

APPENDIX 7: CULTURAL HERITAGE

7.1 Features Of Archaeological, Geological and Historical Interest

The table below details the sites identified in the 1999 Fingal County Development Plan, which are now included in the Record of Protected Structures.

Table 1: Protected Structures in the Study Area*

Number of Item on Map	Area	Description
32	Saint Doolagh's	Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Graveyard, Cross and Holy Well
40	Belcamp	House, Including Chapel (Main House), Belcamp Hall.
41	Collinstown	Terminal Building/1937 Dublin Airport
42	Coldwinter	Enclosure
48	Dunsoghly	Castle
65	Millhead	Windmill
101	Kilshane	Mound Site
103	Dubber	Enclosure
105	Dubber	Dwelling Possible
106	Dubber	Site of Castle
108	Sillogue	Potential site
109	Newtown (Finglas)	Motte and Bailey possible
110	Newtown (Finglas)	Ringfort (Rath/Cashel) Enclosure(s) Site
111	Newtown (Finglas)	Potential Site
112	St Margaret's	Holy Well, St. Bridgets Well
113	St Margaret's	Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Architectural Fragments, Graveyard, and site of Church
114	Harristown	Potential Site
115	Kilreesk	Kilreesk Bridge
127	Killeek	Earthwork unclassified
147	Collinstown	Thatched Dwelling, Swords Rd, Collinstown
148	Dradistown	Thatched Dwelling, Swords Rd, Dardistown
149	Forrest Great	Dwelling
150	Corballis	House, Corballis House, (Dublin Airport)
151	Corballis	Site of Castle
152	Toberbunny	Possible Holy Well
153	Cloghran	Earthwork, Unclassified
154	Cloghran	House, Out offices and Gates, Castlemoute House
155	Cloghran	Site of Church
156	Cloghran (Coolock)	Site of Holy Well

159	Clonshaugh/Belcamp	Monument (Washington Monument), Bridge and Ballcourt, Belcamp
162	Saint Doolagh's	House, Lodge & Gates, St.Doolagh's Park
163	Middletown	Ringfort (Rath/Cashel), Site
166	Bohammer	House & Outoffice, Emsworth
176	Forrest Great	Ringfort (Rath/Cashel)
556	Saint Doolagh's	Milestone in Entrance Wall to Limehill House, Malahide Road

*In 2003 Cloghran Stud Farm, a former glebe house and stables, was added to the Record of Protected Structures.

Additional SRUNA Information

The SRUNA study included an assessment of the cultural assets within and around the study area. The report highlighted that the area was noted for various landscape assets, particularly hedgerows, as well as cultural assets and features associated with the two villages in the site area; St Margaret's to the west of the Airport and Kinsealy to the east. There is also a range of cultural assets in the rural landscape, outside the boundaries of the villages. Some of these features are described below as listed in the SRUNA report.

St Margaret's Village

The townlands of St Margaret's was known for its ecclesiastical features, these however have fallen into ruin some time ago. St Bridget's well is also located 100m south west of St. Margaret's church.

Kinsealy Village (outside the study area)

St. Nicolas Catholic Church which comprises a church, a tower, a school and walled enclosures.

Beyond the villages

The SRUNA report note that a range of sites of cultural importance can be found, reflecting the area's history. Much of the study area is rural and has changed relatively little and therefore may reflect much of the seventeenth and eighteenth century landscape and features. The report further provided a description of some of the more notable features in the landscape (with reference to specific authors as quoted in the SRUNA Report). These are discussed in more detail below.

- KINSEALY HALL - residential farm with double entrance. Built in the mid eighteenth century, although the west block was built at a later period. It is noted for its interior stairs that it possess.
- BELCAMP COLLEGE - owned by the Oblate Fathers the original house at the centre of the college was built in 1765. The college was founded in this old house in 1893 and later in 1903 a college wing and a chapel were built. Another wing was added in 1953 and a day-school was built in 1969 accommodating 600 day boys.

