The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangles, some of which are layered or overlapping. Some shapes have white circular cutouts. The overall style is modern and graphic.

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

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

**Table 1: Previous Archaeological Investigations On / Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme**

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
09E0481	2009:238	Ballymun, Balcurris	Testing	Investigations in advance of Metro North. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
03E1005	2003:497	Ballymun Road	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
00E0683	2000:0239	St Pappin's Churchyard, Ballymun	Testing	French drains, water pipes and a modern wall were revealed.
01E0453	2001:329	Ballymun Road / Shangan Road	Monitoring	Modern roads had formerly occupied much of the site. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
02E1516	2002:0463	Main Street, Ballymun	Monitoring	Modern roads had formerly occupied much of the site. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
05E1179	2005:491	49/51 Mobhi Road, Glasnevin	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
02E1487	2002:0541	Bon Secours Hospital, Glasnevin	Testing	<p>Possible medieval features were identified to the west of the hospital.</p> <p>A setting of loose stones was identified on top of the boulder clay in Trench 3b, where it was observed that the boulder clay was lower than other trenches. It was suggested that the boulder clay had been removed in antiquity, possibly as a ditch.</p> <p>A shallow ditch measuring 5.5m wide was identified in Trench 4.</p> <p>A section of an arched masonry structure, possibly a tunnel, was revealed in the course of construction work. It ran in a north-west by south-east direction and only the north-west end was exposed. The south-east end was probably destroyed in the construction of the hospital. It was interpreted as one of the structures associated with the gardens of Delville House.</p>
96E0343	1996:123	Bon Secours Hospital, Glasnevin	Testing	Post-medieval disturbance was detected, but nothing of archaeological significance was found.
05E1320	2005:490	Bon Secours Hospital, Glasnevin	Testing, monitoring	Structural remains, demolition rubble and outhouses associated with the 18 <sup>th</sup> century Delville House were identified.
19E0703	2019:448	Bon Secours Hospital, Glasnevin	Monitoring	One mortared stone wall was identified. It was orientated north-west / south-east, measured 0.7m in width and appears to represent a portion of an internal boundary or garden wall to the rear of Delville House which once stood on the site.
96E0055	1996:124	60, 62 and 66 Glasnevin Hill, Glasnevin	Testing	A brick floor, brick wall and flagstone surface associated with the 18 <sup>th</sup> century building to the north were found.
98E0299	1998:200	Holy Faith Convent, Old Finglas Road	Monitoring	A fragment of line-impressed floor tile and late-medieval, green-glazed jug handle were recovered from topsoil, and were thought to have been associated with the medieval church of St Mobhi and deposited through agricultural activity. No archaeological features were found.
07E0604	2007:475	54 Glasnevin Hill, Glasnevin	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations. The evidence from boreholes suggested that structural remains associated with post-medieval and modern buildings may survive along the street frontage. It was suggested that garden soils may overlay earlier archaeological features.
90E0015		Bon Secours Hospital, 41A to 54, Glasnevin Road	Testing	A depth of made ground including post medieval refuse, pottery etc. overlay natural river borne deposits. No features pre-dating the 18 <sup>th</sup> century were found.
12E0321	2012:227	Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin	Monitoring	Layers of soils had been introduced from the Victorian period. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
04E0620	2004:0585	1 to 3 Royal Canal Bank, Broadstone	Monitoring	Deposits were identified which were associated with the construction of the canal at the beginning of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The bank had been

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
				made from material excavated from the canal basin. No features pre-dating the 19 <sup>th</sup> century were identified.
10E0090		Luas line, Broadstone	Testing	Canal walls and a possible paved stone slipway were identified.
11E0459	2012:199	Luas line, Broadstone	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of site investigations. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
12E0310	2012:202	Luas line, Broadstone	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of slit trenches. Evidence of structural remains and organic deposits associated with the canal harbour were identified.
14E0005	2015:323	Luas line, Broadstone	Monitoring, excavation	Archaeological monitoring on Western Way and Constitution Hill revealed substantial limestone and concrete walls which appeared to have been associated with the Broadstone Branch of the Royal Canal and the pedestrian walkway beneath the Foster Aqueduct (Licence 14E0005) (O'Dowd 2016). The walls were revealed 1.3m below the surface extended beyond the limit of excavation. They were preserved in-situ. Approximately 14m of the eastern walkway of Foster Aqueduct was safely accessible for survey, preserved beneath an arched roof under the present footpath. For health and safety reasons, the southern ope was sealed by the LCC Utilities Works Contractor using concrete blocks following utilities works.
