



**Chapter 15**  
Archaeological  
& Cultural Heritage

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## 15. Archaeological & Cultural Heritage

### 15.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has considered the potential archaeological and cultural heritage impacts associated with the Construction and Operational Phases of the Liffey Valley to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme).

During the Construction Phase, the potential archaeological and cultural heritage impacts associated with the development of the Proposed Scheme have been assessed. This included impacts on heritage assets, ground disturbance and degradation of the setting and amenity of heritage assets due to construction activities such as utility diversions, road resurfacing and road realignments.

During the Operational Phase, the potential archaeological and cultural heritage impacts have been assessed.

The assessment has been carried out according to best practice and guidelines relating to archaeological heritage assessment, and in the context of similar large-scale infrastructural projects.

The aim of the Proposed Scheme when in operation is to provide enhanced walking, cycling and bus infrastructure on this key access corridor in the Dublin region, which will enable and deliver efficient, safe, and integrated sustainable transport movement along the corridor. The objectives of the Proposed Scheme are described in Chapter 1 (Introduction). The Proposed Scheme which is described in Chapter 4 (Proposed Scheme Description) has been designed to meet these objectives.

The design of the Proposed Scheme has evolved through comprehensive design iteration, with particular emphasis on minimising the potential for environmental impacts, where practicable, whilst ensuring the objectives of the Proposed Scheme are attained. In addition, feedback received from the comprehensive consultation programme undertaken throughout the option selection and design development process have been incorporated, where appropriate.

### 15.2 Methodology

#### 15.2.1 Introduction

The methodology was designed to provide a full understanding of the potential impact on archaeological and cultural heritage assets and on the character of the historic urban and residential streetscape and landscape. In so doing, it allowed the character of the immediate and wider historic environment to be described and facilitated the identification of individual heritage assets and locations where there is the potential to reveal subsurface archaeological features.

##### 15.2.1.1 Defining Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

For the purpose of this Chapter the following definition from the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) (now Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH)) Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage is applied for archaeology (DAHGI 1999):

*'the study of past societies through material remains left by those societies and the evidence of their environment. The 'archaeological heritage' consists of such material remains (whether in the form of sites and monuments or artefacts in the sense of moveable objects) and environmental evidence'.*

Cultural heritage as set out in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2022) includes archaeology, architectural heritage, folklore and history. It is a broad term that includes a wide range of tangible and intangible cultural considerations. Cultural heritage can relate to settlements, former designed landscapes, buildings and structures, folklore, townland and place names, and historical events, as well as traditions (e.g. mass paths and pilgrim ways) and traditional practices (e.g. saints' pattern days).

Cultural heritage is part of our cultural identity and contributes to defining a sense of place. The value of a strong sense of place is likely to become more important as the world grows increasingly homogenised. Recognising the unique sense of place in our towns, villages and city, whilst also respecting the individual heritage assets, is critical.

Cultural heritage assets are valued for the important contribution they make to the understanding of the history of a place, an event or people. Sites of cultural heritage interest are often afforded protection either as recorded archaeological monuments (on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) / Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)) or as protected structures (on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in the relevant City or County Development Plan), or as structures within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

Each of these provides a unique cultural record and acts as a carrier of memory, meaning and cultural value. When considered in its wider context, they can form an essential component in the mechanism for analysing the broader cultural character and context of an area. Together, these can assist in mapping the changes that have led to the development of the modern environment. Such analysis provides insight into the communication, trade, transport, growth and associations of past societies.

There are numerous cultural heritage features that contribute to character, identity, and authenticity of Dublin City and its wider environs. These include the street plan, local architectural and archaeological monuments, the form of buildings and spaces, civic buildings within set pieces of urban design, the unique Georgian squares and streets, together with the larger areas of Victorian and Edwardian architecture north and south of the canals, and the industrial buildings and other cultural heritage sites. This unique historic character was identified and recorded throughout the EIAR process by the relevant specialists in the EIAR team (Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) and Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual)). By identifying, recording and articulating these sensitive cultural heritage values, they can be considered, respected and protected in the context of change in the future.

Remnants of Dublin's industrial heritage can be found throughout Dublin City and its wider environs (e.g. the canals, tramlines and railways, mill buildings and mill races, breweries and factories of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries), some of it upstanding, the rest possibly surviving below-ground. Many of Dublin's streets and roads also contain historic street furniture, such as limestone and granite kerb stones, cobblestones, cast-iron post boxes, water pumps, milestones, street lighting, statues, water troughs, railings, and protective bollards. These features all contribute to the present-day character and uniqueness of an area by reflecting its historic past and are assessed as part of the historic street scape within Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

#### **15.2.1.2 Approach**

Recognising our unique sense of place in our urban and suburban environments, while respecting the individual heritage assets was a key consideration during the development of the EIAR. A historic landscape character (HLC) approach was undertaken where not only individual heritage assets were assessed but also how they present in the landscape, their connectivity and their relationship to other heritage features. These were analysed through mapping, documentary sources and site inspection.

By using different information sources and data sets, an understanding of the historic landscape character that surrounds and is part of the Proposed Scheme has been developed. The modern landscape is a result of numerous modifications over time. Understanding how these processes occur, and how they are represented in today's urban and suburban landscape, is critical in providing an insight into the layering and development of the cultural heritage environment. It also facilitates an appreciation of an area's unique character. The process is concerned with identifying the dominant historic influences which have formed and define the present landscape. By using existing data sets such as the RPS, RMP, NIAH for example, through the use of GIS and CAD, dominant clusters of monuments, buildings and cultural heritage features begin to emerge.

Where sites are designated architectural heritage assets (NIAH / RPS), they are addressed in detail in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage). Where such sites are also RMP / SMR sites, they are assessed both in the present Chapter and in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

Upstanding industrial heritage sites and examples of cultural heritage such as historic street furniture are discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage). Those sites which may survive below-ground are assessed in the present chapter, as potential archaeological sites.

Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest, as well as from an architectural heritage perspective, these are assessed both in the present Chapter and in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

Appendices associated with this chapter are detailed in Volume 4 of this EIAR and contain the following information:

- Appendix A15.1 – Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme;
- Appendix A15.2 – Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites;
- Appendix A15.3 – Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology; and
- Appendix A15.4 – Relevant extracts from City and County Development Plans.

### **15.2.2 Study Area**

The area examined for this study includes the full extent of the Proposed Scheme corridor. In order to inform the likely significant impacts from an archaeological and cultural heritage perspective, a study area measuring 50m on either side of the red line boundary for the Proposed Scheme was established (refer to Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). This approach is tailored to the urban and suburban streetscape and is the accepted best practice for linear infrastructural projects in built-up areas. The study area was assessed in order to identify known and recorded archaeological and cultural heritage assets within it.

The study area was wide enough to assess the immediate archaeological and cultural heritage potential of the Proposed Scheme. Professional judgement was used to determine where the study area should be extended to consider archaeological sites / monuments or historic structures that lie beyond its boundaries. As required and where appropriate, the relationship of structures, sites, monuments, and complexes that fall outside this study area were considered and evaluated. The wider landscape or urban streetscape was also considered, to provide an archaeological and historical context for the Proposed Scheme.

For historic towns and villages that have a designated zone of archaeological potential (ZAP) on the published RMP maps (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998), these areas were considered in addition to the point data from the online Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) provided by the National Monuments Service (NMS) (NMS 2021).

### **15.2.3 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation**

The study was informed by relevant legislation, guidelines, policy, and advice notes, as listed below and in the references, Section 15.7. Relevant extracts from the City and County Development Plans are contained in Appendix A15.3 (Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology) in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999;
- Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport Infrastructure Ireland, 2017;
- Council of Europe (1985). Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (ratified by Ireland 1997), 'Granada Convention';
- Council of Europe (1992). European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (ratified by Ireland 1992), 'Valetta Convention';
- Council of Europe (2005). Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, 'Faro Convention';
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHG) (1999). Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2022). Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports;
- European Commission (2017). Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects – Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report;
- Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);

- Historic England (2017). The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition);
- ICOMOS (2011). Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties;
- ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005;
- National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014;
- National Roads Authority (NRA) (2005). Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes;
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended);
- The Heritage Council (2013). Historic Landscape Characterisation in Ireland: Best Practice Guidance; and
- The UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972.

## 15.2.4 Data Collection and Collation

A detailed evaluation of the archaeological and cultural heritage resource took place, comprising a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources, supported by a field survey.

### 15.2.4.1 Desk Study

The desk study availed of the following sources:

- The National Monuments, Preservation Orders and Register of Historic Monuments lists, sourced directly from the DHLGH;
- RMP and SMR; The SMR, as revised in the light of fieldwork, formed the basis for the establishment of the statutory RMP in 1994 (RMP; pursuant to Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, as amended in 1994). The RMP records known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs. The information held in the RMP files is read in conjunction with published constraint maps. Archaeological sites identified since 1994 have been added to the non-statutory SMR database of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (NMS, DHLGH), which is available online (NMS 2021) and includes both RMP and SMR sites. Those sites designated as SMR sites have not yet been added to the statutory record, but are scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP;
- The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI 2020);
- Cartographic sources, comprising pre-19<sup>th</sup> century historic maps and various editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps, 25-inch maps and five-foot plans;
- Excavations Bulletins and Excavations Database (Excavations 1970 to 2020);
- Dublin County Archaeology GIS (The Heritage Council 2015);
- Dublin City Council's (DCC) Dublin City Development Plan 2016 - 2022 (DCC 2016);
- Conservation Plan Dublin City Walls and Defences (DCC 2004);
- South Dublin County Council (SDCC) Development Plan (2016 - 2022) (SDCC 2016);
- NIAH, Building Survey and Garden Survey, DHLGH (NIAH 2020);
- Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) (DCC 2003 to 2009);
- Placenames Database of Ireland (Logainm 2020);
- Aerial imagery online (Google Earth 2001 to 2018 (Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018), Bing 2013 (Bing 2020); Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) 1995, 2000, 2005 to 2012 (OSI 2020); and
- Other documentary sources (as listed in the references, Section 15.7).

#### 15.2.4.2 Field Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken along the extent of the Proposed Scheme, including offline elements, on 20 February 2020. Recorded archaeological sites or monuments within the study area (and relevant monuments outside of it) were inspected. The survey took cognisance of upstanding industrial heritage sites listed in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009) that are situated within or adjacent to the Proposed Scheme. It also sought to identify any potential archaeological sites, as well as features of industrial or cultural heritage interest within the study area for the Proposed Scheme that contribute to the historic character of the area.

#### 15.2.4.3 Mapping

The locations for all archaeological and cultural heritage assets identified in the course of the assessment have been mapped and are shown on Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The coordinates for each asset are provided in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) in the inventory of archaeological and cultural heritage sites in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

### 15.2.5 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Impacts

Archaeological and cultural heritage sites are considered to be a non-renewable resource and cultural heritage material assets are generally considered to be location sensitive. In this context, any change to their environment, such as construction activity and ground disturbance works, could adversely affect these sites. The likely significance of all effects is determined in consideration of the magnitude of the impact and the baseline rating upon which the impact has an effect (i.e. the sensitivity or value of the cultural heritage asset). Having assessed the potential magnitude of impact with respect to the sensitivity / value of the asset (Table 15.1, Table 15.2 and Image 15.1), the overall significance of the effect is then classified as not significant, imperceptible, slight, moderate, significant, very significant, or profound (Table 15.3).

A glossary of impact assessment terms, including the criteria for the assessment of effect significance, is contained in Appendix A15.3 (Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology) in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

**Table 15.1: Significance / Sensitivity Criteria**

Sensitivity / Significance	Criteria
High	Sites of international significance: World Heritage Sites. National Monuments. Protected Structures (assessed by the NIAH to be of international and national importance), where these are also National Monuments. Undesignated archaeological and cultural heritage sites.
Medium	Recorded Monuments (RMP sites & SMR sites scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP) Protected Structures / NIAH sites (assessed by the NIAH to be of regional importance), where these are also Recorded Monuments. Newly identified archaeological sites, confirmed through archaeological investigation, to be added to the SMR. Undesignated archaeological and cultural heritage sites.
Low	Sites listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building for which there are no upstanding remains. Undisturbed greenfield areas and riverine environs, which have an inherent archaeological potential. Undesignated archaeological and cultural heritage sites.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological and / or cultural heritage interest.



**Table 15.2: Magnitude of Impact Criteria**

Impact Magnitude	Criteria
High	These impacts arise where an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development. A change such that the value of the asset is totally altered or destroyed, leading to a complete loss of character, integrity and data about the site.
Medium	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important / significant aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where an archaeological / cultural heritage asset would be impacted upon leading to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the site. Or an impact which by its magnitude results in the partial loss of a historic structure (including fabric loss or alteration) or grounds including the part removal of buildings or features or part removal of demesne land (e.g. severance, visual intrusion or degradation of setting and amenity). A permanent positive impact that enhances or restores the character and / or setting of a cultural heritage site or upstanding archaeological heritage site in a clearly noticeable manner.
Low	A low impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable is not such that the archaeological / cultural heritage character / integrity of the site is significantly compromised, and where there is no significant loss of data about the site. A positive impact that results in partial enhancement of the character and / or setting of a cultural heritage site or upstanding archaeological heritage site in the medium to long-term.
Negligible	An impact which causes very minor changes in the character of the environment and does not directly impact an archaeological / cultural heritage asset, or affect the appreciation or significance of the asset. There would be very minor changes to the character and integrity of the asset and no loss of data about the site.

**Table 15.3: Defining Significance of Impacts**

Impact	Definition
Imperceptible	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
Not Significant	An impact which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
Slight	An impact which causes minor changes in the character of the environment and does not affect an archaeological / cultural heritage asset in a moderate or significant manner.
Moderate	A moderate impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable, does not lead to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological / cultural heritage asset.
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 or all of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological / cultural heritage asset.
Very Significant	An impact which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Profound	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse impacts. Reserved for adverse, negative impacts only. These impacts arise where an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.



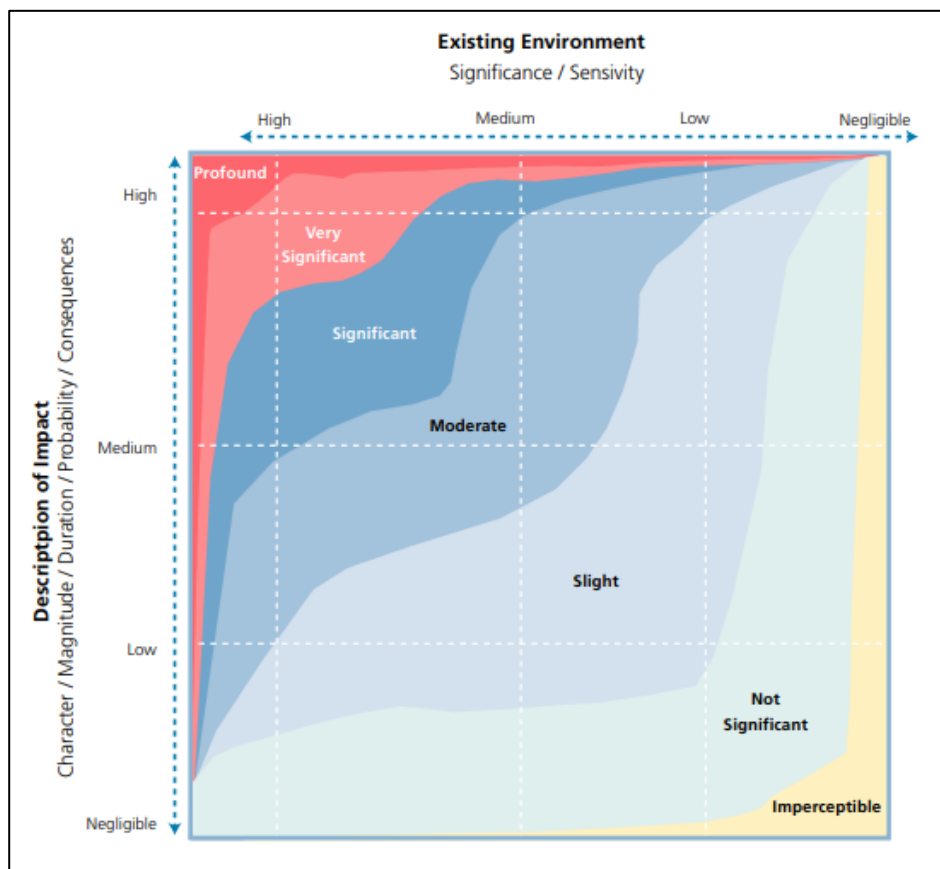


Image 15.1: Figure 3.4 Chart Showing Typical Classifications of the Significance of Effects, from the EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in EIAR (EPA 2022)

## 15.3 Baseline Environment

### 15.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

#### 15.3.1.1 The River Liffey Valley in the Prehistoric Period

The Proposed Scheme will travel eastwards from the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre (Fonhill Road), through the suburbs of Ballyfermot, Inchicore, the former village of Kilmainham, along James's Street and Thomas Street into the City Centre. These roads run along the southern edge of the River Liffey valley and the river and its catchment area played a significant role in attracting human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period onwards.

