The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and teardrop-like shapes, some of which are hollow, creating a modern, graphic aesthetic. The shapes are scattered across the page, with some appearing in the corners and others more centrally.

Appendix A15.1

List of Archaeological Investigations

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Appendix A15.1: Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme

Table 1: Previous Archaeological Investigations on / adjacent the Proposed Scheme

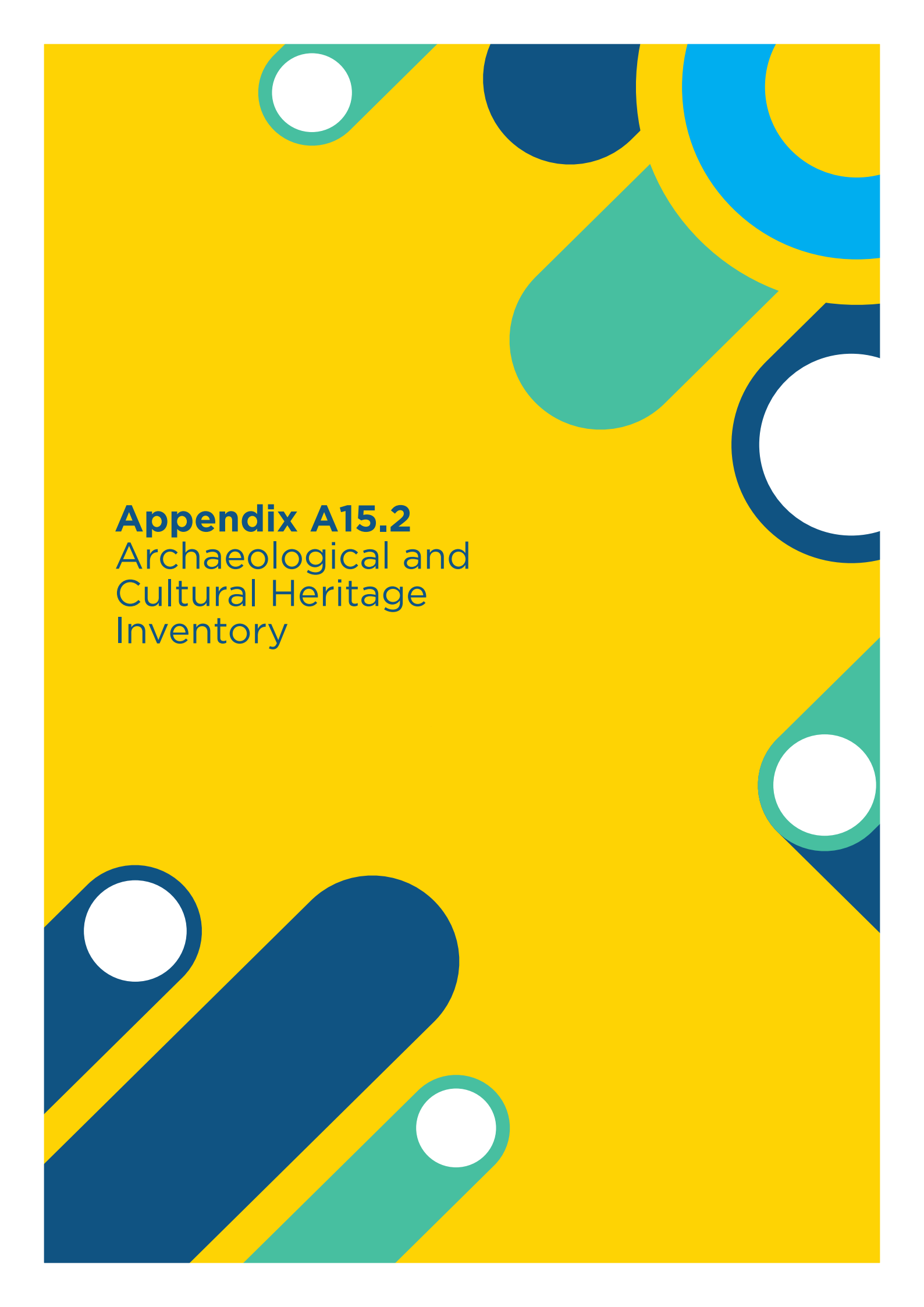
Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
E002032	2006:669	Fonhill, N4 Lucan Bypass upgrade	Testing	Centreline testing prior to the widening of the existing N4. Single small charcoal spread measuring 0.45m by 0.6m. No associated finds.
09E0537	2009:279	Fonhill / Yellow Walls	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest.
06E0190	2006:688	St Loman's Hospital, Lucan	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest.
05E0007	2005:503	Hermitage Hospital, Lucan	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest.
95E0003	1995:106	Liffey Valley Shopping Centre (LVSC)	Testing	Four trenches were cut through an earthen mound, which was found to be the result of modern activity.
96E0178 and 96E0178 ext.	1997:183 1998:214	LVSC (Quarryvale)	Testing and Monitoring	The majority of features encountered were of uncertain date but most were consistent with post-medieval to modern drainage. An area of burning was identified in the final phase of monitoring. Subsequently an area 2m x 5m was excavated. Although the feature had been disturbed by deep ploughing, prehistoric pottery (one sherd of decorated, coarse Beaker ware and one sherd of either undecorated Beaker ware or Late Bronze Age coarseware and a flint flake were found. These early finds were associated with modern pottery as a result of the ploughing. The discovery of evidence of prehistoric occupation, albeit limited, shows the value of on-going monitoring on a site that has already had four phases of topsoil clearance with negligible results.
12E202	2012:240	Palmerstown village	Monitoring and metal-detecting	Proximity to DU017-025, recorded ring-barrow. Monitoring of landscaping works across the western slopes of a hillock indicate that this side of the hillock had been heavily landscaped in recent times. Nothing of archaeological interest.
05E0919	2005:403	Lucan Rd / Chapelizod Bypass	Testing	Testing of a site bounded by the Chapelizod bypass to the south and the Lucan Road to the north found evidence for post-medieval cultivation.
14E0450	2015:082	Chapelizod Hill Road	Testing	Former industrial site of mid-20 th century. Testing across the site and of geophysical anomalies found nothing of archaeological interest.
00E0470	2000:0220	Knockmaree Apts, St Laurence Road (adjacent Chapelizod Bypass)	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest.
08E0915	2009:AD5	Monitoring of works for DART underground: Inchicore Works to Heuston Station & Victoria Quay / Guinness Brewery	Monitoring	With two exceptions, the boreholes in this section were located close to railway buildings, sidings and tracks. All were affected by works related to the building and maintenance of the railway. The area along John's Road had been reduced, leaving no surviving evidence of earlier activity. Near Memorial Park, two boreholes were located within the ground of a Gaeilscoil and what was once a quarry and landfill site. The landfill was up to 2m in depth, with bands of refuse material, including a dump of industrial filtration material from the 19th or early 20th century. The boreholes within the old Guinness Brewery were all located close to Victoria Quay and within lands reclaimed in the early 19th century when the river was straightened and new quays erected. The upper 0.9–1.5m below the existing surface contained a number of brick walls and surfaces that were in use from that period up until their destruction when the modern layout of the brewery was established. Below that level there was 2–4m of mixed rubble and sedimentary silts; organic waste with bone and shell was present in the boreholes furthest to the east and south, suggesting that these areas were

