

## APPENDIX 7A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Prehistoric Period

The prehistoric monuments in the wider environs of the proposed Luas Line A1 range from the late Neolithic (c.2300–2000 BC) passage tombs on the peaks of the Tallaght and Saggart Hills, groups of barrows and mounds on Athgoe Hill, Saggart Hill, Mountseskin and Lugg to the Iron Age ceremonial henges of Athgoe and Lugg. The lower-lying lands around the hills are particularly rich in remains of the Bronze Age (c. 2300–500 BC), and undoubtedly housed the population that built and used the larger ceremonial and funerary sites in the wider vicinity (Johnston 2000).

Within a kilometre of the proposed development Bronze Age activity takes the forms of cist burials at Kiltalown (Lenteigne 1847–50; Waddell 1990), a pair of standing stones at Boherboy, near Saggart, known locally as ‘Adam and Eve’ (DU021:044) and a possible granite standing stone (DU021:090) in the demesne of Kiltalown House. Among the more common monuments utilised from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period are the fulachta fiadh, or cooking sites. Fulachta fiadh sites are noted at Brownsbarn (DU021:023) and Kingswood (Doyle 2000).

Elsewhere on the Brownsbarn–Kilshane gas pipeline monitoring of top soil stripping yielded a small, undated pit in Cheeverstown, which contained occasional fragments of animal bone and charcoal (Doyle 2000). To the north of the N7 or Naas Road in Baldonnel Lower, a cluster of small, shallow burnt spreads and a number of pits were revealed. Both the spreads and pits, similar to the pit in Cheeverstown, produced no dating evidence (Doyle 2000), but may be prehistoric in origin.

### Early Christian or Early Historic Period

A range of sites, few of which survive on the ground, represent the Early Christian or early historic period (c. AD-500–1100) in the vicinity of the proposed route. These include the sites of Tallaght and Saggart. In the hinterland of these centres there is evidence for other activity, such as the site of a possible Viking aged burial in Brownsbarn and a cemetery site in Corkagh Demesne.

### Tallaght

The early ecclesiastical site of Tallaght was one of the most prestigious centres of religion and learning in early medieval Ireland. Tallaght was founded in 769 by St. Mael Ruain (DU021:037).

In later times, Tallaght became a possession of the archdiocese, and after the Anglo-Norman invasion was one of the Archbishop’s principal manors. In 1179, the pope’s confirmation of diocesan lands to St. Lorcán Ó Tuathail shows Tallaght preceded only by Lusk, Swords, Finglas and Clondalkin in terms of rank and wealth. The first mention of the manor of Tallaght comes during the episcopacy of Henry de London (1213–28) who granted sixty-seven acres ‘held in the manor of Tanelaughe’ which had previously been held by a native Irishman, Padinus Okenlisse, to an Englishman called Allan de Mohand (McNeill 1950, 53). The first surviving extent of the manor of Tallaght was compiled in 1326, by which time it was already in decline. Although the lands were assessed at a considerable rent in time of peace, it was stated that they were worth ‘nothing in war, because close to the Irish’. Other settlements in the intervening areas between Tallaght and Saggart included Kiltalown Kiltipper, Whitestown, and Jobstown.

Evidence of later settlement in the environs of the proposed route is represented by castle sites at Saggart (DU034:03410), Cheeverstown (DU021:024) and Jobstown (DU021:035), along with tower houses in Saggart (DU034:03411) and Belgard (DU021:026). Similar to the latter, all of the aforementioned were tower houses, small, fortified residences of the gentry in the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. Some castles and tower houses also had bawns, large defensive enclosures attached to or enclosing the castle, and at Cheeverstown a documentary source makes reference to ‘... some slight traces in the ground to the westward of the Castle, of a baun...’ (McCDiX 1897). Later settlement evidence is also represented by the creation of villages like Saggart (DU021:034) which following the Anglo-Norman conquest in 1169 became medieval boroughs or the property of the crown.