The old routeway out of Dublin to the west, the *Slí Mór*, is one of the five principal highways mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Its alignment is followed roughly by the present Thomas Street, James's Street, Old Kilmainham, Emmet Road, Sarsfield Road, sections of Ballyfermot Road and Blackditch Road. Routeways in Ireland prior to the post-medieval period were more often rights of way rather than physical entities, though prehistoric wooden trackways have been found in bogs, preserving valuable evidence of our earliest roads and tracks. Routes tended to follow the line of least resistance, twisting and turning to avoid poorly drained areas and land that was easily overlooked, commonly following eskers. Examples can be seen further west in Esker townland or in the gravel ridges that can be found along the River Liffey valley. Such routes may also have varied to some degree seasonally, as changing weather affected the condition of the pathway.

A variety of activities may have been carried out along the banks of the River Liffey; its tributary the River Camac, the ridges above the valleys of both rivers, and in the woods that until the middle ages covered much of the land. The attraction of the valley to early settlers is borne out by stray finds and monuments in the wider landscape, with one polished stone axehead found in Yellow Walls townland, to the west of the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre

(NMI 1975:90). This is one of many stone tools that would have been used for land clearance and industry (e.g. hide-preparation and tool-fabrication) along the River Liffey valley during the Neolithic period (c.4500 to 2500 BC).

Subsequent Bronze Age (c.2500 to 500 BC) occupation of the River Liffey valley is clear from the archaeological record for the wider area, such as the imprecisely located pit and cist burials from the Castleknock and Palmerstown areas (NMI 1909:25 and 1934:5958 to 5992), and by a ring-barrow in Palmerstown (RMP DU017-025). The latter is situated on a small hillock overlooking the river; this is one of a number of natural high ridges flanking the River Liffey valley at this point, which would have provided attractive locations for visible monuments. A Neolithic Linkardstown-type burial (RMP DU018-007011) was located 1.5km to the east, above the Chapelizod gate into the Phoenix Park, and that mound would have been intervisible with the ring-barrow (Waddell 1990). This emphasises the potential importance of these elevated locations with their wide views over the valley corridor and the lands above. Further east along the valley, a Bronze Age pit-burial containing a tripartite Food Vessel (SMR DU018-112) was discovered in 2002 during archaeological testing in advance of development at a large site south of St John's Road West and west of Military Road. The identification of a burnt spread, which produced a number of sherds of prehistoric pottery and a flint flake in Quarryvale townland (Licence 96E0178ext; Excavations Bulletin 1998:214), and a *fulacht fia* in Fonthill (SMR DU017-081), both of which were found during archaeological monitoring, also indicate the degree of prehistoric activity along the valley and the types of uses to which the valley was subjected.

### 15.3.1.2 Ballyfermot

The townlands of Ballyfermot Upper and Lower, Blackditch, and Coldcut were only sparsely populated until the large-scale planned developments of the 1950s. There is, however, ample evidence for the continuation of settlement along the River Liffey valley during the early medieval and medieval periods. Nucleated settlement appears to have been focused on Palmerstown, Chapelizod, and Kilmainham, with the surrounding areas remaining rural, though there is also evidence for dispersed settlement activity (e.g. the two castle sites to the west of the Liffey Valley shopping centre, RMP DU017-023 & -067, in Irishtown and Rowlagh). There is also a medieval complex on the south side of Le Fanu Park in Ballyfermot, recorded c. 450m south of the Proposed Scheme, comprising the sites of a church (RMP DU018-031003), graveyard (RMP DU018-031004), and tower house (Ballyfermot Castle; RMP DU018-031001).

The Ballyfermot (*Baile Formaid* or *Thormaid*) is thought to owe its origin to the Irish chief, Diarmuid Mac Giolla Mocholmog (the family name changed to FitzDermot after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans). The earliest reference to the placename is to '*the vill of Tormet Machelli*' in 1199; the vill element is simply a Latinate version of the Irish baile, meaning townland (Logainm 2020a). The first documented land grant dates from the early 14<sup>th</sup> century and concerns the transfer of title to a manor at Ballyfermot, from the Fitzwilliam family to Robert de Clahull in 1327. By the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century the manor was held by Reginald Barnewall, with Reginald Butler living there in 1395, John Barnewall in residence in 1451, and Robert Newcomen in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century.

The tower house (RMP DU018-031001) stood until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a sketch by Wakeman showing an impressive building with a gatehouse and battlemented parapet (Ball 1906). It can be loosely dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century based on the architectural style depicted in the sketch, with the adjoining building being a later addition (probably 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century). The site of Ballyfermot Castle is located adjacent to the boundary of Le Fanu Park, with no above-ground remains.

Similarly, there are no visible remains of the medieval church and graveyard (RMP DU018-031003, -031004) that once stood to the east of the castle (the site was covered with earth in the 1970s to protect it against vandalism). The first record of the church dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when it was dedicated to St Laurence and was in the possession of the Knights Hospitallers priory at Kilmainham. The church remained in the possession of the priory until the dissolution of the monasteries (c.1540), when it was leased to Viscount Clandeboy. The church continued to be used up to 1660, when it appears to have gone out of use (Ball 1906). The site remained in use as a graveyard up to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Johnston 1974).

Blackditch was an old landholding which belonged to the Episcopal See (i.e. the area of the bishop's ecclesiastical jurisdiction) of Dublin. In 1331 it is recorded that the Archbishop of Dublin had the land partly tilled and partly set in grazing. In 1435, the land, under the name of 'Og Baliniknegan' was leased to Thomas Sanguine, a Dublin City butcher. One of the fields mentioned in the lease was 'Baron's Meade' which had a boundary described as 'The Trench' (this trench or ditch gives us the placename Blackditch). Early references to this feature include a 15<sup>th</sup>

century reference to 'la Trench' (see McNeill 1950) and *Clai dubh* (Logainm 2020b). The origins of the place name Coldcut indicates an area of woodland, with the name deriving from the Irish *coll-coit*, meaning hazel wood (Logainm 2020c).

### 15.3.1.3 Inchicore

The present suburb of Inchicore occupies the townlands of Inchicore South and Goldenbridge North, and part of Kilmainham townland. The area retained a rural character until fairly recent times, with scant mention in 17<sup>th</sup> century documents and records. The Civil Survey of 1654 records 'at *Inchicore the ruins of a brick house*' (RMP DU018-029), which was probably located on or near the site of the later Inchicore House on the south bank of the River Liffey (now beneath Con Colbert Road). The place name Goldenbridge is also documented; it is known that in the 16<sup>th</sup> century there was a cloth-fulling mill here, though its exact location is unknown (Bennett 2005). The name itself comes from the bridge across the River Camac at Emmet Road, where the river still flows above-ground (the present bridge, still named Golden Bridge, dates from the 1830s but has been largely replaced).

This was but one of many mills along the River Camac, which flows through the village, down by Kilmainham and into the River Liffey at Heuston Station. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century the textile industry along the river banks grew and by the 18<sup>th</sup> century local mills were producing such useful products as paper, flour and pearl barley. By the time of the first edition OS six-inch map (1843), numerous water mills, water wheels, weirs, and mill races are depicted along its length. Little survives of these industrial features and much of the river now flows underground.

The area saw growth during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century when it became popular as a spa. Little is known of the spa, however, which is indicated on the first edition OS six-inch map (1843, named 'Richmond Spa') but had completely disappeared by the time of the revised edition 25-inch map of 1906-1909. It was also in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century that Richmond Barracks was built. Construction began in 1810 and was completed in 1814. It was intended to bolster the military efforts to counter the threat of a Napoleonic invasion, but subsequently became a post for recruiting soldiers. It served as a British military barracks for over a century and detachments of soldiers left from there for service in such conflicts as the Crimean War, Boer War and World War 1. It was also to this barracks that prisoners were initially taken after the surrender in 1916.

The industries of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and the transportation network of the same period formed the boundaries in which the village of Inchicore developed. The eastern side of the country was one of a number of areas that experienced an unprecedented period of prosperity from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Population growth, increased income from rentals, an upsurge in economic activity, and better prices for the agricultural sector all contributed to this new wealth. The mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Grand Canal played a crucial role in the industrial development of the rural landscape. The canal began construction in 1756 and resulted in a major change to the landscape, as the canal required locks, lock keeper's houses, curved quays and bridges built at intervals along their length. The presence of the canal precipitated the construction of additional associated industrial structures such as flour mills, water mills, mill races and warehouses, which took advantage of the direct link between Dublin and the midlands.

The introduction of the railways in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century brought about a decline in traffic on the canals and the last boats were withdrawn in 1959-1960 (Bennet 2005). The construction of the Great Southern and Western Railway (GSWR) between 1844 and 1849 created a new transport corridor running east / north-east to the new Kingsbridge Terminus (Heuston Station) on the south bank of the River Liffey. To support the massive undertaking of the construction of the railways, the GSWR Company purchased a 73-acre site in Inchicore for engine workshops and depot. The Inchicore Railway Works, which was established in 1846 to maintain and construct rolling stock for the GSWR, was responsible for the transformation of this area from agricultural land to an industrial village in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is a landmark site, identifiable to rail passengers with its unique turreted facade, and was the work of Sancton Wood, who also designed Heuston Station. Now the headquarters for mechanical engineering and rolling stock maintenance at Irish Rail, it is the largest engineering complex of its kind in Ireland.

The ongoing industrial development and proximity to the city meant that the Inchicore area became a centre of population and began to lose its rural character, with new houses, shops and pubs being built. The dramatic increase in population meant that broader living conditions in the area came under considerable pressure. Most of the residents were either soldiers, employees of the Railway Works or of some smaller factories, or warders at Kilmainham Gaol (Kenny 1995). While the scale of the railway undertakings at Inchicore and Islandbridge was

such that they were the largest local employer, a sizeable number of people was also employed by the Inchicore Enterprise Omnibus Company. In 1868 only 16 houses were valued at more than £20 and by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the residents of the area were almost exclusively working class (Kenny 1995).

#### 15.3.1.4 Kilmainham

##### 15.3.1.4.1 Early Medieval and Viking Activity

The Kilmainham / Islandbridge area is characterised by a gravel ridge that runs on an east / west axis, sloping down to the River Liffey to the north and the River Camac to the south. This ridge, prior to land development in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, extended from the confluence of the two rivers at Heuston Bridge to the western edge of the War Memorial Park at Islandbridge, and was of considerable strategic importance in military offences against Dublin up to the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion.

Kilmainham takes its name from the 7<sup>th</sup> century monastery of Cill Maighneann, the church of St Maignenn (RMP DU018-020283). The most likely site for the monastery is in the vicinity of Bully's Acre, a graveyard located on the western boundary of the present grounds of the Royal Hospital (south of St John's Road West). It was in use up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it may represent the continued use of an early medieval cemetery (O'Brien 1998). Several pieces of cut stone of probable early medieval date are to be found in this cemetery, close to which are the remains of a decorated cross shaft (RMP DU018-020284) of 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date. The monastery attracted the attentions of the Viking raiders in the late 9<sup>th</sup> century, as did many of the prosperous ecclesiastical sites. Undoubtedly, its strategic position above the river mouth and the ford of Áth Cliath provided an extra incentive for its capture. In 1013–1014, Brian Boru set up his headquarters at the monastery, and it was from here that he launched his successful military offences against the Norse settlers in Dublin. This legendary Irish king is believed to have burned down whatever remained of Cill Maighneann before his final battle at Clontarf in 1014 and is reputed to be buried at Bully's Acre.

To date, up to 90 Viking Age burials have been discovered in the area between the River Liffey and River Camac (Clarke 2002). Studies by O'Brien (1998) have concluded that two Viking Age cemeteries existed concurrently in the Kilmainham / Islandbridge area. The study deduced that the railway and station works at the eastern end (Kilmainham) produced a minimum number of 17 burials, while at Islandbridge (War Memorial Park) a minimum of 18 burials were recovered (RMP DU018-020272) (O'Brien 1998). However, the possible identification of two burials closer to Bully's Acre on the ridge may indicate that the general breadth of the spread of burials is not only east-west but also north-south, suggesting a combination of concentrated and dispersed burial pattern. In 1960, human remains were discovered during construction work at St John's Road West, near Islandbridge. The bones were discovered in buff-coloured soil below the road surface. The remains lay extended with the head to the east (RMP DU018-302). This fits with Ó Floinn's suggestion of '*grave fields that are strung out on both sides of the River Liffey*', some located on the sites of earlier prehistoric or Early Christian cemeteries, and most located close to water (Ó Floinn 1998).

##### 15.3.1.4.2 Medieval Activity

A major change in the control of the area occurred after the Anglo-Norman takeover of Dublin, when the lands around Kilmainham were granted to the Knights Hospitaller, augmented by further grants in the same locality by the local aristocracy (Kenny 1995). The Knights came to dominate the high lands along the western approaches to Dublin along both sides of the river and they established their priory (RMP DU018-020286) at Kilmainham, on the lands formerly occupied by the early medieval monastery. These lands remained in the possession of the Knights until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Knights themselves played an important role in the governance of the city and county with many leading government officials being members of the order (Ibid.). Kilmainham was the official residence of the Grand Prior of the Knights in Ireland and as such was both an administrative centre and an opulent residence for a leading figure in a powerful religious order. The Register of the Priory has survived and is preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The register records the considerable amounts of property owned and administered by the order in Dublin and its surrounds as well as the expenditures for running the priory, which were considerable.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries the influence and holdings of the Knights Hospitaller at Kilmainham declined through a mix of mismanagement, family interests and the ceasing of crusading. By the time of the dissolution of the monasteries their holdings, which had stretched for two miles along the River Liffey at Kilmainham and



Islandbridge, had shrunk considerably and the manor buildings were neglected. The officials who prepared the extent of the manor after the property had been handed over to the State recorded that the castle and associated buildings were 'in great decay' (Kenny 1995).

#### 15.3.1.4.3 Post-Medieval Activity

Decades of rebellion and Cromwellian activity had resulted in an influx of people from troubled areas into Kilmainham (as with the city itself). By 1641 the area was occupied principally by an industrial populous, working the many mills along the River Camac. The extensive mills in the neighbourhood had assisted in the critical corn supply for the rebel army. Following the Restoration in the 1660s, stability initiated a period of growth for Kilmainham. The Duke of Ormonde instigated plans to enclose the lands of Inchicore, Islandbridge and Kilmainham as part of the Phoenix Park, but his decision was reversed when in the 1680s he established the Royal Hospital (RMP DU018-020285) near the ruinous medieval priory in Kilmainham, and the park was reduced to its present limits.

By 1684, the Royal Hospital was being lived in, but work was not complete until the tower was added in 1701. The site of the hospital dominated the area, sitting as it does atop the ridge which runs alongside the River Liffey at this point. Its grounds originally stretched down to the River Liffey, incorporating the area now occupied by Heuston Station and by Clancy Barracks. The hospital continued in use up to 1927, during most of which time it also provided the residence for the commander of the army in Ireland. However, in 1798, its strategic location was noted by Lieutenant General Vallancey, military surveyor general of the English army in Ireland, who chose the location of the hospital as the best site available for conversion into a fortress or temporary citadel for transacting government business '*in case of a sudden insurrection in Dublin*' (De Courcy 1996). It was occupied again by British troops during the Easter Rising of 1916. From 1927, the Garda Síochána used the hospital for some time, and it now houses the Irish Museum of Modern Art. The grounds of the Royal Hospital also contain a 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century military cemetery known as the Privates and In-Pensioners graveyard, on the north side of Bully's Acre, for occupants of the Royal Hospital and for soldiers who died during the 1916 Rising.