"Belcamp was for a number of years called Belcamp Hall in order to distinguish it from other large houses, Belcamp House, Belcamp Park and Belcamp Hutchinson. The old house is one of the best cared for of all the Dublin Georgian Houses. A fire

in 1924 destroyed the top floor and as a result the top set of windows and the roof were redesigned. The rooms on that floor were made more suitable for priests and brothers. There are still some very fine features quite visible in the old house, e.g. three beautiful ceilings, one mysterious wall-plaque, granite stairs, ancient bell handle and chain, white stone floor in the hall, beautiful round rooms, fine hall door and granite surround, window bars and shutters, fire-places, under-ground tanks and drains.” (Connellan, 1979)

- COLLEGE CHAPEL- “The modernised college chapel is still regarded as a gem with its beautiful set of Harry Clarke windows” (Connellan, 1979). These windows numbering twenty have “attracted art lovers from all over the world” Dublin Tribune, Thursday 26, March, 1992, “The collection, which was started in 1919 and completed in 1926, includes six windows on the Mysteries of the Rosary and two Rose windows. The 12 remaining windows, showing Ireland’s saints, are representative of Clarke’s later work. The internal decorations and the stations of the cross are by his father Joshua”
- WASHINGTON MEMORIAL TOWER - Situated in the grounds of Belcamp College, 5.5 miles from the G.P.O Dublin, .5 miles from the road to Malahide. The tower was built in 1778 by Sir Edward Newnhan, M.P for County Dublin.

“The tower often referred to as a castle, is very modest, roughly 20 feet by 20 feet by 30 feet high, one room on ground floor, one on the first floor, fire place and chimney, wall presses and a stairs too narrow for a normal size man. The brick and the decorative tuffa brick in the building are of interest.” (Connellan, 1979)

- BELCAMP HOUSE - built in the latter half of the eighteenth century Belcamp House is noted for the house and the out-office and garden wall.
- CLOGHRAN-HUDDART - “The church of Cloghran-Huddart, of which scarcely a trace remains, was said in the beginning of the sixteenth century to be so small as to be almost undeserving of the name of a chapel...Towards the close of the eighteenth century, in 1799, when Austin Cooper visited Cloghran-Huddart, there was but the scanty remains of a ruin”. (Ball, F.E. 1920)
- CLOGHRAN - Castle Moate House was built in the early nineteenth century and is presently used as a sports centre
- DUNSOGHLY – Dunsoghly Castle was the home of the Finglas family in the 15th century.

“The towerhouse has the only surviving original roof of any Irish castle. It is called a gambrel roof. This starts off hipped or curved and ends with small gables at each ridge. Some of the original roof frame and timbers, from the 16th century, still remain. Around the castle stood a ‘bawn’ wall, part of which is still visible behind the towerhouse. The bawn was an enclosed area used to protect livestock” (Finglas Environmental Heritage project)

According to Ball, F (1920) “The castle of Dunsoghly, now one of the chief examples of fifteenth century architecture within the limits of Dublin County, was built probably in the later half of that century.”

He goes on to describe the castle as consisting of “ a tower with rectangular turrets of varying size at each angle, and has to the north remains of later buildings, and probably of a courtyard. The tower, which is built of small masonry, is about seventy feet high, with large long and short quoin stones, and walls four to five feet thick....The turrets, in which the walls are about three feet thick, also contained three stories over the ground-floor, with similar wooden floors, but the roofs rested on bold bee hive -like domes corbelled, and made of large blocks. The north-western and south-eastern turrets are about fifteen feet square: the north-eastern and south-western are smaller, being about twelve feet outside, above a bold batter on the base. From the turrets there is a beautiful and extensive view of fresh plains, of the great range of hills along the southern border of Dublin County, and of the heights of Howth and Lambay”.

The castle was not, it would appear, built for military purposes - “To one accustomed to the elaborate and ingenious defences of the castles of more western Ireland, the walls of Dunsoghly strongly suggest that its builders had little apprehension of assault.”

- DUNBRO- according to Ball, F (1920) “there is little doubt that about the year 1284 Dunbro became the site of a dwelling rivalling in magnificence the Dublin Castle of that time.”
- SAINT DOOLAGH’S CHURCH - site of stone cross, St. Doolagh’s well and St. Catherine’s well as well as an enclosed graveyard. The site dates from the c. thirteenth century. The church belongs to the Church of Ireland and is in the Malahide diocese.
- SAINT DOOLAGH’S PARK - used as a retreat house, presently vacant for 4 years.
- NEWTOWN - evidence of ringforts, referred to as Newtown I and II. Newtown II is on the right of Ashbourne road. 2.25 miles NW of Finglas and 0.25 miles along an avenue to Newtown House. It is a ring fort with single rampart, outside fosse and what may be taken as a low counterscarp bank on outer lip of fosse. The overall diameter is 90 yds and the enclosed area is 68 yds. The entrance causeway is to the south. At its maximum on West quadrant the rampart is 7’ high over bottom of fosse and 4’ inside height over level of enclosed area. The central area is slightly concave and appears undisturbed”
- SILLOGE, MERRYFALLS AND DUBBER – there are “a number of field boundary irregularities and crop marks which seem to suggest the site of an early medieval village” (Finglas Environmental Heritage Project).’

Figure 1 protected structures