14E0018	2014:521	Luas line, Broadstone	Testing, excavation	Investigations to establish the survival or otherwise of features related to the Broadstone Branch of the Royal Canal and the course of the River Bradogue. Masonry walls and deposits associated with the canal were identified, as well as later features associated with the use of the area by the MGWR company. A depth of at least 9.3m of material was deposited in the area over the River Bradogue, which was not identified in this investigation.
14E0410	2014:109	Luas line, Broadstone	Monitoring	The partially disturbed foundations of a 19 <sup>th</sup> century railway building and disturbed infrastructural elements of railway sleepers and rails were found. Canal features included infill deposits and the disturbed elements of a probable coping wall. Some disarticulated human bone was also found.
15E0271	2017:413	Luas line, Western Way, Constitution Hill	Monitoring	Walls were identified on Western Way and on Constitution Hill. Features were identified as little as 0.65m below the surface and some of them were removed to facilitate construction works with the remainder preserved in-situ. An old footpath was exposed outside the main gate of King's Inns 0.8m below the surface. It was removed to reveal a cobbled surface. Another cobbled surface was revealed at Prebend Street and outside of the entrance to Dublin Bus.  Part of the façade and western pedestrian walkway of Foster Aqueduct were exposed. The apex of the arch was 1m below the surface and it continued beyond the limit of excavation. Other limestone walls and plinths were found in this area, some as little as 0.6m below the surface. The majority of features in this area were retained in-situ.
15E0337	2015:599	Luas line, Broadstone	Monitoring, excavation	In addition to the anticipated remains of the canal channel, harbour, river culvert, Foster Aqueduct and associated infrastructure, the investigations revealed substantial remains of a relict 18 <sup>th</sup> century landscape including at least one definite roadway. This relict landscape had been sealed beneath the deep deposits imported onto it to platform the site and raise its level prior to canal construction.
19E0282	2019:512	Broadstone Lower Plaza	Monitoring	Two late 19 <sup>th</sup> century features of historic interest, a limestone-built wall and a cobbled surface, were recorded during the monitoring programme. These features were associated with a building that originally fronted onto a Constitution Hill and an external rear yard, associated with buildings formerly fronting onto Farrells lane.
98E0204	1998:149	102 to 108 Church Street / 6 to 7 Catherine Lane	Testing	Modern floor surfaces and red brick were identified, but nothing of archaeological significance was found.
96E0029	1996:075	1 to 3 Brunswick Street / 108a to 113 Church Street	Testing	Rubble and red brick were thought to be quite late and nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
06E0169	2006:605	122 Church Street	Testing	A post-medieval red brick barrel vault was exposed.
92E0071		44 to 47 King Street North	Excavation	The excavation suggested that the site was outside of the Oxmantown settlement. Evidence of 18 <sup>th</sup> century occupation was identified, including foundations, a red brick wall, flooring and a cellar. The site appeared to have included a cobbler's workshop.
96E0371	1997:153; 1999:180	North King Street / Bow Street / Church Street	Testing	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> / early 18 <sup>th</sup> century cellars, cobbling and associated occupation debris were identified. Their construction had removed earlier deposits.
93E0104	1993:079	North King Street / Stirrup Lane	Testing	Archaeological testing in advance of road widening. Infilled cellars and garden soils were identified. A disarticulated human femur and tibia were identified with a sherd of post-medieval pottery. It was thought that it had arrived at the site in soil from another area.
97E0086	1997:115	Church Street Upper / King Street North / Stirrup Lane / Beresford Street	Testing	Disarticulated human remains were found at the same level as post-medieval finds. They were too disturbed and fragmentary to suggest a burial site. A wooden pipe and stone well were also identified. Several foundation walls, cellar walls and boundary walls were visible across the site.
98E0197	1998:173	North King Street / Church Street / Stirrup Lane	Monitoring	Excavations were not sufficiently deep to reveal features, but a stone well and wooden pipe (separate to those identified under Licence 97E0086) were identified.