### Saggart

Saggart or Tassaggard (DU021:034), as mentioned above takes its name from Sacer (or Mosacra), an Early Medieval saint. Little is known of the site before the Anglo-Norman conquest, at which time the lands of Saggart, together with those of Newcastle Lyons, Esker and Crumlin, became royal manors. A borough was established by the Crown and both it and the town are frequently referred to in the state papers, particularly the pipe rolls. A document of 1332 relates that Thomas Bretnagh was then the provost of Saggart and he accounted for £321.3s.4d. rent of the farm and burgage land of Saggart, together with the rents of the demesne lands, one water mill and the pleas and prerequisites of the court (Deputy Keeper Public Records Office of Ireland Reports, 43, 61).

Saggart was in a somewhat exposed location, and in the late medieval period was subjected to many raids. In 1471–72, the Irish parliament enacted that Saggart should be enclosed by defences because it had been recently wasted and burned by the O’Byrnes, O’Tooles and Goulranyles. It also added that the defences were to be built by eighty labourers drawn from Balrothery, a further eighty from Coolock, another eighty from Castleknock, and eight from Newcastle; all of these labourers were to bring with them their own food, barrows, spades and pickaxes (Berry 1914, cited in Bradley & King 1988), which suggests that the defences were of earth. Saggart was captured and burnt in 1580 by Fiach McHugh Byrne.

### Saggart and its associated lands

Among the grants made by the King at this time was a grant to Thomas de Blackburn of portions of the manor of Saggart. The grant consisted of five carucates, comprising the townlands of Corbally, ‘Fyngoure’ (now Johnstown in the parish of Rathcoole), Killinardan, ‘Yuoristoun’ (which is probably Cheeverstown), Ballymaice, to the southeast of Gibbons and ‘Burtighe’, which is now no longer extant (P.R.O.I. 1903-27, no. 44, 58).

These and other lands were passed from the Blackburn family to the Talbots of Belgard. Part of the reason for these townlands alienation from the Crown, and from the royal manor of Saggart, is that the latter suffered much from the resurgent activity of the native Irish. As a result, large areas of royal land were leased to powerful local landholders who could by their presence maintain some level of governmental control. By the end of the fifteenth century the Talbots became the most prominent lay landholders in the area. As an Old English Catholic family, the Talbots of Belgard suffered forfeitures of lands in the confiscations and regrants that followed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1620, Sir William Parsons, the Surveyor General for Ireland was created a baronet, and received a grant of the former royal manor of Saggart.

In the mid-seventeenth-century, the town was described as a village containing two castles in repair and the remains of another castle, as well as some thatched houses and cabins. It evidently remained prosperous throughout the seventeenth century, because in 1682, Thomas Den was given the right of holding a weekly market and three weekly fairs (Ball 1905, Vol. iii, 115–16).

## Cartographic Evidence

The earliest map that shows the planned development area is William Petty's Down Survey map of the Barony of Newcastle and Uppercross, which dates from c. 1656 (Figure 7.A). On this map the prominent features indicated are a settlement on 'the lower way from Dublin to Ballimon Eustace' at Jobstown, and a small unnamed townland partially covered in deciduous trees bordering Cheeverstown (spelt Chueivstowne) off 'the highway to the Naas', likely to be Kingswood. The settlement at Jobstown includes a castle or tower house on a raised area northwest of the road to Tallaght, surrounded by settlement to its west and southwest. Jobstown, Cheeverstown (indicated as unforfeited) and Kingswood border what was then the very large 'townland of Sagard', which included the area now known as Brownsbarn and the medieval settlement at Saggart (spelt Sagard). The present Whitehall townland is indicated as Newhall, and in addition to Jobstown, castles are shown at Whitestown (spelt Whitstowne) and at Belgard (indicated as Belgardtowne). The Civil Survey for the Barony of Newcastle and Uppercross has not survived, but William Petty's 'Books of Reference', which were prepared for each barony accompanying the Down Survey maps, but containing information on forfeited lands only, are now used as substitutes. The 'Books' outlines 'Tallaugh Parish', which included 'forfeited lands including Jobstowne, Whitstown and Bellgardtowne'. It also records that 'there stands at Jobstowne a Castle in Repaire, and some Cotages and Cabbins'. Unfortunately, as Cheeverstown was unforfeited, no details of the castle in this townland are recorded.

