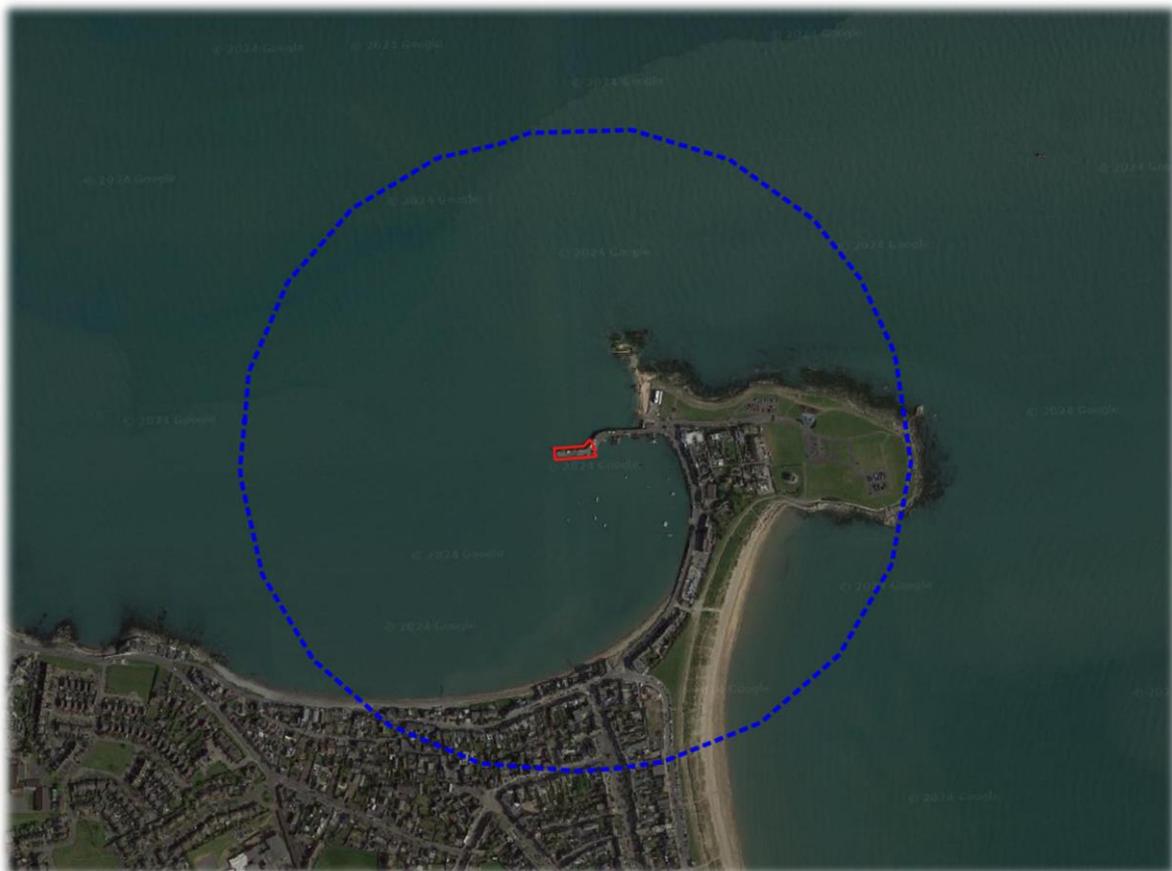


# Underwater Archaeology Impact Assessment for Skerries Harbour Pier Wall Upgrade



Archaeological  
Management Solutions



Prepared for Ayesa on behalf of Fingal County Council

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## Disclaimer

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## Executive Summary

Archaeological Management Solutions (AMS) have been engaged by Ayesa on behalf of Fingal County Council (FCC) to undertake an Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAIA) for the proposed construction of a new pier wall 3m in front of the existing steel section of the sheet pile pier wall.

The masonry section of the pier, originally constructed in the eighteenth century, is a Protected Structure (RPS 183/NIAH 11311001). In the late 1960s the pier was extended with a 60m sheet pile wall which has been subject to severe corrosion and nearing its end of design life.

The purpose of this UAIA is to undertake a desk-top study and analysis of recorded archaeological and other cultural heritage sites that lie within the proposed development site and surrounding study area with a view to informing an appropriate strategy to avoid/mitigate any likely impacts that are identified. Previously recorded cultural heritage sites in proximity to the proposed works have also been identified where relevant.

The desk-top study has confirmed that there are no known recorded wrecks within the study area. The assessment has identified **low** potential for submerged prehistoric finds and deposits to be encountered within the proposed development site.

No direct impacts arising from the proposed development are predicted on any known/recorded Maritime and Aviation Archaeology within the proposed development. This UAIA finds that there is **low** potential for unknown Maritime Archaeology Assets, and **negligible** potential for Aviation Archaeology Assets to be encountered within the proposed development site which could be directly and negatively impacted by the proposed development.

In light of the results of the assessment, mitigation measures have been recommended for the pre-trench, operational, and post-trenched phases for the consideration of the Underwater Archaeology Unit, National Monuments Service.

**Recommendations are subject to the agreement of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, the National Museum of Ireland and the local planning authority where required and should only be carried out in accordance with the necessary approvals. Please note that the statutory and local authorities may issue alternative and/or additional recommendations/conditions.**

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## Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>ACA</b>	Architectural Conservation Area
<b>AEZ</b>	Archaeological Exclusion Zone
<b>AMS</b>	Archaeological Management Solutions
<b>DAHGI</b>	Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now known as Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media)
<b>DHLGH</b>	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
<b>DIER</b>	Database of Irish Excavation Reports
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>FCC</b>	Fingal County Council
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>HEV</b>	Historic Environment Viewer
<b>ITM</b>	Irish Transverse Mercator
<b>NIAH</b>	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
<b>NMS</b>	National Monuments Service
<b>NRA</b>	National Roads Authority (now known as TII)
<b>OS</b>	Ordnance Survey
<b>OSI</b>	Ordnance Survey Ireland (now known as Tailte Éireann)
<b>SMR</b>	Sites and Monuments Record
<b>RMP</b>	Record of Monuments and Places
<b>RPS</b>	Record of Protected Structures
<b>RSL</b>	Relative Sea Level
<b>UAU</b>	Underwater Archaeology Unit
<b>UAIA</b>	Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment
<b>UHO</b>	Underwater Heritage Order
<b>UKHO</b>	UK Hydrographic Office
<b>WIID</b>	Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database
<b>ZoN</b>	Zone of Notification

## Coordinate System

All grid coordinates in this report use the Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) coordinate reference system unless otherwise stated.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

Archaeological Management Solutions (AMS) have been engaged by Ayesa on behalf of Fingal County Council (FCC) to undertake an Underwater Archaeology Impact Assessment (UAIA) for proposed upgrades to the existing Skerries Harbour Pier Wall (Figure 1).

## 1.2 Purpose and Scope of this Assessment

The Government policy document *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* states that “where it is considered that a proposed development may (due to its location, size, or nature) have archaeological implications, then an archaeological assessment should be carried out” and defines archaeological assessment as an investigation aimed at:

- “gaining a better understanding of a known or suspected archaeological site or monument with particular reference to considering the implications of proposed development for such a site or monument” and
- “locating previously unidentified archaeological sites or monuments (or possible ones) prior to the commencement of development works with particular reference to considering the implications of proposed development for such sites or monuments” (DAHGI 1999, 25).

In line with this, the purpose of this current assessment is to provide a desk-based survey and analysis of recorded archaeological and other cultural heritage sites that lie within the proposed Dredge Areas with a view to informing an appropriate strategy to avoid/mitigate any likely impacts that are identified. Previously recorded cultural heritage sites in proximity to the proposed works have also been identified where relevant.

## 1.3 Proposed Works

The development works include constructing a new sheet pile pier wall 3m in front of the existing steel section of the sheet pile pier wall (Figure 2). The 60m steel section was an extension to the protected masonry limestone pier section, constructed in 1968. The sheet pile wall is currently condemned since March 2023 due to excessive corrosion damage.

## 2 Legislation, Policy, and Guidance

### 2.1 Legislation

#### 2.1.1 Irish

The primary Legislation in place to protect wrecks and archaeological objects within Ireland's territorial waters and inland waterways is the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987*. This legislation protects wrecks over 100 years old, and archaeological objects irrespective of their age. Wrecks or objects less than 100 years old can be protected through an Underwater Heritage Order (UHO) where they are deemed to be of such importance to merit protection.

