
221	725679	759862	San Guida	8	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 8 is three-bay two-storey-over basement house with projecting central canted bay. It originally matched the adjoining properties of Nos. 7 & 9, but upper floor added in the late 20th century	N		
222	725673	759871		9	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 9 is three-bay single-storey-over-basement house	N		
223	725667	759879		10	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 10 is one of matched pair of two-bay two-storey-over basement houses	N		
224	725664	759886		11	Holmpatrick Terrace, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century terrace of eleven buildings - No. 11 is one of matched pair of two-bay two-storey-over basement houses	N		
225	725463	759856	Church (in ruins) & Graveyard		Millers Lane, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century church tower & medieval ecclesiastical remains within enclosed graveyard. Graveyard contains number of notable grave markers from 16th and 17th centuries	Y	DU005-031001-, DU005-031002-, DU005-031003-, DU005-031004-, DU005-031005-	11311033, 11311041
226	725469	759929	Holmpatrick Church of Irela	nd Church	Millers Lane, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century Gothic-style Anglican church with belltower	Υ		11311032
228	725159	759932	Skerries Mill		Mill Hill, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century corn mill complex, incl mill buildings, race, millpond, sluice and water wheel	Y	DU005-029	11311031
229	725159	760014	The Great Windmill		Mill Hill, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Restored late 18th or early 19th century five-storey tapered circular windmill, rendered with mansard roof & five sails.	Υ	DU005-028	11311029

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
230	724967	759958	The Small Windmill		Mill Hill, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Restored late 17th or early 18th century windmill, un-rendered with thatched conical roof & four sails	Υ	DU005-027001-, DU005-027002-	11311030
231	724752	759574	Rail Bridge		Dublin Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-arch masonry rail bridge over Dublin Road	Υ		11311037
247	725720	757851	Lime Kiln (double)		Curkeen Hill Quarry, Skerries Road, Ballykea, Loughshinny, Co. Dublin	Stone remains of19th century double limekiln	N		
248	726397	757711	Lime Kiln		off The Mine Road, Popeshall, Loughshinny, Co. Dublin	Remains of 19th century stone lime kiln	N		
249	727222	756962	'Harbour View'		Loughshinny Harbour, Loughshinny, Co. Dublin	19th century three-bay single-storey thatched dwelling	Y		11318006
250	727212	756932	Boathouse		Loughshinny Harbour, Loughshinny, Co. Dublin	19th century single-bay single-storey stone boathouse	Y		11318005
251	726178	756465	Lizzie's Cottage		Skerries Road (R128), Carnhill, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century L-shaped single-storey thatched dwelling & outbuildings	Υ		11318002
252	727015	756213	Promontory Fort		off Skerries Road (R128), Drumanagh, Rush, Co. Dublin	Archaeological site of earthen banks and ditches to form a defensive enclosure of an Iron Age promontory fort	N		
253	727384	756237	Martello Tower		off Skerries Road (R128), Drumanagh, Rush, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century circular military stone martello tower	Y	DU008-006003-	11318004
254	726323	756026	Castle (in ruins)		Grounds of Rush Athletic Club, Skerries Road (R128), Rush Demesne, Rush, Co. Dublin	Remains of late medieval stone tower house	Υ	DU008-003	
255	726349	756093	Balluster Lodge		Grounds of Rush Athletic Club, Skerries Road (R128), Rush Demesne, Rush, Co. Dublin	19th century former gate lodge, now Rush Athletic clubhouse (including gate piers and wing wall but excluding modern extension to clubhouse)	Υ		11318003
256	726431	755941	St. Catherine's Church (in ruins) & Graveyard		Skerries Road (R128), Rush Demesne, Rush, Co. Dublin	Remains of medieval church in enclosed graveyard (with fragments of 17th century tomb within church interior and some 18th and 19th century grave markers within graveyard)	Y	DU008-004001-, DU008-004002-	11324029
257	726378	755935	St. Catherine's Well		Open Space of St. Catherine's Estate, The Drive, Rush Demesne, Rush, Co. Dublin	Enclosed Holy Well, opening has been blocked up	Y	DU008-005	

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
258	726132	755552	Portico of Kenure Park House		Open Space of St. Catherine's Estate, The Avenue, Rush Demesne, Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century granite portico with Corinthian columns of Kenure Park House. The house, apart from this portico, was demolished in 1978	Y		11324028
260	726559	754949	Kenure Church of Ireland Church		Skerries Road (R128), Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century Church of Ireland Church	Υ		11324026
261	726521	754933	Rush Cricket clubhouse		Skerries Road (R128), Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century former lodge of Kenure Park	Υ		11324027
262	726498	754867	Kenure Parsonage		Skerries Road (R128), Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century former Parsonage of Kenure Church of Ireland Church, including entrance gates, piers & railings	Υ		11324025
263	726567	754675	The Thatch Cottage		Skerries Road (R128), Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century four-bay single-storey thatched dwelling	Υ		11324024
264	727000	754342	Old Kilbush House		Kilbush Lane, Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century seven-bay single-storey thatched dwelling with attic storey	Υ		11324032
265	727556	754061	Martello Tower		Tower Street, Rush, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century circular military stone martello tower	Υ	DU008-015	
266	726653	754122	The Thatch	16	Main Street, Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century five-bay two- storey thatched dwelling	Υ		11324022
267	726493	754132		14	Main Street, Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century four-bay single-storey thatched dwelling	Υ		11324021
268	726186	754188	Shamrock Cottage		Sandy Road, Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century four-bay single-storey thatched dwelling at junction of Sandy Road with Main Street	N		
269	726180	754186	Tigin		Sandy Road, Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century two-bay single-storey thatched dwelling, near junction with Main Street	Y		11324018
270	726167	754183	Thatched Cottage		Sandy Road, Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century three-bay single-storey former thatched shop adjacent to "Tigin" and "Shamrock Cottage"	Υ		11324017
271	725879	754074	Thatched Cottage		Chapel Green, Sandy Road, Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century three-bay single-storey thatched dwelling opposite Presbytery & Former St. Maur's Church at Chapel Green	N		
272	725861	754109	Rush Library (Former St. Maur's Church)		Chapel Green, Rush, Co. Dublin	Renovated 19th century former Roman Catholic church, now community centre & library	Υ		11324004

Ref No.	X	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
273	725975	754280	Former Gate lodge & Entrance of Kenure Park		Upper Main Street, Rush Demesne, Rush, Co. Dublin	19th century former gate lodge, now Scouts Den (including entrance gates, piers, railings and wall sweeps)	Υ		11324008
276	725686	754051	Windmill (in ruins)		Chapel Green, Rush, Co. Dublin	Remains of three storey, cylindrical-shaped tower of stone windmill located on mound within public open space, potentially late medieval in date	Y	DU008-012	11324023
277	725653	754016	'Millbank'		Chapel Green, Rush, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century L-shaped single-storey thatched dwelling	Υ		11324001
279	724569	753582	St. Maur's Church (in ruins)		Whitestown Road (R128), Whitestown, Rush, Co. Dublin	Remains of just East gable of medieval church within enclosed rectangular graveyard	Y	DU008-021001-, DU008-021002-	11324015
280	724369	753227	Bridge & Sluice		Whitestown, Rush, Co. Dublin	Sluice on mill stream into Rogerstown Estuary. Stone arched bridge is protected under RPS No. 896	N		
282	724261	753672	Former Whitestown Mill		Whitestown Road (R128), Whitestown, Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century three-storey Corn Mill on site of earlier mill building (including sluice & millrace)	N		
283	724239	753740	Whitestown House		Whitestown Road (R128), Whitestown, Rush, Co. Dublin	19th century two-storey three-bay former mill owners house	N		
286	722849	752727	Rail Bridge		Rogerstown, Lusk, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century rail bridge over road	N		
490	720694	751649	Sluice		Rogerstown Estuary, New Haggard, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Potential historic water management system, on stream north of Rogerstown estuary	N		
491	720983	751454	Sluice		Rogerstown Estuary, Turvey, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Potential historic water management system, on stream feeding into Rogerstown estuary	N		
494	721582	750084	Newbridge House		Hearse Road (R126), Newbridge Demesne, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Main house plus outbuildings, walled gardens, gates & gate piers	Υ	DU012-060	11329002
495	722309	749895	The Lodge		Newbridge Avenue, Newbridge Demesne, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century single-storey former gate lodge to Newbridge House, at gates on west edge of Newbridge Demesne	N		
505	722205	749502	Former Forge and Vernacular House		Hearse Road, Donabate, Co. Dublin	19th century former forge attached to vernacular house	Υ		11336026
506	722503	749922	The Cottage		The Square, Donabate, Co. Dublin	19th five-bay two-storey century house	Υ		11336011

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
507	722491	749943	Waterpump		The Square, Donabate, Co. Dublin	19th century cast-iron pump with rounded profile set on limestone plinth	Υ		11336001
508	722484	749977	St. Patrick's Church of Ireland Church		The Square, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Mid-18th century Church of Ireland church with medieval doorway and remains of square pre-1700 tower, set within enclosed graveyard (containing historic grave memorials)	Y	DU012-005001-, DU012-005002-	11336013
509	722704	749942	Smyth's Public House		Hearse Road, Corballis, Donabate, Co. Dublin	19th century former house (now a public house), barns & outbuildings	Υ		11336022
510	722690	749980	Former Station Masters House		Donabate Railway Station, Beaverstown, Donabate, Co. Dublin	19th century former Station Masters House	Υ		11336018
511	722690	749995	Donabate Railway Station		Beaverstown, Donabate, Co. Dublin	19th century Railway Station & Signal Box	Υ		11336015
512	722900	750049	St. Patrick's Church (RC)		Main Street, Ballalease West, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century redbrick Roman Catholic church	Υ		11329006
513	722890	750125	An Dun (Formerly Warington's House)		Main Street, Ballalease West, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century four-bay two-storey stone house & late 19th century cast-iron waterpump with square profile set in recess in stone boundary	Υ		11329007
514	722779	750334	The Cottage (Thatched Dwelling)		Ballisk, Beaverstown, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century three-bay single-storey thatched dwelling	Υ		11329015
515	723054	750889	Beaverstown House		Beaverstown Road, Beaverstown, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century house & outbuildings	Υ		11329010
516	722793	751818	Rogerstown Viaduct		Rogerstown Estuary, Beaverstown, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Three-span railway bridge spanning between causeways in Rogerstown estuary, comprising original mid-19th century dressed stone abutments and piers with modern deck in iron and concrete, with railed parapets.	N		
787	725591	759967	Apsley	25	Holmpatrick, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	19th century L-shaped house	N		
798	722450	750059	Vernacular House		Turvey Avenue, Beaverstown, Donabate, Co. Dublin	19th century two-storey three-bay vernacular house	N		
861	722798	750009	Donabate Parish Hall		Main Street, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century former T-plan parish church, now a parish hall.	N		

Ref No.	X	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
862	722517	749891	Marker Stone		Hearse Road (R126), Donabate, Co. Dublin	18th century limestone marker stone, located to the rear of 'The Cottage' (RPS No. 506)	N		
863	722347	750053	The Old Vicarage		Turvey Avenue, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Early 19th century detached three-bay two- storey former vicarage	Υ		11329005
875	719753	765708	Newhaven Quay		Bremore, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Remains of 16th century drystone pier	Υ	DU002-015	
876	719970	764435	Bridge		Bremore, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-arch railway bridge over road (Possible error - appears that report relates to bridge already protected under RPS No. 12, but co-ordinates positioned on small pedestrian bridge)	N		
877	720207	763728	Road Bridge		Bridge Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Single-arch road bridge on Bridge Street over river, contains plaque in memory of Seamus Lawless and Sean Gibbons killed during the Sack of Balbriggan in 1920	N		
879	722621	761061	Rail Bridge		Barnageeragh Road, Barnageeragh, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-arch limestone railway bridge over road	N		
880	723443	760648	Rail Bridge		Barnageeragh Road, Barnageeragh, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-arch limestone railway bridge, built over lane	N		
881	721972	761151	Gas Works (Gasometer)		Ardgillan Castle, Ardgillan Demesne, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-bay single-storey structure part of gasworks constructed to serve Ardgillan Castle	N		
882	722816	761090	Vernacular Farm Complex		Barnageeragh, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century traditional farmhouse and courtyard farm complex (date stone of 1790)	N		
883	725469	761111	Sea Wall & Mooring Posts		Harbour Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century limestone retaining walls & cast-iron mooring posts to northern end.	N		
884	725070	760354	Little Theatre/Skerries Community Centre		Dublin Road, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Early 20th century detached eleven-bay single-storey former national school, now a community centre	N		
885	725642	759838	The White House		Holmpatrick, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Mid-20th century detached Modernist house	Υ		11311034
889	727288	756857	Loughshinny Pier		Loughshinny Harbour, Loughshinny, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century L-plan limestone and granite harbour pier	Υ		11318007

Ref No.	X	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
890	726151	754439	Road Bridge		Kenure Park, Rush Demesne, Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-arch masonry bridge to carry extended avenue within Kenure Park Demesne over river	N		
891	727209	754344	Breakwater		Rush Harbour, Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century limestone breakwater, built in two sections.	N		
892	727374	754266	Rush Harbour		Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century L-shaped limestone pier (may contain elements of earlier pier)	Υ		11324013
893	724687	752856	Rogerstown Pier		Rogerstown, Rush, Co. Dublin	Turn of 19th century limestone pier (excluding derelict stone outbuildings)	N		
894	726677	754117	St. Peters	24	Lower Main Street, Rush, Co. Dublin	Three-storey three-bay 19th century former cottage hospital building (Exterior Only)	N		
896	724360	753192	Road Bridge		Whitestown, Lusk, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-arch masonry road bridge over water course feeding Rogerstown Estuary	N		
209a	725256	760441	Raffs on the Corner	66	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century semi-detached three-bay two-storey former house now a pub (part of interlinked group of three adjoining buildings)	Υ		11311015
209b	725250	760449	Raffs on the Corner	67	Church Street, Townparks, Skerries, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century three-bay two-storey building with historic timber pub front (part of interlinked group of three adjoining buildings)	Y		11311021
32a	720207.7	763901	Former Smyth's Factory		Railway Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade of late 19th century former Hosiery Factory (fourteen-bay three-storey redbrick structures on southern side of Railway Street with decorative plaque on gable)	Y		11305003
32b	720227.7	763919	Former Smyth's Factory		Railway Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade of late 19th century former Hosiery Factory (two-bay two-storey rendered corner building on southern side of Railway Street with commemorative medallions on side elevation on George's Hill)	Y		11305003
32c	720188.8	763918.2	Former Smyth's Factory		Railway Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade of late 19th century former Hosiery Factory (seven-bay three-storey redbrick structures on northern side of Railway Street)	Y		11305003
32d	720209.8	763941.2	Former Smyth's Factory		Railway Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade of late 19th century former Hosiery Factory (six-bay two-storey rendered corner building on northern side of Railway Street	Υ		11305003

