

## 11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 11.1 Introduction

The assessment of potential impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural resource of the proposed Flood Alleviation Scheme along the River Poddle, Co. Dublin was completed by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource along the proposed scheme using appropriate methods of study. In order to provide an appropriate archaeological and historical context, the wider vicinity was also examined. Desk-based assessment is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) as a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets.<sup>1</sup> This leads to the following:

- determining the presence of known archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites that may be affected by the proposed scheme;
- assessment of the likelihood of finding previously unrecorded archaeological remains during the construction programme; and
- suggested mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

The assessment involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological and historical background of the scheme. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the County and City Development Plans, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, and cartographic and documentary records. Aerial photographs of the assessment area held by Ordnance Survey Ireland were also consulted. A field inspection was carried out on 27 March 2019 in an attempt to identify any known cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures and portable finds within the study area.

An impact assessment and a mitigation strategy have been prepared. The impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed scheme may have on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, while the mitigation strategy is designed to avoid or reduce such adverse impacts.

#### 11.1.1 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the EIAR has been compiled by Grace Corbett BA, MA, MCIfA. Grace is a Senior Archaeological Consultant with IAC Ltd. She holds an MA in Landscape Archaeology from the University of Sheffield and a BA in Archaeology and Classics from the University College Cork. She is also a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and has over 15 years' experience working in the commercial archaeological sector, both in Ireland and the U.K. The chapter has been

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<sup>1</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, December 2014, updated January 2017.  
[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS%26GDBA\\_3.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS%26GDBA_3.pdf) [accessed 04/06/19].

reviewed by Faith Bailey, who is an Associate Director and Senior Archaeologist and Cultural Heritage Consultant with IAC Ltd. She holds an MA in Cultural Landscape Management (archaeology and built heritage) and a BA in single honours archaeology from the University of Wales, Lampeter. She is a licence eligible archaeologist, a member of the Chartered Institute of for Archaeologists, of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has over 17 years' experience working in the commercial archaeological and cultural heritage sector.

### **11.1.2 Definitions**

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this assessment, the following definitions apply. 'Cultural heritage' where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological and architectural heritage features, where:

- the term 'archaeological heritage' is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places);
- the term 'architectural heritage' is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700; and
- the term 'cultural heritage', where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations. This designation can also accompany an archaeological or architectural designation.

## **11.2 Methodology**

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cultural heritage resource along the proposed scheme using appropriate methods of study.

### **11.2.1 Guidance and Legislation**

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted as part of the assessment.

- National Monuments Acts, 1930-2014;
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Bill, 2006;
- Planning and Development Act, 2000;
- Heritage Act, 1995;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2015 Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements) (Draft Sept. 2015). Dublin, Government Publications Office;
- Draft Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR) (EPA 2017). Dublin: Government Publications Office;
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements, (EPA, 2002);
- Advice notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements, (EPA, 2003);

- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000.

### 11.2.2 Consultation

Following the initial research, the records of a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the baseline environment, receiving environment and study area, as follows:

- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht – the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders and Register of Historic Monuments;
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland;
- Dublin City Council and South Dublin County Council: Planning Sections; and
- historical and Ordnance Survey Maps.

### 11.2.3 Paper Survey

The following sources were examined and a list of areas of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- cartographic and written sources relating to the proposed scheme;
- documentary sources;
- aerial photographs;
- Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022;
- South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage; and
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018).

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

*Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)* holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about

archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Service as 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) – [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie).

*National Monuments in State Care Database* is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each monument. The Minister for the DoCHG may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

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

*Register of Historic Monuments* was established under Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act which requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

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

*Cartographic and Written sources* are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape. The cartographic sources consulted during this assessment are described in **Section 11.4.3** and include:

- William Petty's Down Survey Map, Barony of Newcastle, 1654-56;
- John Roque, An actual survey of the County of Dublin, 1760;
- Taylor's map of the environs of Dublin, 1816;
- Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin, 1821; and

- Ordnance Survey 6-inch, 5-foot and 25-inch maps of County Dublin (1843, 1876, 1906-9).

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

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

*Development Plans* contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures, Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) and archaeological sites within the city and county. The Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 and the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022 were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project. Planning policies relating to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage are listed in **EIAR Volume 4, Appendix 11-4**.

*The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)* was established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. It is a government-based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of locally, regionally, nationally and internationally significant structures dating to post-1700 AD, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. Only those structures of regional importance or above are included in the Minister's recommendations for inclusion in the RPS. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. All NIAH structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment.

Whilst the *NIAH Garden Survey* was utilised as part of this assessment, this was carried out in conjunction with detailed analysis of the first edition Ordnance Survey maps and field inspection, in order to identify all designed landscapes (DL) within the receiving environment of the proposed road development.

*Excavations Bulletin* is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year. Up until 2018 and since 1987 this publication has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information from 1970 to 2018 is also available online ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)).

### 11.2.4 Field Inspection

A field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information. The field inspection was carried out on 27 March 2019 and entailed:

- inspecting the proposed scheme and its immediate environs;
- noting and recording the terrain type and land usage;
- noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or cultural heritage significance;
- verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites; and
- visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of them being of anthropogenic origin.

### 11.2.5 Impact Evaluation Methodology

The quality and type of a potential impact can vary to include the following:

- **Negative Impact:** A change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological/architectural heritage site from the landscape.
- **Neutral Impact:** A change that does not affect the archaeological/architectural heritage.
- **Positive Impact:** A change that improves or enhances the setting of an archaeological/architectural heritage site.
- **Direct Impact:** Where an archaeological/architectural heritage site is physically located within the footprint of the proposed Scheme and entails the removal of part, or all of the monument or feature.
- **Indirect Impact:** Where an archaeological/architectural heritage site or its setting is located in close proximity to the proposed Scheme.
- **No Predicted Impact:** Where the proposed Scheme does not adversely or positively affect an archaeological/architectural heritage site.

It should be noted that whilst impact levels and definitions are applied consistently to the cultural heritage resource, direct impacts on sites that are subject to statutory protection are considered to be more significant than sites/structures not subject to statutory protection.

Impact Definitions are included in **Tables 11-1** and **11-2** and in **EIAR Volume 4, Appendix 11-6**. These are in line with impact definitions as per the most recent EPA guidelines (2017).

Table 11-1: Impact Definitions: Archaeology

Type of Impact	Definitions relating to archaeological heritage
<b>Profound</b>	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise when an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.
<b>Very significant</b>	Effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
<b>Significant</b>	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 concerning the archaeological feature/site.
<b>Moderate</b>	A moderate impact arises where a change to the site is proposed, which although 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 modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible
<b>Slight</b>	An impact which causes changes to the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological feature or monument.
<b>Not significant</b>	Impacts which cause noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.
<b>Imperceptible</b>	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

Table 11-2: Impact Definitions: Architecture

Type of Impact	Definitions relating to architectural heritage
<b>Profound</b>	An impact that obliterates the architectural heritage of a structure or feature of national or international importance. These effects arise where an architectural structure or feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by the proposed development. Mitigation is unlikely to remove adverse effects.
<b>Very significant</b>	An impact which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
<b>Significant</b>	An impact that, by its, magnitude, duration or intensity alters the character and/or setting of the architectural heritage. These effects arise where an aspect or aspects of the architectural heritage is/are permanently impacted upon leading to a loss of character and integrity in the architectural structure or feature. Appropriate mitigation is likely to reduce the impact.
<b>Moderate</b>	An impact that results in a change to the architectural heritage which, although noticeable, is not such that it alters the integrity of the heritage. The change is likely to be consistent with existing and emerging trends. Impacts are probably reversible and may be of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation is very likely to reduce the impact.
<b>Slight</b>	An impact that causes some minor change in the character of architectural heritage of local or regional importance without affecting its integrity or sensitivities. Although noticeable, the effects do not directly impact on the architectural structure or feature. Impacts are reversible and of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation will reduce the impact.
<b>Not significant</b>	An impact which cause noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.
<b>Imperceptible</b>	An impact on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

### 11.3 Existing Environment

The proposed scheme is located along the course of the River Poddle from Tymon Park to just north of South Circular Road, extending for c. 7km through largely urban areas, with a number of parks also located along its course. The river flows through the townlands of Tymon North, Whitehall, Perrystown, Templeogue, and Kimmage (Rathdown By), in the electoral divisions of Tallaght Tymon, Templeogue-Osprey, Templeogue -Kimmage Manor in the administrative area of South Dublin County Council, and in in the electoral divisions of Kimmage E, Kimmage D, Kimmage C and Merchant's Quay, in the administrative area of Dublin City Council. Nine separate areas will be subject to construction work associated with the proposed scheme including Tymon Park, Whitehall Park, Wainsfort Manor Crescent, Fortfield Terrace, Ravensdale, Poddle Park, Mount Argus, South Circular Road and Donore Avenue (see **Figures 11-1** and **11-2**).



There are a number of recorded monuments and/or their zones of notification located within the construction site boundaries, these include a castle – tower house (DU022-007) at Tymon Park, the city watercourse (DU022-003; DU018-043002; DU018-043004), the zone of notification for a windmill (DU022-078) north of Poddle Park, a weir (DU018-043003) south of Mount Argus Way, the zone of notification for the site of Donore Castle (DU018-047001) and the zone of archaeological potential for Dublin City (DU018-020). A further six recorded monuments and/or zones of notification are located within 250m of the proposed scheme. All recorded monuments are illustrated on **Figures 11-1** and **11-2** and full details are provided in **EIAR Volume 4, Appendix 11-1**.

