

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

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

The information provided in this table is sourced from the Excavations Bulletins and Excavations Database (Excavations 1970 to 2020).

**Table 1: Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme (Tallaght to Ballymount Section)**

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
10E0389	2010:246	R113 Road, west of TU campus	Monitoring	Monitoring. Nothing of archaeological interest
03E0945	n/a	Metro Café Bar, south-west side of campus	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest
E000536	n/a	South-west side of campus	Excavation	Monitoring of service trenches in 1991 identified two ditches, which were subsequently excavated (W. 5-8m, D 1.4m). These may represent part of an inner enclosure associated with the early monastic site to the south (RMP DU021-037002). They were in-filled in the 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century and were similar to concentric ditches identified to the SW of the present church boundary.
05E0316	2005:539	South side of campus	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
11E0054	n/a	TU campus	Excavation	Excavation revealed two ditches, five linear features, three spreads, a curvilinear ditch and gully (all of medieval date) and a post-medieval field boundary ditch, furrow scars, drains and postholes. The features have been dated to the medieval period through the pottery assemblage, which contained examples of Leinster cooking ware and Dublin-type ware typical of the High Medieval period (13 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries). The volume of pottery and animal bone recovered at the site indicates a strong domestic presence nearby and it is likely that this area formed part of the estate of the Archbishop's Palace in the 13 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries
10E0026	2010:298	TU campus	Testing	A series of medieval (late 12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century) cultivation ditches, a pit, an undated ditch and post-medieval stone drains were identified during test excavations.
03E0937	n/a	St. Maelruain's churchyard (NW)	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest
90E0016	n/a	St. Maelruain's churchyard (W)	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
95E0155	1995:111	St. Maelruain's churchyard (NW)	Testing	Identified the outer enclosing ditch (4.7m W, 1.2m D) associated with St. Maelruain's church
94E0086	1994:101	St. Maelruain's churchyard (W)	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest
94E0135	1994:102	St. Maelruain's churchyard (SW)	Excavation	Identified sections of two roughly concentric inner and outer enclosing ditches, both of which were in use into the 14 <sup>th</sup> century. The inner ditch measured up to 6m W x 4m D, with the outer ditch measuring 3m W x 2.2m D. The estimated diameter for the inner enclosure is c.130m.
96E0188	1997:187	St. Maelruain's churchyard (SW)	Excavation	The monastic ditch originally measured 5m in width and 2.8m in depth and a sample of twiglets its base yielded a radiocarbon date of mid-6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> century. Features excavated on the area of the bank included a grain-drying kiln, probably 10 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup> century, and several 13 <sup>th</sup> century gullies and pits. The area was later utilised for some time as a graveyard and human skeletons were uncovered (post-dating 14 <sup>th</sup> century). Another linear ditch identified may represent the medieval borough boundary.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
96E0054	1996:142	St. Maelruain's churchyard (S)	Testing, Excavation	Monastic enclosing ditch, this section running in an east—west direction to an approximate depth of 2m and 4m wide.
91E0027	n/a	St. Maelruain's churchyard (S)	Testing	Two linear medieval ditches, one more substantial than the other (both late 13 <sup>th</sup> / 14 <sup>th</sup> century) and three small gullies. As the larger ditch was not found to extend further than the centre of the site, it is unlikely to represent the medieval borough boundary.
95E0031	n/a	St. Maelruain's churchyard (E)	Testing	Evidence for one intact and one (or more) disturbed burial (redeposited bone) in this area, on the site of the Old School House that once stood on the west side of the Blessington Road. The burials were identified in the south-western corner of the site, farthest from the roadside. No archaeological features were found elsewhere within the site.
93E0141	1993:102	Old Blessington Rd/Main St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
04E0406	2004:0654	Courthouse Square, Main St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
03E1125	2004:0653	Courthouse Square, Main St	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest
02E0251	2002:0689	Courthouse Square, Main St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
E000555, 90E0009	n/a	South (rear) of Main Street	Testing, Excavation	Part of a large curvilinear enclosure (RMP DU021-037013) was revealed during testing and subsequently excavated. Located south-east of the monastic site and a radiocarbon date of 680-890AD shows it to be broadly contemporary with it. Presence of animal bone, cereals and iron slag indicate domestic activity, with the diversity of plant species pointing to fairly intensive activity. A large medieval boundary ditch running east / west (13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century date, possibly that of the medieval borough) and contemporary parallel smaller ditch (possibly a property boundary) were also identified, with an access strip c. 10m wide running between the two. A portion of leather shoe dating to the 15 <sup>th</sup> / 16 <sup>th</sup> century was recovered from the base of the second cut of the boundary ditch.
00E0161	2000:1104	South of Main Street	Excavation	Foundation remains of a square-plan 14 <sup>th</sup> century wooden building were identified, representing a possible medieval house. An associated pit contained a glazed pottery roof tile of 14 <sup>th</sup> century date. A large linear ditch was identified, representing the western boundary ditch, contemporary with the house and in line with the modern property boundary. The southern boundary ditch was also identified.
04E0569	2005:540	South (rear) of Main Street	Testing	Medieval pit, stone-lined, with possible cap-stone. Contained animal bone and pottery sherds of 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century date. Basal fill was a mortar-like layer, possibly indicating that this was originally intended for mortar production, perhaps later used as a refuse pit.
03E0131	n/a	Greenhills Rd, Tallaght village	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
00E0464	2000:0348	Greenhills Rd, Tallaght village	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
03E0927	n/a	Greenhills Rd (Bancroft Park)	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
17E0488	2018:856	Airton Road	Monitoring	Monitoring of works relating to the ESB Networks 110kV Cable Development between Airton Road and Inchicore. The cable route crossed the line of the curving townland boundary between Kilnamanagh and Tymon North indicated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which may represent the line of the former ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-005005-) of the monastic site of Cell Manach Eascrach. No soils, features or finds of archaeological significance were uncovered or impacted upon during the works.

**Table 2: Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme (Crumlin to Grand Canal Section)**

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
01E0465	2001:347	Rear of St Mary's Church, St Mary's Rd, Crumlin	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
99E0305, 98E0362	1999:173 & 1998:130	1 to 7 St Agnes Rd (South of St Mary's Church), Crumlin	Testing, Excavation	<p>Testing in 1998 revealed a ditch outside and concentric to the boundary of the churchyard to the north (St Mary's, RMP DU018-038). No datable finds were recovered from the ditch, but two pits containing burnt material were revealed within it, likely of medieval date. Further works in 1999 revealed a ditch feature traversing the site from E to W. The ditch possibly represents an outer enclosing element around the medieval churchyard and was purposely infilled in the later medieval period. The present graveyard wall may be indicative of an inner circular enclosure. Furrows identified in the first assessment, and probably late medieval / post-medieval in date, were found to respect the enclosure, with none inside it, suggesting that cultivation was taking place while the ditch was still open or while an above-ground enclosing element was still in place after the infilling of the ditch (Murphy, 2000, 58).</p> <p>Identified a ditch that possibly represents the outer enclosing element of the medieval churchyard to the north, with the ditch purposely infilled in the later medieval period. The top of the ditch was exposed at a depth of 0.66m (48.597 OD). It was found that all of the ground above the natural subsoil had been disturbed in post-medieval to modern times and the only surviving archaeological deposits were found to be cut into the natural subsoil. It was proposed that if the ditch continued around the graveyard on its present course, it would enclose an area of c. 10,000m<sup>2</sup>.</p>
07E0476	2007:454	Loreto Jnr School, Crumlin Rd	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
05E0315	2005:418	Rutland Ave Flats, Crumlin Rd	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest

**Table 3: Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme (Grand Canal to Christchurch Section)**

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
19E0717	2020:053	23 Reilly's Avenue, Dolphin's Barn	Monitoring	The limited depth of excavation between 1m for pads and 0.5m for the raft foundation did not uncover natural ground. The results of the desk-based assessment and monitoring have confirmed that the build-up of material on site relates to domestic occupation in the 19th century. Furthermore, there was no trace of disturbed medieval layers or finds in these debris' layers.
03E1021	2004:0536	Ice Rink, Dolphin's Barn Street	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
04E0512	2004:0583	Reuben St /Dolphin's Barn St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
11E0432	2011:190	Coombe Hospital	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest
05E0448	2005:430	58B to 61 Cork Street	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
04E0020, 04E0310	n/a	Cork St / Cameron St	Testing and Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest
03E0954	2003:515	73 Cork St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
04E0270	2005:431	48 to 56 Cork St, The Tannery	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
02E0912	2003:514	46 to 47 Cork St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
04E0996	2004:532	40 to 45 Cork St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
16E0026	2016:479	82/83 Cork Street	Testing	Evidence of two Victorian houses that previously occupied the site, as depicted on the 1843 six-inch OS map. The lower part of the foundations of these houses consisted of randomly coursed stone and reused red brick bonded by lime mortar and rubble in-fill. A small number of finds were recovered that represent 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century domestic activity.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
01E0537	2003:516	84 Cork St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
03E1537	2004:533	93 to 97 Cork St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
00E0286	2000:256	109 Cork St	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological interest
04E0398	2004:530	115 to 117 Cork St	Excavation	A mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century tannery was uncovered, which is bounded to the north by a tributary of the River Poddle. The tannery was dug into riverine silts, which produced a piece of moulded Dundry stone.
19E0644	2019:525	118 to 122 Cork St	Testing	The test trenches identified a series of 19th-century masonry features including a red brick cistern and the remnants of pathways associated with a 19th-century landscaped garden, in addition to a number of limestone walls, external yard surfaces, storm drains and the 1870s culvert associated with the Commons Water — a tributary of the river Poddle — that runs through the site. It is expected that the culvert extends across the central portion of the site and that subsurface remains of the original water channel may also survive.
00E0728	2000:255, 2004:529, 2005:427	Mercy Convent, Cork St	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
19E0093	2019:175	Cork St / Brickfield Lane	Monitoring	The site has seen considerable development and reconstruction in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, which has had a significant impact on any potential archaeological remains on the site. Identified the sub-surface remains of a post-medieval pit/lowered floor, a 19 <sup>th</sup> century linear drain/property boundary, and a probable tanning pit of 18 <sup>th</sup> century date.
16E0321	2016:454	Cork St / Chamber St / Ormond St	Monitoring & excavation	It was found that because of the high levels of ground disturbance associated with the development of the two local authority housing blocks and their demolition, only fragmented evidence of the previous structures (dwellings) and their associated outbuildings survive within the site of the proposed park (Weaver's Park). Monitoring identified that after the demolition of the flats, approximately 7 or 8 large pits (4m W x 10m L; average D of 1m below present ground level) had been excavated throughout the site. These contained concrete rubble associated with the demolition of the flats. It is possible that the site may still contain features and deposits associated with the early Georgian development of the city, possibly may be located at a greater depth than the formation level associated with the park development.
18E0693	2019:689	Cork St / Chamber St	Testing	The site consisted of two areas, one located between Cork Street to the north and Chamber Street to the south and the other to the south-west, at the corner of Weavers' Square and Chamber Street. A total of four test trenches were excavated within the two proposed development areas. The test trenching identified the subsurface remains of building foundations, stone and brick culverts and a property boundary/garden plot wall, which appear to align with dwellings and property boundaries depicted on John Rocque's 1756 map of the Suburbs and Environs of Dublin. These features were exposed at depths of between 0.2m and 0.44m below the current ground level. Preserved garden soils, most likely 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18th century in date, were also exposed at a depth of 0.66–0.8m below the current ground level. It is therefore possible that these features represent elements of structures associated with the gable fronted 'Dutch Billy'-type buildings that originally occupied the site.
03E0315	2003:494, 2004:509	Cork St / Ardee St (NW corner)	Excavation	Revealed a mill pond associated with the medieval Abbey of St Thomas, fed by the Commons Water, a natural watercourse that flowed across the site and subsequently by the Abbey Stream. The latter was a section of the Poddle river that was diverted by the abbey between 1190 and 1212. The excavation also identified the remains of a defensive earthwork erected by troops loyal to the Duke of Ormond in 1643. The bank was located over the medieval Abbey Stream, but in front of the stream's main channel. It is additionally likely that the millpond, which was silted up in 1603, could have been deliberately flooded, forming an additional defensive feature to the west of the bank flanking the approach to the city along Cork Street.
04E0370	2004:531	Cork St / Ardee St (SW corner)	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
99E0716	2001:374	Cork St / Ardee St (SE corner)	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
03E0665, 03E1710	2003:492 & 493	Cork St / Ardee St (NE corner)	Excavation	No evidence for medieval activity. Earliest activity on the site was represented by the foundations of a 17 <sup>th</sup> century structure, below which were the buried plough / garden soils of the medieval and early post-medieval landscape. There was also a set of timber-constructed tanning pits which went out of use in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, as well as a complex sequence of walls dated to the 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
93E0066, 01E0614	1993:64, 2000:253, 2001:372	The Coombe to Dolphin's Barn, road widening & realignment	Testing, monitoring & excavation	Road fronting onto Weaver's Street: Foundations of buildings from the early 18 <sup>th</sup> century onwards and 18 <sup>th</sup> century wooden water pipes. West of Brabazon Row / South of Ardee Street: Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century clay pipe production site. The Coombe: Numerous medieval pits and gullies, medieval and earlier finds. Large defensive ditch running E-W across the western half of the site, with a stone-lined grain-drying kiln inserted into its base in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century. St Luke's Church & Graveyard of St Nicholas Without: Church founded in early 18 <sup>th</sup> century, graveyard in use until 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Small part of graveyard was removed for the road-widening and a dense concentration of burials (168) and disarticulated bone were removed. Ardee Street: The Abbey Stream extended down the west side of Ardee Street. The section crossed by the new road revealed two main channels, with medieval and late medieval finds. It was culverted from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century onwards. Emerald Terrace: A branch of the Poddle river, formed when it was diverted in the medieval period, crossed here (still survives within an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century mass concrete culvert). Earliest features found were a number of 12 <sup>th</sup> /13 <sup>th</sup> century water channels, one of which was lined with a timber revetment, and the remnants of a possible horizontal mill. New culvert in the 1690s opened the area up for residential development, with several phases of house building following, built on a hard core of stone, gravel and rubble, and later refuse from a pottery kiln (approx. 75,000 sherds were recovered). Dolphin's Barn: Earliest features on site were late medieval water channels and a large pond, and possible roadway. Extensive early 18 <sup>th</sup> century tannery was subsequently built, with mortared stone- and brick-lined tanks and drains, and at least 29 timber-lined tanks. Overlaid by the remains of the first houses on the site in the later 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
06E0710	2006:607	The Timber Yard, St Luke's Avenue	Excavation	Ephemeral medieval and late medieval activity to the north of the site, where the ground sloped down towards the valley of the Coombe. Generally, however, the earliest evidence for the development of the area dated to c. 1700, including the remains of residential structures fronting either side of Ardee Row / Mutton Lane. Many of these incorporated unusual tile-lined ovens to the rear. The back of the plots had outhouses, rubbish pits and water management features. The buildings along McClean's Lane/Atkinson's Lane were less well defined, and small-scale industrial activity, including blacking, tanning and possibly distilling, were found along the eastern side of the alley. To the west were the partial remains of a large 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century iron foundry, which fronted onto Ardee Street.
02E1780	2002:530	St Brigid's School, The Coombe	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
99E0560, 03E0207	2002:232, 2003:512	106 to 108 The Coombe	Monitoring & testing	Occasional sherds of medieval pottery found during testing and subsequent monitoring but no significant archaeological material.
07E0532, 08E0150	2007:470 & 2010:258	118 to 123 The Coombe (Dean Street)	Testing & Excavation	The Coombe / Dean St formed a main thoroughfare into medieval Dublin. The medieval watercourse 'Commons Water' also once ran along here, though its absence within this site and at Nos 105 to 109 (Licence 03E0207) suggests that it was located on the north side of the street. Only limited medieval archaeology uncovered (mostly field systems & garden soils), with the possible remains of a late medieval street frontage building more likely to be 17 <sup>th</sup> century. The area experienced massive growth in population during the 17 <sup>th</sup> and early 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries, which was confirmed by the archaeology on the site. Some of the earlier field systems appear to have continued in use into the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. There were also scattered post-medieval outbuildings (storage cellars, privies) & rubbish pits at the rear of the site, whereas in its centre were post-medieval garden soil deposits, outbuildings (possible workshops, 'backlot' tenements), wells, yard surfaces, rubbish pits, property boundaries. At the front of the site, there were the remains of early (unbasemented) street frontage buildings (foundation walls, old floor surfaces and drains), rubbish pits, & early wooden water pipes. Much of this dates from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century and broadly corresponds to surviving documentary evidence for the tenants of that era. Testing in 2007 identified post-medieval remains. Subsequent excavation revealed an early roadway 4m in width, flanked by a 4m-wide ditch, which extended east-west across the entire site. This had been infilled, and the street end laid out into seven adjacent plots. Clay-floored post-and-wattle houses, of striking similarity, with four internal roof supports, all with central hearths, were constructed on the plots. The date of the houses is likely to be late 11 <sup>th</sup> to early 12 <sup>th</sup> century.
08E0532	2008:397	118 to 123 The Coombe (Dean Street)	Excavation	The site was spectacular in the preservation of early structures, with plot boundaries consistent from probably the pre- Norman period through to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The survival of these is due to the lack of cellars from the post- medieval period, as the site flanks the Coombe Stream and water control was a constant issue.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
				<p>The earliest level was a well-laid metalled roadway, which extended east / west across the site, and is probably coeval with the 'Slige Dala', one of the four great roadways of Ireland. The road was bounded on the north side by a ditch, whose lower levels contained natural silting. Close to the junction with Francis Street, dumps of brushwood in the ditch indicated a crossing point. This was overlain by a dump of boulders consolidated with stones. No datable finds were recovered from either the ditch or the silt and sod which overlay the metalled roadway, which suggests that the road and flanking ditch are of pre-Norman date. A 14C date from a contemporary post-and-wattle fence along the side of part of the ditch is awaited.</p> <p>The ditch was later deliberately infilled and a series of plots, stretching from the street front towards the rear, were laid out. Six plots with post-and-wattle structures at the earliest level, were excavated. The structures were remarkably consistent in form, and had thick clay or marl floors, off-central hearths, benches or beds on one side only, and little or no finds whatsoever from the occupation floors. Preliminary analysis of the ceramics suggests a pre-Norman date for the plot layout and initial building.</p> <p>One plot held a continuous series of structures from the pre-Norman period through to the 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century. The later 17<sup>th</sup> century is largely represented by water pipes and cisterns, the building remains of this period having been obliterated by the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century mapped building remains.</p>
16E0080	2016:421 & 2018:011	124 to 128 The Coombe	Testing & excavation	<p>This plot forms part of the larger proposed hotel development at 118-125 The Coombe.</p> <p>Primary levels: At the earliest or lowest level (c. 980-1170) a total of 4 Hiberno-Norse property plots were excavated. The property plots were defined by post and wattle boundary fences. The remains of 9 post and wattle structures were revealed in total. Five of these structures were dwellings with the remainder smaller outhouses that likely housed animals to the rear of the houses. The walls of the structures were built with posts spaced at intervals of 0.2-0.3m with wattle rods woven between; some of these walls survived up to 0.45m in height. The dwellings were in a terrace of 4 plots fronting onto the Coombe, the largest measuring 6m wide by at least 8m in length. To the rear of the houses were open yard areas where smaller out buildings were located along with cobbled footpaths. The preservation of the organic material was excellent with lots of 12<sup>th</sup> century leather shoes, a wooden spoon, a wooden bowl, a copper alloy decorated stick pin, a c. 12<sup>th</sup> century copper alloy key and worked bone objects. There was also a lot of pottery sherds found including an almost complete jug. The most significant find was a rare example of graffiti art carved onto a piece of slate depicting a figure on a horse with a shield, sword and two birds present. The slate was found to the rear of one of the post wattle houses. This level of archaeology was found at a depth of 2.5m below present street level of the Coombe.</p> <p>Middle levels (c. 13<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> century): After the post and wattle house plots had gone out of use, they were replaced by new property plots which were defined by stone boundary walls. At the southern end of these plots were lots of medieval refuse pits and agricultural cultivation furrows. There were also the remains of stone wells, one of which contained the remains of at least 6 with medieval jug handles at the bottom. There was evidence of industrial activity present with the presence of a tanning pit, lots of animal horn and two lime pits. To the north of the site was a stone-built medieval well with steps leading down to the water. Two medieval wall foundations were also present at this level, with associated cobbled surfaces and pathways. The finds at this level included a copper alloy merchant's weighing scales, a 13<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> century silver King Edward coin, medieval pottery – mostly local and some imported – a medieval floor tile and a very unusual ceramic bird that looks like a dove. Property plots were visible.</p> <p>Upper levels: The removal of upper layers to facilitate the pilling mat took place, recording 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century layers – house foundations fronting onto the Coombe and much industrial activity at the rear of plots including lots of ovens, a vaulted cellar, kilns and cobbled working areas. Finds included pottery, bottles and some unusual Dutch tiles associated with the Dutch Billy houses. There were several wooden water pipes and barrel cisterns for drinking water dating to the late 17th century, all oriented north-south.</p>
00E0133	2000:0254	4 to 7 The Coombe (Dean Street)	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
92E0020	n/a	Dean St / Patrick St corner	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest
04E1110	2004:0573	51 to 53 Patrick St	Monitoring	Identified the remains of a late medieval / post-medieval wall, probably an architectural fragment of a rear building associated with the houses that formerly stood to the SW of the cathedral, known as Cross Puddle. Also silt deposits probably associated with flooding from the River Puddle.
04E1382	2005:462 & 463	Nash's, 50 Patrick Street / 31 to 32 Kevin Street	Excavation	The previous 19 <sup>th</sup> century structure had a basement; this and other ancillary constructions had removed all earlier deposits on the site, apart from the area towards the Patrick Street front. The site had originally been part of the precinct of St Patrick's Cathedral. A trench