John Rocque's map of 1760 (Figure 7.B) shows the area of the proposed route consisting of open fields with two north-south running water courses. The villages of 'Saggart' and 'Tallow are noted and structures can be identified as buildings at 'Saggart House', 'Coldwater' and 'Fortunestown'. Whitestown, Jobstown, Cheeverstown and New Hall are all shown as single houses with associated buildings, although none are indicated as castles. This may indicate the development of the castles indicated in Whitestown and Jobstown on the Down Survey map as fortified dwellings. However, in 'The Sketches, Notes and Diaries' of Austin Cooper, the latter describes the castle at Cheeverstown as he encountered it in July 1779. He describes it as being built in a manner similar to that at Cappoge, which was a tower house of three storeys. Dissimilar to Cappoge Castle, Cooper says that the castle at Cheeverstown had no defensive bawn wall, and that the castle had not been built for defensive purposes. Described as having numerous cracks, the castle was already in a ruined condition at this time.

John Taylor's map of 1816 also shows several large houses, including the 'Castle of Chieverstown', Newhall, in ruins, and Jobstown House, which, also indicated by Rocque, is likely to have developed on the site of the earlier medieval settlement at Jobstown. The eighteenth-century settlement was accessed by a road branching from the Blessington Road, which subsequently continued by way of New Hall northwards to Belgard and southwestward, via Fortunestown, to Saggart. The road is unchanged on Taylor's early nineteenth-century map; the arrangement, or the footprint of the buildings at Jobstown House are also similarly recorded by both Rocque and Taylor. Additional information provided by Taylor is the existence of a kiln on the south side of the road from Jobstown House to Fortunestown, which on later OS maps was indicated as Fortunestown Lane through Fortunestown townland. The new entrance to the castle at Cheeverstown is also shown, while Brownsbarn is first indicated. Kingswood House is also likely to have been constructed by this time, although it is unnamed on Taylor's map.

The greatest cartographic detail is provided on the OS six-inch series maps, the first of which was surveyed between 1837 and 1843, and published in the latter year (Figure 7.C). Among several large houses indicated, Cheeverstown House is first marked a short distance northwest of the original settlement at Cheeverstown Castle. Newhall, in ruins in 1816, has been superseded by Fettercairn House and neighbouring Newhall Cottage, situated within what is now Whitehall townland. Structures remain on the site of the original Jobstown House, but the settlement is unnamed and is not shown with associated gardens. The large dwelling now indicated as Jobstown House is situated within landscaped parkland facing onto the Blessington Road, with formal gardens close to the house. This house appears on Taylor's earlier 1816 map as 'Springfield'.

A number of route ways are depicted in the 1837 edition with a straight road leading from Jobstown to Fortunestown. This road appears to be a realignment of an earlier irregular route similar to that noted in Taylor’s 1816 map. The road through Fortunestown itself appears to correlate with that depicted in the 1816 map running from the watercourse at ‘Coldwater’ and noted as ‘Coldwater lane’. It joins with the northern route out of Saggart village. In the 1837 edition a number of structures are shown on the northern side of this road in Fortunestown.

All the houses noted in the 1837 edition developed throughout the nineteenth-century, with the exception of the eighteenth century Jobstown, which has all but vanished on the 1907-09 OS six-inch revision map (Figure 7.D). The only traces are property boundaries, and possibly one or two small structures (the former settlement site is similarly indicated on the 1937 OS revision). The new Jobstown House, as indicated on the 1843 edition map, is named Brookfield House on the 1907-09 revision. Fettercairn House in Whitehall has been enlarged; Newhall Cottage appears to have been abandoned. Many of the buildings at the site of Cheeverstown Castle have also been rebuilt or enlarged, and extended as a convalescent home for children (this home was moved to Templeogue in c. 1934 taking the Cheeverstown name with it). An enlarged Cheeverstown House, as a result of its occupancy by the Clayton family, is now associated with developed parkland west of its entrance avenue as far as Cheeverstown’s boundary with Brownsbarn and Kingswood townlands.

