

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

## Contents

<b>Appendix A15.1: Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme...</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Appendix A15.2: Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Inventory of Sites.....	1
<b>2. Cultural Heritage (CH) Sites .....</b>	<b>61</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	61
2.2 Inventory of Sites.....	61
2.3 References .....	76
<b>Appendix A15.3: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Criteria .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. Glossary of Impacts .....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Types of Impacts .....	2
1.2 Quality of Impacts.....	2
1.3 Duration of Impacts .....	3
<b>1. Assessment Methodology .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	4
1.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria .....	4
1.3 Magnitude of Impact.....	5
1.4 Significance of Effect.....	7
<b>3. References .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Appendix A15.4: City and County Development Plans, Relevant Policies and Objectives.....</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
E000341	1993:100	Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham Road	Excavation, monitoring	<p>Archaeological excavation in advance of development in 1986 and 1993. The first phase revealed a variety of land drains (box-type and ditches) of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Finds included a variety of post-medieval pottery, glass and metal, as well as 17<sup>th</sup> century plasterwork which appears to have been dumped following redecoration of the castle at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Five medieval finds were found, including a floor tile, local and imported pottery, and parts of a stone window frame, all dating to the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>The second phase involved the monitoring of service trenches during the reconstruction of the Kitchen Wing. An underground passageway was found leading to the kitchen wing, as well as further 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century drains and a stepped stone entranceway to the castle.</p>
94E0161	1994:098	Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham Road	Testing	<p>Archaeological testing in advance of the Blackburn Square development in lands which were formerly part of the fruit gardens of Rathfarnham Demesne. Traces of an 18<sup>th</sup> century underground passageway and its entranceway which led from the gardens to the Kitchen Wing of the castle were discovered.</p>
95E0200	1995:107, 1995:108	Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham Road	Testing	<p>Archaeological testing and excavation of underground passageway discovered in testing (Licence 1994:098). The testing revealed post-medieval drains but no other features.</p> <p>The passage was completely collapsed and had been approximately 2m in height and 2-3m wide with rough stone and mortar walls. A large brick drain ran alongside the passageway and appears to date to when the passage was still in use. It was rebuilt as stone drain following its collapse in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date were also found.</p>
05E1169	2005:520	Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham Road	Monitoring	<p>Archaeological monitoring of groundwork to develop a formal garden on the grounds of Rathfarnham Castle. Nothing of archaeological significance was found. However, locals noted that topsoil (which included a lot of refuse) had been imported into the area some years previously, and the topsoil lay directly on top of natural subsoil. The excavator concluded that the area had most likely been stripped of original topsoil prior to the introduction of this material, eradicating any potential features.</p>
E4468	2014:140; 2016:119 2019:724	Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham Road	Monitoring, survey, excavation	<p>Archaeological monitoring of restoration works at Rathfarnham Castle. 17,500 artefacts dating to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century were found in a washpit under the south-west flanker tower. Other external features included 16<sup>th</sup> century foundations and battering around the castle, evidence of an earlier defensive gatehouse at the 18<sup>th</sup> century coach-house, a 16<sup>th</sup> century doorway, an 18<sup>th</sup> century brick clamp and a three-chambered 19<sup>th</sup> century water filtration system. The underground passageway and stepped passageway identified previously (Ministerial Consent E000341) were also revealed and it was confirmed that there was no evidence for pre-1583 activity and that the ground level had been raised in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Survey and excavation within the castle recorded fireplaces, staircases, gunloops, a 16<sup>th</sup> century oven, windows, and phases of renovation.</p> <p>A later phase of archaeological works involved the recording of the northwest basement and the removal there of plasterwork and blocked up entrances. Several previously unidentified features were recorded, including two coal cellars, a 16<sup>th</sup> century wall and window frame. Test excavations were also carried out in the previously unidentified cellars. The coal cellars appear to have been constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Some evidence for a 16<sup>th</sup> century pavement outside the castle was also identified.</p> <p>Several notable features were discovered during the 2018-19 season of archaeological work at the castle as part of the refurbishment of four rooms at basement level. These included the identification and preservation of probable 16<sup>th</sup>-century earth mortar plaster and exterior harling. Also of great interest was the recording of a suite of 16<sup>th</sup>-century fireplaces and a bake-oven. Excavation through the</p>

				18th-century floor exposed parts of the 16th-century floor, part of the fireplace hearths, and the original course of the castle drain.
95E0173	1995:086	Village Green, Rathfarnham	Testing, monitoring	This revealed a very disturbed layer which extended across the whole site and overlying a layer of tilled or cultivated soil which included 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century debris. Human bone was identified and was probably from a disturbed single burial related to the adjacent church site.
04E1240	2004:0589	Allied Irish Bank, Terenure Road East, Rathgar	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
04E1350	2004:0637	46-47 Highfield Road, Rathgar	Testing	The base course of a stone wall was found to extend in a northwest-southeast orientation.
06E1183	2006:692	13 Orwell Road, Rathgar	Testing, excavation	During testing, two human skeletons were found buried in a single grave, as well as a number of post-medieval masonry walls. Subsequent excavation revealed two phases of activity. The first phase dates to the late 16 <sup>th</sup> /early 17 <sup>th</sup> century and included the burials (a male and a female), a metaled surface above the grave and a shallow pit. There was no evidence that the ground was consecrated, and the reason for these burials in this location are unknown as there was no evidence of a violent death. Phase 2 comprised of 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century ground-raising deposits and the remains of a stone drain and wall foundations.
96E0340	1996:077	Camden Street Upper	Testing	Structural remains thought to be of 18 <sup>th</sup> century date were uncovered, including a stone wall with a plinth, running roughly north-south along the Camden Street Upper street frontage for 9m. Three walls extended eastwards from this feature. They were not considered substantial enough to have formed a dwelling, but may have been part of an ancillary structure. A single fragment of 13 <sup>th</sup> century pottery was also found.
97E0222	1997:107	23 Camden Street Upper	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of the remaining area not investigated under licence 96E0340. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
17E0362	2017:394	1-5 Camden Street Upper/ 49-51 Camden Street Lower	Testing	A series of sub-surface 19 <sup>th</sup> century masonry structures correlated to structures depicted on historic mapping. No features pre-dating these were found.
05E0399	2005:424	40-41 Camden Street	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found and it was concluded that the construction of the recently demolished buildings had involved the removal of earlier strata. Some evidence of original topsoil and possible ploughing activity was found.
16E0331	2016:655	14-15 Wexford Street/ Protestant Row	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring revealed evidence for two 18 <sup>th</sup> century capillary-action pump wells of dry-stone construction. A 19 <sup>th</sup> century lime pit was also identified.
12E0232	2012:218; 2013:214; 2014:428	13-16 Redmond's Hill	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found, but the whole area was not available for testing due to the impact breaking concrete slabs would have on an adjacent building. This was followed by archaeological monitoring which revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
95E0107	1995:061	23-24 Bishop Street	Testing	The remains of an infilled cellar were revealed.
93E0035	1993:053	38-39 Aungier Street	Testing	Previous construction and demolition activity appeared to have removed earlier features, but the remains of a ditch of east-west orientation were found. This may have been associated with the ecclesiastical enclosure (RMP DU018-020389).
93E0186	1993:052	27-30 Aungier Street	Testing	Portions of wall from previously demolished buildings were exposed, including at least three window opes.
02E1779	2004:0577	St. Peter's Churchyard, Peter Row	Testing, monitoring	Archaeological testing and monitoring in advance of development at the site of the now demolished St. Peter's Church, constructed in 1685. The graveyard had been exhumed in the 1980s without archaeological supervision. Groundworks had previously revealed disarticulated human bone and further remains were found in the course of testing, as well as a flagstone surface, and two grave slabs dating to the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds included shell, coffin fragments, clay pipe fragments, post-medieval pottery, slate

					<p>and cut and dressed masonry stones. The limestone wall which formed the western boundary of the site was thought to date to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The site was subsequently archaeologically monitored, and all spoil sieved at a secondary location. Two possible stone mortsafes were identified, and further human remains were found, some of which may have been articulated. Pottery sherds were predominantly 17<sup>th</sup> century, but some medieval sherds were found, particularly on the west side of the site. This was taken to suggest that the post-medieval burials truncated earlier medieval features.</p> <p>This was followed by an excavation of the in-situ skeletal material. Medieval features survived in some areas, including a linear features which may have been an ecclesiastical boundary ditch, shell middens, a metalled surface and plough furrows.</p> <p>There was evidence for at least 127 burials surviving on site, including 10 infant and 14 juvenile burials. A number of grave slabs were recovered, and some burials contained pins and evidence of shrouds. An empty child's coffin and evidence of a crudely dug hole was taken to indicate body snatching. The majority of the burials dated from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and later.</p>
16E0100	2016:521	19-22 Aungier Street	Aungier	Testing	Garden soils were found to average 1m in depth and walls and structures indicated on Rocque map of 1756 were identified. A large ditch may represent a land division between the Cuffe's and the Abercorn's lands in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
16E100 ext	2018:863	19-22 Aungier Street	Aungier	Excavation	Archaeological excavations to the rear of 19-22 Aungier Street at the site of a 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century house (RMP DU018-020184) revealed Georgian foundations, garden plot walls and two medieval ditches
17E0363	2018:141	43 Aungier Street/ 1 Digges Street Upper		Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring in advance of wall underpinning. A truncated subsoil horizon was evident throughout the site from previous basement construction, eradicating any potential earlier features.
05E0582	2005:422	65-67 Aungier Street	Aungier	Testing	The basements of modern buildings were found to have severely truncated the site. However, the truncated remains of a medieval cesspit were found.
03E0116	2003:502	1-2 Bow Lane East		Testing	<p>Archaeological testing in advance of development revealing post-medieval deposits, backfilled cellars and burning or iron staining which may have been the result of industrial activity.</p> <p>Subsequent monitoring revealed further wall foundations and footings and a small spread of clay containing post-medieval artefacts.</p>
93E0015	1993:054	68-70 Aungier Street	Aungier	Testing	Brick and masonry walls which formed the cellars of 18 <sup>th</sup> century dwellings were identified overlying natural subsoil. The construction of these structures involved the removal of any potential earlier features.
93E0149	1993:051	13-14 Aungier Street	Aungier	Testing	Basements had destroyed any potential earlier features.
99E0721	2000:0270	Little Longford Street	Longford	Testing	Rubble associated with the demolition of earlier buildings was identified and it is likely that the construction and demolition of these buildings would have eradicated any potential earlier features.
00E0137	2000:0271	Longford Little Street	Longford	Excavation	<p>Archaeological excavation in advance of development revealed a possible pre-Norman ditch and a series of medieval features dating from the late 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. 17<sup>th</sup> century features associated with the development of Aungier Street in the 1660s were also found. The site comprised of seven phases;</p> <p>Phase 1: Possible pre-Norman stone surface and curving stepped ditch which enclosed an area of up to 100-120m.</p> <p>Phase 2: A new north-south boundary was added to the site in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, initially as a wooden property boundary which was replaced by a shallow bank.</p> <p>Phase 3: The property boundary was incorporated into a sequence of occupation which covered most of the available area between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. This was followed by a short period of abandonment.</p> <p>Phase 4: A clay layer formed across the site from the mid-15<sup>th</sup> to the min-17<sup>th</sup> century. A stone-lined and lintelled drain was constructed through this soil and was in use from the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. One human femur was recovered from the clay.</p> <p>Phase 5: Aungier Street was laid out in the 1660s and the property division between Nos. 8 and 9 was established and the ground</p>

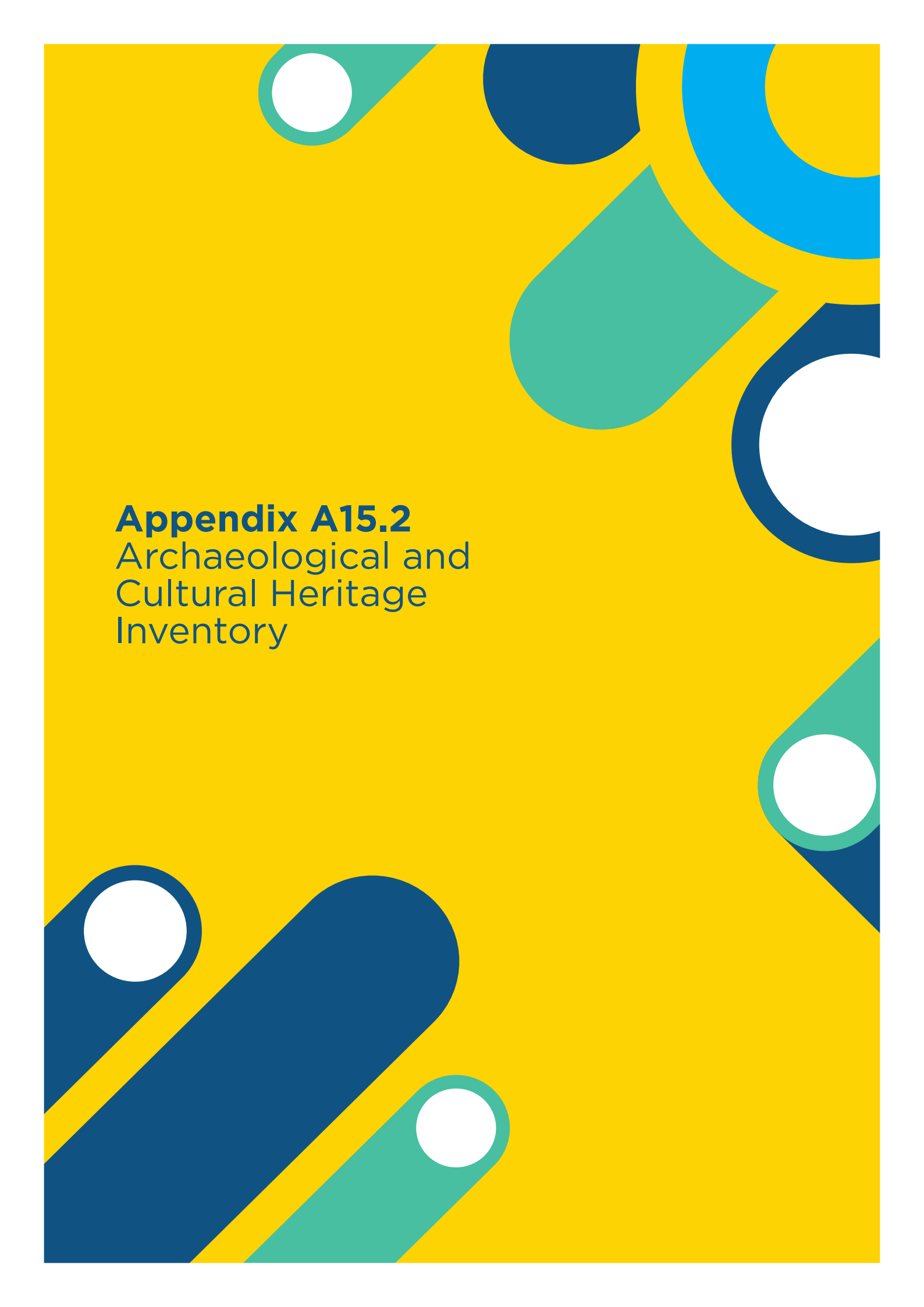
				<p>artificially raised. Brick-lined pits were constructed to the rear of the properties.</p> <p>Phase 6: New properties were added to Longford Street in the late 18<sup>th</sup> /early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>Phase 7: The site was levelled in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
00E0136	2000:0258; 2001:376; 2003:0582	Digge's Lane, Mercer Street	Testing, excavation	<p>Cultivated soils indicate the land-use in the medieval period, while dumped material and wall foundations represent activity in the area after the development of the area in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Further post-demolition testing revealed five levels of activity;</p> <p>Level 1 (Pre-14<sup>th</sup> century): The pre-Norman enclosing ditch of St. Peter's Church which was revealed on Longford Street Little (Licence 00E0137) was identified. A stone surface, pit and deposit containing medieval pottery were also found.</p> <p>Level 2 (Late 14<sup>th</sup> century to mid-17<sup>th</sup> century): Garden soils dating to before the development post-medieval street layout.</p> <p>Level 3 (Mid-17<sup>th</sup> century to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century): The site was subdivided when the Stephen Street Lower frontage was developed.</p> <p>Level 4 (Late 18<sup>th</sup> century and later): The area as it appears on Rocque's map of 1756, including open areas of cobbling.</p> <p>The testing was followed by an excavation which revealed a 1m deep silt deposit dating from the late 12<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and a substantial post-medieval building which probably dated to c. 1720. Finds included late 17<sup>th</sup> /early 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a medieval key and a rowel spur. It was concluded that the area represented open ground outside the enclosure of St. Peter's and that it was probably under cultivation by the Anglo-Norman period with settlement possibly close by and some evidence of dumping. The late 17<sup>th</sup> century development of the area included possible industrial activity, and a well, and all available land was built up by the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
05E0764	2005:433	Digge's Lane, Mercer Street	Excavation	<p>Medieval remains were found on the site in the form of drainage gullies and refuse pits. A section of the pre-Norman enclosure ditch of St. Peter's was found and preserved in-situ. Post-medieval features consisted of cellars, several kilns and a well. It was concluded that the site was primarily used as a dumping ground in the medieval period.</p>
92E0001		23-27 Stephen Street Lower	Testing	<p>Limestone flagged basement floors and several cellar walls were discovered, as well post-medieval dumped material in the back yards. The cellars were at different depths in different properties, and many were directly on top of natural subsoil eliminating any potential earlier features, but in other areas a grey silt and pit-like features survived which contained some medieval pottery sherds.</p>
92E0086		23-27 Stephen Street Lower	Testing	<p>Medieval and early post-medieval activity on site comprised of metal surfaces, gullies and pits which appear to have been for refuse, although only one contained substantial organic deposits. While some contained substantial quantities of medieval pottery sherds from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, one contained only late 16<sup>th</sup> /early 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A fragment of a 13<sup>th</sup> century decorated floor tile suggests a relationship with the nearby Hospital of St. Stephen. The construction of cellared houses in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries may have destroyed other features and their foundations included the use of substantial timber.</p>
94E0091		28-30 Stephen Street Lower	Testing	<p>The basement levels of the now demolished nos. 28-30 were found overlying natural subsoil. A possible pit was identified but had been truncated by the basement structures.</p>
03E1504	2003:547	Great Longford Street	Testing	<p>Cellar walls were revealed, and it was concluded that the construction of these cellars had eradicated any potential earlier features.</p>
97E0094	1997:143; 1999:215	Longford Street Great/ Stephen's Street Upper	Testing	<p>Archaeological testing revealed two adult human skulls. Subsequent investigations revealed the remains of twenty articulated human burials of east-west orientation. There was no evidence of coffins, and it was likely that the individuals were buried in shrouds. Fragments of medieval pottery were recovered, as well as decorated medieval floor tiles and stones with mortar adhering to them. This suggested that the site was associated with the nearby St. Peter's Church, and the sequencing of burials suggested that graveyard was used over a prolonged period of time. It was estimated that 30-60 individuals may have been present in the area.</p> <p>Further investigations revealed one more burial and a substantial stone wall foundation of north-south orientation to the west of the burials which appeared to be the boundary of the graveyard.</p>