Additional Legislation considered as part of this UAIA includes the following:

- *Foreshore Acts 1933 to 2011*
- *Maritime Area Planning Acts 2021 and 2022*
- *National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (pending the enactment of the Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill 2023)*
- *Merchant Shipping (Salvage and Wreck) Act 1993*
- *Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)*
- *Planning and Development Act 2023*

#### 2.1.2 International

International Legislation considered as part of this UAIA includes the following:

- *UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001) (the Annex of which governing the conduct of archaeological investigations has been adopted by the Irish State – pending full ratification following the enactment of the Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill 2023)*
- *UN Convention for the Law of the Sea (1982) (UNCLOS)*

### 2.2 Policy

The *National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF)* sets a clear direction for managing the seas around Ireland and aims to inform decision makers, users, and stakeholders towards a more strategic and efficient use of marine resources.<sup>1</sup>

In relation to Heritage Assets, the aim of the Policy is to:

*make sure proposals do not have a detrimental impact on marine and coastal heritage assets and to extend consideration to those assets that are, or have the potential to become, significant. It will make*

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/60e57-national-marine-planning-framework/> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

*sure that assets are considered in decision-making processes at the earliest stages in planning, and extends to those assets that are discovered during the course of developments.*

Furthermore, *Policy 1* on p.87 states:

*Proposals that demonstrate they will contribute to enhancing the significance of heritage assets will be supported, subject to the outcome of statutory environmental assessment processes and subsequent decision by the competent authority, and where they contribute to the policies and objectives of this NMPF. Proposals unable to contribute to enhancing the significance of heritage assets will only be supported if they demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:*

- a) avoid,*
- b) minimise, or*
- c) mitigate harm to the significance of heritage assets, and*
- d) if it is not possible, to mitigate harm, then the public benefits for proceeding with the proposal must outweigh the harm to the significance of the heritage assets.*

## 2.3 Guidance

Although there is no specific guidance relating to harbour development in Irish territorial waters (including estuaries and inland waters), this UAIA has been compiled with reference to international, national, and industry specific standards and guidance. The key guidance as relevant to port development is *Dredging and Port Construction: Interactions with Features of Archaeological or Heritage Interest (WAWTI 2014)*.

Further guidance of relevance to the proposed trenching operation was carried out in line with the following (listed in chronological order of publication):

- *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (DAHGI 1999)
- *Advice Notes on Current Practice* (EPA 2003)
- *Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes* (NRA 2005a)
- *Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes* (NRA 2005b)
- *Code of Practice for Seabed Development* (JNAPC 2006)
- *Conserving Ireland's Maritime Heritage – Proposing Policies and Priorities for the National Heritage* (Heritage Council 2006)
- *Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (DAHG 2011)
- *The Assessment and Management of Marine Archaeology in Port and Harbour Development* (Historic England 2016)
- *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Handbook* (NIAH 2021)
- *A Living Tradition: A Strategy to Enhance the Understanding, Minding and Handing On of Our Built Vernacular Heritage* (DHLGH 2021)

- *Places for People: National Policy on Architecture* (DHLGH 2022)
- *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA 2022)

### 3 Methodology

The study was divided into two main components: the collation of baseline data comprising a desktop study and the analysis of this data to determine any likely impacts.

For the purposes of this assessment, recorded wreck sites are noted with either the abbreviation WIID – Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database or UKHO – UK Hydrographic Office, and the relevant reference number, recorded archaeological sites are denoted with the abbreviation SMR – Sites and Monuments Record or RMP – Record of Monuments and Places and the relevant identification number.

#### 3.1 Study Area

The study area for the proposed Pier Wall Upgrade includes a 500m buffer from the red-line boundary to assist in demonstrating the potential for unknown/unrecorded archaeology and cultural heritage to be present through reference to the wider archaeological context.

#### 3.2 Desktop Study

The methodology for the first component comprised a desktop survey to identify all recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets within the search area for the proposed trenched areas along the length of the new wall and the channel. The sources listed in Table 1 below were consulted to cross-check and update the baseline. This component also included a high-level desktop review of other readily available information that can provide an indication of the cultural heritage potential within the area of the proposed development.

Inventories of the cultural heritage assets were compiled, drawing on data and information recorded, and supplemented through additional research. The suggested importance of the assets was considered in terms of being Negligible, Low, Medium or High for archaeological sites, and Local, Regional, National and International for architectural heritage sites, in accordance with the National Roads Authority (NRA) and EPA Guidelines (see below). Relative importance derives from a number of factors including current designation or listing (i.e. UHO, RMP, SMR, WIID, UKHO, RPS, NIAH, or none), preservation/condition and archaeological, architectural, historic, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. These importance ratings are for assessment purposes only and professional judgement has been used to determine the importance of individual cultural heritage assets.

The Baseline Characterisation (see Section 4 below) places the study area into its wider spatial and temporal context, and where relevant previous archaeological investigations or research works have been conducted, summary detail of the relevant work is provided.

### **3.2.1 Key Themes**

The key archaeological and cultural heritage themes assessed within this UAIA are classified in three categories. These include:

#### **3.2.1.1 Submerged Prehistory**

This theme considers submerged deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential that may be present in features such as palaeochannels, and artefacts derived from prehistoric activity such as evidence of tools and weapons.

#### **3.2.1.2 Maritime Archaeology**

This theme considers sites such as shipwrecks, parts there-of, and associated debris and material.

#### **3.2.1.3 Aviation Archaeology**

This theme considers aircraft crash sites and associated debris and material.

### **3.2.2 Data Sources**

The desktop review aimed to identify, as far as reasonably practicable, the known and potential cultural heritage assets within the cultural heritage study area for the proposed trenching. The main sources consulted are detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Sources consulted for the assessment.**

Data	Source
<b>Background Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029</i>.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Topographical/toponymic data: Lewis 1837;<sup>3</sup> <i>Logainm.ie</i> (Placenames Database of Ireland); and <i>Townlands.ie</i> (Irish townlands data).</li> <li>• Cartography: first-edition six-inch (1843) and 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) (1908) maps via OSI's public viewer<sup>4</sup>(now Tailte Éireann).</li> <li>• Aerial &amp; street views: Google Earth &amp; Digital Globe;<sup>5</sup> orthophotographs via OSI's public viewer; Bing images (QGIS Web Mapping Service); Google Street View.</li> <li>• Previous Archaeological Investigations: Database of Irish Excavation Reports (DIER) and TII Digital Heritage Collection Data<sup>6</sup> Data.</li> </ul>
<b>Recorded Archaeological Sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) – statutory list of protected places and monuments, with accompanying constraints maps, published for Dublin in 1998.</li> <li>• Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID).<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• UK Hydrographic Office Database (UKHO). Wrecks and obstructions shapefile.<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) – online database of information on sites and monuments based on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).<sup>9</sup> The HEV provides information not only on those archaeological monuments included in the statutory RMP, but also in regard to many more which have been identified since the RMP was issued (DHLGH 2021b).</li> <li>• Lists of National Monuments in State Care: Ownership and Guardianship for County Dublin.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• List of Preservation Orders held by the NMS, published in 2019.<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Built Heritage Sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fingal Record of Protected Structures (RPS).<sup>12</sup></li> <li>• Fingal Architectural Conservation Area (ACA).<sup>13</sup></li> <li>• NIAH Building Survey and Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Seabed Mapping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Client report for survey undertaken in Skerries Harbour in 2006</li> </ul>

### 3.2.3 Data Structure

Identified cultural heritage assets were digitally mapped using open-source Geographical Information System (GIS) software QGIS (version 3.28.15) which allows for the positional information from the

<sup>2</sup> Available at <https://www.fingal.ie/development-plan-2023-2029> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>3</sup> Lewis S. 1837. *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*. London: S. Lewis & Co. Available at: <https://www.libraryireland.com/topog/placeindex.php> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>4</sup> Available at: <https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index.html/> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>5</sup> Available at: <https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>6</sup> Available at: <https://excavations.ie/> and <https://repository.dri.ie/catalog/v6936m966> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>7</sup> Available at <https://www.archaeology.ie/underwater-archaeology/wreck-viewer> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>8</sup> Available at [https://datahub.admiralty.co.uk/portal/apps/sites/?\\_gl=1\\*324088\\*\\_ga\\*MTE2NjYzNzUzNy4xNjk5ODgzNDQz\\*](https://datahub.admiralty.co.uk/portal/apps/sites/?_gl=1*324088*_ga*MTE2NjYzNzUzNy4xNjk5ODgzNDQz*)

sources listed above to be spatially analysed and cross-checked with current RMP, SMR, NIAH, and RPS datasets. The WIID was also checked, and this was cross referenced with the most recent UKHO data. The historical mapping and satellite imagery were further explored to identify all other structures and features of potential cultural heritage interest.

### 3.2.4 Submerged Prehistory

The baseline characterisation for submerged prehistory was based on a review of a number of sources, including geological mapping of seabed sediments, and solid geology and bathymetry from published sources, such as the Geological Survey of Ireland and INFOMAR.<sup>15</sup> This assessment was further supported by the examination of models of past sea level change for this area of coastline. In addition, Geotechnical core log data obtained for parts of the study area were reviewed to identify deposits of geoarchaeological potential as part of the submerged prehistory baseline.

### 3.2.5 Maritime and Aviation Archaeology

The sources of data for maritime and aviation archaeology listed in Table 1 above have been collated and summarised in order to develop a baseline of marine archaeology for the study area, and the potential for encountering unknown shipwreck and aircraft crash sites.

The data obtained were reviewed and those located within the proposed development boundary or wider search area were extracted and compiled to form Tables of assets as part of the known maritime and aviation baseline.