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
				closest to the old shoreline illustrated on the Roque map of Dublin (1756).
08E0693	2008:467	War Memorial Gardens	Excavation	Disturbed remains of Viking burial. Excavation of a trench for an electricity cable uncovered an iron sword and spearhead (both of Scandinavian type) at the War Memorial Gardens (Licence 08E0693). The artefacts were retrieved from the spoil by a construction worker and subsequently reported to the National Museum. Bone had also apparently been visible in the trench in the vicinity of the sword but was not removed. A small cutting was opened for the purposes of retrieving the disturbed human remains and any other finds which may have been associated with the burial. It was apparently oriented approximately north / south, but had been heavily disturbed and pieces of disarticulated bone were found throughout the backfill of the trench. A small portion of an <i>in situ</i> inhumation burial was discovered at the base of the trench, but it had also been badly damaged by a wall which was built on top of it some ten years ago. A copper-alloy plain-ringed loop-headed ringed pin was discovered in the area of the upper ribs, as were a possible scale pan and pointer, but not <i>in situ</i> (Sikora et al. 2011).
10E0128	2010:279	Con Colbert Road / War Memorial Gardens	Testing	Limited evidence for early medieval activity. No burials. (See also section 15.3.2.4 in EIAR Chapter 15 (Archaeology & cultural Heritage)).
E000472	1989:025 1989:026	Con Colbert Road / War Memorial Gardens	Rescue excavation	Evidence for Viking, medieval and post-medieval activity found during works at Con Colbert Road between Nov. 1988 and Oct. 1989. Works comprised the removal of the old surface and the relaying of a new road to a greater width, the re-alignment of surface drains and manholes and the excavation of deep foundations at Memorial Park and Islandbridge. This demonstrates the potential for the discovery of archaeology during road improvement works. See also section 15.3.2.4 in EIAR Chapter 15 (Archaeology & cultural Heritage) for more detailed description of the archaeology uncovered in the War Memorial Gardens and its vicinity.
04E0243	2004:0607	717-727 South Circular Road (SCR), Islandbridge	Testing	The site is located in an area of archaeological / historical interest close to the Islandbridge / Kilmainham Viking burial sites to the south. Historical maps have shown buildings along the street frontage at this location since at least 1756 (e.g. Rocque's map). The present site, incorporating Nos 717-727, forms part of what was an Islandbridge village area, with the buildings having both residential and commercial use. It is located a short distance south of the junction of SCR and Con Colbert Road, opposite Bully's Acre. Because of its proximity to the River Liffey, in medieval times the Islandbridge/Kilmainham area was one where mills were sited, harnessing the river, north of the site location. There was no evidence for any significant archaeological features within the test-trenches opened. The overall stratigraphical profile of the site reflected its historic use as a gravel pit, with a gravel horizon present throughout all the trenches, using the rear of the site for the infilling of rubble and refuse.
00E0183	2000:0308	Inchicore Road / SCR	Testing	The scale of the testing at the Nestlé Factory site was restricted by the continued occupation of the site and the presence of live services. There was evidence for gravel extraction, but nothing of archaeological interest.
13E0428	2014:146	66 Inchicore Rd, rear Con Colbert Rd	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest. The site was disturbed by earlier 20 th century building works.
02E0243 and 02E1866	2002:0598 2002:0599	St John of God's Day Care Centre, Chapelizod Bypass / SCR	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest.
08E0141	2008:472	In-Pensioner's Graveyard, Royal Hospital Kilmainham (RHK), adjacent	Testing	Part of the restoration of the graveyard. To assess the potential for disturbance to burials. Found that there was potential for burials to vary quite substantially in depth. Probing showed that in some cases the rows of burials continue beyond the currently visible extent.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
		St John's Road West		
E000598	n/a	Bully's Acre	Excavation	Discovery of burials (in individual and mass graves) and a curving length of medieval ditch along the west side of Bully's Acre. Also remains of 18 th century pier, probably related to an early gate into the graveyard.
02E0220	2002:0546	Heuston Station	Monitoring of GI works	The excavation of 12 boreholes around Platform 5 failed to produce any material of archaeological significance. The small quantity and low quality of excavated material from the boreholes and the presence of soil contamination meant that analysis of the subsurface deposits was difficult. Consequently the results of the borehole excavations could not be used as a firm indication of the underlying stratigraphy in this area.
11E0410	2011:218	Grounds of Royal Hospital Kilmainham	Monitoring	Monitoring of works in Bully's Acre (south end) uncovered human remains, but nothing of archaeological interest elsewhere (i.e. of works in the Privates' Burial Ground, northern end of Royal Hospital Meadow, eastern end of Royal Hospital Meadow, West Avenue, vicinity of Royal Hospital).
17E0572	2018:025	Grounds of Royal Hospital Kilmainham	Monitoring	Monitoring of works in the Pensioner's Graveyard, as new-cast plinths were erected, requiring excavation to a depth of 0.3m. Nothing of archaeological interest.
97E0469	n/a	Grounds of Royal Hospital Kilmainham	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest.
08E0505	2008:471	Grounds of Royal Hospital Kilmainham	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest.
E000155	n/a	Walled garden of Royal Hospital Kilmainham	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest.
02E0067 18E0173 18E0173ext.	2002:0610 2019:446 2020:403	Large site south of St John's Road West and west of Military Road	Testing and monitoring	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. There was no evidence of a cist or mound. The top of the pit was a mere 1.08m below present ground level, which is at c. 10.8m OD at this point, and the machine had extended c. 0.2m into subsoil. Additional testing and subsequent monitoring was undertaken in 2019. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed or identified, and no finds were recovered.
03E0706	n/a	Royal Infirmary Hospital, Kilmainham	Survey and appraisal	Survey and appraisal of a section of the Deer Park Wall which survives within the grounds of the Royal Infirmary Hospital. Thought to have built in c. 1671 and which originally enclosed the Phoenix Park when it extended both sides of the river. The limestone wall appears to represent a single build, parts of which have been heavily repointed. It probably survived as it represented a boundary between the Royal Infirmary on the north and Dr Steevens' hospital and grounds on the south. This stretch of the wall originally formed the southeast angle of the Phoenix Park and runs diagonally, orientated northeast/southwest. As a result, it is easily recognizable in the cartographic sources from the late 17th century up until modern times.
92E0034	n/a	St Patrick's Hospital	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest.

A.1 References

Excavations (1970 to 2020). Database of Irish Excavation Reports [Online]. Available from <https://excavations.ie/>

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are layered or overlapping. The shapes are scattered across the page, with a notable concentration in the top right and bottom left corners. The text is positioned in the middle-left area of the page.

Appendix A15.2
Archaeological and
Cultural Heritage
Inventory

Appendix A15.2: Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

A.2 Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites

A.2.1 Introduction

The following is an inventory of AH sites identified along each section of the Proposed Scheme during the course of this assessment.

Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the centrepoint of each AH site.

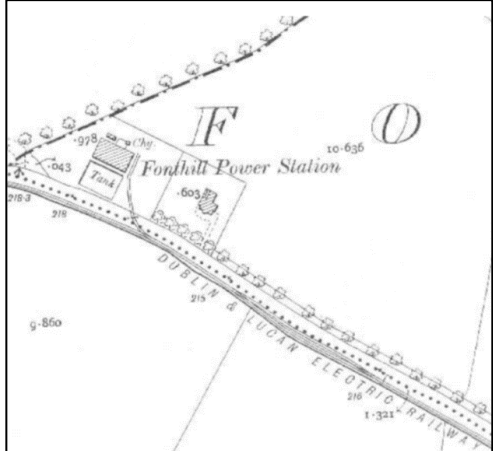
The locations of the AH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). Where sites do not already have a designated number (e.g. Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR)), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0006) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC0006AH001, CBC0006AH002, etc.).

'Approximate distance' in each entry is measured from the AH site to the red line boundary for the Proposed Scheme. Where an AH site is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

A.3 Inventory of Sites

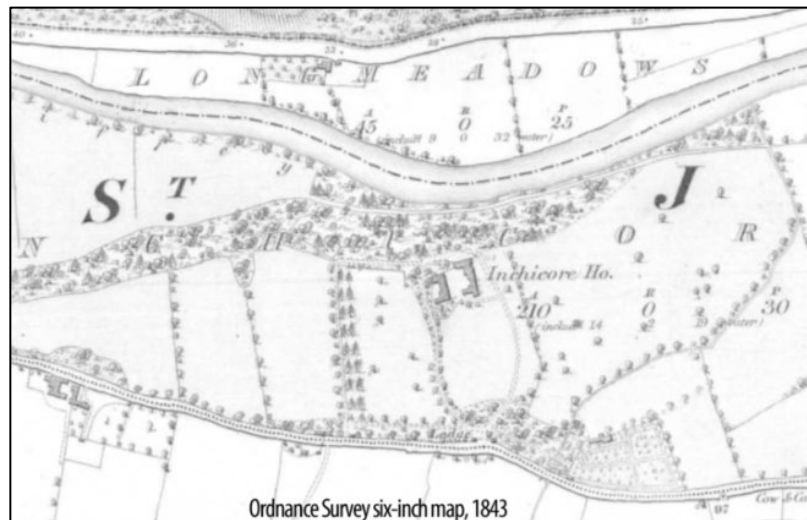
A.3.1.1 N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7

Identification No.	CBC0006AH001
Legal Status	None
Reference No.	n/a
Townland / Street Address	N4 Lucan Road (Ballydowd / Hermitage / Fonthill townlands); Old Lucan Road (Fonthill, Quarryvale, Palmerstown townlands); Chapelizod Bypass (Palmerstown Demesne, Red Cow Farm townlands)
Site Type	Tramway / Electric Railway (site of)
ITM	706003, 735339
Description	The Dublin and Lucan Steam Tramway (DLST) operated a steam tramway service between Dublin and Lucan in the late 19th century. Construction commenced in December 1880 and work progressed rapidly, with the line to Chapelizod mostly complete by May 1881. Mostly on a roadside reservation, the initial services began to Chapelizod on 1 June 1881. It was a heavily subscribed service and by 1895 the tramway was in poor condition and the track needed relaying. Much damage had been done by vehicles other than the tramway engines, and it was decided to reconstruct the track on a raised formation above road level. In 1900, the DLST was electrified and renamed the Dublin and Lucan Electric Railway Company. A power station was built at Fonthill (NIAH 11202012 in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage)), equipped with two 100 h.p. steam driven dynamos to produce current for the line at 500 volts. Service on the newly electrified line started on 8 March 1900, with cars running at 45-minute intervals from 8.00 am to 10.15 pm. This service ran until 1925. The railway line is depicted on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1910, as is the power station. Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tram and railway lines survive below the existing road surfaces. Ground-breaking works along the Old Lucan Road at Quarryvale and Palmerstown Village for the proposed cycle track will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) 2020, Newham 1962.

	
	OS 25-inch map, 1910, showing Fonthill Power Station and Dublin & Lucan Electric Railway line
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

A.3.1.2 M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road

Identification No.	SMR DU018-029
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland / Street Address	Chapelizod Bypass
Site Type	House - 16th/17th century
ITM	712011, 733902
Description	No visible remains. The site of a 16th/17th century house is located beneath the south carriageway of the Chapelizod Bypass (RMP DU018-029). The Books of Reference to the Down Survey maps 1655-56 mention the ruins of a brick house at Inchicore. This may have been at Inchicore House (now demolished). A house and formal gardens are depicted at this location (indicated as 'Inchigore') on Rocque's map of County Dublin in 1760 (Ferguson 1998), on the north side of the road from Chapelizod to Islandbridge. The OS first edition six-inch map names the dwelling as 'Inchicore House' and shows it set within demesne lands, with walled gardens situated at the roadside (as on Rocque's map). The site is located beneath the N4 Chapelizod Bypass, at the approximate location of the existing footbridge that provides access from the Liffey Gaels GAA Club grounds on the south side of the road to the Liffey Tow Path on the north side of the road. There is no visible trace of the site and no ground-breaking works are proposed at this location. Proposed Construction Compound LU3 location is c. 55m east / south-east of the ZAP for RMP DU018-029 and c. 70m east / south-east of the house depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843 (the probable location of the earlier house) (OSI 2020). Given the site type, the potential for the discovery of associated features within the proposed compound location is considered to be negligible. There is no predicted impact on the recorded site.
Sources	Ferguson 1998, Simington 1945, National Monuments Service (NMS) 2020, University College Dublin (UCD) 2020, (Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) 2020).