Ref No.	X	Υ	Name	Street Number	Street Address	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH
						with blank medallions & decorative plaque facing Balbriggan Railway Station)			

Table 3 - NIAH Structures within the Study Area

Ref No.	X	Υ	Townland	Туре	Visible above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
11302001	717985	766018	KNOCKNAGIN	House	Υ	Υ	DU001-012		2
11302002	718015	766186	KNOCKNAGIN	Gate lodge	Υ	N			
11304001	719704	764842	BREMORE	Bridge	Υ	N			
11304003	719469	764510	BREMORE	House	Υ	N			
11305001	720267	763970	BALBRIGGAN	Railway station	Υ	Υ			30
11305002	720310	763976	BALBRIGGAN	Station master's house	Υ	N			
11305003	720220	763904	BALBRIGGAN	Factory	Υ	Υ			32a, 32b, 32c, 32d
11305004	720206	763941	BALBRIGGAN	Factory	Υ	N			
11305005	720214	763988	BALBRIGGAN	Outbuilding	Υ	N			
11305006	720175	764047	TANKARDSTOWN	Convent/nunnery	Υ	Υ			28
11305007	720131	763920	BALBRIGGAN	Chimney	Υ	Υ			29
11305008	720128	764230	TANKARDSTOWN	Chimney	Υ	Υ			19
11305009	720190	764434	TANKARDSTOWN	Martello tower	Υ	Υ	DU002-004 & DU002-017		17
11305010	720171	764458	TANKARDSTOWN	Lifeboat station	Υ	N			
11305011	719967	763955	TANKARDSTOWN	House	Υ	Υ			26
11305012	720257	763860	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			33
11305013	720143	763840	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			22
11305014	720108	763823	BALBRIGGAN	Bank/financial institution	Υ	Υ			23
11305015	720219	763729	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	N			
11305016	720240	763575	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			58
11305018	720552	764036	BALBRIGGAN	Harbour/dock/port	Υ	Υ			38

					Visible	Cross			
Ref No.	Х	Υ	Townland	Туре	above ground	Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
11305020	720367	763876	BALBRIGGAN	Lifeboat station	Υ	Υ			35
11305021	720400	763854	BALBRIGGAN	Viaduct	Υ	Υ			36
11305022	720459	763780	BALBRIGGAN	Rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house	Υ	N			
11305023	720464	763749	BALBRIGGAN	Church/chapel	Υ	Υ			52
11305024	720577	763810	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			55
11305025	720570	763797	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			54
11305026	720540	763756	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			53
11305027	720466	763650	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	N			
11305028	720448	763634	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			51
11305029	720416	763582	BALBRIGGAN	Rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house	Υ	Υ			49
11305030	720445	763529	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	N			
11305031	720477	763517	BALBRIGGAN	School	Υ	Υ			57
11305032	720362	763554	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			56
11305033	720333	763370	BALBRIGGAN	Market building	Υ	Υ			65
11305034	720211	763394	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			61
11305038	720247	763590	BALBRIGGAN	Court house	Υ	Υ			42
11305039	720291	763610	BALBRIGGAN	Library/archive	Υ	Υ			46
11305040	720232	763706	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			40
11305041	720333	763687	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	N			
11305042	720214	763742	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	Υ			41
11305043	720209	763555	BALBRIGGAN	House	Υ	N			
11310002	725418	761205	DARCYSTOWN	House	Υ	N			
11310001	721805	761205	ARDGILLAN DEMESNE	House	Υ	Υ	DU005-078		94
11311001	725330	761150	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Harbour/dock/port	Υ	Υ			183

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Townland	Туре	Visible above	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
					ground				
11311004	725523	761158	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			185, 186, 187, 188
11311005	725637	761089	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Martello tower	Υ	Υ	DU005-018		189
11311006	725176	760605	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			194
11311007	725276	760634	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			193
11311009	725372	760671	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			196
11311010	725348	760645	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Monument	Υ	Υ			197
11311011	725349	760546	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Church/chapel	Υ	Υ			199
11311012	725250	760491	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			204
11311014	725401	760498	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			198
11311015	725257	760437	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			209a
11311016	725313	760422	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			206
11311017	725382	760413	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Library/archive	Υ	Υ			201
11311018	724995	760352	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	School	Υ	N			
11311019	725281	760457	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			205
11311020	725373	760381	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Church/chapel	Y	Υ			202
11311021	725246	760461	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Post box	Y	Υ			209b
11311022	725305	760419	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Cobbles/flags/paving/kerbing	Υ	N			

					Visible				
Ref No.	Х	Υ	Townland	Туре	above	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
					ground				
11311023	725159	760700	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Y			182
11311024	725442	760853	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			190
11311025	725279	760544	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			195
11311026	725347	760558	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	N			
11311027	725157	760436	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			211
11311028	725509	760178	MILVERTON	House	Υ	N			
11311029	725161	760013	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Mill (wind)	Υ	Υ	DU005-028		229
11311030	724967	759957	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Mill (wind)	Y	Υ	DU005-027001-, DU005- 027002-		230
11311031	725154	759934	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Mill (water)	Y	Υ	DU005-029		228
11311032	725471	759931	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Church/chapel	Y	Υ			226
11311033	725463	759854	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Bell tower/stand	Y	Υ	DU005-031001-, DU005- 031002-, DU005-031003-, DU005-031004-, DU005- 031005-		225
11311034	725642	759838	WHITESTOWN (BA. E BY.) BALSCADDAN ED	House	Y	Υ			885
11311035	724602	759883	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Station master's house	Υ	Υ			192
11311036	724577	759882	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Railway station	Y	Υ			191
11311037	724751	759573	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Bridge	Y	Υ			231
11311039	725218	760530	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Bank/financial institution	Y	Υ			203
11311041	725492	759878	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Graveyard/cemetery	Y	Υ	DU005-031002-, DU005- 031005-		

					Visible				
Ref No.	Х	Υ	Townland	Туре	above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
11318001	725826	756887	BLACKLAND	Water pump	Υ	N			
11318002	726172	756469	BALCUNNIN	House	Υ	Υ			251
11318003	726351	756095	RUSH DEMESNE	Gate lodge	Υ	Υ			255
11318004	727384	756238	DRUMANAGH	Martello tower	Υ	Υ	DU008-006003-		253
11318005	727212	756931	LOUGHSHINNY	Boathouse	Υ	Υ			250
11318006	727225	756966	LOUGHSHINNY	House	Υ	Υ			249
11318007	727285	756857	LOUGHSHINNY	Harbour/dock/port	Υ	Υ			889
11324001	725652	754018	RUSH	House	Υ	Υ			277
11324003	725840	754091	RUSH	Presbytery/parochial/curate's house	Υ	N			
11324004	725862	754110	RUSH	Church/chapel	Υ	Υ			272
11324005	725901	754083	RUSH	House	Υ	N			
11324007	725922	754208	RUSH	Post box	Υ	N			
11324008	725978	754260	RUSH DEMESNE	Demesne walls/gates/railings	Υ	Υ			273
11324009	725973	754283	RUSH DEMESNE	Gate lodge	Υ	N			
11324010	726817	754144	RUSH	House	Υ	N			
11324011	726913	754128	RUSH	House	Υ	N			
11324012	727181	754209	RUSH	Water pump	Υ	N			
11324013	727160	754333	RUSH	Harbour/dock/port	Υ	Υ			892
11324014	727227	754351	WHITESTOWN (BA. E BY.) LUSK ED	House	Υ	N			
11324015	724606	753566	WHITESTOWN (BA. E BY.) LUSK ED	Graveyard/cemetery	Y	Υ	DU008-021001-, DU008- 021002-		279
11324016	723009	750896	RUSH	Mill (wind)	Υ	N			
11324017	726170	754184	RUSH	House	Υ	Υ			270
11324018	726185	754188	RUSH	House	Υ	Υ			269
11324019	726228	754223	RUSH	House	Υ	N			
							•		

					Visible				
Ref No.	X	Υ	Townland	Туре	above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
11324020	726616	754110	RUSH	Water pump	Υ	N			
11324021	726497	754133	RUSH	House	Υ	Υ			267
11324022	726655	754125	RUSH	House	Υ	Υ			266
11324023	725687	754052	RUSH	Martello tower	Υ	Υ	DU008-012		276
11324024	726566	754677	RUSH	House	Υ	Υ			263
11324025	726496	754869	RUSH	Rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house	Υ	Υ			262
11324026	726586	754974	RUSH	Church/chapel	Υ	Υ			260
11324027	726519	754937	RUSH DEMESNE	School	Υ	Υ			261
11324028	726106	755554	RUSH DEMESNE	Country house	Υ	Υ			258
11324029	726427	755958	RUSH DEMESNE	Graveyard/cemetery	Υ	Υ	DU008-004001-, DU008- 004002-		256
11324031	726258	754172	RUSH	House	Υ	N			
11324032	727001	754343	RUSH	House	Υ	Υ			264
11329001	721577	750062	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Country house	Υ	N			
11329002	721548	750114	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Farmyard complex	Υ	Υ	DU012-060		494
11329005	722325	750085	DONABATE	Rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house	Υ	Υ			863
11329006	722894	750053	BALLALEASE WEST	Church/chapel	Υ	Υ			512
11329007	722886	750129	BALLALEASE WEST	House	Υ	Υ			513
11329008	722877	750138	BALLALEASE WEST	Water pump	Υ	N			
11329009	722876	750134	BALLALEASE WEST	Water pump	Υ	N			
11329010	723033	750911	BEAVERSTOWN	House	Υ	Υ			515
11329011	722672	750044	BEAVERSTOWN	Signal box	Υ	N			
11329015	722781	750335	BEAVERSTOWN	House	Υ	Υ			514

Ref No.	Х	Υ	Townland	Туре	Visible above ground	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
11329016	722277	752345	GRACEDIEU	Pier/jetty	Υ	N			
11336001	722517	749944	DONABATE	Water pump	Υ	Υ			507
11336002	721973	749390	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Demesne walls/gates/railings	Υ	N			
11336004	721963	749436	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Bridge	Υ	N			
11336005	721248	749872	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Bridge	Υ	N			
11336011	722508	749923	DONABATE	House	Υ	Υ			506
11336013	722490	749980	DONABATE	Church/chapel	Υ	Υ	DU012-005001-, DU012- 005002-		508
11336014	722680	749960	BEAVERSTOWN	Bridge	Υ	N			
11336015	722691	750003	BEAVERSTOWN	Railway station	Υ	Υ			511
11336016	722775	749983	BEAVERSTOWN	Graveyard/cemetery	Υ	N			
11336018	722693	749983	BEAVERSTOWN	Station master's house	Υ	Υ			510
11336022	722704	749942	CORBALLIS (NS. BY.)	House	Υ	Υ			509
11336026	722209	749489	DONABATE	House	Υ	Υ			505

Table 4 – NIAH Gardens within the Study Area

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Type	Visible above ground	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
DU-43-O-233529	723239.413	752932.868	Rogerstown	Garden	Υ	Rogerstown House	Υ		11329017	
DU-43-O-216501	721510.21	749930.908	Newbridge Demesne	Garden	Υ	Newbridge House	Υ	DU012-060	11329001	494
DU-43-O-261555	726082.709	755580.71	Rush Demesne	Garden	Υ	Kenure Park	U		11324028	258
DU-43-O-212508	721402.135	751002.462	Turvey	Garden	Υ	Turvey House	Y	DU008-024001-, DU008-024001-		
DU-43-O-215619	721108.952	761688.106	Hampton Demesne	Garden	Υ	Hampton Hall	U			91, 92
DU-43-O-219612	721950.559	761274.201	Ardgillan Demesne	Garden	Υ	Ardgillan Castle	Y		11310001	94

DU-43-O-196641	719653.387	764072.658	Tankardstown	Garden	Υ	Tankard Villa	Υ	DU002-001	16
DU-43-O-253587	725169.819	758703.392	Hacketstown	Garden	Υ	Hacketstown House	N		

Table 5 – Fingal Coastal Architectural Survey Structures within the Study Area

Ref No.	X	Υ	Townland	Туре	Visible above	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
					ground		Kei			
1	718876	766084	KNOCKNAGIN	Maritime infrastructure	Y	Harbour associated with lowther house				
2	718950	766090	KNOCKNAGIN	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Retaining wall				
3	719225	765997	KNOCKNAGIN	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Wharf structure				
4	719742	765714	BREMORE	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	C17th quay	Υ	DU002-015-		875
5	720102	764474	TANKARDSTOWN	Stone structure (one of a pair)	Υ	Function uncertain				
6	720102	764474	TANKARDSTOWN	Stone structure (one of a pair)	Υ	Function uncertain				
7	720173	764457	TANKARDSTOWN	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Slip and lifeboat station	Υ		11305010	18
8	720166	764472	TANKARDSTOWN	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Bathing pools	Υ		11305010	18
9	723655	761171	BARNAGEERAGH	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Sea wall				
10	725050	760691	SKERRIES	Vernacular building	Υ	Possible warehouse				
11	725325	760792	SKERRIES	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Boathouse, harbour road				
12	725798	759630	SKERRIES	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Sea wall				
13	727138	756877	LOUGHSHINNY	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Harbour	Υ		11318006, 11318007	249, 889
14	727302	754307	RUSH	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Harbour	Υ		11324013	892
15	727225	754351	RUSH	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Breakwater	Υ			891
16	727172	754269	RUSH	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Boundary wall and slip at site of former coastguard station	Υ		11324014	
17	725208	752824	RUSH	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Coastguard station				
18	724745	752855	RUSH	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Jetty, 2nd ed				
19	724724	752889	RUSH	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Possible warehouse				
20	724704	752877	RUSH	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Pier	Υ			893
22	724527	753224	WHITESTOWN	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Sluice				

Ref No.	X	Υ	Townland	Туре	Visible above ground	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
23	724360	753193	WHITESTOWN	Maritime infrastructure	Υ	Bridge	Υ			280
24	722794	751815	ROGERSTOWN	Railbridge	Υ	Rogerstown viaduct	Υ			516

Table 6 – Fingal Industrial Heritage Survey Structures Located with the Study Area