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[ga\\_8PTW8GJL1R\\*MTcwMTcwNjMyNy41LjAuMTcwMTcwNjMzMC4wLjAuMA..#/marine-data-portal/items?tags=GlobalWrecks](https://www.marine.ie/portal/items?tags=GlobalWrecks) [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>9</sup> Available at: <https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>10</sup> Available at: <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/monuments-in-state-care-dublin.pdf> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>11</sup> Available at: <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/po19v1-all-counties.pdf> [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

<sup>12</sup> Available at: [https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23_WEB.pdf) [Accessed 09 February 2024].

<sup>13</sup> Available at: [https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23_WEB.pdf) [Accessed: 09 February 2024].

<sup>14</sup> Available at: <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/> [Accessed: 09 February 2024].

<sup>15</sup> Available at: <https://www.infomar.ie/> [Accessed: 09 February 2024].

### 3.3 Assessment Criteria

Evaluation of impacts was carried out with reference to the published EPA Guidelines (2022)<sup>16</sup> and the NRA guidelines for archaeological heritage (NRA 2005a) and architectural heritage (NRA 2005b), as outlined below. Likely impacts were categorised as one of three types in accordance with the NRA guidelines for archaeological heritage (NRA 2005a, 25) and architectural heritage (NRA 2005b, 21):

- **Direct Impact** — where a feature or site of archaeological or architectural heritage interest is physically impacted by the proposed development, which potentially entails the removal of part, or all, of the monument or feature. Sites or features that occurred within the redline boundary were assessed for potential direct negative effects;
- **Indirect Impact** — where a feature or site of archaeological or architectural heritage interest, or its setting, is located beyond the redline boundary but is in close proximity; or
- **No predicted impact** — where the proposed development does not adversely or positively affect a feature or site of archaeological or architectural heritage interest.

The quality of each predicted impact was classified as **Negative, Positive or Neutral**. Negative impacts include total or partial loss of a site, monument, structure or its attendant grounds, visual intrusion, severance, degradation of setting and/or amenity. Positive impacts include increased physical separation, reduced visual and noise intrusion, and enhancement of setting or amenity. Where no impact is predicted, the quality of impact is rated as Neutral (None). The predicted magnitude (level) of impact was rated as **Low, Medium, High, or Very High** (NRA 2005b, 32).

The predicted significance of effect was evaluated by comparing the predicted magnitude of impact with the suggested importance of the asset using the schedule and definitions of significance adapted from the NRA guidelines (NRA 2005a, 54). Significance of effect is summarised therein as:

- **Imperceptible** — an impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences;
- **Slight** — an impact which causes changes in the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological feature or monument;
- **Moderate** — where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological integrity of the site is compromised, and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological feature can be incorporated into a modern-day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible;
- **Significant** — an impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological feature/site;
- **Profound** — where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for

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<sup>16</sup> Available at: [https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/EIAR\\_Guidelines\\_2022\\_Web.pdf](https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/EIAR_Guidelines_2022_Web.pdf) [Accessed: 19 January 2024].

adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.

### **3.4 Data Gaps and Limitations**

The data used to compile this UAIA comprise primarily of various secondary sources and datasets. Key sources have been examined for the purposes of the assessment where available. It is assumed that the information within these sources is reasonably accurate. A site visit was not undertaken as part of this assessment.

## 4 Baseline Characterisation

### 4.1 Submerged Prehistory

#### 4.1.1 Geological Baseline

The underlying solid geology of the study area consists of laminated blue-grey siltstones and sandstones of the Skerries Formation, dating to the Silurian Period (443.7 to 416.0 million years ago). The nearest mapped terrestrial Quaternary deposits are classified as Irish Sea Till derived from Lower Palaeozoic sandstones and shales, and it is likely that these form the underlying Quaternary deposits within the development area, with more recent mobile deposits in the form of silts and sands overlying the till.

Examination of historic core log data available from the Geological Survey of Ireland indicates the presence of medium dense clayey silty sand and gravel, very stiff gravelly silty clay and hard gravelly sandy clayey silt. The mixed and dense/stiff nature of these deposits suggests that some of the Quaternary deposits may be glacial till, which would be consistent with the nearest mapped terrestrial deposits. No emplaced/*in situ* deposits of organic matter, particularly peat, have been observed in the geotechnical data anywhere within the study area.

Historical changes in Relative Sea Level (RSL) have been modelled for the broader study area (Shennan, Bradley and Edwards 2018, Curve 80, Dublin). The more recent (from 5500 years BP) section of the modelled RSL curve is moderately constrained with data points. The earlier section of the curves has far fewer data points and is more reliant on the underlying formula of the glacio-isostatic adjustment model used. At around 11,000 years BP, RSL is modelled as having been at –23m. Initial rises in RSL were rapid, moving to 0m by 6,900 BP. The rate of rise in RSL slowed from this point, attaining +1m by circa 4, 500BP, with a gradual fall to current sea levels from that point.

#### 4.1.2 Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Potential

The entire area of the proposed development was entirely submerged from around 6,900 BP, and intertidal from around 7,500BP, during the later Mesolithic. The area of the proposed development is very limited; therefore, there is little chance of significant parts of natural features such as palaeochannels, which might include the remains of human activity in the form of fish traps, etc., to survive. It is unclear from the available data whether there are any surviving submerged land surfaces or whether these have been lost during inundation in the period from 7, 500 BP. The potential for surviving submerged prehistoric material within the area of the proposed development is assessed to be **low**.

## 4.2 Maritime and Aviation Archaeology

### 4.2.1 *Known/Recorded Maritime Sites*

No known recorded wrecks within the study area are included in the WIID or the most recent UKHO wrecks and obstructions data. The closest recorded wreck from the UKHO – the Lady Lorraine (UKHO ID 68166 – record only) was recorded c. 345m northwest of the study area.

### 4.2.2 *Seabed features derived from Geophysical Survey*

Although there are no raw geophysical datasets available, or recent geophysical survey results for review and inclusion in this UAIA, a report from a survey undertaken in 2006 by Hydrographic Surveys Limited was reviewed to check for anomalies of potential archaeological interest that may be present within the study area. The report included bathymetric and sub-bottom profiler survey across an area encapsulating the current study area, but did not include side-scan sonar or magnetometer survey (Hydrographic Surveys Ltd, 2006). Following the review of the report, no obvious anomalies of potential archaeological interest were identified within the substrates, where observation of uneven profiles were likely indicative of natural geology comprising lenses of stones and boulders interspersed with coarser gravels, cobbles and sand. The thickness of the overburden to bedrock across the survey area ranged from 3m to 7m (Hydrographic Surveys Ltd 2006, 9-10).

### 4.2.3 *Maritime and Aviation Archaeology Potential*

#### 4.2.3.1 **Prehistoric Period (c.7000BC–AD400)**

Evidence for Mesolithic activity (7000–4000 BC) in Ireland tends to be concentrated around or in close proximity to water. The archaeological record of this period presents as the remains of temporary settlements, fishing technology, or the debitage of flint implements. Mesolithic society is believed to have been the preserve of small family-based groups of nomadic hunter-gathers and fishermen. Large quantities of prehistoric lithics have been found on the nearby Lambay Island, some of which can be dated to the Later Mesolithic period, but many of which derived from the Neolithic period (Dolan & Cooney 2010, 22). Collections of flint debitage dating from the Mesolithic period onward (DU005-016002-; DU005-017002-; DU005-060----) were discovered in Barnageeragh townland to the west of Skerries. Later Mesolithic finds were also recorded in Townparks, Skerries (Corcoran 2009, 37; NMI files P1949:51 and 1990:87-92).

The Neolithic period (4000–2500BC) is typically associated with Ireland's first farmers; the century between c.3800–3700BC saw a period of rapid expansion across the country, with the archaeological imprint of rectangular houses being a common settlement feature of this period. Evidence for Neolithic settlement in this area is attested by flint assemblages and stone tools found in

Barnageeragh (Stout & Stout 1992, 7), Baldongan (NMI files 1989:74, Skerries village (NMI files 1938:8596) and Townparks (NMI files 1974:45; 1975:8; 1976:544; 1987:73).

The Bronze Age (2500–500BC) is typically associated with the introduction and development of metal technology and the use of metal tools, and the emergence of a distinct warrior elite class defined by high-status weaponry towards the end of the period. *Fulachtaí fia* are amongst the most common site types in Ireland and are characterised by a mound or mounds of heat-shattered stone discarded from the process of heating water in a subsoil-cut trough. Generally found in low-lying ground where the water table is close to the surface, the often wood-lined troughs filled naturally with water. The use-functions of *fulachtaí fia* were many and varied, from cooking to bathing places to brewing sites and sweat houses. There are a number of *fulachtaí fia* in the wider landscape surrounding the study area, comprising DU005-148----, DU005-149---- and DU005-150---- in Townparks townland.

Settlement and continued use of the landscape throughout the Iron Age is evidenced by a number of coastal promontory forts close to the study area including Shenick's Island (DU005-116----), Drumanagh (DU008-006001-) Lambay Island (DU009-001001-; DU009-001013- and DU009-001026-) and Rush (DU008-090----).