00E0559	2000:0287	1-5 Stephen Street Upper	Excavation	<p>Archaeological excavation revealed the following:</p> <p>Level 1: A large curving ditch was revealed which had enclosed the church area. This was not thought to have been the early Christian boundary which creates the curving street pattern on St. Stephen Street, but may have been one of a number of smaller medieval enclosures located within it. Four burials were found in the enclosure with a small amount of disarticulated remains recovered from the ditch. Pottery sherds from the upper fills of the ditch date to the early 12<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Level 2: The final infilling of the ditch was followed by the construction of a mortared stone wall which reduced the area of the enclosure, of which only the foundation level survived. Paths through the graveyard were evidenced by areas of compacted gravel and metaling. 146 burials were found within the walled enclosure with later burials cutting through earlier ones. There was little evidence of the use of coffins but there were a number of shroud pins and buckles recovered. The graveyard would have been used in the medieval period, but it is unlikely to have been in use after the early 1600s.</p>
00E0687		7 Upper Stephen Street	Testing	<p>Disarticulated human remains were thought to have been medieval burials which were disturbed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century during the development of the area, some of which were reburied in the garden to the rear of the house. The remains of the cellar and several post-medieval walls were identified, some of which followed the line of the medieval wall identified in the adjacent property (Licence no: 97E0094). A possible shroud pin was also found.</p>
06E0986	2006:645	Stephen Street Upper/ Longford Street/ Aungier Street	Testing	<p>Post-medieval basements had truncated much of the site, but one area revealed the remains of a large possibly pre-Norman ditch and two burials associated with St. Peter's Church. Post-medieval backfilled cellars, drains, a 17<sup>th</sup> century cesspit and 19<sup>th</sup> century sunken toilets were also found. Three areas of upstanding masonry and brick walls dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
17E0212	2017:409 and <b>2018:816</b>	71-75 Aungier Street, 7-13 Stephen Street Upper, 17-19 Longford Street	Monitoring and Excavation	<p>Archaeological monitoring of the clearance of vegetation on a site containing the site of the medieval Church of St. Peter of the Hill, the 18<sup>th</sup> century Aungier Street Theatre and five 18<sup>th</sup> century houses which front onto Aungier Street. The archaeologically sensitive area was avoided.</p> <p>Large scale excavations took place at the site of St Peter's Church (DU018-020086), burial ground (DU018-378) and Aungier's Street Theatre (DU018-020162) and revealed significant archaeological remains. A curving medieval ditch (11th century) that equates to the north-west corner of the enclosure was identified; this corresponds to a previously excavated ditch to the south (Coughlan 2003). In addition to this, a sunken floored structure was revealed towards the centre of the site and is thought to date to the 11th or early 12th century. A lime kiln also dating to the 11th century was encountered over which an extension of St Peter's Church was constructed. Surrounding this structure, 224 burials were revealed with some of the skeletal remains fragmentary nature and disturbed in context. This would appear to be an extension of the previously excavated area of the burial ground relating to St Peter's Church. All burial appeared to respect the church walls and the grave goods suggested that the graveyard was active between the 14th and 17th centuries. Cellars, out buildings, wells and tanning pits represented post medieval activity on site.</p> <p>Physical remains associated with the Aungier Street Theatre were identified and included a 'pit trap' and timber footings for a stage. This and other features, now form public displays within the development and have been preserved in situ.</p>
99E0730	2000:0286	16 Stephen Street	Testing	<p>Red brick wall footings and a cellar were found with soils containing finds from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p>
18E0661 and 18E0661 ext	2018:649 2019:744	41-46 South Great George's Street and 51-53 Lower Stephen Street	Testing and Excavation	<p>Medieval and Post-medieval findings. Boundary ditches along the southern edge of the site dating to the 11/12th century were revealed. The earliest phase of these ditches ran alongside an inlet that flowed into the tidal pool (the Black Pool) of Dubh Linn and corresponded to the pre-Norman defenses (Simpson 2008), as mentioned above. Two large pits may indicate the development of plots alternatively they could represent the beginning of a 14th to 15th century tannery (Duffy 2019) an activity that continued from the 16th-18th century at the centre of the site.</p> <p>The extensive redevelopment of the site in the late 19th century heavily truncated much of the archaeology and the resulting Victorian</p>

				architecture dominated the site until the current development. The façade of the 1880s building has been retained along George's Street and forms part of the final development.
06E0539	2006:622	41-46 South Great George's Street	Testing	Several pits containing water-logged deposits were revealed in the basement of an upstanding building. Investigations at the ground floor level, revealed post-medieval stratigraphy and possibly earlier features.
92E0061	1992:067	38 South Great George's Street	Testing	The basement of the destroyed building which had stood on the site had been dug through any potential earlier features leaving no archaeological material on site.
99E0414	2000:0284; 2003:534	46-50/ Great George's Street/ 52-57 58-67 Stephen's Street Upper	Testing	<p>Archaeological testing in advance of development revealed the presence of probable medieval cultivated soil and a network of post-medieval walls. The standing partial remains of an 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic back-house was also identified.</p> <p>Subsequent excavation produced evidence of a Viking cemetery and associated settlement, along with the southern flank of the 'Black Pool', which may date to the 9<sup>th</sup> century. The post-medieval phases were also represented by a series of laneways, cellars and latrines, as well as metal working activity.</p> <p>The Black Pool originally extended into the site as an inlet and may have been used as a landing point. Settlement occurred on higher ground to the east, evidenced by postholes, metalled surfaces, the outlines of possible buildings and hearths containing foodstuffs. One of the hearths contained the remains of a human torso laid across it. The male was unburnt and had the remains of an iron object on his chest, probably a shield boss. A total of five burials were found, all male, young and very strong, with personal possessions including a well-preserved shield boss and dagger for one individual and a decorated bone comb, a zoomorphic pin and a possible purse which accompanied another. They probably date to the Viking Longphort, established AD 841.</p> <p>By the late 12<sup>th</sup> century the area was under cultivation and several hearths and post-holes indicated activity in this period.</p> <p>The area was redeveloped in the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The site was ringed along the street frontages with Dutch Billy houses in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with several smaller ones to the rear of the main houses accessed by laneways. Cobbled yards, cellars, latrines and a metalworking site dated to this period.</p>
18E0661		41-46 South Great George's Street & 51-53 Lower Stephen Street		No Georgian cellars or earlier were encountered during excavations. These may have been removed by the construction of an extensive Victorian cellar
18E0583	2019:593	Camden Street	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring took place during groundworks at 91-92 Camden Street, where a recorded monument, a house of indeterminate date (DU018-020547) is located. A corner fireplace was identified within No.3 Camden Row, indicating that the structure had been adapted from an earlier 18 <sup>th</sup> century 'Dutch Billy' structure. This feature was retained in situ.
99E0710	2000: 0285; 2001:382	59-64 South Great George's Street	Testing, excavation	<p>Archaeological testing and excavations in advance of development. The site comprised of a Methodist church, a 19<sup>th</sup> century hall, a Georgian schoolhouse which incorporates a pre-Georgian structure at basement level and a 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling. The testing took place to the rear of these buildings. A 17<sup>th</sup> century 'Lying-In' hospital was reputedly in this location. It was established that most of the hall and the western end of the church were cut into subsoil with no surviving archaeological levels. The other areas included a 17<sup>th</sup> century silt deposit, sealed by deep rubble deposits, although it is possible that the silt may have originated as part of the 'pool of Dublin'. A number of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century walls were also uncovered.</p> <p>Subsequent excavation further investigated the post-medieval garden deposits and walls. This revealed the remains of at least two walls which probably date to c. 1600 which were inserted into garden deposits of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The remains of a cobbled laneway and garden walls, as well as various buildings, represent 18<sup>th</sup> century activity in the area, which was subsequently demolished to make way for the church.</p>
15E0076	2015:163	63a South Great George's Street	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of development. No sub-surface works were undertaken in archaeologically sensitive areas and the features identified in previous investigations (Licence 99E0710) were preserved in-situ.



99E0537	1999:204	64-65 South Great George's Street	Testing	Archaeological testing in advance of development. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified but two sherds of post-medieval pottery and rubble infill containing brick and mortar were found.
00E0900	2000:0283	Castle & Wicklow House, South Great George Street	Testing	Archaeological testing in advance of development revealed nothing of archaeological significance, possibly because of previous development on the site.
13E0469	2013:544	17 Dame Street	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of the construction of a lift shaft. Rubble and redbrick and the remains of a redbrick chimney breast were found.
93E0018	1993:068	58 Dame Street	Testing	Archaeological testing in advance of development. Stone piers, a limestone floor flag and rubble of brick and mortar were related to the recently demolished Victorian building.
95E0157	1995:068	56-57 Dame Street/ 28 Eustace Street/ 1A Temple Lane	Testing, monitoring	Archaeological testing and monitoring in advance of development. The basements of post-medieval structures had probably disturbed earlier potential features, but a single layer of made up ground overlying natural was thought to have been garden soils which pre-dated the 17th century development of the area. A roughly coursed limestone wall and red brick foundations probably represent post-medieval activity.
93E0032		4 Temple Lane South	Testing	Archaeological testing in advance of development. Cellar levels were revealed which had been dug into the subsoil.
96E0074	1996:082	46-49 Dame Street	Testing	Archaeological testing in advance of development revealing recent rubble and structural wall foundations.
05E1242	2005:446	192-194 Harold's Cross Road	Testing	Archaeological testing in advance of development revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
21E0053		Geotechnical works in the vicinity of the Dodder River	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
21E0216 and 21R0072		Dodder Greenway Scheme	Monitoring	No archaeological features were revealed as a result of monitoring.

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 rectangles, some of which are cut off by the edges of the page. The shapes are arranged in a non-repeating, organic pattern. The text is positioned in the upper-left quadrant of the page.

**Appendix A15.2**  
Archaeological and  
Cultural Heritage  
Inventory

# 1. Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites

## 1.1 Introduction

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

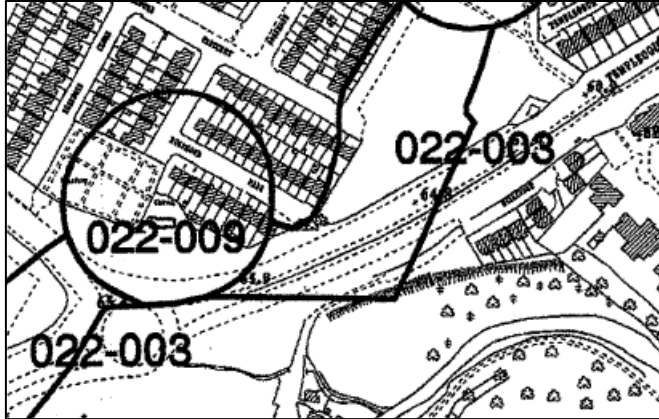
Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the Centrepoin of each AH site.

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. RMP, SMR, DCIHR), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC1012) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC1012AH001, CBC1012AH002, etc.).


'Approximate distance' in each entry is measured from the AH site to the edge of 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.

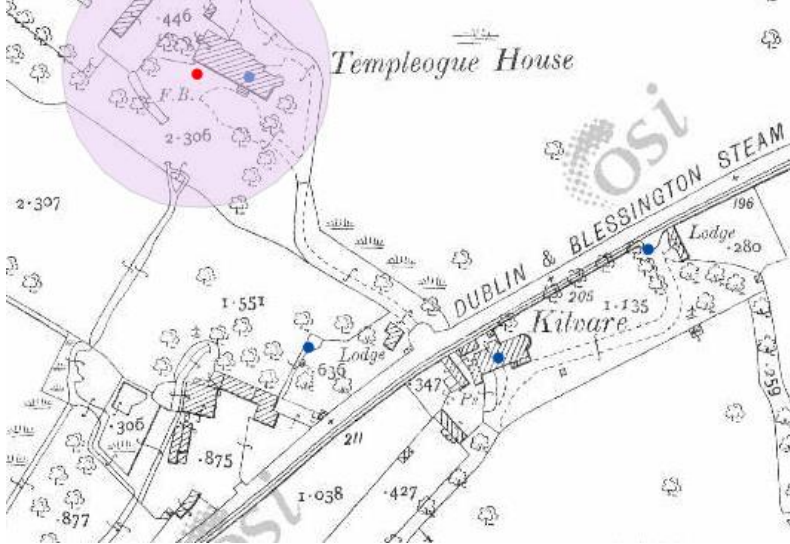
## 1.2 Inventory of Sites

### 1.2.1 Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-003
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R137 Templeogue Road
<b>Site Type</b>	City Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	711910, 728315
<b>Description</b>	<p>The watercourse dates from 1244 when a dam or weir was built on the Dodder at Balrothery Hill (property of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr), and a channel constructed that carried water eastward into the city. Its construction was in reaction to increasing demands for water from the growing population of the medieval city than could be met with combined supplies from the Rivers Liffey and Poddle in the earlier part of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The medieval watercourse for Dublin City skirted the south side of the graveyard at Templeogue (DU022-009). There is no visible remains above ground (Ball 1905). It is depicted as a millrace on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836 and revised editions, and a large freestanding arch, c.1850 and constructed of grotesque voussoirs and prominent keystone, is possibly associated with the City Watercourse and Templeogue Mill (NIAH 11216047). The mill was demolished in 1985 to clear the ground for the Tallaght Bypass. A mill is mentioned in this area as early as 1394 when William, heir to Robert Meones cut his claim to the watermill 'on the waters of Dodder in Taghmeloge'. A mill is also shown here on the Down Survey map of 1647.</p> <p>While the area has been previously disturbed due to road building on the R137 Templeogue Road, subsurface evidence of this feature may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; OSI 2020; Healy 2004; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998; NIAH 2020.</p> 

	<b>ZAP of City Watercourse (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998)</b>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme. Coincides with the Proposed Scheme to the west of the Wellington Lane Roundabout.
<b>Photography</b>	 <p><b>View to the Site of the Dublin City Watercourse Which Traverses the Road in a North-East by South-West Orientation</b></p>  <p><b>View of City Watercourse Channel, c.1982 Crossing Wellington Lane Prior to Redevelopment Towards Templeogue Cemetery (Courtesy of Patrick Healy)</b></p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-009001 to DU022-009007
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland/ Street</b>	R137 Templeogue Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Ecclesiastical Site
<b>ITM</b>	712037, 728441 (centre point of the church)
<b>Description</b>	<p>Complex of archaeological monuments including Church (DU022-009001), graveyard (DU022-009002) and four grave slabs (DU022-009003; DU022-009005; DU022-009006; DU022-009007) and two redundant records (DU022-009 and DU022-009004).</p> <p>According to Archbishop Alen (c.1531 A.D.) the church of Tachmologe was not a parochial church but a chapel annexed to the church of Kilmesantan at Boherbreena (Ronan 1942).</p> <p>The surviving medieval church consists of an undivided nave and chancel structure, of coursed ashlar blocks, within a slightly raised and roughly oval-shaped walled graveyard. Two grave makers survive in the interior of the church at its east end, one with a date of 1700. In the graveyard to the south of the church, a narrow granite graves lab can be located. The church at the turn of the century, as described by Ball was 'nearly destroyed' and only 'fragments of the western half of the south wall and portions of the east wall remain' (Ball 1905).</p> <p>The graveyard is roughly overall shaped and defined by a stone wall with a later cemetery to the west.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Ronan 1942; Ball 1905; OSI 2020. Annotated on first edition OS six-inch map as a 'Church' and 'Grave Yard' and on revised editions as 'Church (in ruins)' and 'Grave Yard'.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact predicted to the upstanding stone remains but as works are proposed within the ZAP associated with the site there is potential to reveal below ground archaeological remains.
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring within the landtake. No mitigation proposed at the site.
<b>Approx. distance from route</b>	c.30m north of the Wellington Lane Roundabout / Templeogue Road to the closest point - the boundary wall.
<b>Photography</b>	 <p><b>View of Church and Graveyard (DU022-009001 to DU022-009007) Taken From the South-East</b></p>  <p><b>Grave Slabs in Templeogue Burial Ground (courtesy Patrick Healy)</b></p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	RPS 244, NIAH Reg No.11216047
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Templeogue Road (R137)
<b>Site Type</b>	Stone Archway,(old stone archway over part of the Old City Watercourse) (RMP DU022-003)
<b>ITM</b>	712302 728514
<b>Description</b>	<p>Recorded in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage building survey as a large freestanding arch, c.1850, constructed of grotesque voussoirs and prominent keystone. It was heavily overgrown with vegetation until clearance works took place in 2022, in order to facilitate a structural appraisal by conservation in order to outline recommendations for repair. For a full discussion of the works refer to the architectural heritage chapter of the EIAR</p> <p>The feature is approximately 6m high with a 6m span with adjacent sections of random coursed rubble walling. This unusual large stone arch is an enigmatic feature, presently it has a roadside location and is fenced off from its surroundings with no access to the feature. Formerly, located within the gardens associated with Templeogue House, possibly associated with the Dublin City watercourse (RMP DU022-003) and Templeogue Mill.</p> <p>The mill was demolished in 1985 to clear the ground for the Tallaght Bypass. A mill is mentioned in this area as early as 1394 when William, heir to Robert Meones cut his claim to the watermill 'on the waters of Doder in Taghmeloge'. A mill is also shown here on the Down Survey map of 1647.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>National Monuments Service (NMS) 2020. National Inventory Architectural Heritage. OSI 2020. Site Inspection</p> <p>Identified on the revised edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map. A structure is shown on the first edition six-inch OS at this location.</p>  <p><i>Revised edition 25-inch OS map</i></p>

	
	<p><i>Photo of rustic Stone Arch c.1985 courtesy of Patrick Healy</i></p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>Free standing stone arch structure to be retained, conserved and incorporated into the public realm works.</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>Refer to the architectural heritage chapter of the EIAR.</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Adjacent to a pedestrian priority zone.</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	
	<p><i>Rustic Arch detail (covered in vegetation)</i></p>



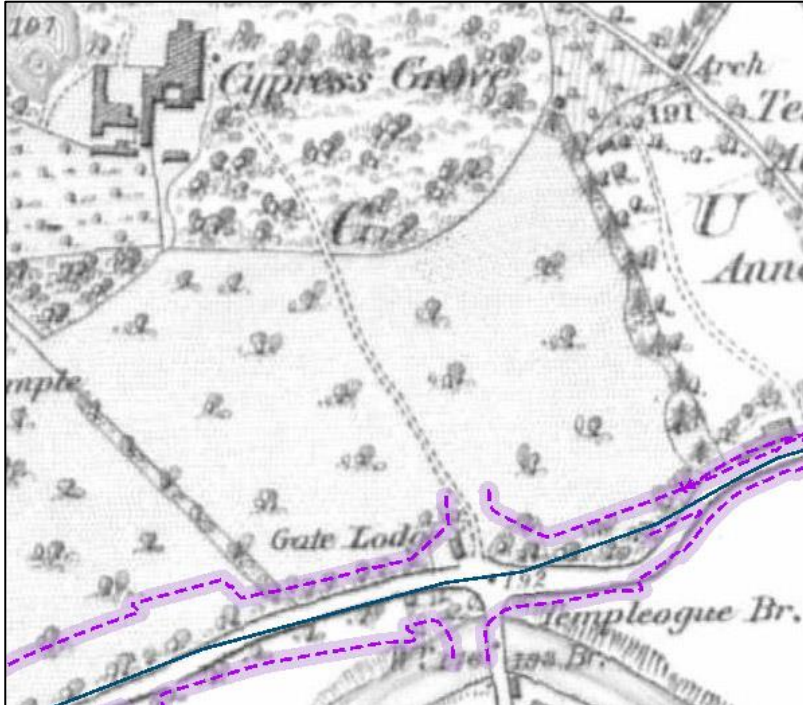
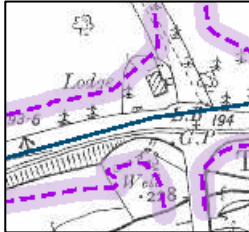
*View to arch, looking west prior to structural appraisal*

*View to arch, looking west, post structural appraisal*

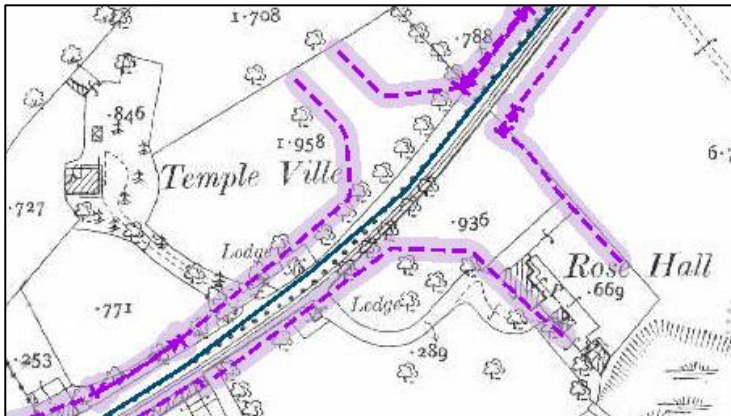
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R137 Templeogue Road / R817 Cypress Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate lodge
<b>ITM</b>	712700, 728680
<b>Description</b>	<p>A gate lodge to Cypress Grove House is depicted at this location on the west side of an avenue to the house on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. The main house was constructed in 1761, but this may not have been the original gate lodge as Taylor's map of 1816 appears to show a gate lodge on the east side of the entrance avenue. It was demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the R137 Templeogue Road was extended over its former location.</p> <p>A well is also depicted on the south side of the R137 Templeogue Road in this location on the 25-inch OS map of 1907.</p>



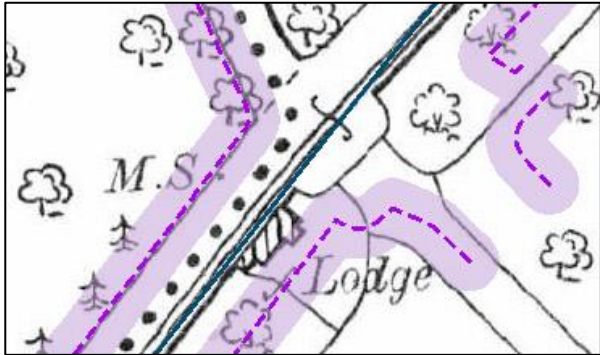
While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).