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
				initially excavated on the site revealed the presence of a medieval infilled branch of the diverted River Poddle. Subsequent excavation identified a shallow ditch towards the street front, containing waterlogged material, including a wooden boule of late medieval date. Stone kerbing to sod layers on the east side of the ditch suggests the former presence of a bowling green here. The finds, including pottery, reflect the relatively high status of the area's inhabitants. Decorative ceramic floor tiles, paralleled in the floor of the nearby cathedral, were also recovered from the ditch fill. Later buildings over the ditch had been built on worked medieval timbers reused as vertical piles.
91E00729	1990:041	Patrick Street, Nicholas Street	Excavation	Undertaken along the line of the widened Patrick St and Nicholas St in 1990, the excavations identified the west channel of the Poddle along Patrick St, dug in the late 12 <sup>th</sup> century, the Shyreclap Mill of St Patrick's (a vertical undershot watermill built in the mid-13 <sup>th</sup> century). At the N end of Nicholas St identified features relating to the construction of the town wall and moat. At the S end of Patrick St, they revealed evidence of successive attempts (unsuccessful) in the later 12 <sup>th</sup> century to contain flooding. More success was had in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century, with the raising of the riverbanks, and a cobbled roadway and oak stave-lined tanning pit (doubtless part of a larger complex) date to this period.
91E0088, 92E0143	n/a	Patrick Street, Nicholas Street (between Hanover Lane & Dillon Place)	Excavation	Identified a number of deep pits containing organic material and ranging in date from later 13 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> centuries, probably representing medieval industrial activity. There was also a possible 18 <sup>th</sup> century tannery. The town wall and ditch were uncovered in the N part of the site, comprising a c.2m wide wall & c.20m wide c.3m deep ditch, which was backfilled in the late medieval period. (Hayden 1991). Additional excavation in 1992 identified two stone-built drains, which appears to have been truncated in the later medieval period, as well as a sequence of large pits. It also carried out additional investigation of the town ditch or fosse, showing three distinct phases of deposition, and identifying part of a possible buttress for the town wall. Also post-medieval brick drains, refuse pits, and possible industrial activity.
91E0016	n/a	Nicholas Street	Excavation	Limited excavation of part of the medieval city moat, which indicated that during the 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> centuries the area outside the ditch must have been flooded for some of the time and marshy for the rest. It is likely that the moat carried water from the west of the city eastwards, an overflow from the mills of the hospitals of St John the Baptist without the Newgate, which entered the moat from an artificial channel.
93E0010	n/a	Nicholas Street / Ross Road	Excavation	Uncovered remains of the earliest earthen defences at the south side of the town. Over time these rose from a simple, low counterscarp bank to a raised earthen mound almost 4m high. This was replaced by a stone wall in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. Also identified part of a large stone building, thought to be the rear of St Geneval's Tower, and exposed a section of the 13 <sup>th</sup> century town wall.
01E0005	2001:396	Nicholas Street / Back Lane	Testing	Revealed that there was a layer of former demolition rubble infilling old basements across the development site, with min. depth 1.5m, max. depth 1.8m. No archaeological levels were breached.
92E0215	n/a	Nicholas Street (at St Nicholas Church)	Excavation	Excavation of a human skeleton uncovered during road works, immediately outside (W) of Church of St Nicholas Within. The burial was post-medieval, probably 19 <sup>th</sup> century. (Halpin 1992)
13E0470	2013:217	Nicholas Street / High Street	Monitoring	Monitoring of site investigations and ground disturbances was carried at a site bordered to the north by High Street, to the east by Nicholas Street and to the south-west by Back Lane. These streets formed part of the medieval streetscape of Dublin City, with the path of the town defences located c. 60m west-northwest of the development area. Two bore holes were drilled at the site in order to identify ground conditions prior to the finalisation of the piling plan. These revealed substantial archaeological deposits beneath the existing ground level, commencing at a depth of 1.3-5m. The excavation of site investigation pits failed to identify any archaeological deposits. Piling was carried out on site to construct the foundations of the development. Steel driven mini-piles were used to minimise impacts on the archaeological deposits and tree roots. With the exception of 0.1m of overburden that was removed from the site, no excavation was carried out.
10E0202	2010:256 and 2015:603	Christ Church Cathedral, Christchurch Place	Testing	Within the green space known formerly as the 'cloister garth'. This area was subsequently developed after the Dissolution of the monastery in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century and converted into the Four Courts in 1608. The testing was concentrated in the eastern side of the green and revealed almost immediately that significant masonry remains of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century Four Courts do survive in this area and are surprisingly close to the surface, lying between 50mm and 0.5m below the present ground level. The assessment also located the remains of what might be an earlier wall or pier (oriented east / west), which is likely to have been medieval in date, related to the original monastic quadrangle in this location. The assessment also established the level of intact medieval deposits and this differed across the site. At the eastern side of the cloister, in the area that was originally part of the Small Yard, the medieval deposits lay just 1.3m below present ground level at 11.65m OD. The cloister garth, therefore, must have been either at this level or above it. Further west, within

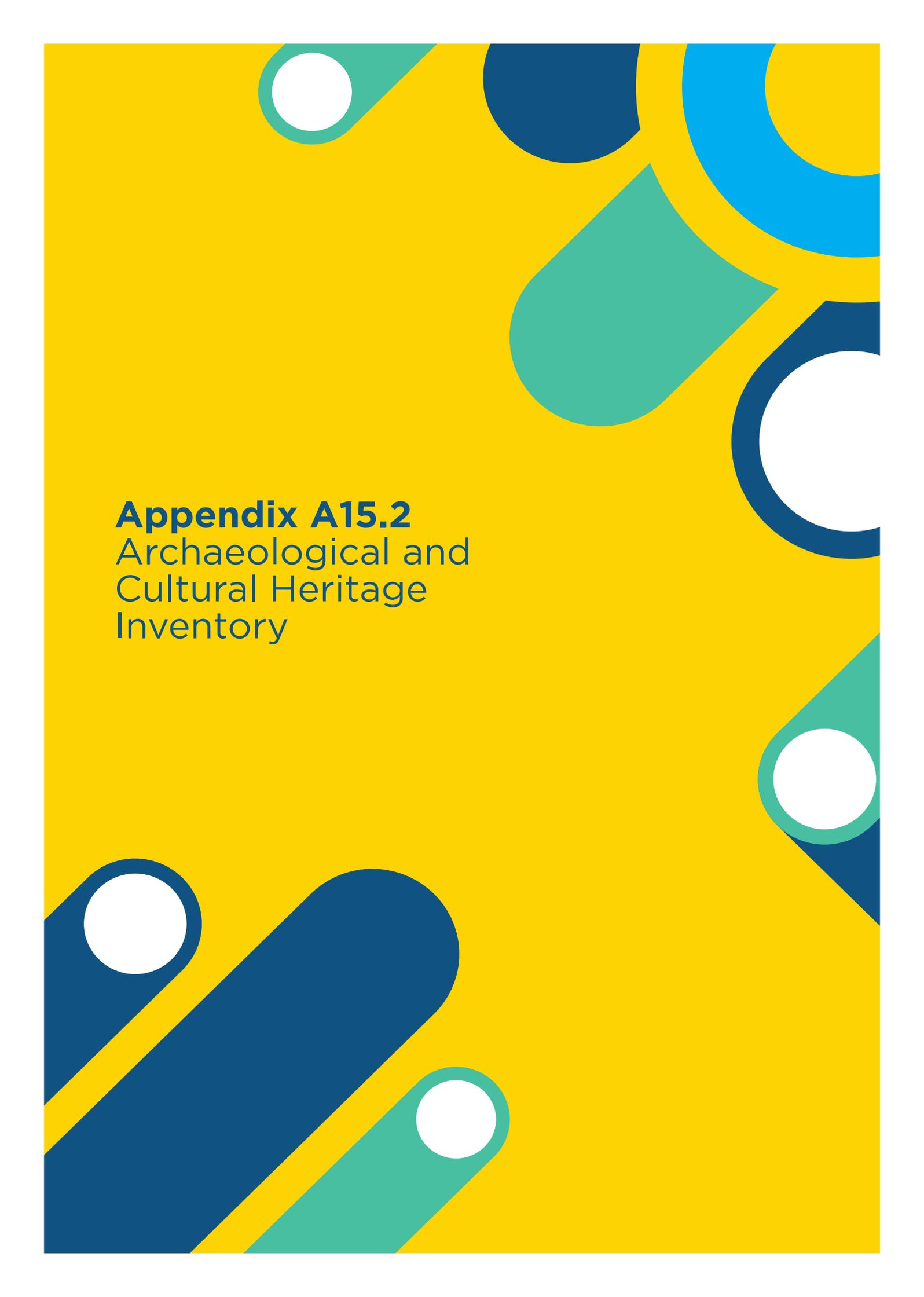
Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
				the footprint of the Four Courts, which had cellars, the medieval deposits lay at approximately 10m OD, suggesting the cellars of the courts were probably semi-basements rather than full cellars. One of the most important findings was the location of what was possibly a defensive earthwork extending through the western side of the green, orientated north / south and possibly revetted in stone on the western side. This may be part of the enclosing defensive ramparts, known to have encircled Dublin from the 10 <sup>th</sup> to the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. An impressive section was exposed at Wood Quay, along the river shoreline, but the western extent has remained elusive, although the site director, Dr Patrick Wallace, did suggest that it curved southwards, through the precinct at Christ Church. No features were exposed during the subsequent removal of a tarmac surface in the precinct, which was carried out under archaeological supervision.
92E0030	n/a	Christchurch Place (Jury's Hotel & Car park)	Monitoring & Excavation	A number of areas of excavation across this site. These confirmed the presence of rich habitation areas, including the remains of houses, paths and ancillary buildings along the Christchurch Place frontage. E.g. adjacent to the east wall of the cellar of No. 18 Christchurch Place, the remains of two possible houses, and a pathway running north-east / south-west of rough paving slabs, portions of wooden planks and roughly, poorly preserved wattle. None of the areas excavated penetrated deeper than 13 <sup>th</sup> century levels (excepting one of the lift shaft areas which encountered 11 <sup>th</sup> century levels) – all excavation was carried out to levels underlying the lowest levels of the foundation structures or was halted when apparently rich deposits appeared to be threatened.
None	1974:0014 & 1975:15	Christchurch Place	Excavation	The excavations in the 1970s undertaken by A.B. Ó Riordáin of the National Museum of Ireland revealed multiple occupation layers spanning the mid-10 <sup>th</sup> to early 12 <sup>th</sup> centuries, with one of the more interesting findings being seven houses superimposed on one another on the same general plot of ground (representing an occupation period of 200 years). Finds recovered from the houses included Viking and Anglo-Saxon coins, carved bone trial pieces, crucibles, and a 10 <sup>th</sup> century decorated wooden box. All but one of the houses were post-and-wattle construction, with the exception being a mid-11 <sup>th</sup> century house that used a stave-style construction instead. An unusually large number of artifacts — upwards of 600 — was found on and in the compressed layers of brushwood and other organic material of the benched areas and in the trodden soil of the central area of the floor of the main chamber and of the smaller chambers at the western end of the house. These included a number of decorated leather scabbards, fish-hooks, knife blades, nails, staples, pointed implements, arrowheads and small tools of iron, barrel padlocks and keys, fragments of hair nets and textiles — including small pieces of braid —weaving tablets and bone spindle whorls.

**Table 4: Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Proposed Scheme (Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction and Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh Sections)**

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
20E0292	2020:139	Former Nissan Plant, east of junction of Naas Road and Walkinstown Avenue	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest

## 1.1 References

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

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and teardrop-like forms. Some of these shapes have white circular cutouts. The shapes are scattered across the page, with some appearing in the corners and others more centrally. The overall style is modern and graphic.

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

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

# 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 centre point of each AH site.

The locations of the AH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). Where sites do not already have a designated number (e.g., Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR)), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0809) followed by an AH identification number (e.g., CBC0809AH001, CBC0809AH002, etc.).

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

A glossary of impact assessment terminology is provided in Appendix 15.3.

## 1.2 Inventory of Sites

### 1.2.1 Tallaght to Ballymount

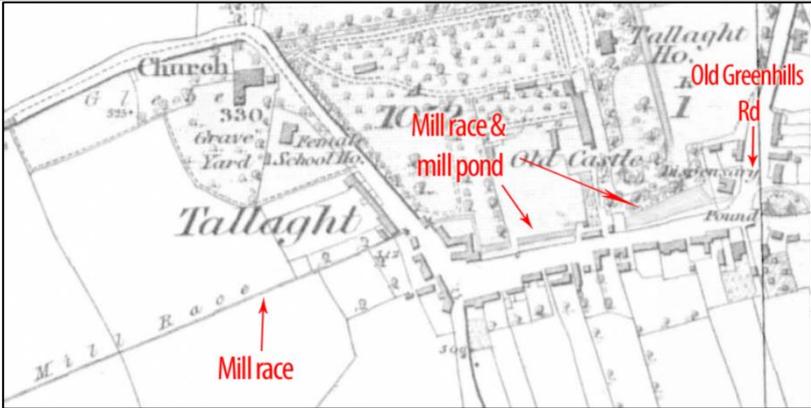
<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU021-037 / DU022-018
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Tallaght village
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic Town
<b>ITM</b>	709008, 727758
<b>Description</b>	The early ecclesiastical site of Tallaght, which was founded in 769 AD by St Máel Ruain, was once considered one of the most prestigious centres of religion and learning in early medieval Ireland (see entry below for RMP DU021-037002 to -037006, -037009, -037018, -037019 and for RMP DU021-037007). In addition, the manor and borough of Tallaght is documented in the medieval period and there are references to an archbishop's palace from the 14 <sup>th</sup> century onwards (further detail in Section 15.3.1.2.2 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR). There is the potential to uncover previously unknown archaeological sites, features or deposits associated with the historic town. Ground-breaking works within the ZAP will result in an impact on any features that may survive below ground (see also RMP DU021-037002 to -037006 below). The proposed works within the ZAP will be limited to some minor utility diversions and / or protections. The RMP ZAP has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme, which passes through the heart of the historic town and the ZAP associated with it.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

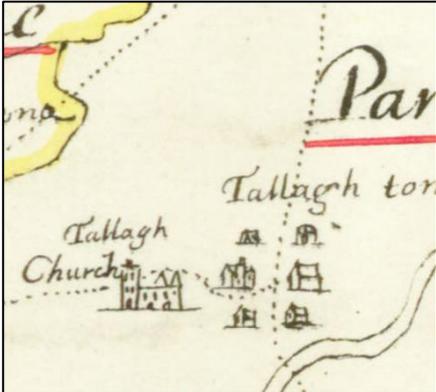
<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU021-037002 to -037006, -037009, -037018, -037019
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Tallaght village, Blessington Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Ecclesiastical enclosure, Church, Graveyard, Tomb - unclassified (present location), Cross, Font, Tomb - chest tomb, Tomb - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	Central point 709007, 727758 (see table 15.5, section 15.3.4.2 of Chapter 15, for individual site ITMs)
<b>Description</b>	Sites associated with the important early medieval and medieval ecclesiastical settlement at Tallaght, at St. Maelruain's Church and graveyard on Blessington Road (further detail in section 15.3.1.2.2 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR). The ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021-037002) has been identified through archaeological excavation to the west and south-west of

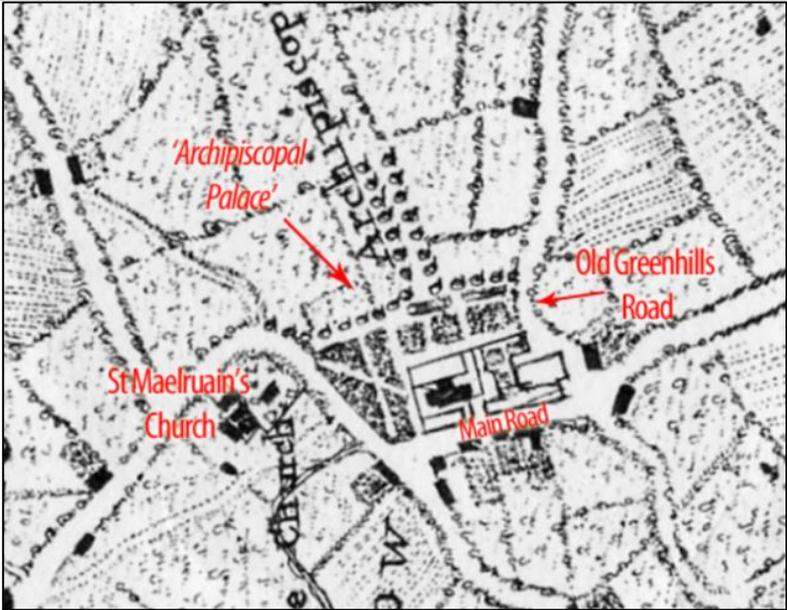
	<p>the churchyard, confirming that the line of the graveyard boundary on this side was almost certainly the inner enclosure of the monastic complex. Excavation to the north-east indicates that the enclosure once extended across the Blessington Road, which appears to have been a later intrusion. There is the potential to uncover further remains of the ecclesiastical enclosure within the Proposed Scheme, beneath the existing road surface at Blessington Road. There is no indication that burials extend to east / north-east of the existing church. Available evidence suggests that the burial ground of the early medieval ecclesiastical site was located in the south-western quadrant of the inner enclosure (i.e., ecclesiastical enclosure DU021-037002). Ground-breaking works along Blessington Road where it curves around the churchyard will impact on any surviving remains of the ecclesiastical enclosure or other associated features that may be present below ground. However, the proposed works within the ZAP will be limited to some minor utility diversions and / or protections.</p> <p>The RMP site DU021-037002 has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	

St. Maelruain's Church, facing north-west

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU021-037007
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Tallaght (Blessington Road, Priory Grounds, Old Greenhills Road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	708990, 727600
<b>Description</b>	<p>According to sources (Scantlebury 1960, cited in RMP file DU021-037007, NMS 2021), St Óengus the Culldee who was a bishop and writer living in the early 9th century, held to be the author of Féilire Óengussa and possibly of the Martyrology of Tallaght entered Tallaght monastery in disguise as a lay brother. He was given charge of the kiln and mill as one of his early duties. A mill race marked on the first ed. Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps may follow the course of an early mill race associated with this mill. It was culverted beneath Blessington Road and Old Greenhills Road, within the Proposed Scheme, where features associated with it may survive. Groundworks along Blessington Road and Old Greenhills Road will impact on any archaeological features that may be present below ground. However, the proposed works within the ZAP will be limited to some minor utility diversions and / or protections. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, as only a small part of the site may be impacted, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021

	 <p>First edition OS six-inch map, 1843 (Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) 2020)</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

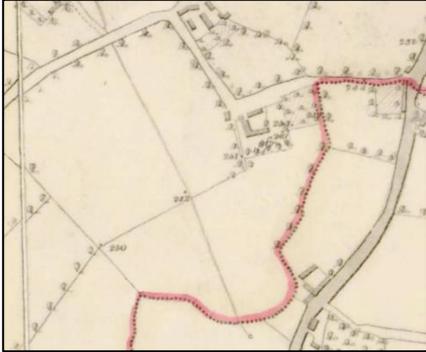
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0809AH001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Old Greenhills Road, Tallaght village
<b>Site Type</b>	Wall
<b>ITM</b>	709459, 727837
<b>Description</b>	<p>Field survey identified a section of stone wall with a distinct batter to its east face (approximately from Chainage A1900 to A1975). This is part of the boundary wall to the priory grounds. It stands c. 2.10m high and runs north of the priory side-entrance for c. 70m. It is constructed using coursed roughly cut stone, in a mixture of sizes. Although a stone wall of similar height runs south of the priory gates, it is straight, with no batter. It is not clear whether the batter represents additional support applied to a later boundary wall or if the unusual construction indicates an earlier date and possible association with the original boundary to the Archbishopal palace along its east side. Rocque's map of 1760 (Ferguson 1998) shows the Archbishopal Palace complex to the west of – and extending as far as – the Old Greenhills Road (alongside which the wall runs). This road was the main route south-west from Dublin (described on the Down Survey map in c. 1656 as 'the Highway' from Dublin city to Tallaght) (TCD 2013). The Down Survey map also demonstrates that the two principal roads in the village (Main Road / Blessington Road and the Greenhills Road) are routes of some antiquity. There will be no impact on the boundary wall or its foundations.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Field survey. TCD 2013. Ferguson 1998. OSI 2020.</p>  <p>Down Survey map, c. 1656, showing Tallaght village (TCD 2013)</p>