#### **4.2.3.2 Early Medieval Period (AD400–1100)**

The beginning of the early medieval period saw the arrival of Christianity, the gradual conversion of the population, and the flourishing of Irish monasteries. St. Patrick is said to have landed on Holmpatrick (*Inis Pátraic*) (DU005-019----) off the coast of Skerries around 432AD (Walsh 1888, 5).

By the sixth century, the north of Dublin formed part of the kingdom of Brega which was under the control of Síil nÁedo Sláine, a sept of the Southern Uí Néill (Byrne 2004, 94). The name Skerries derived from the Danish *skere* meaning 'a group of rocky islands'. It is believed that a monastic settlement was founded on Holmpatrick by St. Mo Chonna (d. 684) (Kelly 1857, 55). Following a Viking raid in 798 AD, monks from Holmpatrick established a monastic site at Carrickbrennan, which they dedicated to their bishop (English 1987, 2).

In terms of archaeological sites, ringforts are the most numerous site type from this period. Ringforts are defended homesteads of relatively wealthy farmers, often managed by kings and sub-kings, and are generally dated to the early medieval period (AD 400–1100), though some remained in use until much later. In the wider landscape, there are a small number of ringforts including DU005-026---- in Ardlá townland and DU005-145001- in Barnageeragh townland.

#### 4.2.3.3 Medieval Period (AD1100–1600)

Terrestrial archaeological evidence for the medieval period is partly characterised by castles or castle sites. The beginning of this period in Ireland is marked by the arrival and settlement by the Anglo-Normans and subsequent interaction with the native Gaelic population. New settlement forms — including many of our surviving towns, systems of landscape divisions based on the manorial systems, and changes in economic/agricultural practices — are typically associated with this period.

In 1120, a priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustine was established on Inispatrick (Scantlebury 1960, 126-127). In 1220, an Augustinian priory (DU005-031----) was established on a more spacious site on the mainland by Henry of London, archbishop of Dublin. Around 1320, Sir Michael le Veel, later Calf, was granted the manor of Norragh and Skerries by Geoffrey de Norrach, a wealthy landowner in Kilkenny and Wexford (Curtis & Brooks 1935, 86). In 1496, the Prior of Holmpatrick gained permission from King Henry VII to build a pier (Fox 1970, 8). The Port of Holmpatrick was in the possession of the Augustinian monastery until the Dissolution, and in 1565 Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam gained the monastery with lands, “tithes, profits, customs of all merchandise on the Piers of Skerries” (Campion 1969, 37).

#### 4.2.3.4 Post-medieval (AD1600–1800)

The manor and lands of Holmpatrick were granted to the Earl of Thomond in 1605 (ibid. 10). In 1641, the lands at Skerries in the possession of Thomond were recorded at 107 acres.<sup>17</sup> In 1720, the Hamiltons of Hackettstown purchased the Manor of Holmpatrick, including the town and port (ibid., 38). In 1755, the Irish Parliament granted the Hamiltons a sum of £2000 for the construction of a pier (ibid.). John Rocque’s 1760 map shows the development of Skerries, with the newly-built pier, the village and windmill (DU005-028----) shown (Figure 6).

#### 4.2.3.5 Modern (1800–2000)

The modern era saw extensive repairs made to the pier by the Hamilton family between 1800 and 1821 from their own finances (Fox 1970, 10). The modern pier (RPS 183/ NIAH 11311001) is dated c.1880 (Figure 7). In 1820, there were 52 boats in the harbour employing six or eight men each, while in 1838 there were only 38 ships (Campion 1969, 39). The reduction was in part caused by the elimination of fishing bounties by the British Government in 1830 (Roney 2019, 3).

Between 1803 and 1808, Martello towers were built around the Irish coast to guard against invasion by Napoleonic forces, the most important concentrated around Dublin (Sutcliffe 1970, 122). The

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<sup>17</sup> Books of Survey and Distribution: Holme Patrick Parish. Available at: <https://virtualtreasury.ie/item/NAI-QRO-1-1-3-8-5-9> [Accessed: 24 January 2024].

majority of these were evacuated by the turn of the twentieth century (ibid.). These included DU005-018----, which is the only RMP/SMR site within the study area.

In the nineteenth century, increasing sea traffic saw a number of shipwrecks off the coast of Skerries. The cemetery at Holmpatrick contains a number of sea burials, including Tolver Silvers from the 1831 sinking of *June of Yarmouth* off Shenick Island.<sup>18</sup> Substantial reconstruction of the pier was undertaken c. 1880 (Figure 7).

#### 4.2.4 Recorded Losses in the Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland

The WIID records no shipwrecks within the study area.

#### 4.2.5 Previous archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological excavations within 500m of the trenched areas and the channel were also assessed as part of this UAIA. No previous excavations have been recorded within the study area.

#### 4.2.6 Recorded Archaeological Sites

One Recorded Monument is located within the study area – a Martello tower (DU005-018----). Further details about this site are found in Table 2, Figure 4 and Appendix 1: Archaeological Heritage Inventory.

**Table 2: Recorded sites and monuments within the study area.**

SMR/RMP No. <sup>19</sup>	Site Type	Designation	Townland	ITM	Distance from Development
DU005-018----	Martello Tower	RMP	Townparks (Balrothery East By.)	725637, 761089	316m

#### 4.2.7 Recorded/Listed Architectural Heritage

There are 11 (eleven) recorded/listed architectural heritage buildings located within the study area. The study area also partly lies within Architectural Conservation DF-ACA-29 as designated by the Fingal Development Plan 2023–2029 (Table 3, Figure 5 and Appendix 2: Architectural Heritage Inventory).

<sup>18</sup> Available at:

<https://arrow.tudublin.ie/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?filename=2&article=1067&context=beschreoth&type=additional> [Accessed: 09 February 2024].

<sup>19</sup> It should be noted that on 4 October 2023, a new bill (*Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill 2023*) was passed by Dáil Éireann which if enacted will “repeal the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and replace those Acts”. See: <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2023/2/> [Accessed: 25 January 2024].

Table 3: Recorded/Listed Architectural Heritage sites within the study area.

Ref No.	Site Type (Name)	Status	ITM	Distance from Development
DF-ACA-29	Architectural Conservation Area	ACA	725263, 760679	c. 330m
RPS 182/ NIAH 11311023	House	RPS/NIAH	725123, 760699	c. 444m
RPS 183/ NIAH 11311001	Harbour/dock/port	RPS/NIAH	725363, 761171	c. 0m
RPS 185/ NIAH 11311004	House	RPS	725504, 761150	c. 181m
RPS 186/ NIAH 11311004	House	RPS	725512, 761165	c. 191m
RPS 187/ NIAH 11311004	House	RPS/NIAH	725532, 761151	c. 199m
RPS 188/ NIAH 11311004	House	RPS	725542, 761169	c. 222m
RPS 189/ NIAH 11311005	Martello tower	RPS/NIAH	725644, 761103	c. 307m
RPS 190/ NIAH 11311024	House	RPS/NIAH	725442, 760852	c. 289m
RPS 193/ NIAH 11311007	House	RPS/NIAH	725271, 760649	c. 469m
RPS 196/ NIAH 11311009	House	RPS/NIAH	725363, 760666	c. 458m
RPS 197/ NIAH 11311010	Monument	RPS/NIAH	725348, 760644	c. 477m

### 4.3 Cartographical Analysis

#### 4.3.1 Ordnance Survey First-Edition Six-Inch Map (1843)

Sheet DN005 of the first-edition six-inch OS map series, which was published in 1843, shows the pier prior to its reconstruction c. 1880 (Figure 8). It also depicts ancillary buildings surrounding the pier and

the Martello Tower (RPS 189/NIAH 11311005) to the east. To the southeast of the pier, the village of Skerries is depicted with a similar layout to its modern appearance.

#### ***4.3.2 Ordnance Survey First-Edition 25-Inch Map (1908)***

Sheet DN005-07 of the first-edition 25-inch OS map, which was published in 1908, depicts changes in the area of the proposed development (Figure 9). The pier and many of the surrounding buildings are largely unchanged from their former appearance. A row of terraced houses towards the southern extent of the study area includes the Protected Structure (RPS 190/NIAH 11311024).

## 5 Likely Impacts and Significance of Effect

### 5.1 Introduction

This section presents the likely impacts and significance of effect on cultural heritage assets located within the study area. As highlighted in Section 3.3, there are three types of impact to be assessed, these being:

- **Direct Impact** — where a feature or site or feature of archaeological interest is physically impacted by the proposed development, which potentially entails the removal of part, or all, of the feature. Sites or features that occurred within the development site were assessed for potential direct negative effects;
- **Indirect Impact** — where a feature or site of archaeological interest is located beyond the site of the proposed development but is in close proximity; or
- **No predicted impact** — where the proposed development does not adversely or positively affect a feature or site of archaeological interest.

The following summarises the predicted impacts, if any, on known/recorded archaeology assets.