## **11.4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **11.4.1.1 Prehistoric Period**

The Mesolithic period (c. 7000–4000BC) is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a mobile lifestyle. The nearest evidence for Mesolithic activity to the proposed scheme comprises of fish traps excavated on the shores of the River Liffey at Spencer Dock, c. 3.5km to the northeast.

The River Liffey and smaller watercourses such as the rivers Dodder and Poddle were major resources to be exploited throughout the prehistoric period. During the Neolithic period, the high ground of the Dublin Mountains to the south of Tallaght may have been perceived as being sacred and a large number of burial monuments dating to this period are recorded within this landscape. Extensive Bronze Age burials from the surrounding townlands at the south western end of the proposed scheme, including Greenhills, Kiltaiown, Aghfarrel and Ballinasorney Lower, and stray prehistoric finds from the Bancroft and Dodder river areas of Tallaght Village are indicative of early occupation. Two bronze artefacts (1973:213–214) were found at Bancroft Grove, c. 250m south of Tymon Park. However, there are no recorded sites dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age located within the vicinity of the proposed scheme.

### **11.4.1.2 Early Medieval Period**

The name Dublin (Dubhlinn), meaning black pool, is generally taken to refer to the pool or pond that was located directly southeast of the present Dublin Castle, on the southern side of the River Liffey. However, it has been suggested that this name refers to an early Christian monastic settlement south of the black pool and Clarke (1990, 58) believes that this interpretation of Dubhlinn would explain why the town has two names – *Dubhlinn* (for the enclosed ecclesiastical area) and *Baile Ath Cliath* – a secular settlement that was developed to guard over the ‘ford of the hurdles’.

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as largely rural characterised by the basic territorial unit known as the *túath*. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over their own *túath*. One of the most common indicators of settlement during this period is the ringfort. Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure. One of the most recent studies of the ringfort (Stout, 1997) has suggested that there is a total of 47,000 potential ringforts or enclosure sites throughout Ireland.

This period was also characterised by the introduction of Christianity to Ireland. The new religion was a catalyst for many changes, one of the most important being literacy. Irish

was written down for the first time using the ogham script. The ogham alphabet is thought to be based on the Latin alphabet of the later Roman Empire and today the majority of the inscriptions that survive are located on pillar stones or boulders. As well as this form of the written word, the Church created impressive tomes in their official language, Latin. Examples of these include the Book of Kells and the Book of Durrow as well as other mundane works such as the Annals, which were an account of the history of the Church. Monasticism was known in St. Patrick's time (mid-5<sup>th</sup> century) but it was not until the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries that the famous monastic houses such as Glendalough, Bangor, Clonfert, Clonard, Clonmacnoise and Durrow were founded.

Archaeological and historical sources provide evidence for 67 pre-Norman ecclesiastical sites in Co. Dublin (Stout and Stout, 1992, p.13). The early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure of St. Maelruan's is recorded in Tallaght (DU021-037002). The Saint established the monastery in 769 AD and a church (DU021-037003) was built on the original location of the monastery.

### **11.4.1.3 Medieval Period**

Political unrest and power struggles at the beginning of the medieval period led to the arrival of an Anglo-Norman contingent in 1169. By the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century much of the country had been conquered and Dublin was expanding. The Anglo-Norman administration was responsible for reinforcing the town walls with defensive towers. Further improvements to the defences involved erecting a number of gates on the built-up streets outside the walls and supplementing the defensive gates already in place along the town wall itself.

The proposed scheme lies outside the line of Dublin's medieval town wall. According to Somerville-Large (1979), in the years of medieval growth the town extended beyond its walls with considerable suburban, monastic and industrial development. In the medieval period the landscape surrounding Dublin still served predominantly as farmland, part of a hinterland that helped to feed the city's inhabitants.

The River Poddle has been known as Sallagh, Soulagh, Puddell, Pottle and in 1506, as le Poddell. The river rises in Cookstown, near Tallaght, and flows into Dublin through Kimmage and Harold's Cross (De Courcey 1996, 306). To increase the water supply into the Poddle, a channel (DU022-003) was constructed from the Dodder, c.1.2km southeast of the scheme. The channel from Balrothery, near Firhouse joined the Poddle near the townland of Kimmage. It is generally believed that that this watercourse was ordered in 1244 by the justiciar Maurice Fitzgerald who instructed the City sheriff to 'without delay, by twelve free and lawful men of his country, to make inquisition, with advice of the Mayor and Citizens, as to whence water can be best and most conveniently taken from its course and conducted to the King's city of Dublin, for the benefit of the city and at the cost of the citizens, who have undertaken to pay the amount. By the same twelve men the sheriff is to enquire whether any damage can arise by thus taking and bringing the water. The sheriff under his seal, and the seals of the jurors, is to return the inquisition to the justiciar so that the damage, if any, may be repaired at the cost of the King' (Simpson 1997, 22). The Dodder weir was chosen and had to be enlarged and repaired. In the year 1245 the King directed John FitzGeffrey to have his hall in Dublin (castle) finished and water conveyed there through a pipe from the water supply by the summer of 1246, which indicates the possibility that the watercourse may have been complete by then.

To the northeast of present day Sundrive Road, in an area later known as Tongue Field, another diversion was made, known as the City Watercourse (DU018-043002). This watercourse brought the combined Dodder and Poddle water to the city. It appeared that the city was drawing more water than was allotted and a device known as the Tongue (DU018-043003) was constructed at the second diversion (within the scheme) in an attempt to regulate further the quantity of water reaching the city via the City Watercourse (Jackson 1990). The Tongue was a wedge-shaped pier of stone constructed at the junction of the Poddle and the City Watercourse. The pier partitioned the Poddle in two; the smaller passed into the City Watercourse and the remainder flowed through Harold's Cross. This feature has now been reconstructed as is known as the Stone Boat. An inquisition of 1259 (Berry 1904, 40) outlines an agreement between the monks of St. Thomas and the citizens of Dublin to create the new city watercourse. Simpson suggests that this relates to the fact that the monks had already diverted the Poddle at Firhouse and that the watercourse mentioned in 1244 was the second branch located in present day Harold's Cross. This places the origins for the weir and the channel running from it at Firhouse earlier, possibly from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century (Simpson 1997, p.25). It is suggested that the reference to the creation of a watercourse relates to the branch from the Tongue at Harold's Cross where the river flowed towards present day James Street where it turned towards Thomas Street (Jackson 1959, 34).

The City Watercourse was relied upon until 1755 when the Grand Canal supplemented much of the water needs of the city. This was in turn replaced in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the large reservoirs at Bohernabreena and Vartry began to supply water to the city. The watercourse fed cisterns near to present day James Street and when the Grand Canal Basin was built there this water source became a feeder.

During the medieval period the landscape surrounding the proposed scheme was rural and agricultural in nature. Small settlements were scattered across the region and many provided food and resources for the growing city of Dublin. A small 15<sup>th</sup> century tower house was located at Tymon Park (DU022-007), however this was demolished in 1960. The structure had two diagonally opposed corner towers, one containing a stair tower. The entrance was placed unusually in the southwest stair tower and defended by machicolation. It rose to three storeys with a vaulted basement and battlements. The zone of notification for this monument extends in to the construction boundary of the proposed scheme. The site of Donore castle (DU018-047001) is located at the northern end of the proposed scheme, with the northern end of the zone of notification for the monument extending in to the construction boundary. This monument is marked as 'site of Donore Castle' on the 1837 Ordnance Survey map, however the area is now occupied by a business park and no evidence for the castle survives above ground.

After the Anglo-Norman invasion Tallaght was confirmed to the See of Dublin in 1179. During the 13<sup>th</sup> century the O'Byrnes, O'Tooles and many of the Archbishop's tenants took offensive action, as such many agricultural duties were not carried out. A royal grant to enclose the town was issued to the bailiffs of the town in 1310; however, no evidence of the walls has been found. The enclosing of the borough was strategic as Tallaght was positioned along the line of the Pale boundary and the native Irish were carrying out raids on the lands adjacent to Dublin in the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Between 1324 and 1349 Tallaght Castle was constructed although it was reportedly in need of repair a century later. The castle was raided by the O'Tooles in 1331/2 and devastated by the family in 1540 ([askaboutireland.ie](http://askaboutireland.ie); [southdublinhistory.ie](http://southdublinhistory.ie)).

The area formed part of the important ecclesiastical manor lands in the later medieval period. In 1324, the Archbishop of Dublin received the right to build an Archiepiscopal Residence in the town, to the south of the proposed scheme, and by the 16th century Tallaght had become the main residence for the Archbishop of Dublin outside the city. However, by the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the once important Borough of Tallaght had been reduced to its modern role as a village.

Harold's Cross is an historic suburb of Dublin and stands on lands that were once part of the medieval manor of St. Sepulchre. The name 'Harold's Cross' originated from a cross which marked the boundary between the lands of the Archbishop of Dublin and the Harold's. The growth of the area centred around the triangular green, which occupies a fork in the road, with the 'old road' following the course of the Poddle River south-westwards through to Kimmage.