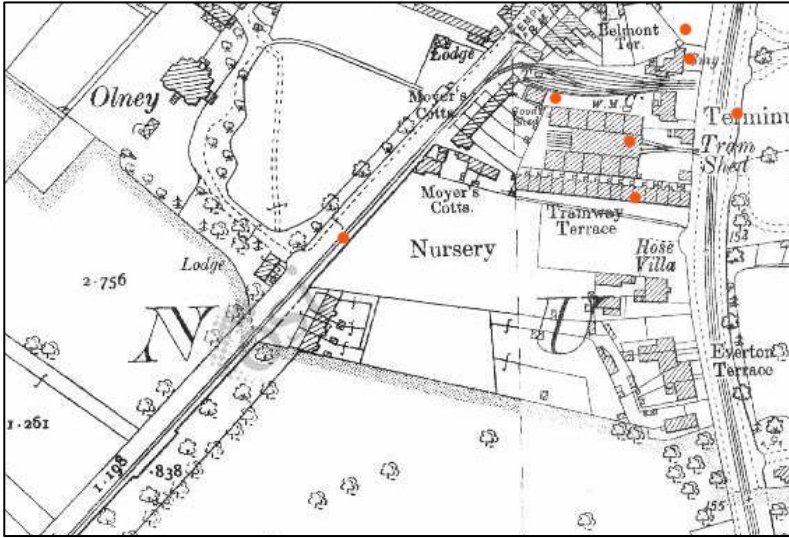
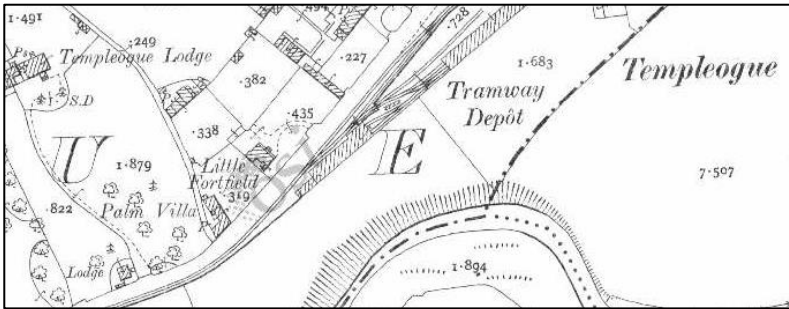
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020; Taylor 1816; NIAH 2020 
	Gate Lodge to Cypress Grove Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020) 
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R137 Templeogue Road, Kimmage / Terenure
<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings
<b>ITM</b>	713173, 728941 to 713201, 728961
<b>Description</b>	Buildings are depicted on the south side of the R137 Templeogue Road at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. They were demolished by the time of the 25-inch OS map of 1907. While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none as it is located outside the Proposed Scheme resulting in no impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact located outside the Proposed Scheme
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation Required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

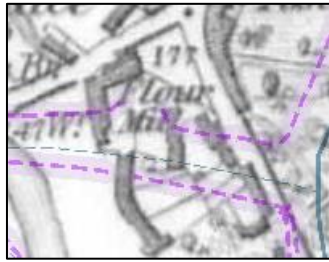
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH003
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R137 Templeogue Road / R112 Springfield Avenue, Kimmage / Terenure
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate lodges and house
<b>ITM</b>	713237, 728999 to 713349, 728975
<b>Description</b>	Two gate lodges are depicted on either side of the R137 Templeogue Road at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836, both of which are within the Proposed Scheme. One on the north side of the road is associated with Temple Ville, while another on the south side of the road is associated with Rusina Villa, which is also within the Proposed Scheme on Springfield Avenue. Temple Ville is still standing in Templeville Park, but the gate lodge has been demolished. Rusina Villa was later renamed 'Rose Hall' and was eventually demolished in the 1960s. While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is moderate resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020  <p>'Temple Ville' and 'Rose Hall' With Gate Lodges Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

<b>Photography</b>	n/a
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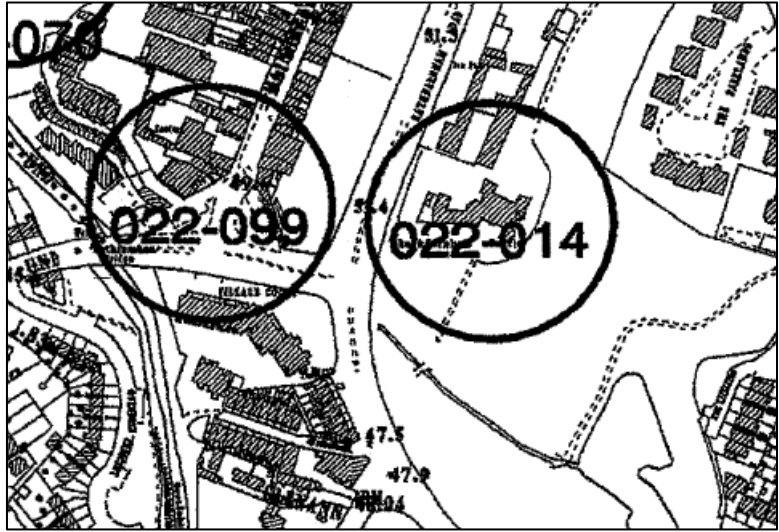


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH004
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R137 Templeogue Road, Terenure
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate Lodge
<b>ITM</b>	713477, 729277
<b>Description</b>	<p>A gate lodge to Bushy Park House is depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. It was demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the existing road was widened over its location.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p>Lodge to Bushy Park Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 22-02-019
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R137 Templeogue Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramway
<b>ITM</b>	714186, 730042
<b>Description</b>	<p>This tramway opened in August 1888, with an extension to Poulaphouca opening in 1895. It closed in 1932. The tramline extended from the terminus at Terenure to the Tramway Depot at Templeogue Village and then onto the Tram Station at Jobstown, the Embankment, The Lamb, Blessington, Ballymore Road Station and finally Poulaphouca.</p> <p>There is no visible trace of the tramlines within the extent of the Proposed Scheme. This is due to upgrading the surface of the road and new road being built.</p> <p>Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking works on this section of the Proposed Scheme. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>OSI 2020; DCC 2016 to 2022; DCC 2003 to 2009; Healy 2004.</p>  <p><b>Tramlines, Terenure. Image Also Shows Terminus and Goods Shed (OSI 2020)</b></p>  <p><b>Tramline and Tramway Depot at Templeogue Village Shown on the Revised Edition 25-Inch OS Map (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

### 1.2.2 Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-099
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R114 Butterfield Avenue, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Water mill / Redundant record (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714234, 728883
<b>Description</b>	<p>There was a mill at the junction of Butterfield Avenue and Rathfarnham village until its demolition late in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its proximity to the village and Rathfarnham Castle suggests that this may have been one of the early mills in Rathfarnham. There are references to mills in Rathfarnham in medieval times.</p> <p>A flour mill is shown in this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836, with a mill race extending northwards. It was described in 1836 as Sweetman's Flour Mills and it closed in 1887 before operating for a time as a saw mill.</p> <p>Butterfield Avenue was realigned in the 20<sup>th</sup> century over this site, but subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Ask About Ireland 2020; OSI 2020</p>  <p>Flour Mill Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No Potential Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-014
<b>Legal Status</b>	National monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R114 Rathfarnham Road, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	House – Fortified House
<b>ITM</b>	714410, 728904
<b>Description</b>	<p>Rathfarnham Castle (national monument 628) is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 2/1986).</p> <p>It is situated at the foot of the Dublin Mountains south-east of Rathfarnham village. It was built in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century by the Loftus family and re-modelled in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when in the hands of Speaker Connolly, the Hoadleys and the Earls of Ely (Ball 1903). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century it was extended and refurbished with a kitchen wing, a Bowe window and a colonnaded front portico added. The original 16<sup>th</sup> century castle was a large semi-fortified house of enlarged tower house type. It has a rectangular plan with a very thick central spine and four flanker towers (internal dimensions. Length 20.3m, Width 10.4m). Built of calp limestone which has been plastered over, the building rises to three storeys which are offset at each level. The walls are battered. Originally entered at the west end where there is a great stone arch visible in the facade. The site of a dumb waiter shaft adjacent to the west entrance may have been the site of the original stairwell. Ground floor was vaulted. It contains an original fireplace opening. The second floor also contains an original stone-built fireplace with early brickwork. These bricks have been compared to examples from Hampton Court Palace. Traces of stone mullioned windows have been exposed during plaster removal throughout the building. The present roof structure incorporated early oak trusses mainly in the N roof where rough adze marks are visible on the woodwork (Ball 1902; Ball 1903; Carroll 1987).</p> <p>A vaulted passage was exposed during excavation in the early 1990s, which tapers towards the south-west flanker (Excavations 1994; Carroll 1994; Carroll 1995). Portions of this passageway have been revealed on both sides of the Rathfarnham Road, but there is no record of it having been discovered during the construction of the Rathfarnham Bypass. It is possible that remains of it survive beneath the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The ground level was raised by approximately 1m in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, and 16<sup>th</sup> century features have been found beneath this layer. It is unclear if this landscaping extended as far as the Proposed Scheme and if features are likely to remain beneath the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>Note that while the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) does not depict the ZAP extending as far as the Proposed Scheme, the published RMP maps (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998) show it overlapping with the Rathfarnham Road.</p> <p>While the structure and the setting of the castle will not be impacted, subsurface remains of the underground passageway may survive within the Proposed Scheme which will be affected by any ground-breaking works in this location. Works will also take place at the boundary of the present parkland in which Rathfarnham Castle is located. A new boundary will be accommodated by a 3m working corridor. Once this area has been cleared of vegetation and trees, archaeological test excavation can take place under consent to the Minister.</p> <p>The national monument has a high sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Significant impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Excavations 1994; Carroll 1987; Carroll 1994; Carroll 1995; Ball 1902; Ball 1903; Giacometti 2018; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998.

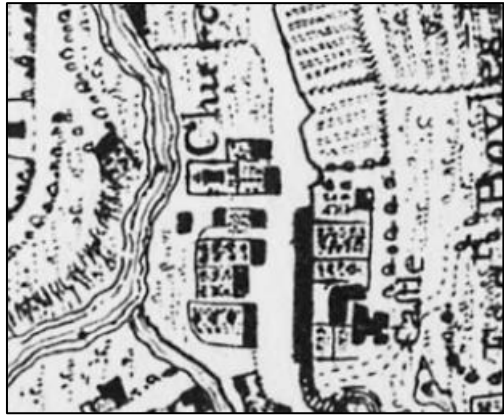

	 <p>ZAP for Rathfarnham Castle on Published RMP map (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing and monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	22m (to edge of Kitchen wing, but original ZAP extends over Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Rathfarnham Castle</p> 



<b>Approximate Site of Possible Underground Passageway</b>
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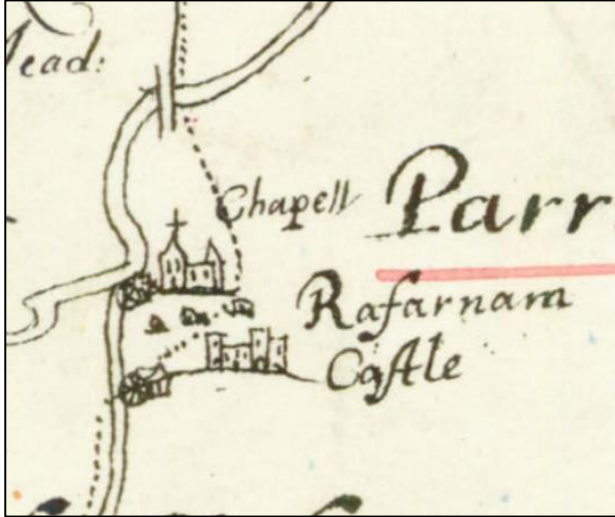

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH005
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R114 Rathfarnham Road, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Building (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714395, 729090
<b>Description</b>	<p>A long building was depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. It was demolished by the time of the 25-inch survey of 1907. The R114 Rathfarnham Road is now located on the site.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR)</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-013001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Main Street, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	714284, 729164
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RMP DU022-013003 (Grave slab)</p> <p>The church is situated on a height above the south bank of the River Dodder. The earliest reference to this church is 1225 when it was the subject of a dispute between the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity and the Archdeacon of Dublin (Ball 1903; Breen 1981). It went out of use by 1795. All that survives of the medieval parish church is the nave and the chancel arch. The west gable stands to full height and carries a double bellcote. It is built of roughly coursed limestone masonry with rough dressing on the quoins. The church is entered through a tall narrow partially brick-faced opening in the west gable. At the base of the doorway, on the south side are original chamfered jambs with moulding. Burial has taken place in the interior (dimensions. Length 16.10m, Width 6.30m, Thickness 0.87m). In the east end of the south wall are the remains of a 16<sup>th</sup> century window with hammer-dressed jambs which are chamfered. There are bar holes present. The chancel arch is pointed. Formerly, it led into a small chancel.</p> <p>A pre-Norman grave-slab of Rathdown type lies in two pieces north-east of the church in the graveyard, one under an elder bush, the other on the grass (DU022-013003). It is formed from granite (Total length 1.72m). It is decorated on one face with a series of six incised lines which radiate from the centre of the slab. Semi-circular loops are placed along either side and the narrow end of the slab. Below the broad end of the slab are two cupmarks placed on either side of a central line. It has been dated between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (Breen 1981).</p> <p>See Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) for an assessment of Gothic Gateway which provides access to the church from Main Street.</p> <p>The Proposed Scheme will not impact the church or grave slab. The site is located upslope and to the east of compound TR3.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Ball 1903; Breen 1981; Ferguson 1998
<b>Impact</b>	No impact predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	34m (from edge of church)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-013002
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Main Street, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Graveyard
<b>ITM</b>	714289, 739149
<b>Description</b>	<p>The graveyard is entered through an impressive gateway at the north end of Main Street. The gothic gateway will be assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage). The graveyard is depicted as rectangular on Rocque's map of 1760 (Ferguson 1998), and it may have been larger at that time. The earliest reference to this site dates to 1225, and the presence of the Rathdown-type grave slab (DU022-013003) suggests a pre-Norman date. Given the potential early medieval origins of this site could, it is possible that the early dimensions of the graveyard were larger still. It is therefore possible that it extended beyond the present boundaries. However, any of the proposed works are within the existing road corridor and therefore no impact is predicted. The site is located upslope and to the east of compound TR3.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Ball 1903; Breen 1981; Ferguson 1998</p>  <p>Church Depicted on Rocque, 1760, With Church Lane Shown to the South of the Graveyard (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m (to entrance to graveyard)
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Gothic Arch Gateway to Church</p>

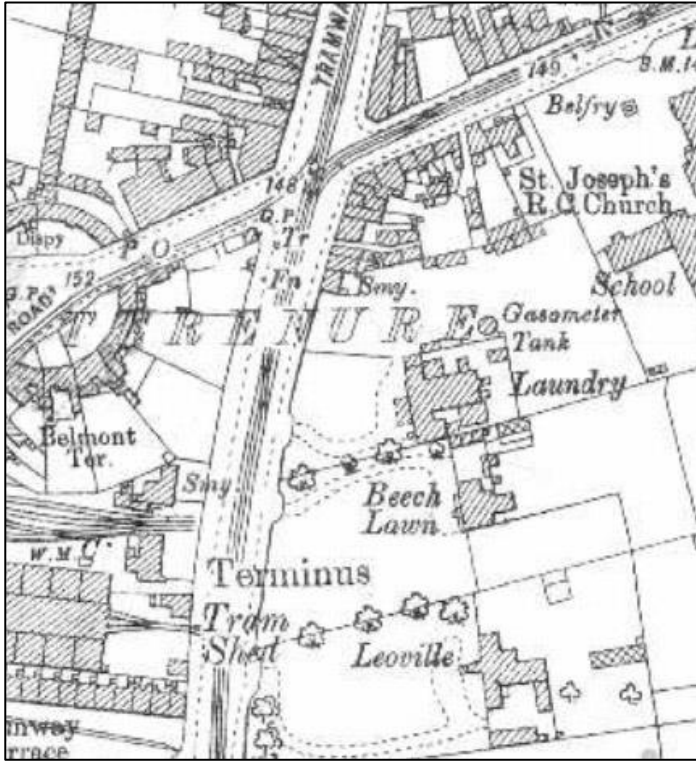

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH006
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R114 Rathfarnham Road, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714408, 729604
<b>Description</b>	<p>Long terraced buildings are depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836 in this location. They were located on both sides of the original course to the Rathfarnham Road, now substantially widened at this location to form a junction with R112 Springfield Avenue and Dodder Park Road. They were demolished by the time of the 25-inch OS survey of 1907, although some newer buildings were depicted on the east side of the road at that time. They, in turn, have since been demolished.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none as no structural works are proposed resulting in no impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact Predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Site of Buildings</b></p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-044002
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Pearse Bridge, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714416, 729692
<b>Description</b>	<p>Pearse Bridge has been the site of a bridge in Rathfarnham since the medieval period, and it may have served as a fording point considerably earlier. The discovery of a flint arrowhead 180 / 280m from 'Big Bridge', or Pearse Bridge, may indicate a prehistoric fording point. Works in 1912 revealed a stone causeway, c. 7m (23 feet) below the road level and measuring 2.7m (9 feet) wide. Parallel grooves were thought to have been the result of wheeled traffic (Healy 2005). The earliest reference to a bridge at this location dates to 1381, as the will of Joan Douce of St. Audoen's parish bequested one mark towards its construction (Ball 1903). A 1652 account by Gerard Boate in his <i>Natural History of Ireland</i> describes a timber bridge which must have undergone several phases of rebuilding. It was noted that</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>'though it be high and strong nevertheless hath several times been quite broke and carried away through the violence of sudden floods'.</i></p>

	<p>It was eventually replaced with a stone structure in 1765. Subsurface features may survive on the river banks and in the river bed which will be affected by ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none as no structural works are scheduled to take place resulting in no impact.</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p>NMS 2020; Healy 2005; Ball 1903; TCD 2013</p>  <p>Bridge (With Church, Rathfarnham Castle and Water Mills) on Down Survey Map of the Barony of Newcastle, 1656 to 1658 (TCD 2013)</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>No impact</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>No mitigation required</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	 <p>Pearse Bridge and Site of Earlier Bridges</p>

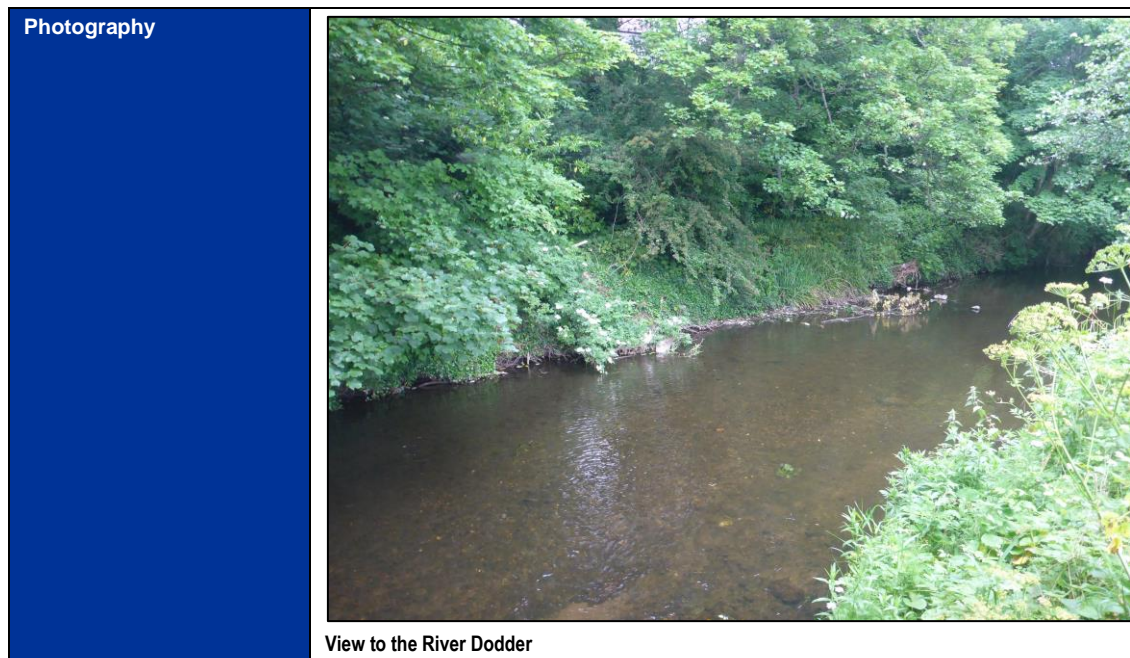
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-044001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Pearse Bridge, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Water mill – unclassified (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714425, 729709
<b>Description</b>	The RMP records a water mill at this location. Rathfarnham and the River Dodder were noted for the proliferation of water mills in this area. There is no above ground trace, and the Proposed Scheme is slightly elevated above the site. No impact is predicted as no invasive or ground breaking works are proposed to take place on the river banks.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No impact predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 22-03-010
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Main Street, Rathfarnham Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714363, 730103
<b>Description</b>	A tramway service ran from Main Street in Rathfarnham to Terenure. These lines serviced the Numbers 16 and 17 trams between Whitehall, the City Centre, Harold's Cross, Terenure and Rathfarnham. The section from College Green to Harold's Cross, Terenure and Rathfarnham was opened in 1879 (Dublin Bus Stuff 2020). The Number 15 service also commenced and terminated in Terenure. This was Dublin's first tramline, opened by the Dublin Tramway Company (DTC). It ran from Terenure, through Rathmines to terminate at Nelson's Pillar. Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking works from Main Street in Rathfarnham to Terenure. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020; OSI 2020