### 5.2 Impacts to Maritime and Aviation Archaeology Assets

No direct or indirect impacts arising from the proposed development are predicted on any known/recorded Maritime and Aviation Archaeology within the proposed development site. This UAIA finds that there is **low** potential for unknown Maritime Archaeology Assets, and **negligible** potential for Aviation Archaeology Assets to be encountered within the development area which could be directly and negatively impacted by the proposed development. This determination is based on:

- The low level of potential highlighted through the interrogation and assessment of the available data, including the small number of known and recorded maritime losses in Skerries Harbour.

However, the absence of known or recorded Maritime Archaeology and Aviation Assets does not preclude the potential for archaeological remains to survive both *ex-* and *in situ* either within the proposed development site or in the immediate vicinity. The limited area of seabed affected would mean that any impact unknown Maritime Archaeology Assets would be of **low** magnitude and the significance of effect would be **slight**. Any impact on unknown Aviation Archaeology Assets would be of **low** magnitude and the significance of effect would be **imperceptible**.

### 5.3 Impacts to Submerged Prehistoric Assets

There are no known submerged prehistoric assets within the proposed development area; therefore, there are no predicted impacts. This UAIA finds that there is **low** potential for unknown submerged prehistoric assets to be present, and that the limited area of seabed affected would mean that any impact would be of **low** magnitude and the significance of effect would be **slight**.

#### **5.4 Potential for Positive Impacts on Cultural Heritage**

The UAIA has identified no direct or indirect impacts on known/recorded archaeological assets. However, should archaeological material be encountered during the development, the potential importance and significance of a discovery may warrant further investigation and research. This creates potential for indirect positive impacts through raising awareness, including appropriate dissemination. Any such work would allow for FCC to work with local communities and interest groups to enhance the potential for positive benefits during the proposed development.

## 6 Recommended Mitigation Measures

### 6.1 Introduction

The following presents recommendations for mitigation measures in light of the results of the assessment of Likely Impacts and Significance of Effect presented in Section 5. The Mitigation Measures also follow the key principals that ensure that any archaeology and cultural heritage impacted by the proposed works are suitably protected, the key being Avoidance and the preservation of an asset *in situ* where possible.

### 6.2 Recommendations

#### 6.2.1 Walkover Survey & Wade Survey

As the site dries out at low tide, it is recommended that a walkover survey of the proposed development site by a suitably qualified archaeologist be carried out prior to the commencement of works. In the event it is considered safer and more appropriate, a wade survey with metal detection could also be considered in consultation and agreement with the UAU.

#### 6.2.2 Geotechnical Survey

It is recommended that any proposed geotechnical survey and resultant data is assessed for geoarchaeological purposes by a suitably qualified marine geoarchaeologist in order to ascertain the presence of deposits of submerged prehistoric archaeological potential.

#### 6.2.3 Preventative Measures

The masonry pier (RPS 183/NIAH 11311001) is a designated Protected Structure in Fingal Record of Protected Structures 2023–2029. Preventative measures should be assessed and implemented (where necessary) in consultation with the Architectural Conservation Officer (ACO) and/or the Heritage Officer to ensure adequate protection from damage during works.

#### 6.2.4 Archaeological Monitoring

It is recommended that archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist be undertaken to ensure any previously unknown archaeological remains uncovered during the sheet piling and encapsulation works are identified and dealt with appropriately.

#### 6.2.5 Archaeological Exclusion Zones (AEZs)

If archaeological material is encountered on the seabed during construction, all works will be suspended until the discovery has been fully assessed and the UAU have been consulted as to the appropriate action to be taken. If the material is found to be of archaeological interest/importance and can preferably remain *in situ*, with the approval of the UAU, the discovery will be furnished with

an Archaeological Exclusion Zone (AEZ) within which no construction will take place. If preservation *in situ* is not possible then an appropriate archaeological response will be discussed and agreed in consultation with the UAU.

**The above measures are subject to the agreement of the UAU of the National Monuments Service. Please note that the local and statutory authorities may issue alternative or additional measures.**

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## Figures



**FIGURE 01**

Title: Site location

Project: Skerries Harbour Pier Wall Upgrade

Client: Ayesa on behalf of Fingal County Council

Job No: J3472

Scale @A4: 1:7,000

Date: 25-01-2024

Drawn by: CMc

Revision: 0.1

**LEGEND**

- Proposed Development
- - - Study Area

Notes: Map data ©2024 Google



Figure 1: Site Location.

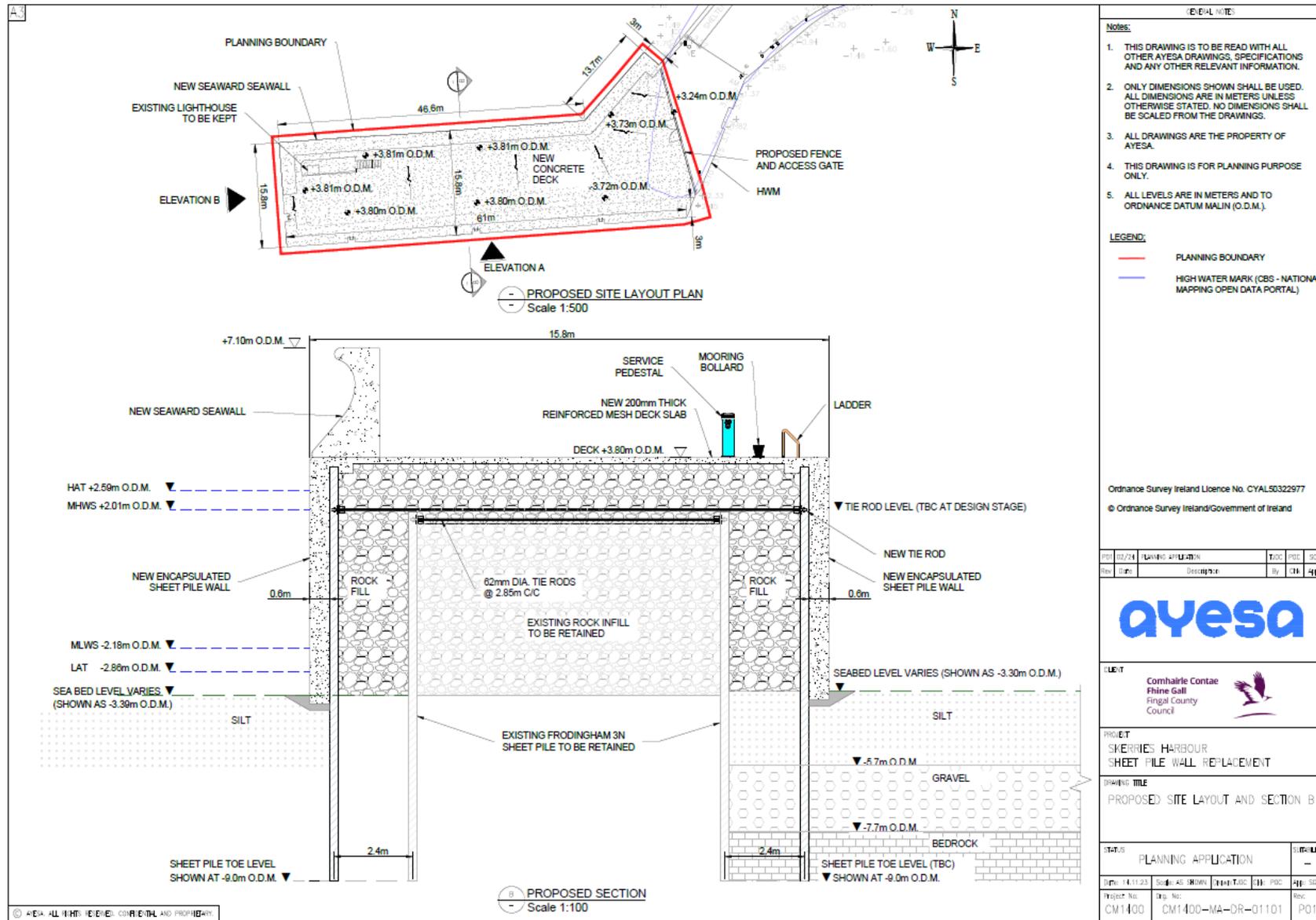


Figure 2: Plan and section drawing of proposed scheme (drawing provided by Ayesa).