#### **11.4.1.4 Post-Medieval Period**

The 18<sup>th</sup> century witnessed a more pacified Ireland and during this time industry was developed in the landscape. Due to the relatively rural landscape and the easy access to water in the form of the City Watercourse and the associated weirs, this area flourished in the post-medieval period as an area of industry. In the area of Tallaght, the waterpower of the River Dodder to the south of the proposed scheme was utilised and fed numerous millraces to operate a multitude of mills. Roque's map of the County of Dublin shows several of the mills to the south of Tallaght town during this time, as well as a number of others along the route of the Poddle and City Watercourse. These are described in further detail in the cartographic analysis (**Section 11.4.3**).

With the onset of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the political climate settled and this saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. This was largely due to the fact that after the turbulence of the preceding centuries, the success of the Protestant cause and effective removal of any political opposition, the country was at peace. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be dispersed nationally. During the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the establishment of a parkland (or demesne) context for large houses was the fashion. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable construction effort went into their creation. Major topographical features like rivers and mountains were desirable features for inclusion into, and as a setting, for the large house and parkland.

Multiple demesne landscapes and large houses were established throughout County Dublin during this period, due to the proximity of the city. Six designed landscapes are located within the receiving environment, however, due to the urban nature of the landscape today, substantial areas of these demesnes have been destroyed through development over the past two centuries. Mount Jerome (DL 4), located at the north eastern end of the scheme was a large country house and demesne and has some surviving elements despite its current use as a cemetery. Mount Argos (DL 1) to the southwest also has recognisable demesne features. Kimmage demesne (DL 5) is now occupied by institutional buildings and its demesne features are unrecognisable.

The scheme to construct the Grand Canal was preceded by a number of proposals in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century for a canal connecting Dublin with the Shannon. The project got under way in the mid-1750s and in 1756 work commenced on the canal at Clondalkin. After some years the scheme had moved westwards, but not eastwards towards the city. A new

company was formed in the early 1770s to take over the project and it is unclear how much had been constructed at the Dublin end by then. John Rocque's large-scale map of the city of 1756 shows nothing of the canal, while his smaller scale map of county Dublin of 1760 shows the canal reaching the canal basin at James's Street, with a spur descending to the Liffey. This anticipated the actual construction, however, as the basin shown on the map was not in the right location, while the spur to the Liffey was never built. Rocque's successor, Bernard Scalé, showed the canal on his map of 1773, but without any basin at all. It may have been under construction in Kilmainham area at the time. In 1780 Pool and Cash showed exactly the same "line of the new canal" on their map of Dublin, with a dashed line indicating the intended line to the terminus at Grand Canal Harbour, James's Street. In fact, the canal opened to Dublin in 1779, though not necessarily all the way to James's Street.

#### **11.4.2 Summary of Previous Archaeology Work**

A review of the Dublin County Archaeology Archive and Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018) has shown that there have been 40 archaeological investigations within 250m of the proposed scheme.

Three engineering test-pits were monitored at St Teresa's Gardens c. 30m to the north of the proposed development (14E245, Bennett 2014:147). These exposed late medieval/early post-medieval deposits in the form of thick layers of sterile water-deposited silts likely to form part of a medieval watercourse (DU018-043004).

Archaeological testing located 30m north of the course of the river, at Mount Argos identified 19<sup>th</sup> century drainage and landscape features but nothing of archaeological significance (Hession 2008b, Licence No. 08E0738).

Testing and monitoring were carried out at 23-25 Sundrive Rd, adjacent to the route of the Poddle. Testing revealed 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural activity (Cryherall 2002; Licence No. 02E1826), while nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the programme of monitoring (Cryherall 20023; Licence No. 02E1826).

Nothing of archaeological significance was found during archaeological testing 90m north of the River Poddle at Sundrive Park (Duffy 2018, Licence No. 18E0560) or during testing at 255 Kimmage Rd. Lower, 50m southeast of the Poddle, (Keogh 2002, Licence No. 02E1051).

Testing and monitoring at Mercy Convent, Cork Street, c. 200m to the north-northeast, identified the remains of tanning boxes in the location of a 'Tan Yard' on the 1866 OS map (00E0728, Bennett 2004:0529; 00E0728 ext., Bennett 2005:427; and Bennett 2005:428).

At the south western end of the scheme, four archaeological investigations were undertaken in the vicinity of the River Poddle. Nothing of archaeological significance was found during monitoring at Bancroft Park (Lynch 2003, Licence No. 03E0927) and no archaeologist was present during the excavation of two slit trenches on the R113 directly west of Institute of Technology of Tallaght ('ITT', Bolger 2010, Licence No. 10E0389).

The south side of the diverted River Poddle was exposed during testing at 73 Cork Street c. 170m to the northwest (03E0954, Bennett 2003:515).

The course of the medieval city watercourse was identified during two archaeological investigations to the north of the Grand Canal, both at Ruben Street c.180m-200m west of the scheme boundary (04E0512, Bennett 2004:0583 and 00E0876, Bennett 2002:0571).

No archaeological material was recovered from the following investigations: Testing at Player Wills Factory (06E0994, Bennett 2006:644); testing at 69A Donore Avenue (03E1807, Bennett 2003:524), testing at White Park Business Park (03E0776, Bennett 2003:523), testing at Greenville Avenue (93E0019, Bennett 1993:071), monitoring at Coombe Emergency Theatre (11E0432, Bennett 2011:190 and Bennett 2012:193), testing at Dolphins Barn Ice Rink (03E1021, Bennett 2004:0536), three investigations at Brown Street South (02E0724, Bennett 2002:0522; 02E0724 ext., Bennett 2003:0598; and 04E1340, Bennett 2004:0520), monitoring at 25 Parnell Road (03E0939, Stafford 2003), monitoring at 18 Parnell Road (14E0372, Bennett 2015:493), two investigations at Griffith College (03E0921, Bennett 2003:0579 and 16E0625, Bennett 2017:084), an excavation at Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross (06E0314, Bennett 2006:625), and during 11 investigations along Cork Street (01E0537, Bennett 2003:516; 04E0270, Bennett 2005:429; 04E0996, Bennett 2004:0532; 02E0912, Bennett 2003:514; 04E0270, Bennett 2004:431; 04E0310; 04E0020; 08E0503, Bennett 2008:399; 16E0026, Bennett 2016:479; 03E1648, Bennett 2003:517; and 05E0448, Bennett 2005:430).

### **11.4.3 Cartographic Analysis**

#### **11.4.3.1 John Roque's Map of County Dublin, 1760**

John Roque's map of Dublin shows the landscape through which the scheme runs as entirely rural, with small settlements such as Tallaght, Kimmage and Harold's Cross illustrated. The City Watercourse is illustrated from Templeogue to the City, however the course of the Poddle is not illustrated from Kimmage to Tallaght (**Figure 11-3**).

The tower house in Tymon Park (DU022-007) is illustrated on a small hill adjacent to the scheme. However, Donore Castle (DU018-047001) is not shown on this map.

The River Dodder is depicted to the south of the scheme, with a number of paper mills and associated structures located along its length. The City Watercourse, from the Dodder to the Poddle is shown and has a number of structures along its length. A number of mills and associated mill races and ponds are shown at Kimmage and Harold's Cross, some annotated as 'C. Mill' possibly indicating they were Cutler's mills or corn mills. Mount Jerome, its designed gardens and tree lined avenue leading to the House are shown (**Figure 11-4**), while the area to the north of Mount Jerome is shown as agricultural fields with the River Poddle clearly depicted.

#### **11.4.3.2 John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816**

This map (**Figure 11-5**) shows in clearer detail that which is depicted on Rocque's Map. The tower house at Tymon Park is annotated as 'Timmin Castle' (not reproduced on map extract below). The paper mills along the Dodder, south of the scheme are shown, as are the numerous mills along the scheme in Kimmage and Harold's Cross. The City Watercourse is shown on this map where it is diverted from the Dodder, to join the Poddle. The Tongue (DU018-043003) is shown and labelled for the first time.

Mount Jerome is again depicted, with the City Watercourse flowing to the southeast of the House and demesne. The Grand Canal has been constructed by this time, as has the South Circular Road. A penitentiary can be seen between the canal and South Circular Road, with the land to the north shown as open fields. A building, known as Ropers Rest, is located north of South Circular Road and was the home of Sir Thomas Roper, Baron of Bantry and Viscount Baltinglass (not reproduced on map extract below).

### **11.4.3.3 William Duncan's Map of County Dublin, 1821**

The course of the Poddle from Templeogue to Tallaght is illustrated for the first time on this map (**Figure 11-6**). As with the previous maps, the mills along the Poddle and 'the Tongue', within the scheme, and those along the Dodder to the south are shown. Where the diversion from the Dodder meets the Poddle, a mill labelled as Domville Mill (CH 5) is seen, with its millrace flowing north towards the Poddle. No significant changes are seen in the area north of the Canal.

### **11.4.3.4 Ordnance Survey first edition 6-inch Map, 1843**

A second mill is located along the Poddle and within the scheme to the north and is labelled as a Cutlers Mill (CH 3). The Poddle then flows north westwards through the demesne of Kimmage House (DL 5), which contains another flour mill at its northwest corner (CH 2), on the north bank of the River (**Figure 11-7**).