	 <p>Tramlines on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>Negative, Slight, Permanent</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	 <p>Site of Tramway, Rathfarnham Road, Terenure</p>

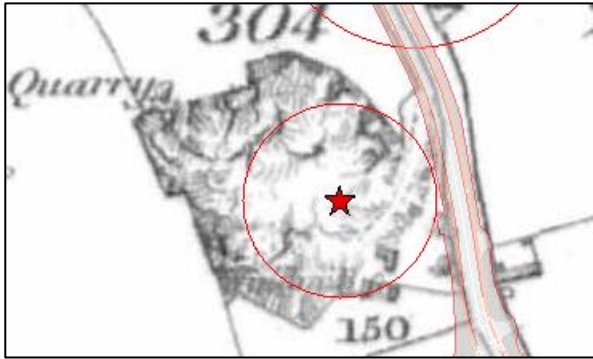
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-070
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Woodview Cottage, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Water mill (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714125, 729047
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Down Survey map of the Barony of Newcastle also shows a water mill at this location from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century (See DU022-044002), but milling is frequently associated with ecclesiastical sites, and the proximity of the church (DU022-013001) to this site could suggest that the tradition of milling may date to the early medieval period.</p> <p>A paper mill was run at this location in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and has been described as the oldest in Ireland. The earliest reference to it dates to 1719 when William Lake presented a petition for financial aid. It was destroyed by fire in 1775. It is depicted with the label 'Old Mill' on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. It shows two large buildings with a large mill pond and a mill race which runs parallel to the Owendoher River. The site is located to the south of the compound (TR3).</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; OSI 2020; TCD 2013; Ask About Ireland 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation Required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The ZAP that surrounds this site is located 15m south of the proposed compound TR3
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH008
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714215, 729276 to 714428, 729690
<b>Description</b>	<p>The River Dodder was the focal point of settlement throughout South County Dublin and generic riverine potential includes the potential to reveal evidence of fording, weirs, <i>fulachta fiadh</i> and milling.</p> <p>A flint arrowhead and a bronze pin were recovered from the River Dodder in (NMI 12:11:37; RIA1906:178), suggesting activity along this watercourse from the prehistoric period. The flint was recovered a short distance from Pearse Bridge, and it is possible, given the existence of a bridge at this location from at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century, that this watercourse was forded at Rathfarnham as early as the prehistoric period.</p> <p>The River Dodder is noted for the tradition of milling along it, and at least two mills were located along this section of the watercourse. One is a recorded monument which was located adjacent to Pearse Bridge (DU022-044001), while the other is the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ely Cloth Factory (CBC1012AH009). There is the potential to reveal features associated milling and the exploitation of the River Dodder within the Proposed Scheme, particularly at the proposed bridging points and at the site of the Ely Cloth Factory.</p> <p>The non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none as no works are proposed in the environs of the River Dodder resulting in no impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020; TCD 2013; NMS 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation Required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

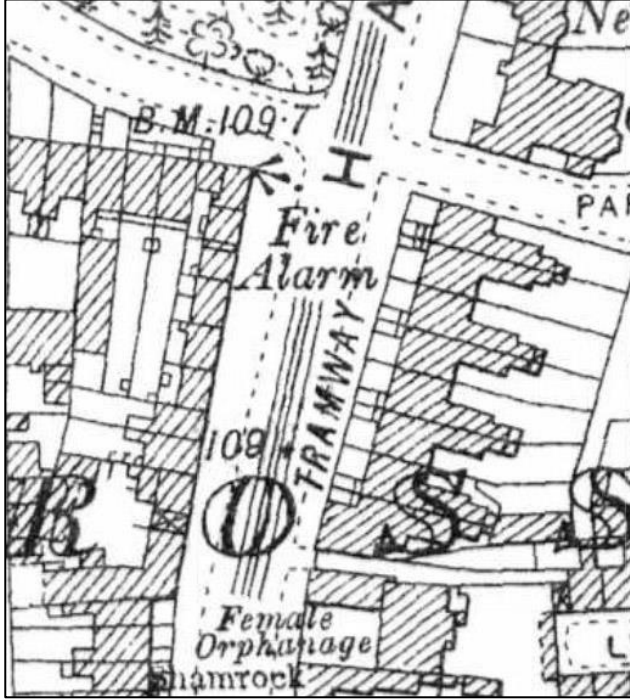



<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH009
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714332, 729625
<b>Description</b>	<p>The site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century mill known as the Ely Cloth Factory. It is one of several associated with the River Dodder. It was powered by a large mill pond at the northern end of a mill race that ran through the grounds of Rathfarnham Castle, to Butterfield Avenue, and north to meet this mill and the River Dodder. It is possible The River Dodder is noted for the tradition of milling along it, and at least two mills were located along this section of the watercourse. One is a recorded monument which was located adjacent to Pearse Bridge (DU022-044001), while the other is the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ely Cloth Factory which was located at the site of the existing Springfield Avenue and was fed by a very large mill pond and a mill race which ran parallel to the River Dodder. This mill race dates to at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century but, given the depiction of mills in the vicinity of Rathfarnham and the presence of an early medieval church, and it is possible that an earlier mill stood at this location.</p> <p>This area currently comprises of the R112 Springfield Avenue and a grass area adjacent to the watercourse, with a series of paths proposed over the footprint of the building. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none as no works are proposed for this area resulting in no impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020; TCD 2013; NMS 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation Required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a




<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-091
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Orwell Road, Rathgar
<b>Site Type</b>	Windmill (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714990, 730304
<b>Description</b>	Site of a windmill, at the site of a former quarry, now covered by houses. There is no above ground trace, but its depiction on the first edition OS map of 1837 demonstrates that it was outside of the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020  Windmill Depicted in Quarry Site on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1837, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)
<b>Impact</b>	No impact predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	31m from the site of the windmill to the proposed works within the existing road corridor.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

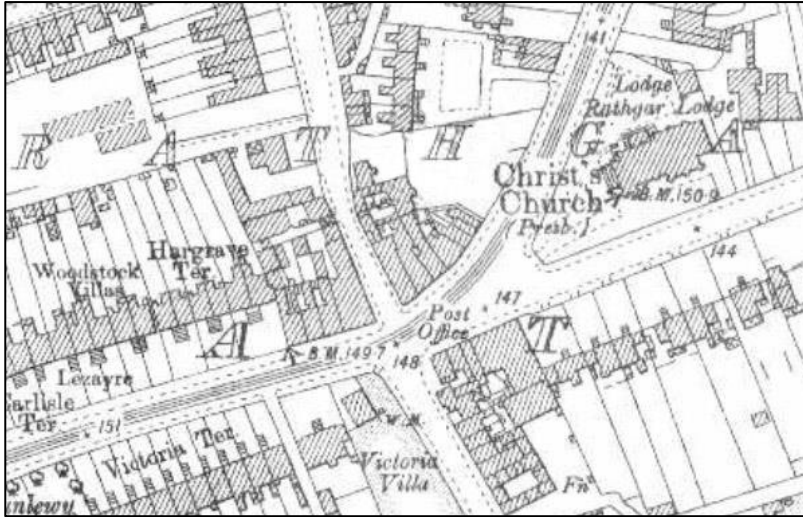

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-15-030
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Terenure Road North, Harold's Cross Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714637, 731668
<b>Description</b>	The Numbers 16 and 17 tram services ran on Terenure Road North and Harold's Cross Road. These services ran Whitehall, the City Centre, Harold's Cross, Terenure and Rathfarnham. The section from College Green to Harold's Cross, Terenure and Rathfarnham was opened in 1879 (Dublin Bus Stuff 2020). Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking works from Main Street in Rathfarnham to Terenure. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020; OSI 2020

	 <p>Tramway at Harold's Cross on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>Negative, Slight, Permanent</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	 <p>Site of Former Tramway on Harold's Cross Road</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-050
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Harold's Cross Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement
<b>ITM</b>	714653, 731864
<b>Description</b>	Harold's Cross was an historic suburb of Dublin. Subsurface remains of this settlement may survive within the Proposed Scheme however there are no subsurface activities proposed for this section of the Proposed Scheme. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No Predicted Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation Required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

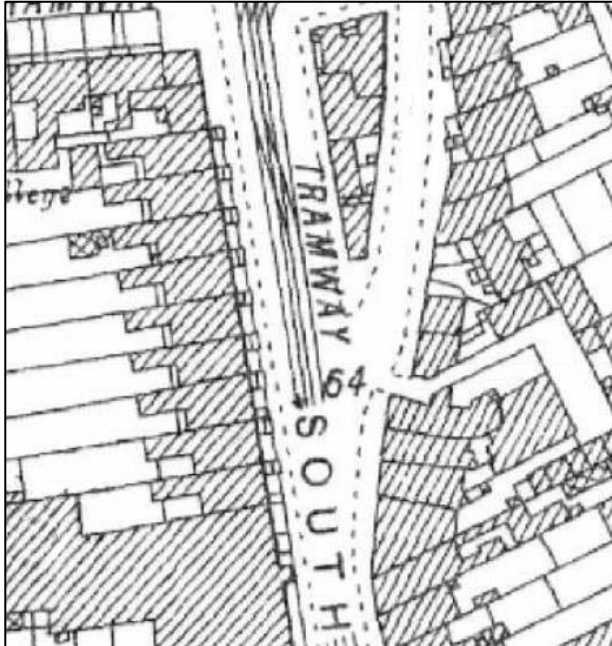
### 1.2.3 Terenure Road North to Charleville Road


<b>Identification No.</b>	DU022-086001/ 002
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Orwell Road, Rathgar
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle (site of) / Gatehouse
<b>ITM</b>	715021, 730427
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also DU022-086002 (Gateway).</p> <p>Rathgar Castle was constructed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by Nicholas Segrave. At the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the castle or manor house of Rathgar had become the country residence of the Cusacks, one of the oldest and leading mercantile families in Dublin, and was occupied by John Cusack, who was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1608.</p> <p>The lands and castle of Rathgar suffered during the Battle of Rathmines in 1649, when it was occupied and defended by parties of fugitives from Lord Inchiquin's portion of the Royalist army (Joyce 1912). Being a Protestant, Mr. Cusack was allowed to remain in possession of his lands under the Commonwealth. At the time of the Restoration, he lived in a house containing five hearths, assumed to be Rathgar Castle (Ball 1903).</p> <p>It fell into ruin in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, at which time the Antiquarian Austin Cooper described the walls of a large building, and the gateway with a staircase. It is depicted in ruins on Rocque's map of 1760 (Ferguson 1998), where a short lane to the north of the castle would have preceded the construction of Terenure Road East and Highfield Road.</p> <p>Archaeological investigations at 13 Orwell Road (Licence 06E1183) (Lohan 2008) revealed 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century activity contemporary with the castle, including two human burials. No trace of the castle was identified, and it was suspected that it lay closer to the crossroads. Another investigation at 46 to 47 Highfield Road revealed the base course of a stone wall 1.1m below the surface extending southwards (Licence 04E1350) (Kehoe 2005). It may have been associated with ancillary structures to the castle.</p> <p>An 18<sup>th</sup> century poem of the castle describes a dried-up moat which may extend into the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>It is possible that features associated with the castle survive within the Proposed Scheme which will be affected by ground-breaking works in this location. The RMP / SMR sites have a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Joyce 1912; Ball 1903; Ferguson 1998; Lohan 2008; Kehoe 2005
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	20m (ZAP overlaps with Proposed Scheme, potential for moat to extend into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	
	Approximate Site of Rathgar Castle

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 22-03-010
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Terenure Road East, Rathgar Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715285, 731162
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Number 15 tram service ran along Terenure Road East and Rathgar Road. It was Dublin's first tramline, opened by the Dublin Tramway Company (DTC). It ran from Terenure, through Rathmines to terminate at Nelson's Pillar.</p> <p>Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking works from Terenure Road North to Charleville Road. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>DCC 2003 to 2009; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020; OSI 2020</p>  <p>Tramway at Rathgar on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Site of Former Tramway at Terenure Road East, Rathgar</p>

### 1.2.4 Charleville Road to Dame Street

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012AH010
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Rathmines Road Lower, Harold cross East
<b>Site Type</b>	Lodge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715547, 731877
<b>Description</b>	<p>A lodge is depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836 and the 25-inch map of 1907. It may be associated with the adjacent 'Elm Grove', but it is likely associated with Tourville House, as Taylor's map of 1816 and Rocque's map of 1760 had depicted a large house and wooded estate at this location. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, these lands were already under development with terraced housing. The lodge was demolished early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The site of this structure is located outside the Proposed Scheme. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020; Ferguson 1998; Taylor 1816.
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

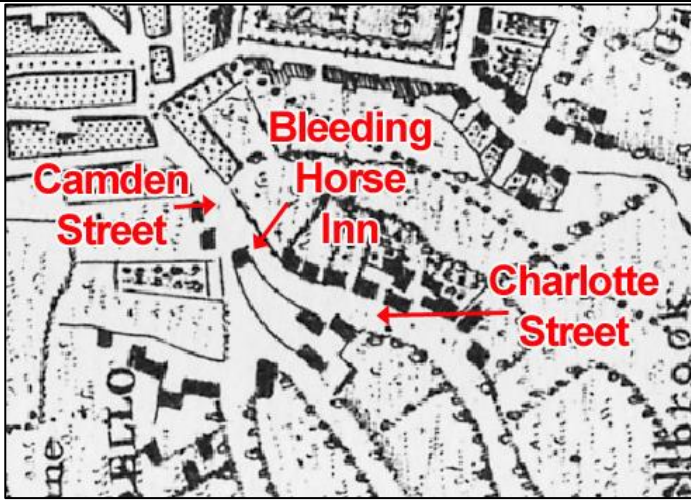

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-15-030
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Rathgar Road, Rathmines Road Lower, Richmond Road South, Camden Street Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715588, 732132
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Number 15 tram service ran along Rathgar Road, Rathmines Road Lower, Richmond Road South and Camden Street Upper. It was Dublin's first tramline, opened by the Dublin Tramway Company (DTC). It ran from Terenure, through Rathmines to terminate at Nelson's Pillar.</p> <p>Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking within this section of the Proposed Scheme. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020; OSI 2020
	

	<b>Tramway Depicted on Richmond Road South on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)</b>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Site of Former Tramway on Camden Street Upper</p>

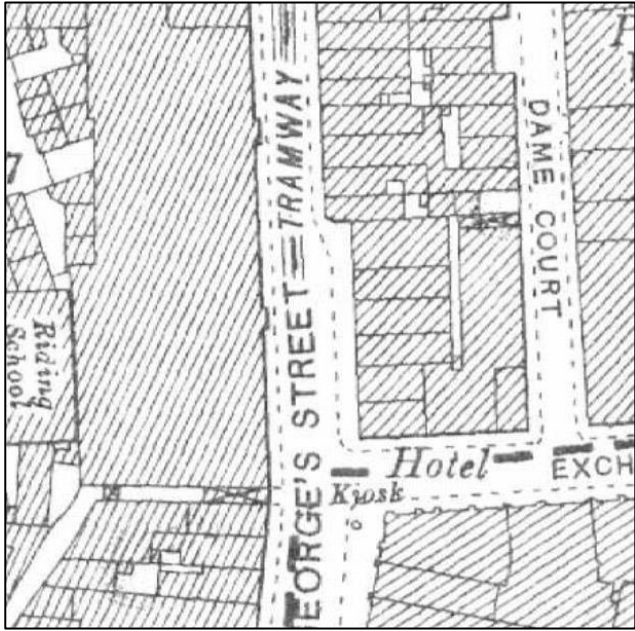

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-120
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Camden Street Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	Building (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715555, 732885
<b>Description</b>	This site is currently depicted in the incorrect location on the HEV. The record refers to a structure which was identified at Number 4 to 6 Ardee Street, The Coombe, and is therefore not in the study area.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Outside of study area
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-051
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Camden Street Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	Inn (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715572, 732878
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Bleeding Horse Pub stands on the site of an older inn which was an old establishment in 1710 when it was described by Le Fanu described The Bleeding Horse Inn as follows:</p> <p><i>Some time within the first ten years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there stood at the southern extremity of the city, near the point at which Camden Street now terminates, a small, old fashioned building, something between an ale-house and an inn. It occupied the roadside not unpicturesquely. One gable jutted into the road, with a projecting window which stood out from the building like a glass box, held together by a massive frame of wood, and commanded by this projecting gable and a few yards in retreat, but facing the road, was the inn door, over which hung a painted panel representing a white horse, out of whose neck there spouted a crimson cascade, and underneath, in large letters, the traveller was informed that this was the genuine old 'Bleeding Horse' (from Joyce 1912).</i></p> <p>Joyce thought it probable that it was in existence at the time of the Battle of Rathmines in 1649. A building is depicted at this location on Rocque's 1760 map of the County Dublin (Ferguson 1998). Camden Street and Charlotte Street converged to the north of the building, and it does not appear to have extended into the existing road layout, but the exact edges of the former inn and associated features are unknown. It is possible that the roads at this location have been widened and that features associated with this site extend into the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location.</p> <p>Also of note is the presence of former structures within the ZAP of this monument where Charlotte Way is now located. Historic mapping shows terraced buildings occupied that location in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries prior to the construction of that road. Subsurface features may survive.</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Joyce 1912; Ferguson 1998; OSI 2020

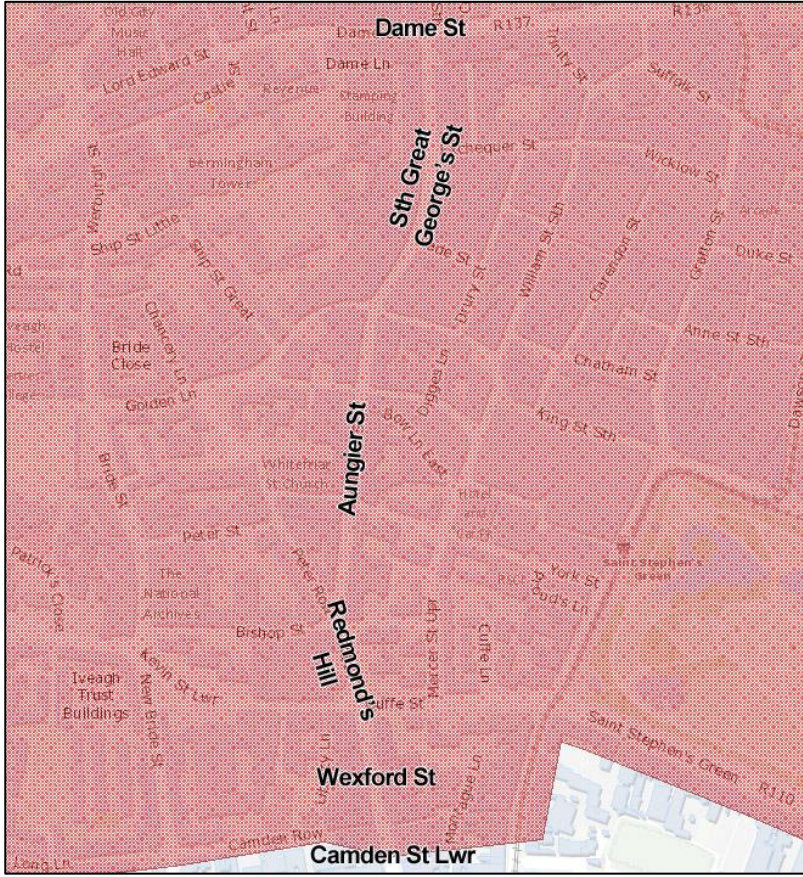


	 <p style="text-align: center;">Bleeding Horse Inn on Rocque's Map of 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation Required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Site of the Bleeding Horse Inn</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-11-002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Camden Street Lower, Wexford Street, Redmond's Hill, Aungier Street, South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715540, 732992
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Number 15 tram service ran from Camden Street Upper to Dame Street. It was Dublin's first tramline, opened by the Dublin Tramway Company (DTC). It ran from Terenure, through Rathmines to terminate at Nelson's Pillar.</p> <p>Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking within this section of the Proposed Scheme. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020; OSI 2020