RMP site DU018-029, 16th/17th century dwelling, as represented on historic maps (Top: Rocque's map of County Dublin 1760 (Ferguson 1998). Bottom: OS first edition six-inch map, 1843 (OSI 2020))




Overlay of OS six-inch map onto modern aerial imagery (OSI 2020), showing location of Inchicore House

Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required

Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

A.3.1.3 Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020272
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	War Memorial Gardens
Site Type	Burial
ITM	712011, 733902
Description	(See also sections 15.3.1.3 and 15.3.4.4 of Chapter 15). No visible remains. A minimum of 18 Viking burials have been found in the War Memorial Gardens. This is part of a large area between the River Liffey and River Cammock used for Viking burials (e.g. a further 17 were found during the railway and station works at Heuston), with up to 90 burials recorded. In 2008 another Viking burial was revealed in the north-eastern corner of the Gardens. Testing of a small site within the Gardens in 2010, alongside Con Colbert Road, established that the natural deposits form part of a gravel esker in the flood plain of the Liffey. It found some very limited evidence of early medieval activity, but no evidence for human burials. However, there is a possibility that previously unknown burials may survive below ground along the Con Colbert Road. Ground-breaking works along Con Colbert Road, where it runs alongside the War Memorial Gardens, will impact on any additional burials / associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as the potential is for the discovery of human remains, this results in a significant impact.
Sources	Simpson 2010, Sikora et al. 2011, NMS 2021.
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	c. 31m to ZAP, however, burials have been found throughout the War Memorial Gardens, including some close to its boundary with Con Colbert Road
Photography	n/a

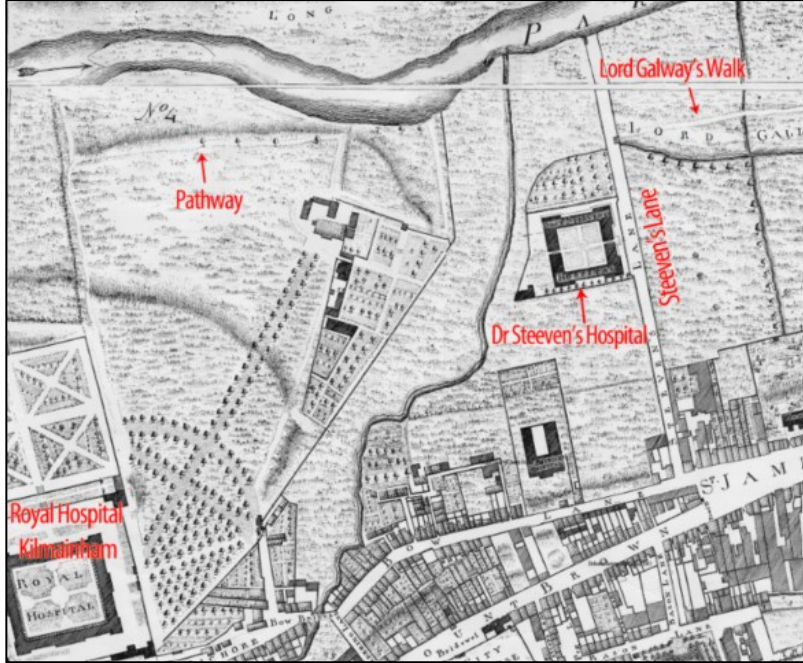

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-10-025
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Con Colbert Road
Site Type	Gas House (site of)
ITM	712657, 733920
Description	No visible remains. Depicted on the OS 1847 five-foot plan, immediately adjacent the South Circular Road and on the north side of the railway line, which had only just been completed. No longer indicated on 1864 five-foot plan. The site of the gas house now lies beneath the Con Colbert Road. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on any remains that survive. The gas house site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020, UCD 2020, Rynne 2006, Goodbody 2014; DCIHR (Dublin City Council (DCC) 2003 to 

	OS five-foot plan, 1847, showing gas house & Kilmainham Bridge
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a


Identification No.	SMR DU018-302
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland / Street Address	St John's Road West / South Circular Road junction
Site Type	Burial (site of)
ITM	712726, 733966
Description	<p>No visible remains. The site of a burial is recorded on the north side of the junction of South Circular Road and St John's Road West. In 1960 human remains were discovered during construction work at St John's Road West, near Islandbridge, where the bones were discovered in buff coloured soil below the road surface. The remains lay extended with the head to the east at a depth of 0.46m (Cahill and Sikora 2011).</p> <p>According to the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Burial Excavation Record (NMI 2020), in February 1960 human remains were discovered during construction work at St John's Road West, near Islandbridge. The site of the burials was not marked on the map but seems to have been located near the junction of St John's Road West and South Circular Road. A bridge over the railway was being constructed by Dublin Corporation and, given its proximity to the Scandinavian burials at Islandbridge, the site was visited by Dr Raftery and Dr Lucas of the NMI. The bones were discovered in a square shaft approximately 1.5m by 1.5m in plan. The human remains were recovered in the digger bucket, so it was not possible for the finders to establish the depth at which they had originally lain. There appeared to be general agreement, however, that they lay in 'buff-coloured' soil below the road surface and fill layer, c. 0.5m thick. Approximately two weeks later, on 23 June, further human remains were noticed, and again the site was visited. This burial too had been removed by the time of Raftery's visit, but according to the finders the body lay extended with the head to the east, at a depth of c. 0.46m. No information was available as to the disposition of the feet or arms. None of the bone appears to have been retained.</p> <p>Although the remains were removed, there is the potential that similar or associated features may survive in the immediate vicinity. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on any remains that may survive below ground of the recorded archaeological site, or any associated features thereof. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as the potential is for the discovery of human remains, this results in a significant impact.</p>
Sources	NMS 2021, NMI 2020, Cahill and Sikora 2011
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a


Identification No.	RMP DU018-020283
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Bully's Acre, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, St John's Road West
Site Type	Ecclesiastical site
ITM	712793, 733810
Description	<p>The ecclesiastical site associated with the early medieval monastery at Kilmainham is recorded in Bully's Acre, in the grounds of the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham (RHK). The most likely location for the ecclesiastical site is in the vicinity of the graveyard known as Bully's Acre. The graveyard, which is located on the western boundary of the present grounds of the RHK (south of St John's Road West), was in use up until the 19th century. If so, this may be a rare example in the city of the continued use of an early medieval cemetery into the modern period (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 of 9th century to 11th century date (RMP DU018-020284). The site of St John's Well was located to the north, though it was removed in the 19th century to make way for the railway line. The extent of the ecclesiastical settlement is unknown, but it is highly likely</p>

	<p>that there was (at the very least) associated activity in the area between the graveyard and the well (a burial was found in this area between the two in 1960, though its date is unknown; SMR DU018-302).</p> <p>Bully's Acre is important from an archaeological and historical perspective and is also a significant site in terms of our cultural heritage, both on a local and national level. It incorporates three distinct burial grounds: Bully's Acre and two later military cemeteries immediately north of it, the Privates' and In-Pensioners' Graveyards (dating from 1905–1931 to west and 1880–1905 to east). The late date of some of the burials in the military cemeteries means that there are probably still living relatives, to whom the site would provide a tangible connection to their ancestors and their family histories. In addition, folklore attached to Bully's Acre holds that the dead from the Battle of Clontarf in AD 1014 – including Brian Boru and his grandson – were reputedly buried there.</p> <p>The place name 'Bully's Acre' is commonly used in relation to old burial sites for the destitute. There is also strong circumstantial evidence that the term was used to describe burial sites of Famine victims or those who died during epidemics (e.g. cholera), and with soldiers who were executed during the 1798 Rebellion. The accepted meaning of Bully's Acre in Kilmainham is that the name derived from a corruption of bailiff or baily/bailey, an official of the priory (Logainm 2020). This etymology is based on the erroneous assumption that Bully's Acre is a unique name, when in fact there are over two dozen such names across the Irish midlands. The term may instead refer to a fighting ground; Bully's Acre in Kilmainham was popularly known as a rough area in the 18th century, while another Bully's Acre in Athlone was an infamous fighting ground. It is possible that such a connection stems from a corruption of the Irish word buile / bulái, which can mean 'out of their heads' or 'eager for battle' (Dempsey 2009).</p> <p>It has long been of importance to Dublin's inhabitants, being considered common land and as such, in use as a public cemetery for Dublin city from at least the 12th century. Notably, it was widely used by paupers, who would be buried in mass graves with no markers, a practice that continued into the 19th century. It was also used by respectable Catholics until the mid-19th century, as there was no Catholic burial ground in the city after the Reformation. It was officially closed to the public following the cholera epidemic of 1832, which had resulted in 3,200 burials taking place within the graveyard.</p> <p>That the people of Dublin felt a sense of ownership of Bully's Acre is clear from events in the 18th century. This extended to an unofficial right of way that had been co-opted by the public; a passage through the grounds of the Royal Hospital (RH) had been created especially for the convenience of the Earl of Galway, who lived in Islandbridge. Efforts to close 'Lord Galway's Walk' after the earl's death in 1720 were resisted and it was appropriated for general use as a short cut from the graveyard to the city. The section of the Walk east of Steevens' Lane is still depicted on Rocque's 1760 map and roughly aligns with a footpath in the grounds of the RH to the west (now beneath the railway lines at Heuston), presumably marked its continuation. In 1737, officers stationed at the RH complained about the large numbers of visitors to Bully's Acre, as well as those visiting the nearby St John's Well for the pattern of St John the Baptist on 24th June. As a result, public burials were banned in 1755, high walls were built around the graveyard, and gravestones were to be levelled. There was a public outcry, which led to locals visiting the graveyard en masse, and tearing down the walls to make it accessible. It was not until 1795, however, that the damage done to the graveyard was restored with funds from the Grand County Jury (Murphy 1989).</p> <p>Bully's Acre has strong associations with the widespread practice of body-snatching in the early 19th century, which developed to supply corpses for the study of anatomy. Prior to the Anatomy Act of 1832, the law only allowed the bodies of criminals executed for murder to be used for this purpose. This resulted in a considerable shortfall compared to the demand created by the Royal College of Surgeons, Trinity's School of Physic, Sir Patrick Dun's teaching hospital and the 18 private medical schools in the city. It was one of the worst areas for the removal of corpses – presumably because of the high number of pauper burials and unmarked graves – so much so that a 'humane society of St John was founded to guard the remains of our poor fellow citizens who will be interred in the Hospital fields Burial grounds' (Bennett 2005).</p> <p>The site is generally well-screened from the present road, by the stone boundary walls and mature trees. Although the ZAP for the ecclesiastical site is located c. 57m south of the Proposed Scheme, the exact location and extents of the monastery are unknown and may have extended further northwards than the RMP location indicates; St John's Well was located on the opposite (north) side of St John's Road West and a possible Christian burial was uncovered during works within the road in the 1960s (SMR DU018-302). There is precedent for uncovering burials (both individual and mass graves) and other significant archaeological features (e.g. a substantial medieval ditch) within the burial grounds and in areas immediately outside of them (e.g. to the north, when South Circular Road was widened; section 15.3.2.4 of Chapter 15).</p> <p>Ground-breaking works along St John's Road West, where it runs adjacent to the RMP site, will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as the potential is for the discovery of human remains, this results in a significant impact.</p>
<p>Sources</p>	<p>NMS 2021; Stair na hÉireann (2020); OSI 2020, NMS 2021, UCD 2020; Rocque's map of Dublin city 1760, Dempsey 2009, Murphy 1989, Bennett 2005, Ferguson 1998, O'Brien 1998</p>