In 1796, Kilmainham Gaol (National monument and RMP DU018-125) was opened on the north side of the River Camac, fronting onto Inchicore Road. It was initially called the 'New Gaol' to distinguish it from the old prison it was intended to replace – a noisome dungeon, just a few hundred metres from the present site. It was officially called the County of Dublin Gaol, and was originally run by the Grand Jury for County Dublin. Prior to the construction of the gaol, this part of Kilmainham was known as Gallows Hill and it was here, on a parcel of common ground, that convicted criminals were hanged. Kilmainham Gaol was decommissioned as a prison by the Irish Free State government in 1924 and sat empty until restoration began on the building in the 1960s. Many Irish revolutionaries, including the leaders of the 1916 Easter Rising, were imprisoned and executed in the prison by the orders of the British Government. It is one of the largest unoccupied gaols in Europe, covering some of the most heroic and tragic events in Ireland's emergence as a modern nation from 1780s to the 1920s. The gaol now houses a museum on the history of Irish nationalism.

#### 15.3.1.5 James's Street and Thomas Street

James's Street and Thomas Street follow the route of an important medieval thoroughfare, roughly following the *Slí Mór*, the great early historical routeway to the west (Clarke 1990). The routeway is located on the spine of a natural ridge and extends in an east / west direction into the walled town, via the Newgate, as far east as Upper Exchange Street. The routeway acted as the approach to the early enclosure of the Áth Cliath settlement that is thought to have pre-dated the walled town and was associated with the churches of St. Columba and St. Mo-Lua (the latter is located on the north side of Thomas Street, at its east end). The projected enclosure, as proposed by Clarke (2002), straddles the highest point of the ridge, centred along High Street, Corn Market and Thomas Street, incorporating the junction with Francis Street and Bridge Street.

##### 15.3.1.5.1 St. Thomas's Abbey

After the Anglo-Norman invasion of Dublin in 1170, the four suburbs of Dublin were developed. Thomas Street became part of the western suburb that extended from the High Street and Cornmarket area to St. James's Gate (an extra-mural gate of the city of Dublin; RMP DU018-020001), approximately a kilometre in length. It was a linear suburb, with development and occupation mainly along the roadside, and was closely associated with St. Thomas' Abbey. The abbey was founded by William Fitz Audelin on the command of Henry II in 1177 and received

considerable royal favour due to its establishment in atonement for the murder of Thomas à Becket, the archbishop of Canterbury several years previously. Recent archaeological investigations have raised the possibility that the abbey was founded on an earlier, pre-Norman ecclesiastical site, as some of the burials excavated within the area of the abbey cemetery pre-date its foundation (Duffy 2020). The abbey enjoyed considerable wealth and power, and in 1305 Edward I confirmed the power to hold court there, hence the street name Thomas's Court (Elliott 1990).

A large portion of the western end of Thomas Street belonged to the abbey throughout the medieval period. While there are no standing remains of the abbey, which occupied the site between the present Hanbury Lane and South Earl Street, in 1996 remains of the abbey were uncovered during an archaeological assessment (Excavations 1997a). More recent excavations undertaken from 2016 to 2018 at the former Frawley's Department Store site identified the burial ground (or part thereof) and northern precinct wall of the abbey (Duffy 2020).

The lands owned by the abbey became known as the Liberty of St. Thomas, a judicial district that was independent from that of the city and was not bound by the administration at Dublin. The liberty status of the district is thought to have been in existence from the time of King John and had a significant effect on the development of the area. The abbey lands, for example, were rapidly exploited and watercourses were re-channelled through them to run mills. One such watercourse, later the City Watercourse, which provided water for the city, was channelled along the north side of James's Street and Thomas Street and fed into a cistern at High Street (RMP DU018-020374, -020740, -020056, DU018-130). Another early watercourse, the 'Luttebrune', which is mentioned in a late 12<sup>th</sup> / 13<sup>th</sup> century charter, may have flowed along the abbey precinct's northern boundary (Duffy 2020) and was subsequently diverted to the cistern and alter directly onto Thomas Street, becoming the Glib Stream (this flowed along the south side of the street).

The parish church of St. James (RMP DU018-020346) was granted to the abbey by the archbishop of Dublin, John Cumin, between 1181 and 1212. The parish boundaries stretched from the Newgate (the western city gate) in the east, west to Kilmainham and north to Bridge Street (McNeill 1950), thus encompassing the entire western suburb as far as the city gate. St. James's Church survived the rigours of the late medieval period and was still in existence in 1530 (McNeill 1950). There are references to the land usage in the area around St. James's Church in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In 1541 an 'enclosure' that lay next to St James's was mentioned in a lease as being held by William Talbot (Griffiths 1991). In 1543, Dermitus Labore (probably an Irishman) is recorded as holding a tenement and garden (Ibid.). A third lease, dated 1576, also refers to gardens along James's Street, which were under cultivation (Ibid.). Nonetheless, it is likely that medieval settlement would have been more sporadic in this area outside of St. James's Gate, in what was essentially a rural area into the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological investigations have uncovered some evidence for medieval activity, but the survival of archaeological deposits is inconsistent and later development may have removed any earlier deposits (Walsh 2004).

Another parish church along this relatively short stretch in the medieval period was St. Catherine's, the site of which is occupied by the present St. Catherine's Church (RMP DU018-020074) on Thomas Street. The earliest reference for the church occurs in Crede Mihi (1212 to 1225) and the parish was separated from St. James's parish in c. 1306 (Clarke 1990). It was appropriated to the Augustinian priory of St. Thomas and subsequently to the Earl of Meath. The existing structure dates to c. 1707 and is a fine example of a galleried church, a type common in Dublin from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The church was substantially renovated in the recent past but was later badly vandalised, with many of the timber fittings removed. In the crypt at the east end of the church there are up to nine lead-lined coffins, some highly decorated. The remains include those of the Earl and Countess of Meath, Lord and Lady Brabazon.

#### 15.3.1.5.2 Medieval Settlement in the Western Suburb

Thomas Street was rapidly and extensively developed as a suburb by the Anglo-Normans after they captured the town in 1170 and expelled the Hiberno-Norse (many of whom re-settled on the north bank of the River Liffey at Oxmantown). The founding, by royal charter, of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century increased the importance of this suburb, and, by 1200, references are being made to *Vico Sancti Thoma* or Thomas Street (Brooks 1936). Documentary sources in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century clearly indicate that the street was laid out in regularly sized property plots known as burgage plots, some of which were inhabited. A reference relating to Matilda de Yuvelt in 1264 or 1265 mentions a burgage with edifices (buildings) and appurtenances (Brooks 1936). This would suggest that not only were the property plots on Thomas Street occupied by dwellings, but that the occupants held the title of burges (an important citizen with civic privileges). Burgage plots were

special arrangements where the price of a plot or tenement was fixed at 36 shillings and the owner had certain status and privileges (commonly offered to attract settlers from England).

Further evidence for the settlement of Thomas Street comes in a grant to Roger Elys in 1273 or 1274, which refers to a grant of

*'land with edifices and appurtenances [...] between the land of Robert Ewelyn on the west and Richard Brabusun on the east, extending 320ft and in length to the great way [Thomas Street]' (Brooks 1936).*

This clearly refers to long burgage plots extending north / south off Thomas Street. By the early 14<sup>th</sup> century it is estimated that up to 80% of Dublin's population lived outside the walled town (Clarke 1990), so it is not an unreasonable assumption that there was a high level of occupation of burgages.

#### 15.3.1.5.3 Medieval Industrial Activity in the Western Suburb

The liberty of St. Thomas, along with that of Donore (to the east and south), formed the industrial areas of Dublin in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This industrial tradition was established by the milling activity in the medieval period. Milling was a vital component of medieval life, and Dublin had many mills, both within the walls and in the surrounding suburbs. The western suburb was especially suited to milling because of the steep fall in ground from south to north and the presence of several watercourses in the area. The rivers that served the suburb had been rechannelled to create watercourses for powering mills by the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The River Camac approached from the south-west, extending over the ridge before turning and flowing east / west along the base of the ridge, on the north side of Oliver Bond House. This watercourse, which probably originally supplied the Viking town with fresh water, finally flowed into the River Liffey at Bridge Street (Sweeney 1991).

A second watercourse identified in the documentary sources was 'Crocker's Barres'. Although this is sometimes identified as part of the River Camac, it appears to represent an independent watercourse, also oriented east / west but along Crocker's Street (the present day Oliver Bond Street,). Crocker's Street, along the line of the current Marshal Lane to the east, was an important street in medieval Dublin, located to the north of Thomas Street and oriented east / west. It was here that the potters had their kilns, well outside the walls of Dublin, where they might have posed a fire hazard. In the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, this street was referred to as the '*great new Crocker Street*' (McCready 1892).

A third watercourse, the city supply, was constructed sometime after 1244, and this was artificially channelled along the south side of Thomas Street. The supply was originally taken from the River Dodder as far away as Balrothery. A weir had been constructed here in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century by the monks of St. Thomas's Abbey, who channelled the water of the River Dodder and the River Tymon into the River Poddle to increase the draught of water. The city watercourse tapped into this course at Mount Argus, where, at a place known as The Tongue, one third of the water was siphoned off (by agreement with the monks) into a second channel, the city watercourse. This channel continued as far north as Thomas Street, where it extended along the street in a conduit feeding into the city cistern at High Street (NMS 2021).

The remaining two-thirds of the River Poddle continued as far as Harold's Cross, where the channel was again diverted by the monks of St. Thomas's Abbey to flow around the perimeter of their property, the Liberty of Donore. This channel also extended as far north as Thomas Street, where it was directed along the southern side of the street (the northern boundary of their liberty). It crossed Thomas Street just to the west of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, where it flowed over the ridge. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist had at least three mills in the immediate vicinity, although their exact location is not known.

#### 15.3.1.5.4 Post-Medieval Activity

The documentary sources in 1558 refer to gardens in Thomas Street, while a reference in 1609 – at variance with the picture presented by Speed's map of 1610 – states that there are '*empty plots in Thomas Street*' (Griffiths 1991). While the apparent contrast in the sources is perplexing, the reference may indicate that buildings were once again being constructed on the property plots lining the street, although not all were occupied. A fragment of one such building survives on the south side of Thomas Street in the yard of Chadwick Builders Suppliers (68 Thomas Street); corbelling and segmental relieving arches, indicative of Irish Tudor buildings, are evident along the side wall of the building. An example of a 17<sup>th</sup> century house survives at 130 Thomas Street (RMP DU018-



020389). Traces of other buildings from this period have been found on Thomas Street, such as the structural timbers in 61-62 Thomas Street, which have been dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Crowley 2016).

There is not much record of the development of the area in the later 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century, though the street is likely to have seen occupation in Tudor and Stuart times. The building of the Royal Hospital (begun 1684 and mostly complete by 1701) and the development of the foundling hospital from 1703, together with the industrialisation of Chapelizod, appear to have triggered a phase of development in Thomas Street, James's Street, Mount Brown and Kilmainham (McCulloch 1989; also Bennett 2005).

There were plans to erect a workhouse for the poor of Dublin as early as 1688, although nothing was done for a further 15 years (Craig 1992). However, in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, an act of parliament was passed and Dublin Corporation granted a plot of land for the workhouse (RMP DU018-020305, on the site of the present St James's Hospital) in Mount Brown, at the west end of James's Street. This land was described as being '*walled in grounds at the southwest end of James's Street and 14 acres adjoining*' (Ibid.). Construction began in 1702, and, in the following year, the foundation stone was laid in the '*great hall*' by Mary, duchess of Ormonde (Ibid.). Although access was via the original laneway to the south of the range, by 1756, there was a main gate in the north boundary wall facing onto Mount Brown / James's Street. A foundling hospital (RMP DU018-020304) was established in 1727 and consisted of two additional wings on either side of the existing workhouse. The new hospital had a notorious timber wheel where abandoned children were placed on arrival; their life expectancy was very short (Somerville-Large 1979). In 1772, the hospital was rebuilt with the help of a subscription of £4,000 from Lady Arabella Denny (Ibid.). The mortality rate for children remained very high, with three-quarters of all infants admitted between 1784 and 1796 dying in the hospital (Ibid.). The hospital continued to operate throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century and finally closed in 1837. In 1839 it reverted once again to its role as a workhouse. It was removed in 1957.

The monastic Liberties of St. Thomas and Donore were the industrial centre of Dublin in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Whelan 1992). This industrial centre owed some of its prominence to the tradition of milling established in the medieval period and the inertia this created, but also to an influx of French Huguenots and Protestant Dutch and Flemish settlers in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Craig 1992). This immigration created the impetus for the rebuilding of much of the area and the demolition of many of the earlier Tudor buildings and their replacement by 'Dutch Billy' brick gable-fronted buildings, which owed their architectural origin to northern Europe. John Rocque's map of Dublin, dated 1756, shows the extent of these changes. The Abbey of St. Thomas had been completely built over in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and no trace of it survived above ground, the etymology of the street names (Thomas Court and Thomas Street) remaining as the only indication of the abbey. The western suburb had developed into a densely settled light industrial centre.

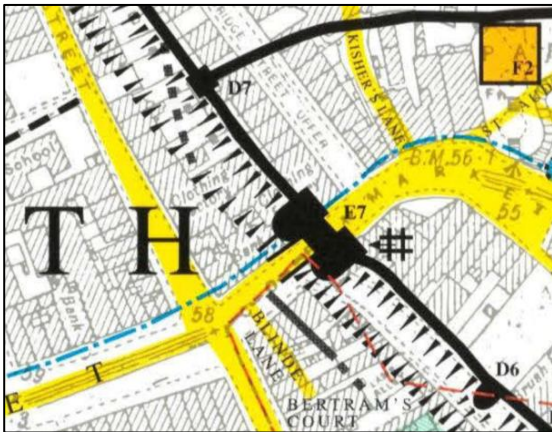
Thomas Street and the surrounding area never became a fashionable suburb in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Located in this area west of the city were clay pipe factories (Francis Street), weaving and associated crafts (Coombe and Newmarket area), brewing (Thomas Street and James's St) and skinning and tanning (Watling Street and environs). In fact street names recorded on Rocque's 1756 map of the city of Dublin also add to the picture of this area of town being a commercial sector. Weavers Square and Rope Walk are but a few. Names in the study area such as Dunghill Lane and Dirty Lane summon an interesting impression of the area. The southern half of the site, fronting onto Thomas Street and Watling Street was then occupied by dwellings with warehouses or stables at the rear. A lane called Lime Kiln Yard, which no longer survives, led off Thomas Street. The northern section of the site was at that time largely undeveloped. The distillery had yet to be constructed and a large area of ground appears to have been utilised as a dung heap. Bonham Street was yet to be laid out and the nearby Island Street was then known as Dunghill Lane.

This period saw many of the open watercourses in Dublin rediverted into culverts and stone channels, and many of these artificial watercourses still operate today. The city conduit at Thomas Street was the most important, as it provided the city with fresh water. It was channelled along St. James's Walk on an elevated rampart called the 'back of the pipes,' and as early as 1670, a large basin or reservoir had been built to catch the water and store it for use by the city. This prevented misuse of the channel, which was a frequent occurrence in those days. The other water channels, the Poddle / Glib, the Camac and Colman's Brook, were probably channelled by this date, although probably not culverted.

### 15.3.1.6 Cornmarket and High Street

Cornmarket, at the western end of High Street, formed a major junction and acted as a focal point for a network of streets and lanes in the medieval period. By 1100 this expanded town was completely enclosed by a stone wall, a small section of which stands at the junction of Lamb Alley and Cornmarket (RMP DU018-020001, national monument), with a larger east-west section along Cook Street. At this time the town's western limit was located a short distance west of St. Audoen's Church although there is no evidence to date to suggest that this end of town was occupied then. Beyond St Audoen's Church, the area appears to have been under cultivation into the late 11<sup>th</sup> / early 12<sup>th</sup> century (Coughlan 1997).

Newgate guarded the important route out of the city to the west and provided access to and from the significant suburban, largely industrially based development that occurred outside the walls. Significant evidence for Anglo-Norman settlement and development in the area, concentrated around St. Thomas's Abbey, has been found over the past few years along Thomas Street itself, in the precinct of St. Thomas's Abbey and along St. Augustine Street.



**Image 15.2: Line of the Town Wall and Ditch and the Newgate at Cornmarket (After Clarke 2002)**

The walled town as it existed at the start of the 17<sup>th</sup> century can be seen on Speed's map of Dublin c. 1610 (Image 15.3). Clarke's map of medieval Dublin illustrates the position of the medieval town ditch quite accurately (Clarke 2002, Image 15.2). Evidence from archaeological test trenching on Bridge Street, confirms the line of the external ditch and the line of the town wall. Excavations at the Bridge Street and Bertram Court sites revealed that the medieval town ditch is a massive fosse, well over 20m wide and up to 10m deep (at Bridge Street) (Hayden 1993). Its fill material of dumped deposits dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century was extraordinarily rich in artefacts. Of importance to the archaeological record for Dublin, rare deposits of 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date survive in this fosse, although evidence for significant re-cutting in the 17<sup>th</sup> century was recorded on the Bridge Street site.