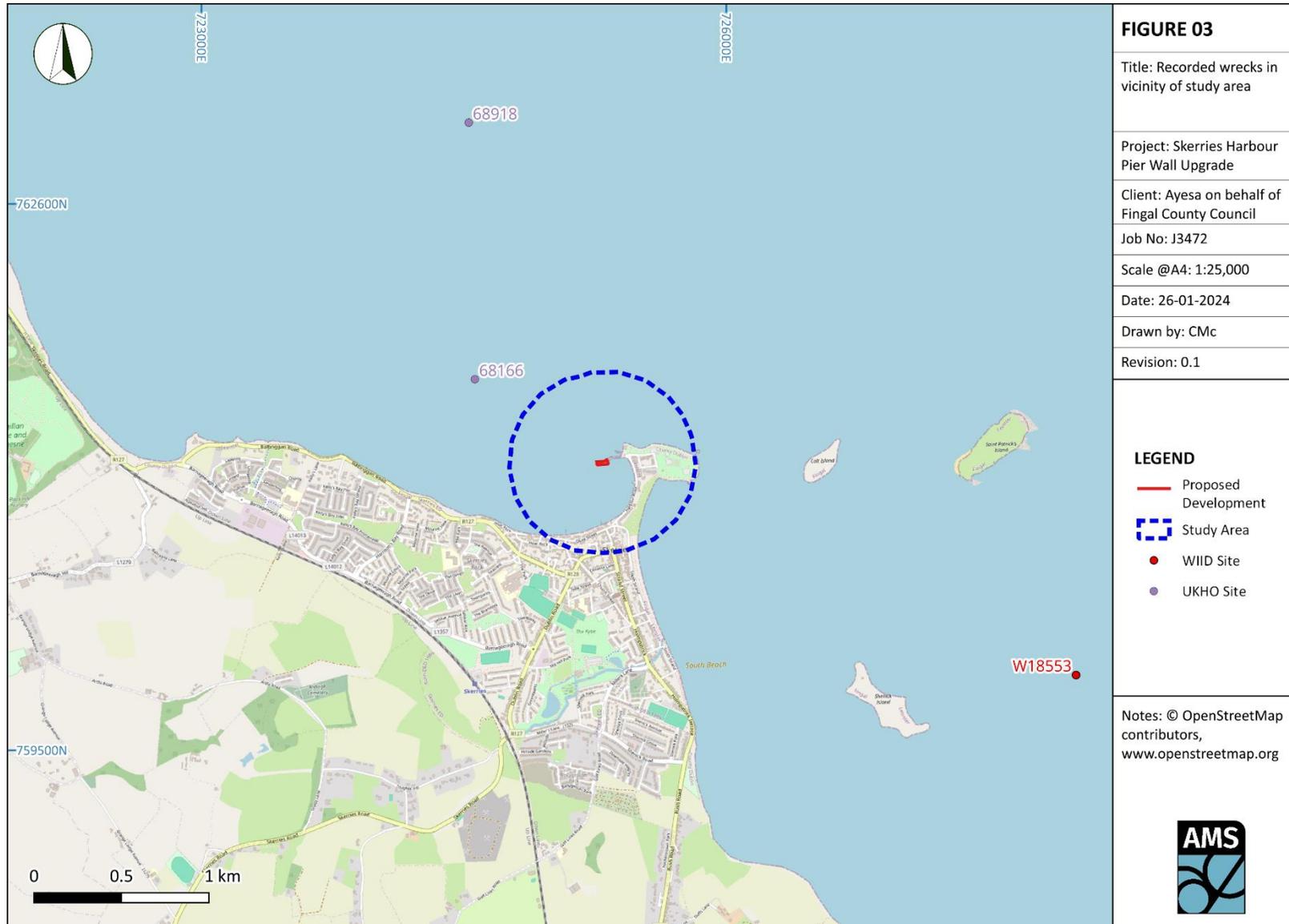


Figure 3: Recorded wrecks in the vicinity of study area.

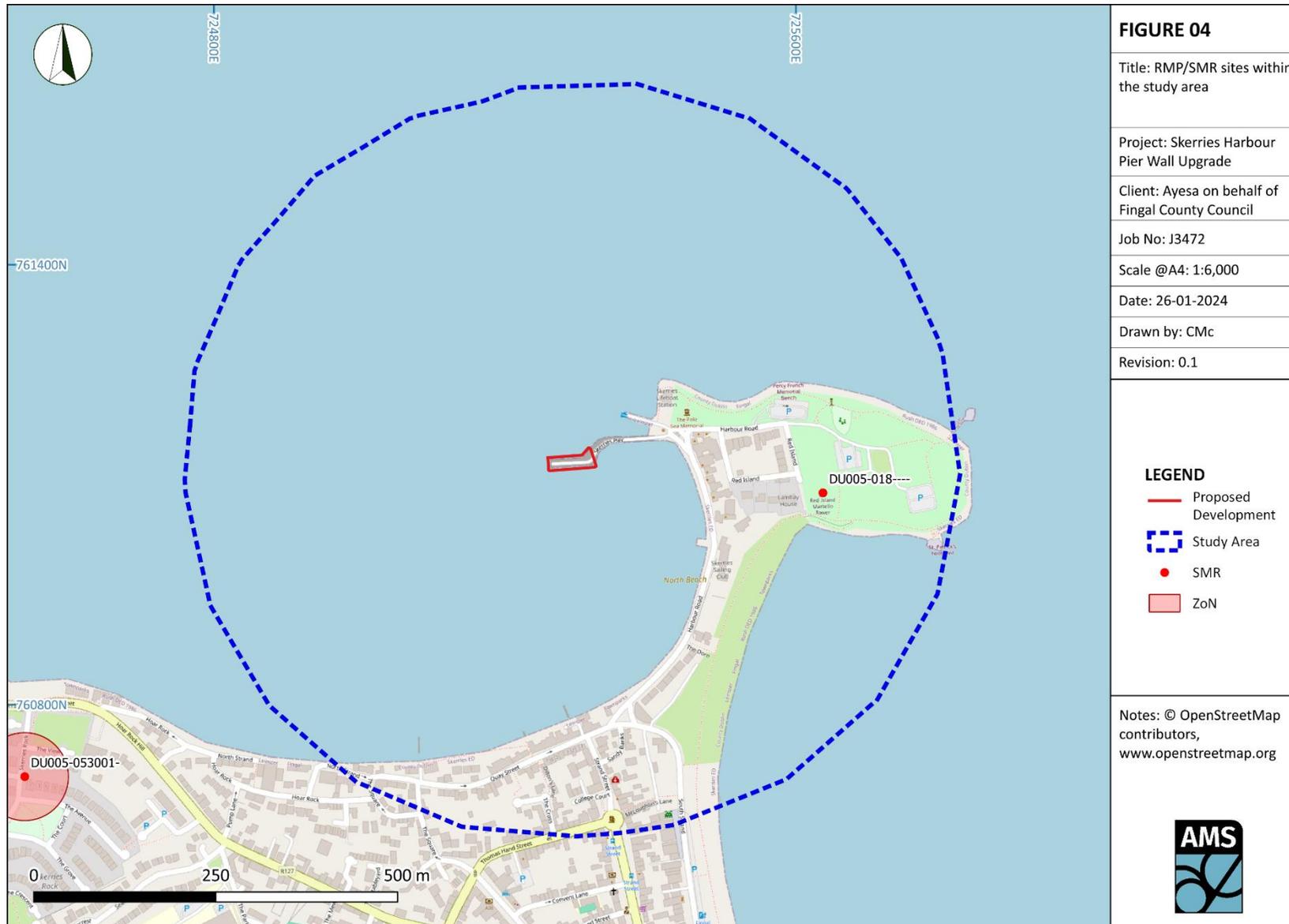
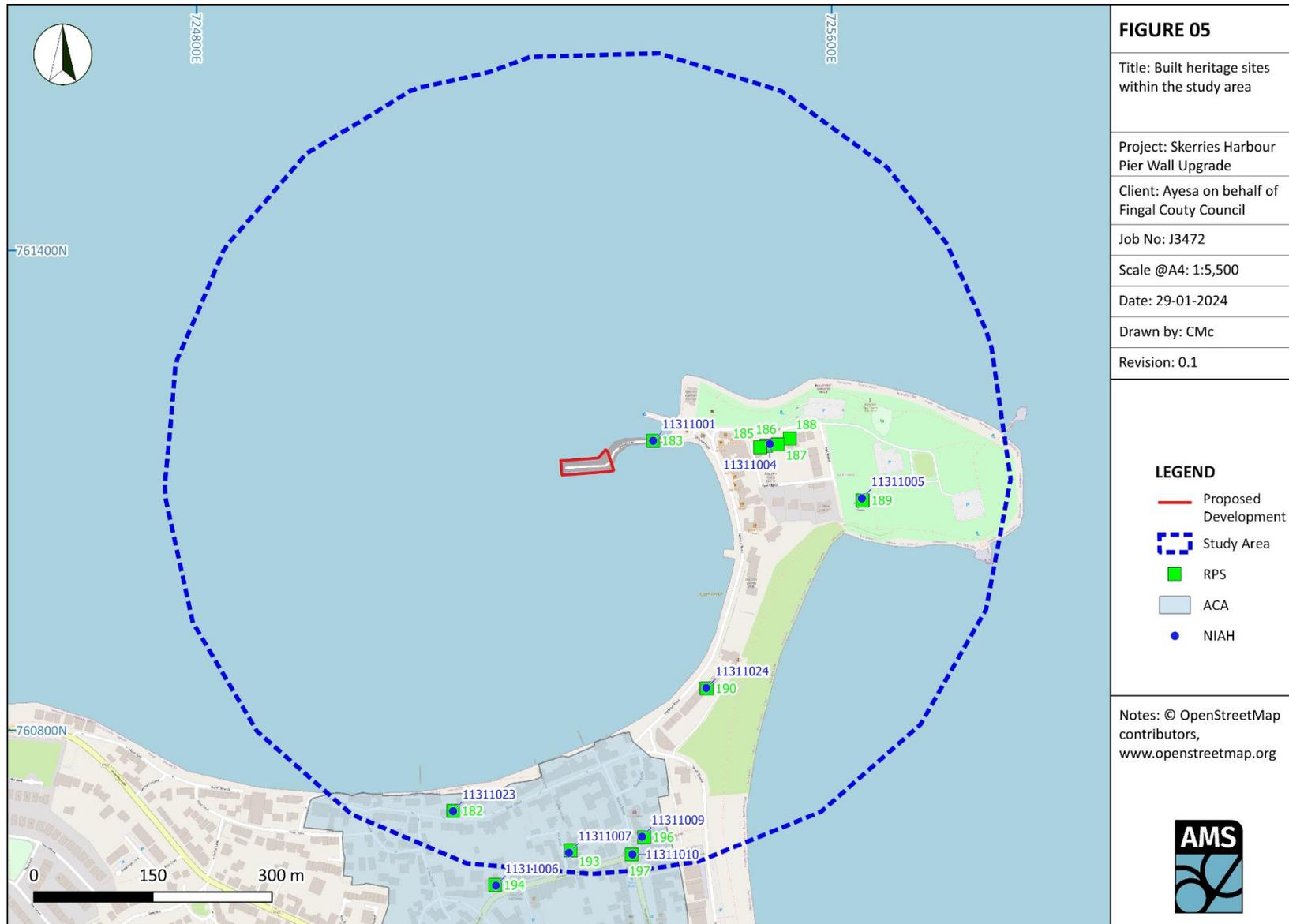