	 <p>Rocque's map of County Dublin, 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>  <p>First edition OS map, 1843, showing Tallaght village (OSI 2020)</p>
<p><b>Impact of scheme</b></p>	<p>No impact</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>None required</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>0m</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	



Stone wall with batter on Old Greenhills Road, facing north-east (top) and south-west (bottom)

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU022-005001 to -005005, -005008, -005009
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Kilnamanagh (Elmcastle estate)
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle – tower house, Church, Graveyard, Ritual site – holy well, Ecclesiastical enclosure, Bawn, Earthwork
<b>ITM</b>	Central point 709660, 729270 (see Table 15.8, Section 15.3.5.2 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR) for individual site ITMs)
<b>Description</b>	<p>The OS Letters (Herity 2002) describe the remains of a church which was formerly accessible from Kilnamanagh Castle. This church was associated with a disused graveyard which according to the Letters was enclosed by a wide and deep fosse which had a drawbridge. The east side of this enclosure is indicated on the OS six-inch map. This is thought to be the site of the early monastery of <i>Cell Manach Eascrach</i> (Ua Broin 1944; Ball 1905; Gwynn and Hadcock 1998). The line of the enclosure is partly formed by the townland boundary, which is characteristic of early ecclesiastical sites. An unusual kink in the boundary on the south side may indicate the presence of sub-rectangular annexe to the enclosure.</p> <p>When last inspected in 1975, the bottom two storeys of a tower house had been incorporated into a farm building. The main features identified were a newel stairs lit by a slit ope and base batter on the exterior. The original studded wooden doorway is housed in the National Museum, Dublin (Ua Broin 1944; Ball 1905). The OS Letters describe a wall '<i>built on the ruins of an ancient wall around Kilnamanagh castle</i>' (Herity 2002). According to the report it was of '<i>very rude and rough appearance</i>' and '<i>the stones (were) square, oblong lime quarry stones, lying irregularly without any old mortar</i>'. This may have been the remains of a bawn. Ua Broin mentions St Kevin's Well, which was located beside the castle.</p> <p>The area was developed in the 1970s leaving no visible surface remains, however, it is possible that part of the enclosure and / or associated features may survive within the area of greenfield alongside Brichview Avenue and Treepark Road, where it is proposed to realign a section of the Greenhills Road. Archaeological monitoring of works relating to the ESB Networks 110kV Cable Development between Airton Road and Inchicore, the route of which crossed the curving townland boundary, found nothing of archaeological interest (Licence 17E0488). There appears to have been considerable disturbance of this area during the construction of the residential development in the 1970s and archaeological monitoring of a trial pit excavated in this area during GI works for the Proposed Scheme found that the green space had been built up with dumped construction material to a depth of c. 1.8m before being grassed over. Nothing of an archaeological nature was identified at this location.</p> <p>The results of the investigations within the ZAP to date and the evidence for previous disturbance across the area indicate that there is only a slight potential that archaeological features or deposits survive sub-surface. Ground-breaking works will impact on part of the recorded ecclesiastical enclosure or any associated features, should they survive below ground. Given the trial-pit and other monitoring results, however, it is likely that any remains that do survive will be truncated or otherwise disturbed. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, and given the level of disturbance in this area, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.</p>

<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p>NMS 2021; OSI 2020; Ua Broin 1944, Herity 2002, Ball 1905, Gwynn and Hadcock 1998</p>	
		<p>First edition OS six-inch map (1843; OSI 2020) showing line of ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-005005) and possible annexe following the townland boundary (in red; east to south-west) and field boundary (north-east)</p>
		<p>Revised edition OS 25-inch map (1906-09) overlaid onto modern OS (OSI 2020), showing line of ecclesiastical enclosure (DU022-005005) and possible annexe running through greenfield area proposed for Greenhills Road realignment</p>
		<p>There is some evidence for recent disturbance in this area (Google Earth imagery 29/5/2018); Treepark Road is on the top-left in the image</p>
<p><b>Impact of scheme</b></p>	<p>Negative, Slight, Permanent</p>	
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>The monitoring of topsoil-stripping across this whole area will be carried out as an archaeological exercise.</p>	
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme (ecclesiastical enclosure, DU022-005005)</p>	



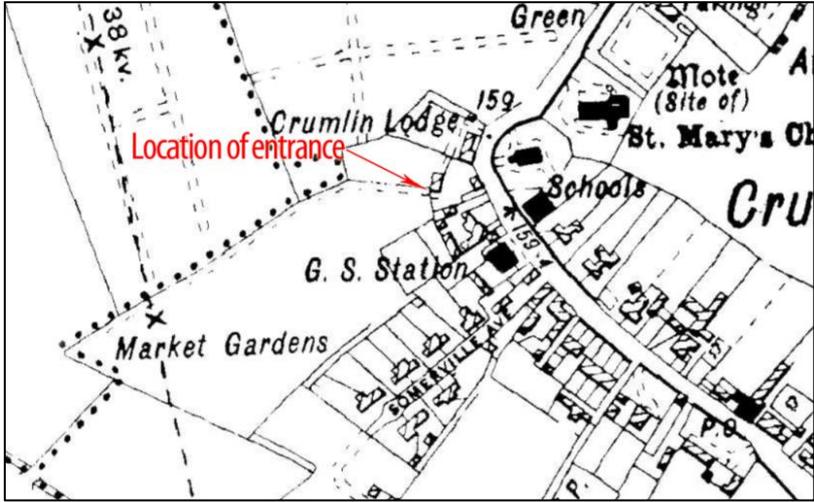
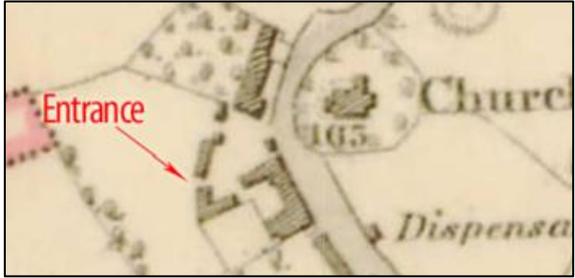
### 1.2.2 Ballymount to Crumlin

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU022-002
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Greenhills Road (East end)
<b>Site Type</b>	Flat cemetery
<b>ITM</b>	711060, 730739
<b>Description</b>	These burials were first uncovered in 1892 during the quarrying of a sand and gravel ridge (National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Reg. No. 1892:48). This gravel ridge was extensive, with the Greenhills Road running along its top for some distance. The remains comprised a burial with a bowl food vessel and an uncontexted vase food vessel. In 1898 there were further discoveries of two cists with two pit burials and two other possible pit burials. One contained an urn, the other a food vessel / urn. There is a development on the site, which lies within the Greenhills Industrial Estate. Ground-breaking works on Greenhills Road where it runs alongside the ZAP will impact on any additional burials / associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as the potential is for the discovery of human remains, this results in a significant impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 13m to edge of ZAP
<b>Photography</b>	

**View towards site of flat cemetery in Greenhills Industrial Estate, facing south / south-west**

### 1.2.3 Crumlin to Grand Canal

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0809AH002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Bunting Road
<b>Site Type</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century house (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	711925, 731604
<b>Description</b>	House depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map (1843; OSI 2020) on the outskirts of Crumlin village on the west / north-west side of the road curving around St Mary's Church (at the junction of Bunting Road and St Mary's Road). Named as Crumlin Lodge on the 25-inch OS map of 1908 and OS revised edition six-inch map of 1940. Destroyed during the construction of Bunting Road and the new housing along it in the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that remains of the house foundations may survive below-ground, despite the disturbances during the during the construction of Bunting Road. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The house site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p>OS six-inch map, first edition 1843, showing houses opposite St Mary's Church (OSI 2020)</p>  <p>OS 25-inch map, revised edition 1908, showing Crumlin Lodge (OSI 2020)</p>  <p>OS six-inch map, first edition 1843, overlaid onto modern aerial imagery (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m

<b>Photography</b>	n/a
<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-13-035
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Crumlin (Bunting Road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Market Gardens (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	711769, 731473
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Market Gardens was a large, enclosed area to the rear of Crumlin village, created sometime between 1908, when the 25-inch OS map was surveyed, and 1940, when it was depicted on the OS revised edition six-inch map (extending beneath the present Bunting Road). Although now partly occupied by Bunting Road and the houses lining its north-western side, some green space survives. There is also a low rubble-stone wall and entrance enclosing a small green area. Although the wall appears to be relatively modern, the entrance seems to correspond with one marked on the revised edition OS six-inch map (1940), leading from the Market Gardens into a small property plot that fronted onto St Agnes Road. The entrance is also depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map (1843), at which time it led from a small cluster of buildings arranged around a yard, into an adjoining field. The present entrance and immediately adjoining section of wall may represent the partial remains of this 19<sup>th</sup> century entrance. These lie outside of the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>Part of the market gardens site lies within the Proposed Scheme. Given the nature of the feature, however, it is unlikely to have left much trace in the archaeological record (garden soils, boundaries, possible stray artefacts). In addition, such ephemeral traces are likely to have been destroyed during the construction of Bunting Road and the new housing along it in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, leaving nothing of archaeological interest at this location.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Field survey, DCIHR (Dublin City Council (DCC) 2003 to 2009); OSI 2020</p>  <p>OS six-inch map, revised edition 1940, showing Market Gardens (Bunting Road) (OSI 2020)</p>  <p>OS six-inch map, first edition 1843, showing location of entrance (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

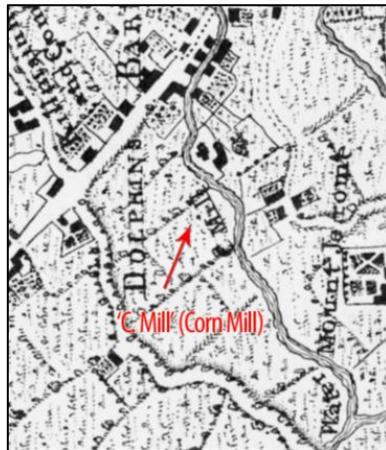
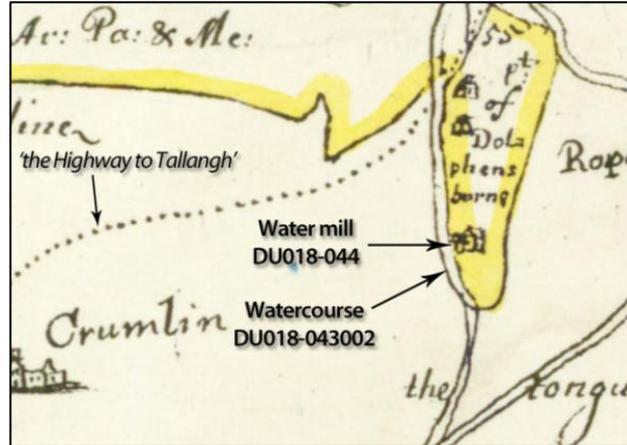


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-038001 to -038003
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Crumlin (St Mary's Road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Church, Graveyard, Ecclesiastical enclosure
<b>ITM</b>	Central point 711964, 731601 (see Table 15.9, Section 15.3.6.2 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR, for individual site ITMs)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This disused Church of Ireland church (1817) incorporates a later medieval W tower. A stone wall (1725) encompasses the graveyard which is sub-circular in plan suggesting the existence of a pre-Norman ecclesiastical enclosure. Archaeological investigations in 1998 and 1999 identified a ditch that possibly represents the outer enclosing element of the medieval churchyard to the north, with cultivation activity outside (furrows respecting the enclosure) probably dating to the late medieval or post-medieval period (see also licence numbers 99E0305 and 98E0362 in Appendix A15.1). Murphy (2000) proposed that if the ditch continued around the graveyard on its present course, it would enclose an area of c. 10,000m<sup>2</sup>. The projected line of this enclosing ditch would continue across Bunting Road and St Mary's Road to the south-west and north-east of the church. Ground-breaking works along these two roads in the vicinity of the church will impact on part of the probable ecclesiastical enclosure (DU018-038003) or any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as there is the potential for the discovery of burials, this results in a significant impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021; Hayden 2000; Murphy 2000
	
	<p><b>Figure 3 in Murphy 2000 showing projected line of enclosing ditch, overlaid onto modern OS with the line projected further to its possible intersection with Bunting Road (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring

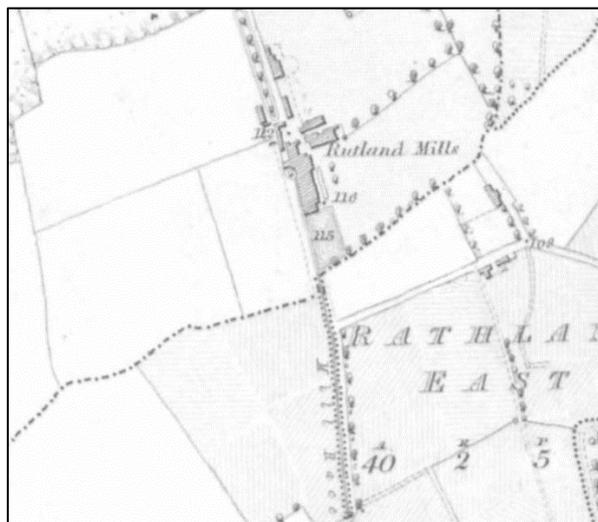
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Adjacent wall of graveyard – potential that the ditch of the outer enclosure survives beneath the existing road
<b>Photography</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>View of St Mary's Church on Bunting Road, facing south / south-east</b></p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-038004
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Crumlin (St Mary's Road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound
<b>ITM</b>	712019, 731636
<b>Description</b>	This is recorded on the first edition OS six-inch map as a hachured enclosure indicative of a ringfort or barrow. It is represented as a hachured mound on the OS 25-inch map (surveyed 1908) and named 'Moat'. St Mary's Church of Ireland church has been built on the site. There was no visible surface trace when inspected in 1994 (NMS 2021).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 30m south-east
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-044
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Crumlin (Clogher Road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Water mill - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	713897, 732108
<b>Description</b>	The water mill is depicted on the Down Survey map of c. 1656, on the western branch of the River Poddle / City Water (which is also named on the map), in an area denoted as 'pt of Dolphens barn'. A corn mill is indicated in this location on Rocque's map, with a more extensive milling complex (named Rutland Mills; DCIHR Ref. 18-14-023) having replaced it by the time of the first edition OS six-inch map. The line of a mill race feeding the mill complex follows the course of the City Water (RMP DU018-043002). No visible surface trace; beneath modern road. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded site which may survive below ground. The RMP site DU018-044 has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021; DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009); OSI 2020, UCD 2020.



Recorded water mill and watercourse on the Down Survey map c. 1656 (top) (TCD 2013) and Rocque's map of County Dublin 1760 (bottom) (Ferguson 1998)



First edition OS six-inch map (1843) (OSI 2020), showing Rutland Mills and mill race

Impact of scheme	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



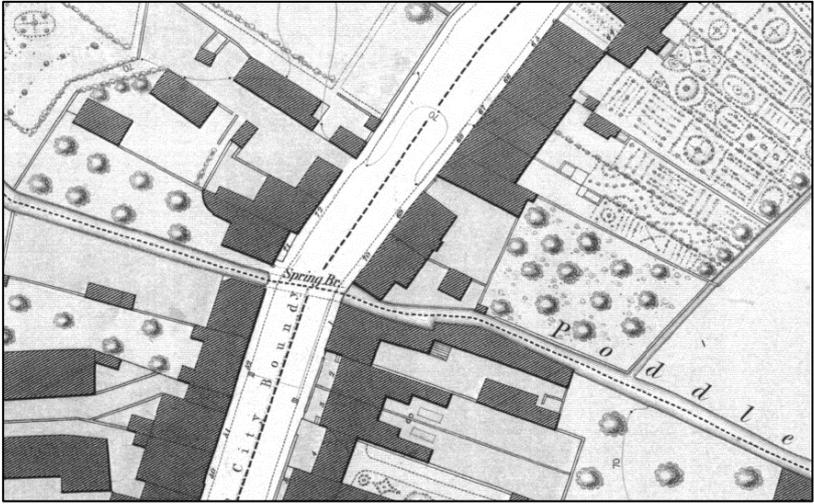
<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-043002
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Crumlin (Clogher Rd/Rutland Ave)
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	713935, 731957 (point of intersection with route: 713897, 732108)
<b>Description</b>	<p>A branch of the River Poddle / City Water. Depicted on the Down Survey map c. 1656, on which it is described as '<i>The River that Supplyeth Dublin wth water</i>'. DU018-043002 flowed north to Dolphin's Barn towards the city centre. Beyond Dolphin's Barn Street it is numbered DU018-043001. Two sections of the City Watercourse were identified in archaeological investigations on Dolphin's Barn Street / Cork Street in the 1990s (see DU018-020576 and DU018-020575). No further information available.</p> <p>No visible surface trace; beneath modern road. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021

	Down Survey map c. 1656 (TCD 2013)
Impact of scheme	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	See RMP DU018-044

### 1.2.4 Grand Canal to Christchurch

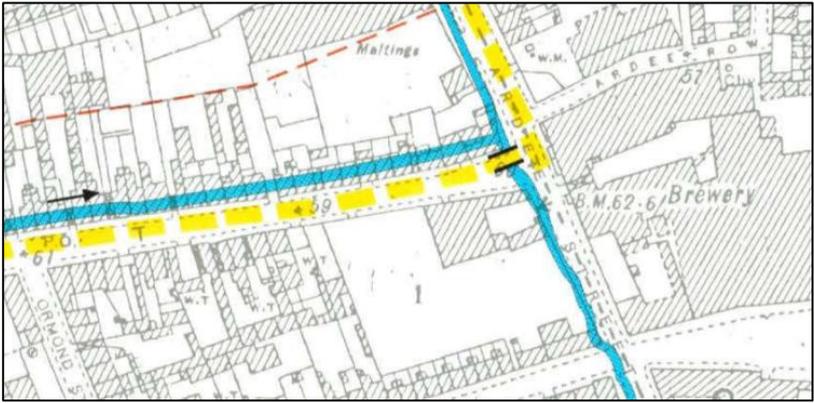
Identification No.	RMP DU018-020
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Dublin City
Site Type	Historic City
ITM	n/a
Description	<p>The ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin. This section of the Proposed Scheme travels within the ZAP for Dublin Historic City, from Dolphin's Barn Street to Christchurch Place, with the area of highest potential being in the area from Dean Street to Christ Church Place. Within the ZAP, there are 20 individual RMP / SMR sites located within this section of the Proposed Scheme and a further 32 adjacent to it. Most of these sites have no surface expression and relate to Dublin's medieval and post-medieval suburban development, as well as Viking and medieval settlement within the walls. These include the sites of houses of various or unknown dates, the city watercourse, mills, bridges, tanneries, a guild hall and a 17<sup>th</sup> century Quaker graveyard, as well as the sites of gates and a mural tower that formed part of the city defences. The Proposed Scheme also crosses sections of the City Watercourse / River Poddle, which was important for the supply of water to the medieval city, as well as mills associated with it (e.g., in Patrick Street and Cork Street). The River Poddle has long been culverted and now flows underground. In recent years, archaeological excavation in areas adjoining the River Poddle in the vicinity of the Kevin Street / Patrick Street junction have produced archaeological remains dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> /13<sup>th</sup> centuries to the 18<sup>th</sup> /19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>There is considerable potential that further archaeological artefacts, features or deposits may survive sub-surface within the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works within the Historic City of Dublin ZAP will impact on any previously unknown archaeological sites or features that survive below ground. The RMP ZAP has a</p>



	earlier bridge structure, with no traces of the earlier structure surviving. Given this, there will be no impact on this site.
<b>Sources</b>	DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009); OSI 2020, UCD 2020; Hayden 2001; Excavations 2001a.
	