96E0071	1996:080	145 to 150 Church Street	Testing	<p>The remains of post-medieval buildings were discovered, including cellars and demolition debris. Medieval stratigraphy survived at the possible site of a laneway illustrated by Rocque and to the rear of the former buildings, suggesting that the post-medieval houses would have destroyed other medieval features. Finds from the medieval stratigraphy included pottery dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and a fragment of a human skull.</p> <p>Further testing revealed more demolished post-medieval buildings, with medieval layers surviving outside of their footprints. The medieval areas included three stone walls of north-south orientation, late 13<sup>th</sup> /14<sup>th</sup> century pottery and fragments of animal bone, sea shell, roofing slates and charcoal. A shroud pin was also retrieved. It was added to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as a habitation site (RMP DU018-020613).</p>
04E1328	2004:0523	152 to 155 Church Street and May Lane	Testing	In-situ and supine burials of east-west orientation were found which were thought to date to the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. It was thought that an annex was created to the graveyard in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century to respond to increased death rates, but was only in use for a short time. A possible post-medieval ditch and post-medieval cellars truncated the site.
96E0384	1997:114	Old Distillery Site, Church Street	Excavation	The earliest feature was a ditch cut into the underlying sand and gravel, running in a north north-east by south south-west direction. Six intact burials and nine truncated or disarticulated burials were laid into the sides of the ditch. The ditch was sealed with a layer containing 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century pottery and animal bones. This was in turn sealed by another medieval layer into which pits were cut. Post-medieval activity was represented by an oven or kiln-type feature, and pits dating to the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. The ditch was thought to have been an enclosing ditch of St Michan's Church. It was added to the RMP as DU018-020567, but has subsequently been removed and replaced with an entry for a habitation site (RMP DU018-020613).
96E0219	1996:103	May Lane / Bow Street	Testing	Backfilled basements were found running parallel to May Lane and had been cut through natural gravel. Human remains were identified at a depth of 0.4 to 0.5m below ground level, which demonstrated that burials were being interred well beyond the existing St Michan's graveyard wall. The remains were at least of late medieval date and were overlain by 17 <sup>th</sup> century contexts. No trace of the original boundary was identified.
06E0574	2006:606	152 to 155 Church Street	Excavation	The earliest archaeological phases were early medieval, possibly pre-dating the construction of St Michan's Church. It consisted of numerous small pits and gullies, probably related to tree boles and sealed by a soil layer. This was cut by a parallel double ditch which formed the north enclosure of the church, and a single ditch, forming the probable east enclosure. One of these had been identified in the

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
				<p>96E0384 excavation. After the ditches had silted up, the site reverted to open ground.</p> <p>The partial remains of two buildings were revealed on the north-east of the site, with beaten clay and mortar floors. They were thought to date to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and one was in use as a granary. They had both fallen into disuse before being burnt down.</p> <p>The site was in use as a cemetery in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, and 224 articulated skeletons and disarticulated skulls were found. The cemetery was no longer in use by 1727, and several cellared structures were located on the site at this time. A number of quarry pits were exploited from the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, even within the cellars of standing structures. 19<sup>th</sup> century structures have been destroyed by later buildings, but rubbish pits and a brick kiln dated to this period.</p>