At the Bertram Court site, evidence also survived for intensive early Anglo-Norman metal-working outside the ditch and city wall (to the west of the wall). While the deposits were not deep (as they are inside the enclosed town), these remains were well preserved and yielded a range of very unusual and significant artefacts. Further west along Thomas Street, excavations revealed significant evidence for habitation and industrial activity close to Thomas Street dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century through the 15<sup>th</sup> / 16<sup>th</sup> century (Excavations 1996a). The survival of the remains at Bertram Court in particular may be attributable to the shallow nature of the building that existed on the site, with deposits surviving just 1.3m to 1.4m below present ground level.

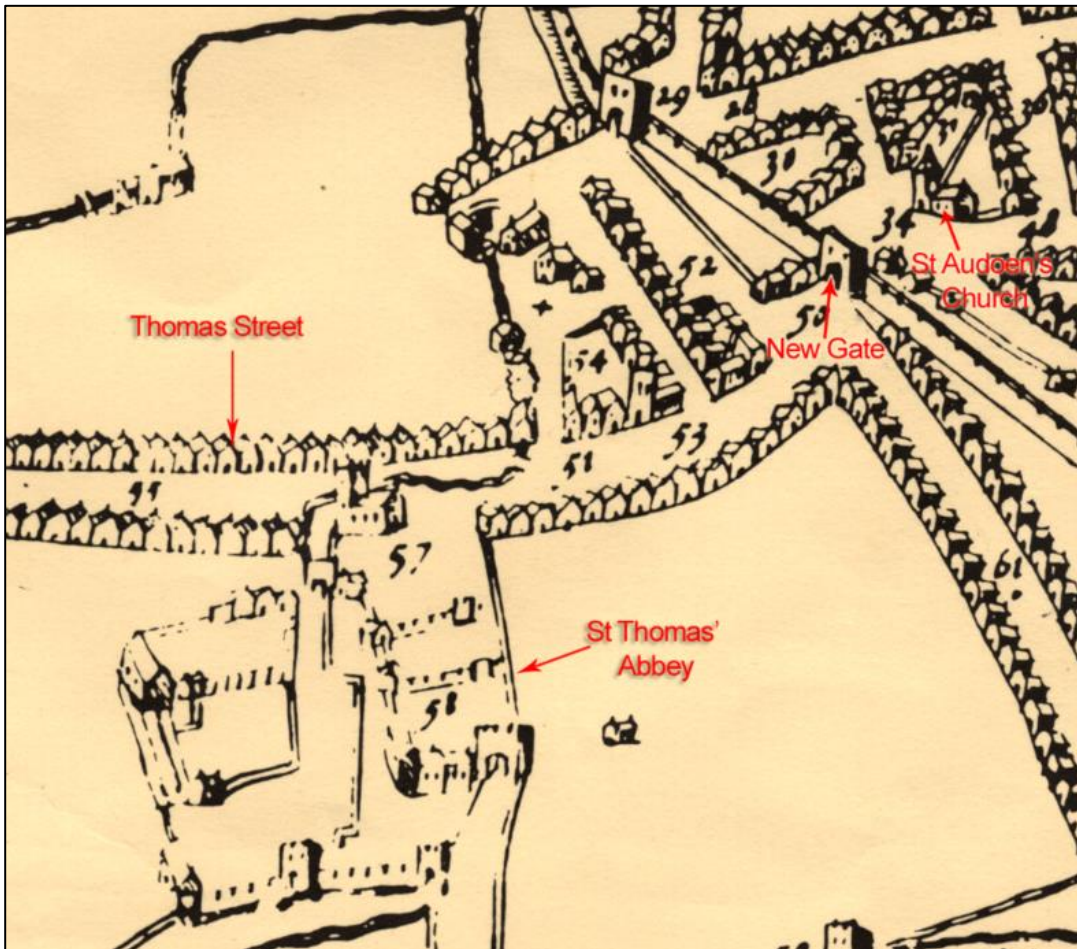


Image 15.3: Speed's Map of Dublin c. 1610 (Lennon 2008)

St. Augustine Street on the northside of Cornmarket appears to define the extent of the medieval ecclesiastical complex. Pre-development archaeological excavation on a site at the junction of John's Lane West and St. Augustine Street in 1998 uncovered the remains of a formal cemetery with a great number and density of burials (Excavations 1998). These interments are likely to be associated with the medieval church of St. John the Baptist on John Street.

Additional archaeological evidence recorded in the area supports the view that the area has a very significant archaeological potential as part of the Anglo-Norman and medieval municipal activity. This evidence includes two 13<sup>th</sup> century mill races that were probably associated with the Mullinahack mills behind St. John's Church. The mill races were replaced in stone in the 1600s. These features were recorded during excavation at the NCAD site to the west of Cornmarket in 1996 (Excavations 1996b). Further evidence for watercourses associated with the Mullinahack mills was identified at a development site on the corner of Oliver Bond Street and St. Augustine Street in 1997 (Excavations 1997b). Furthermore, there is documentary evidence for burgage plots as early as the late 12<sup>th</sup> / early 13<sup>th</sup> century in the area immediately northwest of the development site along Thomas Street.

#### 15.3.1.6.1 Viking and Medieval Settlement at High Street

Prior to the settlement of Dublin by the Vikings in c. 841, the main settlement was a monastery situated close to a large natural pool to the south of where Dublin Castle stands today, which was known in the surviving documentary sources as 'Dubh-linn'. High Street lay at the intersection of the *Slí Midluachra* and the *Slí Mór*, two important routeways in ancient Ireland which converged near the ford at *Áth Cliath*, a crossing on the River Liffey where Bridge Street is today. The *Slí Mór* ran along the natural east-west ridge, on the southern bank of the River Liffey, which became Thomas Street and High Street by the medieval period. This ridge, according to Clarke (2002), 'was the most promising location for human settlement' and Clarke has suggested that the crossroads formed the core of an early pre-Viking settlement.



Viking settlement at Dublin was first established in the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century and was concentrated in the area marked by the confluence of the River Poddle with the River Liffey. A new nucleus of settlement emerged in the 10<sup>th</sup> century, the main focus of which was the Fishamble Street / Christchurch Place / Wood Quay area. The archaeological evidence suggests that High Street only developed in the 11<sup>th</sup> century during the western expansion of Dublin's Viking town, a movement that can be supported by and traced in a series of excavations along both sides of the street (Simpson 2000).

The earliest archaeological levels at High Street have been dated to c. 1010, when the street was laid out during the western expansion of the 10<sup>th</sup> century Viking town (Clarke 2002). High Street became the most important thoroughfare in medieval Dublin. In c. 1241 it is referred to as the '*main street of Dublin*' (Ibid.) and it linked the western approach to the city with Christchurch and the castle through the mural gate called Newgate.

Archaeological evidence from the earliest levels on the south side of the street indicates that this was a poor quarter in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, composed of small houses with large associated yards, animal pens and workshops. The information on the north side of the street is more limited as investigations were confined to the rear of properties; however, the earliest levels were dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and the evidence suggests that the extreme western end of the street, towards the Cornmarket / Back Lane area, appears to have been under cultivation for much of the Viking period (Simpson 2000).

Several excavations have been carried out along High Street although these were all confined to the eastern side of a medieval laneway known as 'Ram Lane', now Schoolhouse Lane. Excavation at the rear of Nos. 1–3 High Street in advance of development revealed over 2.40m of archaeological material dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Murtagh 1990). Post-holes were uncovered at boulder clay level, overlain by animal bone deposited on waste ground behind the houses that fronted the original line of High Street. This material was disturbed in the early 11<sup>th</sup> century when a large pit was opened and deposited with artefacts relating to the textile industry, which in its turn was overlain by a number of post and wattle walls. The site also produced evidence of a mid to late 12<sup>th</sup> century domestic habitation, a craft workshop and a fire in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, which destroyed all the existing structures on the site at this time.

On an adjacent site at Nos. 4–5 High Street the archaeological sequence produced during excavation similarly dated from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century. At the lowest level a shallow trench was cut by a cesspit that held two corner posts, while a series of post-holes were again identified, cut into the boulder clay suggestive of occupation although it is not until the late 12<sup>th</sup> / early 13<sup>th</sup> century, when established property boundaries fell out of use, that the site reveals evidence of structures (Murtagh 2000).

11<sup>th</sup> century activity was recorded when excavating a 2m-wide trench for a foundation wall at Nos 9–12 High Street. This activity was evidenced by a roughly cobbled surface and a number of post-holes, the function of which could not be determined due to the small-scale nature of the excavation (Murtagh 2000). Succeeding layers, recording activity into the thirteenth century, were all habitation related. Other excavations on this site uncovered five separate levels of activity, dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Gowen 1991). The 11<sup>th</sup> century activity was confined to a sequence of dumped habitation refuse, although a rear property boundary of post and wattle (orientated east-west) and flimsy evidence of a portion of one possible post and wattle structure were also revealed. The substantial foundations and cobbled floor of a masonry structure represented 13<sup>th</sup> century activity on site. The foundation walls were 1m wide and survived to a height of over 1.20m.

Test bores retrieved from 13 High Street in 1989 ascertained that archaeological deposits survived at a depth of 2.90m (Cotter 1990), but levels in the southern part of the site were 2m lower than those in the northern part (Hurley 1994). This was due to the presence of a cellar connected with a previous building on the site. The site, bounded by Schoolhouse Lane to the west was monitored in 1993, when it was recorded that the cellar floor lay directly on top of an organic layer in which the tops of several wooden posts could be seen. A possible hearth was recorded when overburden was reduced to the archaeological level in the northern part of the site. Finds recovered from the site included sherds of medieval (12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century) and post-medieval pottery.

Archaeological monitoring and excavation at Tailor's Hall uncovered a medieval occupation deposit and a series of masonry walls (Kehoe 1997). Excavations on a site nearby at 15-16 Back Lane revealed the remains several timber houses of Anglo-Norman period date (Coughlan 1997).

St. Audoen's Church (RMP DU018-020075, national monument) may stand on the site of an earlier church dedicated to St. Columba although this is very tenuous but the remains of an earlier stone church were located during recent excavations there.

To date, no evidence of the medieval aqueduct that ran along the northern street alignment on High Street has been encountered in archaeological excavations along High Street. The aqueduct was built in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century and carried drinking water into the walled city from the city cistern near St. James's Gate, along Thomas Street, Cornmarket and High Street as far as Dublin Castle. Public cisterns or fountains were located at intervals along the timber pipe and this gave access to fresh water inside the city walls (Clarke 2002).

### **15.3.2 Archaeological Heritage: Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road**

#### **15.3.2.1 National Monuments**

There are no national monuments or sites under preservation order within or in the vicinity of this section of the Proposed Scheme.

#### **15.3.2.2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments (RMP / SMR Sites)**

There are no RMP / SMR sites within 50m of this section of the Proposed Scheme.

#### **15.3.2.3 Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland**

There is only one stray find recorded in the vicinity of this section of the Proposed Scheme, a Bronze ringed pin found just off the Chapelizod Bypass, on the northeast side of Ballyfermot (NMI 1969:743).

#### **15.3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

There have been no previous archaeological investigations undertaken along this section of the Proposed Scheme or in its vicinity.

#### **15.3.2.5 Industrial Heritage**

There are no below-ground industrial heritage sites along this section of the Proposed Scheme. Upstanding industrial heritage sites are discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

#### **15.3.2.6 Cultural Heritage**

No sites of cultural heritage interest were identified along this section of the Proposed Scheme. Historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

#### **15.3.2.7 Field Survey**

A field survey was undertaken on 20 February 2020. Archaeological and cultural heritage sites identified along the Proposed Scheme are detailed in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The field survey was informed by the desk study undertaken for this assessment. This Section summarises the historic character and archaeological potential of this section of the Proposed Scheme, based on observations made during the field survey. Details of all relevant sites are contained in the inventory.

##### **15.3.2.7.1 Physical and Cultural Environment**

This section of the Proposed Scheme is dominated by modern development, the earliest of which is the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century housing and shop units that line much of Ballyfermot Road.

##### **15.3.2.7.2 Archaeological Potential and Non-Designated Archaeological Sites**

No areas of archaeological potential or non-designated archaeological sites were identified on this section of the Proposed Scheme.

### **15.3.3 Archaeological Heritage: Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road**

#### **15.3.3.1 National Monuments**

There are no national monuments or sites under preservation order within or in the vicinity of this section of the Proposed Scheme.

#### **15.3.3.2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments (RMP / SMR Sites)**

There are no RMP / SMR sites within 50m of this section of the Proposed Scheme.

#### **15.3.3.3 Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland**

There are no stray finds recorded in the vicinity of this section of the Proposed Scheme.

#### **15.3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

There have been no previous archaeological investigations undertaken along this section of the Proposed Scheme or in its vicinity.

#### **15.3.3.5 Industrial Heritage**

No industrial heritage sites were identified along the Proposed Scheme and only two adjacent to it. Both are the sites of gravel pits listed in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009) (DCIHR Refs 18-09-025 & -026). They are depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map to either side of Ballyfermot Road, on which they are indicated as an 'Old Quarry', but named 'Gravel Pit' on the OS 25-inch OS map of 1906 to 1909. Although of no archaeological value, the former presence of these sites (now beneath modern housing and a sports ground), as well as that of another gravel pit recorded nearby, provides a record of the extractive industry that underpinned Dublin's expansion and development in the early modern period. Upstanding industrial heritage sites are discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

#### **15.3.3.6 Cultural Heritage**

There is little of cultural heritage interest along this section of the Proposed Scheme. The statue of the Virgin Mary (CBC0007CH001 in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR) that stands on the roundabout at Ballyfermot Road / Kylemore Road, outside the Church of the Assumption (discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR), reflects the central role played by the Catholic Church in the newly formed suburb in the mid-20th century.

Historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

#### **15.3.3.7 Field Survey**

A field survey was undertaken on 20 February 2020. Archaeological and cultural heritage sites identified along the Proposed Scheme are detailed in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The field survey was informed by the desk study undertaken for this assessment. This Section summarises the historic character and archaeological potential of this section of the Proposed Scheme, based on observations made during the field survey. Details of all relevant sites are contained in the inventory.

##### **15.3.3.7.1 Physical and Cultural Environment**

This section of the Proposed Scheme is dominated by modern development, the earliest of which is the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century housing and shop units that line much of Ballyfermot Road. There is little historic character.

#### 15.3.3.7.2 Archaeological Potential and Non-Designated Archaeological Sites

No areas of archaeological potential or non-designated archaeological sites were identified on this section of the Proposed Scheme.

### 15.3.4 Archaeological Heritage: Sarsfield Road to City Centre

#### 15.3.4.1 National Monuments

The Proposed Scheme runs along Emmet Road c. 90m south of Kilmainham Gaol, a national monument in State ownership (RMP DU018-125, NM 625). It is one of the largest unoccupied gaols in Europe, covering some of the most heroic and tragic events in Ireland's emergence as a modern nation from 1780s to the 1920s. Prior to the construction of the jail, this part of Kilmainham was known as Gallows Hill and convicted criminals were hanged here. The rear of the Gaol is separated from Emmet Road by the River Camac, which is lined with banks of mature trees, through which the Gaol is partly visible at winter time. The important aspect of the monument, however, is to the north on Inchicore Road, where the iconic front façade of the Gaol can be appreciated. The monument sits within an attractive public realm and modern urban setting on Inchicore Road that includes a hotel, retail, and residential complex.

A second national monument, St. Audoen's Church (RMP DU018-020075, NM 34), is located at the eastern end of the Proposed Scheme, on the north side of High Street. The church stands within the recently renovated St. Audoen's Park, a small but historic public space. Also at this end of the Proposed Scheme is Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018-020270), which is also considered a national monument. It stands within its own precinct c. 15m east (outside) of the Proposed Scheme.