	 <p>Rocque's map of County Dublin, 1760, showing Lord Galway's Walk</p>
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	RMP ZAP is c. 57m south of Proposed Scheme, however the exact location and extents of the monastery are unknown and may have extended further northwards than the RMP location indicates. The Proposed Scheme runs alongside the boundary to the grounds of the later graveyard.
Photography	 <p>View towards Bully's Acre from St John's Road West</p>

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020255
Legal Status	RMP, RPS
Townland / Street Address	Royal Hospital Kilmainham, St John's Road West
Site Type	House - 18th/19th century
ITM	713148, 734099
Description	The walled garden (DU018-020255; originally laid out c. 1700) and an associated 18th century garden pavilion (DU018-020528, classified as a 'house') of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham (RHK), are situated just south of the boundary wall along St John's Road West. These are set within the grounds of – and are associated with – the 17th century hospital (DU018-020285; now housing the Irish Museum of Modern Art). These sites are described in the context of the archaeological and historical background in section 15.3.1.5 of Chapter 15. The Royal Hospital is partially visible from St John's Road West, as are the walls of its walled gardens and the pavilion. No predicted impact was identified from an archaeological or cultural heritage perspective. This asset is also a protected structure and is assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).




Sources	NMS 2021, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) 2020.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	c. 10m south of Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Garden pavilion building (DU018-020528) from St John's Road West, facing west / south-west</p>

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020528
Legal Status	RMP, RPS
Townland / Street Address	Royal Hospital Kilmainham, St John's Road West
Site Type	Designed landscape feature
ITM	713164, 734025
Description	As for RMP DU018-020255
Sources	NMS 2021, NIAH 2020.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	c. 25m south of Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>View of walled garden and Royal Hospital Kilmainham from St John's Road West, facing south-west</p>

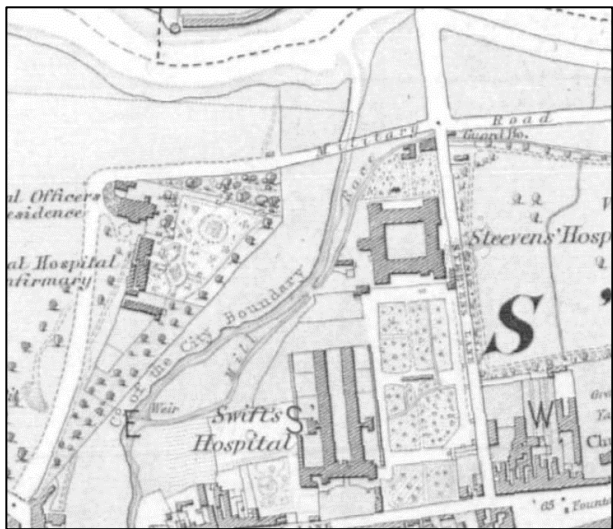
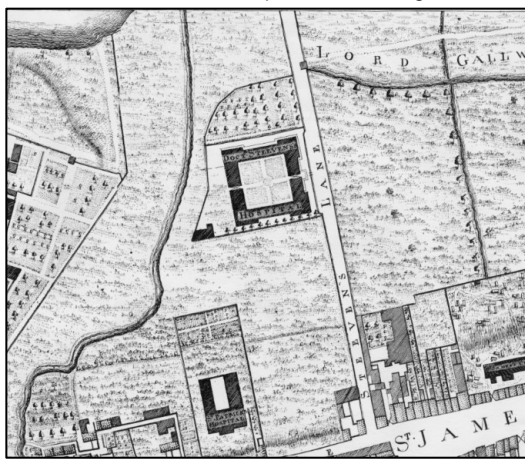
Identification No.	RMP DU018-020285 and DU018-020286
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	St John's Road West

Site Type	Hospital and Religious House – Knights Hospitallers
ITM	713168, 734001
Description	The Royal Hospital complex is important in terms of its history and the archaeological sites it contains, including Bully's Acre. It also makes a strong contribution to the architectural heritage of the city, being Dublin's earliest large-scale classical building, prominently sited on an elevated ridge that overlooks the Liffey. The hospital occupies the site of the medieval Knight's Hospitallers monastery (DU018-020286), whose lands once stretched down to the river (as did those of the hospital prior to the construction of the railway and road. These sites are described in the context of the archaeological and historical background in section 15.3.1.5 of Chapter 15. These lands are also associated with the iconic Phoenix Park on the north side of the river, which is an important part of the Dublin's historic development and which plays a crucial cultural role in the modern city. The area now occupied by the Royal Hospital and its grounds once formed part of the Phoenix Park Demesne, which straddled both sides of the river until the late 17th century (a section of the original demesne wall still survives within the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham grounds). The Royal Hospital is partially visible from St John's Road West, as are the walls of its walled gardens and the pavilion. No predicted impact was identified from an archaeological or cultural heritage perspective. The hospital is also a protected structure and is assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).
Sources	OSI 2020, NMS 2021, NIAH 2020; Site survey.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	0m (the boundary to the grounds of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham runs along the south side of St John's Road West)
Photography	See RMP DU018-020258


Identification No.	DU018-020292
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Military Road
Site Type	Hospital (Royal Hospital Infirmary)
ITM	713510, 734125
Description	A complex of infirmary buildings constructed c. 1730 and designed by Thomas Burgh. It was associated with the nearby Royal Hospital Kilmainham. For a long time disused, the site is currently under development. The plot in which the infirmary sits opens onto Military Road and is screened from St John's Road West by a stone boundary wall. The hospital buildings are partly visible, as is the late 17th century house that was the residence of the medical officer of the Royal Hospital Infirmary. No predicted impact was identified from an archaeological or cultural heritage perspective. This asset is also a protected structure and is assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).
Sources	NMS 2021
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	ZAP c. 28m south of Proposed Scheme, however, the grounds within which the hospital buildings sit and an associated 17th century officer's house (which sits outside of the ZAP) are immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.

Photography		<p>View of 17th century officer's house from St John's Road West, facing south</p>
		<p>View of main hospital buildings from St John's Road West, facing south / south-east</p>
		<p>View of main hospital buildings from Military Road, facing east</p>

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020477
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	South of St John's Road West
Site Type	Mill - unclassified
ITM	713618, 734138
Description	A watercourse is referred to in 1216 when Christ Church was given 'two acres of land lying between the road and Camac, one messuage and some fields near the old Canal' (CARD, Calendar of the Ancient Records of Dublin, cited in SMR file notes for mill site DU018-020477; NMS 2021). It has been suggested that the mill may have been in existence prior to 1170, and that one of its functions may have been to tap the Camac as an early source of fresh water for the city (Ibid.). A millrace is depicted on the 19th century OS maps to the west of Dr Steevens' Hospital, fed by the lower Camac river, possibly the 'old Canal' referred to in the documents. Rocque's map of 1760 only


	<p>shows the river and a separate watercourse east of the hospital. The millrace continues eastwards towards the city, staying south of Military Road (along the southern side of present St John's Road West), while the River Camac is shown flowing north to the River Liffey. The channel of the Camac remains partly open further south-west today, but it is culverted within the grounds of the hospital. The exact course of the culverted stream is unknown, though it presumably crosses beneath St John's Road West to empty into the Liffey.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the considerable disturbances in the past, from road construction and more recent public realm works, there is the potential that the millrace may survive beneath the footpath along the south side of St John's Road. As the precise location of the medieval mill is unknown, there is also the possibility that features associated with it may survive subsurface. Ground-breaking works along St John's Road West, where it runs adjacent to the RMP site, will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<p>Sources</p>	<p>NMS 2021, UCD 2020, OSI 2020</p>  <p>First edition OS six-inch map, 1843, showing millrace</p>  <p>Rocque's map of Dublin city showing the watercourse east of Dr Steevens' Hospital</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>Negative, Moderate, Permanent</p>
<p>Proposed mitigation</p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring</p>
<p>Approx. distance</p>	<p>ZAP is c. 30m south, however, the mill race appears to extend within the Proposed Scheme</p>
<p>Photography</p>	<p>n/a</p>