96E0209	1996:079; 1998:148; 2002:0528	27 to 31 Church Street	Testing	<p>Consistent stratigraphy of post-medieval and medieval fills were identified across the site. An unusually large deposit of mollusc shell was found, with more shells, animal bone and medieval pottery found in other parts of the medieval stratigraphy. A pit with numerous pieces of iron slag was probably associated with the iron foundry that had been on the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sand-based deposits probably represented successive stages of land reclamation in the medieval and post-medieval periods.</p> <p>Further testing confirmed the consistency of the stratigraphy, except on the southern part of the site where post medieval rubble overlay natural deposits. The medieval clay contained butchered animal bone, shell and charcoal fragments and two sherds of medieval pottery.</p>
03E1307	2003:508; 2005:425	27 to 31 Church Street	Excavation	<p>A medieval layer contained pottery, cockle and mussel shell, animal bone, and worked bone and antler. A chess gaming piece of ivory was also found. Sequences of large, medium and small pits were found which contained medieval pottery, animal bone, antler tines, bone combs, woven fabric, organic matter such as seeds, a bone needle, possible hole punch, worked antler, fish bone, perforated bone, coins, copper alloy objects, stick-pins and miscellaneous ferrous objects. Fragments of a decorated casket mount were found in one pit. Stake holes revealed a large sub-rectangular structure in the north-east corner of the site.</p> <p>A post-medieval layer measuring 0.7m thick showed evidence that the site was used as a copper and brass foundry in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The skeletal remains of one individual were found in a gravecut in the northern part of the site. Pits associated with the foundry were found and one large pit contained a well-built drystone rectangular structure, filled with red brick. This may have been a well.</p>
11E0306	2012:200	Church Street	Monitoring	<p>There are indications that post-medieval activity was found, but no further details are available.</p>
93E0011		Church Street / Bow Street	Testing	<p>18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century disturbance on the site suggested any earlier remains would have been destroyed. A stone wall was identified and it was unclear if it was modern or medieval. Later red brick walls were also identified. Approximately 1m to 1.5m of medieval infill was found over the natural gravel. It contained green-glazed medieval pottery, shell, animal bone and charcoal. It was thought to date to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the wall of St Michan's, to the north of the site, was probably along the bank of the River Liffey.</p>
93E0166	1993:062	165 to 168 Church Street	Testing	<p>Former cellars were identified, built on top of a clay which may have been a natural bank. Silts which had been deposited by the River Liffey were found throughout the site.</p>
00E0504	2000:0250	Church Street / Hammond Lane	Testing	<p>An east-west orientated ditch measuring 2.3m to 3m wide and at least 1.1m deep crossed several trenches. A second ditch or group of pits was also recorded. Both were of medieval date. Medieval cultivation soils overlay the ditches and subsoil and they would have continued to build up until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A cellar associated with the street frontage cut into the subsoil at Hammond Lane.</p>

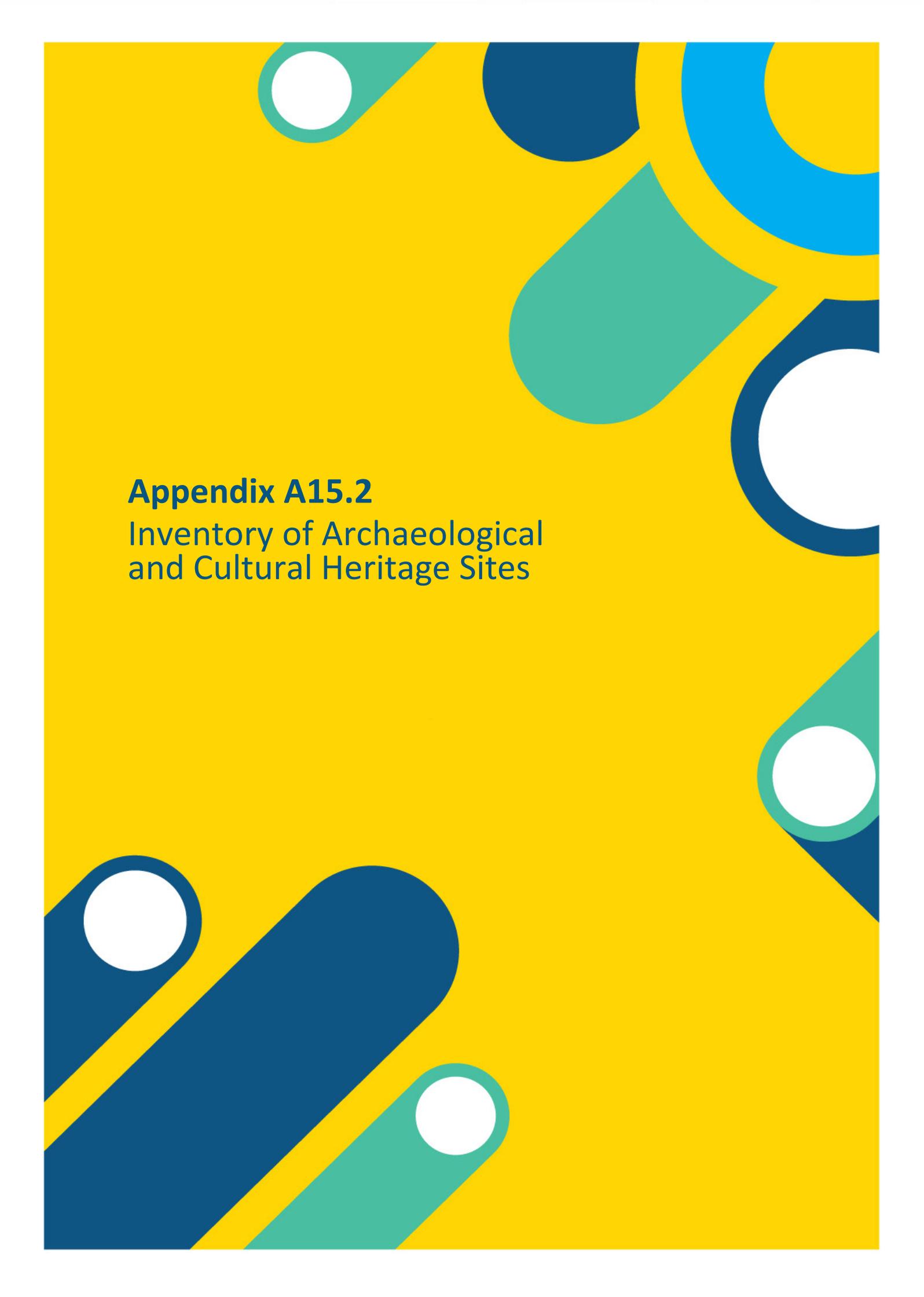
Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
02E0096	2002:0529	161 to 168 Church Street / 3 to 15 Hammond Lane	Testing, monitoring	Investigations confirmed the presence of the 13 <sup>th</sup> / 14 <sup>th</sup> century medieval ditch discovered under Licence 00E0504. It is an irregular ditch which varies in width (3.5m to 8.0m) and depth (0.5m to 1.1m). It represents a sequence of medieval water channels and was eventually replaced by a brick drain. Dumping in pits and industrial activities were evident across the site through the later medieval period. Linear features probably represent ditches associated with cultivation. Deposits of garden soil extend across the entire site, dating from the 13 <sup>th</sup> to the 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries. At least two cellars of late 17 <sup>th</sup> century date survived on the site.