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
7	718164.1	766356.8	KNOCKNAGIN	Viaduct		Υ			1
8	717953	766266.7	KNOCKNAGIN	Bridge	Knocknagin Bridge	N			
9	719650.6	764947.8	KNOCKNAGIN; BREMORE; TANKARDSTOWN	Railway	Great Northern Railway	N			
9	720141.4	764165.8	KNOCKNAGIN; BREMORE; TANKARDSTOWN	Railway	Great Northern Railway	N			
9	718441.1	766058.1	KNOCKNAGIN; BREMORE; TANKARDSTOWN	Railway	Great Northern Railway	N			
10	718592.1	765935.5	KNOCKNAGIN; BREMORE	Bridge		N			
11	718912.1	766096.2	KNOCKNAGIN	Harbour	Harbour	N			
12	719189.8	765473.1	BREMORE	Bridge		Ν			
13	718175	765788.9	KNOCKNAGIN	Bridge		Ν			
14	717963.1	766146.5	KNOCKNAGIN	Weir	Weir	N			
21	719552.9	764432.2	BREMORE	Sluice	Sluice	N			
33	719970.4	764435.5	BREMORE; TANKARDSTOWN	Bridge		Υ			876
34	720065.3	764281.3	TANKARDSTOWN	Bridge		N			
36	720571.6	764026.1	BALBRIGGAN	Quay	Quay	Υ		11305018	36
37	720470.9	763951.6	BALBRIGGAN	Pier	Pier	Υ		11305018	36
38	720500.4	763913.3	BALBRIGGAN	Salt Works	Salt Works	N			
39	720167.5	764206.2	TANKARDSTOWN	Hosiery Factory	Hosiery Factory	Υ			19
40	720266.6	763969.5	BALBRIGGAN	Railway Station	Railway Station	Υ		11305001	30
41	720184.6	764329.5	TANKARDSTOWN	Coastguard Station	Coastguard Station	N			

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
42	720208.1	763728.8	BALBRIGGAN	Bridge		Υ			877
43	720304.1	763790.5	BALBRIGGAN	Bridge		N			
44	720379.2	763812.2	BALBRIGGAN	Gas Works	Gas Works	N			
45	720379.3	763875.8	BALBRIGGAN	Bridge		N			
46	720151.5	763575.5	BALBRIGGAN	Mill Pond	Mill Pond	N			
47	720406.1	763849.1	TANKARDSTOWN	Viaduct	Viaduct	Υ		11305021	36
48	720129.1	763623	TANKARDSTOWN	Weir	Weir	N			
49	720609.1	763645.6	TANKARDSTOWN	Bridge		N			
51	720940.2	763346.1	BALBRIGGAN	Bridge		N			
95	718126.1	766072.8	KNOCKNAGIN	Bridge		N			
96	718226.2	765665.5	BALBRIGGAN	Hosiery Factory	Hosiery Factory	Υ		11305007, 11305003, 11305004	29, 32a, 32b, 32c, 32d
96	720164.4	763910.2	BALBRIGGAN	Hosiery Factory	Hosiery Factory	Υ		11305007, 11305003, 11305004	29, 32a, 32b, 32c, 32d
103	717943.7	766137.9	KNOCKNAGIN	Foot Bridge	F.B.	N			
107	718456.6	765774.9	KNOCKNAGIN	Quarry	Quarry	N			
108	718268.5	766228.4	KNOCKNAGIN	Bridge		N			
109	719725.9	764625.1	BREMORE	Thrash Machine	Thrash Machine	N			
110	720086.1	764328.5	TANKARDSTOWN	Brick Yard	Brick Yard	N			
111	720038.3	764213	TANKARDSTOWN	Brick Field	Brick Field	N			
112	719972.4	764281.9	TANKARDSTOWN	Brick Field	Brick Field	N			
113	720046.7	764241.9	TANKARDSTOWN	Clay Pit	Clay Pit	N			
114	720169.4	763933.2	BALBRIGGAN	Mill Pond	Mill Pond	Υ		11305007, 11305003, 11305004	29, 32a, 32b, 32c, 32d
115	720418.2	763857.8	BALBRIGGAN	Quay	Quay	Υ		11305018	36
185	721103.6	762973.2	HAMPTON DEMESNE	Quarry	Quarry	N			
187	721262.2	763039.5	BALBRIGGAN	Quarry		N			

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
195	721911.4	762202.6	ARDGILLAN DEMESNE	Lime Kiln		N			
196	723443.6	760648.5	BARNAGEERAGH	Bridge		Υ			880
197	722622.1	761061.2	BARNAGEERAGH	Bridge		Υ			879
198	721972.9	761151.4	ARDGILLAN DEMESNE	Gasometer	Gasometer	Υ			881
199	722069.2	761741.6	ARDGILLAN DEMESNE	Foot Bridge	Foot Br.	N			
207	725361.1	761162	RED ISLAND	Pier	Pier	Υ		11311001	183
208	725458.4	761202.7	RED ISLAND	Waterguard Station	Waterguard Station	N			
209	725599.5	761199.7	RED ISLAND	Salt Works	Salt Works	N			
210	725413	761175.1	RED ISLAND	Lifeboat Ho.	Lifeboat Ho.	N			
211	725469.8	761111.2	RED ISLAND	Mooring Posts	Mooring Posts	Υ			883
212	725479.4	760883.2	TOWNPARKS	Pumping Station	Pumping Station	N			
213	725550.7	760000.6	TOWNPARKS	Bridge		N			
214	725160.9	760014	TOWNPARKS	Windmill		Υ	DU005-028	11311029	229
215	725156	759930.5	TOWNPARKS	Corn Mill	Corn Mill; Mill Race	Υ	DU005-029	11311031	228
216	724779.1	759839.6	TOWNPARKS	Quarry	Old Quarry	N			
217	724893.6	759667.5	TOWNPARKS	Mill Dam	Mill Dam; Sluice	N			
218	724754.9	759573.4	TOWNPARKS	Bridge		Υ		11311037	231
219	725072	759577.2	TOWNPARKS	Quarry	Old Quarry	N			
220	725226.4	760283.8	TOWNPARKS	Rope Walk	Rope Walk	N			
222	724967.5	759957.6	TOWNPARKS	Windmill	Windmill	Υ	DU005-027001-, DU005-027002-	11311030	230
223	724574	759884.4	TOWNPARKS	Railway Station	Skerries Station	Υ		11311036	191
225	725378.7	760714.2	TOWNPARKS	Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	N			
239	725721.5	757835.4	BALLYKEA	Quarry	Quarry	Υ			247
240	726463.9	757678.2	POPESHALL	Quarry	Quarry	Υ			248
241	727174.3	757456.1	LOUGHSHINNY	Copper Mine	Copper Mine	N			
242	727173.5	757426.1	LOUGHSHINNY	Lime Kiln	Lime Kiln	N			

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
243	726920.9	757275.6	LOUGHSHINNY	Copper Mine	Copper Mine	N			
294	726837.7	757165.6	THOMASTOWN	Copper Mine	Copper Mine	N			
295	727014.1	756931.9	LOUGHSHINNY	Coastguard Station	Coastguard Station	N			
296	727286.9	756886.1	LOUGHSHINNY	Pier	Pier	Υ		11318007	889
297	727210.8	756932.7	LOUGHSHINNY	Boat House	Boat Ho.	Υ		11318005	250
364	726604.6	755599.4	RUSH DEMESNE; RUSH	Bridge		N			
365	726484.9	755895.1	RUSH DEMESNE	Foot Bridge	F.B.	N			
366	726443.8	755923.5	RUSH DEMESNE	Weir	Weir	N			
367	726414.3	755911.5	RUSH DEMESNE	Foot Bridge	F.B.	N			
368	726377.7	755920.4	RUSH DEMESNE	Weir	Weir	N			
369	726355.2	755948.6	RUSH DEMESNE	Bridge		N			
370	726338.1	755969.6	RUSH DEMESNE	Weir	Weir	N			
371	726249.1	755971.5	RUSH DEMESNE	Bridge		N			
372	726244.4	755991.2	RUSH DEMESNE	Sluice/Weir	Sluice; Weir	N			
373	726509.8	755852.8	RUSH DEMESNE	Weir	Weir	N			
374	726535	755771.3	RUSH DEMESNE	Weir	Weir	N			
375	726544	755737.5	RUSH DEMESNE	Weir	Weir	N			
376	726556	755696.3	RUSH DEMESNE	Weir	Weir	N			
377	726568.4	755650.7	RUSH DEMESNE	Weir	Weir	N			
378	726382.3	755245.2	RUSH DEMESNE	Foot Bridge	F.B.	N			
379	726853.2	754678.8	RUSH	Foot Bridge	F.B.	N			
380	726559.6	754451.3	RUSH	Bridge		N			
381	727153.3	754219	RUSH	Waterguard Station	Waterguard Station	N			
382	726823.3	753691.4	RUSH	Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	N			
383	727375.1	754266.4	RUSH	Pier	Pier	Υ		11324013	892
384	726089.1	754431.3	RUSH	Bridge		N			

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
385	725976.7	754415.2	RUSH	Bridge		N			
386	727209.3	754344.6	RUSH	Breakwater	Breakwater	Υ		11324013	891
387	726048.6	753611.6	RUSH	Pump House	Pump Ho,	N			
389	725310.9	754211.9	RUSH	Bridge		N			
390	725022.1	753603.5	RUSH	Bridge		N			
391	725061.3	753645.5	RUSH	Bridge		N			
392	725100.5	753689.4	RUSH	Bridge		Ν			
393	725117.3	753707.1	RUSH	Bridge		Ν			
394	725189.5	753778.8	RUSH	Bridge		N			
395	724360.9	753192.2	WHITESTOWN	Bridge		Υ			896
396	724527.2	753222.6	WHITESTOWN	Bridge		N			
397	724204.7	753643.3	WHITESTOWN	Bridge		N			
398	724257.2	753670.7	WHITESTOWN	Corn Mill	Corn Mill	Υ			282
399	724204.3	753707.6	WHITESTOWN	Foot Bridge; Sluice	F.B.; Sluice	N			
443	721571.6	752482.3	BALLEALLY WEST	Bridge		Ν			
444	721349.7	752134.3	BALLEALLY WEST	Sluice	Sluice	Ν			
445	722777.3	751700.1	BEAVERTOWN	Viaduct	Rogerstown Viaduct	Υ			516
446	722228.1	752378.9	BALLEALLY EAST	Sluice	Sluice	N			
447	722841	752727.3	ROGERSTOWN	Bridge		Υ			286
449	721283.6	750625.6	TURVEY	Gravel Pit	Gravel Pit	N			
450	721907.3	750330	BEAVERTOWN	Quarry	Quarry	N			
451	720832.2	750761	TURVEY	Sewage Works	Sewage Works; Filter Beds	N			
452	720976.5	751454.7	TURVEY	Sluice	Sluice	Υ			491
453	724811.1	752891.3	RUSH	Watch House	Watch Ho.; Boat Ho.	N			
455	722703.6	750364.9	BEAVERSTOWN; BALLISK COMMON	Bridge		N			
456	722764.1	751308.7	BEAVERSTOWN	Bridge		N			

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
457	724766.7	752940.3	RUSH	Coastguard Station	Coastguard Station	N			
458	724687.4	752856.3	RUSH	Pier	Pier	Υ			893
473	726521.8	755227.6	RUSH; RUSH DEMESNE	Bridge		N			
474	726577.4	755627.4	RUSH DEMESNE	Foot Bridge	F.B.	Ν			
475	726543.5	755680.8	RUSH DEMESNE	Foot Bridge	F.B.	N			
478	724655.8	753234.6	RUSH	Smithy	Smithy	N			
479	725442.4	754573.9	RUSH	Foot Bridge	F.B.	N			
480	726151.2	754439.6	RUSH	Bridge		Υ			890
481	726176.1	754436.8	RUSH	Weir	Weir	N			
485	727176.3	754268.8	RUSH	Watch House	Watch Ho.; Flagstaff	N			
486	727164.2	754231.7	RUSH	Coastguard Station	Coastguard Station	N			
487	727403.1	754213.3	RUSH	Coastguard Station	Coastguard Station	N			
488	725688	754051.8	RUSH	Windmill		Υ	DU008-012	11324023	276
489	725701.4	754034.4	RUSH	Forge		N			
490	726212	754189.8	RUSH	Smithy	Smithy	N			
493	725163.1	752811.6	RUSH	Coastguard Station	Coastguard Station	N			
494	724791.6	752850.9	RUSH	Jetty	Jetty	N			
658	720965.2	750005.6	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Bridge	Wooden Bridge	N			
659	721228.6	749856.8	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Bridge		Υ		11336005	
671	722673.7	749997	BEAVERSTOWN	Railway Station	Donabate Station	Υ		11329011, 11336014, 11336015, 11336018	510, 511
673	721962.9	749437	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Bridge		Υ		11336004	
675	722065.5	749431.5	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE; DONABATE; KILCREA	Bridge		N			
676	722027.5	749326	KILCREA	Quarry	Old Quarry	N			
682	722536.5	749713.2	DONABATE	Pump House	Pump House	N			

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
687	722841.2	750001.9	BALLALEASE WEST	Smithy	Smithy	N			
694	722677.2	749960.5	CORBALLIS; BEAVERSTOWN	Bridge		Υ		11336014	
857	720220	763861	BALBRIGGAN	Linen Factory	Linen Factory	Υ		11305012	33
922	720836	750071.8	LANESTOWN; NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	Bridge		N			
923	722704.3	750183.7	BEAVERSTOWN	Goods Shed	Goods Shed	N			
1032	722205.4	749485	DONABATE	Smithy	Smithy	Υ		11336026	505

Table 7 – Fingal Historic Graveyards Survey

Ref No.	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Condition	Description	Cross Ref	1_RMP	2_NIAH	3_RPS
FHG 6	719692.1	764507.7	BREMORE	The condition of the graveyard is poor. The site is not regularly maintained, and it is completely overgrown with vegetation. The graveyard is no longer in use.	Bremore	Υ	DU002-00203	N/A	13
FHG 17	722487.4	749972.8	DONABATE	The condition of the graveyard is good, and it is well maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.	St. Patrick's, Donabate	Υ	DU012-00503	11336013 (church)	508
FHG 51	725508.8	759854.6	TOWNPARKS	The condition of the graveyard is good. It is well kept and regularly maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.	Holmpatrick	Υ	DU005-03105	11311041 (graveyard)	225
FHG 54	724567	753583	WHITESTOWN	The condition of the graveyard is good, and it is well and regularly maintained and the grass is regularly mown. The modern section of the graveyard is still in use.	St. Maur's, Whiltestown	Υ	DU008-02102	11324015 (graveyard)	279
FHG 43	726587.5	754963.7	RUSH	The condition of the graveyard is good, and it is well kept and maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.	Kenure (Cofl)	Υ	N/A	11324026 (church)	260
FHG 44	726443.6	755961.5	RUSH DEMESNE	The condition of the graveyard is good, and it is well kept, regularly maintained and the grass is regularly mown. The graveyard is no longer in use.	Kenure	Y	DU008-00402	11324029 (graveyard)	256