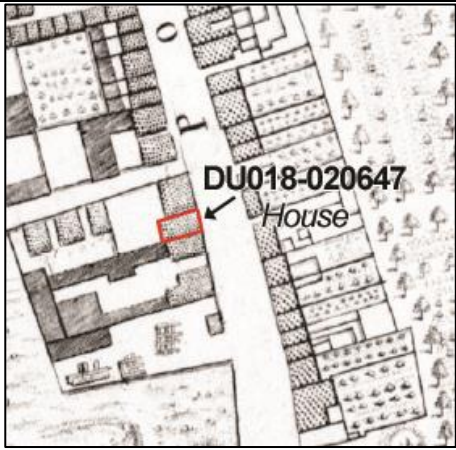

	 <p>Tramway on South Great George's Street on 25-Inch OS map, 1907 (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Site of Former Tramway on Wexford Street</p>

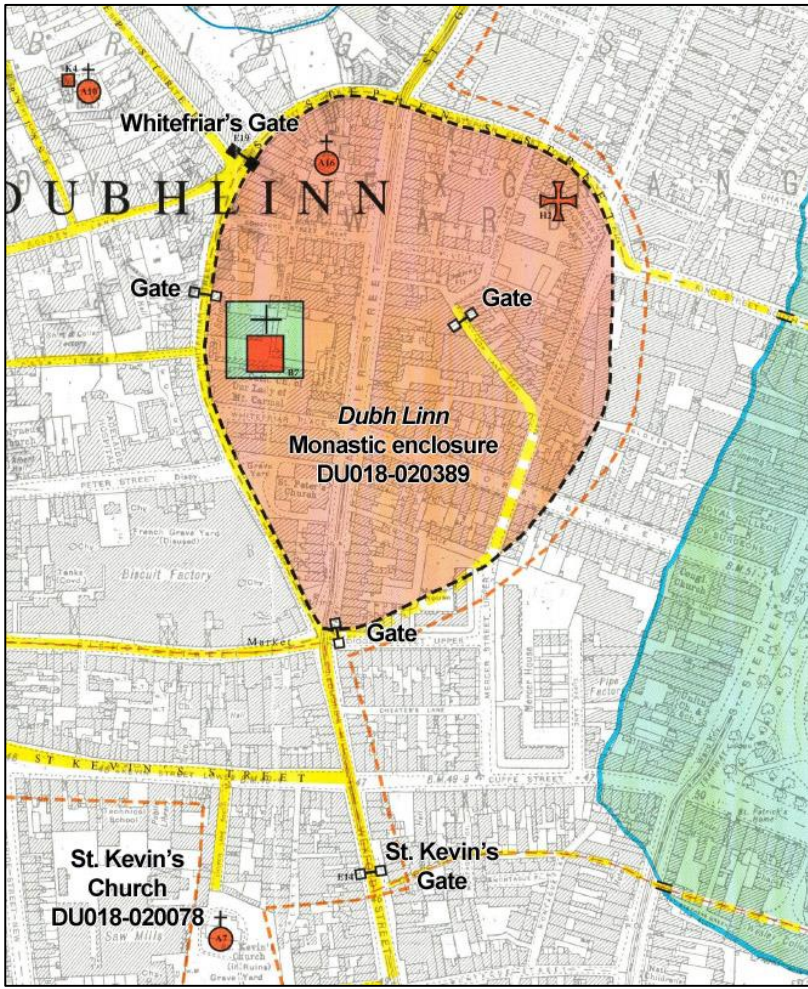
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Camden Street Lower, Wexford Street, Redmond's Hill, Aungier Street, South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic City
<b>ITM</b>	715572, 732878
<b>Description</b>	While the Proposed Scheme is outside of the original walled city of Dublin, there are references prior to the establishment of the Viking settlement to abbots and bishops of <i>Dubh Linn</i> . This ecclesiastical site is thought to have been located at Aungier Street, with the oval outline of the enclosure preserved in the curving street pattern of Stephen Street, the original Whitefriar Street and Peter's Row. Pre-Norman

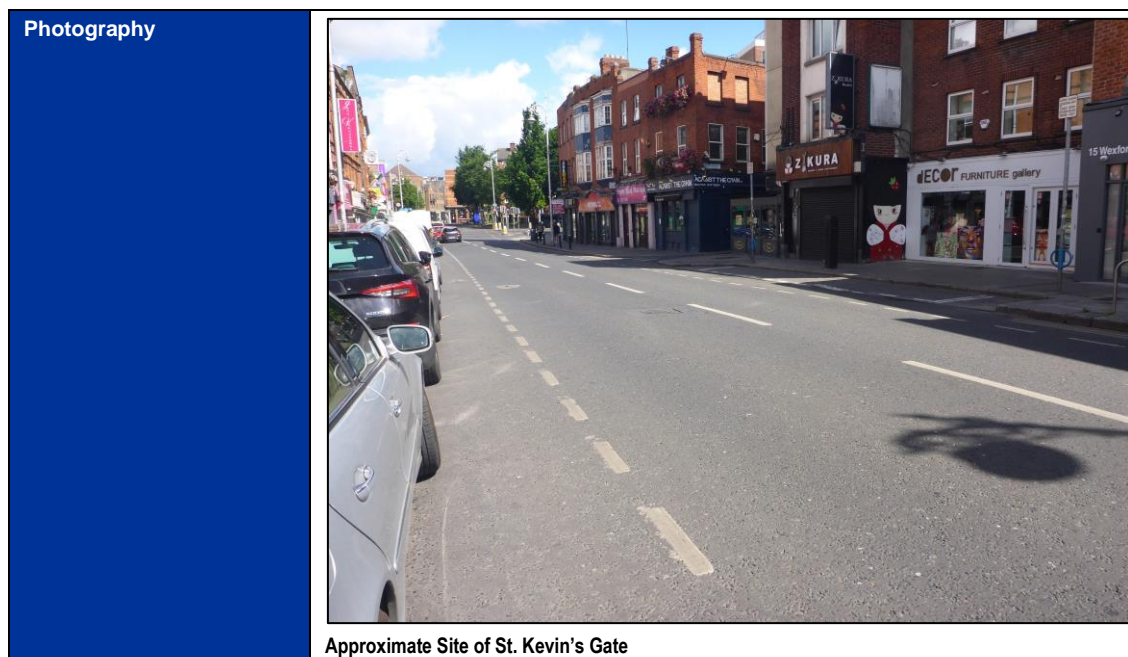
	<p>ditches have been found in this area which appear to be associated with the enclosure.</p> <p>South Great George's Street is known to have been in use in the early medieval period, linking the thoroughfare of Dame Street to the 'Black Pool'. A Viking settlement and associated burial ground was discovered here with four burials with an "intercept" date of c. AD 780 to 800, which suggests that this site pre-dates the founding of the Viking longfort of <i>Dubh Linn</i> in AD 841.</p> <p>Other developments in this area throughout the medieval period included further religious establishments such as the parish church of St. Peter's, the leper house of St. Laurence, the church of St. Stephen, the Carmelite Priory of St. Mary's, all within the enclosure, and the parish church of St. George's on South Great George's Street. The Irish Exchequer was also located on South Great George's Street.</p> <p>Outside of the city walls, approaches to the city were often guarded by gates and St. Kevin's Gate once stood on Wexford Street, with a possible gate also located at the junction of Redmond's Hill and St. Peter's Row.</p> <p>This area was also part of the planned expansion of the city which was undertaken from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, centred in this area around Aungier Street which was opened in 1661. Dutch Billies and later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings lined this street, and there is the potential for associated cellars to survive beneath the surface.</p> <p>It is clear from historic mapping that Wexford Street, Redmond's Hill and Longford Street Little have been widened, and sub-surface features related to the buildings which once stood at these locations may survive.</p> <p>Any subsurface features will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p>NMS 2020; The Heritage Council 2020; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998</p>  <p>ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (The Heritage Council 2020)</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>Negative, Moderate, Permanent</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	<p>n/a</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020336
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Camden Street Lower
<b>Site Type</b>	Ritual site – holy well (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715537, 733191
<b>Description</b>	<p>A well which formerly existed near the corner of Montague Street and Camden Street was said to have been dedicated to St. Kevin, and to have served the ancient monastery nearby. No surface evidence of this feature survives.</p> <p>The Proposed Scheme lies between the well and its namesake of St. Kevin's, and the location of the cross on the HEV is only approximate. It is therefore possible that subsurface features associated with this site extend into the road and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation Required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Site of Holy Well</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020647
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Camden Street Lower
<b>Site Type</b>	House – indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	715508, 733189
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 1159.</p> <p>House at Number 91 Camden Street Lower. It is a terraced two-bay three-storey former dwelling over basement with a cruciform roof structure, built c. 1730. The halved oculus window on the top floor would suggest that the building was originally front gabled and therefore may have been a Dutch Billy house which would have been typical of this period.</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but an associated cellar may extend into the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; John Cronin & Associates 2013; Ferguson 1998.

	 <p>91 Camden Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>No Impact</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>No Mitigation Required</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Located Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	 <p>91 Camden Street</p>

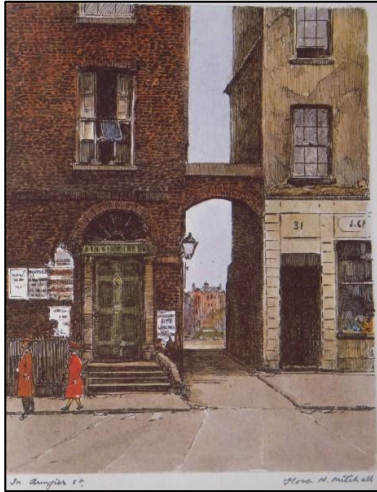

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Wexford Street, Redmond's Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	City defences (gates)
<b>ITM</b>	715504, 733271; 715471, 733421
<b>Description</b>	<p>The city defences include a number of gates which were formerly given unique RMP numbers, but following the National Policy of Town Defences, all defensive structures are to be considered a single monument and they have been subsumed into the overall record (DU018-020001). Extra-mural gateways stood on some on some of the approaches to the city and form part of the overall National Monument. St. Kevin's Gate stood within the Proposed Scheme on Wexford Street, and it is what gave the street the historical name of 'Kevin's Port', as shown in de Gomme's and Rocque's maps. The gate was used as a city-boundary mark in the Riding of the Franchises from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Logainm 2020 [under Camden Street entry]).</p> <p>Clarke's map of Medieval Dublin shows other unnamed gates in and around the former monastic 'enclosure'. These gates are uncertain, but Clarke depicts one on Redmond's Hill at the junction of Aungier Street / Digge's Street Upper. While no physical evidence of this gate has been found, if remains were to be exposed they would require Ministerial Consent to further investigate. The national monument has a high sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Moderate impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Clarke 2002; Ferguson 1998; NMS 2020.</p>  <p>Clarke's Map of Medieval Dublin Showing Extra-Mural Gates, DU018-020001 (Clarke 2002)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring. Should remain of these features be exposed, they would require Ministerial Consent to further investigate.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme



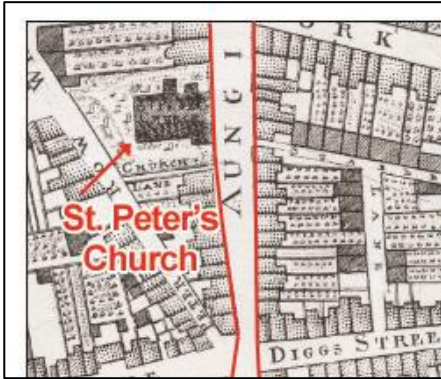

Approximate Site of St. Kevin's Gate

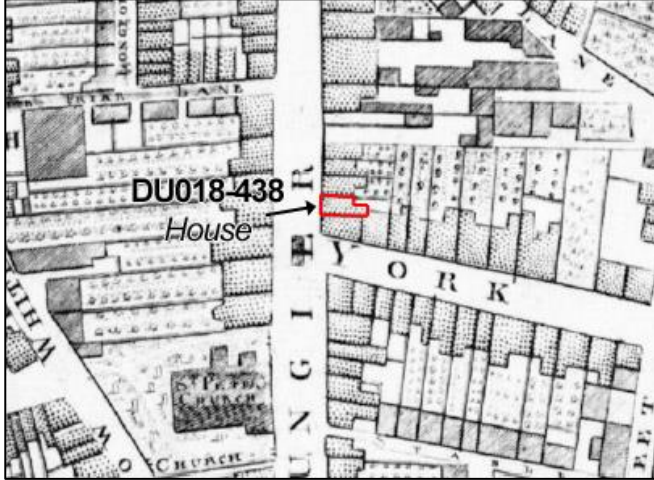
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020124
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Bishop Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Cross (site of)-
<b>ITM</b>	715442, 733414
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Friends of Medieval Dublin Map shows the former location of a cross near the eastern end of Bishop Street. This was formerly known as Butlers Lane. There are no visible surface remains.</p> <p>This location is approximate, and it is possible that it was within the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Clarke 2002.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-439
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715491, 733637 (to be corrected to 715488, 733497)
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 305.</p> <p>End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey rendered former townhouse, c. 1730, with shopfront to ground floor; top-floor removed c. 1970; formerly a gable-fronted house. Well preserved interior.</p> <p>Number 31 Aungier Street is the sole surviving definitive Dutch Billy structure from the second phase of the development of Aungier Street.(Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The Site is shown in the incorrect location on the HEV and is not located at the centre of Aungier Steet but at the corner of Aungier Street and Aungier Place resulting in no impact.</p>

<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p>NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Mitchell 1966.</p>  <p><b>31 Aungier Street (Mitchell 1966)</b></p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>No impact</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>No Mitigation Required</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	 <p><b>31 Aungier Street (NMS 2020)</b></p>



<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020415
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church and graveyard / Redundant record
<b>ITM</b>	715450, 733510
<b>Description</b>	<p>Following the laying out of Aungier Street in the 1660s, Francis Aungier donated a site for a new St. Peter's Church as the street cut through part of the grounds of the medieval parish church which had probably fallen into a state of disrepair. The new church was constructed in 1680. It was enlarged in 1773 and rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1867. The churchyard continued in use until c. 1883.</p> <p>The church was demolished in the 1980s and the burials exhumed without archaeological supervision to be reinterred elsewhere. Subsequent archaeological investigations revealed at least 127 burials which had survived the exhumation process, with coffins, mortsafes and evidence of shrouds (Licence 02E1779) (Elliot 2004). The majority of the burials dated from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century or later. Other features included flagstone and metalled surfaces, as well as truncated medieval features, including a ditch which may have been an ecclesiastical boundary ditch. Since this church was established after Aungier Street was laid out, and historic mapping and photography shows that it did not extend into the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998; Elliot 2004; Ferguson 1998, Dublin City Council 2020; OSI 2020</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>St. Peter's Church on Rocque's map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p> </div>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact predicted.
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required, but archaeological monitoring will take place by merit of the Dublin City ZAP.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme (Historic mapping shows the church directly adjacent to Aungier Street)
<b>Photography</b>	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>St. Peter's Church, Aungier Street, 1973 (Dublin City Council 2020)</p> </div>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-438
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715498, 733564
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 304.</p> <p>Terraced three-bay three-storey over basement cement-rendered building, c. 1740, with dormer attic inserted c. 1900; shopfront to ground floor with separate door to south giving access to upper floors (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>Number 25 Aungier Street was constructed during the second phase of development of the Aungier estate from the mid-1720s. It was formerly a front-gabled Dutch Billy house which was the type which dominated this section of the street at the time it was developed.</p> <p>There is no impact to this upstanding structure that aligns the road.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998</p>  <p>The image is a historical map of Dublin from 1756, showing a street grid. Aungier Street runs vertically through the center. A red arrow points to a specific building on Aungier Street, labeled 'DU018-438 House'. Other streets visible include York Street to the east and Church Street to the south. A church is also labeled 'ST. PETER'S CHURCH'.</p>
	25 Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required. Archaeological monitoring will take place by merit of the Dublin City ZAP.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.

Photography

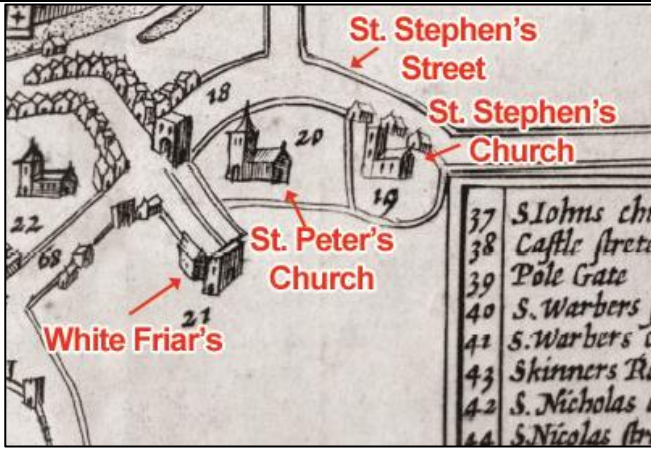



Number 25 Aungier Street

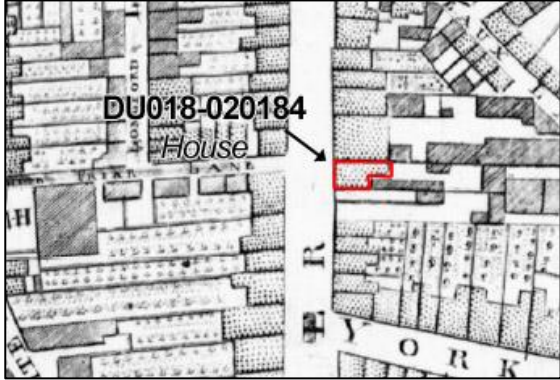
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-437
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715497, 733577
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 302</p> <p>Terraced three-bay four-storey yellow brick building, c. 1720, with two shopfronts to ground floor.</p> <p>Number 23 Aungier Street is an example of an earlier building which was adapted during the 19<sup>th</sup> century with features such as yellow brick facing and large paned sash windows (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.</p>

	<b>23 Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</b>
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation Required. Archaeological monitoring will take place by merit of the Dublin City ZAP.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>23 Aungier Street</p>

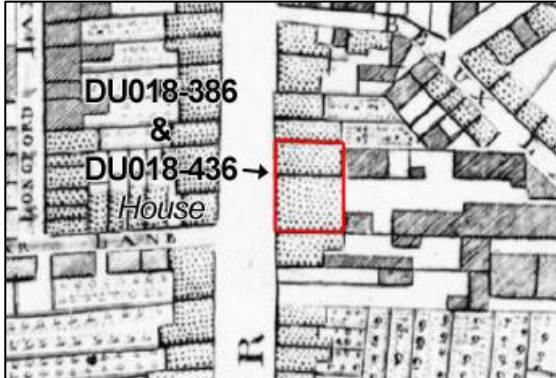
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020049
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Religious house – Carmelite friars (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715431, 733590
<b>Description</b>	<p>The modern Carmelite friary on Whitefriar Street occupies the site of St. Mary's Friary. It was founded c. 1280 on land granted by Sir Robert Baggot, Chief Justice. When the site was dissolved in 1541, the possessions consisted of 3 acres, the church and other buildings which had been demolished except for a hall, room and table with two cellars (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970). A medieval statue of the Blessed Virgin in the present friary is said to have belonged originally to the Cistercian house and St. Mary's.</p> <p>It is depicted in Speed's map of Dublin in 1610 as a substantial collection of buildings, labelled 'White Friar's'. Given the inexact nature of Speed's map, it is by no means clear what the true extent of the friary was prior to being dissolved in 1541. It is entirely possible that when Aungier Street was constructed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century that the new street encroached on grounds or features previously associated with the friary which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Gwynn and Hadcock 1970; Ferguson 1998.