To the northeast of Kimmage Road West, the scheme flows through the small demesne of Brook Lawn (DL 2), with a flour mill and mill pond (CH 1 and 6) located along the Poddle. A number of quarries are located to the east of the scheme, while another flour mill and mill pond are located along the River to the south of Sundrive road (DU022-077001). The Tongue (DU022-043003) is annotated on this map (**Figure 11-8**).

As the Poddle flows south of Mount Argus, a large paper mill, associated buildings, weir, mill pond and mill race are shown (**Figure 11-8**). The gate lodge associated with Mount Argos is located on the north side of Kimmage Road Lower. The site of Donore Castle is marked for the first time on this map and is located adjacent to a cotton factory and within the grounds of Green Ville House. Much of the very northern end of the scheme is still located across agricultural fields, with some residential development along Donore Avenue (not reproduced on map extract below).

### **11.4.3.5 Ordnance Survey 5-foot Map, 1876**

A small number of the OS 5-foot maps were available for review. One such map covers the scheme at Kimmage and shows the River Poddle as it passes through Brook lawn. The mill to the north is named as 'Tinker Mill', with the building and mill pond shown in detail (CH 1, CH 6; **Figure 11-9**).

The flour mill to the north of Tinker Mill is labelled as Larkfield Mill (flour), with its buildings, mill pond and mill race shown in detail (DU022-077001; **Figure 11-10**).

### **11.4.3.6 Ordnance Survey 25-inch Map, 1906-9**

Mount Down Mill (CH 5) is now labelled as disused, while the cutlers mill (CH 3) to the north also appears to be disused. The main building associated with the flour mill (CH 2) at the northwest corner of Kimmage demesne has been demolished, however some of the associated buildings do survive, as does the mill pond which is still in existence today (not reproduced on map extract below).

The flour mill shown on the 6-inch map has expanded and is now called Ravensdale Mills (Corn; CH 6), with its mill pond also still in use. The flour mill southwest of Sundrive Road is also still in use, it has expanded considerably and is now called Larkfield Mills (Corn; CH 1) (not reproduced on map extract below).

The 'Tongue' is no longer marked on this map, however the field to the north is annotated as 'Tongue-Field'. The paper mill to the southeast of Mount Argus has expanded and is

now called Loader's Park Mill, its mill pond is still present and the lodge of Mount Argus is still depicted.

A row of houses has been constructed along the northern end of Kimmage Road Lower and this appears to have resulted in the culverting of a section of the river at this point. The river emerges again north of Mount Jerome Road, directly to the west of the Mount Jerome Church (**Figure 11-11**). At the northern end of the scheme, Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying has been constructed.

To the north of the Grand Canal there has been significant residential development, however the proposed scheme area here still remains largely greenfield (not reproduced on map extract below).

#### **11.4.4 Aerial Photographic Analysis**

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000 and 2005) and Google Earth (2008-2018) failed to identify any previously unknown features or areas of archaeological potential due to the urban nature of the landscape.

#### **11.4.5 Stray finds**

The topographic archives held at the National Museum of Ireland contain lists of artefacts held at the museum or previously seen at the museum and returned to owner. A review of the topographical files for the study area of the proposed development revealed that no stray finds have been recorded (see **EIAR Volume 4, Appendix 11-2**).

#### **11.4.6 County Development Plan**

The Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 and the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The Development Plan also lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (see **EIAR Volume 4, Appendix 11-4**).



Table 11-3: RMP sites within the receiving environment

RMP No	Description	Location	Distance from proposed scheme
<b>DU022-078</b>	Windmill	Rathfarnham	60m N
<b>DU018-020358</b>	House 18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Weaver's Square	235m NE
<b>DU018-047001</b>	Castle - unclassified	White Swan Business Park	31m SSE
<b>DU022-007</b>	Castle – tower house	Tymon Park	25m NE
<b>DU022-077001</b>	Mill - unclassified	Dublin South City	121m N
<b>DU018-043003</b>	Weir - regulating	Dublin South City	Within the scheme
<b>DU018-043004</b>	Zone of notification for City Watercourse	Dublin South City	Within the scheme
<b>DU022-003</b>	Zone of notification for City Watercourse	Dublin South City	Within the scheme
<b>DU018-043002</b>	Zone of notification for City Watercourse	Dublin South City	Within the scheme
<b>DU018-020</b>	Zone of Archaeological Potential for Dublin City	Dublin City	Within the scheme
<b>DU018-043001</b>	Zone of notification for City Watercourse	Dublin South City	136m E
<b>DU018-048</b>	Mill - unclassified	Harold's Cross	195m S
<b>DU018-020576</b>	Watercourse	Dublin South City	155m W

The Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 and the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022 recognise the statutory protection afforded to all Protected Structures under the Planning and Development Act (2000). The plan also lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to architectural heritage (see **EIAR Volume 4, Appendix 11-5**).

There is one protected structure along the course of the Poddle, BH10 at Kimmage is recorded as a mill, weir, mill-race & possible mound. There is, however, no evidence for these features on historic mapping or on the ground at this particular location.

A further 850 structures are located within 250m, 37 of which are Protected Structures and the remaining are listed on the NIAH. All built heritage assets are illustrated on **Figures 11-1** and **11-2** with further details provided in **EIAR Volume 4, Appendix 11-3**.

Table 11-4: Built heritage assets within the receiving environment

BH No	RPS No	NIAH No	Description	Location	Distance from proposed scheme
<b>BH 1</b>	874	50080461	Parnell Bridge	Grand Canal	247m S
<b>BH 2</b>	1849	50080748	Church of Our Lady of Dolour's	South Circular Road	178m SW
<b>BH 3</b>	2308	50080467	Rom Massey and Sons	South Circular Road	215m WSW
<b>BH 4</b>	2053	50080734, 50080735, 50080733, 50080740, 50080736	Bru Chaoimhin	Donore Avenue	170m N
<b>BH 5</b>	2052	50080693	Sophia Housing Association – Nunnery/Convent	Ormond Street	224m NE
<b>BH 6</b>	2325		Donore Castle	White Swan Business Park	50m SE
<b>BH 7</b>	2326	50080771	Church of St. Catherine and James	Donore Avenue	77m SSW
<b>BH 8</b>	1848	50080970	Dublin Mosque	South Circular Road	190m SE
<b>BH 9</b>	1847	50080971	Islamic Information Centre	South Circular Road	205m SE
<b>BH 10</b>	186		Mill, weir, millrace and mound	Wainsfort Manor Crescent	153m ENE
<b>BH 11</b>	177	11211019	Northbrook	Tymon North	38m SE
<b>BH 12</b>	4260		Mount Argus Church	Mount Argus Park	190m NE

BH No	RPS No	NIAH No	Description	Location	Distance from proposed scheme
<b>BH 13</b>	6342-6365	50081071-50081075, 50081077-50081084	24 Houses	1-24 Parnell Road	52-182m SE
<b>BH 14</b>	3580	50081068	Factory	Greenmount Industrial Estate, Structures A, B & F	204m SSE
<b>BH 15</b>	1846	50080866, 50080972-50080980	Former Griffith Barracks	Griffith College	Immediate east
<b>BH 16</b>		50080781	Church of St Theresa of the Child Jesus	Donore Avenue	5m W
<b>BH 17</b>		50080782	Church of St Theresa of the Child Jesus - rectory	Donore Avenue	25m E
<b>BH 18</b>		50080783	Church of St Theresa of the Child Jesus - House	Donore Avenue	7m N
<b>BH 19</b>		50080794	St. Catherine's National School	Donore Avenue	Immediate southwest
<b>BH 20</b>		50080816	House	White Swan Business Park	30m E
<b>BH 21</b>		11211017	Kimmage Manor Church	Kimmage	190m E
<b>BH 22</b>		50081085, 50081086	15 Houses	29-43 Parnell Road	38-102m S/SW
<b>N/A</b>		Various	Group of 808 structures dating to the 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries representing residential development to the north and south of South Circular Road and to the west of Dolphin's Barn Street.	Various	Various

## 11.4.7 Cultural Heritage

### 11.4.7.1 Place Name Analysis

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the study area are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main reference used for the place name analysis is Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870). A description and possible explanation of each townland, parish, and barony name in the environs of the proposed development are provided in the **Table 11-5**.

Table 11-5: Place name analysis

Name	Derivation	Possible meaning
<b>Tymon North</b>	Tigh Motháin Thuaidh	<i>Motháin's</i> House North
<b>Limekilnfarm</b>	-	Limekilnfarm
<b>Templeogue</b>	Theach Mealóg	Mealóg's House
<b>Kimmage</b>	Camaigh	Unknown
<b>Terenure</b>	Tír an Iúir	Land of the yew
<b>Harold's Cross</b>	-	Harold's Cross

### 11.4.7.2 Townlands

The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. However, the term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word *baile* refers to a place. It is possible that the word is derived from the Old English tun land and meant 'the land forming an estate or manor' (Culleton 1999, 174). By the time the first Ordnance Survey had been completed a total of 62,000 townlands were recorded in Ireland. The proposed scheme crosses or flows along five townland boundaries including that between Tymon North and Limekilnfarm, Limekilnfarm and Templeogue, Whitehall and Templeogue, and Kimmage and Perrystown. The River Poddle forms the townland boundaries between Limekilnfarm and Templeogue, Whitehall and Templeogue, and Kimmage and Perrystown.