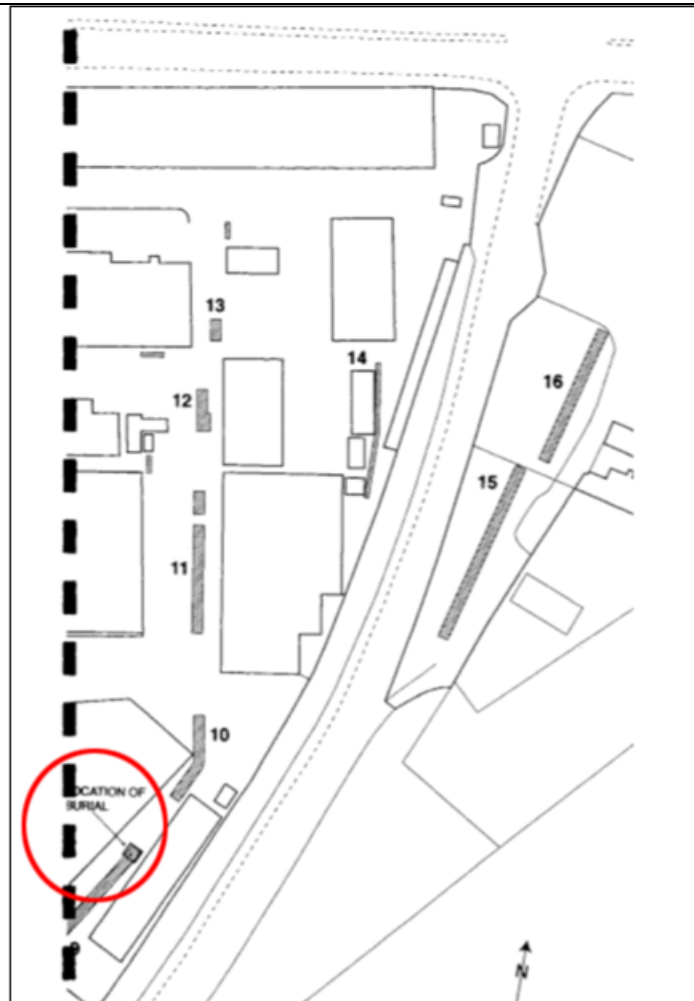
<p>Identification No.</p>	<p>RMP DU018-020341</p>
<p>Legal Status</p>	<p>RMP</p>
<p>Townland / Street Address</p>	<p>St John's Road West</p>
<p>Site Type</p>	<p>Hospital (Dr Steevens')</p>

ITM	713368, 734111
Description	<p>An early 18th century hospital, sited adjacent to other current or former hospital complexes (e.g. Royal Hospital Kilmainham, Royal Hospital Infirmary, St Patrick's Hospital). The hospital is discussed in the context of the archaeological and historical background in section 15.3.1.5 of Chapter 15. Now used as the headquarters of Health Service Executive (HSE). The modern redevelopment of the grounds to the front of the hospital in the 20th century opened up the building to the street, through the removal of the boundary walls and ancillary buildings that previously stood to the north. The geometric arrangement of paths, lawn, and trees echoes the symmetry of the hospital's north elevation facing the street, and is enhanced by the recent public realm works at Heuston Station. The 18th century building is an attractive and intrinsic element of the historic character of this area.</p> <p>The present open character of the landscaped grounds to the front of the building is a modern intervention, following the removal in the 20th century of the boundary walls and ancillary buildings that previously stood to the north. There will be a slight negative impact on the setting of Dr Steevens' Hospital as a result of the removal of a strip of land to the front of the landscaped grounds. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	NMS 2021
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary.
Proposed mitigation	The setting of Dr Steeven's Hospital (RMP DU018-020341) will be enhanced through public realm works, which will include a revised and improved boundary treatment at the front of the grounds (detailed in of Chapter 15). This will result in a Positive, Moderate, Permanent residual impact on the setting of the hospital.
Approx. distance	Adjacent the grounds of the hospital. Hospital building lies c. 35m south.
Photography	 <p>Dr Steevens' Hospital, from St John's Road West</p>

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Con Colbert Road, St John's Road West
Site Type	Historic City of Dublin
ITM	From 711984, 733834 to 713738, 734248
Description	<p>This section of the Proposed Scheme lies within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic city of Dublin, DU018-020. The presence of a number of RMP / SMR sites in proximity to / on the Proposed Scheme within this zone heightens this potential, including a recorded burial site and an early medieval ecclesiastical site. In particular, a large number of Viking burials and artefacts have been discovered in the lands alongside Con Colbert Road and St John's Road West (in the War Memorial Gardens, in the grounds of Royal Hospital Kilmainham, and in the railway lands on the opposite side of the road). There is considerable potential that further archaeological artefacts, features or deposits may survive sub-surface within the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works along Con Colbert Road and St John's Road West may 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 as the potential is for the discovery of human remains in this part of the ZAP, this results in a significant impact.</p>
Sources	NMS 2021
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring

Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	RMP DU018-112
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland / Street Address	Military Rd
Site Type	Pit burial
ITM	713366, 734111
Description	<p>The location of SMR site DU018-112 (pit burial) on the Historic Environment viewer (HEV) (NMS 2021) is approx. 100m north of where the burial is indicated in the excavation report, Licence No. 02E0067 (Walsh 2005). As shown on the HEV, the ZAP of the site lies at the edge of the 50m study area, but as confirmed by the excavation report, the site actually lies c. 120m outside the study area. There will be no impact on the site.</p> <p>NMS have been notified regarding the incorrect location on HEV.</p>
Sources	<p>Walsh 2005, NMS 2021.</p>  <p>SMR site DU018-112 location as it appears on the HEV (NMS 2021)</p>



Location of pit burial in excavation report (Walsh 2005)



	Overlay showing current SMR location on HEV (NMS 2021) and actual location of pit burial in excavation report (Walsh 2005)
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	c. 165m south of Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

A.3.1.4 Proposed Construction Compounds

Identification No.	Compound LU1a
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	N4 Junction 2
Site Type	N/A
ITM	706442, 735371
Description	Construction Compound (LU1a) is proposed in a small area on the north-east side of N4, between the Junction 2 slip-road and the Old Lucan Road interconnector, on the N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 section of the Proposed Scheme. It will be located adjacent to and south-east of a small roundabout. An existing local authority compound is located to the south-east, comprising a warehouse lot, with hard-standing, and overgrown grass / shrubs to either end. The compound site is likely to have been significantly disturbed during the junction construction. No features are depicted within the site on the historic mapping. The land was under agricultural fields from at least the 18 th century, until the development of the parkland around Fonthill House in the later 19 th century. There are no known or recorded archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed compound area. The archaeological potential of this site is considered to be negligible.
Sources	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	No mitigation required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	Compound LU1b
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	Old Lucan Road
Site Type	N/A
ITM	706918, 735171
Description	Construction Compound LU1b is located in the verge between the N4 road and the Old Lucan Road, a narrow strip of grass lined with trees and shrubs on the north side, and a low stone boundary wall at the roadside. The site lies within the Proposed Scheme boundary and has already been identified for the assembly of the new pedestrian bridge over to Liffey Valley Shopping Centre. This area is likely to have been significantly disturbed during the N4 dual carriageway construction. No features are depicted within the site on the historic mapping. The land was under agricultural fields from at least the 18 th century. There are no known or recorded archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed compound area. The archaeological potential of this site is considered to be negligible.
Sources	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	No mitigation required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	Compound LU2
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	R148 Palmerstown Bypass
Site Type	N/A
ITM	708511, 735069
Description	Construction Compound (LU2) is proposed north of the R148 Palmerstown Bypass, on the M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road section of the Proposed Scheme. This is a greenfield area planted with a single line trees in recent years (shown on aerial imagery prior to 2013 without trees). It functions as a verge for the R148 Palmerstown Bypass dual carriageway. No features are depicted within the site on the historic mapping. The land was under agricultural fields from at least the 18 th century. The level surface of this greenfield area and its position alongside the dual-carriageway suggests a degree of ground disturbance in the past. Additional disturbance from the tree-planting will have further reduced any inherent greenfield archaeological potential. There are no known or recorded archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed compound area. The archaeological potential of this site is considered to be negligible.
Sources	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	No mitigation required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	Compound LU3
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	Chapelizod Bypass / Con Colbert Road
Site Type	N/A
ITM	711715 733824
Description	This site (LU3) is within a small park owned by Dublin City Council, located between R148 Chapelizod Bypass and R833 Sarsfield Road / Con Colbert Road, on the M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road section of the Proposed Scheme. 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 th century / 19 th century. Although Inchicore House was demolished in the 20 th century, it is thought to have been the site of a 16 th century / 17 th century house (see 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. 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. The greenfield area has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact on any previously unknown archaeological features or deposits that are present subsurface is Negative, Slight, Permanent.
Sources	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

A.4 Cultural Heritage (CH) Sites

A.4.1 Introduction

The following is an inventory of cultural heritage (CH) sites identified during the course of this assessment, with the entries arranged from east to west as they occur along the Proposed Scheme.

The locations of the CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1). Where sites do not already have a designated number (e.g. RMP, SMR, DCIHR), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0006) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC0006CH001, CBC0006CH002, etc.).

Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the centrepoint of each cultural heritage site.