Figure 4: RMP/SMR sites within the study area.



**FIGURE 05**

Title: Built heritage sites within the study area

Project: Skerries Harbour Pier Wall Upgrade

Client: Ayesa on behalf of Fingal County Council

Job No: J3472

Scale @A4: 1:5,500

Date: 29-01-2024

Drawn by: CMc

Revision: 0.1

**LEGEND**

- Proposed Development
- - - Study Area
- RPS
- ACA
- NIAH

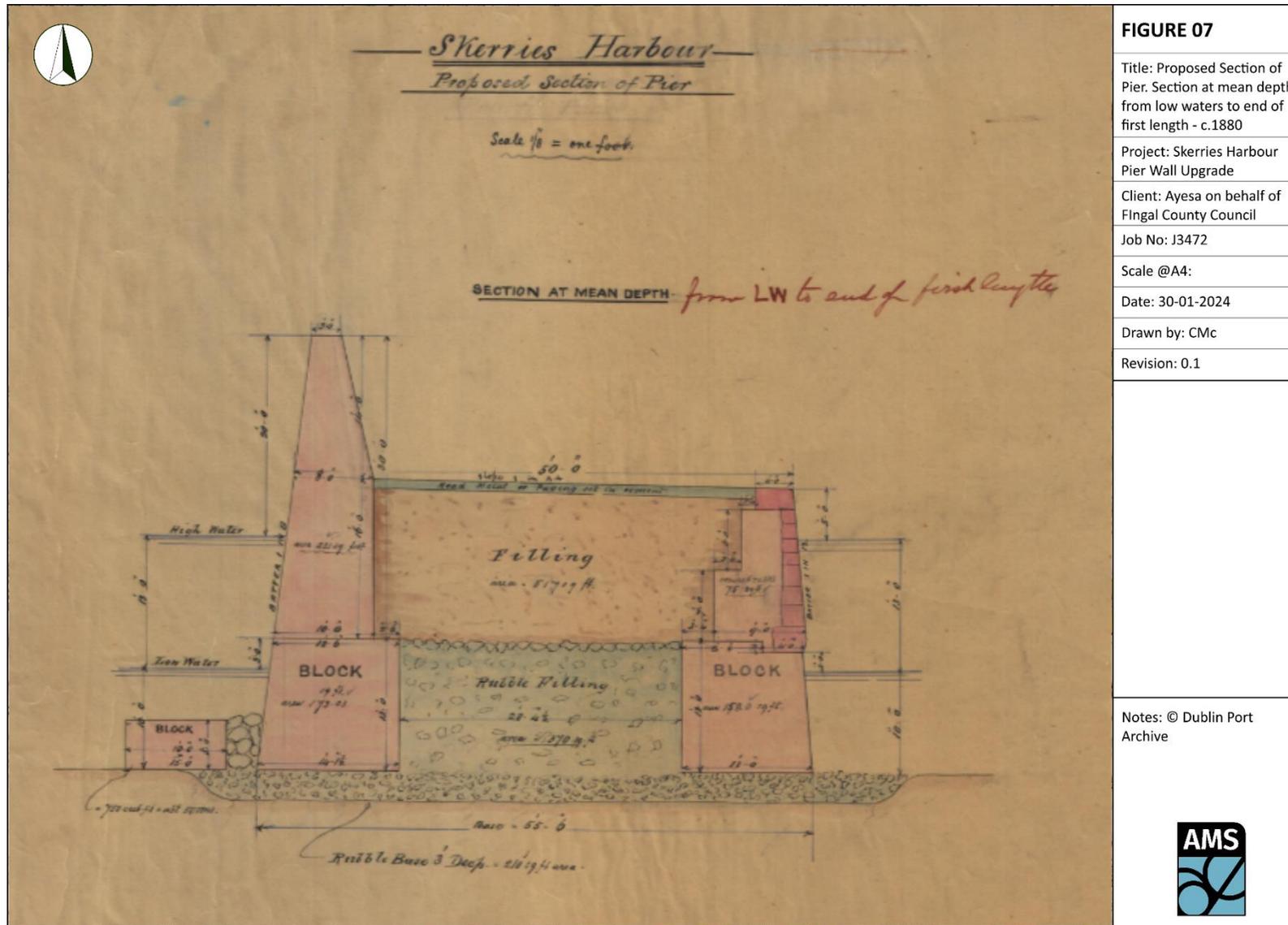
Notes: © OpenStreetMap contributors, [www.openstreetmap.org](http://www.openstreetmap.org)



Figure 5: Built heritage sites within the study area.



Figure 6: Extract from An actual survey of the county of Dublin (1762) by John Rocque.

**FIGURE 07**

Title: Proposed Section of Pier. Section at mean depth from low waters to end of first length - c.1880

Project: Skerries Harbour Pier Wall Upgrade

Client: Ayesa on behalf of Fingal County Council

Job No: J3472

Scale @A4:

Date: 30-01-2024

Drawn by: CMc

Revision: 0.1

Notes: © Dublin Port Archive



Figure 7: Proposed Section of Pier. Section at mean depth from low water to end of first length - c.1880.



Figure 8: Extract from six-inch OS map (1843) showing location of proposed scheme.