	<b>OS five foot plan, 1847, showing Spring Bridge (UCD 2020)</b>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No impact
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020503
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP. Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cork Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Graveyard
<b>ITM</b>	714223, 733343
<b>Description</b>	A walled burial ground, square in plan and accessible centrally from Cork Street is situated on the north side of the street. The eastern portion of the graveyard is utilised as a car-park for the adjacent property, formerly known as the James Weir Home for Nurses. Within the burial ground are small clusters of recumbent memorials, mainly mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century in date, set in a lawn. A single upright grave marker survives close to the vehicular entrance to the site. Mature trees bound the parking area at the east and there are others along the wall at west. In 1901 a plan was drawn in advance of the construction of the Home for Nurses referring to the Burial Ground of the Religious Society of Friends (the Quakers), indicating the then location of 18 gravestones and whom they memorialise. According to published sources (Butler 2004, cited in RMP file DU018-020503, NMS Archive) the graveyard was in existence in the 1690s. No visible surface trace. The boundaries of the graveyard align with the edge of Cork Street on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843. Given that the former burial ground dated to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century and occupied a well-defined plot that was aligned with the street in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century (unchanged from the present street boundary on this side), it is considered highly unlikely that any burials extend into the Proposed Scheme. There is only a slight potential that associated features may be present below ground within the Proposed Scheme, however, where such remains exist, ground-breaking works will impact on them. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium. As there is some potential for the discovery of human remains, this results in a significant impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020331
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cork Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge

<b>ITM</b>	714579, 733411
<b>Description</b>	The Friends of Medieval Dublin (FMD) map (Clarke 2002) shows the site of a bridge at this location, crossing one of the medieval watercourses that flow through the area. Not identified during previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity in 1993, though these were not comprehensive and were restricted to the south side of the street. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 2002  FMD map (Clarke 2002), showing location of bridge
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020575
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cork Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714568, 733419
<b>Description</b>	Part of the same watercourse as RMP DU018-020576, this section located at Ardee St / Cork St junction. Partly excavated in 1993 on the north side of the junction (see RMP DU018-020576). The City Watercourse crossed the road at this point. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on this section of the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020679
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cork Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Hospital
<b>ITM</b>	714561, 733382
<b>Description</b>	Shown as a religious house on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). No visible surface trace. The exact location and extent of this site is unknown. As such, there is the possibility that associated features may extend into the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on any associated features which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 1978

	FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of religious house
Impact of scheme	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	c. 8m
Photography	n/a

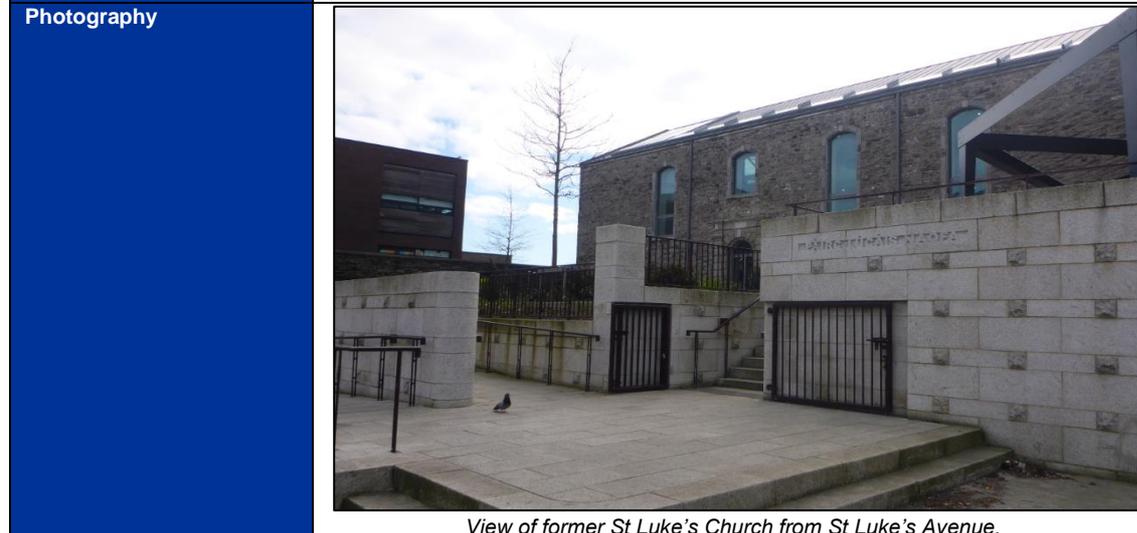
Identification No.	DU018-020332-
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Cork Street
Site Type	Hospital
ITM	714559, 733363
Description	This appears to be a duplicate of DU018-020679 as the file provided by the National Monuments Archive contains an identical description (see entry above).
Sources	NMS (2020). OSI 2020. RMP published map.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	No mitigation required.
Approx. distance	c. 25m south of Proposed Scheme
Photography	N/A

Identification No.	RMP DU018-121
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Cork Street
Site Type	Mill – unclassified
ITM	714576, 733426
Description	A pre-development assessment identified the silted-up remains of a millpond associated with the abbey of St Thomas at the corner of Ardee Street and Cork Street in 2003. A section of the Poddle was diverted by the abbey probably between 1190 and 1212 and runs along the eastern perimeter of the site. Material was dumped over the pond fill in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century to consolidate the ground for building. Licence 03E0315: the excavated site was at 24 to 26 Ardee Street at its junction with Cork St, prior to the widening of Cork Street.
Sources	NMS 2021. Excavations 2003.
Impact of scheme	No impact, excavated site.
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	RMP DU018-122
Legal Status	RMP

<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cork Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Tannery
<b>ITM</b>	714576, 733426
<b>Description</b>	A pre-development assessment identified a small tannery at the corner of Ardee St and Cork St in 2003. It appears on a 1703 lease map in the National Library, where it is described as a 'new tan yard', while the will of the tanner, who died in 1697, survives in a memorial in the Registry of Deeds. The evidence for the tannery consisted of two main working areas, arranged into two compartments of five pits, and on one line consisting of two separate compartments, all orientated east-west. The lines of pits were separated by a cobbled surface. Finds include 17 <sup>th</sup> century pottery imports and clay pipes, a significant number being Dutch imports. Licence 03E0315: the excavated site was at 24 to 26 Ardee Street at its junction with Cork St, prior to the widening of Cork Street.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Excavations 2003.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact, excavated site.
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020352
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Luke's Avenue
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	714845, 733422
<b>Description</b>	In 1708 the parish of St Nicholas Without was divided and part of it was given to the denomination of St Luke's. A glebe house was erected on the Coombe for the vicar and the church of St Luke was erected not far from the Glebe between 1715 and 1716. It was consecrated on 8th October 1716. Its construction was overseen by Thomas Burgh, the Surveyor-General of Ireland at the time, and he is also thought to have been its designer. Early maps show that it was accessed by a tree-lined entrance avenue from the Coombe. It closed as a place of worship on 19th September 1975 and was left ruinous after a disastrous fire in 1986. In September 2016 enabling works commenced for the conservation and adaptive reuse of the ruin as office accommodation (now called Thomas Burgh House). The remains comprise a four-bay nave with a rectangular apse added 1889 to 90 to the east gable; a flat-roofed porch added to the north side c. 1880. It was lit by segmental-headed windows which have cut limestone surrounds, keystones and sills. The west gable is surmounted by a cut granite bellcote with a carved stone cross; this was added c. 1900. The context has been much altered with the opening of the Coombe Relief Road, and it has taken on a prominent position at the roadside. Archaeological excavations took place to the north and west of the church at the time of new road construction. These uncovered archaeological evidence for medieval agricultural activity in the vicinity of St Luke's (see RMP DU018-142).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021; Excavations 2001a. NIAH 2020c. Dublin City Council 2005.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 20m south of Proposed Scheme



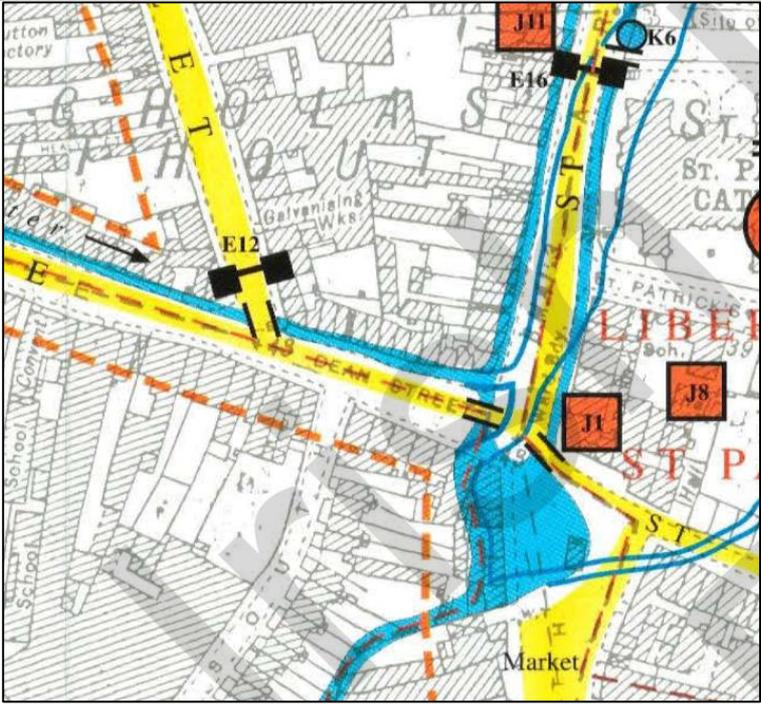
*View of former St Luke's Church from St Luke's Avenue.*

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-142
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Luke's Avenue
<b>Site Type</b>	Field system
<b>ITM</b>	714813, 733447
<b>Description</b>	Excavation in advance of development at 48 to 50 Newmarket / 14 to 16 Newmarket St (Licence 02E1692) revealed a field ditch. This was associated with pottery that dated from the 13th century up until at least the 16 <sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological investigations in the early 1990s for the Coombe Bypass (St Luke's Avenue) found no trace of the field system, indicating that it did not extend further north than the property boundaries along the present St Luke's Avenue.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact, excavated site.
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020330-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Pimlico
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	714543, 733472
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 37m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

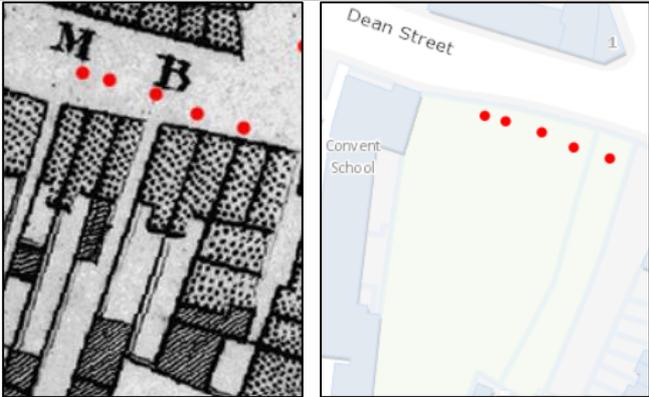
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020985-
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR. Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Francis Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Kiln
<b>ITM</b>	714939, 733559
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 40m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020205
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	714970, 733496
<b>Description</b>	The FMD map (Clarke 2002) shows the site of a bridge at this location, crossing one of the medieval watercourses that flow through the area. No visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 2002.

	
	<b>FMD map (Clarke 2002), showing location of bridge</b>
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020402
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Guildhall
<b>ITM</b>	714899, 733527
<b>Description</b>	Site of the old Weavers' Hall, no visible surface trace. It is described as a faded pink brick building with a darker brick trim that had housed the weavers' union and was built in 1745. It did not extend into the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Sources</b>	Murtagh 1973, NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020558
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714937, 733492
<b>Description</b>	A house of Dutch Billy type, which can date from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> / early 18 <sup>th</sup> century (Pers. Comm. Linzi Simpson and Ed O'Donovan 11/1997; RMP file, NMS 2021). Shown on Rocque's map of 1756, on which it can be seen they are set back from the later road edge. This was confirmed during excavations in 2008 and 2016 in advance of the Hyatt Hotel construction. No basements were found associated with the houses. No visible trace.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Ferguson 1998. Walsh 2012. Excavations 2018. NMS 2021.

	 <p>Rocque's map of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998), with RMP sites overlaid (left) and modern OS map showing RMP sites (right) (NMS 2021)</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

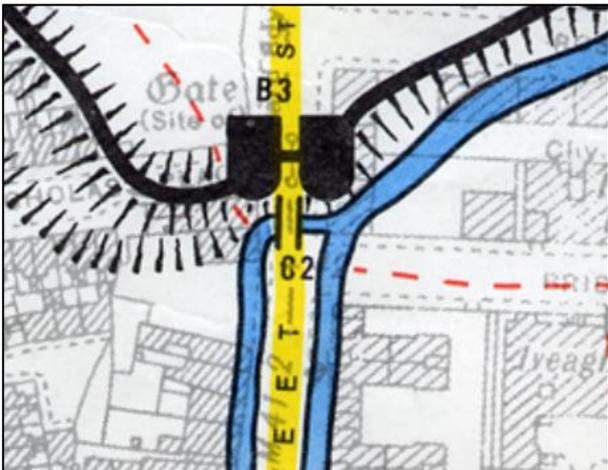
<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020559
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714941, 733491
<b>Description</b>	A house of Dutch Billy type, which can date from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> / early 18 <sup>th</sup> century (Pers. Comm. Linzi Simpson and Ed O'Donovan 11/1997; RMP file, NMS 2021). Shown on Rocque's map of 1756, on which it can be seen they are set back from the later road edge. This was confirmed during excavations in 2008 and 2016 in advance of the Hyatt Hotel construction. No basements were found associated with the houses. No visible trace.
<b>Sources</b>	See RMP DU018-020558
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020560
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714948, 733489
<b>Description</b>	A house of Dutch Billy type, which can date from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> / early 18 <sup>th</sup> century (Pers. Comm. Linzi Simpson and Ed O'Donovan 11/1997; RMP file, NMS 2021). Shown on Rocque's map of 1756, on which it can be seen they are set back from the later road edge. This was confirmed during excavations in 2008 and 2016 in advance of the Hyatt Hotel construction. No basements were found associated with the houses. No visible trace.
<b>Sources</b>	See RMP DU018-020558
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020561
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714954, 733486
<b>Description</b>	A house of Dutch Billy type, which can date from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> / early 18 <sup>th</sup> century (Pers. Comm. Linzi Simpson and Ed O'Donovan 11/1997; RMP file, NMS 2021). Shown on Rocque's map of 1756, on which it can be seen they are set back from

	the later road edge. This was confirmed during excavations in 2008 and 2016 in advance of the Hyatt Hotel construction. No basements were found associated with the houses. No visible trace.
<b>Sources</b>	See RMP DU018-020558
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020562
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714961, 733484
<b>Description</b>	A house of Dutch Billy type, which can date from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> / early 18 <sup>th</sup> century (Pers. Comm. Linzi Simpson and Ed O'Donovan 11/1997; RMP file, NMS 2021). Shown on Rocque's map of 1756, on which it can be seen they are set back from the later road edge. This was confirmed during excavations in 2008 and 2016 in advance of the Hyatt Hotel construction. No basements were found associated with the houses. No visible trace.
<b>Sources</b>	See RMP DU018-020558
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020041
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick St / Kevin St Upr
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	715046, 733460
<b>Description</b>	Known as 'St Nicholas' Bridge, this spanned the Poddle River immediately outside St Nicholas' Gate (Bradley and King 1987). Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978; C2). There are no visible remains above ground. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987.
	 <p>FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of bridge on south side of St Nicholas' Gate</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020625
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	New Street South
<b>Site Type</b>	Redundant Record
<b>ITM</b>	715017, 733433
<b>Description</b>	Recorded in the RMP manual as a watercourse site (Duchas The Heritage Service 1998). It is now classified as a redundant record (NMS 2021), following archaeological investigations on the site which found no structures of any sort, either of stone or wood (Licence 00E0627, Excavations 2001b).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 8m south-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020399
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	New Street South
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	715049, 733439
<b>Description</b>	Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). No further information available. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, NMA 2020, Clarke 1978.
	 <p>FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing mill pond at junction of New Street South and Patrick Street</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	DU018-020405-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Kevin Street Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	House- indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	715084, 733456
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 20m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

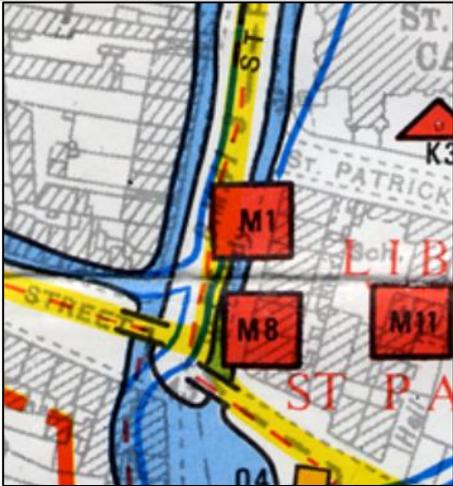
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020054-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Patrick's Close
<b>Site Type</b>	School

<b>ITM</b>	715090, 733517
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 22m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020086-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Patrick's Close
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	715104, 733537
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 42m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020111-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Patrick's Close
<b>Site Type</b>	College
<b>ITM</b>	715092 733488
<b>Description</b>	The Archdeacon of Dublin's Mansion lay to the east of the vicars choral in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1656 it was described as a mansion house (Bradley & King 1987); FMD map (1978) (M1) (Clarke 1978). There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact.
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 35m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020101
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	715059, 733498
<b>Description</b>	The Archdeacon of Dublin's Mansion lay to the east of the vicars choral in St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1656 it was described as a mansion house (Mason 1820; Bradley and King 1987; FMD map (Clarke 1978) M1). Within the cathedral complex, which was bounded by the watercourse running along the east side of the street and therefore did not extend into the Proposed Scheme. There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987. Mason 1820.

	 <p>FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of the mansion house (M1)</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a
<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020108
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	715054, 733471
<b>Description</b>	Known as 'Castleragge' this dwelling was situated at the junction of Patrick Street and Kevin Street Upper. Described in 1546 as a tower, which lay close to the archdeacon of Dublin's Manse (Mason 1820; Bradley and King 1987; FMD map (Clarke 1978) M8; see map in RMP DU018-020101). Within the cathedral complex, which was bounded by the watercourse running along the east side of the street and therefore did not extend into the Proposed Scheme. There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987. Mason 1820
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a
<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020197
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	715031, 733472
<b>Description</b>	Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978; see map in RMP DU018-020101) and mentioned in the Urban Archaeological Survey (Bradley and King 1987). No visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020602
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Industrial site

<b>ITM</b>	715015, 733515
<b>Description</b>	Testing in 1992 revealed archaeological deposits of 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century date associated with a series of pits, including a barrel pit and a timber-lined pit (Licence 92E0020).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact – excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 10m west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020603
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Tannery
<b>ITM</b>	715015, 733506
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in 1993 revealed evidence for industrial activity along the west bank of the River Poddle in the rear of houses along Francis Street and the house fronting onto Patrick Street (Licence 93E0173).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact – excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 8m west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020800
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	College
<b>ITM</b>	715057, 733492
<b>Description</b>	The College of the Vicars Choral was located south of St Patrick's Cathedral. In 1546, it consisted of a hall, kitchen and the bed chambers. It was still visible, though ruinous, in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Within the cathedral complex, which was bounded by the watercourse running along the east side of the street and therefore did not extend into the Proposed Scheme. No visible surface trace.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

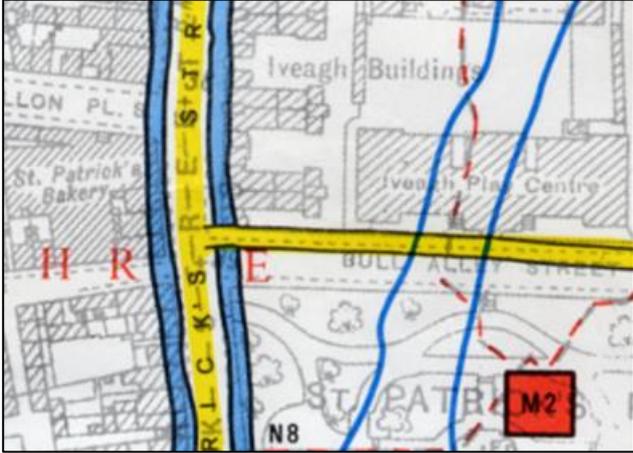
<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020058
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP. Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 18th/19th century
<b>ITM</b>	715065, 733586
<b>Description</b>	A Malton Print (1793) shows a terrace of Dutch Billies to the north of St Patrick's Cathedral (NMS 2021). There is no visible trace. The distinctive features of these buildings was that the roof-ridge ran at right angles to the street with the front gables, in the most characteristic examples, being masked by quadrants sweeping up to very flat curved or triangular pediments. These houses were built of brick, normally on stone foundations, and designed to stand in continuous terraces. Very often economy was achieved by the use of corner fireplaces so that two houses might share a single huge chimney-stack. The returns generally contained a small closet on each floor, and the roof-pitch was steeper than became usual later in the century. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Craig 1980
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020059
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Ritual site - holy well
<b>ITM</b>	715065, 733571
<b>Description</b>	This holy well, dedicated to St Patrick, is shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978, D5; see map in RMP DU018-020196). There are no visible surface remains. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 1978
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020196
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	715064, 733565
<b>Description</b>	Formerly crossed a stream that ran north to the River Liffey. Located on the east side of the street. Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978) and mentioned in the Urban Archaeological Survey (UAS) (Bradley and King 1987). No visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Bradley and King 1987. Clarke 1978
	FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of the bridge
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020198
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	715068, 733596
<b>Description</b>	Formerly spanned a stream that ran north to the River Liffey. Located on the east side of the street. Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978) and mentioned in the UAS (Bradley and King 1987). No visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works at this

	location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021; Bradley and King 1987. Clarke 1978; See map in RMP DU018-020196.
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020390
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	715062, 733660
<b>Description</b>	Formerly spanned a stream that ran north to the River Liffey. Located on the east side of the street. Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). No visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 1978
	
	FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of the bridge
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020626
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	715031, 733562
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological excavations in 1990 revealed a section of post-and-wattle along the east bank of the Poddle river (L. 11.1m, H. 0.6m). This was built free-standing on the surface of the river silt in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century. It was subsequently replaced by a stone wall (Walsh 1997). Part of the excavations undertaken along the west side of Patrick Street, Nicholas Street and Winetavern Street in the early 1990s for sewer works. The excavation results do not indicate that this feature continues to the east, towards the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Walsh 1997
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact – excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 3m west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020628
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Riverine revetment
<b>ITM</b>	715030, 733640
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in 1991 revealed remains of timber revetments, with oak baseplates and plank shuttering constructed along the river's edge. The earliest of these dated to 1202 AD. The excavation results do not indicate that this feature continues to the east, towards the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Walsh 1991
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact – excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 3m west of Proposed Scheme (measured from location drawing in excavation report, Walsh 1991, Figure 2)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020629
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Water mill - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	715033, 733674
<b>Description</b>	The remains of a vertical watermill was uncovered in archaeological excavations in 1991 (Walsh 1991). This was the first Anglo-Norman mill excavated in Ireland. It was first described in 1326 as 'schyteclappe mill' (McNeill 1950) and later known as Shyreclap Mill of St Patrick's. A document in 1371 describes it as ruinous (Bradley and King 1987). It was granted to John Passavant in that year on condition that he rebuilt it (McNeill 1950). The remains comprised a timber-framed mill with an inlet formed by two parallel beams 2.6m apart, laid across the river channel, and a headrace formed by a drystone built wall. Stone footings for a small building which supported the stone-flagged floor of the mill. H. 2.6m were also revealed (Walsh 1997). The excavation results do not indicate that this feature continues to the east, towards the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. McNeill 1950. Bradley and King 1987. Walsh 1997. Walsh 1991
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact – excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 4m west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020630
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Kiln - lime
<b>ITM</b>	715030, 733737
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological excavations in 1990 revealed a limekiln associated with the construction of the town wall in this area. This pre-dated drainage works of c. 1190 AD. (Walsh 1991). The excavation results do not indicate that this feature continues to the east, towards the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Walsh 1991
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact – excavated site
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 5m west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020631
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP. Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Riverine revetment
<b>ITM</b>	715030, 733736
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological excavations in 1990 revealed riverine revetment along the River Poddle, that post-dated the limekiln (RMP DU018-020630) on the same site. A channel for the Poddle was excavated sometime after the limekiln was backfilled. A wood-lined drain or sewer fed into the river channel at the south of the site. It extended for 2.5m east/west, extending beyond the area of excavation (Walsh 1991). The excavation results indicate that this feature continues to the east, towards the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact

	on any associated features which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Walsh 1991
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 5m west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020634
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	715032, 733764
<b>Description</b>	According to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (G. Stout, 25/22/2008, NMS 2021), the file is missing and there is no evidence to corroborate this entry. Therefore it will be de-listed from the revised RMP.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 5m west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	SMR DU018-020735
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	715044, 733670
<b>Description</b>	Clarke (2002) mentions the existence of Forde's mill in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century, which was rebuilt in the late 14 <sup>th</sup> century. Forde's mill is also mentioned in 1590. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 2002
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	SMR DU018-020942
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	715075, 733670
<b>Description</b>	This site is in the wrong location on the ASI Historic Environment Viewer. The RMP file refers to a medieval house excavated at 60 to 61 Francis Street, c. 85m to the west (O'Flanagan in Excavations 1994, Licence E094123).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Excavations 1994
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 9m west of Proposed Scheme (current site location; actual site is c. 85m west)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

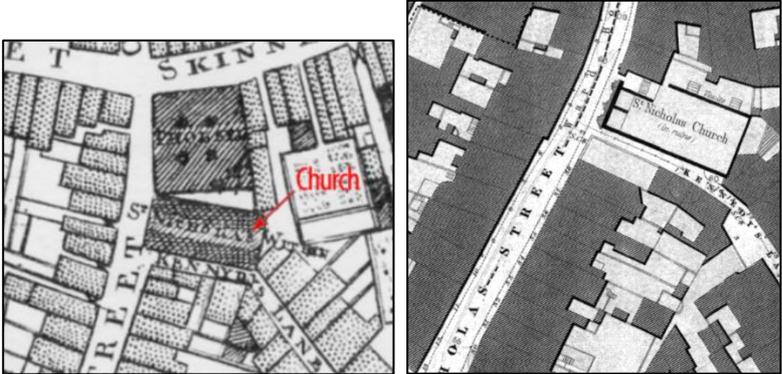
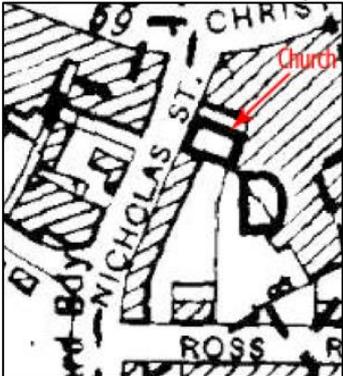
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020116-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	715113, 733590
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS (2020). OSI 2020.

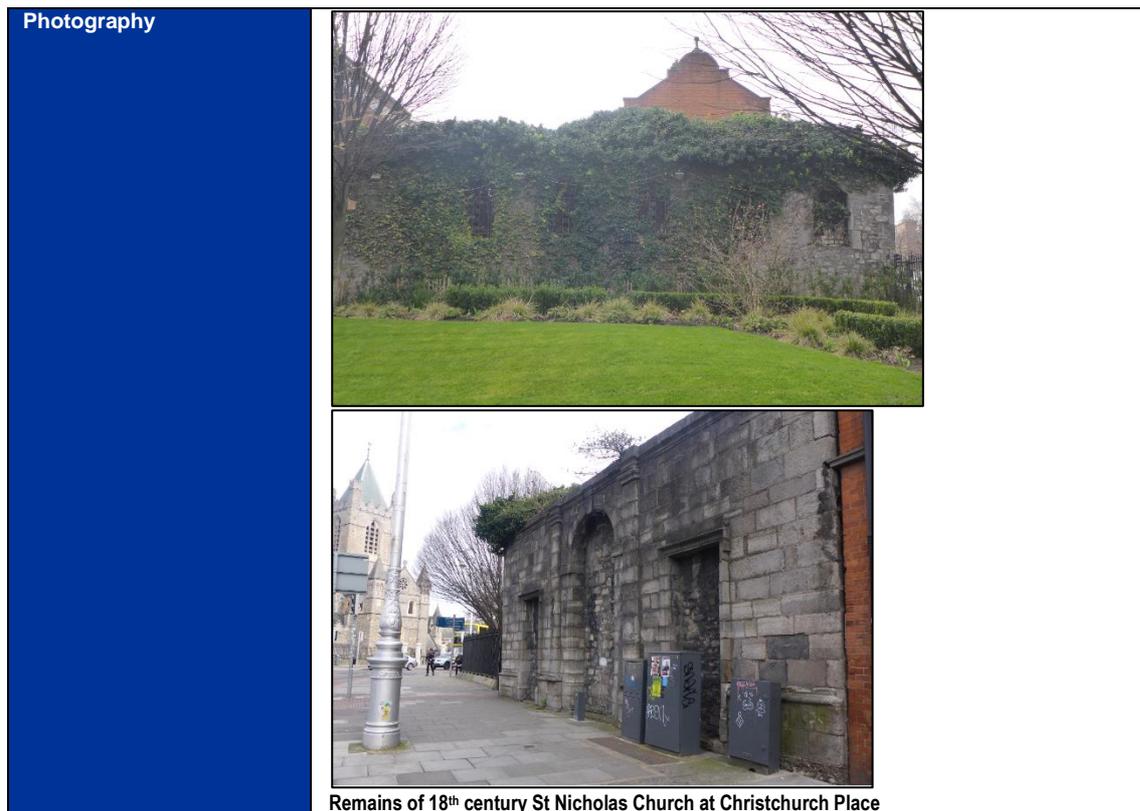
	RMP published map.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 40m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020269
<b>Legal Status</b>	National Monument, RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Cathedral
<b>ITM</b>	715119, 733531
<b>Description</b>	St Patrick's Cathedral. See Section 15.3.1.4.2 of for description. This monument should be considered a national monument. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the cathedral during construction works. Christ Church Cathedral has a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS Archive
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Significant, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The proposed public realm works (detailed in of Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR) in the vicinity of the cathedral will have a positive impact through their enhancement of the monument's setting. Post-mitigation, the predicted residual impact will be Positive, Significant, Long-term.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m



<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020085
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Nicholas St / Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	715098, 733875
<b>Description</b>	The remains of St Nicholas parish church, rebuilt in 1707, stand at the corner of Christchurch Place and Nicholas Street. All that survives is the ground storey with five blocked up windows on the north overlooking the former graveyard. The earlier church of St Nicholas is included in the earliest lists of Dublin city churches in c. 1179 (MacNeill 1950). In 1479 Edward IV authorised the foundation of a chantry dedicated to the Blessed Virgin on the south side of the church. It was restored in 1578. A report of 1630 states that the nave and chancel were in good repair (Bradley and King 1987). The early 18 <sup>th</sup> century parish church can be seen on Rocque's map of 1760 (Ferguson 1998) and on the 1847 five-foot plan (UCD 2020), on which it extends westwards into the present Nicholas Street. This part of the street was subsequently widened, sometime between 1907 to 09 and 1935 to 38, at which time part of the church building (the porch) was removed, leaving only the nave. This widening would match the rest of the street to the south, which had been widened in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The size of the earlier, medieval church is unknown, but it is possible that like its predecessor, it extended to the former street edge. It is possible, therefore, that remains associated with it may survive below ground within the

	<p>Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on any associated features which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p>NMS 2021. Bradley and King 1987. Mac Neill 1950. Ferguson 1998, OSI 2020. UCD 2020.</p>  <p>Rocque's map of Dublin (1760; Ferguson 1998) and OS five-foot plan (1847; UCD 2020), showing St Nicholas' Church prior to road widening</p>  <p>OS 25-inch map (1907 to 09) showing widening of street to south (OSI 2020)</p>  <p>OS six-inch map (1935 to 38) showing widening of north end of Nicholas Street and part-removal of church building (OSI 2020)</p>
<p><b>Impact of scheme</b></p>	<p>Negative, Moderate, Permanent</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>0m</p>



<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020115-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Nicholas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Inn
<b>ITM</b>	715099, 733833
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 28m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

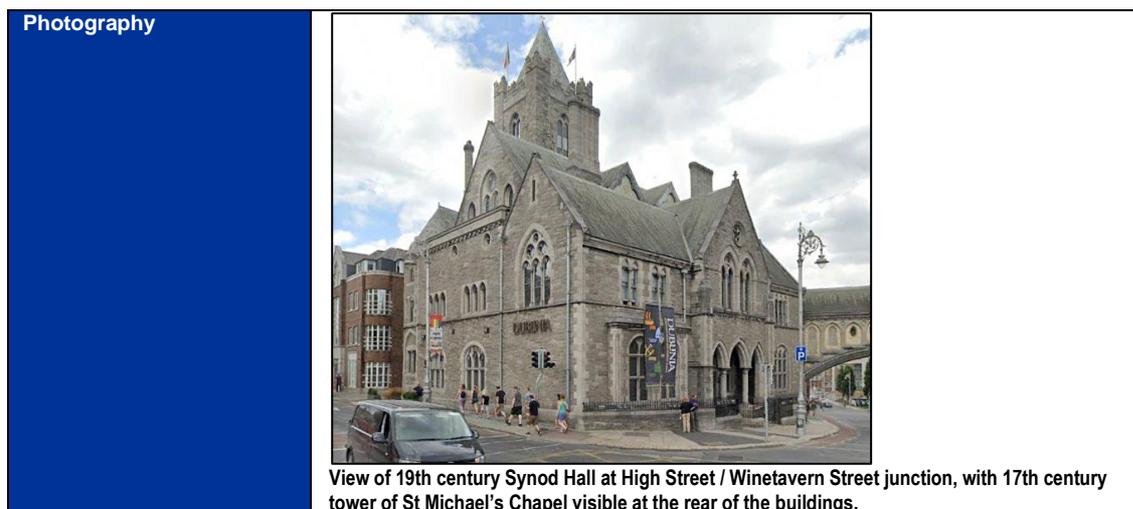
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020723-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Nicholas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthwork
<b>ITM</b>	715104, 733846
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 26m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020270
<b>Legal Status</b>	National Monument, RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Cathedral
<b>ITM</b>	715123, 733975

<b>Description</b>	Christ Church Cathedral. See Section 15.3.1.4.2 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR for description. The cathedral should be considered a national monument. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the cathedral during construction works. Christ Church Cathedral has a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Significant, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The proposed public realm works (detailed in of Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR) in the vicinity of the cathedral will have a positive impact through their enhancement of the monument's setting. Post-mitigation, the predicted residual impact will be Positive, Significant, Long-term.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	

Christchurch Cathedral, viewed from the junction of High Street and Patrick Street

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020081
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	715062, 733940
<b>Description</b>	The chapel of St Michael was founded by Donatus, first Bishop of Dublin, c. 1038 on land given by Sitric Silkbeard. It became a parochial church in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. In 1630 it was described as in very good condition but by the 1670s it was in need of repair which was completed by the end of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. It was rebuilt again in 1815 and its church yard to the north occupied by parochial schools. However, it was demolished by the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and the present Synod Hall built on its site. The 17 <sup>th</sup> century tower survives as part of the Synod hall complex (Bradley and King 1987, 2, 118; FMD map (Clarke 1978 F1).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Bradley and King 1987, Clarke 1978
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The tower is set back within the Synod Hall complex, c. 14m north-west of the Proposed Scheme



<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020106
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 16th/17th century
<b>ITM</b>	715113, 733907
<b>Description</b>	This dwelling was formerly located on the south side of Skinner's Row, close to the Tholsel. It was the Dublin House of the Earl's of Kildare and the residence of Gerald, 9 <sup>th</sup> Earl of Kildare, when he was Lord Deputy (1513 to 19, 1524 to 26; 1532 to 34). It was later granted to Piers Butler, 9th Earl of Ormond and obtained the name 'Ormond Hall'. It survived until the mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century and was an early cage-work house. There are no visible surface remains, however there is a possibility that associated features (e.g. basement) may survive subsurface within the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works adjacent to this location will impact on any associated features which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 9m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020126
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Cross
<b>ITM</b>	715087, 733915
<b>Description</b>	The FMD Map (Clarke 1978) shows the site of a cross at the junction of Christ Church Place and High Street. This was the principal place for the reading of proclamations and public announcements (Gilbert 1889; FMD map (Clarke 1978, 05). It is shown on Speed's map of 1610. A drawing from 1784 shows a square shaft, crowned by a small cross and set on a circular base or plinth, which in turn stands on a set of three octagonal steps. Panels on the shaft contain scenes of the Crucifixion, Descent from the cross and the Passion. There is no visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the foundation remains of the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 1978. Gilbert 1889-1944.
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020145
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place

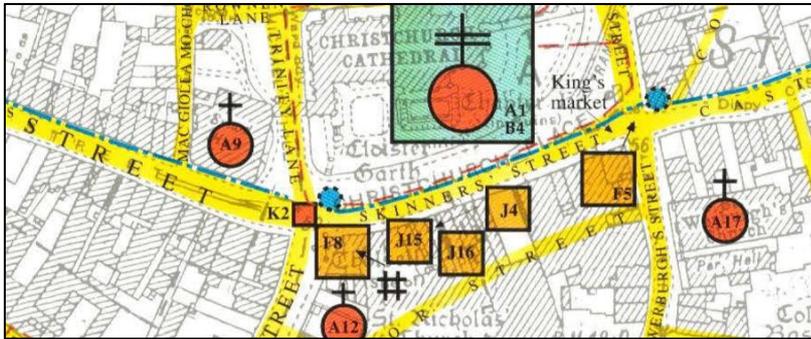
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	715093, 733905
<b>Description</b>	The site of the Tholsel erected prior to 1311 has been located to the north end of Nicholas Street (FMD map (Clarke 1978) L12). This was a stone built structure with a jail attached (Bradley and King 1987). There are no visible surface remains. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987.
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	SMR DU018-020767
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	715106, 733902
<b>Description</b>	Clarke (2002, F8) mentions the former existence of a tholsel in 1305, probably of six bays in 1311. The east wall was repaired in 1585, part of a cellar reconstructed to strengthen the building in 1589 and the roof repaired in 1608. The exact location and extent of the building is unknown and so it is possible that associated features may extend into the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works adjacent to this location will impact on any associated features which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 2002.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020220-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	House - medieval
<b>Site Type</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>ITM</b>	715109, 733949
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 22m north-east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020457-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Courthouse
<b>ITM</b>	715110, 733948
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 22m north-east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020836-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	715142, 733904
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS (2020).
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 35m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020987-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	715145, 733957
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains. Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 2002), running east-west along Christchurch Place, from High Street and continuing down Castle Street. Part of the medieval water supply system. Ground-breaking works within the Proposed Scheme at Christchurch Place and its junction with High Street and Nicholas Street will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. OSI 2020. Clarke 2002
	 <p><b>FMD map (Clarke 2002), showing watercourse (dashed blue line)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The location of the site is recorded on the Historic Environment Viewer (NMS 2021) just outside the 50m study area; however, the watercourse extends into the Proposed Scheme, crossing it at Christchurch Place.
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	SMR DU018-020873
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715052, 733907
<b>Description</b>	<p>Excavations at High Street in 1971 by O'Riordain revealed habitation material of 12<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and earlier centuries, and post-and-wattle structures considered to be workshops of 11<sup>th</sup> century date. Wooden door jambs and thresholds were present. These were enclosed by post-and-wattle boundary fence. Artefacts recovered included bronze pins, bone comb fragments. Gaming pieces were being made on the site and imported amber was being worked.</p> <p>This file description matches that of SMR DU018-020584, c. 40m to the northwest. It may be a duplication or an indication that the site extended between the two. The excavations were part of those undertaken by the National Museum of Ireland at High Street and Winetavern Street, which revealed extensive Hiberno-Norse settlement activity. It is possible that similar or associated features may survive within the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of this location</p>

	will impact on any associated features which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS Archive.
<b>Impact of scheme</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>	RMP DU018-020216
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	715016, 733948
<b>Description</b>	Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987). Shown on the FMD Map (Clarke 1978; see map in RMP DU018-020139). No visible surface trace.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.45m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020217
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	714990, 733956
<b>Description</b>	Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987). Shown on the FMD Map (Clarke 1978; see map in RMP DU018-020139). No visible surface trace. Excavations at this site in 1990, at the rear of High Street properties 9-12, revealed post-and-wattle boundary walls, a post-and-wattle structure and numerous cess pits. the corner of a masonry building was exposed. The deposits dated from the 11 <sup>th</sup> to the 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries (Gowen 1990).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987. Gowen 1990.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.45m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	SMR DU018-020584
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715029, 733944
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at High Street in 1971 by O'Riordain revealed habitation material of 12 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> and earlier centuries, and post-and-wattle structures considered to be workshops of 11 <sup>th</sup> century date (NMA 2020). Wooden door jambs and thresholds were present. These were enclosed by post-and-wattle boundary fence. Artefacts recovered included bronze pins, bone comb fragments. Gaming pieces were being made on the site and imported amber was being worked.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.16m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	SMR DU018-020585
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715030, 733938
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological monitoring in 1989 of a foundation trench at 4-5 High Street revealed evidence for 11 <sup>th</sup> to mid-13 <sup>th</sup> century activity. Features included a cess pit and a post-

	and-wattle structure. Amongst the finds were bronze cloak pins, combs, knives, spearheads and nails (Murtagh 1989). Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
Sources	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Murtagh 1989
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	c.12m north-west of Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	SMR DU018-020586
Legal Status	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland / Street Address	High Street
Site Type	House - 16th/17th century
ITM	715011, 733944
Description	This site is not classified in the SMR file as House - 16th/17th century, with the sub-classification 'medieval'. It is not clear from the SMR file description why the later date has been ascribed as the principal site type: <i>Excavations in 1990 at the rear of High Street properties 9-12, revealed post-and-wattle boundary walls, a post-and-wattle structure and numerous cess pits. the corner of a masonry building was exposed. The deposits dated from the 11th to the 14th centuries</i> (File created 17/11/2004, Compiled by G. Stout). The site location on the Historic Environment Viewer is also incorrect. A review of the excavation report (Gowen 1991) indicates that the site was further north-west, at the junction of High Street and Schoolhouse Lane.  The correct site location corresponds with RMP DU018-020217.
Sources	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Gowen 1990.
Impact of scheme	No impact (excavated site)
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	c.32m north-west of Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	SMR DU018-020587
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland / Street Address	High Street
Site Type	Habitation site
ITM	715006, 733948
Description	Excavations in 1993 at 13 High Street revealed domestic refuse with possible structural remains, including wattle posts associated with 13 <sup>th</sup> century Ham Green pottery.
Sources	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
Impact	No impact (excavated site)
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	c.38m north-west of Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	SMR DU018-020874
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland / Street Address	High Street
Site Type	Habitation site
ITM	715016, 733944
Description	The file description matches that in SMR DU018-020585, however this location appears to be more accurately placed.
Sources	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Murtagh 1989
Impact	No impact (excavated site)
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	c.30m north-west of Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	SMR DU018-020936
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland / Street Address	High Street
Site Type	House - medieval
ITM	715036, 733939