Table 8 – Fingal ACAs within the Study Area

Location	Sheet_No	Description	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)
BALBRIGGAN	4	14 - 28 Hampton St. ACA	720541.456	763491.03
DONABATE	7	Newbridge Demesne ACA	721532.157	749848.07
BALBRIGGAN	4&5	Ardgillan Demesne ACA	721885.364	761233.955
SKERRIES	5	Skerries ACA	725250.876	760556.257
BALBRIGGAN TOWN	4	Balbriggan Town Core ACA	720288.756	763686.299

Table 9 - Licensed Archaeological Excavations within the Study Area

ID	Townland	Licence No	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	SMR	Site Type
1992:082	TURVEY	_	721125	750923	SMR 8:24	Post-medieval
1993:103	TURVEY	93E0179	720219	750990	SMR 8:24	House on site of castle
1995:047	BREMORE	95E0183	719476	764508		Post-medieval castle
1999:176	DONABATE	99E0690	722725	749923	SMR 12:5	Medieval / post- medieval
2001:323	BREMORE	01E0311	719112	764683		Medieval / post- medieval
2001:324	BREMORE	01E0370	719112	764683	SMR 2:00202	Medieval / post- medieval
2001:325	BALBRIGGAN	01E0951	720300	763590		Prehistoric flint ploughzone assemblage and post- medieval drainage features
2002:0453	BALBRIGGAN	02E1391	720220	763915		N/A
2002:0454	BREMORE	02E0165	719078	764338		Area of burning
2002:0455	BREMORE	02E0165	719078	764338		N/A
2002:0508	BEAVERSTOWN	02E1708	722621	750211		Prehistoric activity
2003:456	BALBRIGGAN	03E1920	720425	764020		Coal yard
2003:483	BEAVERSTOWN	02E1708 ext.	722621	750211		Monitoring
2003:484	BEAVERSTOWN	03E1634	722600	750048		Neolithic and Bronze Age activity
2004:0471	BARNAGEERAGH	04E209 ext.	707643	740895	SMR 5:17	Prehistoric landscape
2004:0499	BEAVERSTOWN	02E1872	723024	750778		N/A
2004:0500	BEAVERSTOWN	02E1708 ext.	722621	750211	SMR 18:20	N/A
2004:0501	BEAVERSTOWN	04E0185	722595	750033		Medieval/post-medieval
2005:394	BREMORE	05E0266	718591	764884	SMR 2:2	N/A
2005:522	PORTRANE, RUSH, ROGERSTOWN	05D009, 05R006	725024	750473		Estuarine
2005:523	RUSH	05E1055	726546	754874		Prehistoric gully and charcoal spreads
2006:562	CORBALLIS, DONABATE, BALLYMASTONE	06E0027	649801	823417		Prehistoric
2006:694	RUSH	_	725937	754160		N/A
2006:703	BARNAGEERAGH	06E0477	722689	760869	DU005-016, DU005-017	Multi-period
2006:705	TOWNPARKS	06E0996	724566	760262		Various
2007:426	BALLISK COMMON AND OTHER	06E0027 ext.	723755	750199		Prehistoric / early medieval

ID	Townland	Licence No	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	SMR	Site Type
2007:451	CORBALIS	07E0650	649441	823507		Enclosures, burnt mounds
2007:459	DONABATE	07E0185	722749	749961	DU012-005	Box drain
2007:516	HOLMPATRICK, BALCUNNIN, ARDLA, MILVERTON DEMESNE	06E0799	722976	759289		Testing, prehistoric to post-medieval
2007:542	RUSH	07E1101	725937	754160		18th–19th-century Roman Catholic church
2008:379	TOWNPARKS	07E1155	724137	760966		Prehistoric / Medieval
2008:390	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	08E0155	722525	751523	DU012-005	Early medieval/medieval/post- medieval
2008:488	RUSH DEMESNE	08E0845	725711	755584		Land drains
2008:496	TANKARDSTOWN	08E0847	719679	762543		Industrial remains
2009:280	BALBRIGGAN	09E0470	720184	763322		Mill-race
2009:305	TURVEY	09E0155	721075	750555		N/A
2009:366	TANKARDSTOWN	08E0847	719679	762543		Post-medieval brick kiln
2009:AD2	CLONARD/FOLKSTOWN GREAT AND STEPHENSTOWN	09E0303	720300	763590		Testing, prehistoric
2010:234	NEWHAGGARD, BALLEALLY WEST, ROGERSTOWN, RUSH, WHITESTOWN, BALLYEALLY EAST, CORDUFF COMMON, CORDUFF HALL, CORDUFF, THOMONDTOWN, RICHARDSTOWN, GRACEDIEU, ROSCALL, MAINSCOURT, GRANGE, BALLYBOGHILL, MURRAGH, WESTPALASTOWN, LEASTOWN, OLDTOWN, WYANSTOWN, BROWNCROSS, COTTRELSTOWN, NUTSTOWN, WYESTOWN, BALLYMADUN AND GLEBE	10E0154	726772	754938		
2010:291	ROGERSTOWN	10E0154	722659	752771		Cereal-drying kiln
2010:292	DRUMANAGH	09E085; 09D014; 09R046	726772	754938		
2010:292	RUSH	09E085; 09D014; 09R046	726772	754938		Intertidal/sub-tidal
2011:175	NEWHAGGARD, BALLEALLY WEST, ROGERSTOWN, RUSH, WHITESTOWN, BALLYEALLY EAST, CORDUFF COMMON, CORDUFF HALL, CORDUFF, THOMONDTOWN, RICHARDSTOWN, GRACEDIEU, ROSCALL, MAINSCOURT, GRANGE, BALLYBOGHILL, MURRAGH, WESTPALASTOWN,	10E0154	723029	753235		Monitoring

ID	Townland	Licence No	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	SMR	Site Type
	LEASTOWN, OLDTOWN, WYANSTOWN, BROWNCROSS, COTTRELSTOWN, NUTSTOWN, WYESTOWN, BALLYMADUN AND GLEBE					
2011:180	BEAVERSTOWN	11E0333	723498	751070		N/A
2011:217	KILCREA	11E0060	722559	748972		N/A
2011:229	ROGERSTOWN	11E0235	723029	753235		Cemetery with ditches and road
2011:230	RUSH	11E0090	726992	754402		Foreshore
2012:196	DONABATE	12E253	722440	749860	DU012-005	N/A
2012:244	ROGERSTOWN	11E0235	723744	753022		Cemetery with ditches and road
2012:245	RUSH	11E0090	726992	754402		Foreshore
2014:210	BALBRIGGAN	14E0254	720100	763118	DU005-050-	N/A
2014:493	BEAVERSTOWN	14E0419	722000	750535		N/A
2015:097	MILVERTON	10E0111	725160	759340		Ring-barrow/fulacht fiadh/urn burial
2015:393	BEAVERSTOWN	14E0419 ext.	722000	750535		N/A
2016:142	HOLMPATRICK	16E0286	725882	758819		Prehistoric activity
2016:150	CLONARD	15E0586	718630	763470	DU002-021	Prehistoric / Medieval
2016:447	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	16E0188	721573	750082	DU012-060	N/A
2017:224	DRUMANAGH	C786/E004805	726909	755903	DU008- 006001	Promontory fort
2017:225	BREMORE	17E0302	719702	764510	DU002- 002001	Fortified House
2017:227	BREMORE	17E0503	719709	764537	DU002- 002001	Fortified House
2017:500	DONABATE	17E0239	722405	750026	DU012- 005001-4	Ditches, pits, metaled surface and burial
2018:137	Drumanagh	C786/E4805	727236	756210	DU008- 006001	Promontory fort

Table 10 - NMI Findspots within the Study Area

Reference	X (ITM)	Y (ITM)	Townland	Туре
IA/133/2005	724650	760089	TOWNPARKS, SKERRIES	Flint
IA/133/2005	725356	760047	TOWNPARKS, SKERRIES	Flint
1982:24a-f	726769	756909	THOMASTOWN/ BALLUSTREE	6 frags chert
1965:20-21	726912	755357	RUSH	Food vessel; cremated bone fragments
1941:13-14	726906	755377	RUSH	2 Flint Frags
1934:432-3	726924	755378	RUSH	Food vessel; skeletal remains (inhumation, cremation)
1989:53	724630	753250	WHITESTOWN	Human skeletal remains
1978:20-21	722421	750130	BEAVERSTOWN	Flint Flakes
1978:80-116	722302	750230	BEAVERSTOWN	9 Flint scrapers; 28 flint flakes
IA/159/1980	721237	750772	TURVEY	Bones

Table 11 – Townlands within the Study Area

Townland (English)	Townland	Parish	Barony	Electoral	Logainm.ie URL Translation
(English) Newhaggard	(Irish) An tAgard Nua	Lusk	Balrothery East	District Lusk	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16996
- romaggara	Baile				- New York Control of the Control of
Balleally West	Amhlaoibh Thiar	Lusk	Balrothery East	Lusk	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16966
	Droim	Luoit	Balrothery		
Drumanagh	Meánach	Lusk	East Balrothery	Holmpatrick Balbriggan	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16890?s=Drumanagh
Bremore	Brí Mhór	Balrothery	East	Rural	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16704
Donabate	Domhnach Bat	Donabate	Nethercross	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16796?s=Donabate
Popeshall	Halla Póp	Lusk	Balrothery East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16900
Торезнан	Barr na	LUSK	Balrothery	Пошращок	https://www.logaliffi.ic/cf//10000
Barnageeragh	gCaorach	Holmpatrick	East Balrothery	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16872
Rogerstown	Baile Roiséir	Lusk	East	Lusk	https://www.logainm.ie/en/17005
Lane	An Lann	Holmpatrick	Balrothery East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16876
Lane	Baile an	Пошращск	Lasi	Пошращск	https://www.logaliim.ie/en/10070
Beaverstown	Bhéibhéaraigh Talamh an	Portraine	Nethercross Balrothery	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16808
Strifeland	Aighnis	Holmpatrick	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16880
Newbridge Demesne	Diméin an Droichid Nua	Donabate	Nethercross	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16799?s=Newbridge+Demesne
Demesne	Cnoc an	Donabate	Balrothery	Donabate	https://www.logaliffi.ie/ef//10/33:s=Newbhage+Defileshe
Carnhill	Chairn	Lusk	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16888
Corballis	An Corrbhaile	Donabate	Nethercross	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16795
Baltrasna	An Baile Trasna	Holmpatrick	Balrothery East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16871
Kilcrea	Cill Chreach	Donabate	Nethercross	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16797
			Balrothery		
Rush	An Ros	Lusk	East Nethercross/	Rush	https://www.logainm.ie/en/17008
_		Donabate/	Balrothery		
Turvey	Tuirbhe	Lusk	East Balrothery	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16801?s=Turvey
Ballyhavil	Baile Chaibhil	Holmpatrick	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16884
Balbriggan	Baile Brigín	Balrothery	Balrothery East	Ballbriggan Rural	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16735?s=Balbriggan
- 55	Cill	•	Balrothery	Balbriggan	https://www.horei.org/a/a/40700
Kilmainham	Mhaighneann Baile Mhic	Balrothery	East Upper	Rural	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16722
Gormanston	Gormáin	Stamullen	Duleek	Stamullin	https://www.logainm.ie/en/1416708?s=Gormanston
Hampton Demesne	Diméin Hampton	Balrothery	Balrothery East	Ballbriggan Rural	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16718?s=Hampton+Demesne
Llalmostrial	Inia Dádraia	Llalmaatrial	Balrothery	Llalmaatrial	https://www.loggiom.jo/ap/1607F
Holmpatrick	Inis Pádraig	Holmpatrick	East Balrothery	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16875
Ballustree	Baile Lostraí	Lusk	East Balrothery	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16883
Drumlattery	Droim Lotaire	Lusk	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16891
Ballisk Common	Coimín Bhaile Uisce	Portraine	Nethercross	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16806
Ardgillan	Oisce	FUILIAIIIE	Balrothery	Balbriggan	https://www.logalilin.le/en/10000
Demesne	Ard Giolláin Baile	Balrothery	East	Rural	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16700?s=Ardgillan+Demesne
	Amhlaoibh		Balrothery		
Balleally East	Thoir	Lusk	East Balrothery	Lusk	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16965?s=Balleally+East
Lusk	Lusca	Lusk	East	Lusk	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16994?s=Lusk
Ballykea	Baile Caoith	Lusk	Balrothery East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16885
			Balrothery		
Ardla Rush	Ard Ló	Holmpatrick	East Balrothery	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16881
Demesne	Diméin an Rois	Lusk	East	Rush	https://www.logainm.ie/en/17031
Townparks	Páirceanna an Bhaile	Holmpatrick	Balrothery East	Skerries	https://www.logainm.ie/en/17056
	Baile an		Balrothery		
Whitestown	Fhaoitigh	Lusk	East Balrothery	Lusk	https://www.logainm.ie/en/57072
Thomastown	Baile Thomáis	Lusk	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16903

	Baile		Balrothery	Balbriggan	
Tankardstown	Thancaird	Balrothery	East	Urban	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16736
	Loch		Balrothery		
Loughshinny	Sionnaigh	Lusk	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/1382433
	Coill Seoch		Balrothery	Balbriggan	
Kilsough North	Thuaidh	Balrothery	East	Rural	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16723?s=Kilsough+North
	Baile an				
Lanestown	Lóndaigh	Donabate	Nethercross	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16798
			Balrothery	Balbriggan	
Clonard	Cluain Ard	Balrothery	East	Rural	https://www.logainm.ie/en/1392039
	Cnoc na		Balrothery	Balbriggan	
Knocknagin	gCeann	Balrothery	East	Rural	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16726
	Baile an	Baldongan/	Balrothery		
Milverton	Mhiolbhardaigh	Holmpatrick	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16870
Ballalease	Baile Eilís				
West	Thiar	Portraine	Nethercross	Donabate	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16804
			Balrothery		
Piercetown	Baile Phiarais	Holmpatrick	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16879
	Baile an		Balrothery		
Hacketstown	Haicéadaigh	Lusk	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16892
	An Talamh		Balrothery		
Blackland	Dubh	Lusk	East	Holmpatrick	https://www.logainm.ie/en/16887

1.6. Assessment of Cultural Heritage Datasets

The study area for the Fingal Way project is host to a numerous and wide variety of cultural heritage assets. The large volume of recorded cultural heritage datasets is testament to this and demonstrates the highly significant heritage resource pertaining to the study area. The overall project objective is to secure a flagship scheme that facilitates a high quality, attractive and coastal scenic route for leisure, tourist amenity and commuter purposes. The sensitive incorporation and enhancement of cultural heritage assets pertaining to the study area can significantly contribute to the successful delivery of the project objectives.