The line of the route way noted in the 1837 edition appears to remain unchanged in the 1907-9 edition, where it is noted as ‘Fortunestown Lane’ on the northern side of which Fortunestown House is shown. The road terminates at a T-junction immediately east of ‘Saggart’.

The most obvious changes on the subsequent 1937 OS revision have occurred at the two property’s in Cheeverstown. The convalescent home at Cheeverstown Castle was out of use as such, with many of the homes buildings removed. In comparison, Cheeverstown House has been substantially enlarged with the addition of two large linear ranges aligned to the west of the main house.

Figure 7A: Down Survey, 1656

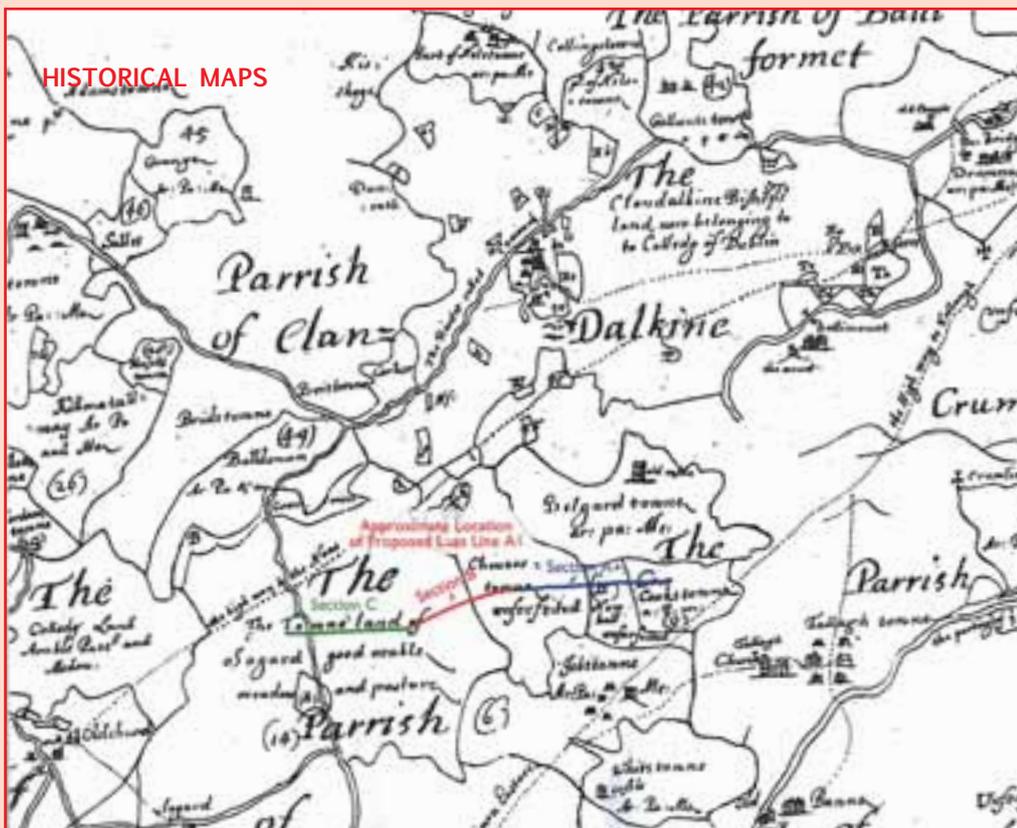




Figure 7C: 1st Edition OS Map, 1837-43

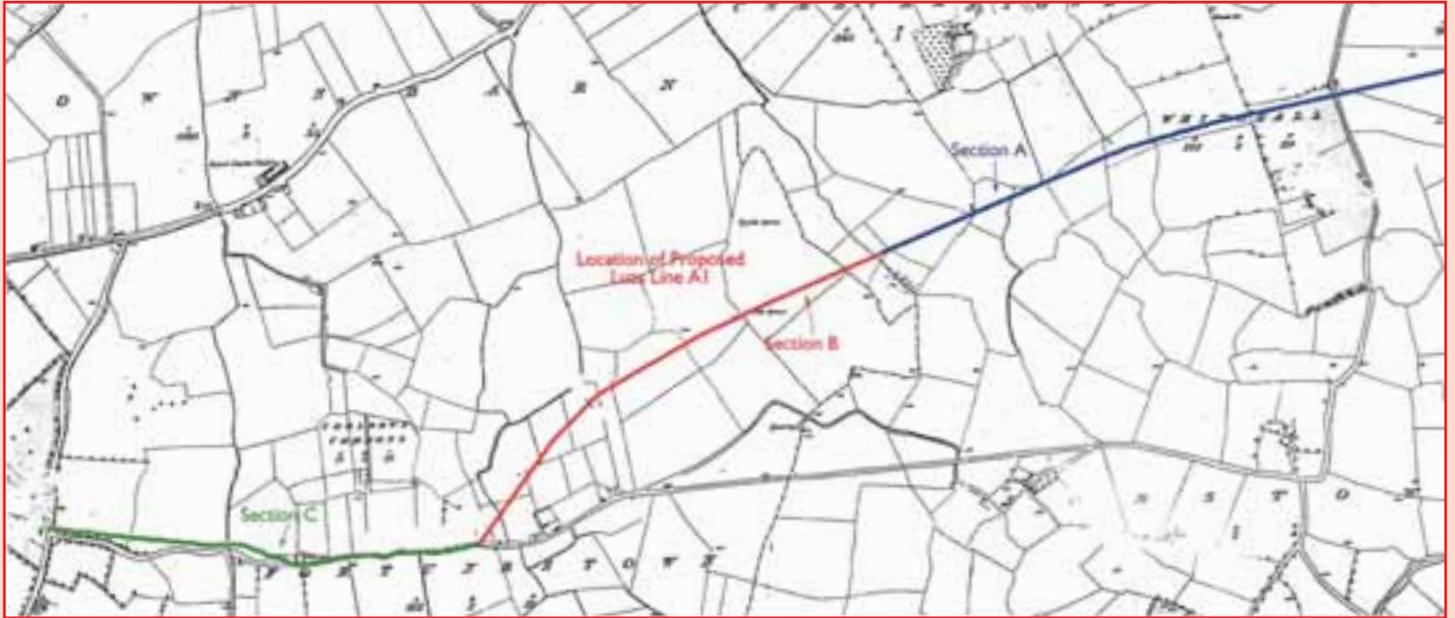
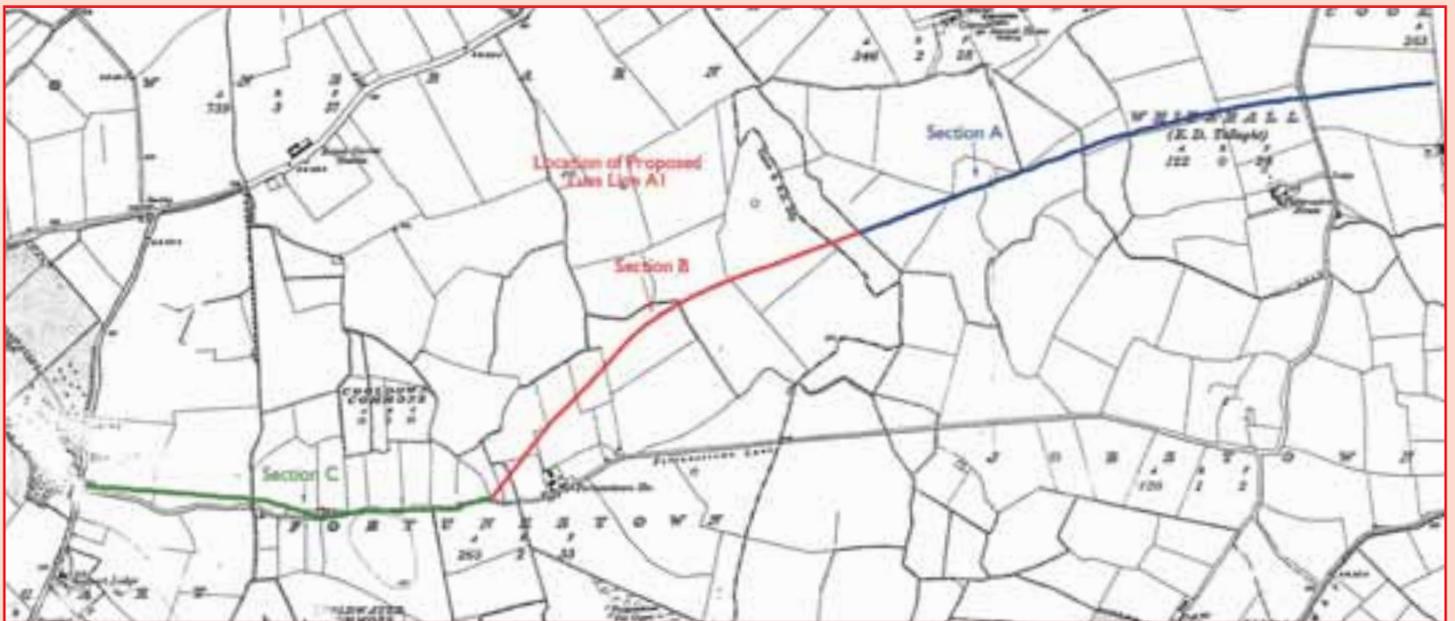