05E0765	2005:444; 2006:623	Church Street / Hammond Lane	Excavation	<p>A medieval wall discovered under Licence 03E0721 was further investigated. The wall foundations were cut through a layer containing pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date and the wall itself appeared to date to the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century. The wall was oriented east-west and incorporated relieving arches and two central piers. A floor and hearth were exposed as well as a possible burnt and collapsed roof.</p> <p>To the south of the wall the remains of another similar burnt structure of the same date were recorded, associated with a burnt wattle screen sealed by burnt sod and in-situ burnt posts. It was not thought to be a house.</p> <p>A clay bank with a fence along the top was revealed on the east side of the excavation, running north and curving west. The edge of a ditch was discovered to the east but ran beyond the limit of excavations. These features may have served as a flood bank.</p> <p>The remains of a well-preserved wattle-lined sunken floor structure extended underneath and north of the wall. A series of east-west rows of stakes and stake-holes appeared to be delimited by the bank. These features appeared to have cut through an 11<sup>th</sup> century layer.</p> <p>Further excavations revealed that up to the late 11<sup>th</sup> century and the construction of St Michan's Church, the area was marshy ground and open fields. The north-south banks was constructed in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century which facilitated new occupation, including a sunken structure and the base for a tower or platform erected on the clay ditch.</p> <p>Soils were introduced to even out the ground levels. By the late 12<sup>th</sup> century the area had been subdivided into five distinct property divisions that continued in use with some modification until the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Other features included hearths, storage pits, wells and evidence of metalworking.</p> <p>In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, there was a change from post and wattle constructions to building with stone. Property plots were consolidated and altered in this period.</p> <p>The construction of 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century basement structures cut through earlier deposits in the street front areas.</p>
09E0517	2010:257	3 to 15 Hammond Lane / 161 to 168 Church Street	Excavation	<p>Further excavations at Hammond Lane and Church Street revealed a Hiberno-Norse Type 1 house which fronted onto Church Street (Level 1). The structure was radiocarbon dated to the late 11<sup>th</sup> / early 12<sup>th</sup> centuries and is the first conclusive evidence for a Type 1 house on the north side of the River Liffey. The house was located in a narrow plot and was protected from the River Liffey by an extensive system of flood defences of banks, ditches and post and wattle revetments, measuring 100m in length.</p> <p>The next phase (Level 2) was of at least five plots which fronted onto Church Street from the late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, additional plots were laid out fronting onto Hammond Lane.</p> <p>The final phase (Level 3) dates from the late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries which involved the creation of a new streetscape along Church Street and Hammond Lane. Dutch Billy houses were built at this time, with the basement levels destroying some earlier features.</p>
E000291		Four Courts, Inns Quay	Excavation	Excavations at the site of the old Four Hotel in advance of extension. Late 12 <sup>th</sup> / early 13 <sup>th</sup> century activity was indicated by architectural stone fragments which suggest an aisled building, a re-used timber roof member and a black silty layer containing leather

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
				<p>fragments. These features were probably related to the 13<sup>th</sup> century Dominican Friary (RMP DU018-020050). There may have been an associated graveyard and some human bone was found. Human remains of some 30 individuals had been found in 1967.</p> <p>A stone-built channel and timber sluice gate were dated to the mid to late 13<sup>th</sup> century. There was also evidence of an inlet from the Liffey to the east of the sluiceway. This was subsequently added to the RMP (DU018-020589).</p> <p>A series of arched foundations represent the construction of a building possibly in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This was subsequently added to the RMP (DU018-020590).</p> <p>A number of houses were constructed in the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds included medieval and post-medieval pottery, medieval floor tiles, clay pipes and a 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century crozier head (NMI ref: E291:590).</p>
90E0011		Hammond Lane	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of boreholes. The stratification of boreholes on the east of the site included burnt material and medieval pottery.