All necessary required assessment of negative, positive and neutral effects on the cultural heritage resource shall be carried out via statutory planning requirements at option selection stage and EIAR stage of the preferred option. This shall also afford opportunity to examine the potential to create positive enhancement and presentation of the cultural heritage resource whilst also having due regard for the inherent protection and preservation (and direct impact avoidance) of same.

Strategically selected resting places, careful design and routing to incorporate attractive vistas of extant cultural heritage remains (e.g. viewing platforms), development of thematic heritage trails, as well as encouragement to visit, learn more, celebrate and enjoy the identified community heritage assets (and thereby increasing 'dwell time' at such sites) may be items for consideration for the overall project design. Such considerations shall be in keeping with the Heritage Themes and Actions as detailed in the *Fingal Heritage Plan 2018-2023*, in particular Theme 3, (B) Managing Our Heritage, No. 24: *Use the sensitive and sustainable development of the Fingal Coastal Way to manage, protect and promote Fingal's maritime and coastal heritage features and sites* and Theme 4, (B) Supporting heritage as an amenity for Fingal, No. 36: *Support the sensitive and sustainable development of a network of walking and cycling routes to enhance access to the County's heritage, as set out in the Fingal Development Plan*; as well as in tandem with overall heritage policies and objectives CH01-CH57 of the *Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023* including support of the protection and integration of heritage and green infrastructure in the planning process.

Initial examination of the extensive cultural heritage datasets pertaining to the study area indicate that there are several sites of notable extant (above ground) remains and of multiple (statutory and non-statutory) designation (RMP status, RPS designation and/or NIAH record). Notable site types and monument groupings in certain geographical areas have been identified, including the Martello Tower Series, the Skerries Mills Complex, medieval Churches and Graveyards, demesnes at Rush, Bremore, Argillan and Newbridge, and notable features at Tankardstown, Balbriggan and Barnageeragh, Skerries. Such sites are indicated in DWGs 5188509_ZZ_HTR_GIS_0031_STAT_P_REV- to 5188509_ZZ_HTR_GIS_0038_STAT_P_REV-inclusive and Table 12 below as a guide to those that can be considered to have a high/medium heritage value, as informed by the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural

World Heritage Properties (ICOMOS 2011, 14-16). Note that these multi-designated sites are not intended to inform the project and/or route design in isolation, but rather should be considered along with the full series of cultural heritage datasets presented above.

1.6.1. Martello Tower Series

There is a total of 4 no. Martello Towers sited throughout the coastal study constraints area at Skerries RPS 17 (also RMP DU002-004---, NIAH 11305009) and RPS 189 (also RMP DU005-018---, NIAH 11311005) (Tankardstown and Red Island), Drumnanagh RPS 253 (also DU008-006003-, NIAH 11318004) (north of Rush), and Rush RPS 265 (also RMP DU008-015---). These squat and circular towers are substantial and robust structures, and clearly visible within the immediate landscape environs.

The Martello tower at Skerries (Red Island) is an important landmark in a very prominent elevated position near the shoreline. It is in a public open grassed area and is very visible and accessible. It is a valuable tourist asset which was used in the past as tea-rooms (Nolan 2011). Skerries Harbour (RPS 183, also NIAH 11311001) built *c.* 1850 with a limestone pier and sea wall, is also notable within the environs of the Skerries Martello Tower pair; as well as Rush harbour (RPS 892) and breakwater (RPS 891), of c.1835 construction with a dressed and rubble limestone pier and seawall; Loughshinny Pier (RPS 889/NIAH 11318007) a late 19th century L-plan limestone and granite harbour pier and Rogerstown Pier (RPS 893), a turn of the 19th century limestone pier.

Drumanagh Martello Tower (RPS 253/DU008-006003-/ NIAH 11318004) is sited within an extensive Late Iron Age archaeological complex including a promontory fort and Roman finds (DU008-006008-; DU008-006009-; DU008-006007-; DU008-006006-; DU008-006001-; DU008-006005- and DU008-006004-). This site was subject to community excavation in June 2019.

1.6.2. Skerries Mills Complex

There are a series of mills within the **Skerries** area (wind and water) that offer dramatic and aesthetically pleasing elements to the local landscape. There are two windmills (RPS 229 (also DU005-028---/NIAH 11311029) and RPS 230 (also DU005-027001-/NIAH 11311030)) dating to *c.* 1750 and *c.* 1525 respectively which have both been restored by Fingal County Council. In addition, an extensive water mill site RPS 228 (also DU005-029---/NIAH 11311031), also sited on a prominent ridge overlooking Skerries, dating to *c.* 1840 but with 16th century monastic associations, has been restored by Fingal County Council. It should be noted that there also is another windmill site, RPS 276 (also DU008-012---/NIAH 11324023) at Rush village.

1.6.3. Churches and Graveyards

There are several examples of church and graveyards located throughout the study area. At **Skerries** (RPS 225/DU005-031001- to DU005-031005-/NIAH 11311033 and 11311041) is the site of Holmepatrick medieval priory, and 19th century bell tower, church, 17th century graveyard and grave-markers.

At **Rush Demesne**, on a raised platform between Skerries and Loughshinny, off the coast road, is a 16th century origins church and graveyard site (RPS 256/DU008-004001-/NIAH 11324029) (see also below); whilst at Whitestown 17th century church and graveyard (RPS 279/DU008-021001- and DU008-021002-) located along the R128 at Whitestown Road, southwest of **Rush**. This site is still in use and overlooks Rogerstown estuary whilst a plaque to site reads 'Breton mariners saved from a storm erected this chapel of St. Maur'.

At **Donabate** is St. Patrick's Church of Ireland church and graveyard (RPS 508/DU012-005001-DU012-005003-/NIAH 11336013) *c.* 1775 which occupies the medieval parish church of Donabate, as well as a 13th century monastery. There is also a residential tower attached to the east end of the church (RPS 508/DU012-005002-/NIAH 11336013).

At **Bremore**, there is a church and graveyard (RPS 14 and RPS 13/DU002-002001- and DU002-002003-), and fortified house (RPS 13/DU002-002002-) as well as architectural fragments to site (RPS 13/DU002-002004- to DU002-004006-) (see also below).

1.6.4. Rush Demesne

At **Rush Demesne**, on a raised platform between Skerries and Loughshinny, off the coast road, is a 16th century origins church and graveyard site (RPS 256/DU008-004001-/NIAH 11324029), also notably with a marked burial of a local individual 'Jack the Bachelor' who is said to have been an 18th century smuggler - a charming nod to the maritime environment of the area. Within the immediate environs are a number of other sites including a tower house (RPS 254/DU008-003---), holy well (RPS 257/DU008-005---); Kenure Park gate lodge (RPS 255/NIAH 11318003) and Kenure Park portico/folly (RPS 258/NIAH 11324028).

1.6.5. Bremore, Balbriggan

The area of **Bremore coastal headland** is located north of **Balbriggan** and is overall an area rich in archaeological sites and monuments.

The Bremore passage tomb cemetery DU002-001001- to DU002-001005- is situated on the coast at the mouth of the river Delvin, and although ruinous, is an important example of its type and protected under Preservation Order 27/1976.

There is a 16th century medieval settlement cluster a short distance south of the passage tomb cemetery (RPS 3/DU002-005---) that appears to have been established sometime after 1562 when 'James Barnwell of Brymore and Margaret his wife' were granted the right to build a 'fisher town and pier or harbour' at Bremore. Furthermore, Newhaven is a small harbour located on the southern side of Bremore headland below the settlement cluster. The harbour is defined by a stone pier and was documented on the Down Survey (1655-6).

Knocknagin House (RPS 2/DU001-012---/NIAH 11302001) c. 1680 is located southeast of the R132 (Old Knocknagin Rd) and 1.5kms east of the Bremore Passage Tomb cemetery sites; and 388m from the operational larnród Éireann railway line. The mouth of the Delvin River is to the north of the site.

At Bremore, there is a church and graveyard (RPS 14 & RPS 13) DU002-002001- and DU002-002003-), and Bremore fortified house/castle (RPS 13/DU002-002002-) as well as architectural fragments etc to site (RPS 13/DU002-002004- to DU002-004006-). The graveyard is reputed to be the early monastic site of *Lann Beachaire*, possibly founded by St Molaga in the 7th century. **Bremore Castle** was the manorial seat of the Barnewell family from the 14th century and is currently being restored and reimagined by Fingal County Council (due to open to the public in the near future).

1.6.6. Ardgillan Castle & Demesne

Ardgillan Castle (RPS 94/DU005-078---) and demesne is an important focal point of the study area, located between Balbriggan and Skerries and is an ACA subject to objectives and directions of the *Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023*, including that in relation to designed landscapes. An impressive castellated thirteen-bay three-storey over basement house, built 1738, with later farm buildings, and icehouse; set within large mature landscaped grounds overlooking a restored walled garden and a demesne of 194 acres. The castle and grounds have been restored by Fingal County Council and now function as an impressive visitor attraction.

1.6.7. Newbridge Demesne

Newbridge House and Farm (RPS 494/DU012-060---/NIAH 11329002), within Newbridge Demesne, is an important focal point of the study area, and is an ACA subject to objectives and directions of the *Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023*, including that in relation to designed landscapes. It is located just west of **Donabate**, is a popular visitor attraction operated by Shannon

Heritage. The house, set within extensive rolling parkland, is an impressive detached six-bay twostorey over basement structure with dormer attic, built c. 1737, with a possibly earlier house incorporated into same.

1.6.8. Tankardstown Farmhouse

This large single-storey multi-period L-shaped dwelling in **Balbriggan** is marked on the Down Survey map (1650) and mentioned as the only 'farm house' in 'Tankerstowne' in Civil Survey (1654-6). This is a notable early structure and recorded in the RPS 16/DU002-011- It is noted however, that this site is referenced as being in use as a creche and its current use will require consideration.

1.6.9. Barnageeragh, Skerries: Prehistoric Sites

Above the beach at Barnageeragh there are a number of recorded lithic scatter sites as well as a mound (RPS 178/DU005-017001-) and cairn site (RPS 179/DU005-016001-), all of which are indicators of the area having been important in prehistoric times. It is noted however that, located west/northwest of Skerries, the existing railway line is located south of the coastal archaeological monument cluster, and, the site is currently only accessible via an open space area contained within a housing estate (pers comm. Christine Baker).

1.6.10. Notable archaeological areas of interest: Drumanagh

On-going site investigations and previous site surveys at Drumanagh has revealed that there are significantly high volumes of archaeological remains at Drumanagh (Baker 2018b, 2019). This is a highly significant site that has gained much interest from the academic world over several years and has been subject to a conservation management plan (Baker 2018a). Drumanagh is a National Monument (Preservation Order 13/1977) and encompasses several recorded monuments (DU008-006001- DU008-006009-, DU008-094). It is considered highly significant and may present opportunity for project integration for the Fingal Coastal Way.

Table 12 - Multiple Designation Cultural Heritage Sites within the Study Area

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
House - 16th/17th century	717985	766018	KNOCKNAGIN	Detached three-bay two-storey house with attic storey, c.1680, flanked by two- and three-bay single-storey wings. Advanced gable-fronted central entrance bay to entrance facade. Single-bay three-storey return with adjoining single-bay two-storey lean-to. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie) The lands of Knocknagin originally belonged to a Mr. Robert Echlin of Lusk and were sold by him to Mr. Henry Martin in 1720. Knocknagin House was built c.1680. Comprises a 3 bay with single storey wings each side. A protected structure (RPS#2), it was restored over thirteen years by the present owners. To rear old coach road with series of structural remains to east. The road extends across adjacent fields to join with the old Knocknagin Road. There are also the remnants of the orchard walls present, which have been dated to 1763 (Berney, 1999). Source: NMS Historic Environment Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout; Updated by: Christine Baker; Date of upload: 19 October 2014 References: Berney R. 1999. Knocknagin House. In Balbriggan: A History for the Millennium. Balbriggan Town Council.	RMP DU001-012	2	NIAH 11302001

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Martello Tower & Mound	720190	764434	TANKARDSTOWN	Martello tower, c.1805, on a circular plan with tapered profile. The martello tower (DU002-004) is built on the site of a pre-existing mound shown on an early 19th century map by Duncan. This map was drawn for a proposed post road between Dublin and Derry and is held in the National Archive (pers. comm. Mr Colin Byrne, Briarleas, County Meath). There is also a reference to the Martello tower being built on 'part of an old Danish fort' in an 1804 manuscript (Bolton, 2008). Structural Assessment Survey #8 (Nolan, 2011). Skerries harbour NIAH 11311001 is located nearby. Source: NMS Historic Environment Viewer: Compiled by Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 27 October 2014 ROOF: Parapet no longer exists, with only corbelled brackets remaining to platform. WALLS: Coursed limestone, some roughcast render survives; projecting limestone corbelled brackets. OPENINGS: Small square headed window openings with stone lintel above. Square-headed door opening, blocked up opening. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie)	DU002-004, DU002-017	17	11305009
Martello Tower	725637	761089	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Martello tower, c.1805, on a circular plan with tapered profile, having projecting machicolation above raised entrance. ROOF: Corbelled stone roof. WALLS: Limestone ashlar. OPENINGS: Square headed opening; limestone ashlar reveals; steel door, c.1990; former openings now blocked up. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie) Situated on an elevated position in a park on the S side of Red Island overlooking another martello tower on Shenick Island. It was built in the centre of the island, to protect the approaches and the landing place at	DU005-018	189	11311005

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
				Skerries. This is a well preserved, squat, cylindrical tower, built of coursed ashlar masonry. Interior is lit by rectangular openings (blocked) on all sides. S doorway above ground level is defended by machiolation. A second doorway was inserted into the N. An offset marks the upper portion. The tower remained in use by the gunners of the Royal Artillery until it was disarmed in 1874. Archibald Reid, Master Gunner, was in charge of the tower between 1848 and 1874. Disarmed in 1874, Skerries Martello was subsequently used as a home, coal depot, tearooms and eventually became the focal point of Red island holiday camp from the 1950s until the early 1970s. (Bolton et al. 2012 178-9). Structural Assessment Survey #9 (Nolan, 2011). Skerries harbour NIAH 11311001 is located nearby. Source: NMS Historic Environment Viewer: Compiled by Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 14 November 2014 References: 1. Bolton, J., Carey, T., Goodbody, R., and Clabby, G. 2012 The Martello Towers of Dublin. Dublin. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council and Fingal County Council.			
Mill (wind)	725161	760013	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Windmill, c.1750, on a circular plan, capped with a mansard roof having five spring sails. The tower 49 ft (c.15m) Restored c.1995. ROOF: Slate mansard roof with five spring sails. WALLS: Nap rendered. OPENINGS: Square headed with rendered reveals; timber sash windows; tongue and grooved doors. INTERIOR: Restored with cobbled floor and working machinery. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie)	DU005-028	229	11311029