Where a cultural heritage site is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

A.4.2 Inventory of Sites

A.4.2.1 N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7

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

A.4.2.2 M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road

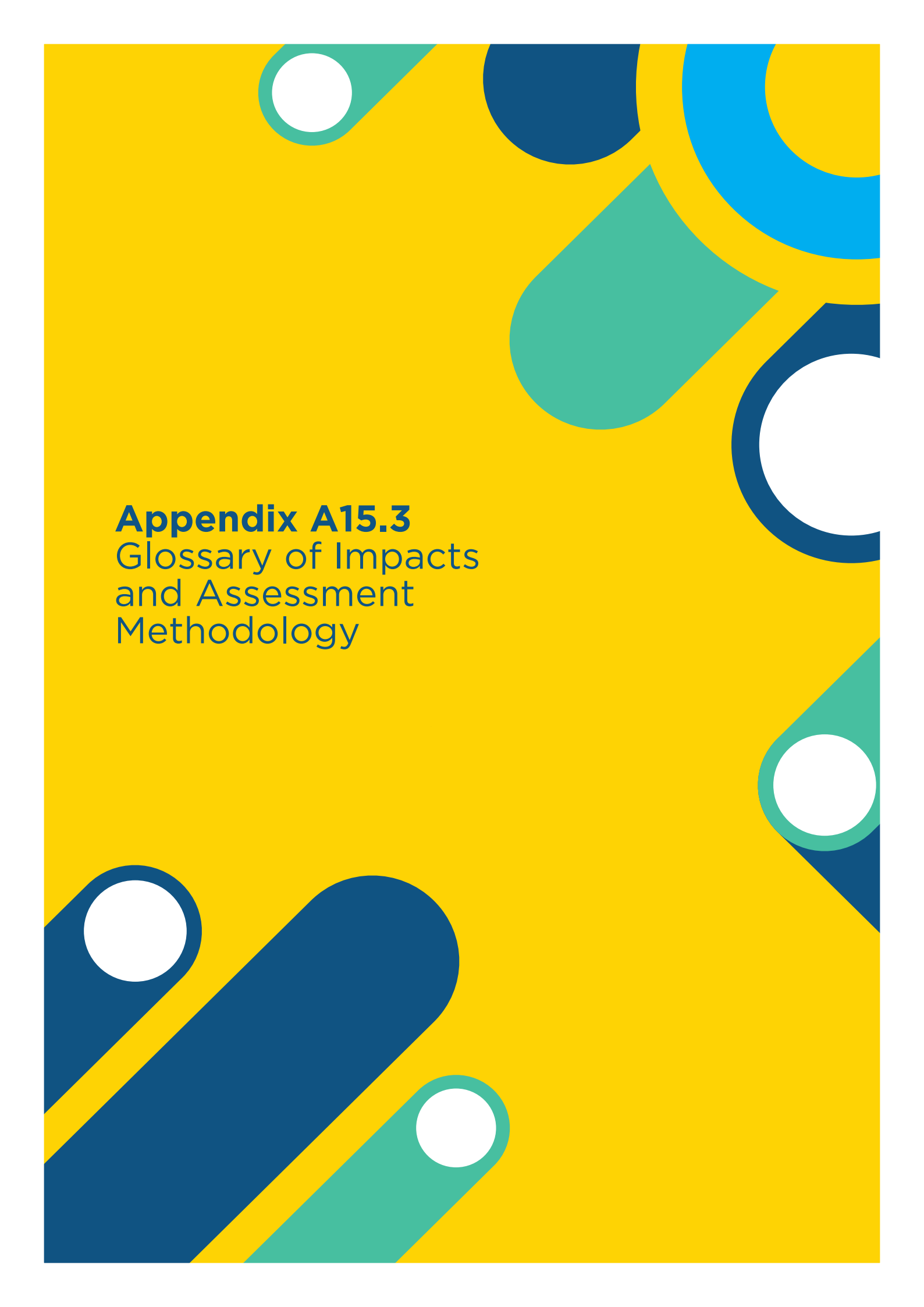
No sites of cultural heritage interest were identified within or in the vicinity of this section of the Proposed Scheme. Historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are discussed in EIAR Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

A.4.2.3 Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

Dr Steevens' Hospital and the Royal Hospital complex at Kilmainham, which includes Bully's Acre, are of cultural heritage interest. As both are designated RMP sites they are included in the inventory of Archaeological Heritage sites above under RMP DU018-020283 and RMP DU018-020255, DU018-020528, DU018-020285. No other sites of cultural heritage interest were identified within or in the vicinity of this section of the Proposed Scheme. Historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are discussed in EIAR Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

A.5 References

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The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the page. The shapes are arranged in a dynamic, non-repeating pattern.

Appendix A15.3
Glossary of Impacts
and Assessment
Methodology

Appendix A15.3: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology

A.6 Glossary of Impacts

A.6.1 Types of Impacts

Potential impacts on the receiving archaeological and cultural heritage environment can be described as direct physical impacts, indirect physical impacts, and impacts on setting (i.e. the surroundings in which an archaeological / cultural heritage asset can be experienced; Historic England 2017).

Direct physical impacts are those development activities that directly cause damage to the fabric of an archaeological / cultural heritage asset. Typically, these activities are related to construction works; e.g. they could include excavation of foundations, earthmoving / site preparation creation of access roads, cycle paths, and the excavation of service trenches.

Indirect physical impacts are those processes, triggered by development activity, that lead to the degradation of archaeological / cultural heritage assets.

Impacts on the setting of archaeological / cultural heritage assets describe how the presence of a development changes the surroundings of an asset in such a way that it affects (positively or negatively) the heritage significance of that asset. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered. Such impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development, but they are only likely to be considered significant during the prolonged operational life of the development.

Types of impact (now referred to as effects), as defined by the EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2022):

- *Cumulative Impact* – The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant, effects.
- *Do Nothing Impact* – The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
- *Indeterminable Impact* – When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.
- *Irreversible Impact* – When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
- *Residual Impact* – The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.
- *'Worst case' Impact* – The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
- *Indirect or Secondary Impacts* – Effects on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site or because of a complex pathway.

A.6.2 Quality of Impacts

Impacts on the archaeological and cultural heritage environment are assessed in terms of their quality, i.e. positive, negative, neutral:

- **Negative Impact:** A change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological monument / cultural heritage asset from the landscape;
- **Neutral Impact:** A change that does not affect archaeological and cultural heritage; and
- **Positive Impact:** A change that improves or enhances the setting of an archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

A.6.3 Duration of Impacts

- The duration of an impact can be as follows:
- **Temporary Impact** Impact lasting for one year or less;
- **Short-term Impacts** Impact lasting one to seven years;

- Medium-term Impact Impact lasting seven to fifteen years;
- Long-term Impact Impact lasting fifteen to sixty years; and
- Permanent Impact Impact lasting over sixty years.

A.7 Assessment of Impacts

A.7.1 Introduction

This assessment methodology has regard to the EPA assessment criteria (EPA 2022) and to the National Roads Authority (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Guidelines) (NRA 2005).

Archaeological and cultural heritage sites are a non-renewable resource and such 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.

A.7.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

In accordance with EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022), the context, character, significance and sensitivity of each archaeological / cultural heritage asset requires evaluation and the significance of the impact is then determined by considering the significance / sensitivity of the asset and the predicted magnitude of the impact.

In accordance with the NRA Guidelines (NRA 2005), the significance criteria used to evaluate an archaeological site, monument or complex take into account the character and integrity of the asset and any available data regarding it. This can be ascertained by looking at the following criteria cited in the NRA Guidelines (NRA 2005): the existing status (level of protection), condition or preservation, documentation or historical significance, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value (Table 1). While these criteria contribute to the significance of a feature they should not be treated as definitive. These criteria are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of these archaeological/cultural heritage assets.

Table 1: Explanation of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of protection associated with an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is an important consideration.
Condition / Preservation / Integrity	The survival of an archaeological / cultural heritage asset's archaeological potential both above and below ground is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation / Data	The significance of a an archaeological / cultural heritage asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.
Group Value / Character	The value of a single an archaeological / cultural heritage asset may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments or with monuments from different periods indicating an extended time presence in any specific area. In some cases it may be preferable to protect the complete group, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within that group.
Rarity / Character	The rarity of some an archaeological / cultural heritage asset types can be a central factor affecting response strategies for development, whatever the condition of the individual feature. It is important to recognise sites that have a limited distribution.
Visibility in the landscape/ Character / Integrity	Archaeological / cultural heritage assets that are highly visible in the landscape have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between monuments may also be explored in this category.
Fragility / Vulnerability / Integrity	It is important to assess the level of threat to an archaeological / cultural heritage asset from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development.
Amenity Value / Character	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of a an archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

An evaluation of the significance / sensitivity of archaeological / cultural heritage assets is based on their designation and on the extent to which these assets contribute to the archaeological or cultural heritage environment, though their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially. Table 2 presents the scale of significance / sensitivity together with criteria. It has been compiled by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd, based on standard authorities and guidelines as listed in Section 3.1. Undesignated archaeological or cultural heritage sites can be assigned a low, medium or high sensitivity value, taking into consideration the criteria cited in Table 1 (e.g. condition, character, integrity or preservation, data, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value).

Table 2: 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.

A.7.3 World Heritage Sites

The historic city of Dublin* is on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Tentative List, which is an inventory of properties that each State Party intends to consider for nomination. The Georgian city plan under consideration still survives largely intact and is bounded to the north and south by the canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO 2010).

The city is considered under the headings of authenticity, integrity and justification of its outstanding universal value. The significance of the streetscape and buildings is attributed to the development of Dublin after the Restoration in the 1660s, when the city became the second imperial capital, after London, of the British Empire, with major development and expansion in the Georgian period (1714 to 1830). This has given Dublin the institutional buildings, terraces and infrastructure, and set out the city plan as it substantially survives today. The city has made an extraordinary contribution to world literature. The city influenced and provided the setting for many writers including Swift, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Burke, and Moore in the 18th and early 19th centuries; Wilde and Stoker in the later 19th century; the Irish Literary Revival of the early 20th centuries, with Yeats, Gregory and the Abbey Theatre, Synge, O'Casey, and Joyce; continuing with Shaw, Beckett, and Flann O'Brien to the present. Three of the four Irish Nobel laureates for Literature were from Dublin: Yeats in 1923, Shaw in 1925, and Beckett in 1969. The intangible cultural heritage of the historic city of Dublin relates to this contribution to world literature.

*As distinct from the RMP designated Historic City of Dublin discussed in section 2.3.4.

A.7.4 National Monument

The National Monuments Act (1930, Section 2) defines a 'National Monument' as

'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto'.

The National Monuments legislation legally protects access to and the visual amenity associated with National Monuments and requires consent from the Minister for invasive works in their vicinity.

The defences / town walls of medieval Dublin are a National Monument in accordance with national policy on town defences (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2008).

A.7.5 Recorded Monuments

The primary source of information for archaeology is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). The RMP documents known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites in rural areas identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs dating to before 1700 AD (with some later ones also being included). It is based on a comprehensive range of published and publicly available documentary and cartographic sources.