90E0012		9 to 13 Arran Quay	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of boreholes. The stratification of boreholes on the east of the site included burnt material and medieval pottery.
90E0028		Arran Quay / Hammond Lane	Testing	<p>Test trenches in the north of the site showed that Georgian cellars had eradicated previous archaeological features, but a burnt layer was noted beneath one cellar floor foundation.</p> <p>Georgian cellars had similarly eradicated earlier layers on the south side along the Arran Quay frontage, with cellars resting directly on the natural gravel. However, archaeological deposits were revealed in a limited area with evidence for possible wooden and masonry quay-front structures. This was subsequently added to the RMP (DU018-020817). Thick deposits represented river-front dumping and included finds such as animal bone and 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A large oak timber may have been a ship's keel.</p>
E000557		9 to 14 Arran Quay	Excavation	Archaeological excavation at the site indicated as showing archaeological potential under Licence 90E0028, in advance of development. Two front-braced timbers were revealed, with the earliest dating to c. AD 1304 and the second slightly later (RMP DU018-020817). The revetments were replaced by stone quay walls in the mid-late 14 <sup>th</sup> century. A later stone wall, which may have further extended the quay into the River Liffey survived only intermittently and dated to the late 15 <sup>th</sup> or 16 <sup>th</sup> century. Over 5000 finds were recovered, including local and imported pottery, medieval ceramic roof and floor tiles, bronze pins, wood and leather objects, fabric and an inscribed gold finger ring.
93E0074	1993:050	Arran Quay	Excavation	<p>Excavations at the corner of Hammond Lane / Church Street and fronting onto Arran Quay in advance of development. Several oak timbers were recovered from the northern section of the site which formed a timber revetment which ran east-west parallel to Hammond Lane (RMP DU018-135). It was traced for nearly 11m and was thought to represent a millrace. Pottery finds suggested a 13<sup>th</sup> century date.</p> <p>Several post-medieval cellar walls were still in position, with cobbled surfaces also surviving.</p>
03E0721	2003:535	3 to 15 Hammond Lane / 161 to 168 Church Street	Excavation	<p>The yellow clay identified under Licence 93E0166 was identified as a small natural ridge running east-west across the site which was interpreted as an original tide line. A Bronze Age burnt mound dating to 1938 to 1744 BC was found on the edge of the former riverbank. This was added to the RMP (DU018-134).</p> <p>The remains of river defence ditches and stake fencing dating to the 11<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> century were identified and subsequently added to the RMP. Two man-made banks enhanced the natural ridge. The layer sealing one of these ditches dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> /13<sup>th</sup> century and included reclamation deposits which raised the southern portion of the site to the height of the northern area.</p> <p>The 17<sup>th</sup> century cellared structures would have removed some earlier material, but elsewhere earlier features were covered in</p>

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
				<p>garden soils. Property boundary or field ditches of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date were also found.</p> <p>A watercourse arced from north-east to south-west across the site for 45m and continued towards Church Street. It was dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century and included structural elements possibly associated with a sluice gate, as well as wooden lining.</p> <p>Some areas were used for dumping and cess pits from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Post-medieval activity involved the construction of several cellared buildings fronting onto the streets, and later the establishment of an iron foundry.</p>
97E0148	1997:154	26 to 30 King Street North	Testing	18 <sup>th</sup> century cellars were exposed. They appeared to have eradicated any previous features.
05E1189	2005:450	North King Street	Testing	A series of basements related to demolished Georgian buildings were identified. They were cut into subsoil and would have destroyed earlier features.