Figure 7D: Revised Edition OS Map, 1907-08



## APPENDIX 7B: RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE

### Inventory of recorded archaeological sites (based on the files of the RMP)

The following information was obtained from the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) manuals and corresponding constraint maps held by DoEHLG. The sites, which are invaluable indicators of settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of the proposed road corridor, are listed by RMP and the 1:5000 OS series map numbers, by townland, by site type and by national grid reference (presented as a ten-figure co-ordinate that indicates the position or siting of each monument). The RMP number consists of two parts: the number of the six-inch sheet on which the site is located and the number of the individual monument. For example, RMP site 23 on OS six-inch sheet 21 is listed as 021:023 (The RMP sheets relevant to the present proposal are sheets 21 of the OS six-inch series, Figures 7.1A & 7.1B, and 3388 of the 1:5000 series). A county code, such as DU for Dublin, is included.

<b>RMP No.</b>	DU021:034	<b>Map No.</b>	3388
<b>Townland</b>	Saggart	<b>NGR</b>	30395/22687
<b>Site Type</b>	Village	<b>Distance</b>	0m

**Description** A description of the history of Saggart village is given above. Within the village of Saggart a number of recorded monuments are noted this includes the village itself (DU021:034), the possible ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021:03401), church (DU021:03402), graveyard (DU021:03403), cross-slab (DU021:03404), architectural fragment (DU021:03405), two crosses (DU021:03406, DU021:03407), a stone head (DU021:03408), a cross base (DU034:09), a castle site (DU021:03410) and a tower house (DU021:03411).

<b>RMP No.</b>	DU021:03411	<b>Map No.</b>	3389
<b>Townland</b>	Saggart	<b>NGR</b>	30408/22723
<b>Site Type</b>	Tower House	<b>Distance</b>	c. 20m

**Description** The Tower House is the only upstanding monument within the complex which is within proximity to the proposed route (c.20m). During filed inspection it was found to be in good condition and located within the grounds of Tassagart House, incorporated into a number of out buildings. There is no historical background given for the site in the files of the RMP.