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
				On a prominent rise overlooking Skerries. It is a five-storey, tapering tower (int. diam.4.5m) with diametrically opposed entrances at north and south and three pairs of windows in the east and in the southwest. The 'Great' Windmill' measures c.15m in height; diam. sail c.20m. It was originally built as a four-sail windmill but following a fire c.1844 was transformed into a 5-sail shuttered (Ní Ghabhláin 1987). Contains two pairs of grinding stones and hoist. There is a pair of millstones on the spindle in the interior. Shown in a circular enclosure on the 1837 ed. OS 6-inch map. No trace of this today except for a scarped ridge. Probably constructed as a track for the tail pole (Ní Ghabhláin 1987, 30). Possibly occupies the site of a windmill mentioned in lease of monastic lands of Holmpatrick to Sir Thomas of Baggotrath in 1578 (D'Alton 1976 (2nd edition) 225). Restored by Fingal County Council. Source: NMS Historic Environment Viewer: Compiled by Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 14 November 2014			
Mill (wind)	724967	759957	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Windmill, c.1525, on a circular plan, capped with thatched conical roof having four canvas sails. The mill measures 41 ft. in height; diameter of sail equals 53 ft. 4 inches. Restored, c.1995. ROOF: Thatched wooden cap resting on hardwood bearings; lufted, i.e. turned to the wind from inside the mill; sails mounted on a windshaft which rests on a stone. WALLS: Coursed rubble limestone. OPENINGS: Small square headed windows, rubble surrounds; timber shutters square headed door; reproduction timber door leaf. INTERIOR: Break wheel mounted on the windshaft engages with the lantern pinion, with the force of the wind,	DU005-027001-, DU005-027002-	230	11311030

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	power is transmitted downwards via the central shaft to a single pair of grinding stones. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie) Located on a prominent rise above the village of Skerries. Comprises a straight-sided cylindrical structure (int. diam.3.80m, c.12.2m h.) with diametrically opposed entrances at east and west. Lit by plain rectangular windows above doorways and on south side. A 'tower' windmill (cap alone turns), 4-sail (would have been canvas). Approximately 3 stone courses were added to the original structure and a concrete capping. The replica thatch and wooden beamed cap then added. There is a plinth at base (H 0.30m, W 0.20m) (Ní Ghabhláin, 1987). Shown in a circular enclosure marked 'Fort' on 1837 OS 6-inch map. A raised rounded bank surrounds the base. Forms part of the Skerries Mills Complex. The windmill is shown in a circular enclosure DU005-027002- marked 'Fort' on 1837 OS 6-inch map. There has been landscaping around the base of the windmill. Source: NMS Historic Environment Viewer: Compiled by Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 14 November 2014	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Mill (water)	725154	759934	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	Water mill, c.1840, comprising of multiple-bay two-storey roughly dressed rubble stone buildings with mill pond, millrace, sluice gates and waterwheel. Single-storey extension to right side, c.1995. 1931 watermill closed; 1846-1986 bakery operated. Butterly family from Dunleer, Co. Louth. donated machinery and wheel. ROOF: Hipped and double pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles; red brick chimney stacks. WALLS: Random rubble with limestone quoins. OPENINGS: Square headed window openings with rubble stone reveals; brick flat arches; stone cills and timber sash window; square headed door openings with	DU005-029	228	11311031

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
				timber tongue and grooved door; also, round headed brick arch opening limestone reveals, timber and glazed door, fanlight sidelights, c.1999. INTERIOR: Rubble stone walls, exposed timber trusses and containing industrial machinery. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie)			
				Situated towards the base of a prominent ridge overlooking Skerries. A 19th-century mill complex occupies the site of a watermill mentioned in the 16th-century extents of monastic possessions for the parish of Holmpatrick (White, 1943, 49). Described in the Civil Survey 1654-56 as a 'decayed watermill' (Simington 1945, 54). Field walking (May 2014) of the south-facing sloping field to the rear of the present complex recovered diagnostic late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints. The mill complex has undergone restoration by Fingal County Council (Ni Ghabhlain 1987, 116). Source: NMS Historic Environment Viewer: Compiled by Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 14 November 2014			
Bell tower/stand; church, graveyard, gravemarkers	725463	759854	TOWNPARKS (BA. E BY.)	11311033: Freestanding single-bay three-stage square profile bell tower, c.1790, set in graveyard, church now demolished. ROOF: No roof, castellated parapet wall with stone finials. WALLS: Rubble limestone; original rough cast lime render; limestone string courses; limestone quoins; blank limestone plaque. OPENINGS: Shored up door; Gothic arched; limestone surround; square headed window openings to first floor; Gothic arched openings to second floor; limestone surrounds.	DU005-031001-, DU005-031002-, DU005-031003-, DU005-031004-, DU005-031005-	225	11311033 & 11311041
				11311041: Cemetery, with various cut stone grave markers from c.1700 to present. Sited on three levels, each bounded by rubble stone walls. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie)			

SITE TYPE	ITM	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
			DU005-031001- Within a walled graveyard on the southwest end of a prominent ridge overlooking the coast. The tower of a 19th century church (1819) occupies the site of the medieval priory of Holmpatrick (Healy 1975, 18, Campion 1969, 41). The Civil survey (1654-6) refers to the 'walls of the parish church' in 'Holmpatricke' (Simington 1945, 82). The parish church was repaired in the early 18th century, the imprint of a gable is visible on the east face of the 19th century tower. Possible remnants of the post-medieval church walls have been incorporated into the upper graveyard wall. Subject to Structural Assessment Survey (Nolan 2011) #10.			
			DU005-031002- A walled graveyard on the southwest end of a prominent ridge overlooking Skerries village and the east coast. The graveyard is on three levels, the oldest section is the highest where the church tower stands (DU031001-) (Dims. c. 60m sq.). While the graveyard contains a number of notable 16th and 17th century headstone, the majority of the grave markers to the 18th-20th centuries. One of the headstones in the graveyard is a late 17th century is Richard Farrel is inscribed with an IHS cross and 1691 (Fingal Historic Graveyards Project, 2008). It is still in use. Medieval floor tiles were recovered from a grave 37m ENE of the extant 19th century tower (Baker, 2002, 143)			
			DU005-031003- Set in concrete against the south face of the 19th century tower is a late medieval grave slab dedicated to Peter Manne, one of the last priors of the Augustinian Priory of Holmpatrick (d. 1520).			
			DU005-031004- Set in concrete adjacent to the Manne stone (DU005-031003-) against the south face of the 19th century tower. The medieval grave slab was recovered from the levelled graveyard in 1856. Dedicated to Richard de La Hoyde of Loughshinny (d. 1587). Overgrown with ivy.			
			DU005-031005- A table tomb in the graveyard (DU005-031002-) is dedicated to Elizabeth Finglas, wife of Thomas Hussey of Holmpatrick (d. 1577). Stonecutter 'improved' the description in c.1940s.			
			Source: NMS Historic Environment Viewer: Compiled by Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 14 November 2014			

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Martello Tower	727384	756238	DRUMANAGH	Martello tower, c.1805, on a circular plan with tapered profile, having machicolation supported by brackets over former entrance door. ROOF: Corbelled stone with stone coping to parapet. WALLS: Lime render over limestone rubble. OPENINGS: Square headed former entrance door opening with limestone rubble reveals and soffit; door no longer remains.NIAH (www.buildingsofireland.ie) Located in a field of pasture at the E end of a promontory fort (DU008-006001-)). This is a squat cylindrical tower built of masonry, which has been rendered. Traces of a sunken roadway lead from the S end of the	DU008-006003-	253	11318004

SITE TYPE	ITM	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
			defences of the promontory fort to the entrance of the martello tower. The entrance is on the west side and is positioned above ground level. It is defended by machicolation carried on corbels. The interior is lit by small square opes. A latrine stands east of the tower (Kerrigan 1996, 175). In 1821 Drumanagh tower was in use by the Preventive Water Guard to combat smuggling. It was transferred to the War Department in 1855 when it had 12 rank and file troops occupying the tower in 1857. It was disarmed by 1874. In 1908, the War Department sold the tower to General Palmer of Kenure Park, Rush for £50 (Bolton et al. 2012, 152). Very ugly graffiti at person height on circumference of the exterior with occasional examples at parapet height. Subject to community excavation June 2019. National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 07 December 2014 This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 13/1977). References: • 1. Bolton, J., Carey, T., Goodbody, R., and Clabby, G. 2012 The Martello Towers of Dublin. Dublin. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council and Fingal County Council.			

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Graveyard/cemetery & Church	724606	753566	WHITESTOWN (BA. E BY.) LUSK ED	Graveyard with grave markers from c.1740 to present. Church now in ruins. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie)	DU008-021001-, DU008-021002-	279	11324015
				Situated on top of a rise in a graveyard overlooking Rogerstown estuary. All that survives is part of the east gable which contains a wide pointed arched window. Has been stabilised in the past. Modern cross at apex. Distinct mound for nave of church c.17m EW x 8.5m NS. Graveplot attached to W facade of church. Vegetation growth on the top of the church wall. Wash out of mortar along the base. Some cracking evident. This is the chapel described in the Civil survey (1654-6) as a 'chapel of ease' at 'Whytestown' (Simington, 1945, 63). A recently erected plaque on the site reads 'Breton Mariners saved from a storm erected this chapel of St. Maur'.			
				Overlooking Rogerstown estuary. This graveyard is roughly rectangular in shape (L 40m, Wth 35m) and raised c. 1.25m above ground level. It has been extended to the south and east. The earliest section is raised above ground level and levels out c 13m from roadside. Memorials of 18th-19th date stand within the environs of the church gable (DU008-021001-). Still in use.			
				National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 19 December 2014			
NAG							
Windmill	725687	754052	RUSH	Situated on an artificial rise in a triangular green within Rush Village. This is a three-storey, cylindrical-shaped tower (ext. diam.6.10m, wall T 0.95m). It is built of randomly coursed masonry, which was once rendered. Now covered in graffiti. There is a relieving arch on the E side. It has opposed doorways in the N and S with flat segmental	DU008-012	276	

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
				arches. These have been secured with metal doors. The interior is lit by slit opes above the doors in the SE and NNE. A basement feature extends south east of the tower (L 2m). (Healy 1975, 20). The vault arch has been stabilized. National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 15 December 2014			
Graveyard/cemetery & Church	726427	755958	RUSH DEMESNE	Medieval graveyard, with various cut stone grave markers from c.1700 to present. Church now in ruins. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie) Situated in a raised position within a walled graveyard off the coast road between Skerries and Loughshinny Village. This is a plain, oblong building aligned E-W, with both gables extant (L 13.80m, W 4.60m). Built of coursed limestone masonry. There is a single bellcote covered in ivy over west gable. Entered through opposed pointed arch openings towards western end of nave. The east window has traces of 15th century tracery and an external hood moulding. There is a plain window in the south wall of nave with jambs of tufa (Healy 1975, 20). According to the structural survey there is evidence of a small area of wash out of mortar at the base of the north wall. There is extensive cracking on the west gable wall which is probably due to subsidence caused by the proximity of graves (Nolan 2011). Structural Survey Assessment #12 (Nolan 2011). This graveyard is located in a raised position off the coast road between Skerries and Loughshinny Village. It encloses an oval area (dims. E-W 60m, N-S 40m). The graveyard was extended to the north east in the 1930's. and the walls have been rebuilt with concrete breeze blocks. An area in the east of the graveyard is known as 'Stranger's bank'. The ground slopes up slightly to the remains of a church (DU008-004001-). Grave memorials dating from the 18-19th century including that of John Connors of Rush, an 18th century smuggler known as 'Jack the Bachelor' (Fingal Historic Graves Project 2008). Ref: 1. Fingal Historic Graveyards Project 2008, Vols. 1 and 2 http://www.fingal.ie/planning-and-buildings/heritage-in-fingal/heritage-and-communities/historic-graveyards/ Within the church interior are two fragments of a Mensa tomb (1631) bearing a crucifixion scene surrounded by an inscri	DU008-004001-, DU008-004002-, DU008-004003-	256	11324029

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Farmyard complex and House 18 th /19 th C	721548	750114	NEWBRIDGE DEMESNE	11329002: Courtyard quadrangle, c.1790, comprising two-storey stable blocks, single-storey random rubble ranges and adjoining aviary. Designed by Robert Mack. In use as a museum of late eighteenth-century rural life. ROOF: Hipped; slate; terracotta ridge tiles; red brick chimneys; gable to central three-bays of main block. WALLS: Rough-cast render with red brick strings courses to L-shape block; random rubble limestone and red brick to other ranges. OPENINGS: Square-headed windows; brick dressed openings except to L-shape blocks which are rendered; granite cills; mostly timber casements some 20th century sashes; timber panelled doors; round headed; original Gothic fanlight retained. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie) 11329001: Detached six-bay two-storey over basement house with dormer attic, built 1737, of ashlar sandstone, with pedimented tripartite doorcase approached by flight of granite steps. Built for Dr. Charles Cobbe, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. Plasterwork by Robert West. Extensive wing added to rear, c.1765. ROOF: Hidden behind solid roof parapet wall with urns and eagles; M-shaped double pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles; rendered chimney stacks. Many double-pitched	DU012-060	494	11329002; 11329001
				slate subsidiary roofs to wings and return. WALLS: Sandstone ashlar with granite quoins, coping and cornice; roughcast render side and rear elevations and rear wing; OPENINGS: Square-headed window openings; lugged and kneed surrounds and granite cills; 9/9 and 6/6 timber sash windows; pedimented limestone ionic doorcase with glazed and timber panelled double leaf door; 6/6 timber sash sidelights. INTERIOR: Portland stone and slate flagged entrance hall; original joinery; rococo plasterwork; staircase; chimney pieces.			