The walls, towers and gates of the Viking and medieval city defences are considered a national monument and are recorded under a single RMP file number, DU018-020-001. Two sections of the city defences lie within the Proposed Scheme, one at St. James's Gate and the other at Cornmarket:

- By the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Thomas Street and its western extension James's Street were built up and an extramural street gate (St James's Gate) protected the western entrance into the city (Clarke 1998). It is mentioned in 1485 and 1555 and is described as a tower over a gate in 1599 (Clarke 2002). The gate later formed part of the city defences erected during the Cromwellian Wars in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century (as shown on the Down Survey map of 1654-1656). There is a reference in the Calendar of Rolls of the city of Dublin, dated 1733-1734, which describes St. James's Gate as a nuisance and requested its removal and that the stones be for the city's use (Thomas 1992); and
- The original and main western gate into the city was called Newgate and stood on Cornmarket near the existing upstanding stretch of the city wall at Lamb Alley (McNeill 1921). It was reconstructed by the Anglo-Normans in 1177 and had a circular tower at each corner. In 1620 the gate fell and was subsequently repaired that same century, only to be finally demolished in 1788 (Healy 1973). A watchtower overlooking the gate stood some forty yards to the south at Lamb Alley (Bradley and King 1987). In 1285 the City Gaol was established in the gate, and it was used as a prison until 1780 (Healy 1973). The upstanding section of the city wall is situated at the junction of Cornmarket and Lamb Alley, immediately outside of the Proposed Scheme boundary.

#### 15.3.4.2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments (RMP / SMR Sites)

East of the Emmet Road / South Circular Road junction and at the Inchicore Road / Memorial Road / Con Colbert Road junctions, the Proposed Scheme enters the designated ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (RMP DU018-020). This area within the Historic City of Dublin ZAP is considered to be one of particularly high archaeological potential. There are also 17 recorded archaeological sites within this section of the Proposed Scheme and a further 78 within c. 50m of it (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). These include the national monuments previously discussed, which are listed according to their designated RMP numbers in Table 15.4 and Table 15.5 (see also Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR for further detail on the sites). The majority of the sites have no above ground presence and are known only from documentary and cartographic sources and / or from archaeological excavations. The sites represent Dublin's Viking, medieval and post-medieval settlement history, both within and outside of the walled city.



It should be noted that St Audoen's Church (national monument and RMP DU018020-075) houses a variety of memorial stones and grave slabs (27 in total), each of which has been assigned a separate SMR number (DU018-316 to -342). As these are located inside the church, they are not listed individually in Table 15.5.

Of the 17 sites within the Proposed Scheme, five have been fully excavated (DU018-020943, -020588, -020807, -020976, -020873). A sixth site (DU018-020023, windmill) is incorrectly located on the HEV at Cornmarket and represents a duplication of a recorded site north of Thomas Street (DU018-020323, windmill).

On the north side of Con Colbert Road a burial site is recorded in the War Memorial Gardens c. 31m north of the Proposed Scheme, representing the numerous Viking burials that have been uncovered there (RMP DU018-020272, Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). As described in Section 15.3.1.4, lands along the gravel ridge on the south side of the River Liffey in the Islandbridge / Kilmainham area were the location of a significant Viking burial ground (see also Section 15.3.4.4). This area of potential includes Inchicore Road / Memorial Road / Con Colbert Road within the Proposed Scheme.

At Kilmainham, there is the site of a bridge over the River Camac (DU018-020289). There is also the site of a 16<sup>th</sup> / 17<sup>th</sup> century house at the junction of Old Kilmainham and Kearns Place, is described as a '*curious house that belonged to a miller*' (DU018-020300, NMS 2021). This formed part of a small settlement ('Old Kilmainham') that once stood to the north of this, along the banks of the River Camac and had developed around the mills from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Historically, James's Street forms part of the main thoroughfare into Dublin on the west side of the walled town. At the western end, the street led to the settlement and priory at Kilmainham, while at the eastern end, it led directly to the walled town, via Thomas Street. This route into the city follows a more ancient, early medieval routeway, known as the *Sí Mór*, that extended across the country as far as Galway. There is a cluster of recorded archaeological sites along James's Street and Thomas Street, many of which are associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement within this western suburb that first developed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, archaeological monitoring of a Quality Bus Corridor (QBC) along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013 revealed that there are extensive archaeological remains (CBC0007AH002, Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR) surviving below the existing pavement and street levels (Section 15.3.2.4). Over 200 features were identified, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, some of which are associated with the recorded archaeological sites.

Over half of the sites recorded within the Proposed Scheme and within c. 50m of it are clustered around Cornmarket, Christchurch Place and High Street, within the former walled city or at its boundaries, and include the sites of a Viking house, medieval houses and other dwellings / habitation sites, two guildhalls, a prison, a shambles, an inn, and several watercourses and associated bridges. The earliest archaeological levels at High Street have been dated to c. 1010 AD, when the street was laid out during the western expansion of the Viking town. High Street became the most important thoroughfare in medieval Dublin. In c. 1241 it is referred to as the main street of Dublin and it linked the western approach to the city with Christchurch and the castle, through the mural gate called Newgate. To date, no evidence of the medieval aqueduct that ran along the northern street alignment on High Street has been encountered in archaeological excavations along High Street. The aqueduct was built in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century and carried drinking water into the walled city from the city cistern near St. James's Gate, along Thomas Street, Cornmarket and High Street as far as Dublin Castle. Public cisterns or fountains were located at intervals along the timber pipe, giving access to fresh water inside the city walls.

**Table 15.4: RMP / SMR Sites within the Proposed Scheme (Sarsfield Road to City Centre Section)**

ID No.	Name / Type	Townland / Street Address	ITM_E	ITM_N
DU018-020	Historic City	Old Kilmainham, Mount Brown, James's Street, Thomas Street West, Thomas Street, Cornmarket, High Street	715076	733907
DU018-020289	Bridge	South Circular Road	712693	733641
DU018-020001	City Defences (St James's Gate) (National monument)	St. James's Gate	714221	733953
DU018-020001	City Defences (Cornmarket) (National monument)	Cornmarket	714844	733945
DU018-020233	Bridge	Thomas Street West	714215	733963
DU018-020374	Watercourse	Thomas Street, Thomas Street West, Cornmarket, High Street	714591	733896
DU018-020228	Bridge	Thomas Street	714658	733889
DU018-020229	Bridge	Thomas Street	714657	733897
DU018-020023	Windmill	Cornmarket	714820	733955
DU018-020943	House – medieval	Cornmarket	714869	733947
DU018-020139	House – 16 <sup>th</sup> / 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Cornmarket	714861	733969
DU018-020588	Habitation site	High Street	714901	733955
DU018-020807	Habitation site	High Street	714897	733955
DU018-020135	Shambles	High Street	714917	733942
DU018-020222	House – indeterminate date	High Street	714952	733942
DU018-020976	House – Viking / Hiberno-Norse	High Street	714968	733934
DU018-020873	Habitation site	High Street	715052	733907
DU018-020056	Watercourse	High Street	714893	733979

**Table 15.5: RMP / SMR Sites Within c. 50m of the Proposed Scheme (Sarsfield Road to City Centre Section)**

ID No.	Name / Type	Townland / Street Address	ITM_E	ITM_N
DU018-020272	Burial	War Memorial Gardens	712011	733902
DU018-020300	House - 16 <sup>th</sup> / 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Old Kilmainham	712942	733635
DU018-441	House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	James's Street	713581	733827
DU018-020290	Water mill - unclassified	Mount Brown	713255	733728
DU018-140	Field system	James's Street	713911	733865
DU018-020304	Hospital	James's Street	713603	733718
DU018-020305	Workhouse	James's Street	713603	733718
DU018-020346	Church	James's Street	713898	733971
DU018-440	House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	James's Street	713800	733952
DU018-020494	Chapel	James's Street	714236	733989
DU018-020055	Well	Thomas Street West	714206	733929
DU018-020133	Building	Thomas Street West	714244	733973
DU018-020672	Watercourse	Thomas Street West	714234	733967
DU018-020234	Church	Thomas Street West	714261	733922
DU018-020323	Windmill	Thomas Street West	714218	733971
DU018-020570	Habitation site	Thomas Street West	714306	733931
DU018-020620	Riverine revetment	Thomas Street West	714247	733974
DU018-020338	House - indeterminate date	Thomas Street West	714376	733966
DU018-020977	House - indeterminate date	Thomas Street West	714369	733968
DU018-020999	Inn	Thomas Street West	714370	733967
DU018-442	House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street West	714372	733927
DU018-443	House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street West	714379	733927
DU018-455	House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street West	714422	733952
DU018-389	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street West	714469	733942

ID No.	Name / Type	Townland / Street Address	ITM_E	ITM_N
DU018-020074	Church	Thomas Street	714455	733898
DU018-020652	House - indeterminate date	Thomas Street	714481	733898
DU018-020740	Watercourse	Thomas Street	714503	733887
DU018-445	House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street	714498	733896
DU018-446	House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street	714505	733892
DU018-447	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street	714521	733887
DU018-453	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street	714575	733904
DU018-020062	Hospital	Thomas Street	714700	733929
DU018-020070	Chapel	Thomas Street	714768	733935
DU018-020224	House - medieval	Thomas Street	714734	733925
DU018-020227	Mill - unclassified	Thomas Street	714669	733904
DU018-020556	House - indeterminate date	Thomas Street	714725	733886
DU018-448	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street	714647	733874
DU018-449	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street	714650	733874
DU018-451	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street	714747	733893
DU018-452	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Thomas Street	714752	733894
DU018-020971	Redundant record	Thomas Street	714500	733863
DU018-020621	Tannery	Thomas Street	714500	733863
DU018-020230	Mill - unclassified	Thomas Street	714651	733949
DU018-020069	Chapel	John's Lane West	714694	733961
DU018-020067	Chapel	John's Lane West	714677	733942
DU018-020970	Furnace	Molyneux Yard	714670	733858
DU018-020100	Water mill - unclassified	Thomas Court	714411	733872
DU018-123	Habitation site	Lamb Alley	714909	733885
DU018-020980	Building	Lamb Alley	714850	733908
DU018-020001	City Defences - Wall (Lamb Alley) (National monument)	Lamb Alley	714858	733931
DU018-130	Watercourse	Cornmarket	714842	733916
DU018-020075	Church (St Audoen's) (National monument)	High Street	714919	734000
DU018-020218	House - medieval	High Street	714951	733969
DU018-020342	Guildhall	High Street	714975	733912
DU018-020872	House - medieval	High Street	714966	733962
DU018-020216	House - medieval	High Street	715016	733948
DU018-020217	House - medieval	High Street	714990	733956
DU018-020584	Habitation site	High Street	715029	733944
DU018-020585	Habitation site	High Street	715030	733938
DU018-020586	House - 16 <sup>th</sup> / 17 <sup>th</sup> century	High Street	715011	733944
DU018-020587	Habitation site	High Street	715006	733948
DU018-020874	Habitation site	High Street	715016	733944
DU018-020936	House - medieval	High Street	715036	733939
DU018-020081	Church	High Street	715062	733940
DU018-020104	Inn	High Street	714967	733988
DU018-020871	Building	Schoolhouse Lane West	714985	733974
DU018-020053	School	Schoolhouse Lane West	714988	734005
DU018-020870	Building	St Michael's Close	715032	733975
DU018-020215	House - indeterminate date	St Michael's Close	715015	733974
DU018-020270	Christ Church Cathedral (National monument)	Christchurch Place	715123	733975
DU018-020145	Building	Christchurch Place	715093	733905

ID No.	Name / Type	Townland / Street Address	ITM_E	ITM_N
DU018-020126	Cross	Christchurch Place	715087	733915
DU018-020209	House - medieval	Cook Street	714884	734037
DU018-020208	House - medieval	Cook Street	714851	734035
DU018-020245	Chapel	Bridgefoot Street	714442	734000
DU018-020410	Prison	Bridge Street Upper	714831	734003
DU018-020223	House - indeterminate date	Bridge Street Upper	714817	733980
DU018-020140	Guildhall	Bridge Street Upper	714858	734006
DU018-020507	Gateway	Back Lane	714961	733894

### 15.3.4.3 Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

A large number of artefacts have been found in the Inchicore, Islandbridge and Kilmainham area, representing the numerous finds associated with Viking burials in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (as discussed in Section 15.3.1.4). The topographical files also record a variety of other find types dotted through the study area, in Inchicore, Mount Brown, and along or in the vicinity of James's Street and Thomas Street, reflecting the known early medieval and medieval settlement.

These include a bronze zoomorphic penannular brooch (NMI 1881:249) found in Kilmainham and a bronze ecclesiastical bell found 'near Inchicore' in a railway cutting in 1844 (NMI RIA1917:2). Such brooches are typically of early medieval date, which ties in with the known activity during this period in the Kilmainham area (the monastic site of Cill Maighneann), as perhaps does the bell. A portion of a mill stone and a medieval pot sherd (NMI 1964:81, 82) were recovered in Old Kilmainham, near the River Camac, providing evidence for the milling that is documented in this area during the medieval period.

Evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement along James's Street and Thomas Street is also represented in the stray finds, such as the medieval pottery sherds found at Guinness Brewery 1.3m below the surface (NMI 2012:190 to 192) and at Echlin Street (NMI 1953:17a, 17b). A sherd of North Devon pottery, typically late 17<sup>th</sup> / early 18<sup>th</sup> century in date, was found beneath the pavement at St Catherine's Church (NMI 1973:30). A human bone of unknown date was also found outside the church during the erection of a lamp post in the 1970s (NMI 2011:48). A wooden shrine figure, replica of a 12<sup>th</sup> century figure, was found at St. John the Baptist's Priory and hospital on Thomas Street (NMI P1363; RMP DU018-020062). Examples of other stray finds recorded to Thomas Street include a bone motif piece and bone comb, an ivory plaque, a bone pin, a bronze key, a ceramic tobacco pipe and clay pipe fragment, and a blue and white pottery plaque (NMI R2546, R2545, R2547, R2548, R2550, RIE1911:43, RIA1911:42, 1974:79).

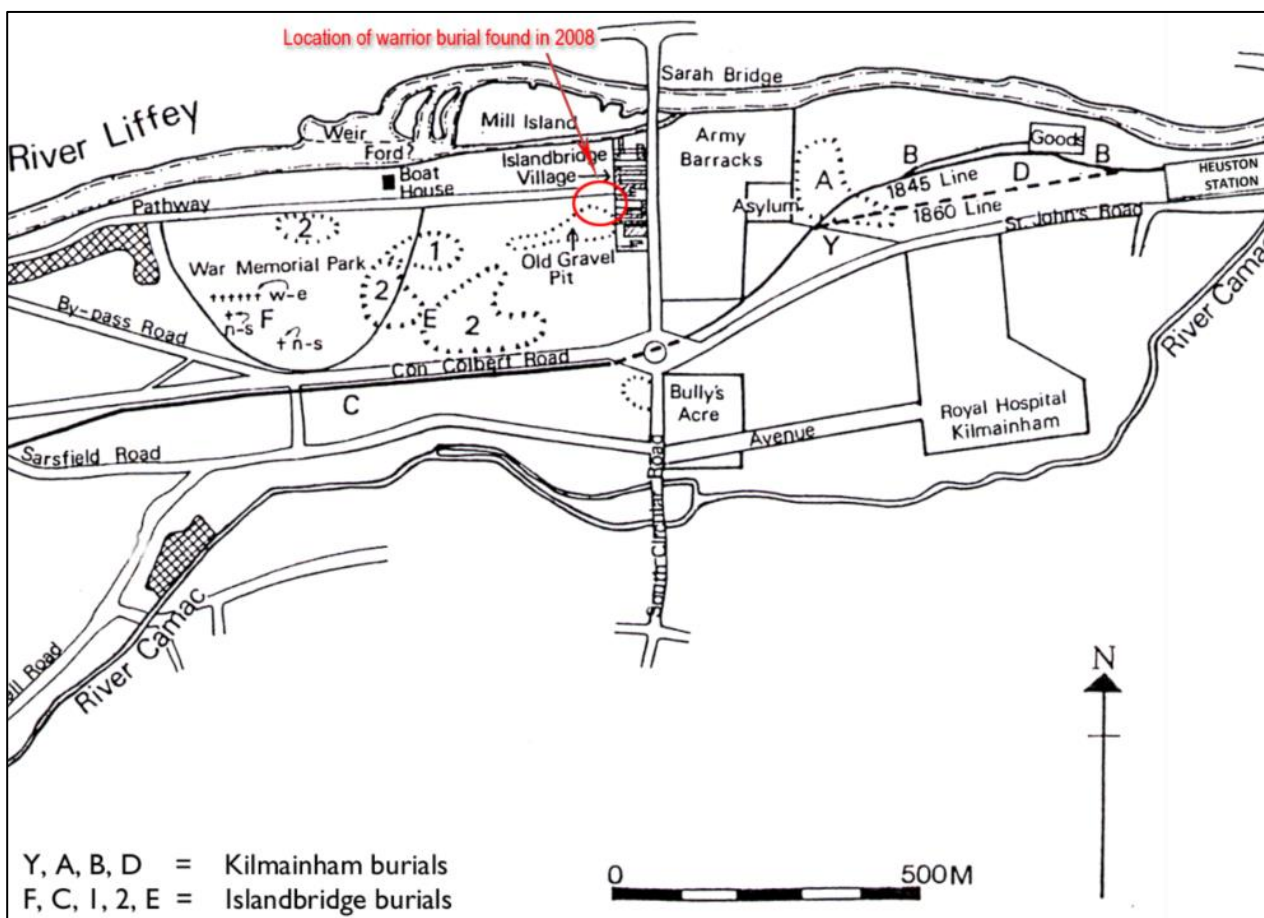
At Cornmarket, finds include a clay smoking pipe, ceramic wig curler and bone rack comb (NMI 1875:79 to 81), a decorated bone handle and an antler comb side-plate (NMI 1875:82, 83), as well as a number of bronze and copper alloy pins (NMI 1875:55 to 74). Strays finds on High Street include two decorated bone scoops (NMI RIA1916:138, 139), bone and copper alloy pins (NMI 1972:287, 301, 1890:6.1 to 6.4) and an iron fish hook (NMI 8231:W10).