	 <p>St. Mary's Friary (White Friar's) on Speed's Map of Dublin, 1610 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	50m (Full extent unknown; ZAP extends across Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Existing Whitefriar Church</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020340
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Redundant record
<b>ITM</b>	715501, 733593
<b>Description</b>	Duplicate of DU018-020184
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	N/A
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	N/A
<b>Approx. distance</b>	N/A
<b>Photography</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020184
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715502, 733591
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 300. This monument was included in the Register of Historic Monuments in 1992 (NMS 2020).</p> <p>Terraced four-bay, four-storey over basement red brick building c. 1680; with timber shopfront to ground floor; major alteration and refurbishment was carried out on this building by Dublin Civic Trust in 1995. House built by A. King, brass founder and Lord Mayor who made the staircase bannisters at Castletown House. Leased to the sculptor John Van Nost, who had a stone yard here in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Number 21 was one of the large townhouses which were constructed in the early phase of the development of Aungier Street. It is one of the oldest recorded buildings in the city and its title deeds date to 1680. It retains part of the original centrally located staircase with timber-framed internal walls. The front wall was rebuilt c. 1810 with red brick facing (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.</p>  <p>21 Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation Required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme

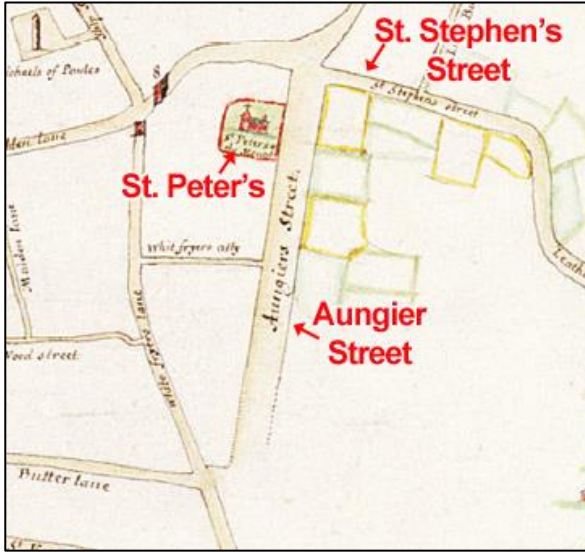




<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-386
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715505, 733606
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 299 and on the Register of Historic Monuments.</p> <p>Terraced four-bay three-storey over concealed basement rendered building, c. 1680 with two timber shopfronts to ground floor.</p> <p>Number 20 Aungier Street was one of the large townhouses which were constructed in the early phase of the development of Aungier Street. Numbers 19 and 20 were originally built as one large seven bay townhouse and it is the only surviving house of this scale. It has lost its roof structure, but retains an early staircase and massive square chimneystacks (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>19 and 20 Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</b></p> </div>
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No Mitigation is required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP of the Historic City of Dublin.

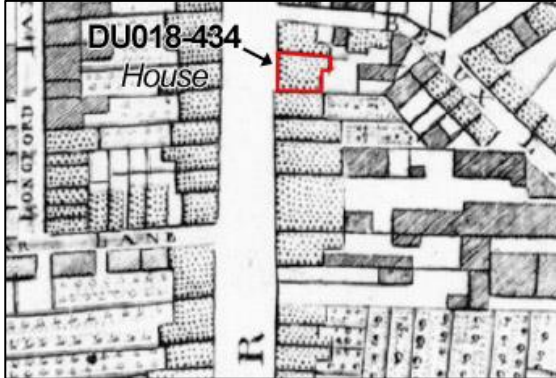

<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Project Scheme.
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Numbers 19, 20 and 20a Aungier Street</p>

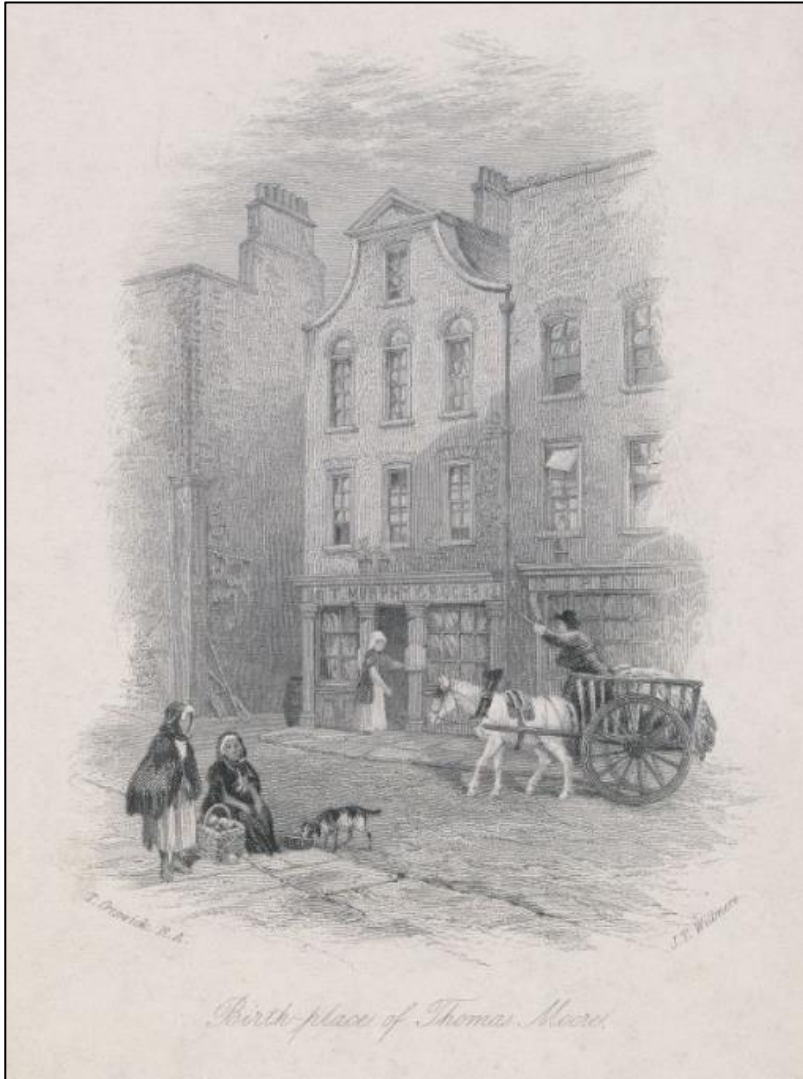
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-436
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715505, 733617
<b>Description</b>	Number 19 Aungier Street is a terraced three-bay three-storey building, c. 1680, with shopfront to ground floor; third floor removed mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century. Formerly joined to Number 20 and was a seven-bay mansion, the largest frontage on Aungier Street (Dublin City Architects Division 2013). The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP associated with the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Photography</b>	See DU018-386

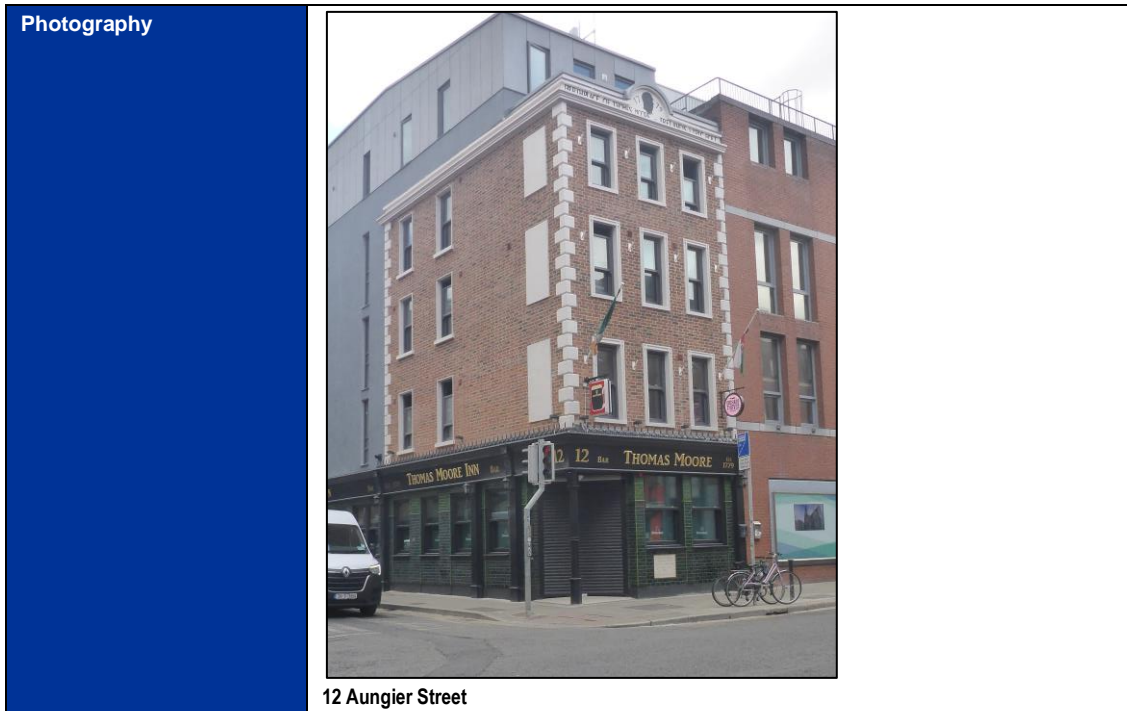


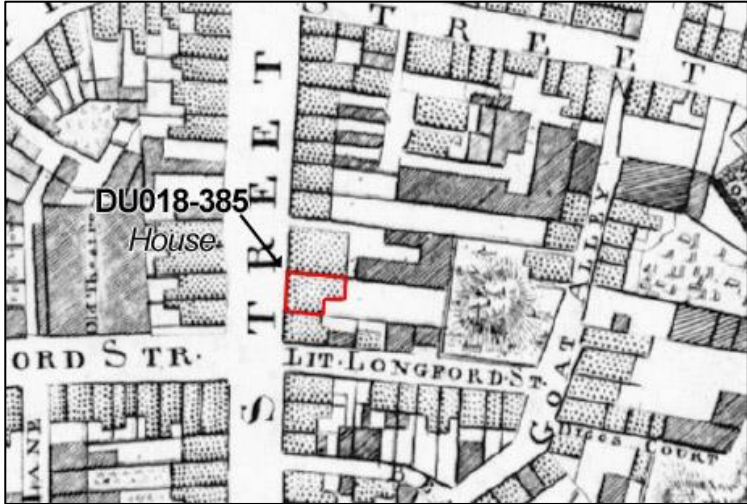
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020389
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Ecclesiastical enclosure (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715491, 733608
<b>Description</b>	<p>There are references to abbots and at least two bishops of Dublin prior to the establishment of the Norse settlement of <i>Dubh Linn</i>, suggesting that there was a monastery there. Though the exact layout of the monastic site is uncertain, the distinctive curvature to the street pattern formed by Stephen Street, the original Whitefriar Street and Peter's Row appear to fossilise the remains of an ecclesiastical enclosure associated with this monastery. South Great George's Street probably led to this site. The outline preserved by this curving street pattern corresponds to the medieval parish of St Peter's, and may originally have demarcated the line of an enclosure that contained a church dedicated to that saint, a popular figure in the early medieval period. Several archaeological excavations have revealed portions of a curving pre-Norman ditch in this area, which would be consistent with other ecclesiastical enclosures such as Tallaght, and would have measured approximately 335m north-south by 260m east-west. It is thought that the monastery would have been suppressed by the Vikings and probably destroyed at that time. While there is no documentary evidence of the medieval parish before AD 1170, it is thought to pre-date the arrival of the Anglo-Normans. Clarke suggests Camden Street / Wexford Street / Redmond Hill may have led to this enclosure (Clarke 1977).</p> <p>Subsurface features will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Clarke 1977; Lennon 2008.</p>  <p>Curvature of Enclosure Preserved in the Street Pattern in de Gomme's Map of Dublin, 1673 (Lennon 2008)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a


<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-435
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715506, 733623
<b>Description</b>	<p>Terraced three-bay, four storey building, dormer attic inserted c. 1996; modern timber shopfront to ground floor having separate door to north providing access to upper floors; alternate quoins to end-walls to second-floor level; third floor rebuilt or refaced c. 1996.</p> <p>Number 18 Aungier Street appears to be a modified formerly front-gabled dwelling of the Dutch Billy type which were constructed on this street between 1720 and 1740 (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.</p>  <p>18 Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>18 Aungier Street</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-434
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715507, 733637
<b>Description</b>	<p>Terraced two-bay four-storey red brick building, c. 1930, with modern timber shopfront to ground floor.</p> <p>Number 16 Aungier Street is an example of a building with a modernist façade with horizontal render banding. However, the more traditional rear elevation and massive roof structure both suggest a much earlier building that was modernized in the early 1900s (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.</p>  <p>16 Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1656 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation is required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Located adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>16 Aungier Street</p>

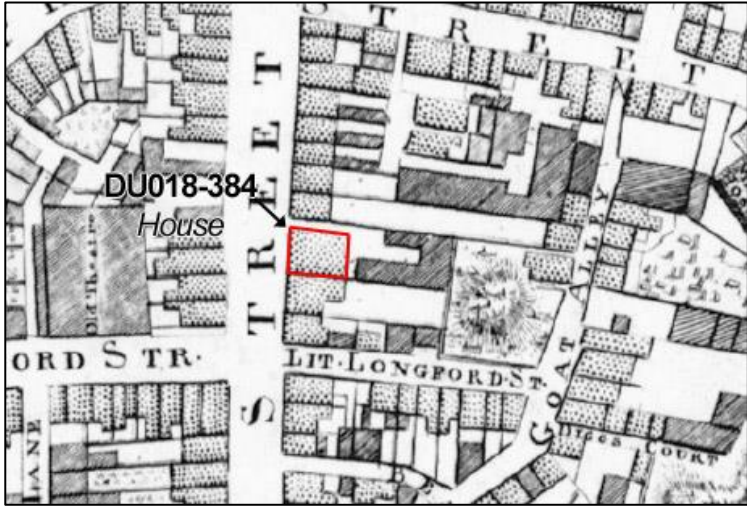

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020991
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 16 <sup>th</sup> / 17 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715512, 733665
<b>Description</b>	<p>Corner-sited three-bay four-storey building reconstructed c. 1963, with three-storey extension to rear and public house at ground floor level.</p> <p>Number 12 Aungier Street was the birthplace of Thomas Moore, hence the name of the pub that now occupies that premises. It was demolished and rebuilt, and the original structure is depicted by Mitchell (Mitchell 1966; Dublin City Architects Division 2013). An engraving of Number 12 by James Tibbitts Willmore and Thomas Creswick shows that the original structure was a front-gable Dutch Billy (National Gallery of Ireland 2020).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Dublin City Architects 2013; National Gallery of Ireland 2020; Mitchell 1966</p>  <p><i>Birth-place of Thomas Moore</i></p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation is required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP associated with the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Located adjacent to the Proposed Scheme



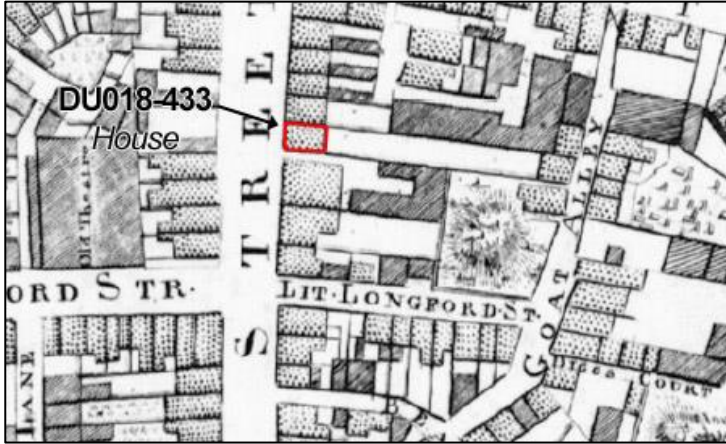

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-385
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – Indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	715514, 733684
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 297, 298 and on the Register of Historic Monuments with a Temporary Preservation Order (PO 1/1999).</p> <p>Terraced four-bay four-storey over internal basement, red brick building, c. 1680; upper floors refaced or rebuilt c. 1900; two shopfronts to ground floor; one of pair of similar buildings.</p> <p>Numbers 10 and 10a were originally a single property which was one of the mansions constructed during the first phase of the development of Aungier Street. The brick façade was added in the Victorian period, and it originally stood beside another structure, Number 11, which was demolished in order to widen Longford Street Little (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>DU018-385 House</p> </div> <p>10 and 10a Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin (Ferguson 1998)</p>

<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation is required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Located adjacent to the Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>10 and 10a Aungier Street</p>

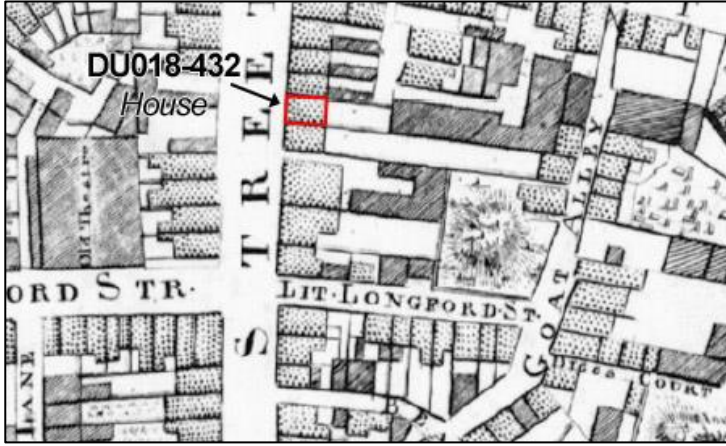
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-384
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 17 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715515, 733696
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 295, 296 and added to the Register of Historic Monuments on 3 August 1996.</p> <p>This is a four-story, four-bay double pile brick building over concealed basement at Number 9 / 9A Aungier Street, which was part of Francis Aungier's planned estate. On the basis of dendro-chronological work it has been dated to no later than AD 1664 and thought to be the oldest extant, domestic 17<sup>th</sup> century building in Dublin. The survival of the crux form roof is a significant feature in this building and is thought to be the sole surviving example of this 17<sup>th</sup> century construction method in Dublin. A recent examination of the visible building fabric has revealed a significant amount of mid-17<sup>th</sup> century material, including a carved timber staircase with thick moulded handrails and turned vase-shaped balusters. Timber framing or cagework was used in its construction. There are remains of timber-stud walls which were lime-washed. The second floor retains original integrated, moulded door surrounds. It maintained its original roof until the facade was rebuilt c. 1881. The upper floors were refaced c. 1920 (NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013). The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.

	 <p>DU018-384 House</p> <p>9 and 9a on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Mo impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Located adjacent to the Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>9 and 9a Aungier Street</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-433
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 18 <sup>th</sup> century

<b>ITM</b>	715512, 733702
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also RPS 294.</p> <p>Terraced two-bay four-storey over concealed basement yellow-brick building, c. 1723; upper floors rebuilt or refaced c. 1900; with 19<sup>th</sup> century timber shopfront to ground floor; separate entrance to north provides access to upper floors; three-storey brick return to rear; one of three similar buildings with 9 and 10.</p> <p>Number 8 Aungier Street is an example of an earlier building which was adapted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to convert into a commercial premises, with the addition of yellow brick on the façade. This building may in fact date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.</p>  <p>8 Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Located adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>8 Aungier Street</p>



<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-432
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 17 <sup>th</sup> / 18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715522, 733715
<b>Description</b>	<p>Number 6 Aungier Street is a terraced two-bay three-storey building, c. 1740, with late-19<sup>th</sup> century timber shopfront to ground floor; alternate quoins to south end-wall; moulded stucco window architraves to upper floors (Dublin City Architects Division 2013).</p> <p>The upstanding structure will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dublin City Architects Division 2013; Ferguson 1998.</p>  <p>6 Aungier Street on Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required. Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Located adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.

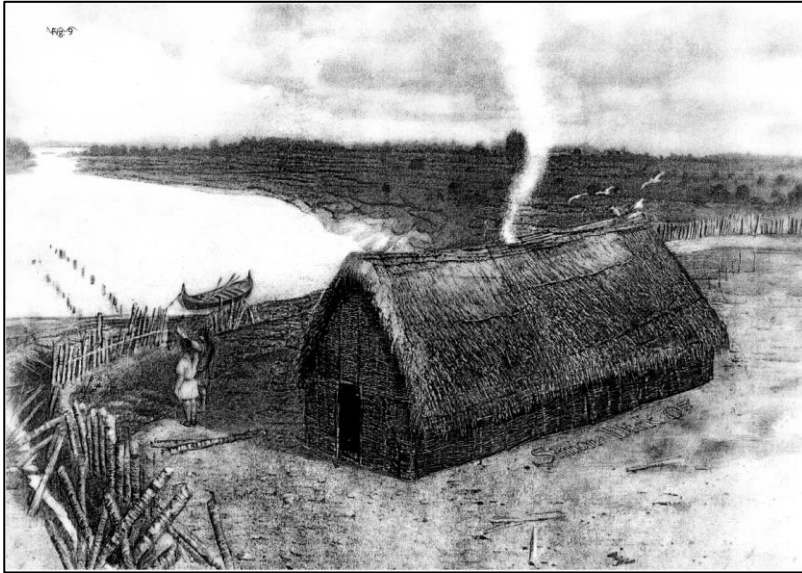
Photography



6 Aungier Street (NMS 2020)

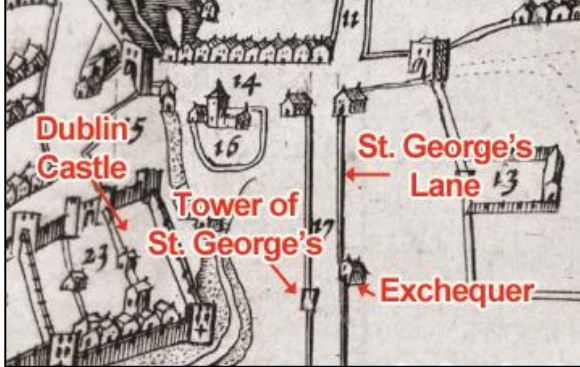
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020089
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715457, 733703
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also DU018-378, the associated burial ground.</p> <p>St. Peter's Church, which pre-dated the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, was known as 'St. Peter's on the Hill' i.e. overlooking the 'Black Pool' (Clarke 1977). It was noted in 1290, however, that it was too poor to be taxed, and it had fallen into a state of disrepair in 1370, when a papal indulgence was passed of a year and 40 days to repair it (Donnelly 1911). Archaeological investigations have revealed the remains of burials associated with St. Peter's, as well as medieval floor tiles and stone with mortar adhesions (Licence 97E0094, 00E0559, 00E0687) (Reid 1997; Lynch 2003; Myles 2000). While the exact location of the church is unknown, a curving ditch which delimited the grounds was identified, and the organised space of the graveyard, including footpaths, was revealed. The graveyard would have been in use throughout the medieval period, with later burials cutting earlier ones.</p> <p>When Aungier Street was developed in the 1660s it cut through part of the graveyard of St. Peter's, at which point the church was in a state of dilapidation. A new St Peter's church was constructed on the south end of Aungier Street in 1680 (DU018-020089).</p> <p>In 2018 an excavation took place that revealed a curving ditch, burials and features related to the burial ground and the Theatre Royal (Duffy 2018, License number 17E0212). This excavation is further discussed in the main text. As this site is located within an area of high archaeological potential, below ground remains may exist beneath the surface of the road. The SMR site have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Clarke 1977; Donnelly 1911; Reid 1997; Lynch 2003; Myles 2000
<b>Impact</b>	No impact to the excavated remains, however associated features may extend into Aungier Street.