### 11.4.7.3 Demesne Landscapes

Six demesne landscape were identified from historic map sources. These are illustrated on **Figures 11-1** and **11-2** and details listed in **Table 11-6**.

Table 11-6: Demesne landscapes within the receiving environment

DL No	NIAH No	Description	Location	Distance from proposed scheme
<b>DL 1</b>	DU-50-O-142315	Mount Argus. Main features substantially present - some loss of integrity. Residential development in parkland area to the north east of the principal building. Mature planting visible near the principal building. River flows through the parkland, it has been widened in two places to give two small pools.	Harold's Cross	90m NE
<b>DL 2</b>	DU-50-O-073356	Brook Lawn. Main features substantially present - peripheral features unrecognisable. Industrial development in parkland area to the south east of the house.	Kimmage	36m N
<b>DL 3</b>	DU-50-O-138303	St. John's. Virtually no recognisable features. Site completely covered by residential development.	Kimmage	30m E
<b>DL 4</b>	DU-50-O-144318	Mount Jerome. Main features unrecognisable - peripheral features visible. Area completely covered by graves etc. some mature trees and very little grass visible.	Harold's Cross	210m N
<b>DL 5</b>	DU-50-O-128299	Kimmage House. Main features unrecognisable - peripheral features visible. Site of principal building covered by complex of institutional buildings, much of parkland covered by residential development. Remnants visible near the principal building.	Kimmage	Within the scheme
<b>DL 6</b>	DU-50-O-105291	Tymon Castle. Main features substantially present - some loss of integrity. Parkland divided by a major road. New building on site of principal building. Gate visible on southern entrance.	Tymon North	30m N

#### 11.4.7.4 Cultural Heritage Assets

A review of cartographic sources has identified a number of cultural heritage assets which have not been recorded by the RMP. These are illustrated on **Figures 11-1** and **11-2** and listed in **Table 11-7**.

Table 11-7: Cultural heritage assets within the receiving environment

CH no	Description	Location	Distance from proposed scheme
CH 1	Flour mill on 1843 map, named as Ravensdale Mills (Corn) on 25" map	Kimmage	Within the scheme
CH 2	Flour mill on 1843 map	Kimmage	61m NW
CH 3	Cutlers Mill on 1843 map	Kimmage	12m NW
CH 4	Mill race for Cutler's Mill	Kimmage	Within the scheme
CH 5	Domville Mill on 1821 historic map	Templeogue	177m S
CH 6	Mill pond for Ravensdale Mills	Kimmage	Within the scheme

#### 11.4.7.5 Field Inspection

A field inspection was carried out on 27 March 2019, in sunny and clear conditions. The scheme begins at Tymon Park, no trace of DU022-007 (tower house) was seen during the site inspection. The river at the location of the proposed flood defence embankment to the southwest of the tower house is flanked by mature trees on the eastern bank, and scrub on the western bank (**Plate 11-1**).

The Poddle continues within Tymon Park on the northeast side of the M50, where a number of ponds are located (**Plate 11-2**). A number of flood defence banks are proposed in this area, which will be located on the landscaped grounds of the park (**Plate 11-4**). A compound area is also proposed at the northern edge of the park, adjacent to Limekiln Road. This area is part of the landscape park, no evidence for any archaeological features was noted during the site inspection however (**Plate 11-3**). At the eastern end of the Tymon Park, the Poddle flows through a housing estate, with existing modern breeze block and cement walls in place along the ends of the gardens parallel to the River (**Plate 11-4**). These walls are not considered to be of historical value.

To the north of Templeville Road the Poddle flows through a small green area (**Plate 11-5**) which was once the location of a mill race (CH 4), marked on historic maps from at least 1816. A cutlers mill is located to the northeast of the green area (CH 3), however the accuracy of the mapping is not exact, therefore mill buildings may have once stood within the green area. While no sign of these features was identified during the site inspection, below ground remains may survive.

The zone of notification for the extent of the City Watercourse, as recorded by the RMP, begins at the junction of Kimmage Road West and Kimmage Road Lower (DU022-003). The proposed scheme passes through the zone of notification here, where it is proposed to construct defence walls within Ravensdale park. This Park consists of a flat area of land

with mature trees (**Plate 11-6**). A mill is recorded here from at least 1816 (CH 1) and is named as a flour mill on the 1st edition 6-inch map and on the 25-inch edition. While no trace of the mill or its associated mill race were seen on the ground, there is potential for remains to survive below ground.

A proposed flood defence wall in Poddle Park is located along the eastern bank of the river (**Plate 11-7**). No archaeological features were noted in this area, although it is located within the zone of notification for the City Watercourse (DU022-003).

A weir (DU018-043003), located south of Mount Argos Square, is the location of what was known as the 'Tongue', which separated two branches of the City Watercourse (DU018-04302 and DU018-04304). This weir is now a modern construction with no evidence for the survival of any historic elements above ground (**Plate 11-8**).

#### 11.4.8 Conclusions

The baseline assessment has shown that there are a number of recorded monuments and/or their zones of notification located within the construction site boundaries, these include a castle – tower house (DU022-007) at Tymon Park; the City watercourse (DU022-003, DU018-043002, DU018-043004; a weir (DU018-043003) south of Mount Argus Way; the zone of notification for a windmill (DU022-078) north of Poddle Park; the zone of notification for the site of Donore Castle (DU018-047001); and the zone of archaeological potential for Dublin City (DU018-020). From the northern end of the scheme to Kimmage Cross, the River Poddle also flows along the zone of notification for the City Watercourse (DU018-04304 and DU022-003) which supplied the city of Dublin with fresh water from at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A further six recorded monuments and/or zones of notification are located within 250m of the proposed scheme.

A review of cartographic sources has indicated that post-medieval mills and associated structures and infrastructure were located along the course of the Poddle and, although above ground evidence for these has not been found, there is potential for features associated with the milling industry to survive below ground.

There is one protected structure along the course of the Poddle, BH10 at Kimmage is recorded as a mill, weir, mill-race and possible mound. There is, however, no evidence for these features on historic mapping or on the ground at this particular location and there are no proposed construction works in this area. A further 850 structures are located within 250m, 37 of which are Protected Structures, with the remaining listed on the NIAH.

The Poddle also flowed through a number of post-medieval demesne landscapes, many of which have been significantly altered as a result of the expansion of Dublin since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 11.5 Predicted Impacts during Construction

A number of interventions are proposed as part of the proposed scheme which may impact on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets. These are illustrated on **Figures 11-1** and **11-2** and include:

- the construction of flood defence embankments and an integrated constructed wetland in Tymon Park;
- the construction of flood defence walls and the re-construction of existing flood defence walls at locations along the River and at Ravensdale Park;

- the construction of a flow control structure at Tymon Lake;
- the re-alignment of the river in at Whitehall Park (off Templeville Road);
- tree clearance as required in works areas; and
- public realm improvements including regrading and construction of footpaths.

Site preparation work will involve the stripping of existing vegetation / topsoil from the work areas, the creation of works compound areas and the removal of any existing walls or defences as required. Where bank space is available a new defence wall will be constructed in-front of the existing wall which will then be removed. Where new flood defence walls are to replace existing walls, the old wall will be removed and excavated below existing foundations.

### 11.5.1 Archaeology

There are a number of recorded monuments and/or their zones of notification located within the construction site boundaries, these include the zone of notification for a windmill (DU022-078) north of Poddle Park, a castle – tower house (DU022-007) at Tymon Park; the City watercourse (DU022-003, DU018-043002, DU018-043004); a weir (DU018-043003) south of Mount Argus Way; the zone of notification for the site of Donore Castle (DU018-047001); and the zone of archaeological potential for Dublin City (DU018-020).

Predicted impacts to archaeological sites and monuments include:

- Castle – tower house (DU022-007): Proposed works located within the zone of notification for this castle include the construction of an embankment parallel to the River. Works will involve the removal of trees and stripping of topsoil along the footprint of the embankment. These works may have a direct moderate negative impact on remains associated with the castle which may survive in this area.
- Weir (DU018-043003): Proposed works adjacent to the weir include the construction of a proposed defence wall around it, which is within the zone of notification for the monument. There will be no direct impact to the weir structure during these works.
- City watercourse (DU022-003; DU018-043002 and DU018-043004): Works along the course of the Poddle (where it corresponds to the zone of notification for the City Watercourse), including all excavation works associated with the diversion of the river at Whitehall Park and the construction of new flood defence walls and flood defence embankments, may have a direct moderate negative impact on the historic watercourse.
- Zone of notification for the site of Donore Castle (DU018-047001) and the zone of archaeological potential for Dublin City (DU018-020): Works in these areas include manhole chambers sealing or replacement across the area which may have a direct moderate negative impact on remains associated with the castle and the historic city, should they survive below ground.
- Zone of notification for a windmill (DU022-078) north of Poddle Park: Works within this zone of notification include the removal of existing trees and the construction of a retaining wall. Only the very southern edge of the zone of notification for the windmill is located within the works area, therefore impacts are not considered to be significant.



- Unknown archaeological remains: There is potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be found along the route of the proposed scheme, particularly in greenfield areas which have had limited previous disturbance, such as Tymon Park. Potential impacts to any such features may be direct and range from Slight to Profound negative.

### 11.5.2 Architecture

There are no built heritage assets located within any of the construction boundaries, therefore there are no predicted impacts on the architectural resource as a result of the construction or operation of the proposed scheme.