94E0160		Halston Street / Ball's Lane	Testing	<p>It revealed traces of a north-south watercourse, probably the Bradogue, as well as sherds of medieval pottery and medieval soils. The watercourse was contained on its western side by a clay bank and it may have operated as a mill race for St Mary's Abbey.</p> <p>Later features included a possible late 17<sup>th</sup> century blackstone structure and the backfilled cellars of post-medieval houses.</p>
95E0193	1995:075	George's Hill / Cuckoo Lane	Monitoring	Post-medieval activity was noted and natural gravels were found at a depth of 1m.
96E0348	1996:073	Beresford Street / Cuckoo Lane	Testing	The earliest identified features were the foundations of 18 <sup>th</sup> century houses with contemporary garden soils. Traces of warehouses and associated distillery buildings from the 19 <sup>th</sup> century whiskey distillery were also found.
95E0193	1995:075	Fyffe's Yard, George's Hill / Cuckoo Lane	Monitoring	Monitoring was carried out in an area of a recently demolished building at the junction of George's Hill and Cuckoo Lane. The area itself is badly disturbed with infilled old basements and vaulted cellars. The natural gravels appear 1m below present ground surface and the foundation trenches very often extend to 2m+, therefore any surviving archaeological activity would be seen in section. So far all activity recorded has been late post-medieval, with no evidence to suggest that medieval activity took place in the area currently being examined.
94E0180	1996:102	Fyffe's Yard, Mary's Lane	Excavation	<p>Excavation in advance of development which revealed copious amounts of pottery sherds and suggests thriving activity by the 14<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The natural sand and gravel beds were punctured by numerous pits and gullies containing clay fills with butchered animal bones. They included a pit containing numerous fragments of butchered deer bones, associated with sherds of Saintonge and Leinster cooking ware. A huge quantity of the latter was recovered in the sealing clay above the medieval pits, and the assemblage of evidence seems to suggest that the area was characterised by butchery and the preparation of foods.</p> <p>A renewed phase of pit cuts further truncated the natural surface and the earlier pits in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. There appears to be no evidence for any activity in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, or for most of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Interestingly, a large pit with a timber drain belonging to the second phase cut directly into the large gully of the earlier phase, indicating some degree of continuity despite the lacunae. The site was left unaffected by the construction of houses all around it in modern times, hence the survival of the archaeological deposits.</p>
02E1849	2004:0555	Donnelly's Fruit Importers, King Street North	Monitoring	The foundations of post-medieval structures were recorded.
01E0708	2001:405	Fish Market, St Mary's Lane	Testing	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> and early 19 <sup>th</sup> century basements were identified, which cut into earlier layers. Pockets of post-medieval garden soils survived in pockets throughout the site. Overlying the basements were compact cobbles which may date to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century construction of the fish market. A substantial stone wall was identified in the north-western corner of the site. It was suggested that it may related to the

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
				neighbouring church in Rocque's map of Dublin (RMP DU018-020159).
01E0709	2001:406	St Michan's Place	Testing	Possible evidence of a cellar was uncovered.
01E0710	2001:370	Fruit and Vegetable Market, Chancery Street	Testing	The earliest evidence was of medieval date, when domestic debris accumulated in riverine clays. Thick layers of gravel were laid down as part of land reclamation efforts which may have been medieval in date and were revetted by a worked timber structure. A possible second phase of land reclamation also appeared to be medieval in date. Post-medieval garden soils were identified above the land reclamation layers. 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century basement structures cut into these earlier layers. A layer of cobbles may have been associated with the construction of the fruit market.
01E0733	2001:359	Chancery Street / Mary's Abbey		Monitoring of works on the Luas line revealed demolition rubble with occasional pockets of black organic soil including 19 <sup>th</sup> century domestic refuse up to 2.1m below the surface on the western end of Chancery Street. Organic clays with inclusions of crushed red brick and stone were identified up to a depth of 2.5m on the east end of the street, probably representing a reclamation deposit of late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century date. Walls and cellars at the Chancery Street / Charles Street / St. Michan's Place junction were left in-situ. A masonry wall was revealed to the west of this junction and was thought to represent the old Four Courts precinct wall.
07E0952	2007:466	Chancery House	Monitoring	Deposits consistent with demolition material were likely the partial remains of the house shown on Rocque's map.
15E0253	2015:207	3 Chancery Place	Monitoring	The flagstone floor of the original structure was found beneath the basement floor of the demolished structure. A rubble layer containing masonry blocks and red brick sealed riverine deposits.
99E0126	1999:222	31A to 36 Ormond Quay Upper / Charles Street West	Testing	Remains of wooden posts and wattling were revealed on silt deposits and may represent a footpath. Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were found in the silt / gravel deposits, possibly dating the structure. Later features included the remains of cellar structures.