For the purpose of the assessment, the Sites and Monument Record (SMR) data and mapping as updated by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (www.archaeology.ie) was examined so it could be used within an interactive identification and mapping system developed for Proposed Project.

A.7.6 Zones of Archaeological Potential

Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP) can be defined as areas within the urban and rural landscape that possess the potential to contain archaeological remains due to the settlement history of a place and or to the presence of topographical features such as rivers, lakes and high, defensible ground. An example of this is the RMP designated Historic City of Dublin, which is designated as a zone of archaeological potential covering an extensive area (RMP DU018-020). Other examples within the study area for the Proposed Project include historic settlements recorded at Donnybrook, Bray, Finglas, Kilmainham, Chapelizod and Tallaght. For the purpose of the assessment, ZAPs with statutory protection (i.e. contained in the RMP) were considered.

A.7.7 Non-Designated Sites

Newly identified archaeological sites that have been confirmed through archaeological investigation (monitoring, testing, excavation, geophysical survey) are considered to be of medium importance. Such sites are undesignated as they have yet to be added to the SMR.

Potential or undesignated archaeological sites identified through aerial photography, historic mapping, stray finds are considered to be of low sensitivity, as they have yet to be ground-truthed through archaeological investigation. Similarly, undisturbed greenfield areas and riverine environs, which have an inherent but as yet unproven archaeological potential are considered to be of low sensitivity.

The DCIHR provided by Dublin City Council (DCC) is based on a paper survey only and where there are no upstanding remains of the industrial heritage sites, the survival of below-ground sites cannot be confirmed; as such the sensitivity is considered to be low.

A.7.8 Magnitude of Impact

When assessing the impact magnitude, the following criteria need to be considered:

- Extent – size, scale and spatial distributions of the impact;
- Duration – period of time over which the impact will occur;
- Frequency – how often the impact will occur; and
- Context – how will the extent, duration and frequency contrast with the accepted baseline conditions (see Table 1)

Table 3: 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.

Impact Magnitude	Criteria
Medium	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Low	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Negligible	<p>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.</p>

A.7.9 Significance of Effect

The EPA Revised Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) (EPA 2017) contained two additional levels of significance of effect: Very Significant and Not Significant (Table 4 and Image 1). These levels have been retained in the current EPA Guidelines (2022).

Table 4: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2015)

Significance of Impact	Description
Very Significant	An impact which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment, for example in this case a monument
Not Significant	An impact which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.

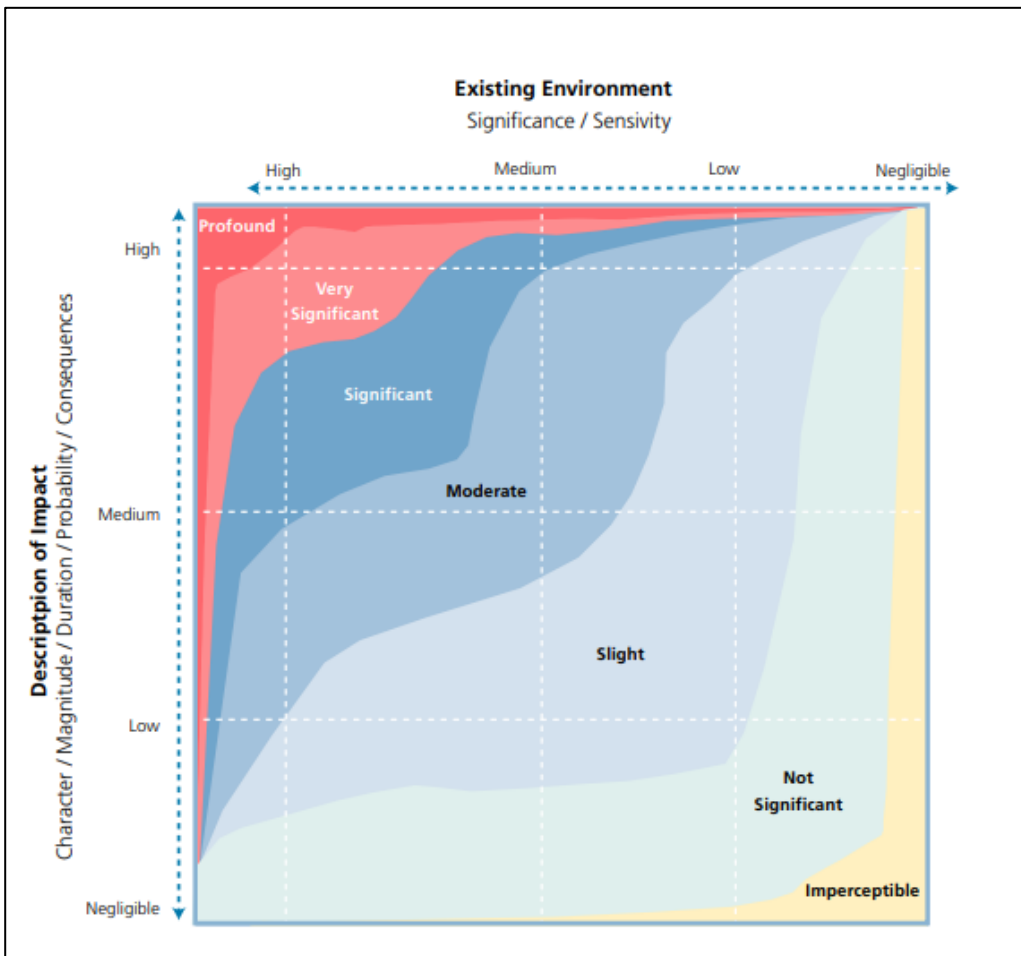


Image 1: Figure 3.4 Chart Showing Typical Classifications of the Significance of Effects, from the EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in EIAR (EPA 2022).

The likely significance of impacts is determined by considering the baseline rating or sensitivity value of the asset upon which the impact has an impact and the magnitude of the impact (Image 1). The impact significance is defined as Imperceptible, Not Significant, Slight, Moderate, Significant, Very Significant, or Profound (Table 5).

Table 5: 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.

A.8 References

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DCC (2016). Dublin City Development Plan (2016-2022). Dublin City Council.

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National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014.

NRA (2005). Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes.

Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO (2010). UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List [Online]. Available from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5523/>

Relevant Guidelines, Standards and Legislation

Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport Infrastructure Ireland, 2017.

Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government and EirGrid, 2009.

Council of Europe (2005). Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, 'Faro Convention'.

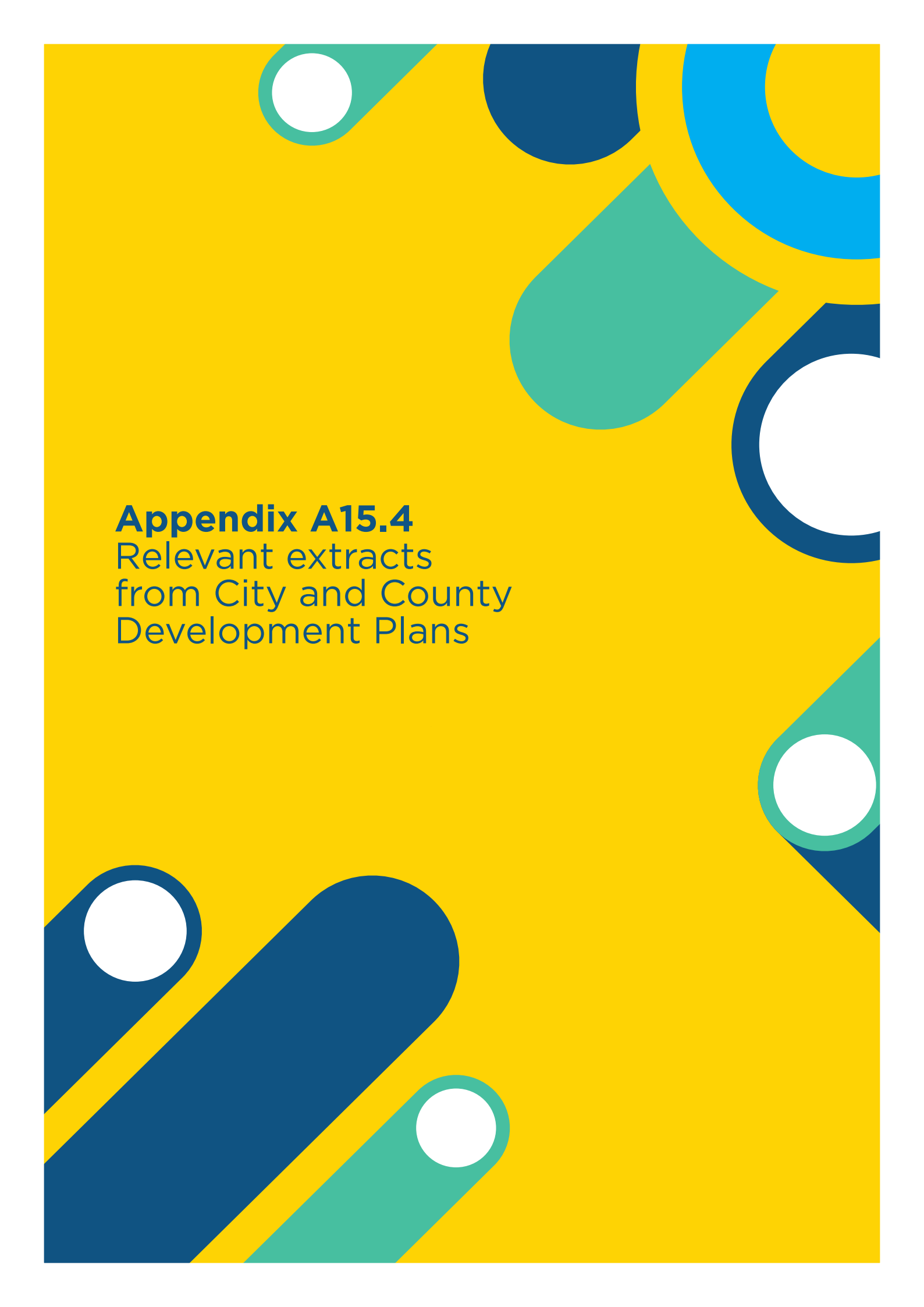
EirGrid (2015). Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects: A Standard Approach to Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of High Voltage Transmission Projects. EirGrid.