<b>Description</b>	Excavations at 1-3 High Street by Murtagh in advance of development revealed a single post-and-wattle structure. Located in the western half of the site, the exposed sections of wall measured 4.4m east-west by 4.2m north-south. A stone surface and wooden pathway were located immediately to the east of this building during its first phase of occupation. The internal features of the building were partially destroyed by a large intrusive pit which also hampered interpretation of the successive phases of this building. This structure exhibited two structural rebuildings and four separate phases of internal occupation. The pottery evidence suggests a mid/late 12th century date for the construction and occupation of these buildings. Two door jambs and threshold planks represent the only associated structural remains, perhaps the gateway to a craft workshop. The final phase of occupation was represented by the corner of a post-and-wattle structure uncovered in the very north-west corner of the site and a layer of brushwood matting in the north-east with associated post-and-wattle walls. the pottery assemblage recovered from the site dates from the mid-12 <sup>th</sup> to the mid-13 <sup>th</sup> century, 96% of which were imported wares from north-west France and south-west England. Other finds include two complete stave-built buckets and part of a 9 <sup>th</sup> century penannular brooch, which was found in a 12 <sup>th</sup> century context.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.8m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020870-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	715032, 733975
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS (2020). OSI 2020. RMP published map.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.45m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020871-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	714985, 733974
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS (2020). OSI 2020. RMP published map.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.50m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

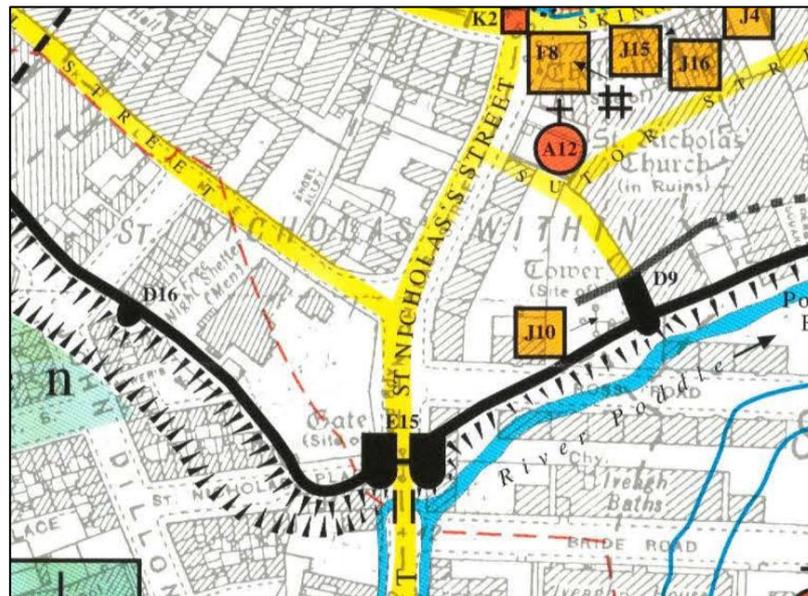
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020215-
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	715015, 733974
<b>Description</b>	There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS (2020). OSI 2020. RMP published map.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact

<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.45m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	N/A

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street / Nicholas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	City Defences (Ditch and wall)
<b>ITM</b>	715035, 733736

<b>Description</b>	Excavations at the junction of Patrick Street and Nicholas Street in 1992, on the west side of the street, revealed the full width of the city ditch outside the city wall with associated stone-lined drains (Wth 18m, D 5m). It was flat-bottomed, rock-cut with steeply sloped sides. It had a substantial stone wall (Wth 1.50m, H 1m) built along the northern lip in the 13 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century. The ditch had been deliberately back-filled in the 15 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> century (Licence 92E0143, cited in NMS Archive file, NMS 2021; Also Walsh 1997). Further excavations in this location revealed another ditch profile (Wth c. 20m, D 6.7m) (Ibid.) and an external berm between the wall and lip of ditch. Also evidence for a possible external bank. It is possible that additional sections of the city defences (national monument) may survive below-ground within the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works on Patrick Street / Nicholas Street, between Bride Road and Ross Road, will impact on any surviving below-ground sections of the city defences (national monument). The City Defences have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.
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<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Walsh 1997.
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FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing the city wall (solid black line) and gateway (St Nicholas' Gate) at Nicholas Street and Town Ditch outside the wall

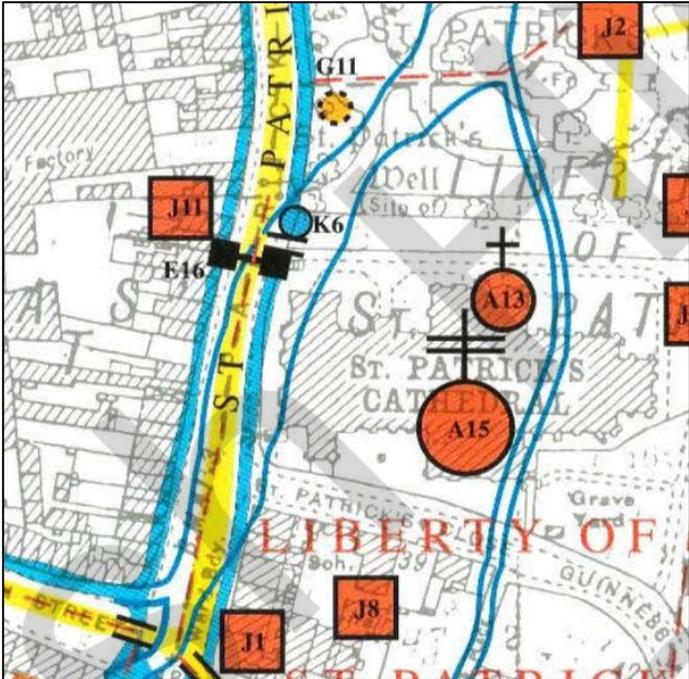
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring (under Ministerial Consent)
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 5m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

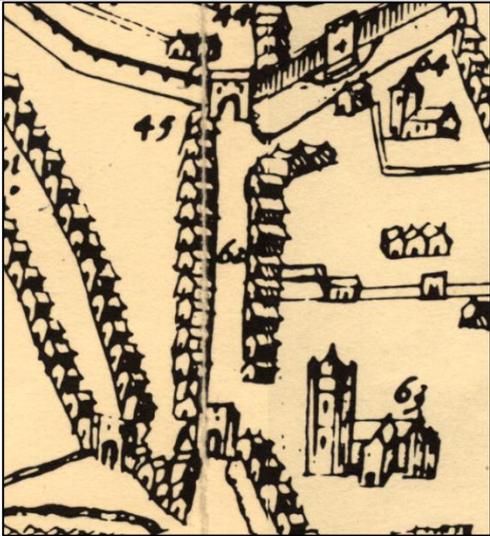
<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street / St Nicholas Place
<b>Site Type</b>	City Defences (Ditch)
<b>ITM</b>	715035, 733766

<b>Description</b>	Excavations in 1991 on the west side of Patrick Street revealed a section of city ditch (Wth c. 20m, D.3m) which had silted up in the 15 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> century (Walsh 1997). It is possible that additional sections of the city defences (national monument) may survive below-ground within the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works on Patrick Street / Nicholas Street, between Bride Road and Ross Road, will impact on any surviving below-ground sections of the city defences (national monument). The City Defences have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.
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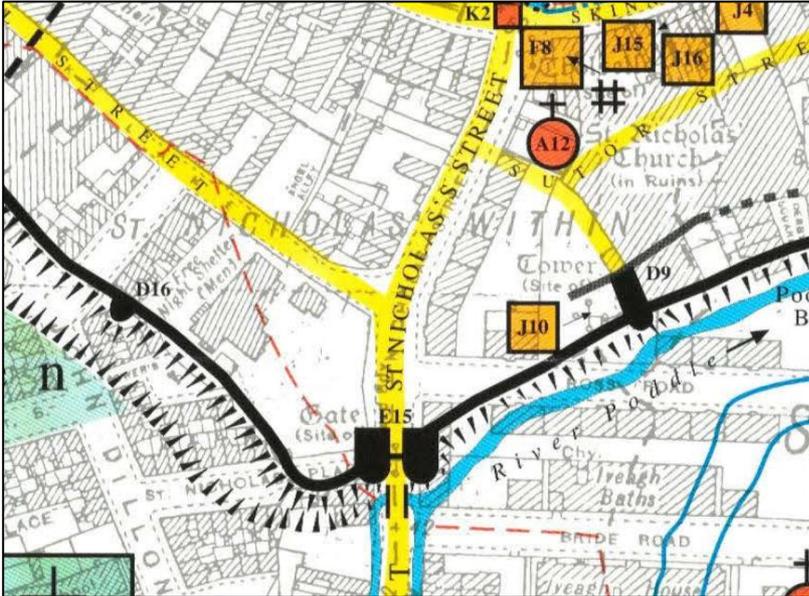
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Walsh 1997
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring (under Ministerial Consent)
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 5m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018--020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Nicholas Street / St Nicholas Place
<b>Site Type</b>	City Defences (Ditch and Wall)
<b>ITM</b>	715025, 733776
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in 1991 on the west side of Nicholas Street revealed part of the city ditch (Wth c. 22m) and city wall (H 1.50m) with a berm (Wth 4.5m). Finds of 13th-century date and later were recovered (Walsh 1991). It is possible that additional sections of the city defences (national monument) may survive below-ground within the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works on Patrick Street / Nicholas Street, between Bride Road and Ross Road, will impact on any surviving below-ground sections of the city defences (national monument). The City Defences have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Walsh 1991
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring (under Ministerial Consent)
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 5m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Patrick Street
<b>Site Type</b>	City Defences (St Patrick's Gate)
<b>ITM</b>	715057, 733571
<b>Description</b>	St Patrick's Gate is mentioned in 1250 and again in a deed of 1305 which states that the town ditch stretched from Newgate to ground near this gate. It probably indicated the south extent of the suburb outside St Nicholas Gate, in Patrick Street (Bradley and King 1987; FMD map Clarke 1978, B18, Clarke 2002, E16). Ground-breaking works at or in the vicinity of the recorded location of St Patrick's Gate, will impact on any surviving below-ground sections of the city defences (National monument). The City Defences have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 1978 and 2002. Bradley and King 1987. Lennon 2008
	 <p>FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing the city wall (solid black line) and gateway (St Patrick's Gate, E16)</p>

	
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring (under Ministerial Consent)
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Nicholas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	City Defences (St Nicholas' Gate)
<b>ITM</b>	715053, 733777
<b>Description</b>	Known as St Nicholas' Gate it was three storeys high and had two round towers outside the wall and two square ones within with a portcullis for the gate. It is probably identifiable with Hascuff's Gate mentioned in 1534 (MacNeill 1950; Bradley and King 1987; FMD map Clarke 1978, B3). Shown on Speed's map (1610, Lennon 2008; see RMP DU018-020001 St Patrick's Gate, above). No visible remains above ground. Ground-breaking works at or in the vicinity of the recorded location of St Nicholas' Gate, will impact on any surviving below-ground sections of the city defences (National monument). The City Defences have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.

<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 1978 & 2002. Bradley and King 1987. McNeill 1950. Lennon 2008.
	
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent

<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring (under Ministerial Consent)
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0809AH003
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Hiberno-Norse / Medieval Habitation
<b>ITM</b>	714942, 733492
<b>Description</b>	<p>Evidence for Hiberno-Norse settlement was uncovered during two adjacent excavations on The Coombe / Dean Street, at the site of the present Hyatt Hotel (Licences 08E0150 and 16E0080). On the south bank of the Coombe stream a possible section of the Slige Dála road was found to be overlain by pre-Anglo-Norman houses. These survived thanks to the lack of cellars / basements in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century housing at this location. The roadway was 4m wide, the widest yet uncovered in the vicinity of the medieval town and ran south of but parallel to the line of the present Dean Street / The Coombe, along which the Coombe stream once flowed (Walsh 2012). Seven adjacent plots of varying widths were created in the late 11<sup>th</sup> / early 12<sup>th</sup> century on the site of the earlier road, which was moved further north towards the edge of the Coombe stream (Ibid.). The houses contained within the plots were similar in size, materials, and internal layout, suggesting that they shared the same builders (Ibid.).</p> <p>In 2016, archaeological excavation on the adjacent site to the east / southeast, identified four Hiberno-Norse property plots in the earliest level (c. 980 to c. 1170). These fronted onto The Coombe and contained the remains of nine post-and-wattle structures. The preservation of the organic material was excellent with lots of 12th-century leather shoes, a wooden spoon, a wooden bowl, a copper alloy decorated stick pin, a c. 12th-century copper alloy key and worked bone objects. There was also a lot of pottery sherds found including an almost complete jug. The most significant find was a rare example of graffiti art carved onto a piece of slate depicting a figure on a horse with a shield, sword and two birds present. The slate was found to the rear of one of the post wattle houses. This level of archaeology was found at a depth of 2.5m below present street level of The Coombe (Excavations 2018). After the post-and-wattle house plots had gone out of use they were replaced by new property plots dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century, with evidence for agricultural and industrial activity (Ibid.).</p> <p>Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of this location along Dean Street will impact on any associated features which may survive below ground. This area of archaeological potential has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Walsh 2012, Excavations 2018
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

### 1.2.5 Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction

There are no archaeological heritage sites along this section of the Proposed Scheme.

### 1.2.6 Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-036
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Long Mile Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle – Anglo-Norman masonry castle
<b>ITM</b>	711055, 731833
<b>Description</b>	A castle was first recorded on the site in the early 13 <sup>th</sup> century. In its present form the castle dates from Jacobean or later times but the Great Hall dates from the 14 <sup>th</sup> or 15 <sup>th</sup> century. The castle, gardens and bawn or courtyard occupy a rectangular area (approximately 70m by 65m) enclosed by a curtain wall and surrounded by a moat.

	<p>The castle, which is open to the public, stands to the rear of a national school and secondary school, only partly visible from the roadside entrance. The castle stands to the rear of a national school and secondary school, visible from the roadside entrance. A large industrial complex is located immediately to the west / south-west of the monument. A programme of conservation and restoration was set up under FÁS in 1986 and the castle was opened to the public. A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in and around the castle, with various aspects of the medieval and post-medieval activity related to the castle's inhabitants identified in the area immediately adjacent to it. Closer to Long Mile Road (and the Proposed Scheme), investigations within the industrial complex to the south-west (and to the north at the water mill site) found nothing of archaeological significance, likely the result of heavy truncation in the modern period. Given this, the potential for the discovery of previously unknown or associated features within the Proposed Scheme is slight. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is negligible, resulting in a not significant impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS Archive
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Not Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 25m to edge of zone of archaeological potential (ZAP), c. 80m to edge of bawn.
<b>Photography</b>	

Drimnagh Castle viewed from school entrance on Long Mile Road

### 1.2.7 Proposed Construction Compounds

<b>Identification No.</b>	Compound TC1
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Blessington Road / N81
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	708081 727248
<b>Description</b>	<p>A Construction Compound is proposed at the western end of Old Blessington Road, adjacent to the junction with the N81 Tallaght bypass. No features of interest are depicted within this site on the historic mapping, at which time the site formed part of a large agricultural field. Aerial imagery from 1995 and 2004 to 2006 (OSI 2020) indicates that the area was subjected to some disturbance during this time period, when the adjacent residential development was being completed. As the extent of previous disturbance is uncertain, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. There is a potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<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>	Compound TC2
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A

<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Greenhills Road / Bancroft Park
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	709513 727836
<b>Description</b>	A Construction Compound is proposed at a landscaped green space R819 Greenhills Road, immediately south of the junction of Bancroft Park and R819 Greenhills Road. No features of interest are depicted within this site on the historic mapping, at which time the site formed part of a large agricultural field, nor on aerial imagery. Although no specific archaeological potential was identified, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. There is a potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<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>	Compound TC3
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Greenhills Road / Birchview Avenue
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	709713 728981
<b>Description</b>	A Construction Compound is proposed at a landscaped green space on R819 Greenhills Road, between Birchview Avenue and R819 Greenhills Road. A review of aerial imagery and historic OS mapping revealed no features of interest. TC3 is located c. 30m east of RMP site DU022-006, however the site (formerly recorded as a well) was reclassified as a redundant record in 2020 and is not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP. Given its placement amidst large-scale 1970s residential housing estates, it is likely that some ground disturbance occurred at the proposed compound site at the time of construction, though the extent of any such disturbance is unknown. While no specific archaeological potential was identified, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<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>	Compound TC4
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Greenhills Road, between Treepark Road and Old Greenhills Road
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	709852 729337
<b>Description</b>	A Construction Compound is proposed on the west side of R819 Greenhills Road, in a landscaped green space associated with the 1970s / 1980s residential development at Parkview and Elmcastle, either side of Treepark Road. No structures or features of cultural heritage interest are shown within the site on the historic OS mapping; the site is shown on the first edition OS six-inch map as a tree-enclosed agricultural field associated with a building aligned with the old Greenhills Road (not within the compound site). Site TC3 lies in the vicinity of the ZAP for the early medieval ecclesiastical site and medieval castle site at Kilnaneanagh (RMP DU022-005001 to -005005; Appendix A15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR; Sheet 5 of 27, Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). There is no surface trace of any of the sites, with all surviving above-ground remains destroyed in advance of the large-scale housing development here in the 1970s. As detailed in the entry for DU022-005005 and in Chapter 15, archaeological investigations undertaken to date in the vicinity of the site (and within its ZAP) have found nothing of archaeological significance and indicate significant build-up using dumped construction material within this area. Nonetheless, there remains a slight possibility that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may survive below ground within TC3. Ground-breaking works will impact on any such features, should they survive below ground. Given the trial-pit and other monitoring results, however, it is likely that any remains that do survive will be truncated or otherwise disturbed. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, and given

	the level of disturbance in this area, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<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>	Compound TC5
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Greenhills Road
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	710000 729467
<b>Description</b>	A Construction Compound is proposed on the east side of R819 Greenhills Road, north of Tymon Lane and The Cuckoo's Nest public house. This is a small greenfield site, part of a former arable field that is now partly occupied by houses built in the early 2000s. A review of historic OS mapping revealed that the field was under tree plantation at the time of the first edition OS six-inch map (1843), with gravel pits depicted in the northern half on the revised edition OS six-inch map of 1935-38. Whether or not the quarrying subsequently extended further into the field is not known. Although no specific potential was identified, and as the extent of previous disturbance is uncertain, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. There is a potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.  <p>First Edition OS Six-Inch Map of 1843 (Left) and Revised Edition OS Six-Inch Map of 1935-38 (Right) Overlaid on to Modern Aerial Imagery (OSI 2020), showing gravel pits at Construction Compound TC5</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>	Compound TC6
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Greenhills Road
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	710020 729573
<b>Description</b>	A Construction Compound is proposed at a green space along R819 Greenhills Road, outside Tallaght Truck Dismantlers, north-east of the M50 Motorway. A review of historic OS mapping revealed that western edge of the old Greenhills Road once ran through part of this site, as evident on the first edition OS six-inch map (1843). No other features of interest are depicted within the proposed compound site. Previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may survive below the present surface and may be uncovered by ground-breaking works. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.