SITE TYPE	ITM	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
			A survey dated 1705 shows a schematic drawing of a large single storey house which is rectangular in plan with a pitched roof. It then belonged to John Forde of the City of Dublin (Bates 1988, 96). Possibly incorporated into the present building on this site. National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 15 January 2015			

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Church/chapel & Castle-Tower House, graveyard and memorial	722490	749980	DONABATE	DU012-005001- Detached Church of Ireland church, c.1775, with two bays to side elevations adjoining two-bay apse to east. Single-bay gable-fronted projecting entrance porch to south elevation. Single-bay vestry with extension to north elevation. Pre-1700 rubble stone square profile tower to north elevation. ROOF: Double-pitched; slate; terracotta ridge tiles; limestone coping to gables; cast-iron rainwater goods. WALLS: Rough-cast render; random rubble walls to tower; timber sundial to entrance porch; Castellated parapet. OPENINGS: Roundheaded openings; rendered reveals; granite cills; hubbed and gothic fanlights; fanlight window coloured glass c.1850; stained glass window to chancel; pointed arched entrance doors to church and tower. INTERIOR: timber tongue and groove panelling; panelled gallery to rear; lugged timber doorcase to porch. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie) St Patrick's Church of Ireland church (1758) occupies the site of the medieval parish Church of Donabate. A reference from 1275 says there was a monastery of Grey Friars there (Walsh 1888, 196). The Civil Survey (1654-6) mentions the walls of a parish church (Simington 1945, 49). In 1838 there were still some remains of the earlier church to be seen alongside the present building (D'Alton 1838, 324-7). The 18th century church porch incorporates a medieval doorway (c.15th century) with a pointed arch of chamfered limestone and a plain stop. DU012-005002- Here is a residential tower attached to the east end of St Patrick's C of I Church. It rises to three storeys with a stepped battlemented parapet level (ext dims. L 6.10, Wth 5.4). The cap house, which projects above the battlement level, contains the stairs. There is a carved head projecting from the exterior of the east wall at second floor level. The residental tower is entered through a pointed arched doorway with chamfered jambs which is located in the N. This shows signs of damage and repair. A wooden studded door is still in situ. The first-	DU012-005001- DU012-005002- DU012-005003- DU012-005004-	508	1133601
				DU012-005003- Situated on high ground sloping down to north. The village green is to the south. This is a roughly square (Dim. c 40m) walled graveyard containing 18th-19th century memorials orientated E-W which are around all sides of the church (DU012-005001-) and residential tower (DU012-005002-). It is raised (1-1.5m) above the external ground level. part of the eastern graveyard wall has collapsed into back gardens of relatively new houses whose construction involved cut away of external ground level.			
				DU012-005004- There are 18th-century and earlier graveslabs in the porch of St Patrick's church of Ireland including one dedicated to John Fitzsimon (d. 1709) and a monument to Patrick Barnewall of			

SITE TYPE ITM	·M	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
			Staffordstown and his wife Begnot de La Hoyde who died in 1592. The later contains an inscription and two coats of arms (Healy 1975, 25). National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 16 January 2015			

SITE TYPE	ITM	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Passage tomb cemetery	719638 766015		DU002-001001- Situated on the coast at the mouth of the river Delvin. This passage tomb is part of Bremore cemetery (Rynne 1960, 79, Mound I). It comprises a circular caim which is heavily grassed over (max. diam.29m; H 3.5m). Possible kerbstones on W side. Disturbance at NW may indicate the remains of a collapsed passage and chamber (Herity 1974, 209, 255). Best preserved of the mounds (I-V), it appears the mound had been perfectly conical 'until the 1940s when the Board of Works took stone from it to paint Eire in white along the cliff edge of the headland-as part of the Emergency Defenses'. This is according to the current owners, whose father owned the land at the time, and told them this is how the interior of the mound was collapsed. However cartographic evidence indicates there may have been collapse/quarrying of the mound in the previous century. Geophysical survey (Licence no. 06R0050) of the mound did not return specific structural detail (Gimson 2006, 10). It did however show a drainage pipe had been inserted immediately to the east. The Bremore headland was also subject to a constraint study carried out by Margaret Gowen & Company Ltd. in advance of a proposed port. In addition, fieldwalking and lithic analysis was undertaken for an MA study (Collins, 2007). DU002-001002- Located near shoreline in a level field of tillage. This passage tomb is part of Bremore cemetery (Rynne 1960, 80, Mound II). The site comprises a small circular mound (max. diam. 12m; max. H 0.7m). Kerbstones were visible at N and S sides in the 1970s. Disturbed core material consists of water-rolled pebbles (Herity 1974, 209, 255). Geophysical survey (Licence no. 06R0050) of the mound did not return specific structural detail (Gimson 2006, 10). DU002-001003- Situated on the coast at the mouth of the river Delvin. This passage tomb is part of the Bremore cemetery (Rynne 1960, 80, MoundIII). Located near shoreline on coastal promontory. A low irregular mound (max. dims. 12m E-W; 9m N-S; H 0.5m). Possible kerbstones visible on its	DU002-001001-; DU002-001002-; DU002-001003-; DU002-001004- and DU002-001005-	3	NIAH

SITE TYPE	ITM	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
			DU002-001005- Situated on the coast at the mouth of the river Delvin. Part of the Bremore passage tomb cemetery (Rynne 1960, 81, Mound V). It comprises a low sub-circular mound (max. dims. 11.5m N-S; 8.5m E-W; H 0.75m) with two large stones visible on the N side. Listed as a passage tomb (Herity 1974, 209). Geophysical survey (Licence no. 06R0050) of the mound identified a cairn of stones covering a possible central burial or cremation. Seven isolated magnetic responses are arranged around the circumference of the mound. These may be interpreted as small pits or areas of burning (Gimson 2006, 10).			
			National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 16 April 2015 This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 27/1976).			
			References:			
			Collins, K. 2007 Prehistoric land use at Bremore, Co. Dublin: the evidence from fieldwalking and lithic analysis. Unpublished MA thesis. University College Dublin			
			Gimson H. 2006 Archaeological Geophysical Survey: Bremore Townland, Balbriggan, Fingal (Licence No. 06R050). Unpublished report. National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht			

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Church & Graveyard; Fortified House	719700	764510	BREMORE	DU002-002001- Located north of Balbriggan town, this is the manorial seat of the Barnewall family from 14th-Century. Described in the Civil survey (1654-6) as a 'burnt castle' (Simington, 1945, 4; Anon 1914, 271; Mc Dix1887, XI, May 1st, 68). The castle is thought to have been under construction by 1546 since a bridal mantlepiece tree, part of the hall chimney piece, which annunciates the marriage of James Barnewall to Margaret Lawrence, took place around that year (Johnson 2007, 249-260). The castle suffered badly in the Confederate wars in 1641 but was later renovated. At present restoration works are in progress by the Parks Department of Fingal County Council.	DU002-002002-; DU002-002003- and DU002-002001-; DU002-002005-; DU002-002006-	13 & 14	
		Comprises an L-shaped range of buildings, rising to two-storeys (H 4m) with slight external batter. The main E-W block (ext. dims. L22m, Wth 10.5m, Max. Wth of W wall 1.98m) is built of coursed masonry and dressed limestone quoins. A barrel-vault over ground floor shows traces of wicker-centring. Opening in S wall of E-W range gives access to two compartments. W compartment (dims. 15m E-W, 16m N-S) lit by slit ope and rectangular, chamfered limestone ope on S wall. Corbels for 1st floor visible in W compartment. E compartment of E-W range has two chambers. S chamber has bread kiln. N-S range (dims.24m N-S, 12m E-W) lit by 16th-century round-headed, chamfered limestone ope. Gun loop in E wall of N-S range.					
		A drawing by Austin Cooper dated 1783 shows the west elevation. Above the first-floor hall were two further upper storeys, forming four floors in all. At the N end two small vaulted chambers and a stone spiral stair are situated on each floor and these possess an extra upper floor, the whole rising above the main block to form a watch tower. There is a small projecting garderobe tower midway along the E side (Johnson 2007, 253). Currently being reimagined by Fingal County Council, the building is now five storeys (only part of ground floor original) with various decorative features, embellishments and turrets.					
				Monitoring in 1995, revealed stone-built channels associated with a garderobe and drainage (Swan 1996, 11). As part of the Conservation Plan undertaken in 2011/12, a resistivity survey (Licence No. 11R0038) was carried out by Target Ltd. within the walled garden at the eastern side of the castle and extended to the adjacent playing pitch. A concentration of anomalies, suggesting buried remains, was identified within the walled garden. These may represent remains including a possible well/water feature, pathways, and internal divisions. A portion of the possible foundation of the medieval walled enclosure was recorded in this area. To the east of the castle a potential further access to Bremore Castle may be present.			
				DU002-002002- Church in disused graveyard S of Bremore fortified house (DU002-002001-). This is reputed to be the early monastic site of			

	'Lann Beachaire' possibly founded by St. Molaga in the 7th-century (Walsh 1888, 252; Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 396). Traditionally associated with the transportation of bees from Wales to Ireland by St Modomnócc (Johnson, 2007, 250). The 1992 describes the remains are of a late medieval church, which was the manorial chapel for Bremore, and comprised a rectangular featureless structure with undivided nave and chancel (13.1m E-W, 7m N-S, max. wall H 3m) and a small extension to the W (orientated NE-SW). Built throughout of coursed limestone masonry. Remains of doorway traceable in the N wall of the nave, which is incorporated into a garden wall. Lit by plain loop in S wall. Buttress near E end of S wall. Now extensively overgrown with only southern church wall discernible. Fragments of decorated seventeenth-century stonework were cemented into place along interior of southern church wall, including a lintel (DU002-002006-) dated to 1689 and decorated with emblems of the		
	Passion; two double-light decorated window heads (DU002-002005-). A carved crucifixion (DU002-002004-) has since been removed to Ardgillan Castle. A plain lintel also lies on the ground adjacent to the gate piers at the entrance to the graveyard. A mass dial though to have come from the manorial chapel was recovered during excavations to the north of the site (DU002-014). DU002-002003- This is a disused graveyard (L 40m, Wth28m) SW of Bremore fortified house (DU002-002001-) which is reputed to be the early monastic site of 'Lann Beachaire' possibly founded by St. Molaga in the 7th-century (Walsh 1888, 252; Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 396). It is completely overgrown with elders and briars, but a masonry wall is visible along the N side of the site. In the graveyard are remains of a church (DU002-002002-) and a finely carved and sculptured door lintel with instruments of the passion, dated 1689 (Wth 0.45m, D. 0.53m) (DU002-002-006-). A survey of the headstones was undertaken in 1993 (Egan). As part of the Conservation Plan undertaken in 2011/12, an electrical resistivity survey (Detection Licence No. 11R0038) was carried out by Target Ltd. within the walled garden immediately north of the graveyard. No indication of an ecclesiastical enclosure associated with the early medieval foundation associated with St Mologa's graveyard was identified. References: Egan, M.J. 1993 'Bremore graveyard'. In Memorials of the		
	Dead, Dublin City & County No.6 DU002-002004- A late medieval carving of the Crucifixion on a cross was affixed to the top of the decorated lintel (DU002-002006-) near the		

cross was taken into storage at Ardgillan Castle (see DU005-078) RPS#94. DU002-002005- Fragments of two double ogee headed windows with curly-headed angels depicted at arch. East has tulips, west rosettes. Decoration similar to that on 1689 architectural fragment (DU002- 002006-). Both set on a concrete plinth adjacent to church wall (DU002- 002002-). DU002-002006- A chimney-piece stone dated to 1689 with emblems of the passion has been set against the extant wall of the remains of the late medieval church (DU002-002002-) on a concrete plinth. Slabs were cemented on top. National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 24 October 2014				
		DU002-002005- Fragments of two double ogee headed windows with curly-headed angels depicted at arch. East has tulips, west rosettes. Decoration similar to that on 1689 architectural fragment (DU002-002006-). Both set on a concrete plinth adjacent to church wall (DU002-002002-). DU002-002006- A chimney-piece stone dated to 1689 with emblems of the passion has been set against the extant wall of the remains of the late medieval church (DU002-002002-) on a concrete plinth. Slabs were cemented on top. National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 24 October		

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
House - 16th/17th century	719673	764041	TANKARDSTOWN	Large single storey, multi-period, L-shaped dwelling. W end appears earlier. It has clay walls and a steep gable (dims. L 11.1m, Wth.5m, wall T 0.6m). Single chamber and corridor in W, incorporated into later more formalised cottage built c. 1785. Probably the same dwelling that is marked on Down Survey map 1650 and mentioned as the only 'farm house' in 'Tankerstowne' in Civil survey (1654-6) (Simington 1945, 4). This building is recorded as having been sold to John Rottorn of Dublin in 1702 (NLI MS.11972; Vernacular Buildings Survey of County Dublin in 17001001). Record of Protected Structure #16. Three large bays to right of round entrance hall; four chimneys and thatched. Three small windows to left of entrance with two chimneys and slate roof. Disparity in roofing because of vandalism-Conservation Office allowed reroofing with slate after thatch renovation set alight. Intersects with EW building-three middle size windows. Surrounded by trees, landscaped entranceway and wooden fence. Currently in use as Balbriggan Community Creche & Playschool. Thatch at junction of bay and round entrance hall is compromised with underlying plastic visible-several areas of patching in the thatch. National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 27 October 2014	DU002-011	16	
Ardgillan Castle, demesne/garden, gasworks, lime kiln, medieval Cross (present location)	721800	761210	ARDGILLAN DEMESNE	11310001 Detached castellated thirteen-bay three-storey over basement house, built 1738. Comprising central three-bay block with breakfront tower and flanked by advanced three-bay wings which are terminated by towers. Remodelled c.1815. Set in large mature landscaped grounds overlooking restored walled garden. Curvilinear timber glasshouse, and two farm courtyards, c.1860. Rubble stone farm buildings arranged around two courtyards and nineteenth-century icehouse. The dining room has intricately carved oak panelling by Italian brothers Guardocici dated 1889 featuring Taylor Family crest. ROOF: Concealed by crenellated parapet; double pitched; slate; rendered chimney; octagonal terracotta chimney pots. WALLS: Nap rendered; castellated parapet; rendered quoins and plinth; nap rendered sections forming Gothic arches above windows. OPENINGS: Square headed window and door openings; rendered window reveals; rendered cills with decorative corbels; 6/9 timber sashes and 4/4 bi-partite sashes; limestone door surround and hood moulding; late 18th century panelled timber door. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie) DU005-078 (see also DU002-002006-) This cross which bears a late medieval carving of the Crucifixion formerly lay near the remains of the late-medieval church (DU002-002002-) at Bremore (see DU002-	DU005-078	94	1131000