### 15.3.4.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The majority of the previous investigations carried out in the vicinity of this section of the Proposed Scheme are clustered along its eastern end, from James's Street to High Street (within the RMP ZAP for Dublin, DU018-020; Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR), revealing evidence for activity from the early medieval period onwards. With the notable exception of the War Memorial Gardens, those investigations that have been undertaken outside of this area have mostly found either nothing of archaeological interest or evidence for post-medieval cultivation. The investigations are listed in the table contained in Appendix A15.1 (Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme) in Volume 4 of this EIAR and, where relevant, are discussed in the context of the archaeological and historical background (Section 15.3.1). Where the excavated sites have been placed on the SMR / RMP database, they are described in the relevant entries in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR.



As noted previously, numerous Viking burials have been found in the War Memorial Gardens and in the lands now occupied by Heuston Station and its rail yards, with Viking artefacts also recovered from within the grounds of the Royal Hospital (Image 15.4). The burials were first uncovered during quarrying for (and the construction of) the railway in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and then again during the development of the War Memorial Gardens in the 1930s (RMP DU018-020272). More recently, a male Viking warrior was found in the north-east corner of the park, close to the river, thus linking the Kilmainham and Islandbridge burials (Sikora et al. 2011). Other investigations in the War Memorial Gardens have identified early medieval / Viking activity, but no burials. Three archaeological ‘rescue’ campaigns were undertaken in 1988 and 1989 (Licence E000497) (Simpson 2004), at which time a number of truncated features, including pits and a ditch, were found and resolved (one yielded a Viking-period strap end). Later testing of a small pocket of land within the Gardens, along Con Colbert Road, established that the natural deposits form part of a gravel esker in the flood plain of the River Liffey (Licence 10E128) (Simpson 2010). It revealed some evidence of early medieval activity, in the form of several pits, along with very scattered remains of post-medieval material. No human burials or evidence of any disturbed burials were found during the assessment.

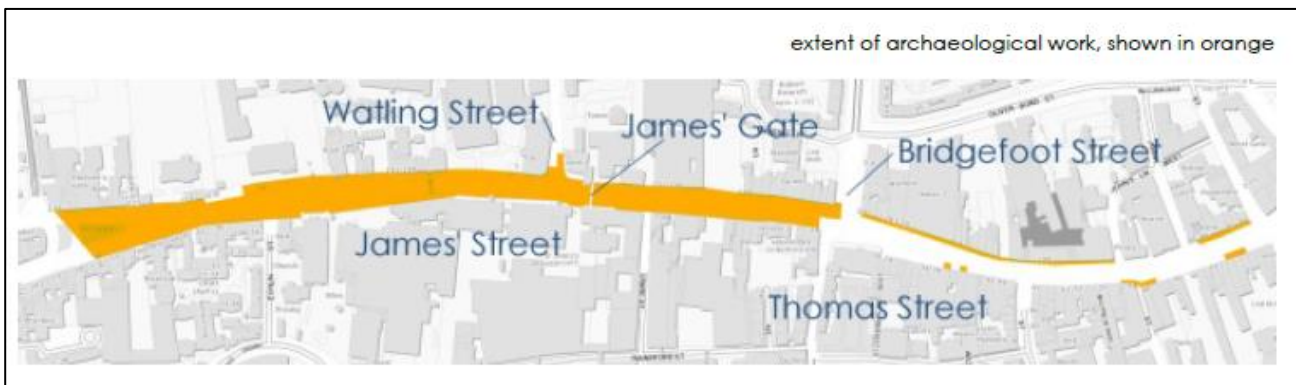


**Image 15.4: Viking Burials in Kilmainham and Islandbridge Found in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries, Showing Location of Burial Found in 2008 (after Simpson 2010)**

The most significant of the archaeological investigations in relation to the Proposed Scheme is the monitoring programme that took place along James's Street, Thomas Street West and Thomas Street in 2013 for a QBC, which exposed over 200 archaeological features dating to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Giacometti and McGlade 2013; CBC0007AH002, Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR; Image 15.5). The works for the QBC included the replacement of pavements along James's Street and partially along Thomas Street; the insertion of new ducts for public lighting along sections of James' and Thomas Street; the insertion of a number of new lamp-post shafts along both streets; and the laying of broadband cabling along James's Street. Along Thomas Street works were more limited with the stretch from Watling Street to Bridgefoot Street being completed. To the west of Bridgefoot Street only short sections along

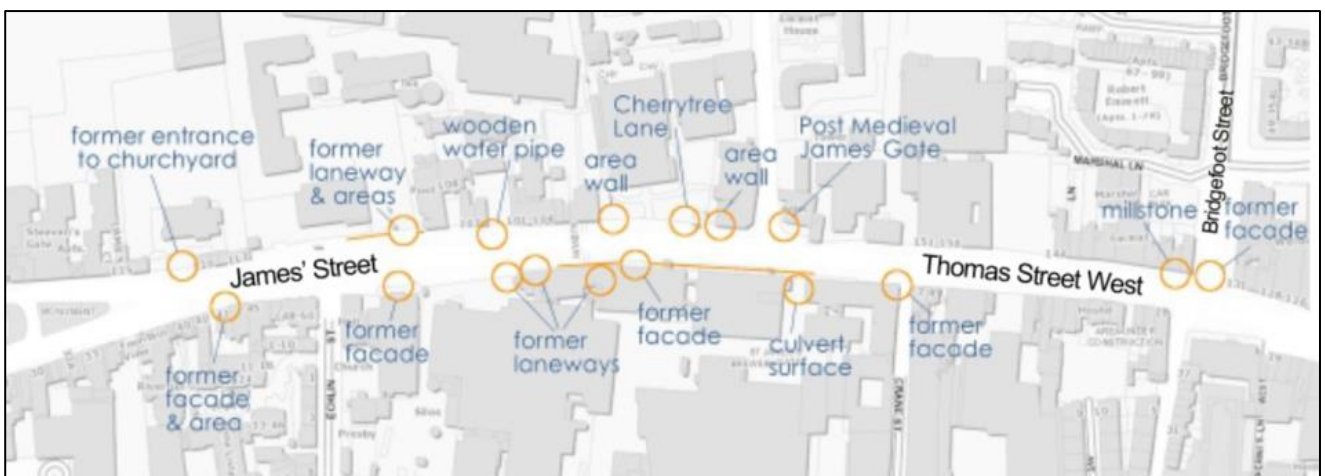
the northern side of the street were completed, with these sections occasionally only being excavated to a depth of 100mm.

In some sections, original street furniture, such as kerbstones, granite paving slabs, coal-hole surrounds and goods drop surrounds were present. The majority of these are unlikely to be in their original location, save for the goods drop and coal-hole surrounds. The kerbstones were generally replaced in their original locations, apart from in sections where new bus stops were to be located. In these sections the kerbstones were retained for reuse elsewhere at sections where the original kerbing did not survive. Where sections of the granite paving or the goods drop and coal-hole surrounds were lifted, they were numbered and replaced in the same location following the works. A total of 38 cellars were identified during the works of which 21 were relatively intact. Two of these had to be partially infilled during the works for safety reasons, however largely they were recorded and preserved *in situ*. A number of more complete ones were sealed with metal plates prior to being covered over.



**Image 15.5: Extent of Archaeological Works in 2013 Along James's Street and Thomas Street (After Giacometti and McGlade 2013)**

The survival of significant amounts of medieval remains was astonishing, considering the relatively small and shallow areas of the street exposed in the works, and the extent of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century disturbance along the corridor. In particular, the identification of very well-preserved medieval street surfaces from only 300mm below the road surface on James's Street, was extraordinary (Giacometti and McGlade 2013). The majority of the remains were identified on James's Street and Thomas Street West, as works were more limited further east, along Thomas Street (Section 15.3.4.4) (Image 15.6 and Image 15.7).



**Image 15.6: Post-Medieval Features Identified During the 2013 Monitoring Programme (After Giacometti and McGlade 2013)**

Key findings (Image 15.8) include the post-medieval entrance to St. James's Church (RMP DU018-020346), a number of sections of the medieval metalled street, one of which was identified at the western end of James's Street, rising up at the entrance to the churchyard and possibly forming a medieval access road to it. A small test excavation through the medieval metalled street surface identified an earlier layer containing a very large amount

of pottery. This was the earliest ceramic assemblage recovered from the site and included Dublin coarse wares as well as English hand-built courseware and unidentified medieval wares of possible 12<sup>th</sup> century date. In the vicinity of James' Gate structural remains were found which may be associated with the medieval gateway that formed part of the extramural defences for the city (RMP DU018-020001). Another significant discovery at James' Gate was a ditch running along the line of the Parish boundary. This ditch may have formed part of the 1640s Confederate War city defences, as depicted on the Down Survey map of 1656 (TCD 2013). Evidence for medieval occupation on Thomas Street West and a medieval tilery off Crocker's Lane was also identified (Giacometti and McGlade 2013).

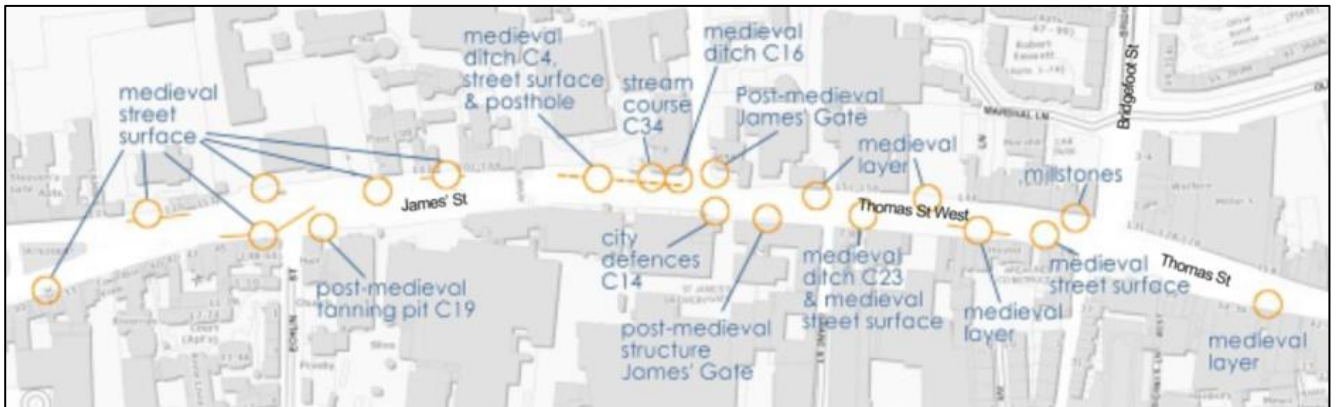


Image 15.7: Medieval Features Identified During the 2013 Monitoring Programme (After Giacometti and McGlade 2013)

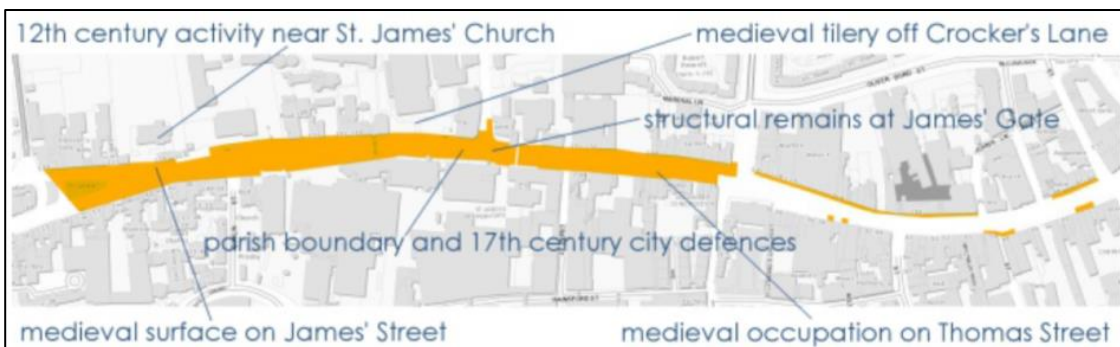


Image 15.8: Key Findings of Archaeological Works in 2013 Along James's Street and Thomas Street (After Giacometti and McGlade 2013)

#### 15.3.4.5 Industrial Heritage

There are five industrial heritage sites listed in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009) located within this section of the Proposed Scheme (Table 15.6, Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR).

Nothing survives above ground of the remaining sites in Table 15.6, a bridge at Emmet Road that once crossed the mill race fed by the River Camac, the former tramway line that ran from Emmet Road to High Street (from Chainage B5720 to B9000), and the Glib Market and Corn Market House that once stood on Thomas Street.

Table 15.6: Industrial Heritage Sites Within the Proposed Scheme (Sarsfield Road to City Centre Section)

ID No.	Name / Type	Townland / Street Address	ITM
CBC0007AH001	Bridge (site of)	Emmet Road	711845, 733453
DCIHR 18-10-038	Tramway line (site of)	Emmet Road to James's Street	712110, 733538
DCIHR 18-11-002	Tramway line (site of)	James's Street to High Street	714184, 733962
DCIHR 18-11-210	Glib Market (site of)	Thomas Street	714548, 733898
DCIHR 18-11-211	Corn Market House (site of)	Thomas Street	714757, 733912



There are ten industrial heritage sites located adjacent to this section of the Proposed Scheme with no above ground trace, none of which will be affected by the Proposed Scheme (Table 15.7). Analysis of historic mapping indicated that none of the former buildings extended into the Proposed Scheme. As such, these sites are not included in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Those industrial heritage sites with upstanding remains are discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR.

**Table 15.7: Industrial Heritage Sites Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme (Sarsfield Road to City Centre Section)**

ID No.	Name / Type	Townland / Street Address	ITM
DCIHR 18-10-039	Tramway Depot (site of)	Emmet Road	711875, 733446
DCIHR 18-10-090	Dye Works (site of)	Old Kilmainham	712858, 733657
DCIHR 18-10-091	Printing office (site of)	Old Kilmainham	712969, 733591
DCIHR 18-10-026	Mountbrown Paper Mills (site of)	Mount Brown	713256, 733728
DCIHR 18-10-041	Laundry (site of)	Mount Brown	713396, 733761
DCIHR 18-10-042	Stores & Distillery (site of)	Mount Brown	713443, 733775
DCIHR 18-10-071	Bell foundry (site of)	James's Street	713917, 733842
DCIHR 18-11-052	Bakery (site of)	134 Thomas Street	714445, 733953
DCIHR 18-11-054	Waterproof Factory (site of)	Thomas Street / John's Lane	714680, 733913
DCIHR 18-11-061	Factory (site of)	High Street (St Audoen's Park)	714904, 733985

#### 15.3.4.6 Cultural Heritage

The most numerous cultural heritage features identified along this section of the Proposed Scheme are historic street furniture of varying types. These are discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR.

There are also examples of more substantial and prominent features of cultural heritage interest, most notable of which is the Guinness Brewery complex on James's Street (RPS 4028 to 4057, discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR). The brewery was founded in 1759 by Arthur Guinness and it first developed on the south side of St. James's Gate and later expanded in all directions. The various industrial buildings, offices and houses used by the brewery staff, and gateways that survive, add to the historic character and speak to the dominance of the brewery in the social history of this area from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. A late 19<sup>th</sup> century tunnel connecting the upper and lower levels of the Guinness Brewery is still in use, running beneath James's Street (NIAH 50080142, in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR).

Memorial or commemorative plaques adorn some of the buildings that line these streets, providing an intangible connection with historic figures and events of local and national importance. One such example is a commemorative plaque on Emmet Hall in Inchicore (NIAH 50080161, discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR). The building is associated with the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and was first purchased by Jim Larkin in 1913. It also has associations with the Irish Citizen Army from 1914 to 1916, in the lead up to the Easter Rising in 1916. The plaque on the Hall commemorates these events.