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DAHG (2015). National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025.

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2011). Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities.

National Roads Authority (NRA) (2005). Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes.

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the page. The shapes are arranged in a dynamic, non-repeating pattern.

Appendix A15.4
Relevant extracts
from City and County
Development Plans

Appendix A15.4: Relevant extracts from City and County Development Plans

A.9 Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022

It is the policy of Dublin City Council

CHC9: To protect and preserve National Monuments.

1. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of the re-use of buildings, light buildings, foundation design or the omission of basements in the Zones of Archaeological Interest.
2. That where preservation in situ is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to 'preservation by record' according to best practice in advance of redevelopment.
3. That sites within Zones of Archaeological Interest will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
4. That the National Monuments Service will be consulted in assessing proposals for development which relate to Monuments and Zones of Archaeological Interest.
5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards, where appropriate, to ensure that human remain are re-interred, except where otherwise agreed with the National Museum of Ireland.
6. That in evaluating proposals for development in the vicinity of the surviving sections of the city wall that due recognition be given to their national significance and their special character.
7. To have regard to the Shipwreck inventory maintained by the DAHG. Proposed developments that may have potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and subtidal environments shall be subject to an underwater archaeological assessment in advance of works.
8. To have regard to DAHG policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology.

It is the policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC10: To continue to preserve, and enhance the surviving sections of the City Wall and city defences – a National Monument, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan 2015 – with reference to the National Policy on Town Defences, adopted by the Department of the Environment in 2008.

CHC11: To preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names should reflect appropriate local historical or cultural associations.

CHC13: To support and pursue a World Heritage nomination for the Historic City of Dublin, in partnership with the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and other stakeholders.

CHC14: To promote the awareness of Dublin's industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers' dwellings) and rural (vernacular) heritage.

CHC15: To preserve, repair and retain in situ, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 7 and 8 of the development plan, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be carried out in accordance with the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht Advice Series: Paving, the Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces.

CHC18: To support and promote a strategy for the protection and restoration of the industrial heritage of the city's waterways, such as the River Dodder, including retaining walls, weirs and millraces.

It is an objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO10: 14. To implement and promote The Dublin Principles (ICOMOS, 2011) as guiding principles to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of Dublin and Ireland.

The development of the city is shown on Figure 17 (Dublin City: Historic Core) of the Dublin City Council's (DCC) Development Plan (2016 - 2022) (DCC 2016) (Image 1). This figure also displays key urban landmarks, including city parks such as St Stephen's Green (National Monument), the Phoenix Park, Merrion Square and the Iveagh Gardens.

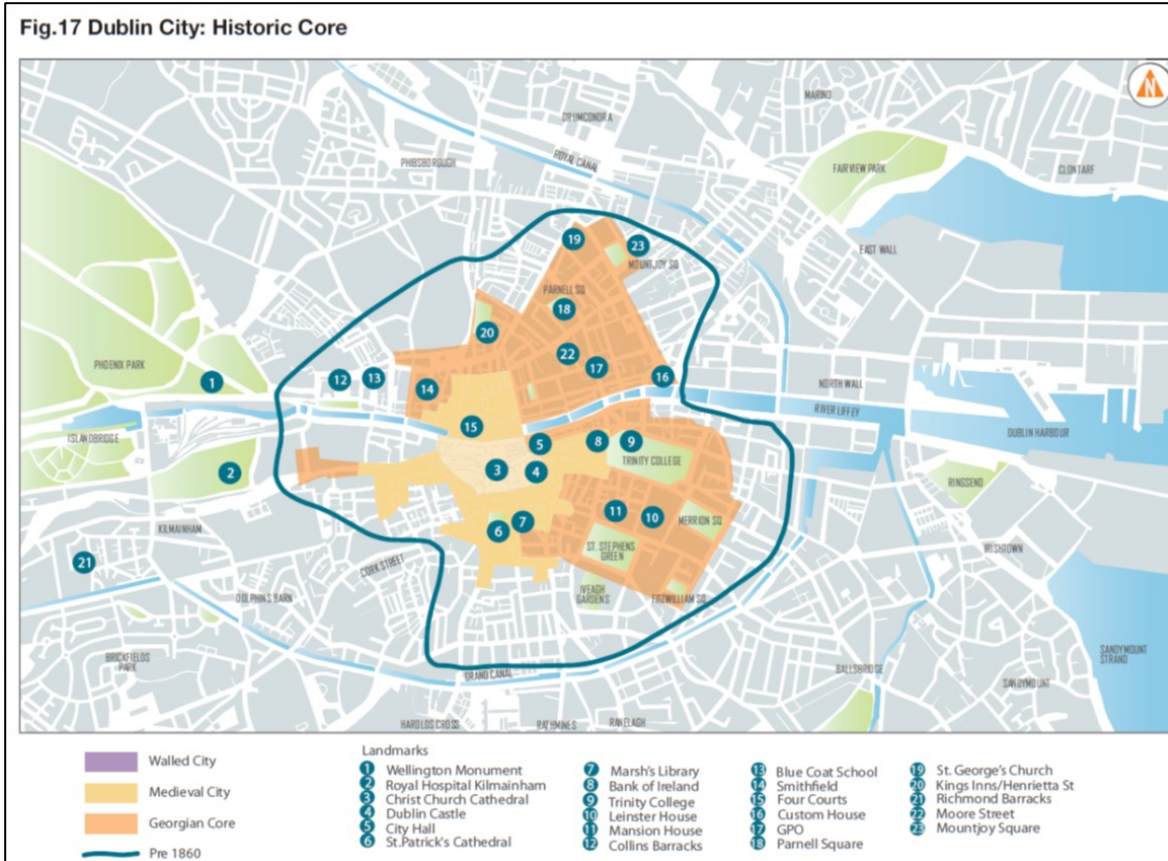


Image 1: Figure 17 of the DCC Development Plan (DCC 2016), showing Dublin City: Historic Core

A.10 South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028

South County Dublin contains a large number of buildings, structures and sites of architectural, historic and/or artistic importance, in addition to numerous archaeological sites. This significant archaeological and architectural heritage is a valuable resource adding to the historical and cultural character of the County. Both are discussed in conjunction with natural heritage in Chapter 3 of the County Development Plan (CDP) (Natural, Cultural and Built Heritage (NCBH)). The CDP contains policies which are intended to ensure the protection of this heritage. Cultural heritage acknowledged as the link between natural and built heritage; it encompasses the human influence on the natural environment, including our landscapes with their field patterns, our industrial heritage of mill buildings, canal locks and weirs and the rich archaeological history reflected in monuments that are visible above ground and those found below ground. Cultural heritage also embraces the County's traditional customs, music, oral history, language, beliefs, skills and folklore. This intangible heritage is not static, but changes and evolves over time.

Village Design Statements can be utilised as a tool to guide development in smaller centres. It should be noted that archaeological sites and archaeological zones of interest are identified by a recorded monument reference number on the land use zoning maps. The recorded monument reference numbers cited in the CDP are taken from the Record of Monuments and Places for Dublin, compiled by the National Monuments Services of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Overarching Objectives

NCBH1 Objective 1: To protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features seeking opportunities to identify, retain, protect, and incorporate heritage assets into plans and development.

NCBH1 Objective 3: To carry out an audit and assessment, based on an initial pilot study of the County's natural and built heritage assets including Council owned protected structures and archaeological features; to identify and safeguard these assets from the potential impacts of climate change; and to explore possible uses as part of climate change mitigation.

Archaeological Heritage Policies and Objectives

Policy NCBH13: Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the County and avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest.

NCBH13 Objective 1: To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

NCBH13 Objective 2: To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.

NCBH13 Objective 3: To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.

NCBH13 Objective 4: To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.

NCBH13 Objective 5: To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

Industrial Heritage Policies and Objectives

Policy NCBH16: Promote the County's industrial heritage.

NCBH16 Objective 1: To promote and encourage the sensitive and adaptive reuse of industrial heritage structures where appropriate, ensuring that any change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best practice conservation, consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES.

NCBH16 Objective 2: To conduct a field survey of sites of industrial heritage within the County to identify structures, features and their related artefacts and plant, and to actively seek the addition of industrial heritage structures or complexes, or elements of significance, to the Record of Protected Structures.

NCBH16 Objective 3: To have regard to those items identified in the South Dublin County Industrial Heritage Survey (2012) and any subsequent surveys when assessing any relevant development proposals.

NCBH16 Objective 4: To support the preparation and implementation of any updated County Heritage Plan incorporating the promotion and protection of the County's Cultural Heritage.

NCBH16 Objective 5: To preserve and develop the Fairview Oil Mills at Cherrywood Crescent in Clondalkin as the remains of the mill are a good example of functional industrial architecture and are an important reminder of the industrial heritage of the Clondalkin area.

NCBH16 Objective 6: To support the investigation of an appropriate location for the Joe Williams archive.

NCBH16 Objective 7: To promote and support the development of a tourist amenity and educational / interpretative centre, such as a working demonstration mill, within the Dodder Valley.

Features of Interest

Historic items situated within the public realm can contribute to the character, interest and visual amenity of rural, suburban, urban and industrial places throughout the County and are therefore worthy of retention and refurbishment.

It is the policy of the Council (NCBH22) to secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest.

NCBH22 Objective 1: To ensure that development within the County, including the Council's own development, seeks to retain, refurbish and incorporate historic items and features of interest.

NCBH22 Objective 2: To protect, preserve and maintain industrial heritage features including weirs, millraces and mills along the River Dodder, River Camac, River Liffey, and their tributaries.