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
				where it is stored. National Monuments Service Historic Environment Viewer Compiled by: Paul Walsh Date of upload: 14 June 2012			
Mound	723036	760875	BARNAGEERAGH	Located on a prominent ridge above the beach at Barnageeragh and indicated as 'site of cairn' on 1837 OS 6-inch map. The corner of a field boundary running NE-SW incorporates portion of the mound (dims. L 10m NW-SE; Wth 3.5m N-S; H 1.3m). Probably quarried for stone during construction of railway between Dublin and Drogheda which runs by the site (Healy 1975, 17). The poorly preserved cairn was subject to magnetometry, resistivity and ground-penetrating radar. Several pits were identified close to/inside the monument and a large anomalous feature was detected in the interior of the mound indicating the cairn is much better preserved than expected. (PZP 2004, 11). Despite development in the vicinity the site remains unchanged. It is however not demarcated. National Monuments Service Historic Maps Viewer Compiled by:	DU005-017001-	178	
				Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 14 November 2014			

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Cairn - unclassified	722893	761069	BARNAGEERAGH	Situated to the north-west end of a low ridge above the beach at Barnageeragh. Extensive views of eastern coast of Ireland north to the Mourne Mountains. This is a circular round-topped cairn (diam. 15m; H 2m) c. 200m NNW of the site of another cairn (DU005-017001-) (Hartnett 1957, 266). Cairn site overgrown with scrub-has been treated and scrub cut back in recent past. Cairn site disturbed by local landowner George Hamilton in the mid-19th century (Hamilton, 1846). As part of pre-development investigations geophysical survey (magnetometry and resistivity) took place at this relatively intact cairn. It was recorded as being oval in plan and divided into several irregular-shaped features. Anomalies close to the cairn were interpreted as pits (PZP 2004, 10). National Monuments Service, Historic Map Viewer Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 7 November 2014	DU005-016001-	179	
Castle - tower house	726323	756027	RUSH DEMESNE	Currently surrounded by steel fence in open space outside St Catherines' housing estate between Skerries and Loughshinny. This partially restored tower house is square in plan, rising to two storeys with projecting angle towers in the NE and SW. It is built of coursed limestone masonry. Entrance in the NE, formerly through dressed round-arched doorway, which has been removed since 1979. Another entrance in the SW. The ground floor has a vaulted roof with a fireplace inserted the E wall and wall presses in the N wall either side of a single light window (int. dims. L 6.9m; Wth 4.4m; wall T 1.1m). A stone spiral staircase provides access to first floor (Mc Dix 1899, 60; Healy 1975, 20). According to the structural assessment survey, the extensive vegetation growth on the outside and the collapse of wall facings on the inside will lead to gradual degradation of the walls (Nolan 2011). The context of the monument has been further compromised by the insertion of a railing and playing field in close proximity to the towerhouse. Structural Assessment Survey #11 (Nolan 2011) National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 5 December 2014	DU008-003	254	

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Ritual site - holy well	726361	755910	RUSH DEMESNE	Situated in open space of St Catherine's housing estate south of a stream that runs through the former grounds of Kenure Park. This natural spring well lies in a hollow in the field marked by a single tree. No longer venerated (Ó Danachair 1958, 73). The well was enclosed by concrete breeze blocks for safety reasons in the 1980s. In 2013 several of the blocks were removed. The well once served as a domestic well for Kenure House (Skyvova 2005, 56). Located south of DU008-003tower house, and northwest of DU008-004001- to DU008-004003-church and graveyard. This immediate area is also location for Kenure Park Gate Lodge	DU008-005	257	
				NIAH 11318003; and Kenure Park portico (NIAH 11324028) as well as Lizzie's thatched cottage to the north (NIAH 11318002). National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by:			
				Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 5 December 2014			
Martello Tower	727556	754062	RUSH	Martello tower, c.1805, on a circular plan with tapered profile, having machicolation above former entrance. ROOF: Hidden behind thick parapet; red brick wall built on roof, now ruinous. WALLS: Nap rendered. OPENINGS: Square headed, rendered reveals, tongue and grooved timber panelled door set high into wall; numerous square headed, square shaped window openings. (NIAH www.buildingsofireland.ie)	DU008-015	265	1132403
				Located in a private garden on Harbour Road overlooking the E coast. Two pillars on the street indicate land entrance to tower. Access now completely overgrown. This is a squat cylindrical tower with a parapet level marked by offsets. The entrance is in the W. It has a rendered			

SITE TYPE	ITM	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
			finish which has begun to fall away especially around the door. Bricked features have been added to roof. There are flat roofed chalets built around the tower (Kerrigan 1996, 175). It sat within a circular stone boundary wall now visible as a low circular bank and fencing. It was manned by a full complement of artillerymen until the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815. It was then occupied by an invalid Gunner of the Royal artilllery until at least 1830. The tower was handed over to the Coast Guard in 1865. It was sold in the 1930's by the Minister for Defence (Bolton et al. 2012, 169). National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 15 December 2014			
			Rush Harbour c. 1835, with dressed and rubble limestone pier and seawall, NIAH 11324013 is nearby.			

SITE TYPE	ITM		TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Quay	719753	765708	BREMORE	Newhaven is a small harbour located on the southern side of Bremore headland below the 16th century settlement (DU002-005). The harbour is defined by a stone pier, which extends from the eastern facing shoreline in a NNE direction running almost parallel to the headland. The harbour is documented as Newhaven on the17th century Down Survey (1655-6) maps. The pier appears as a crude drawing on the barony map of Balrudery by Thom West Edward Wilson and William ? (T or J) arrand. Newhaven is also listed on Herman Molls 1714 map of Dublin several other eighteenth century maps. It is also on Duncan's 1821 map of Dublin and therefore may still haven have been in use as a harbour at this time. Newhaven is not recorded on the 1st OS 6' map and therefore appears to have gone out of use by this time. The harbour site consists of a substantial dry-stone constructed pier and an area of cleared foreshore for pulling up or landing boats. The pier starts at the high-water mark approximately 20m from the cliff edge. It measures approximately 62m long and runs in a WSW-ENE orientation so as to incorporate a natural projection of rock outcrop towards its head. The pier may have originally extended as far as the cliff as there is an area of stone facing measuring approximately 1.40m by 1.90m in the cliff face which is in line with the pier. It is roughly faced, with no visible mortar. Between this stone facing and the pier is a large boulder measuring 2m x 2m x 70cm and this also may have formed part of the pier structure. The pier varies in width but averages 8-10m. There is a possible mooring stone, sub-triangular in shape measuring 1m x 70cm x 60cm located midway along the pier. It has a central hole measuring 8cm deep and 8.5cm in diameter. There may have been an iron ring attached to the boulder to which boats could be tied, but this has not survived. National Monuments Service Historic Map Viewer: Compiled by: Geraldine Stout Updated by: Christine Baker Date of upload: 27 October 2014	DU002-015	875	

SITE TYPE ITM	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
Promontory Fort and enclosure sites 727236	DRUMANAGH	The neck of the headland c.46 acres is defended by a straight series of earthworks L.350m except where they curve inwards near the S cliff. The elevated, relatively flat promontory at Drumanagh is delimited on its landward (western) side by three closely-spaced earthen banks, each fronted by a ditch, with traces of a fourth, counterscarp, bank beyond the outer ditch. The inner bank is the best preserved rampart (w30m, h2m) The remaining banks have been greatly denuded (w17m, h.5m). Fosses are silted up. (W.4-6m, D.1m). A small stream emanates from a pond outside the ramparts to flow along the inner ditch and over the cliff edge at the south-west corner of the promontory. A number of gaps occur along the length of the ramparts, one or more of which may represent an original entrance. There is a Martello tower (DU006003-)at the eastern end of the promontory, which was built in c.1804. The original approach to the tower survives as a sunken trackway extending from the south-east corner of the fort. A system of 18th/19th century relict field boundaries defined by low earthen banks and ditches, extend across the northern and southern sides of the promontory. The LIARI project has examined the available LiDar data in conjunction with previous geophysical survey (Cahill Wilson et al 2014). Within the promontory a D-shaped enclosure and several structures suggestive of buildings and/or small enclosures, the presence of burnt material and pits (Dowling 2014, 13). The results reflect ploughing on the fort in the 1970s that revealed hut sites suggesting extensive settlement. Gallo-Roman pottery, second century AD Roman coins, Romano-British fibulae (brooches), copper ingots and an iron horsebit have been found at the site. The most significant feature identified by geophysical survey was located south-west external to the ramparts. It is a large, roughly oval enclosure (c. 42m EW by 30m NS). Two well defined breaks, each measuring c.5m in width, occur on the north-east and south-east sides of the enclosure and may reflect	DU008-006001- to DU006-006009- Preservation Order # 13/1977		

SITE TYPE ITM	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	RMP	RPS	NIAH
SITE TYPE ITM	TOWNLAND	References: 1. Cahill-Wilson, J. and Dowling G. et al. 2014 Late Iron Age and 'Roman' Ireland. Discovery Programme Report no. 8 2. Dowling G. 2014 Geophysical Survey at Drumanagh, north Co. Dublin (Licence 12R127). Unpublished report submitted to the National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	RMP	RPS	NIAH

1.7. Conclusions

A review of the Cultural Heritage datasets for the study area indicate that there is a large volume of recorded and surveyed sites, monuments and structures located throughout the constraints study boundary parameters. Of these sites, several have been recorded with multiple cross-designations (e.g. RMP, RPS and NIAH) which can be primary indicators of overall heritage value, importance and significance of the site type and its inherent qualities therein. Of note are the Martello Tower Series, the Skerries Mills Complex, medieval Churches and Graveyards, demesnes at Rush, Bremore, Argillan and Newbridge, and notable heritage features at Tankardstown, Balbriggan and Barnageeragh, Skerries. It is also noted that the archaeological site at Drumanagh is both extensive and significant to the study area. The sensitive and sustainable incorporation and enhancement of cultural heritage assets pertaining to the study area can significantly contribute to the successful delivery of the project objectives.

In addition, there have been several licenced archaeological investigations throughout the study area which have yielded discoveries of prehistoric, early medieval and high/post-medieval origins (see also Baker, 2009, 88). These locations, together with the overall archaeological recorded RMP record are clear indicators that the study area was a favourable geographical location for past human settlement since prehistoric times, in no small part facilitated by its proximity to the coastline and the Irish sea beyond. As such, the study area retains good potential to retain hitherto unknown sub-surface archaeological features throughout. Option appraisal and preferred option selection stages for the project shall take due cognisance of same and the need to appropriately mitigate for such occurrences.

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1.8.2. Online Resources

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Appendix C. Material Assets – Agricultural Report

Fingal Coastal Way Constraints Report - Material Assets (Agriculture)

Prepared by

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Date	Description	Revision	Prepared by
22/11/2019	Fingal Coastal Way	Final	JB

1. Introduction

John Bligh and Associates were appointed as Agricultural Property specialists for the Fingal Coastal Way development. This report is presented as the constraints input for Material Assets – Agriculture as required at route selection phase. The agricultural constraints are identified on the associated drawing, Ref. Fingal Coastal Way – Constraints (Material Assets – Agriculture). The agricultural constraints identified in this report will inform route selection process.

Under the Project Management Guidelines (NRA, 2010) there is a requirement to identify key agricultural farm types as part of the constraints to be considered. This is required to avoid unnecessarily impacting farms considered as sensitive or of importance in terms of type or scale. Key enterprises of a sensitive nature would include equine enterprises where the holding is involved in the breeding or training of high value bloodstock. The enterprises of an important nature would include dairy farms where land severance due to a road alignment may have a profound effect or intensive enterprises such as horticultural units, pig or poultry enterprises or research / educational institutions.

2. Methodology

The methodology for the preparation of this report is based on a desktop review of the study area and roadside survey.

The desktop review involved a survey of available mapping for the study area (Drawing Ref. 5188509_ZZ_HTR_SK_001 - 006) and aerial photography. Consultation also took place with Teagasc, as an advisory body to the agricultural sector in north county Dublin. A roadside survey of the study area was then conducted on the 29th May to confirm and identify constraints for inclusion in this report.

3. Study Area

The study area for the Fingal Coastal Way development is located in north County Dublin and covers an area from south of Donabate town to north of Balbriggan and the Meath county boundary. The study area consists of agricultural lands surrounding the urban areas of Donabate, Rush, Skerries and Balbriggan.

The study area is low-lying with a flat to undulating topography. The agricultural soils have a wide use range although soils in the north of the study area are heavier and the use range is somewhat limited. The soils in the study area are suited to grassland production though with the favourable climate, i.e. low rainfall, they are intensively used for tillage and fruit and vegetable production for the Dublin market. The grassland-based land use typically includes beef production and a small number of equine holdings.

4. Agricultural Constraints

The methodology for the identification of agricultural constraints input has focused on those agricultural farming enterprises considered to be of a sensitive nature or of importance in terms of type or scale. This resulted primarily in identifying those farms within the dairy sector and equine farms involved in breeding and training activities. A desktop exercise was also conducted to identify intensive farms involved in horticulture, pigs and poultry enterprises.

The purpose of the agricultural constraints input is to inform the development of route option alignments and subsequently the selection of an emerging preferred route from those route options. This approach will provide considerable scope for avoiding key agricultural constraints including individual farms and limiting the impact on agricultural activities.

4.1. Horticulture

There is a significant horticultural sector operating within the study area. This consists of intensive operations both under glasshouses and on land. Those holdings with glasshouses vary in terms of the size of operation with most at a commercial scale and some to a significant extent. These holdings are typically involved in the production of soft fruit and vegetables for supply to the retail sector in the Dublin market. Many of these holdings also have adjoining lands allowing for production of vegetables under plastic / cover. There are further lands in the study area under tillage involved in cereal crop production. There are also a number of allotments located in proximity to the towns of Donabate, Skerries and Balbriggan.

The key horticultural constraints consisted of the identification of the glasshouses and surrounding curtilage areas where the intensive activities are carried out. Where adjoining agricultural lands are clearly associated with a horticultural unit they have been included also.

4.2. Dairy

The assessment determined that there were no dairy farms in the study area.

4.3. Equine

There are a small number of equine holdings in the study area involved in the sport horse and show jumping industry.

4.4. Beef

There were no intensive beef enterprises identified in the study area.

4.5. Education / Training institutions

The assessment determined that there were no research or training institutions in the study area.

4.6. Pigs / Poultry

The assessment determined that there were no pig or poultry farms in the study area.

4.7. Other

There are a number of holdings in the study area with agricultural or amenity lands that are also noted on the mapping for reference.

- Newbridge Demesne House and Farm;
- Turvey Nature Reserve;
- Beaverstown Golf Club;
- Rush Golf Club.

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