<b>RMP No.</b>	DU021:024-01/02/03	<b>Map No.</b>	3389
<b>Townland</b>	Cheeverstown	<b>NGR</b>	30651/22851
<b>Site Type</b>	Tower house site (01) Possible well site (02) Possible bawn site (03)	<b>Distance</b>	c.500m

**Description** Marked 'Cheeverstown Castle' on all editions of the OS six-inch maps. Located on flat, low-lying ground on the west side of Belgard Hill. It is now part of Roadstone Quarries. When last inspected in 1986, there was no trace of the castle; a mountain of wood chippings then stood on the site. Neither was there any knowledge among Roadstone staff as to when the castle was removed, although it has taken place since the Geological Survey took aerial photographs of the castle in the early 1970's; the surrounding buildings are still extant in these photographs (M. Moore). It has been recorded within documentary sources that, 'Cheeverstown Castle lies southward from the Naas Road between Clondalkin and Rathcoole, at the very end of a long lane opposite Corkagh Park...It is a plain tower without any battlements now, if it ever had any. Its length, from north to south, is 25ft and its width, from east to west is 22ft...there are some slight traces in the ground to the westward of the Castle, of a baun, and there is a well there' (E.R McC.DIX (1897) The Irish Builder, Vol.39 Pg. 170). Henry Wheeler's OPW field report in 1978 describes a three-stoned tower house with a modern roof cut on a slope. There is no visible surface trace.

Around the 1800s a large Georgian house was built near the castle ruins; Mrs. Mary Ida Clayton of Kimmage Manor in Terenure bought the associated estate, including the castle, in 1908. The houses tenants at this time were a council-run Convalescent Home for the Little Children of the Poor. The house had a number of subsequent owners following a transferral of the Convalescent Home to Templeogue in 1934, and by 1966 had become uninhabitable owing to its proximity to a Roadstone Quarry. The house became derelict and was later demolished along with the castle.

<b>RMP No.</b>	DU021:035	<b>Map No.</b>	3389
<b>Street Name</b>	Cheeverstown Road	<b>NGR</b>	30692/22737
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle site	<b>Distance</b>	c.700m

**Description** This site does not appear on any edition of the OS maps. Situated on the western suburbs of Tallaght, the site is located on manicured greens, traversed by a series of pathways, surrounding housing estates in Jobstown. Vertical aerial photographs taken by the Fairey Survey of Ireland in 1971 (2.3 400/339 C (A)) show a series of raised rectangular-shaped enclosures in the area marked on the RMP constraints map and on Figures 7.1A and 7.1B of this report. The enclosures may be the site of the castle marked on the Down Survey Map, although this is not conclusive. The 'Book of Reference' accompanying the Dublin volume of the Down Survey mentions at 'Jobstown a Castle in repair; and some Cottages and Cabbins' (Simmington R.C, 1945, vol VII pg. 289).

Records in the RMP file also include a sketch of the location of Jobstown House, now the site of Marks Celtic F Y C, which may be an alternative location of the castle site.

<b>RMP No.</b>	DU021:023	<b>Map No.</b>	3389
<b>Townland</b>	Brownsbarn	<b>NGR</b>	30575/22875
<b>Site Type</b>	Fulacht fiadh site	<b>Distance</b>	c. 950

**Description** This site is not marked on any edition of the OS six-inch maps. It was identified during monitoring of the north-eastern pipeline (Gowen 1984, 29). The site was visible as a spread of fire-blackened soil and shattered fire-cracked stones beside a stream (diameter 7–10m).

<b>RMP No.</b>	DU021:045	<b>Map No.</b>	3389
<b>Townland</b>	Boherboy	<b>NGR</b>	30439/22619
<b>Site Type</b>	Holy Well	<b>Distance</b>	c. 950

**Description** This site is marked as ‘St. Patrick’s Well’ on the current edition of the Ordnance Survey maps. It is located as a natural spring alongside a field boundary in a field of rough pasture which falls away to the north. There are traces of dry walling around it and the site was marked by elder bushes (Reportorium Novum 1958, 82), but the well is no longer venerated.