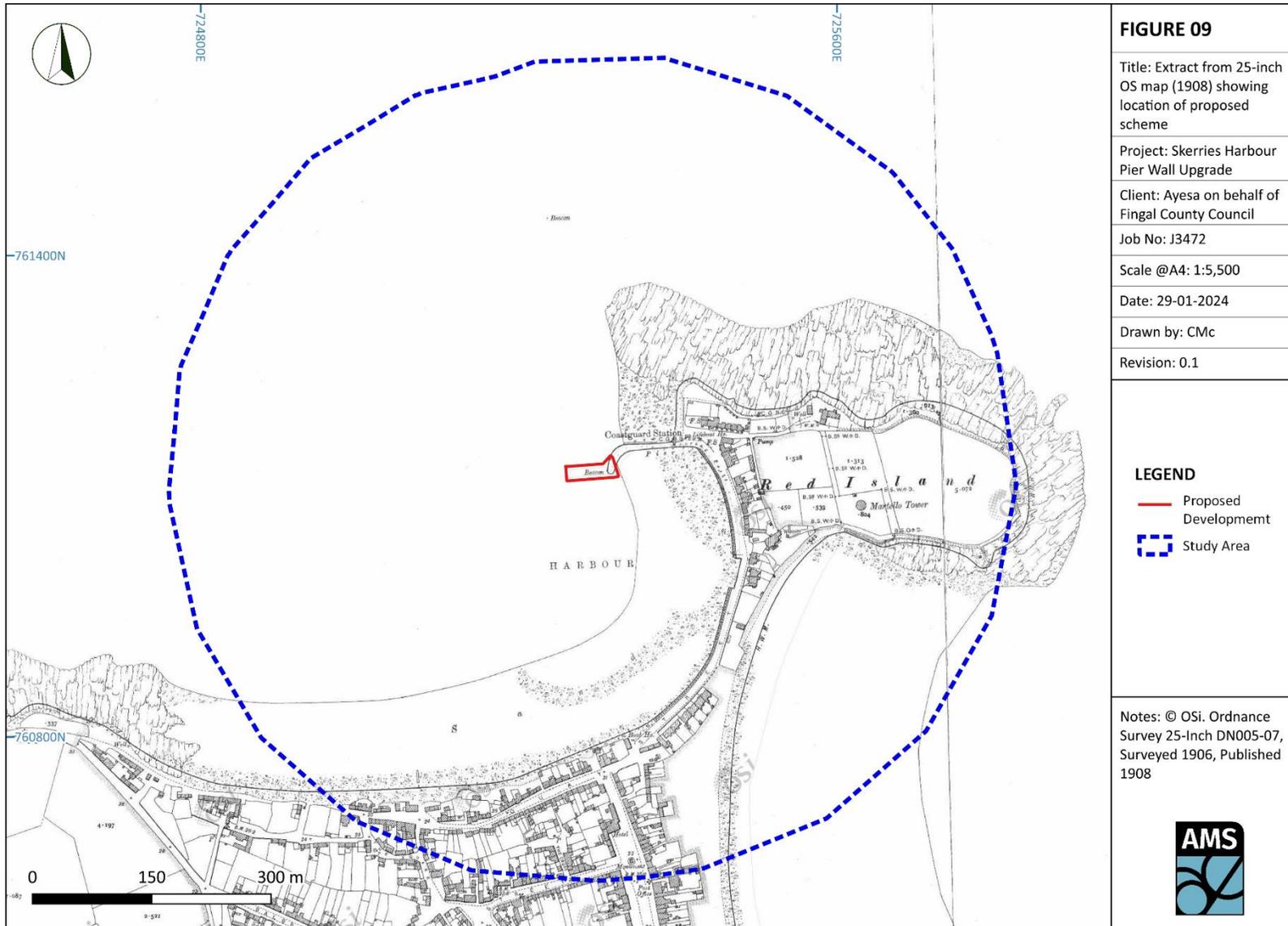


Figure 9: Extract from 25-inch OS map (1908) showing location of proposed scheme

## Appendix 1: Archaeological Heritage Inventory

SMR/RMP No.	DU005-018----
Site Type	Martello tower
Legal Status	Recorded Monument
Townland	TOWNPARKS (Balrothery East By.)
Coordinates (ITM)	725637, 761089
Description	<p>Description: Skerries Martello Tower No. 11 on Red Island (Kerrigan 1995, 174). According to Kerrigan (1995, 168) construction of the Dublin area Martello Towers and their batteries commenced in 1804 under the supervision of Colonel Benjamin Fisher of the Royal Engineers and by December 1805 all towers were armed and complete. Kerrigan (ibid.) recorded that; 'Twelve towers were constructed north of Dublin: each tower mounted one 24-pounder, apart from the tower on Ireland's Eye with two 24-pounders. No batteries were constructed with these towers'. 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 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 machicolation. 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).</p>
Source	<p>Historic Environment Viewer [online]. Available at:  <a href="https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/">https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/</a></p>

## Appendix 2: Architectural Heritage Inventory

Ref. No.	<b>RPS 182/ NIAH 11311023</b>
Site Type	House
Townland	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
Coordinates (ITM)	725123, 760699
Description	Four-bay single-storey thatched house, c.1800, with projecting entrance porch. Single-storey extension to rear, c.1970. ROOF: Double pitched thatched roof with nap rendered and brick chimney stack; flat roof to extension. WALLS: Rough-cast rendered; cement rendered extension. OPENINGS: Square-headed with rendered reveals; stone cills; timber casement windows, c.1980; timber tongue and grooved and glazed door, c.1980.
Source	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311023/42-pier-street-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311023/42-pier-street-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin</a>

Ref. No.	<b>RPS 183/ NIAH 11311001</b>
Site Type	House
Townland	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
Coordinates (ITM)	725363, 761171
Description	Harbour, c.1850, with limestone pier, sea wall and former Life Boat house. Various fish processing buildings, c.1970 to present.
Source	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311001/townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311001/townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin</a>

Ref. No.	<b>RPS 185/ NIAH 11311004</b>
Site Type	House
Townland	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
Coordinates (ITM)	725504, 761150
Description	One of terrace of four early 20th century houses. Former lightkeeper houses for keepers of Rockabill Lighthouse, now private residences.
Source	Fingal Record of Protected Structures 2023-2029 [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23_WEB.pdf">https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23_WEB.pdf</a>

Ref. No.	<b>RPS 186/ NIAH 11311004</b>
Site Type	House
Townland	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
Coordinates (ITM)	725512, 761165

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>RPS 186/ NIAH 11311004</b>
<b>Description</b>	One of terrace of four early 20th century houses. Former lightkeeper houses for keepers of Rockabill Lighthouse, now private residences.
<b>Source</b>	Fingal Record of Protected Structures 2023-2029 [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23_WEB.pdf">https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23_WEB.pdf</a>

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>RPS 187/ NIAH 11311004</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Townland</b>	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
<b>Coordinates (ITM)</b>	725532, 761151
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of four two-bay two-storey houses, c.1875, with projecting entrance porches. ROOF: Concealed by parapet; nap rendered chimney stack to party walls with clay pots. WALLS: Nap rendered; plaster quoins; cornice to porches and parapets; plaster cill course to first floor. OPENINGS: Square headed openings; low relief plaster pedimented lugged and knee surrounds; replacement timber & uPVC windows; original tongue and groove timber doors.
<b>Source</b>	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311004/28-31-harbour-road-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311004/28-31-harbour-road-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin</a>

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>RPS 188/ NIAH 11311004</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Townland</b>	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
<b>Coordinates (ITM)</b>	725542, 761169
<b>Description</b>	One of terrace of four early 20th century houses. Former lightkeeper houses for keepers of Rockabill Lighthouse, now private residences.
<b>Source</b>	Fingal Record of Protected Structures 2023-2029 [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23_WEB.pdf">https://www.fingal.ie/sites/default/files/2023-10/Appendices%2030.08.23_WEB.pdf</a>

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>RPS 189/ NIAH 11311005</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	Martello Tower
<b>Townland</b>	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
<b>Coordinates (ITM)</b>	725644, 761103
<b>Description</b>	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.
<b>Source</b>	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at:

Ref. No.	<b>RPS 189/ NIAH 11311005</b>
	<a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311005/skerries-martello-tower-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311005/skerries-martello-tower-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin</a>

Ref. No.	<b>RPS 190/ NIAH 11311024</b>
Site Type	House
Townland	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
Coordinates (ITM)	725442, 760852
Description	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built 1906, on a rectangular plan. One of a terrace of four. Pitched slate roof with ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks having stringcourses below ogee-detailed cornice capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta octagonal or tapered pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber eaves boards retaining cast-iron downpipes. Rendered walls bellcast over rendered plinth with pilasters to corners (ground floor) supporting "Cavetto" cornice on pulvinated frieze on entablature. Segmental-headed central door opening with columns on pedestals supporting "Cavetto" cornice on pulvinated frieze on entablature below balustraded parapet, and moulded surround with hood moulding centred on keystone framing timber panelled door having sidelights on panelled risers below overlight. Square-headed window openings with sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement casement windows replacing one-over-one timber sash windows. Set back from line of road with rendered panelled piers to perimeter having pyramidal capping supporting wrought iron gate.
Source	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311024/slieve-donard-12-harbour-road-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311024/slieve-donard-12-harbour-road-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin</a>

Ref. No.	<b>RPS 193/ NIAH 11311007</b>
Site Type	House
Townland	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
Coordinates (ITM)	725271, 760649
Description	Corner-sited end-of-terrace six-bay two-storey house, c.1870, with original timber shopfront, c.1880. Now also in use as a public house.
Source	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311007/the-gladstone-inn-16-the-cross-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311007/the-gladstone-inn-16-the-cross-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin</a>

Ref. No.	<b>RPS 196/ NIAH 11311009</b>
Site Type	House
Townland	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
Coordinates (ITM)	725363, 760666
Description	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, c.1880, with shopfront to ground floor. Two-bay two-storey extension to rear, c.1990. Now in use as post office. ROOF: Double pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles. WALLS: Nap rendered with plinth

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>RPS 196/ NIAH 11311009</b>
	course. OPENINGS: Original timber shopfront with rendered fluted pilasters and console brackets supporting a timber fascia with flat panelled end; brackets and metal framed awning; fluted rendered pilasters and console brackets flank the centrally placed door, c.1980, and overlight; fixed paned display windows to each end resting on recessed panelled stallrisers; square headed windows with moulded rendered architraves; stone cills; uPVC casements.
<b>Source</b>	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311009/11-strand-street-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311009/11-strand-street-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin</a>

<b>Ref. No.</b>	<b>RPS 197/ NIAH 11311010</b>
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Townland</b>	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
<b>Coordinates (ITM)</b>	725348, 760644
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding limestone monument, c.1870, erected in memory of James Hans Hamilton, Esq., MP on a rock faced base with an engraved marble inset tablet on each side. Set on a tiered plinth and bounded by cast-iron railings on a chamfered plinth.
<b>Source</b>	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311010/hamilton-monument-strand-street-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11311010/hamilton-monument-strand-street-townparks-ba-e-by-skerries-co-dublin</a>