<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring will take place along the Proposed Scheme at this location as it is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme (ZAP extends across Proposed Scheme and it is recorded that Aungier Street cut through part of the graveyard)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-133
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715498, 733780
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological investigations revealed a Viking habitation site on the southern flank of the 'Black Pool' (Licence 99E0414) (Simpson 2008). The Black Pool originally extended into the site as an inlet and may have been used as a landing point and a location for safely storing ships; finds from the coarse gravels include boat nails and an iron axehead. Dame Street was one of the earliest thoroughfares of Viking Dublin, and South Great George's Street would have provided access to the 'Black Pool'.</p> <p>This habitation occurred on the higher ground to the east of the site, which was preserved as the remains of a defensive bank and ditch, a series of postholes, metal surfaces, the outlines of possible buildings, and hearths which contained foodstuffs. It probably predates the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century as it was subsequently used as a burial site (DU018-132). Radiocarbon dating of the burials returned an 'intercept' date of c. AD 780-800, suggesting the site predates the establishment of the Viking longfort of <i>Dubh Linn</i>. Occupation continued on the site for over 100 years after the burials, including a large rectangular structure with a central aisle which was replaced at least once.</p> <p>South Great George's Street, known until the 18<sup>th</sup> century as George's Lane, would have existed at this time, but the nature and breadth of the street is not known. It is unclear if these features may have extended into the Proposed Scheme due to the limit of excavations and the truncation of features by post-medieval cellars. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Simpson 2008.</p>  <p>The image is a black and white artistic reconstruction of a Viking habitation site. It shows a large, rectangular building with a steeply pitched, thatched roof. A person is standing near the building, and another person is visible in the background. The site is situated on a bank overlooking a body of water, with a small boat visible. The background shows a landscape with trees and a distant horizon.</p>
	<b>Artist's Reconstruction of Habitation Site and the 'Black Pool' (Simpson 2008)</b>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact to the excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring will take place as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme (ZAP extends across the Proposed Scheme but the eastern extent of the habitation is unclear)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-132
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Burial ground (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715498, 733780
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Viking settlement (DU018-133) had an associated burial ground. One of the hearths contained the remains of a human torso laid across it. The male was unburnt and had the remains of an iron object on his chest, probably a shield boss. A total of four Viking burials were found (a fifth burial was of 15<sup>th</sup> century date), all male, aged between 17 and 29, and very strong. Personal possessions and weaponry suggest formal warrior-burials, with grave-goods from the three earlier burials including two shields, a dagger, burnt wooden objects, and a horn core which may have been a deliberate deposition. The fourth burial also included an antler comb, a decorated bone pin, a possible knife and an iron blade.</p> <p>Radiocarbon dating indicated that three of the burials dated from AD 670 to 882 with another dating to AD 786 to 995. Simpson notes that there was an 'intercept' date of c. AD 780 to 800 for the earlier three burials, which raises the possibility that these burials date to before the first recorded Viking encampment in Dublin (Simpson 2008). Oxygen isotope analysis suggested that two of the individuals came from Scandinavia, with another two probably having come from the Norse colonies in the Northern or Western Isles of Scotland. It is possible that these individuals were involved in Viking raiding parties; they also raise the possibility that the Viking longfort was located on the east side of the River Poddle, rather than the west as was previously thought.</p> <p>South Great George's Street, known until the 18<sup>th</sup> century as George's Lane, would have existed at this time, but the nature and breadth of the street is not known. It is unclear if these features may have extended into the Proposed Scheme due to the limit of excavations and the truncation of features by post-medieval cellars, but it is possible that features associated with this site extend beyond the limit of excavation into the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in a no impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Simpson 2008.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact to the excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring will take place along the Proposed Scheme at this location, as the site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme (ZAP extends across the Proposed Scheme but the eastern extent of the site is unclear)
<b>Photography</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020825
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	715540, 733853
<b>Description</b>	<p>Excavations were undertaken in 2001 to the rear of 59 to 64 South Great George's Street within the Methodist church and adjoining hall. These uncovered the foundations of two limestone walls which dated to between 1600 and 1650. Part of a brick house dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century lay outside the site (Licence 99E0710) (Simpson 2002).</p> <p>This site is currently being shown in the incorrect location on the HEV and was actually to the rear of these properties at 715508, 733866.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Simpson 2002
<b>Impact</b>	No impact predicted.
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation will be required by merit of this site, but archaeological monitoring will take place as it is within the ZAP for the historic City of Dublin (DU018-020).
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Approximately 33m (to actual edge of building)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020076
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	715556, 733919
<b>Description</b>	<p>The medieval parish church of St. George stood in Georges Lane near the junction of Exchequer Street and South Great George's Street. It was assigned to the Priory of All Hallows prior to 1233. In 1457 parliament levied a tax for its repair (Gilbert 1861). The church lay outside of the town walls and was vulnerable to attack from the Gaelic Irish. The church was taken down by 1586. By 1607 it was described as a 'void garden in south George's Lane called St. George's churchyard' (M'Cready 1975), but it was depicted shortly after in Speed's map of Dublin. There are no visible remains above ground.</p> <p>The medieval dimensions of South Great George's Street are not clear, and it is possible that features associated with this site extended towards George's Street, but it is unknown</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; M'Cready 1975; Lennon 2008.</p>  <p>Tower of St. George's Church on Speed's Map of Dublin, 1610 (Lennon 2008)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Unknown
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring will take place as this site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Located adjacent to the Proposed Scheme (ZAP extends across the Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020137
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	715596, 733956
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Irish exchequer was located in what was formerly known as George's Lane, on the east side of the street, close to the corner of Exchequer Street and South Great George's Street. This was the medieval equivalent of the department of finance and the bank where all the finances of the colony were channelled and dispensed. By the 14<sup>th</sup> century, however, this location outside the walls was considered to be too vulnerable and the exchequer was moved into Dublin Castle. The old buildings in South Great George's Street were then granted to the Augustinian friary, which was located at Cecilia Street, in Temple Bar (Harris 1766). They were eventually refurbished as an inn called Collett's Inns. A reference dated to 1586 demonstrates that <i>'there is a place in that lane called now Collets Inns which in old time was the Exchequer'</i> (Gilbert 1861). It was depicted on George's Lane on Speed's map of the City of Dublin (Lennon 2008).</p> <p>The medieval dimensions of South Great George's Street are not clear, and it is possible that features associated with this site extended into the footprint of the street. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Harris 1766; Gilbert 1861; Lennon 2008
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring will take place as this site is located within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Located adjacent to the Proposed Scheme (ZAP extends across Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	

## 2. Cultural Heritage (CH) Sites

### 2.1 Introduction

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

The locations of the CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1) and labelled using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC1012) followed by the CH identification number (e.g. CBC1012CH001, CBC1012CH002, etc.). If a feature has a pre-existing data set with an ID assigned by the provider, such as RMP or NIAH, the existing ID is used

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.

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

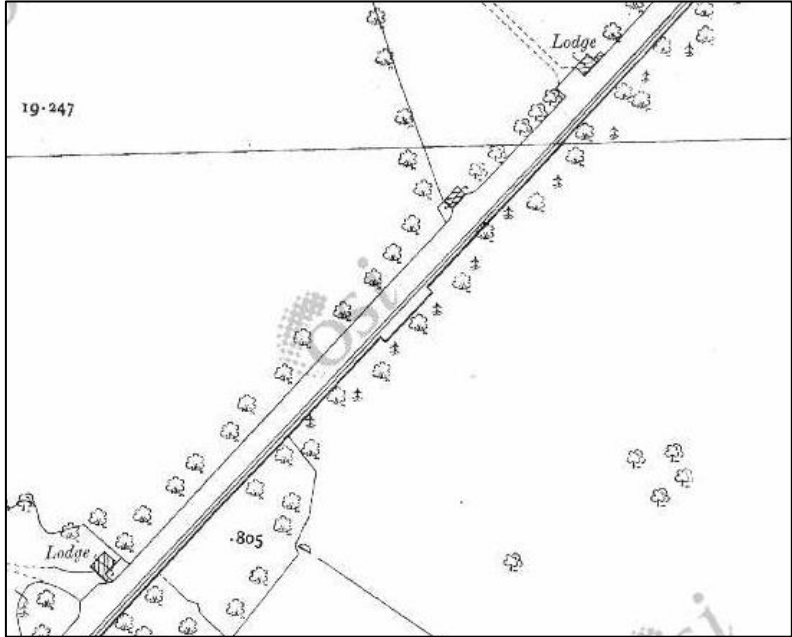
### 2.2 Inventory of Sites

#### 2.2.1 Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road



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

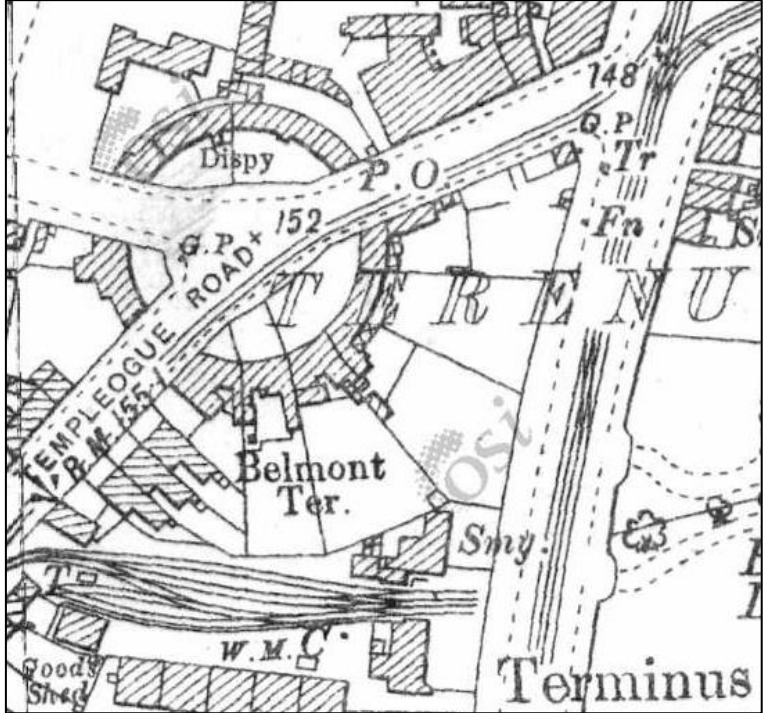
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland/ Street</b>	R137 Templeogue Road and junction with R112 Templeville Road and R112 Springfield Avenue
<b>Site Type</b>	Memorial
<b>ITM</b>	713330, 729045
<b>Description</b>	Modern memorial to the Virgin Mary
<b>Sources</b>	Site Survey
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact is predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance from route</b>	Within Proposed Scheme



<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland/ Street</b>	R137 Templeogue Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Stone Depot
<b>ITM</b>	713841, 729665
<b>Description</b>	<p>Dublin City Council Stone Depot. Built in 1800, to hold stones for the construction and maintenance of the then New Road from Terenure to Templeogue. Stone walled structure originally open to the road but now railed. Paved internally. Measuring 36m long (north-east by south-west) x 3m wide (at the south and north end). Pillars are located at either end at the roadside, these are square in shape and 2m high. Both pillars are covered in ivy. The surrounding walling is c.1.25m high and approximately 0.45m wide which slopes downwards to the road surface at either end. In 1801, Templeogue Road was opened as a toll road.</p> <p>The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is none resulting in no impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Site survey; OSI 2020.</p> 



	<b>Stone Depot Shown on the Revised Edition 25-Inch OS survey mapping (OSI 2020)</b>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance from route</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p data-bbox="507 1016 767 1043"><b>Stone Depot Templeogue Road</b></p>  <p data-bbox="507 1646 995 1673"><b>Stone Depot Templeogue Road, View From the North-East</b></p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH003
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland/ Street</b>	R818 Terenure Road West / R137 Templeogue Road and Terenure Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Former Street Pattern
<b>ITM</b>	714307, 730182
<b>Description</b>	Terenure was originally called Round Town after the configuration of structures in a circular fashion at the junction of R818 Terenure Road West / Terenure Place and Templeogue Road. While a number of these structures have disappeared over the years the circular street pattern and plot size can still be discerned when viewing the area from the air.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020 
	Round Town, Terenure, on 25-Inch OS Map (OSI 2020)
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None Required
<b>Approx. distance from route</b>	0m


Photography



*Aerial View of 'Round Town' (OSI 2020)*

### 2.2.2 Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North

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


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH004
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Main Street, Rathfarnham
<b>Site Type</b>	Statue
<b>ITM</b>	714266, 728899
<b>Description</b>	A bronze statue of Anne Devlin is located on the south end of Main Street. It was created by the artist Clodagh Emoe and was unveiled on 4 March 2004 on the anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth. Rathfarnham was a stronghold of the United Irishmen, with the many mill workers of Rathfarnham joining their ranks. Devlin was the housekeeper of Robert Emmet and helped in the planning of the 1803 Rebellion. She was subsequently imprisoned and tortured as his accomplice.
<b>Sources</b>	South Dublin County Council 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No impact predicted.
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	11m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Statue of Anne Devlin</p>


### 2.2.3 Terenure Road North to Charleville Road

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

## 2.2.4 Charleville Road to Dame Street


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


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH005
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Charlemont Mall / Richmond Street South
<b>Site Type</b>	Coal hole cover
<b>ITM</b>	715625, 732519
<b>Description</b>	<p>A single square paving slab at Number 33 Richmond Street South contains a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They are often preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. They have a variety of founder's marks on them, and some are quite decorative, with this example bearing a cruciform motif.</p> <p>Another square paving slab approximately 1m to the east has a replacement granite centre where the original coal hole cover appears to have been removed.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact this feature during the installation process. This cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Government of Ireland 2015; Google 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	It is recommended that all coalhole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Coal Hole Cover and Replacement Cover at 33 Richmond Street South (Google 2020)</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH006
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Richmond Street South
<b>Site Type</b>	Coal hole cover
<b>ITM</b>	715605, 732604
<b>Description</b>	<p>A single square paving slab of Number 23 contains a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They are often preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. They have a variety of founder's marks on them, and some are quite decorative, with this example bearing an attractive floral motif.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact this feature during the installation process. This cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Government of Ireland 2015
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	It is recommended that all coalhole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Coal Hole Cover at 23 Richmond Street South</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH007
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Richmond Street South
<b>Site Type</b>	Coal hole covers
<b>ITM</b>	715588, 732615
<b>Description</b>	<p>Single square paving slabs are present outside of Number 44 on Richmond Street South, containing cast iron coal hole covers. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. They usually have a variety of founder's marks on them, but one of these examples are quite plain, and the other is worn bare. One also has a shallow drainage channel carved into the surrounding stone setting to prevent leakage from the street.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact these features during the installation process. It is proposed to relocate these coal holes to accommodate a cycle track. These cultural heritage features have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Government of Ireland 2015
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	It is recommended that all coalhole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. As works are required in this area, they will be removed under archaeological supervision and subsequently reinstated close to their original location at the completion of works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme




<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH008
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Richmond Street South
<b>Site Type</b>	Coal hole cover
<b>ITM</b>	715565, 732755
<b>Description</b>	<p>A single square paving slab is present outside of the AIB bank on the corner of Richmond Street South and Harrington Street, containing a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. They often have a variety of founder's marks on them, but this one has been worn bare.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact this feature during the installation process. This cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Government of Ireland 2015
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	It is recommended that all coal hole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	
	<b>Coal Hole Cover at AIB Bank on Richmond Street South</b>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH009
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Camden Street Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	Coal hole cover
<b>ITM</b>	715577, 732784
<b>Description</b>	<p>A partial single square paving slab is present outside of 35 Camden Street Upper, containing a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. They often have a variety of founder's marks on them, but this one has been worn bare.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact this feature during the installation process. This cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Government of Ireland 2015; Google Street View 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	It is recommended that all coal hole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Coal Hole Cover at 35 Camden Street Upper (Google 2020)</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH010
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Camden Street Lower
<b>Site Type</b>	Coal hole cover
<b>ITM</b>	715526, 733049
<b>Description</b>	<p>Two square paving slabs are present outside of 72 / 73 Camden Street Lower, containing cast iron coal hole covers. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. They often have a variety of founder's marks on them.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact these features during the installation process. These cultural heritage features have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Government of Ireland 2015; Google Street View 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	It is recommended that all coal hole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the



	presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed under archaeological supervision and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Coal Hole Cover at 72 / 73 Camden Street Lower (Google 2020)</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH011
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Wexford Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Electrical cabinet
<b>ITM</b>	715510, 733209
<b>Description</b>	Decorative electrical cabinet with Dublin crest on door. Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact this feature during the installation process. This cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).
<b>Sources</b>	
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary (Construction Phase)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The electrical cabinets will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for their protection, they will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. They will be returned to their current settings and as close as possible to their current locations following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography



Electrical Cabinet on Wexford Street

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH012
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Aungier Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Electrical cabinet
<b>ITM</b>	715479, 733566
<b>Description</b>	Decorative electrical cabinet with Dublin crest on door. Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact this feature during the installation process. This cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).
<b>Sources</b>	
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The electrical cabinets will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for their protection, they will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. They will be returned to their current settings and as close as possible to their current locations following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme




Electrical Cabinet on Aungier Street


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH013
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Coal hole cover
<b>ITM</b>	715541, 733797
<b>Description</b>	<p>A single square paving slab is present outside Number 41 South Great George's Street, containing a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. They have a variety of founder's marks on them, and some are quite decorative, with some bearing an attractive floral motif. They sometimes have shallow drainage channels carved into them to prevent leakage from the street.</p> <p>This example was identified on Google Street View, as hoarding was erected at the time of survey to facilitate construction.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact this feature during the installation process. This cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Government of Ireland 2015; Google 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	It is recommended that all coal hole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme



Coal Hole Cover at 41 South Great George's Street

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH014
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Coal hole cover
<b>ITM</b>	715578, 733987
<b>Description</b>	<p>A single square paving slab is present outside Number 7 South Great George's Street, containing a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. They have a variety of founder's marks on them, and some are quite decorative, with this one bearing dashed lines with an outer ring of overlapping zig-zags.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact this feature during the installation process. This cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact (Appendix 15.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Government of Ireland 2015
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary.
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	It is recommended that all coal hole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	

Coal Hole Cover at 7 South Great George's Street

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1012CH015
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Great George's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Memorial
<b>ITM</b>	715583, 734038
<b>Description</b>	Public space with the 1916 Proclamation displayed in five languages. The images of the seven signatories are depicted above the text. It was erected by the Mercantile Hotel and the artwork was designed by Councillor Mannix Flynn.
<b>Sources</b>	Flynn 2016
<b>Impact</b>	No impact predicted
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>1916 memorial</p>