### 11.5.3 Cultural Heritage

Three cultural heritage assets have been identified within the proposed construction areas, these relate to post-medieval mills and mill features (CH 01, 04 and 06), as well as one designed landscape (DL 5).

Predicted impacts to cultural heritage assets include:

- Ravensdale Mills and its mill pond (CH 01 and CH 06): Works which may impact on Ravensdale Mills and its mill pond include reinforcing existing walls and the construction of new walls (to middle of Ravensdale park); replacement of the existing footbridge; the creation of a temporary works / set down area in Ravensdale Park; and sealing manholes in Poddle Park. Although no above ground evidence for the mill or its associated features were noted during the assessment, there is potential for features to survive below ground. Therefore, the scheme may have a moderate negative direct impact on these cultural heritage assets.
- Cutlers Mill and its mill race (CH 03 and CH 04): Works which may impact on Cutlers Mill and its mill race include the re-alignment of the river channel and reinforcing of the existing walls, construction of a flood defence embankment and the infilling the existing course of the river at Whitehall Park. Although no above ground evidence for this mill or its associated features were noted, there is potential for features to survive below ground. Therefore, the scheme may have a significant negative direct impact on these cultural heritage assets.
- Kimmage House demesne landscape (DL 05): The proposed scheme passes through the former demesne landscape of Kimmage House; however, this landscape has been largely altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and due to the minimal scope of the proposed works, the predicted impacts on these landscapes is not considered significant.

## 11.6 Mitigation Measures

**Table 11-8** presents a range of proposed mitigation measures which will be implemented prior to and during works associated with construction of the proposed scheme. See **EIAR Volume 4, Appendix 11-7** for definition of mitigation strategies for Archaeology and Architectural Resources.

Table 11-8: Proposed mitigation measures

Unique ID	Description	Proposed mitigation
<b>DU022-007</b>	Zone of notification for castle – tower house	Archaeological monitoring of any excavation works. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.
<b>DU018-043003</b>	Weir	Archaeological monitoring of any excavation works. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.
<b>DU018-043004, DU022-003, and DU018-043002</b>	Zone of notification for the City watercourse	Where it is proposed to divert the watercourse, a wade survey should be carried out along the existing stretch of the Poddle prior to commencement of construction activities. This should be carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.  Archaeological monitoring of any excavation works along the course of the city watercourse should be carried out during construction. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.
<b>DU022-078</b>	Zone of notification for a windmill	Archaeological monitoring of any excavation works. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.
<b>DU018-047001</b>	Zone of notification for the site of Donore Castle	Archaeological monitoring of any excavation works. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.

Unique ID	Description	Proposed mitigation
<b>DU018-020</b>	Zone of archaeological potential for Dublin City	Archaeological monitoring of any excavation works. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.
<b>CH 01 and CH 06</b>	Ravensdale Mills and its mill pond	Archaeological monitoring of any excavation works. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.
<b>CH 03</b>	Cutlers Mill	Archaeological testing in the first instance. This should be carried out by an archaeologist under licence from the DoCHG. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.
<b>CH 04</b>	Cutlers mill race	Archaeological testing in the first instance. This should be carried out by an archaeologist under licence from the DoCHG. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.
<b>n/a</b>	Greenfield areas	Archaeological monitoring of any excavation works. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.

### 11.7 Residual Impacts

There will be no residual impacts to the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resulting from the proposed development.

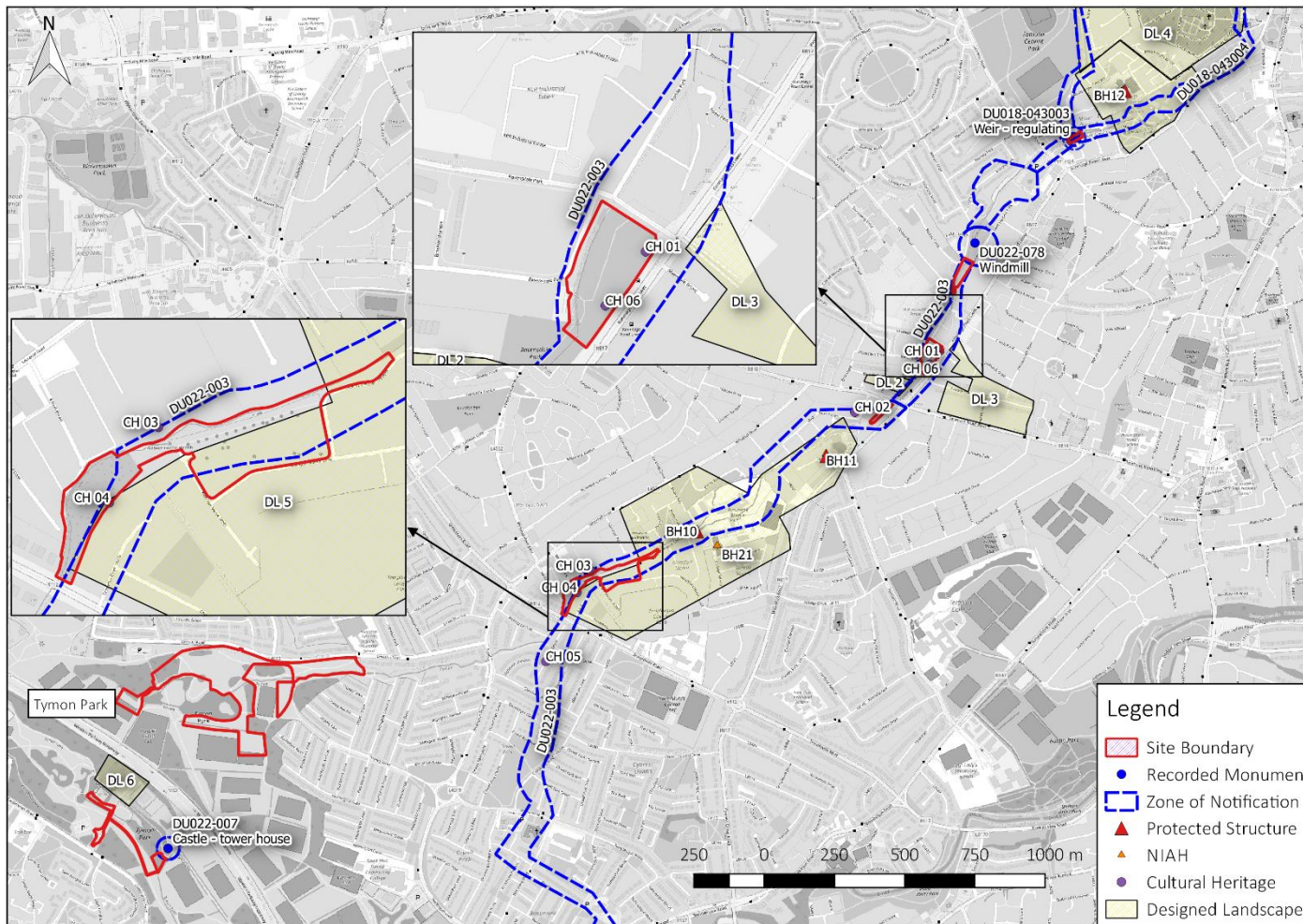


Figure 11-1: South western end of the proposed Scheme showing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets



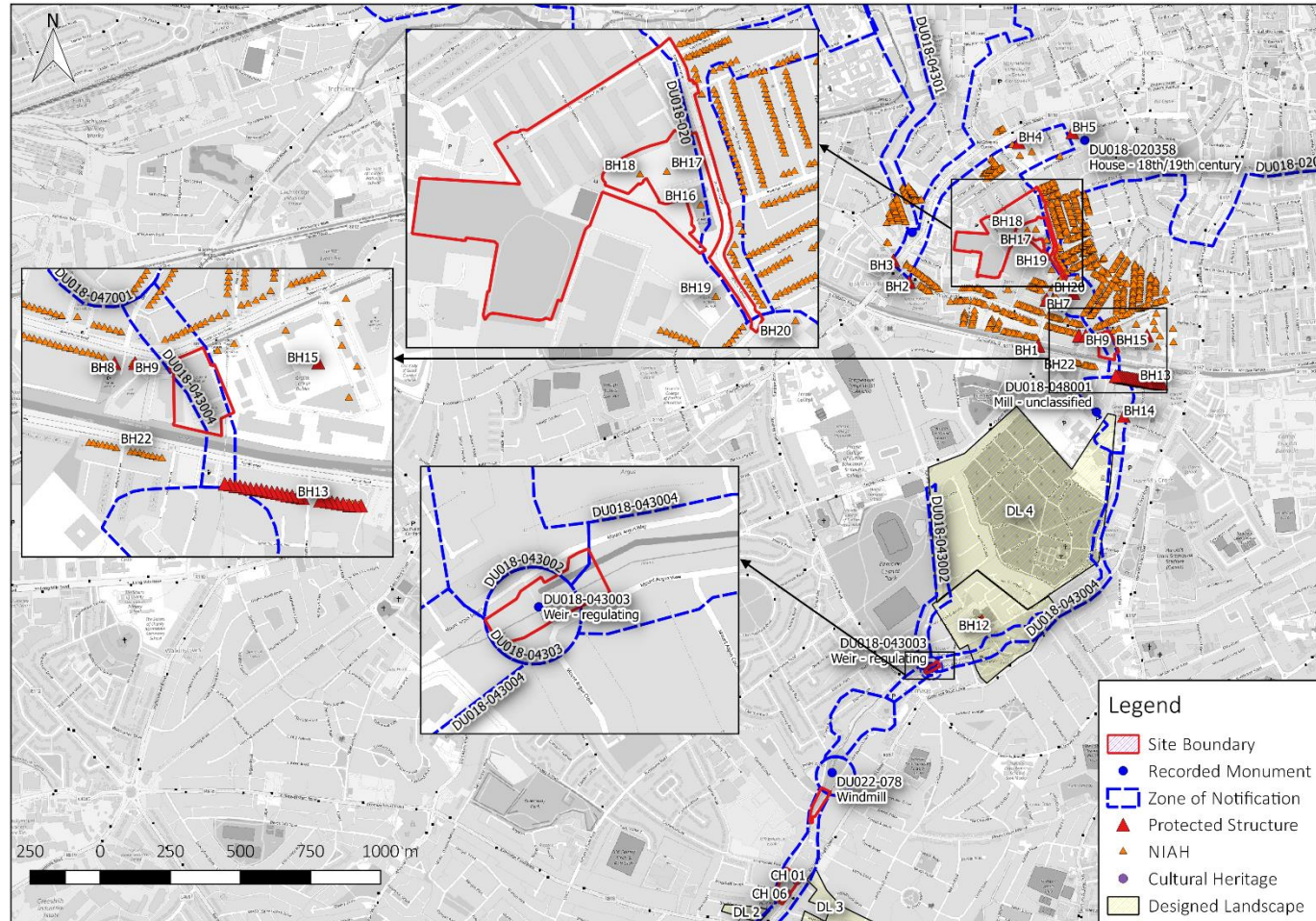


Figure 11-2: North eastern end of the proposed Scheme showing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets





Figure 11-3: Extract from Roque's Map of County Dublin, 1760





Figure 11-4: Extract from Roque's Map of County Dublin, 1760

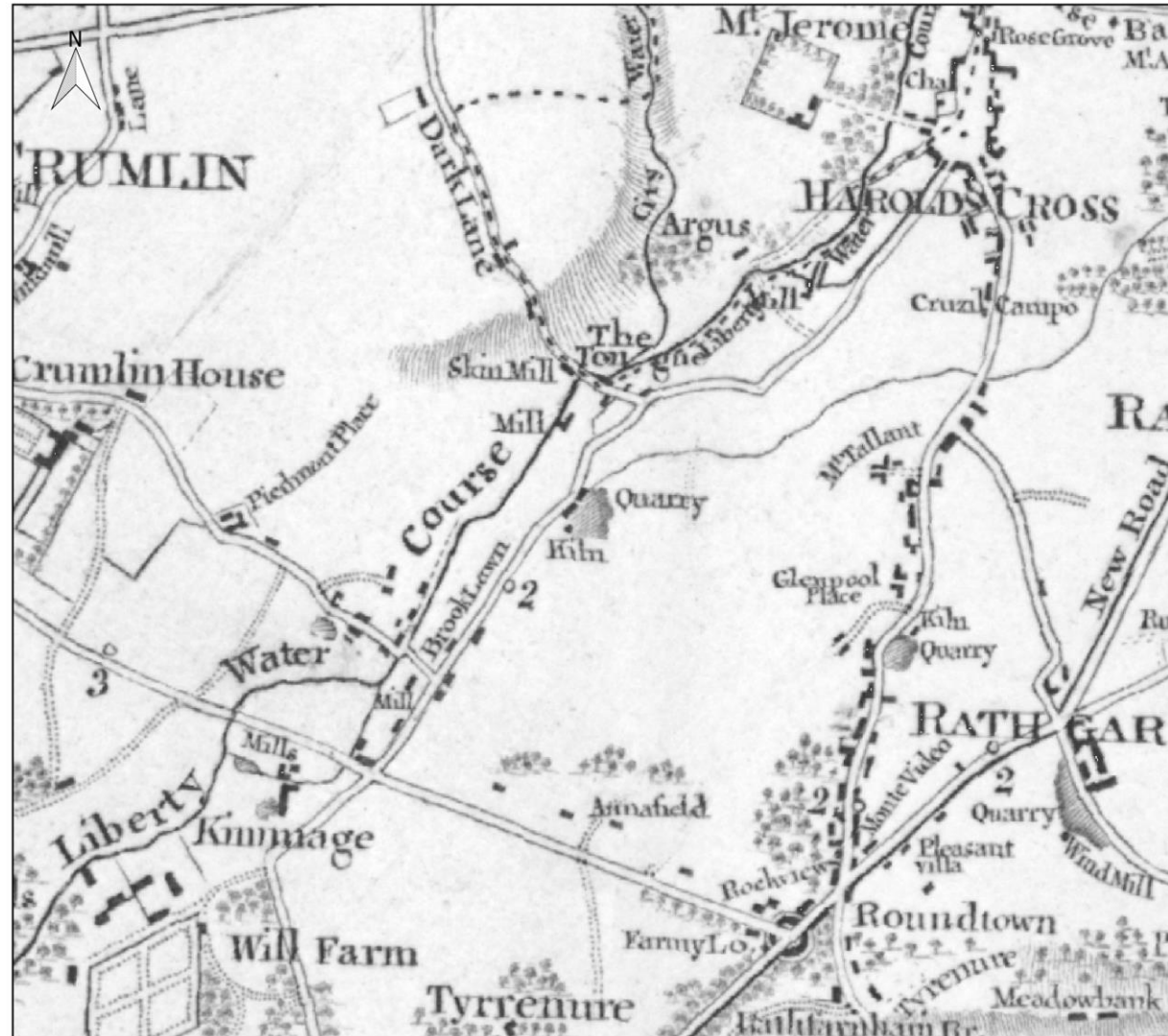


Figure 11-5: Extract from Taylor's map of the environs of Dublin, 1816 from Kimmage to Harold's Cross





Figure 11-6: Extract from Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin 1821, showing the course of the Poddle from Tallaght flowing north eastwards

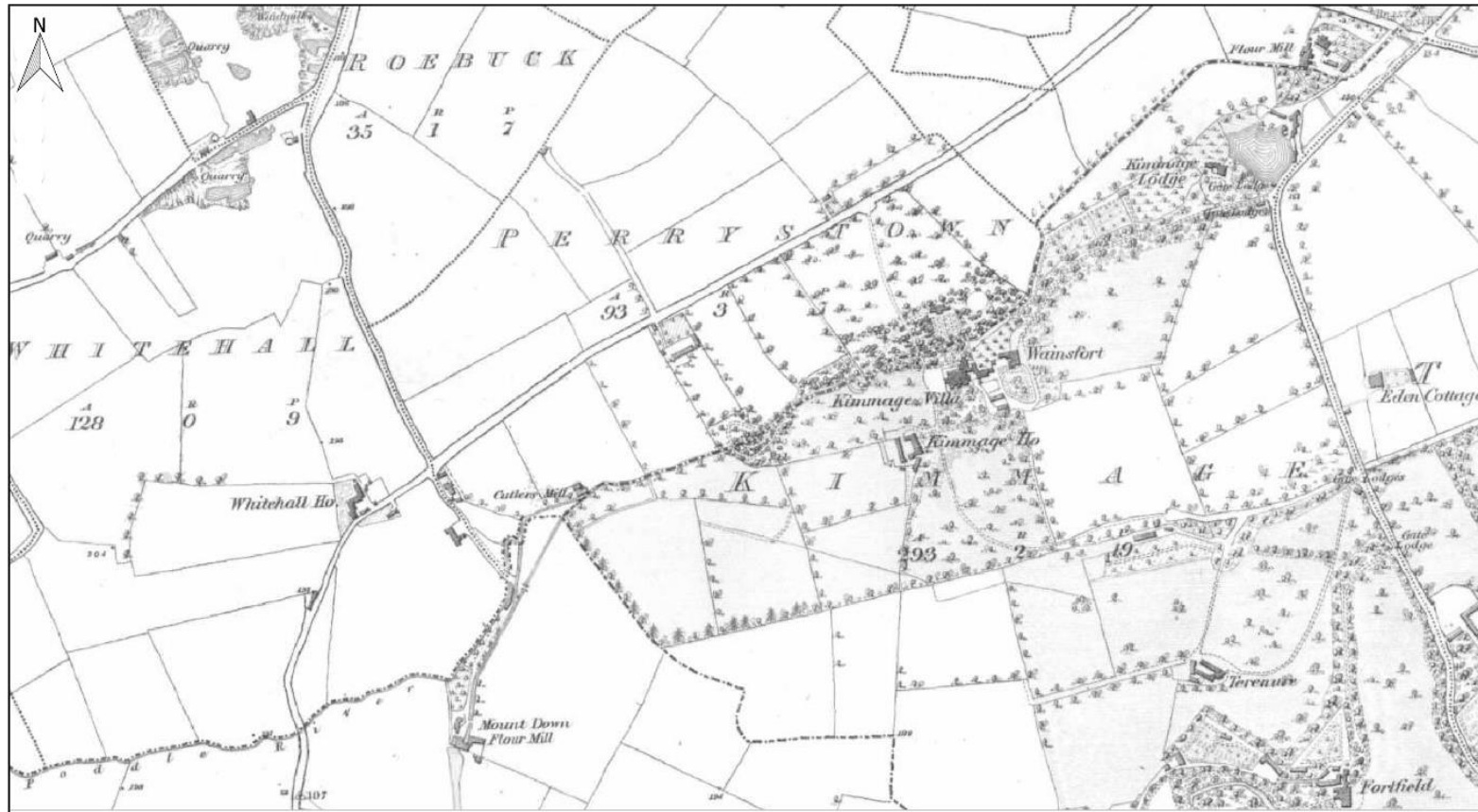


Figure 11-7: Extract from Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, 1843 showing the Poddle as it flows through Kimmage