Another plaque in Inchicore was placed on the wall of No.109 Emmet Road to remember local volunteers of the International Brigades who fought fascism in Spain in the 1930s. Others along this section of the Proposed Scheme recall Irish literary figures, such as the plaque to the poet Michael Hartnett at No.131 Emmet Road in Inchicore and the one at No.89 James's Street which records a quote from James Joyce's Ulysses (Image 15.9).

The plaques are fixed to private buildings and will not be affected by the Proposed Scheme.

There is also a stone tablet at the boundary to St Catherine's Church on Thomas Street, within the Proposed Scheme, that commemorates the execution of Robert Emmet in 1803 (Image 15.9; CBC0007CH002 in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR). A second monument to Robert Emmet stands outside the Proposed Scheme (just over 2m south), within the grounds of the church, behind the boundary railings (see NIAH 50080613 in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR).



**Image 15.9: Examples of Commemorative Markers**

### 15.3.4.7 Field Survey

A field survey was undertaken on 20 February 2020. Archaeological and cultural heritage sites identified along the Proposed Scheme are detailed in Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The field survey was informed by the desk study undertaken for this assessment. This Section summarises the historic character and archaeological potential of this section of the Proposed Scheme, based on observations made during the field survey. Details of all relevant sites are contained in the inventory.

#### 15.3.4.7.1 Physical and Cultural Environment

The historic character of the area is dominated by the growth of Dublin's suburbs as they gradually expanded out from the City Centre. At Inchicore, despite modern intrusions, the character of the area is still reminiscent of its development around the Inchicore Railway Works in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the railway bridge and wall, the public houses, shops and banks, and terraces of red-brick houses along Emmet Road (see Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR). Further east, the narrow road along Old Kilmainham and Mount Brown, the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses and the Ceannt Fort housing development of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (1917-1922) (see Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR), allow this area to retain some historic character, despite the sometimes large-scale modern developments.

The busy urban streetscape from James's Hospital onwards reflects the growth and ongoing changes of a modern city. Nonetheless, the survival of some 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century housing stock, 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial and office buildings, shops and churches, and other historic fabric (see Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR), add much to the historic and cultural environment. At the east end of the Proposed Scheme where it enters the former walled city, are two rare upstanding remnants of Dublin's medieval past: the standing section of city wall at Lamb Alley / Cornmarket (RMP DU018-020001) and St. Audoen's Church (National monument, RMP DU018-020075) on High Street. Christ Church Cathedral, which stands just outside the east end of the Proposed Scheme, is an iconic and prominent feature of Dublin's heritage (National monument, RMP DU018-020270).

The commemorative markers mentioned in Section 15.3.3.6 capture less tangible elements of the cultural environment. These are joined by information plaques and signage that mark the location of features associated with Dublin's medieval and later history, such as the plaque marking the site of the former city defences at St. James's Gate (RMP DU018-020001) at No.84 Thomas Street West and the information panel at High Street for Tailor's Hall. These highlight the importance of such markers in providing a connection to the surviving and long vanished elements of Dublin's past.

#### 15.3.4.7.2 Archaeological Potential and Non-Designated Archaeological Sites

The archaeological potential of this section of the Proposed Scheme lies mostly in its eastern half, from James's Street to High Street.

The monitoring programme along James's Street, Thomas Street West and Thomas Street in 2013 for a QBC exposed over 200 archaeological features dating to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Giacometti and McGlade 2013; CBC0007AH002, Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of

this EIAR), extending from Chainage B7740 (and K100) to B8720. The survival of significant amounts of medieval remains was astonishing, considering the relatively small and shallow areas of the street exposed in the works, and the extent of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century disturbance along the corridor. In particular, the identification of very well-preserved medieval street surfaces from only 300mm below the road surface on James's Street, was extraordinary. The majority of the remains were identified on James's Street and Thomas Street West, as works were more limited further east, along Thomas Street (Section 15.3.4.4). Some were associated with recorded archaeological sites, many of which reflect the development of Thomas Street and James's Street as one of Dublin's earliest suburbs in the medieval period, but which have no above-ground presence. All of the significant archaeological features were preserved in situ; small hand-dug test sondages (i.e. a test-pit to examine the stratigraphy or layers of a feature) were excavated through them to provide an idea of their date and depths, but none of the significant features were subject to full excavation (Giacometti and McGlade 2013).

An area of significant archaeological potential runs from Cornmarket to the end of the Proposed Scheme at High Street, as demonstrated by the wealth of documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence (this lies within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (RMP DU018-020)). The city defences, which ran across Cornmarket, enclosed the Hiberno-Norse and later medieval town. In addition to the standing section of medieval wall at Lamb Alley / Cornmarket, there are likely to be surviving sub-surface remains of the city defences where they crossed Cornmarket (National monument, RMP DU018-020001). Archaeological excavations carried out in this area have established that it formed part of the late 11<sup>th</sup> / early 12<sup>th</sup> century town and was occupied by post-and-wattle domestic buildings. The medieval church of St. Audoen's (DU018-020075) a national monument is located on the north side of High Street. While parts of Cornmarket and High Street were subject to archaeological investigations during the road widening works of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is possible that other sites and features survive below the existing road carriageway, along the line of the original streets.

There are no visible above-ground traces of the other non-designated archaeological sites: a bridge at Emmet Road (CBC0007AH001, Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR), the former tramway line that ran from Emmet Road to High Street (DCIHR 18-10-038 and 18-11-002, Appendix A15.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR), and the Glib Market and Corn Market House that once stood on Thomas Street (DCIHR 18-11-210 and -211, Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR).

### **15.3.5 Proposed Construction Compounds and Attenuation Ponds**

#### **15.3.5.1 Proposed Construction Compound Locations**

##### **15.3.5.1.1 Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road**

There are two areas of temporary land acquisition for proposed construction compounds on this section of the Proposed Scheme. No significant archaeological potential was identified at the sites. A review of aerial imagery indicates that the site on the north side of Fonthill Road, south of the Tesco car park (Construction Compound LV1), was previously disturbed during construction of the Liffey Valley shopping centre. Aerial imagery and historic OS mapping show that prior to this it was part of an agricultural field, with no features of archaeological interest noted within. Given the previous disturbance here, the archaeological potential is considered to be negligible.

The second proposed site is located within a small green space on the north side of Coldcut Road (Construction Compound LV2). A review of aerial imagery and historic OS mapping revealed no features of interest and, possibly, no significant disturbance. There is the slight potential that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground.

##### **15.3.5.1.2 Sarsfield Road to City Centre**

Construction Compound LV3 is within a small park owned by Dublin City Council, located between R148 Chapelizod Bypass and R833 Sarsfield Road / Con Colbert Road. No features are depicted within the site on the historic mapping, with the land forming part of the parkland around Inchicore House in the 18<sup>th</sup> century / 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although Inchicore House was demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is thought to have been the site of a 16<sup>th</sup> century / 17<sup>th</sup> century house (RMP DU018-029). The proposed compound location is c. 145m south-east of the ZAP and c. 165m south-east of the house depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843 (Image 15.10;



OSI 2020). Given the site type, the potential for the discovery of associated features within the proposed compound location is considered to be negligible. Nonetheless, as a greenfield area, which has remained relatively undeveloped, there is the potential that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground.



**Image 15.10: Overlay of OS Six-Inch Map (1843) onto Modern Aerial Imagery (OSI 2020), Showing Location of Inchicore House (RMP DU018-029)**

#### 15.3.5.1.3 Attenuation Ponds

In addition to the construction compounds, four attenuation ponds are proposed in greenfield spaces, at Cherry Orchard Hospital, Palmers Lawn, at the former De La Salle National School, and at the Long Meadows pitch and putt. No significant archaeological potential was identified at the sites. The landscaped green space at Palmers Lawn lies at the edge of the residential estate, on the east side of the M50 motorway. The site at the former De La Salle National School is situated in landscaped green space at the school car park. The site at the hospital is situated in landscaped green space at one of the car parks. A review of aerial imagery and historic OS mapping revealed no features of interest. It is likely that there was disturbance to these areas during the construction of the housing estate, school and hospital respectively. Given this and their small size, the archaeological potential is considered to be negligible.

The proposed site of the attenuation pond at Long Meadows Park lies within a larger area of temporary land acquisition. It is also proposed to construct retaining walls in this area, within the pitch and putt grounds, alongside Sarsfield Road. No significant archaeological potential was identified at the site. The area is located on the north side of Sarsfield Road within Long Meadows Park and the adjoining green space south of Sarsfield House. A review of aerial imagery and historic OS mapping revealed no features of interest. The development of the pitch and putt course, Sarsfield House, and the housing estate to the east (originally built c. 1900) is likely to have caused ground disturbance. The archaeological potential is considered to be negligible.

## 15.4 Potential Impacts

This section presents potential impacts that may occur due to the Proposed Scheme, in the absence of mitigation. This informs the need for mitigation or monitoring to be proposed (refer to Section 15.5). Predicted 'residual' impacts taking into account any proposed mitigation is presented in Section 15.6.

### 15.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme

Ground-breaking works required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme may cause impacts to archaeological heritage. From an archaeological perspective, ground-breaking works (for the purpose of the Proposed Scheme) refers to the following activities:

- Pavement construction, repairs and reconstruction works;
- Road resurfacing works;
- Any excavations of soil, including landscaping works; and
- Any ground disturbance for utility works.

### 15.4.2 Do Nothing Scenario

In the Do Nothing Scenario the Proposed Scheme would not be implemented and there would, therefore, be no adverse impacts to any of the known or as yet undiscovered subsurface archaeological deposits, features or finds, and no adverse impacts on cultural heritage. It is acknowledged that in the absence of the Proposed Scheme, other developments requiring road alteration will take place. These alterations may cause adverse impacts to below ground cultural heritage assets.

### 15.4.3 Construction Phase

#### 15.4.3.1 Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road

No impacts were identified for this section of the Proposed Scheme.

#### 15.4.3.2 Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road

##### 15.4.3.2.1 Archaeological Heritage

###### 15.4.3.2.1.1 National Monuments

No national monuments will be impacted by this section of the Proposed Scheme.

###### 15.4.3.2.1.2 Recorded Archaeological Sites / Monuments (RMP / SMR sites)

No recorded archaeological sites will be impacted by this section of the Proposed Scheme.

###### 15.4.3.2.1.3 Non-Designated Archaeological Sites

No non-designated archaeological sites will be impacted by this section of the Proposed Scheme.

##### 15.4.3.2.2 Cultural Heritage

One cultural heritage site will be impacted, the statue of the Virgin Mary (CBC0007CH001) that stands on the roundabout at Ballyfermot Road / Kylemore Road, outside the Church of the Assumption. The proposed junction layout will require the removal of the statue from the roundabout, to be reinstated in a different location once works have been completed. The statue has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Slight, Temporary.

Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture, and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

##### 15.4.3.2.3 Summary of Impacts

The impacts are summarised in Table 15.8, which should be read in conjunction with Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 15.8: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts (Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road Section)**

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact
CBC0007CH001; Statue	Negative, Slight, Temporary

### 15.4.3.3 Sarsfield Road to City Centre

#### 15.4.3.3.1 Archaeological Heritage

##### 15.4.3.3.1.1 National Monuments

The Proposed Scheme passes alongside St Audoen's Church (RMP DU018-020075) which is a designated national monument (NM 34), situated within the recently renovated St Audoen's Park on the north side of High Street. In addition, Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018-020270) stands within its own precinct c. 15m east of the Proposed Scheme. The cathedral is considered to be of national importance and should be treated as a national monument. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of both monuments during construction works. Both St Audoen's Church and Christ Church Cathedral have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact on St Audoen's Church and on Christ Church Cathedral is Negative, Significant, Temporary.

The walls, towers and gates of the Viking and medieval City Defences are considered a national monument and are recorded under a single RMP file number, DU018-020001. Two sections of the City Defences lie within the Proposed Scheme, one at St James's Gate and the other at Cornmarket, neither of which has any above-ground trace. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded location of the St James's Gate and of the city defences at Cornmarket, will impact on any surviving below-ground sections of the City Defences (National monument). The City Defences (St James's Gate and Cornmarket) have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Significant, Permanent.

In addition, a section of upstanding city wall (City Defences, Lamb Alley) survives at the junction of Cornmarket and Lamb Alley, immediately outside of the Proposed Scheme boundary. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the standing section of city wall during construction works. The City Defences (Lamb Alley) have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact on the upstanding section of city wall is Negative, Significant, Temporary.

##### 15.4.3.3.1.2 Recorded Archaeological Sites / Monuments (RMP / SMR sites)

East of the Emmet Road / South Circular Road junction, the Proposed Scheme enters the designated ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (RMP DU018-020; Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). This area within the Historic City of Dublin ZAP is considered to be one of particularly high archaeological potential, most notably the area extending from James's Street to Christ Church Place, which takes in the former medieval suburb and part of the former walled town containing Viking and Hiberno-Norse settlement. The ZAP also incorporates the area along Con Colbert Road / Memorial Road / Inchicore Road to the south of the War Memorial Gardens, which formed part of an extensive Viking burial ground. Ground-breaking works within the Historic City of Dublin ZAP will impact on any previously unknown archaeological sites or features that survive below ground. The RMP ZAP has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and given the particularly high potential for the discovery of further Viking and medieval remains (including burials), the potential impact is Negative, Significant, Permanent.

In addition to the national monument sites previously mentioned, there are numerous RMP / SMR sites both within and close to the Proposed Scheme, the majority of which are located between James's Street and Christ Church Place. Most of the sites have no above ground presence and are known only from documentary and cartographic sources and / or from archaeological excavations. The sites represent Dublin's Viking, medieval and post-medieval settlement history, both within and outside of the walled city:

- Five of the RMP / SMR sites within the Proposed Scheme have been fully excavated and as such will not be affected by it (RMP DU018-020943, -020588, -020807, SMR DU018-020976, -020873). A sixth site (DU018-020023, windmill) is incorrectly located on the HEV at Cornmarket and represents a duplication of a recorded site north of Thomas Street (RMP DU018-020323, windmill); and

- At the remaining nine sites within the Proposed Scheme (RMP sites: DU018-020289, 020233, -020228, -020229 Bridges; -020374, -020056 Watercourses; -020139 House - 16<sup>th</sup> / 17<sup>th</sup> century; -020135 Shambles; -020222 House - indeterminate date), ground-breaking works at these locations will impact on the recorded archaeological sites which may survive below ground. The RMP sites have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Moderate, Permanent.

The possibility that associated features may survive below ground within the Proposed Scheme was identified at 29 of the recorded sites located within c. 50m of it. Ground-breaking works in proximity to these locations will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground:

- RMP sites: -020346 Church; -020620 Riverine revetment; -020223, -020338, -020652, -020556 Houses of indeterminate date; -020074 Watercourse; -020062 Hospital; -020070 Chapel; -020216 to -020218, -020224, -020936 Houses - medieval; -020410 Prison; and -020227 Mill – unclassified. The RMP sites have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Moderate, Permanent;
- RMP site DU018-020272 Burial has a medium sensitivity value and medium magnitude of impact. As the potential is for the discovery of human remains in this instance, the potential impact is Negative, Significant and Permanent; and
- SMR sites: DU018-020672 Watercourse; -020570, -020585, -020587 Habitation sites; -020872 House – medieval; and DU018-445 to -449, -451, -452, sites of 17<sup>th</sup> / 18<sup>th</sup> centuries houses. The SMR sites have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Moderate, Permanent.

#### 15.4.3.3.1.3 Non-Designated Archaeological Sites

An area of known archaeological remains extends along James's Street and Thomas Street (CBC0007AH002), where there are intact archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval date. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway and those associated with minor works within the pavements / footways and vicinity of the Obelisk fountain, will impact on the remains that survive below ground and on any previously unknown features that may also be present. This area of archaeological potential has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Moderate, Permanent.

Five non-designated archaeological sites of industrial heritage interest were also identified within this section of the Proposed Scheme. Two of these (DCIHR 18-10-038 and 18-11-002) relate to the former tramline that ran into the City Centre, along Emmet Road to High Street. Although not visible, it is possible that the original tram lines survive below the existing road surface. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway from Emmet Road to High Street will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tramline sites have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as only parts of the former tramline may be affected, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.

The remaining sites, none of which has any above-ground trace, comprise a bridge site at Emmet Road (CBC0007AH001) and the Glib Market and Corn Market House that once stood on Thomas Street (DCIHR 18-11-210 and 18-11-211). Ground-breaking works at these locations will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The non-designated sites have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Slight, Permanent.