	
	<p><b>First Edition OS Six-Inch Map of 1843 Overlaid on to Modern Aerial Imagery (OSI 2020), showing old Greenhills Road at Construction Compound TC6</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

<b>Identification No.</b>	Compound TC7 (CBC0809AH005)
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	New Ballymount Avenue / Greenhills Road
<b>Site Type</b>	18th / 19th century structures (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	710200 729964
<b>Description</b>	<p>A Construction Compound is proposed on the R819 Greenhills Road, between Ballymount Avenue and R819 Greenhills Road. Although currently under grass and scrub, this site was at least partly disturbed during advance construction works for the New Ballymount Avenue road, an extension connecting Ballymount Avenue with Greenhills Road that is as yet unfinished. A review of historic OS mapping revealed that the southern half of the site was part of a small orchard associated with a farm property located at the roadside. The property contained two building ranges at the time of the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843, comprising a house (possibly with attached outbuildings) to the south and separate outbuilding to the north. The southernmost building range had been replaced by a smaller house by the time of the 25-inch map of 1905-07 and a single-storey house survives today at the same location, though the northern outbuilding is no longer present (both lie outside the compound site to the north). The now demolished building to the south of the existing house is located within the area previously disturbed, however, whether the disturbance extended beyond a topsoil strip is unknown and it is possible that subsurface remains survive (CBC0809AH005). It is also possible that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. There is a potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
	
	<p><b>First Edition OS Six-Inch Map of 1843 (Left) and OS 25-Inch Map of 1905-07 (Centre) Overlaid on to Modern Aerial Imagery (OSI 2020), and Aerial Imagery 2018 (Right), showing farmstead at Construction Compound TC7</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

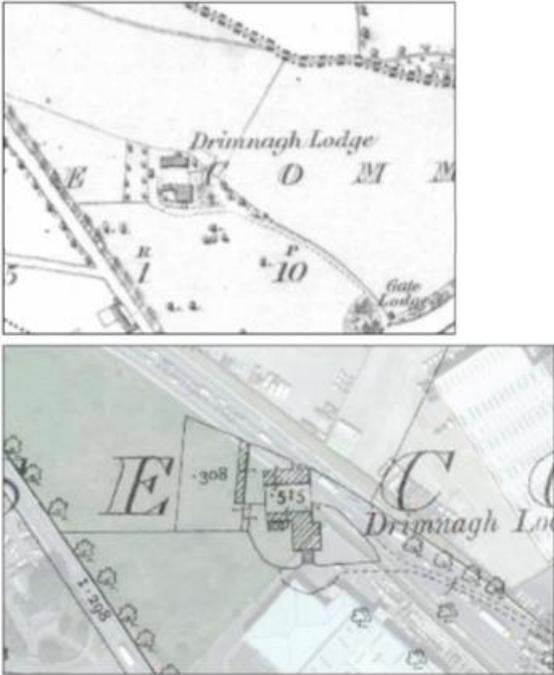
<b>Identification No.</b>	Compound TC8
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Bunting Park, Bunting Road
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	711607 731334
<b>Description</b>	Construction Compound is proposed at Bunting Park, on the south-east side of Bunting Road. A review of historic OS mapping shows that this small park has remained an undeveloped green space within the residential development that grew up around it. It originally formed part of an agricultural field in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. No features of interest were identified on aerial imagery. Although no specific archaeological potential was identified within the construction compound site, it is nonetheless possible that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. There is a potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<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>	Compound TC9 (CBC0809AH006)
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Rafters Road / Crumlin Road
<b>Site Type</b>	18th / 19th century structures (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	7122271 732022
<b>Description</b>	A Construction Compound is proposed on the north side of R110 Crumlin Road, immediately west of the junction of Rafter's Road and the R110 Crumlin Road. A small greenfield site, which was agricultural land prior to the development of this area in the later 20 <sup>th</sup> century. A review of aerial imagery and historic OS mapping revealed no features of interest, with the exception of a small cottage and outbuilding in the south-west corner at the roadside. Although no specific potential was identified, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. There is a potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018. 
<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>	Compound TC10 (CBC0809AH007)
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Parnell Road / Rutland Avenue
<b>Site Type</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century structure (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	713686 732622
<b>Description</b>	<p>A Construction Compound is proposed on R110 Crumlin Road, immediately east of the junction of Rutland Avenue and the R110 Crumlin Road, in a hard surface area adjacent a small green space. A review of historic OS mapping indicates that a row of terraced houses with gardens to the rear occupied the present green area, at what was then called Camac Place, extending slightly into the proposed compound location. The houses, which first appear on the 25-inch OS map of 1905-07, had been cleared by the time of the revised edition OS six-inch map of 1935-38. Aerial imagery shows no subsequent changes to the site. It is likely that the 19th century house building – one of which lies within the compound site – and the construction of the 18th century canal to the north, would have resulted in considerable ground disturbance within the site, which would have reduced the general archaeological potential here. Nonetheless, it is possible that foundations of the house may survive subsurface. There is also a potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.</p>  <p>OS 25-Inch Map of 1905-07 Overlaid on to Modern Aerial Imagery (OSI 2020), showing houses at Camac Place</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>	Compound TC11
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dean Street / Patrick Street junction
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	715010 733492
<b>Description</b>	<p>A Construction Compound is proposed at Dean Street / R137 Patrick Street and will comprise a site office. The archaeological potential of this area is detailed in section 2.2.6, in inventory entries DU018-020 and CBC0809AH003. In summary, it lies within the designated RMP ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (DU018-020) and is located within an area known to have been occupied during the Hiberno-Norse and medieval periods (CBC0809AH003). No ground-breaking works will be required for TC9, therefore there will be no impact in relation to the proposed compound.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	Compound TC12 (CBC0809AH004)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None

<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	New Nangor Road / Killeen Road
<b>Site Type</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century structures (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	709563, 731762
<b>Description</b>	A Construction Compound in the form of a greenfield vacant lot is proposed between R134 New Nangor Road and Killeen Road. No significant archaeological potential was identified. This is a greenfield vacant lot located. A review of historic OS mapping indicates that this once formed part of the grounds associated with Drinnagh Lodge, which appears on the first edition OS six-inch map (1843) and revised editions up to the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century (OSI 2020). The house and outbuildings extended partly into the eastern corner of the field. It is also possible that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. Ground-breaking works will impact any remains of the 18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings that survive below ground. There is also a slight potential that ground-breaking works would uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. CBC0809AH004 has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020  Drinnagh Lodge Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map of 1843 (Top) and on OS 25-Inch Map (1905-07) Overlaid on to Modern Aerial Imagery (Bottom) (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>	Compound TC13
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Long Mile Road / New Nangor Road / Naas Road junction
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	709904 731536
<b>Description</b>	A Construction Compound is proposed on the R110 Long Mile Road, south of the New Nangor Road / Naas Road / Long Mile Road junction. It is a brownfield site, a hard-surface lot currently unoccupied by buildings. A review of aerial imagery and historic OS mapping revealed no features of interest. Given the lack of any buildings on the site but bearing in mind the disturbance resulting from the creation of the hard-surface lot, there is only a slight potential that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. There is a potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent

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<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

## 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 east to west as they occur along the Proposed Scheme.

The locations of the CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). Where sites do not already have a designated number (RMP, SMR, RPS, NIAH, DCIHR), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0809) followed by a CH identification number (e.g., CBC0809CH001, CBC0809CH002, etc.).

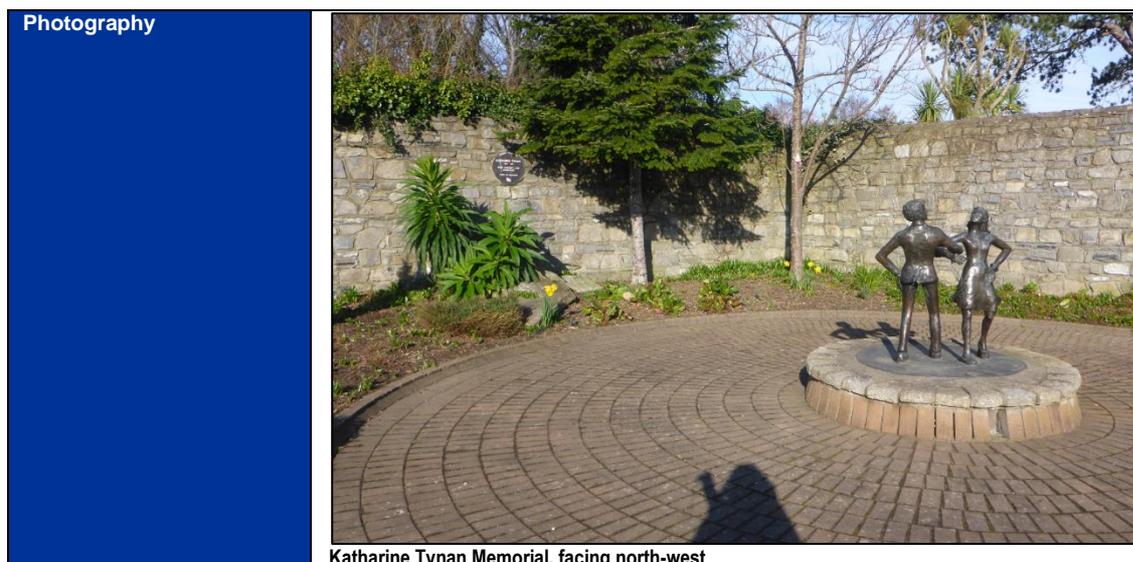
Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the centre point of each cultural heritage site.

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

### 2.2 Inventory of Sites

#### 2.2.1 Tallaght to Ballymount

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0809CH001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Main Road, Tallaght village
<b>Site Type</b>	Memorial
<b>ITM</b>	709419, 727700
<b>Description</b>	Memorial to poet Katherine Tynan. The small pocket park is named the Katharine Tynan Memorial Garden in honour of the novelist and poet Katharine Tynan who lived at Whitehall, near Tallaght. The park was officially opened by President Mary Robinson. At its centre is a sculpture by Antoinette Fleming named The Dancers. It was installed in 1988 as part of a Village Improvement Scheme. The memorial forms part of the South Dublin Heritage Walks Collection. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the memorial statue during landscaping works. The memorial statue will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The memorial statue has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	Field survey. SDCL 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the street furniture sits, means that there is a potential for damage to the street furniture during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme



### 2.2.2 Ballymount to Crumlin

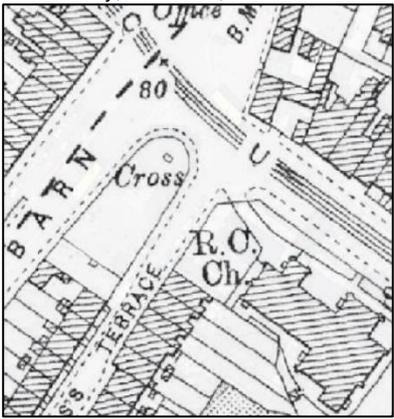
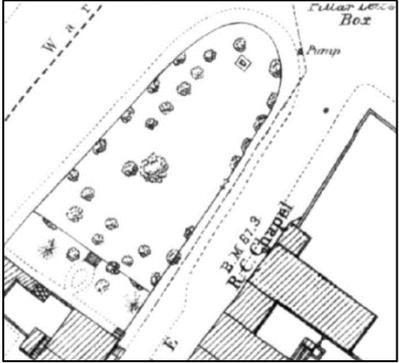
No sites of cultural heritage interest were identified within or in the vicinity of this section of the Proposed Scheme. Historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are discussed in Chapter 16 Architectural Heritage.

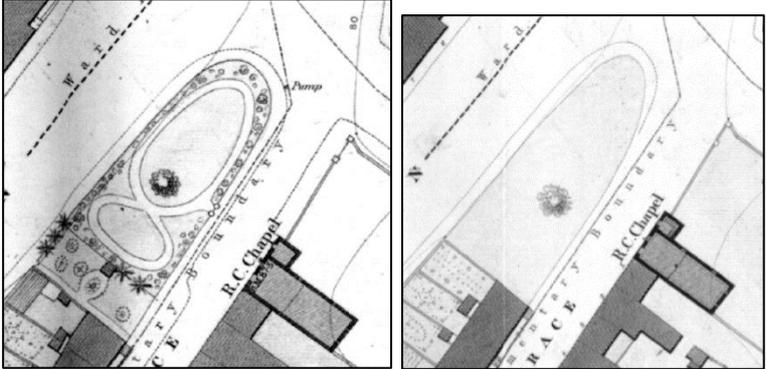
### 2.2.3 Crumlin to Grand Canal

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0809CH002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Reference No.</b>	n/a
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Crumlin Road (junction with St Mary's Road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Memorial Sculpture
<b>ITM</b>	712076, 731848
<b>Description</b>	A modern sculpture in the style of a Celtic Cross. Inscription notes that it was erected by Crumlin Historical Society in 2002 to mark the site of the original village cross from the 14 <sup>th</sup> /15 <sup>th</sup> century. No cross site is indicated on available historical maps. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the cross during landscaping works. The cross will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The cross has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	Field survey
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The cross will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for its protection, it will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. It will be returned to its current setting and as close as possible to its current location following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme



### 2.2.4 Grand Canal to Christchurch

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0809CH003
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dolphin's Barn Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Cross
<b>ITM</b>	713797, 732795
<b>Description</b>	<p>Plain stone cross, in style of Celtic Cross. No markings. Set within a fenced enclosure opposite the Church of Our Lady Dolours. The cross is first depicted on the 1888 OS five-foot plan (though not named as such), though the enclosure is present as a small green space, variously landscaped, from the OS1847 five-foot plan onwards. The OS 25-inch map of 1907-09 is the first to name the monument as cross and also shows that the RC Chapel had been considerably enlarged. It is located in a different position to the present cross (c. 12m north-east) and was presumably moved at some point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the size of the enclosed area was reduced. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the cross during landscaping works. The cross will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The cross has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Field survey, OSI 2020, UCD 2020</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>OS 25-inch (1907-09) (left) and OS five-foot plan (1888) (right)</p>

	 <p>OS five-foot plan (1864) (left) and OS five-foot plan (1847) (right)</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The cross will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for its protection, it will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. It will be returned to its current setting and as close as possible to its current location following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Stone cross, facing east towards Dolphin's Barn Street</p>

### 2.2.5 Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction

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

### 2.2.6 Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh

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

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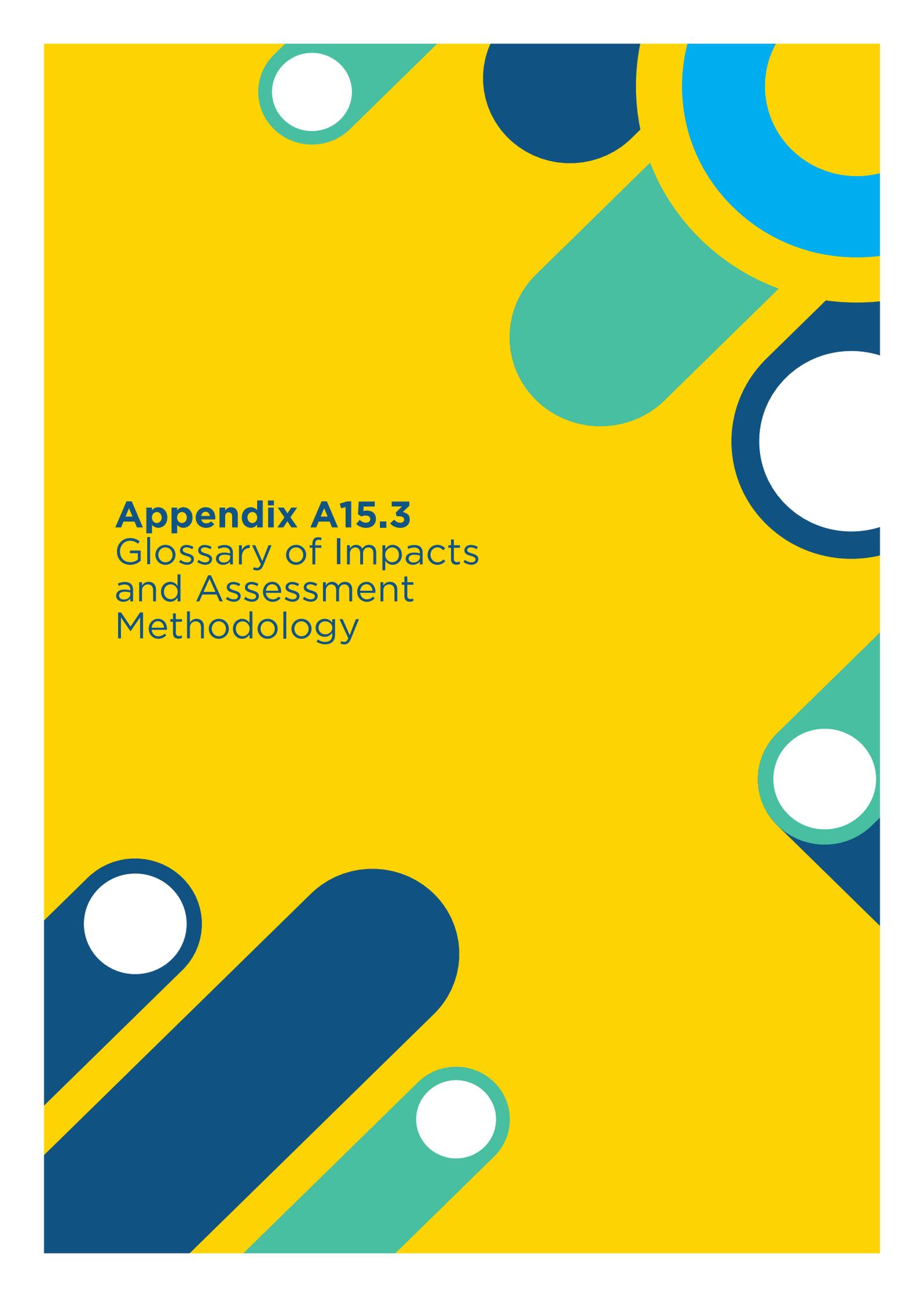
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The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of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

## **Appendix A15.3**

### Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology

## **Appendix A15.3: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology**

# 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; and

*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.

## 2. Assessment Methodology

### 2.1 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.

### 2.2 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.

### 2.2.1 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.

### 2.2.2 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).

### 2.2.3 Recorded Monuments

The primary source of information for archaeology is the RMP(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.

### 2.2.4 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, defensible ground. An example of this is the RMP designated Historic City of Dublin, which is designated as a zone of archaeological potential covering an extensive area (RMP DU018-020). Other examples within the study area for the Proposed Project include historic settlements recorded at Donnybrook, Bray, Finglas, Kilmainham, Chapelizod and Tallaght. For the purpose of the assessment, ZAPs with statutory protection (i.e., contained in the RMP) were considered.