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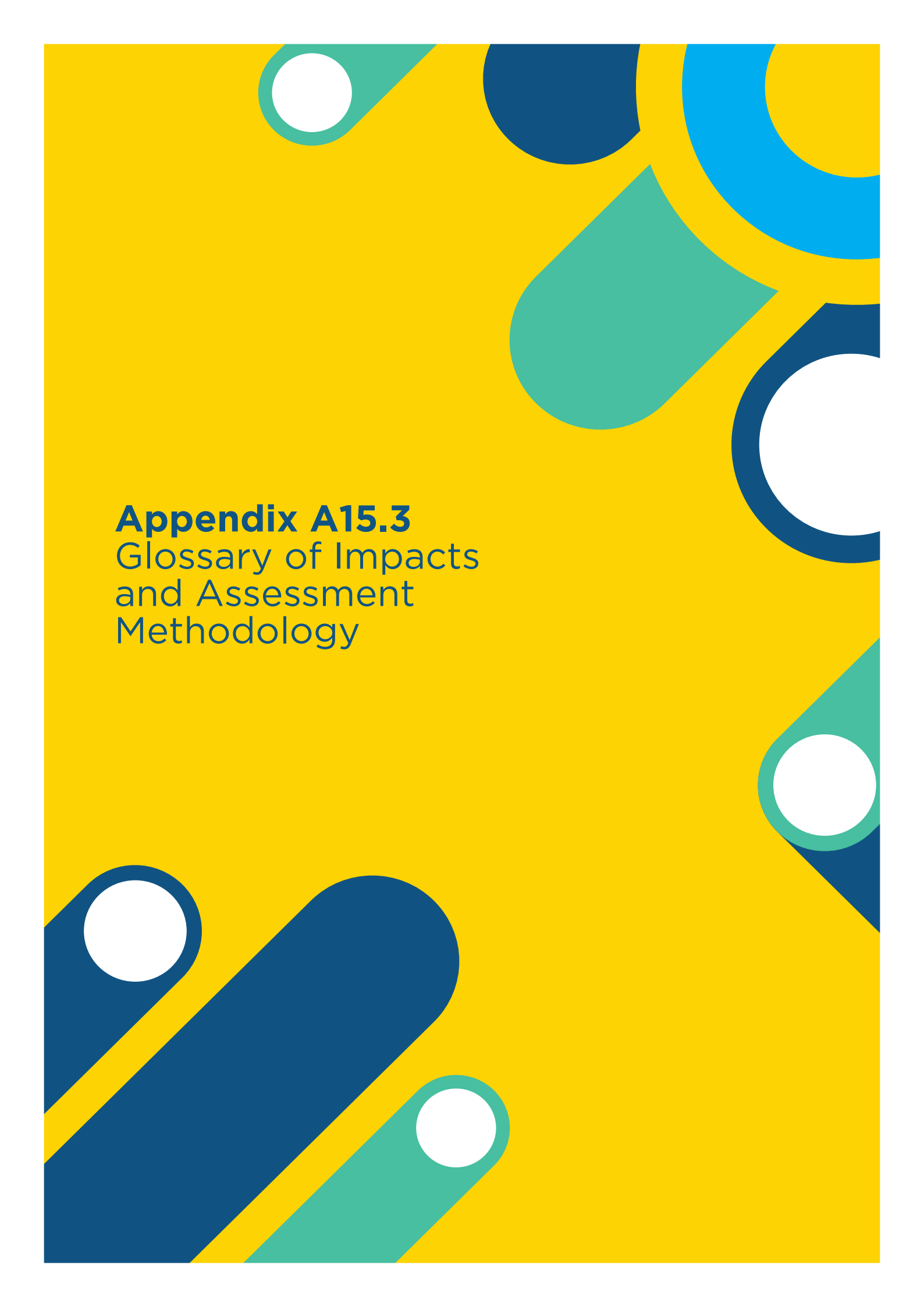
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The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of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

# 1. Glossary of Impacts

## 1.1 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 .

## 1.2 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 .

### **1.3 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.

# 1. Assessment Methodology

## 1.1 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.

## 1.2 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.

### 1.3 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.
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.

### **1.3.1 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 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; Wilde and Stoker in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century; the Irish Literary Revival of the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **1.3.2 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).

### **1.3.3 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](http://www.archaeology.ie)) was examined so it could be used within an interactive identification and mapping system developed for Proposed Project.

### **1.3.4 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, defendable 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.

### 1.3.5 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.

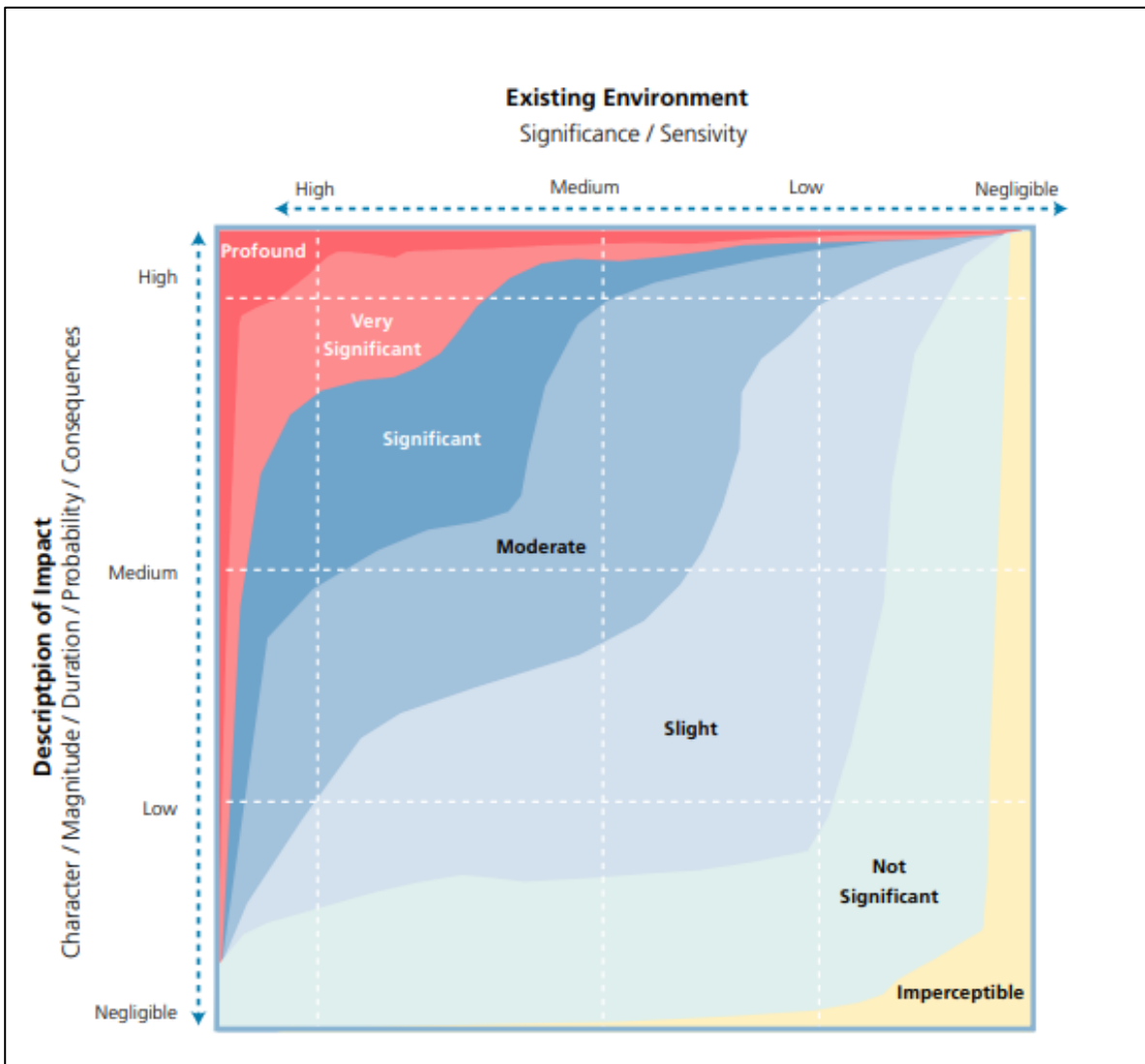
## 1.4 Significance of Effect

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

**Table 4: Significance of Effects (EPA 2022)**

Significance of Impact	Description
Very Significant	An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment, for example in this case a monument
Not Significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant 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 effects is determined by considering the baseline rating or sensitivity value of the asset upon which the impact has an effect 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.

### **3. References**

Dublin City Council (DCC) (2003 to 2009). Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record. Dublin City Council.

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

EPA (2022). Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, Draft May 2022.

Historic England (2017). The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning No. 3 (Second Edition). Historic England.

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/>

#### **3.1 Relevant Guidelines and Standards**

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'.

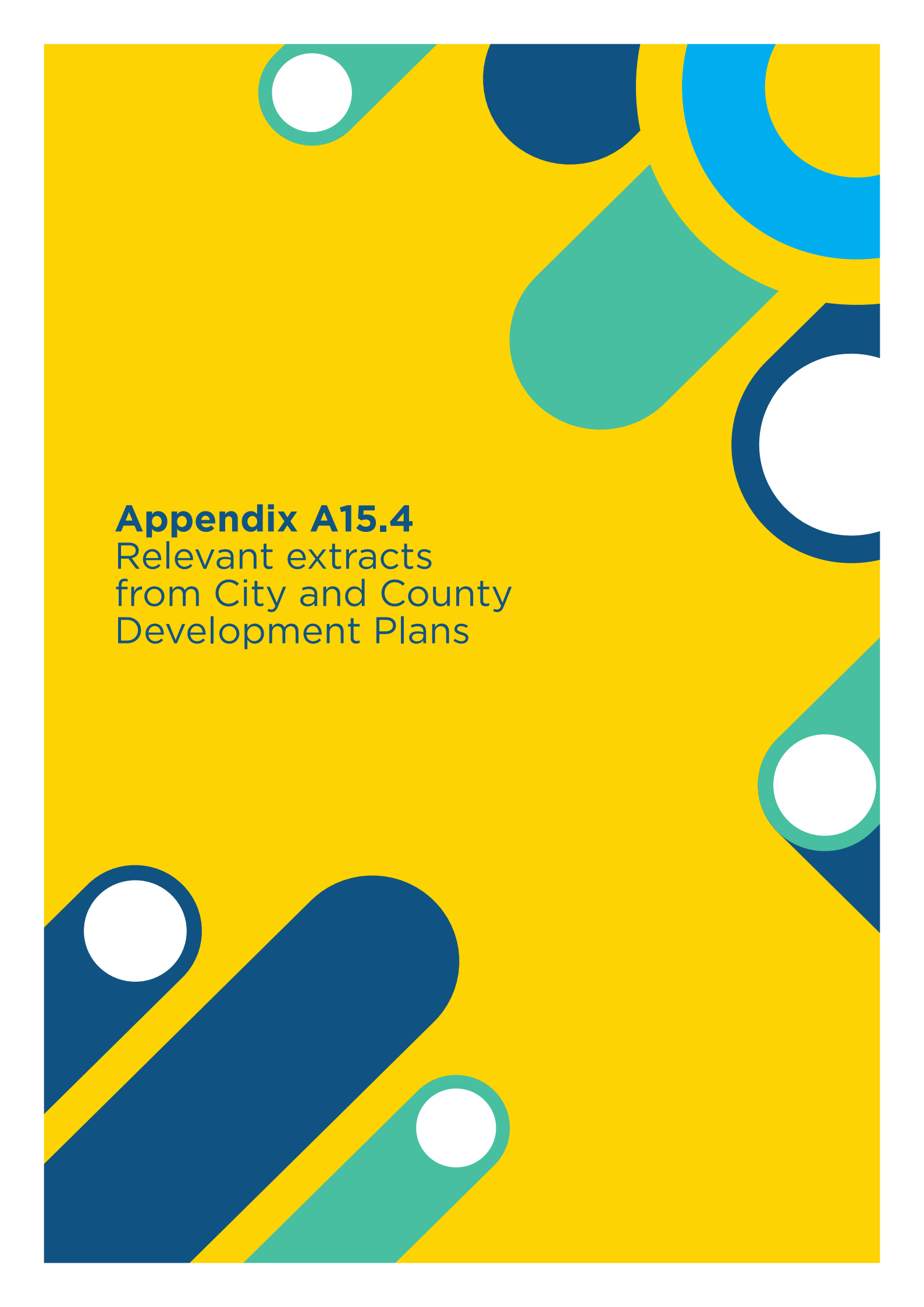
EirGrid (2015). Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects: A Standard Approach to Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of High Voltage Transmission Projects. EirGrid.

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (1999). Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.

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: City and County Development Plans, Relevant Policies and Objectives**

# 1. Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

It is the policy of Dublin City Council:

## **BHA26:** Archaeological Heritage

1. To protect and preserve Sites and Zones of Archaeological interest which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and the Historic Environment Viewer ([www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)).
2. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of re-use of standing buildings, the construction of light buildings, low impact foundation design, or the omission of basements (except in exceptional circumstances) in the Zones of Archaeological Interest.
3. To seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and/or recommendations of the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government.
4. Development proposals within Sites and Zones of Archaeological Interest, of sites over 0.5 hectares size and of sites listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record, will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards. Where disturbance of ancient or historic human remains is unavoidable, they will be excavated according to best archaeological practice and reburied or permanently curated.
6. Preserve the character, setting and amenity of upstanding and below ground town wall defences.
7. Development proposals in marine, lacustrine and riverine environments and areas of reclaimed land shall have regard to the Shipwreck Inventory maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and be subject to an appropriate level of archaeological assessment.
8. To have regard to national policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology and to best practice guidance published by the Heritage Council, the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

**BHAO10 Conservation Plans** To prepare and implement conservation plans for National Monuments and Recorded Monuments in Dublin City Council ownership.

**BHAO11 Dublin City Archaeological Archive** To maintain, develop and promote the Dublin City Archaeological Archive (DCAA) at Pearse Street Library and Archives.

**BHAO12 Findings of Licenced Archaeological Activity** To ensure the public dissemination of the findings of licenced archaeological activity in Dublin through the Dublin County Archaeological GIS, publications and public lectures and to promote awareness of, and access to, the city's archaeological inheritance and foster high quality public archaeology.

**BHAO13 Management Plan** To develop a long-term management plan to promote the conservation, management and interpretation of archaeological sites and monuments and to identify areas for strategic research.

**BHAO14 Viking Dublin** To promote the awareness of the international significance of Viking Dublin. To support the Viking York Axis Project, the Destination Viking Network and the Dublin Festival of History Viking Seminar; to explore the feasibility of a research excavation in Viking Dublin; to support post-excavation research into the Wood Quay excavations 1962-81; to record and map the survival of water-logged Viking Age and medieval archaeological stratigraphy.

**BHAO15 Civic Museum** To develop a strategy for improving public access to the former Civic Museum collection and for curation of other collections of civic interest and importance.

BHAO16 City Wall and City Defences To continue to preserve, and enhance the surviving section of the City Wall and City Defences - a National Monument, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan (2005) - with reference to the National Policy on Town Defences (2008).

BHAO17 Tourism Promote tourism in the medieval city drawing on its archaeological heritage to create a strong and authentic sense of place and to support educational and historical tours of sites in the city.

BHAO18 OPW Heritage Sites and Assets Work proactively with the OPW to promote and improve the visitor experience and interpretation of their heritage sites and assets within Dublin City area.

BHAO19 Built Heritage and Archaeology To provide for the protection, preservation and promotion of the built heritage, including architectural heritage and archaeological heritage and support the in-situ presentation and interpretation of archaeological finds within new developments.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

BHA27 Dublin City Heritage Plan To implement the current Dublin City Heritage Plan and to support the preparation and implementation of the Dublin City Heritage Plan 2022-2026.

BHA28 Historic Place and Street Names To preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names reflect appropriate local archaeological, historical or cultural associations.

BHA29 World Heritage Nomination To support and pursue a World Heritage nomination for the Historic City of Dublin, in partnership with the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government.

BHA30 Moore Street National Monument To co-operate with and facilitate the state in its presentation of the National Monument at 14-17 Moore Street on a joint venture basis and to support the retention and refurbishment of the cultural quarter associated with 1916 on Moore Street.

BHA31 St. Sepulchre's Palace Complex To work with all stakeholders and interested parties to develop a Conservation Plan to safeguard the future of St. Sepulchre's Palace complex (Kevin Street Garda Station), identify appropriate future use(s) that reflect its historic and architectural importance and unlock the cultural tourism potential of the site in the context of the cathedral quarter and the historic city.

BHA32 Water Related Heritage Strategies To support the creation and implementation of waterrelated heritage strategies in partnership with restoration and enhancement of river and canal corridors within the city.

BHA33 Dublin Port Heritage Quarter To support the vision of the Dublin Port Company for the Flour Mill and surrounding heritage assets of the port to deliver a new cultural heritage quarter and maritime museum for the city, that documents Dublin's rich maritime history and the social history of the Dock workers.

BHA34 OPW Historic Sites To co-operate with and facilitate the Office of Public Works to improve visitor experience/interpretation and upgrade key historic sites, including the Dublin Castle complex, St. Sepulchre's Palace complex, Werburgh Street/Ship Street, the Debtors Prison, Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, the Irish National War Memorial Gardens and Commemorative Bridge, Phoenix Park (including the Visitors Centre and Magazine Fort), Collins Barracks, National Library of Ireland, the Casino at Marino, and The Custom House and the 1916 Moore Street National Monument.

## 2. 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. The Development Plan contains policies which are intended to ensure the protection of this heritage. The following policies relate to overarching objectives and archaeological objectives.

### **Overarching Objectives**

Protect, conserve and enhance the County's natural, cultural and built heritage, supporting its sensitive integration into the development of the County for the benefit of present and future generations.

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

NCBH1 Objective 2: To support the objectives and actions of the County Heritage Plan and the County Biodiversity Action Plan in the promotion and protection of natural, built and cultural heritage, and to take full cognisance of the County's Landscape Character Assessment and the County Geological Audit in the sustainable management of 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**

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 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.



### **3. Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028**

It is the policy of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Council:

HER1: It is a Policy Objective to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments.

HER2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ It is a Policy Objective to seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and/ or recommendations of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG).

Policy Objective HER3: Protection of Historic Towns

It is a Policy Objective to promote and protect the Historic Town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) (consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES).

Policy Objective HER4: Carrickmines Castle Site

It is a Policy Objective to support the implementation of the (Archaeological) Conservation Plan for the Carrickmines Castle Site.

Policy Objective HER5: Historic Burial Grounds

It is a Policy Objective to protect historical and/or closed burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice and to promote access to such sites where possible.

Policy Objective HER6: Underwater Archaeology

It is a Policy Objective for all developments, which have potential to impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

Policy Objective HER20: Buildings of Vernacular and Heritage Interest

It is a Policy Objective to:

1. Retain, where appropriate, and encourage the rehabilitation and suitable reuse of existing older buildings/structures/features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area and streetscape in preference to their demolition and redevelopment and to preserve surviving shop and pub fronts of special historical or architectural interest including signage and associated features.
2. Encourage the retention and/or reinstatement of original fabric of our historic building stock such as windows, doors, roof coverings, shopfronts, pub fronts and other significant features.
3. Ensure that appropriate materials be used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric.

Policy Objective HER21: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings, Estates and Features

It is a Policy Objective to:

1. Encourage the appropriate development of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates to ensure their character is not compromised.

2. Encourage the retention and reinstatement of features that contribute to the character of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings, and estates such as roofscapes, boundary treatments and other features considered worthy of retention.
3. Ensure the design of developments on lands located immediately adjacent to such groupings of buildings addresses the visual impact on any established setting.

#### Policy Objective HER22: Protection of Historic Street Furniture and Public Realm

It is a Policy Objective to:

1. Preserve the retention of historic items of street furniture where these contribute to the character of the area, including items of a vernacular or local significance.
2. Promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character.

#### Policy Objective HER23: Industrial Heritage

It is a Policy Objective to:

4. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey when assessing any development proposals.
5. Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures.

#### Policy Objective HER24: Protection of Coastline Heritage

It is a Policy Objective to:

1. Encourage and promote the retention of features of the County's coastal heritage where these contribute to the character of the area.
2. Have regard to those items identified in the Coastal Architecture Heritage Survey when assessing any development proposals.

#### Policy Objective HER25: Heritage Plan

It is a Policy Objective to support the preparation and implementation of the third DLR County Heritage Plan 2021 – 2025.

#### Policy Objective HER26: Historic Demesnes and Gardens

It is a Policy Objective that historic demesnes and gardens should be identified and protected to reflect and acknowledge their significance as part of our National Heritage. The following houses and gardens are listed: Cabinteely House, Marlay House, Fernhill and Old Conna.

#### Policy Objective HER27: Civic Memorials

It is a Policy Objective that the Council will, at appropriate times and having due regard to resources and suitable subject matter, erect civic memorials in accordance with Part 1 of the Council's Memorials Policy adopted in 2011 in order to raise awareness of the County's history and heritage.

#### Policy Objective HER28: The Metals

It is a Policy Objective to manage and enhance The Metals from the Peoples Park to Dalkey giving due regard to its historic importance while continuing to facilitate and encourage its use as a walking and cycling route between Dún Laoghaire and Dalkey.