## APPENDIX 7C: RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING ALONG THE PROPOSED ROUTE

Archaeological test trenching under license to the National Monument Section of the DoEHLG was conducted on the 13th and 14th July 2006. The purpose of the testing was to assess if any subsurface features of archaeological significance relating to Saggart Village (DU021:034) and the adjacent tower house (DU021:03411) were present along the section of the proposed route which will pass through the RMP constraint area of these recorded sites. The extent of the central line testing was determined by the limits of the proposed route and the presence of a badger set. Nine test trenches were opened and c.250 linear metres excavated, the results of which are as follows:

Trench No.	Trench Dimensions	Hardcore	Topsoil	Subsoil	Conclusion
1	Length: 50m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.70m	0.00–0.10m	N/A	0.10–0.70m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	The eastern end of this trench was backfilled with modern rubbish. Nothing of archaeological significance.
2	Length: 10m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.40m	0.00–0.10m	N/A	0.10–0.40m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	Nothing of archaeological significance.
3	Length: 10m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.40m	0.00–0.10m	N/A	0.10–0.40m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.
4	Length: 10m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.40m	0.00–0.10m	N/A	0.10–0.40m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.
5	Length: 11m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.40m	0.00–0.10m	N/A	0.10–0.40m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.
6	Length: 11m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.50m	N/A	0.00–0.10m	0.10–0.50m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.
7	Length: 1m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.40m	N/A	0.00–0.10m	0.10–0.40m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.
8	Length: 11m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.50m	N/A	0.00–0.10m	0.10–0.50m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.
9	Length: 90m Width: 2.2m Max Depth: 0.40m	N/A	0.00–0.10m	0.10–0.40m A compact mid brown gravelly clay with no inclusions	Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded

## APPENDIX 7D: NATIONAL MONUMENTS LEGISLATION

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004).

In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

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

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

*any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient*

*(i) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or  
(ii) ritual, industrial or habitation site,*

*and*

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

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

*It shall be unlawful...*

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

*or*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 2004 Amendment Act gives:

*discretion to the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or otherwise issue directions in respect of a national monument notwithstanding the fact that such consent or directions may involve injury to, interference with, or the destruction in whole or in part, of the monument. In so doing, the Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone, but can consider the wider public interest.*

## APPENDIX 7E: GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

*(sourced from the National Road Authorities Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts)*

### **Archaeology**

The study of past societies through surviving structures, artefacts and environmental data.

### **Architectural Heritage Structures**

Buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including street-scapes 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.

### **Environmental Impact Statement**

A statement of effects, if any, which a proposed development, if carried out, would have on the environment.

### **Excavation**

As an archaeological term, excavation means the manual and mechanical excavation by an archaeologist-led team with specific objectives as regards information, preservation, recording, etc. of archaeological information. Its purpose is to fully investigate archaeological deposits and features.

### **Fulacht Fiadh**

Prehistoric cooking site characterised by a crescentic mound of burnt stone; usually located in damp areas, where the trench (trough) for cooking would fill with water; usually found in groups (plural: fulachta fiadh).

### **Geophysics**

A non-invasive survey method involving one or more of the following; earth resistance, various types of magnetometry and ground penetrating radar.

### **Holy Well**

A natural spring or well associated with a saint or a tradition of cures.

### **In situ**

In its original place.

### **Mitigation**

Measures taken to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts.

### **Test Excavation**

A form of archaeological excavation where the purpose is to establish the nature and extent of archaeological deposits and features present in a location that is proposed for development. Its purpose is not to fully investigate those deposits or features.

### **Test Trenching**

See Test excavation.

### **Tower House**

Small castle, usually of three storeys, dating from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries.

### **Suitably Qualified Archaeologist**

An experienced field archaeologist that has the suitable experience as deemed necessary by the National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.