#### 15.4.3.3.2 Cultural Heritage

The Proposed Scheme will not impact upon the Guinness Brewery tunnel at St James's Street (NIAH 50080142) nor the commemorative stone at the boundary to St Catherine's Church (CBC0007CH002). No further cultural heritage sites were identified for this section of the Proposed Scheme. Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture, and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).



### 15.4.3.3.3 Summary of Impacts

The impacts are summarised in Table 15.9, which should be read in conjunction with Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 15.9: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts (Sarsfield Road to City Centre Section)**

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact
RMP DU018-020001, City Defences (St James's Gate) (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Permanent
RMP DU018-020001, City Defences (Cornmarket) (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Permanent
RMP DU018-020001, City Defences – Wall (Lamb Alley) (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary
RMP DU018-020075, St Audoen's Church (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary
RMP DU018-020270, Christ Church Cathedral (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary
RMP DU018-020, Historic Town	Negative, Significant, Permanent
RMP DU018-020289, Bridge	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020272, Burial	Negative, Significant, Permanent
RMP DU018-020233, Bridge	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020374, Watercourse	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020228, Bridge	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020229, Bridge	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020139, House - 16 <sup>th</sup> / 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020135, Shambles	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020222, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020056, Watercourse	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020346, Church	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-020672, Watercourse	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-020570, Habitation site	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020620, Riverine revetment	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-020338, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020074, Church	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020652, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-445, House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-446, House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-447, House - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020062, Hospital	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020070, Chapel	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020223, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020224, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020227, Mill - unclassified	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020556, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-448, House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-449, House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-451, House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-452, House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020410, Prison	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-020872, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-020585, Habitation site	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020216, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020217, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
RMP DU018-020218, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-020587, Habitation site	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
SMR DU018-020936, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact
CBC0007AH001, Bridge (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent
CBC0007AH002, Medieval and Post-medieval Archaeological Remains	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
DCIHR 18-10-038, tramline (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent
DCIHR 18-11-002, tramline (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent
DCIHR 18-11-210, Glib Market (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent
DCIHR 18-11-211, Corn Market House (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent

#### 15.4.3.4 Proposed Construction Compounds and Attenuation Ponds

##### 15.4.3.4.1 Archaeological Heritage

There will be no impact on archaeological heritage at any of the four proposed attenuation pond sites. The proposed Construction Compound sites are discussed below.

###### 15.4.3.4.1.1 National Monuments

No national monuments will be impacted by the proposed Construction Compounds.

###### 15.4.3.4.1.2 Recorded Archaeological Sites / Monuments (RMP / SMR sites)

No recorded archaeological sites will be impacted by the proposed Construction Compounds.

###### 15.4.3.4.1.3 Non-Designated Archaeological Sites

No non-designated archaeological sites were identified within or adjacent any of the proposed Construction Compound locations.

###### 15.4.3.4.1.4 Greenfield Potential

None of the sites (Table 15.10) proposed for temporary Construction Compounds has a significant level of archaeological potential and in the case of LV1, previous disturbance here has rendered the potential negligible. It is possible, however, that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground at sites LV2 and LV3, which have remained free of any major development and are relatively undisturbed. These areas have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Slight, Permanent.

##### 15.4.3.4.2 Cultural Heritage

No cultural heritage sites were identified within or adjacent any of the proposed Construction Compound locations. Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture, and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

##### 15.4.3.4.3 Summary of Impacts

The impacts are summarised in Table 15.10, which should be read in conjunction with Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 15.10: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts (Proposed Construction Compound Locations)**

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact
Construction Compound LV2	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Construction Compound LV3	Negative, Slight, Permanent

#### **15.4.4 Operational Phase**

No Operational Phase impacts were identified for the Proposed Scheme.

### **15.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures**

#### **15.5.1 Construction Phase**

##### **15.5.1.1 Archaeological Heritage**

Archaeological mitigation measures can avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects and these are achieved by preservation in situ, by design and/or by record.

The NTA will procure the services of a suitably-qualified archaeologist as part of its Employer's Representative team administering and monitoring the works.

The appointed contractor will make provision for archaeological monitoring to be carried out under licence to the DHLGH and the NMI, and will ensure the full recognition of, and the proper excavation and recording of, all archaeological soils, features, finds and deposits which may be disturbed below the ground surface. All archaeological issues will be resolved to the satisfaction of the DHLGH and the NMI. The appointed contractor will ensure that the archaeologist will have the power to inspect all excavation to formation level for the proposed works and to temporarily halt the excavation work, if and as necessary, having conferred with the NTA. They will be given the power to ensure the temporary protection of any features of archaeological importance identified. The archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and resources to record and remove any such features identified in accordance with the licensing requirements agreed.

Archaeological excavation ensures that the removal of any archaeological soils, features, finds and deposits is systematically and accurately recorded, drawn and photographed, providing a paper and digital archive and adding to the archaeological knowledge of a specified area (i.e. preservation by record). As archaeological excavation involves the removal of the archaeological soils, features, finds and deposits, following this mitigation measure there is no further impact on the archaeological heritage.

In the case of cellars, coal cellars and / or basements, the appointed contractor in consultation with the archaeologist engaged by them will make provision for a geodetic survey and recording of each individual structure which will be subject to impact. This survey and recording will be carried out in advance of any construction works on the cellar, coal cellar and/or basement.

The appointed contractor will make provision to allow for archaeological monitoring, inspection and excavation works that may arise on the site during the Construction Phase.

##### **15.5.1.1.1 Archaeological Management**

An experienced and competent licence-eligible archaeologist will be employed by the appointed contractor to advise on archaeological and cultural heritage matters during construction, to communicate all findings in a timely manner to the NTA and statutory authorities, to acquire any licenses / consents required to conduct the work, and to supervise and direct the archaeological measures associated with the Proposed Scheme.

Licence applications are made by the licence-eligible archaeologist to the National Monuments Service at the DHLGH. In addition to a detailed method statement, the applications must include a letter from the NTA that confirms the availability of adequate funding. There is a prescribed format for the letter that must be followed. Other consents may include a Detection Device licence to use a metal-detector or to carry out a non-invasive geophysical survey and Ministerial Consent is required when there is ground-breaking works at or in the vicinity of a national monument.

The archaeologist will be provided with information on where and when the various elements and ground disturbance will take place.

As part of the licensing requirements, it is essential for the appointed contractor to provide sufficient notice to the archaeologist(s) in advance of the construction works commencing. This will allow for prompt arrival on site to undertake additional surveys and to monitor ground disturbances. As often happens, there may be down time where no excavation work is taking place during the Construction Phase. In this case, it will be necessary to inform the archaeologist/s as to when ground-breaking works will recommence.

In the event of archaeological features or material being uncovered during the Construction Phase, all machine work will cease in the immediate area to allow the archaeologist/s time to inspect and record any such material.

Once the presence of archaeologically significant material is established, full archaeological recording of such material is recommended in accordance with the licensing requirements. If it is not possible for the construction works to avoid the material, full excavation of the archaeologically significant material will be recommended. The extent and duration of excavation will be advised by the client's archaeologist and will be a matter for discussion between the NTA and the licensing authorities.

Secure storage for artefacts recovered during the course of the monitoring and related work will be provided by the appointed contractor.

As part of the licensing requirement and in accordance with the funding letter, adequate funds to cover excavation, post-excavation analysis, and any testing or conservation work required will be made available.

During the construction all construction traffic and the management of materials will be restricted where practicable by the appointed contractor so as to avoid any newly revealed archaeological or cultural heritage sites and their environs to ensure no damage to a site of archaeological interest.

#### **15.5.1.2 Cultural Heritage**

Features of a cultural heritage interest that are required to be removed on a temporary basis or for a short-term period, will be removed under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement in consultation with the NTA and the relevant statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage asset from any adverse impacts and ensure that it is stored safely at an agreed location prior to its reinstatement.

Mitigation measures for upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture, and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are provided in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

#### **15.5.1.3 Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road**

No impacts were identified for this section of the Proposed Scheme.

#### **15.5.1.4 Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road**

##### **15.5.1.4.1 Archaeological Heritage**

No impacts were identified, therefore no mitigation is required.

##### **15.5.1.4.2 Cultural Heritage**

The statue (CBC0007CH001) will be removed to protect it from any adverse impacts and will be re-erected as part of the public realm works to the front of the church.

##### **15.5.1.4.3 Summary Table**

**Table 15.11: Summary of Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures (Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road Section)**

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
CBC0007CH001; Statue	Negative, Slight, Temporary	No significant impact



### 15.5.1.5 Sarsfield Road to City Centre

#### 15.5.1.5.1 Archaeological Heritage

##### 15.5.1.5.1.1 National Monuments

The proposed urban realm works in the immediate vicinity of the upstanding national monuments (St Audoen's Church, the upstanding section of city wall at Cornmarket / Lamb Alley and Christ Church Cathedral) will have a positive impact through their enhancement of the setting of the monuments. The public realm works will include a contrasting linear paving feature across the proposed plaza space at Cornmarket, to either side of the road carriageway, to provide a visual interpretation of the line of the medieval city wall where it runs below ground. Refer to Chapter 4 (Proposed Scheme Description) and Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual)) for more detail on these urban realm works.

With regard to ground-breaking works, excavation, or earth-moving works at the sites of the City Defences (St James's Gate) and City Defences (Cornmarket) (RMP DU018-020001, national monument), archaeological consent is required from the Minister of HLGH. The necessary consent will be obtained by the archaeologist engaged by the appointed contractor. Archaeological monitoring of the works will require Ministerial Directions from the Minister under the terms of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004.

##### 15.5.1.5.1.2 Recorded Archaeological Sites / Monuments (RMP/ SMR sites)

Archaeological monitoring (as defined in Section 15.5.1.1) under licence will take place, where any preparatory ground-breaking or ground reduction works are required (as defined in Section 15.4.1), at the following locations:

- Within the designated ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (DU018-020);
- At the following RMP / SMR sites which lie within the Proposed Scheme: the sites of four bridges (DU018-020289, 020233, -020228, -020229), two watercourses (DU018-020374, -020056), a house - 16th/17th century (DU018-020139), a shambles (DU018-020135), a house - indeterminate date (DU018-020222); and
- Where the Proposed Scheme runs alongside the following RMP / SMR sites, where associated features may survive below ground within the Proposed Scheme: a burial site (DU018-020272), the sites of two churches (DU018-020346, -020074), a watercourse (DU018-020672), a riverine revetment (DU018-020620), four houses of indeterminate date (DU018-020223, -020338, -020652, -020556), a hospital (DU018-020062), a chapel (DU018-020070), a prison (DU018-020410), six medieval houses (DU018-020216 to -020218, -020224, -020872, -020936), an unclassified mill (DU018-020227), three habitation sites (DU018-020570, -020585, -020587), two 18th century houses (DU018-445, -446), and five 17th / 18th century houses (DU018-447, -448, -449, -451, -452).

It is in these areas that there is a possibility to disturb intact archaeological layers and material. Licensed archaeological excavation, in full or in part, of any identified archaeological remains (preservation by record) or preservation in situ will be undertaken.

##### 15.5.1.5.1.3 Non-Designated Archaeological Sites

Archaeological monitoring (as defined in Section 15.5.1.1) under licence will take place, where any preparatory ground-breaking or ground reduction works are required (as defined in Section 15.4.1, at the following locations:

- On James's Street, Thomas Street West and Thomas Street (CBC0809AH002), from Chainage B7740 (and K100) to B8720, where there are intact archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date surviving below the existing road and pavement surfaces; and
- Along the route of the former tramline from Emmet Road to High Street (DCIHR 18-10-038 and 18-11-002, from Chainage B5720 to B9000), at the site of the bridge at Emmet Road (CBC0007AH001), and at the sites of the Glib Market and Corn Market House that once stood on Thomas Street (DCIHR 18-11-210 and 18-11-211).

It is in these areas that there is a possibility to disturb intact archaeological layers and material. Licensed archaeological excavation, in full or in part, of any identified archaeological remains (preservation by record) or preservation in situ will be undertaken.

#### 15.5.1.5.2 Cultural Heritage

No impacts were identified, therefore no mitigation is required.

With regard to the Guinness Tunnel (NIAH 50080142) that runs beneath James's Street, while there is no potential impact, the location of the tunnel is marked on Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR and will be included in the Construction Strategy by the appointed contractor to ensure that the archaeologist monitoring the Proposed Scheme is aware of its presence.

#### 15.5.1.5.3 Summary Table

**Table 15.12: Summary of Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures**

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
RMP DU018-020001, City Defences (St James's Gate) (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020001, City Defences (Cornmarket) (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020001, City Defences – Wall (Lamb Alley) (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary	Positive, Significant, Long-term
RMP DU018-020075, St Audoen's Church (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary	Positive, Significant, Long-term
RMP DU018-020270, Christ Church Cathedral (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary	Positive, Significant, Long-term
RMP DU018-020, Historic Town	Negative, Significant, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020289, Bridge	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020272, Burial	Negative, Significant, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020233, Bridge	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020374, Watercourse	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020228, Bridge	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020229, Bridge	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020139, House - 16th/17th century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020135, Shambles	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020222, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020056, Watercourse	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020346, Church	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-020672, Watercourse	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-020570, Habitation site	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020620, Riverine revetment	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-020338, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020074, Church	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020652, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-445, House - 18th century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-446, House - 18th century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-447, House - 18th century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020062, Hospital	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020070, Chapel	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020223, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020224, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
RMP DU018-020227, Mill - unclassified	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020556, House - indeterminate date	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-448, House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-449, House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-451, House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-452, House - 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020410, Prison	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-020872, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-020585, Habitation site	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020216, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020217, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
RMP DU018-020218, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-020587, Habitation site	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
SMR DU018-020936, House - medieval	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
CBC0007AH001, Bridge (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent	No significant impact
CBC0007AH002, Medieval and Post-medieval Archaeological Remains	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	No significant impact
DCIHR 18-10-038, tramline (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent	No significant impact
DCIHR 18-11-002, tramline (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent	No significant impact
DCIHR 18-11-210, Glib Market (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent	No significant impact
DCIHR 18-11-211, Corn Market House (site of)	Negative, Slight, Permanent	No significant impact

### 15.5.1.6 Proposed Construction Compounds and Attenuation Ponds

#### 15.5.1.6.1 Archaeological Heritage

Archaeological monitoring (as defined in Section 15.5.1.1) will take place at the early stages of construction, where any preparatory ground-breaking or ground reduction works are required (as defined in Section 15.4.1) at Construction Compounds LV2 and LV3. This will be undertaken in order to establish the presence or absence, as well as the nature and extent, of any archaeological deposits, features or sites that may be present in these areas.

#### 15.5.1.6.2 Cultural Heritage

No impacts were identified, therefore no mitigation is required.

#### 15.5.1.6.3 Summary Table

**Table 15.13: Summary of Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures (Proposed Construction Compound Locations)**

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
Construction Compound LV2	Negative, Slight, Permanent	No significant impact
Construction Compound LV3	Negative, Slight, Permanent	No significant impact

## 15.5.2 Operational Phase

All archaeological and cultural heritage issues will be resolved by mitigation during the pre-Construction Phase or Construction Phase, in advance of the Operational Phase, through one or more of the following:

- Preservation by record (archaeological excavation);
- Preservation in situ;
- Preservation by design; and

- Archaeological monitoring.

No Operational Phase impacts were identified for the Proposed Scheme.

## 15.6 Residual Impacts

No significant negative residual impacts have been identified either in the Construction or Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme, whilst meeting the scheme objectives set out in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

### 15.6.1 Construction Phase

Three residual impacts were identified in relation to the upstanding national monuments, St Audoen's Church, Christ Church Cathedral and the upstanding section of city wall at Cornmarket / Lamb Alley, relating to the Positive, Significant, Long-term impact following the improvement of the public realm.

**Table 15.14: Summary of Construction Phase Significant Residual Impacts**

Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Residual Significant Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
RMP DU018-020075, St Audoen's Church (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary	Positive, Significant, Long-term
RMP DU018-020270, Christ Church Cathedral (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary	Positive, Significant, Long-term
RMP DU018-020001, City Defences – Wall (Lamb Alley) (National monument)	Negative, Significant, Temporary	Positive, Significant, Long-term

### 15.6.2 Operational Phase

All archaeological and cultural heritage issues will be resolved by mitigation during the pre-Construction Phase or Construction Phase, in advance of the Operational Phase, therefore no residual negative impacts have been identified.

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