### 2.2.5 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.

## 2.3 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.

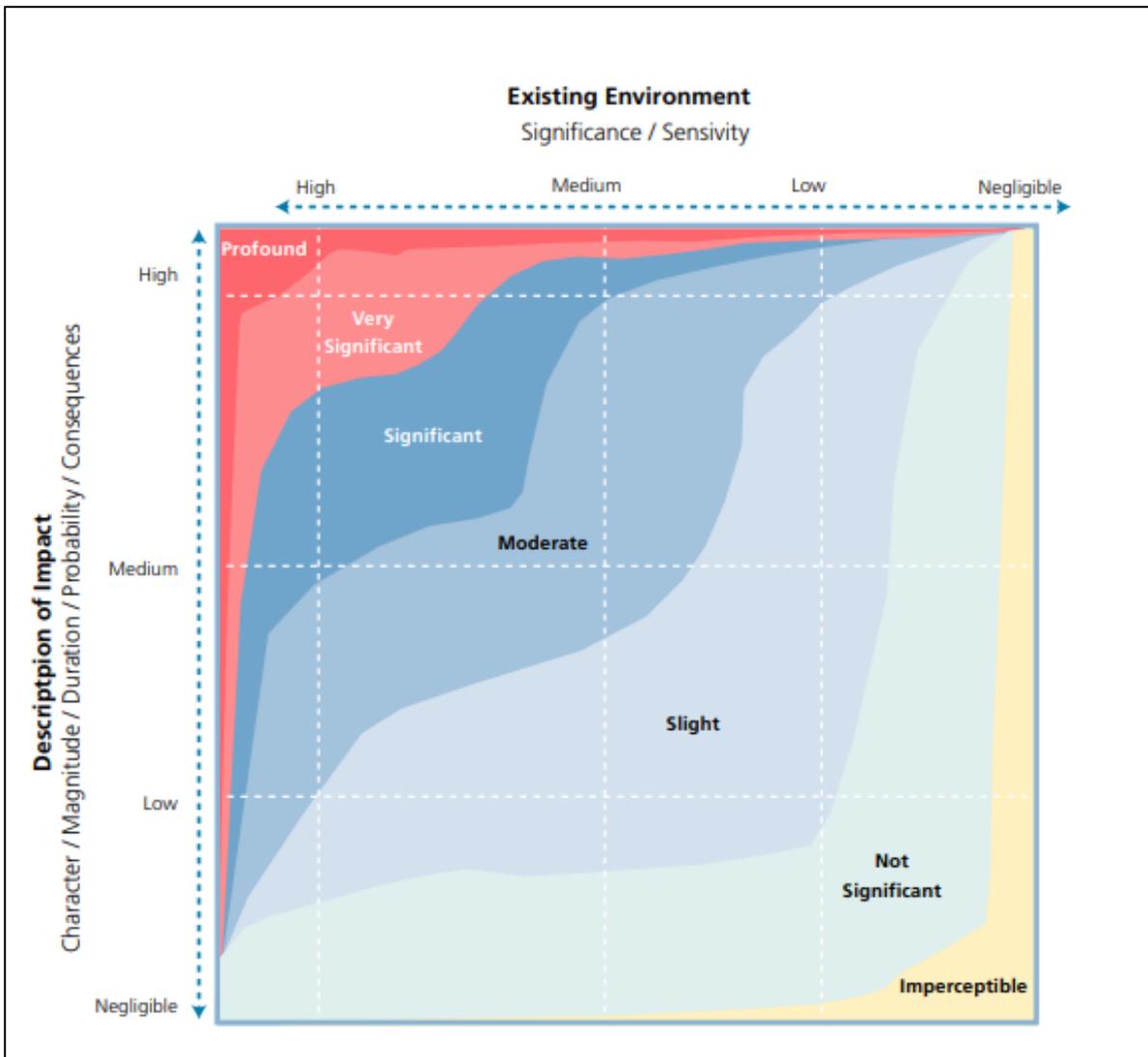
Impact Magnitude	Criteria
	<p>Or an impact which by its magnitude results in the partial loss of a historic structure (including fabric loss or alteration) or grounds including the part removal of buildings or features or part removal of demesne land (e.g., severance, visual intrusion or degradation of setting and amenity).</p> <p>A permanent positive impact that enhances or restores the character and / or setting of a cultural heritage site or upstanding archaeological heritage site in a clearly noticeable manner.</p>
Low	<p>A low impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable is not such that the archaeological / cultural heritage character / integrity of the site is significantly compromised, and where there is no significant loss of data about the site.</p> <p>A positive impact that results in partial enhancement of the character and / or setting of a cultural heritage site or upstanding archaeological heritage site in the medium to long-term.</p>
Negligible	<p>An impact which causes very minor changes in the character of the environment and does not directly impact an archaeological / cultural heritage asset or affect the appreciation or significance of the asset. There would be very minor changes to the character and integrity of the asset and no loss of data about the site.</p>

## 2.4 Significance of Effect

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

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

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



**Image 1: Chart Showing Typical Classifications of the Significance of Effects, from the EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (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 Effects**

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.

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Impact	Definition
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.

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

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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'.

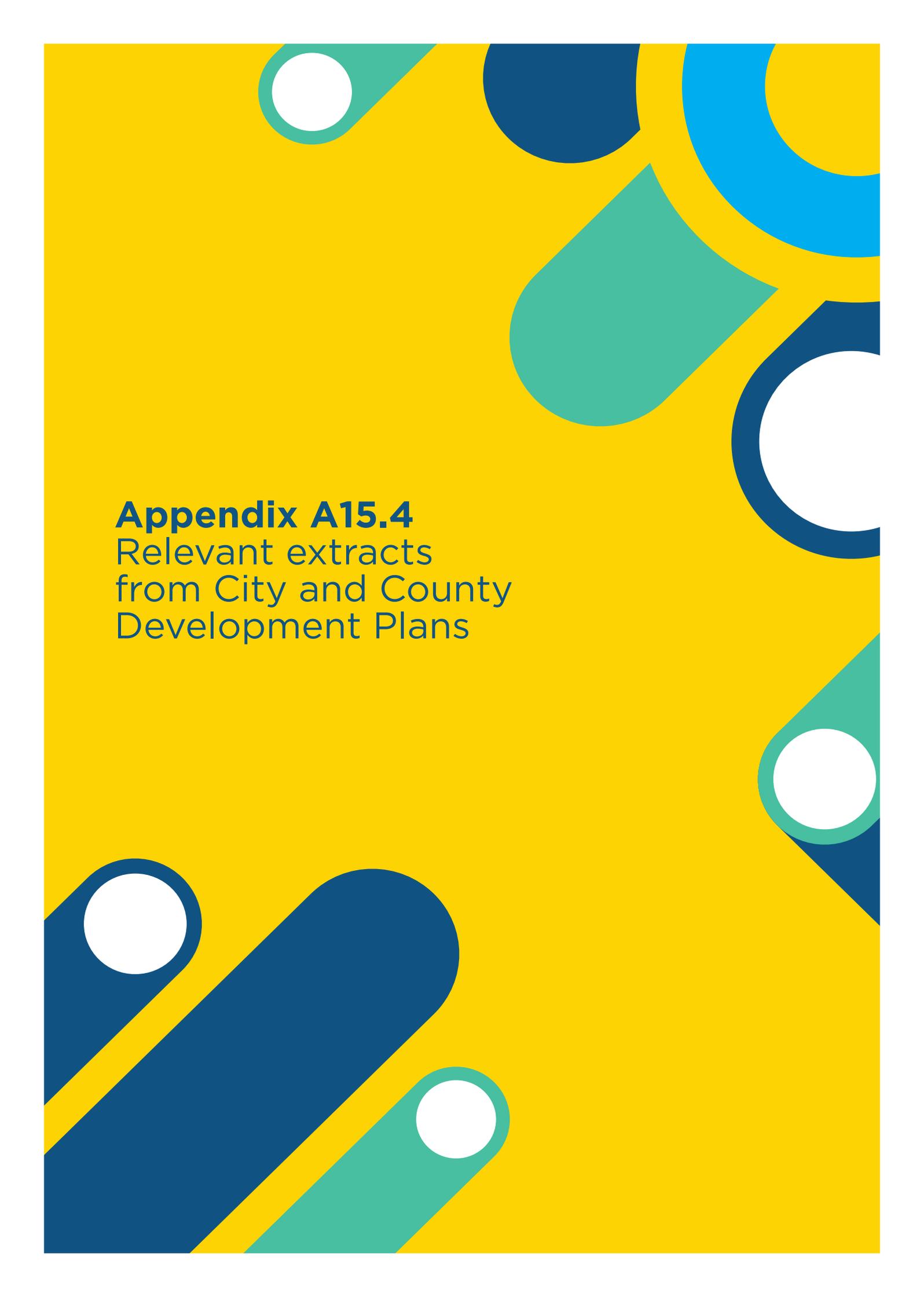
EirGrid (2015). Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects: A Standard Approach to Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of High Voltage Transmission Projects. EirGrid.

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 layered or overlapping. The shapes are scattered across the page, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

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

## **Appendix A15.4: Relevant Extracts from City and County Development Plans**

# 1. Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

## 1.1 Archaeological Heritage

It is recognised that the city's heritage contributes significantly to the collective memory of its communities and to the richness and diversity of its urban fabric. It is key to the city's character, identity and authenticity and is a vital social, cultural, and economic asset for the development of the city. The city's historic buildings, streetscapes, villages, Georgian terraces and squares, Victorian and Edwardian architecture, industrial heritage, institutional landmarks, modernist buildings of the 20th century, urban core and the Medieval City, together with its upstanding monuments and buried archaeology, contribute to its local distinctiveness and help create a strong sense of place for citizens and visitors to the city and its neighbourhoods. The Development Plan plays a key role in valuing and safeguarding built heritage and archaeology for future generations. The plan guides decision-making through policies and objectives and the implementation of national legislation to conserve, protect and enhance our built heritage and archaeology.

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.

**BHA011 Dublin City Archaeological Archive** To maintain, develop and promote the Dublin City Archaeological Archive (DCAA) at Pearse Street Library and Archives.

**BHA012 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.

**BHA013 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.

**BHA014 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.

**BHA015 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.

**BHA016 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).

**BHA017 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.

**BHA018 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.

**BHA019 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.

## 1.2 City Heritage Plan

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 water related 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.

### 1.3 Addressing Climate Change

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

**BHA09 Community Monuments Fund** To support the implementation of the Community Monuments Fund in order to ensure the monitoring and adaptation of archaeological monuments and mitigate against damage caused by climate change.

The 2019 publication Built and Archaeological Heritage Climate Change Sectoral Adaption Plan, prepared under the National Adaptation Framework by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht sets out an approach to responding to the challenges climate change poses to the built and archaeological heritage. The plan is framed by five goals – 1. To improve understanding of each heritage resource and its vulnerability to climate change. 2. To develop and mainstream sustainable policies and plans for climate-change adaptation of built and archaeological heritage. 3. To conserve Ireland's heritage for future generations. 4. To communicate and transfer knowledge. 5. To exploit the opportunities for built and archaeological heritage to demonstrate value and secure resources. Dublin City Council fully supports the goals and aims of the adaptation plan and will work with key stakeholders to this end.

### 1.4 Industrial Heritage

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

**BHA16 Industrial Heritage** To have regard to the city's industrial heritage and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) in the preparation of Local Area Plans and the assessment of planning applications. To review the DCHIR in accordance with Ministerial recommendations arising from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City.

**BHA17 Industrial Heritage of Waterways, Canals and Rivers** To support and promote a strategy for the protection and restoration of the industrial heritage of the city's waterways, canals and rivers, including retaining features such as walls, weirs and millraces.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

**BHA08 Industrial Heritage and the RPS** To identify and protect further sites of industrial heritage; to categorise, prioritise and where, appropriate, add to the RPS.

### 1.5 Dublin's Historic Core

The development of the city is shown on Figure 11-2 (*Dublin's Historic Core*) of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCDP) 2022-2028 (Image 1). This figure also displays key urban landmarks, including city parks such as St Stephen's Green (National Monument), the Phoenix Park, Merrion Square and the Iveagh Gardens. The location

of Dublin City Walls and the remains and features within the walls, are shown on Figure 11-3 of the DCDP (Image 2).

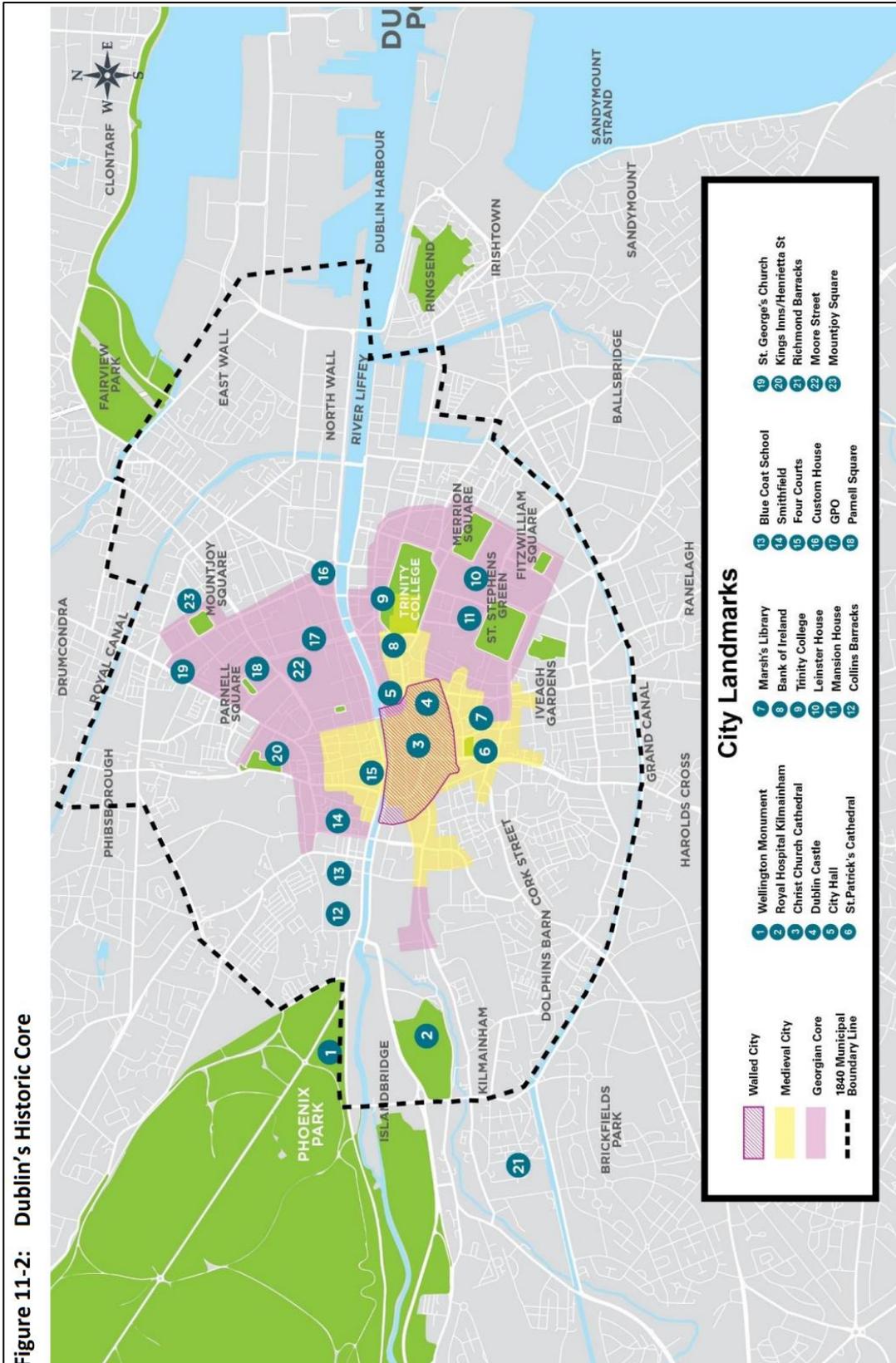


Image 1: Figure 11-2 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-28, showing Dublin's Historic Core

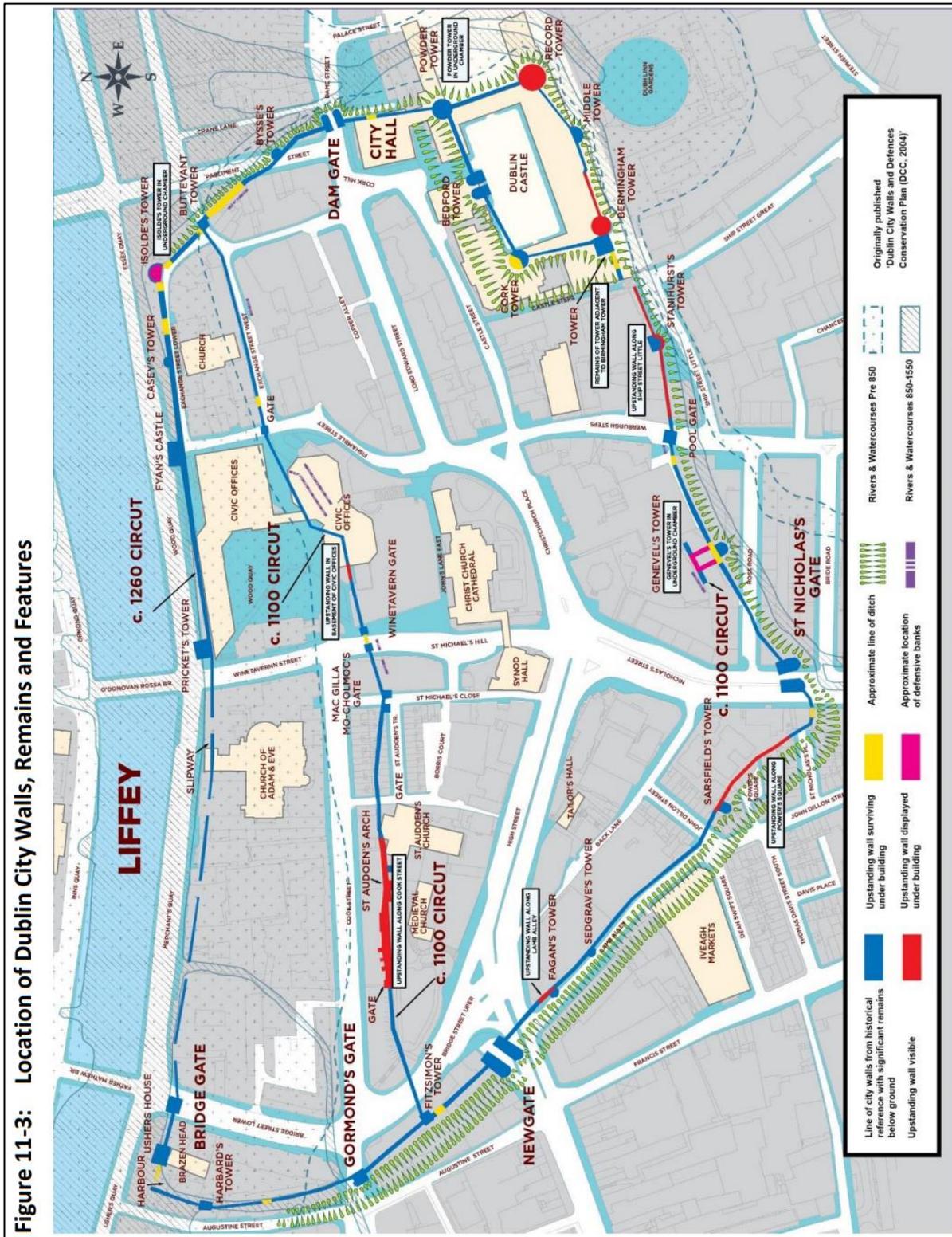


Image 2: Figure 11-3 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-28, showing Dublin's City Walls

## 2. South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028

The cultural heritage of the County is rich and varied and reflects the different origins, distinct cultural identities and development patterns that have evolved around the amalgamation of previously industrial and rural villages that make up the County. Cultural heritage is the link between natural and built heritage; it encompasses the human influence on the natural environment, including our landscapes with their field patterns, our industrial heritage of mill buildings, canal locks and weirs and the rich archaeological history reflected in monuments that are visible above ground and those found below ground. Cultural heritage also embraces the County's traditional customs, music, oral history, language, beliefs, skills and folklore. This intangible heritage is not static, but changes and evolves over time.

### 2.1 Policy NCBH1: Overarching

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.

### 2.2 Policy NCBH13: Archaeological Heritage

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.

## 2.3 Policy NCBH16: Industrial Heritage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.4 Policy NCBH17: Irish Language and local heritage

Promote, support and preserve the Irish Language within the County.

**NCBH17 Objective 1:** To promote the use and visibility of the Irish Language.

**NCBH17 Objective 2:** To support the preparation and implementation of an Irish Language Plan for Lónra Gaeilge Chluain Dólcáin / Clondalkin Irish Language Network Area, consistent with RPO 9.28 of the RSES.

**NCBH17 Objective 3:** To continue to promote use of the Irish language in the naming of new residential developments.

**NCBH17 Objective 4:** To promote local heritage by supporting names for new residential developments that reflect the local and historical context of their siting and include the Irish Language.

**NCBH17 Objective 5:** To support the use of the Irish language on shop fronts.

**NCBH17 Objective 6:** To promote the use of the Irish language in signage within the County.

**NCBH 17 Objective 7:** To record heritage / pilgrim pathways in South Dublin County, such as the Slí Mór in Clondalkin village, to have this record collated in a comprehensive manner, and to develop mechanisms to initiate cultural heritage discussions regarding such pathways with a view to a formal quantification, assessment, sympathetic maintenance and protection of these routes as potential features of important local heritage interest.

## 2.5 Features of Interest - Policy NCBH22

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

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

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

**NCBH22 SLO 1:** To carry out sympathetic improvements to the area around and including the Mill Race Bridge in Rathfarnham.

## **2.6 Policy NCBH26: Climate Change, Adaptation and Energy Efficiency in Traditional and Historic Buildings**

Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including street furniture, boundary walls, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest.

**NCBH26 Objective 1:** To support and promote the retention and careful rehabilitation of historic and traditional buildings and other structures in both urban and rural contexts, in order to retain embedded energy and assist in carbon footprint reduction.

**NCBH26 Objective 2:** To support and promote the sensitive retro fitting of energy efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy sources in traditional and historic buildings, consistent with RPO 7.40 of the RSES.

**NCBH26 Objective 3:** To ensure that measures to upgrade the energy efficiency of historic or traditional buildings are in accordance with conservation principles including minimum intervention, acknowledging their inherent architectural characteristics, techniques and materials and ensure that any upgrading measures do not have a detrimental physical or visual impact.

**NCBH26 Objective 4:** To carry out demonstration projects of appropriate retrofitting / energy upgrading of traditional / historic buildings in order to inform works to Council owned properties and to guide owners / developers of private properties.