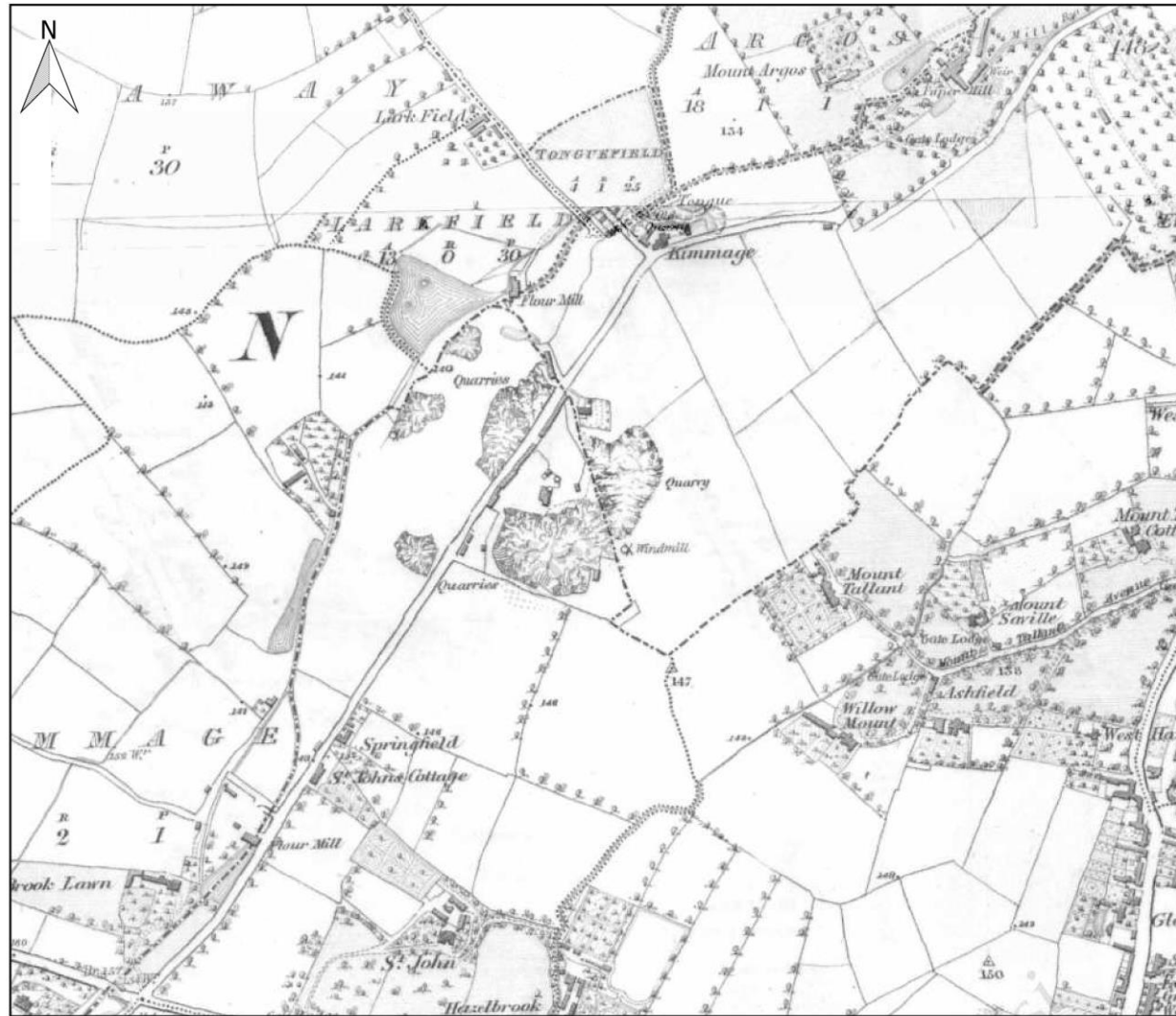


Figure 11-8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, 1843 showing the Poddle as it flows northeast of Kimmage towards Harold's Cross

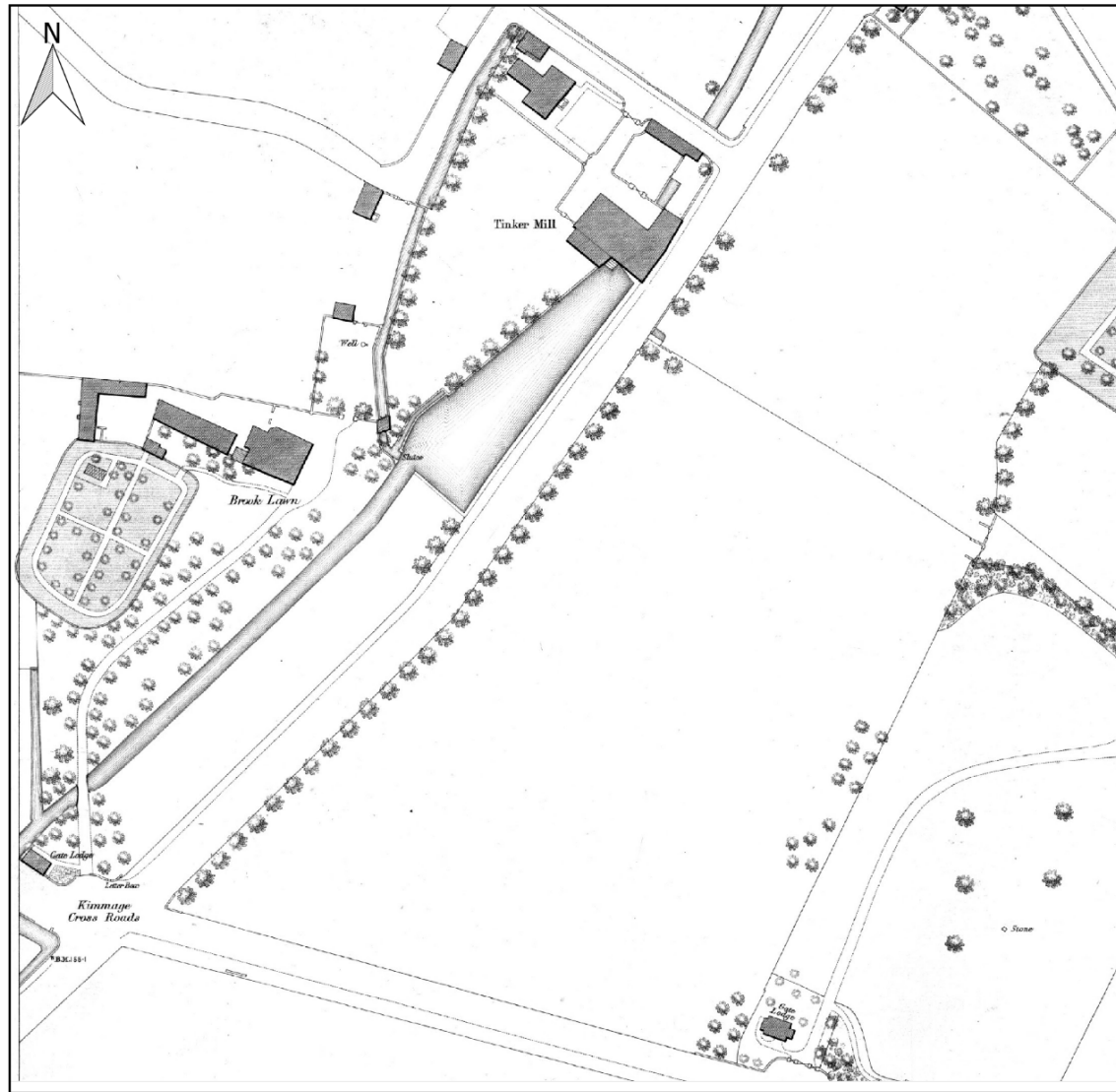


Figure 11-9: Extract from Ordnance Survey 5-foot map, 1876 showing Tinker Mill and Brook Lawn



Figure 11-10: Extract from Ordnance Survey 5-foot map, 1876 showing Larkfield Mill





Figure 11-11: Extract from Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1906-9 showing Mount Jerome



*Plate 11-1: Location of castle DU022-007, facing east*



*Plate 11-2: Location of proposed flood defence embankment, Tymon Park, facing east*



*Plate 11-3: Compound location, facing NE*



*Plate 11-4: Wall at eastern end of Tymon Park, facing N*





*Plate 11-5: North of Templeville Rd., facing S*



*Plate 11-6: Ravensdale Park, facing NE*



*Plate 11-7: Poddle Park, facing NE*



*Plate 11-8: Location of weir DU018-043003  
facing SW*