04E1206	2004:0569	31 to 36 Ormond Quay Upper	Monitoring, excavation	<p>Archaeological monitoring of site investigations in advance of development revealed upper levels of post-medieval building rubble. Test pits nearest the river contained sandy silt rich in midden / domestic waste. River gravels were exposed c. 3.8m below the present ground level. 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramics were found beneath basement structures, but the 19<sup>th</sup> century basements would have removed any later features.</p> <p>Subsequent excavations revealed four phases of activity.</p> <p>Phase 1 (Iron Age): A timber-laced or reinforced embankment with associated pathway was set into the primary silt deposit. It ran for approximately 15m in an east north-east by west south-west orientation. The natural river gravels were thrown up to create a bank along the waterfront. These gravels were layered with wattled wooden sails, with at least three gravel &amp; wattle layers identified, dating to 166 to 38 cal BC. A hurdle pathway on the landward side provided a routeway to the foreshore. Two lathe turned wooden bowls were recovered which were similar to Late Iron Age examples in bronze. The embankment was sealed by later deposits of river gravels and silts.</p> <p>Phase 2 (Iron Age): A rough brushwood structure of east-west orientation was constructed along a substantial alluvial deposit and was later sealed by loose sandy gravel. It may have served as a platform to access the mudflats, but it was most likely a pathway to the foreshore, dating to 204 to 92BC. Three wooden artefacts were retrieved from within the wooden surface.</p> <p>Phase 3 (17<sup>th</sup> century): 17<sup>th</sup> century land reclamation.</p> <p>Phase 4 (18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century): Structural remains of 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings. Basement foundations were cut into reclamation material.</p>
93E0193	1994:092	Finglas By-pass, Mellowes Road	Testing	Investigations in advance of the Finglas By-pass and following geophysical survey. An east-west orientated trackway was discovered north of Mellowes Road (in the road take of the current R135), which is consistent with a footpath depicted on historical

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
				mapping on the west side of Watery Lane. Construction material related to the construction of Mellowes Road was also identified. A ditch measuring 8m wide and 2m deep with a 7m wide bank was revealed along the proposed line of the monastic enclosure ditch (RMP DU014-066013). The ditch was rock-cut and what appeared to be a formal mortared stone facing was apparently recut into the fill of the ditch to reuse the boundary.
94E0010	1994:093	Finglas Bypass, Mellowes Road	Excavation	<p>Investigations following testing (Licence 93E0193) in order to investigate the possible boundary of the ecclesiastical enclosure (RMP DU014-066013).</p> <p>Area 1, east of the River Fionn Glas, revealed several post medieval structures including a wall parallel to the stream to prevent flooding and the remains of a mortared stone house with associated cobbling. What was originally thought to have been the medieval ditch was the site of a bedrock quarry with a succession of infills, although this may have followed the original line of the ditch boundary. Finds were predominantly post-medieval in date (pottery, tiles, glass, clay pipes etc.), but some medieval pottery was found.</p> <p>Area 2, west of the stream, revealed evidence of a 2m deep ditch with a mortared wall set into the fills, as noted in the testing (93E0193). Similar to the east side of the stream, the cut feature was thought to have been the product of post-medieval quarrying which obliterated much of the evidence for the enclosure. Some evidence for a 5m wide bank survived along the ditch west of the River Fionn Glas, which suggests a considerable boundary which may indeed have been the site of the ecclesiastical boundary. The wall abutted a poorly preserved rectangular structure. It may have been built to define the townland boundary.</p>
91E0060		Mellowes Road, Finglas West	Testing	King William's Rampart (RMP DU014-066008) delimits the south-eastern boundary of the property. Some evidence of open ground in the medieval / post-medieval period was noted. Features included a stone drain and a north-east by south-west orientated wall. The wall is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map along the Finglas East / Cardiff Castle townland boundary. Medieval pottery was found beneath its foundations and it is likely that it was dug down into this material in the post-medieval period.
04E1209		13a Church Street, Finglas	Testing	A mortared stone wall and several sherds of post-medieval pottery indicated 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century activity facing Church Street, probably related to a house depicted at this location on historic mapping. Much of the ground was scaped which may have removed earlier features.
04E0459	2004:0598	12 Barrack Street, Finglas	Testing	No archaeological features were revealed, but what may have been an old ground surface was detected.
96E0036	1996:120	Spanish Convent, Wellmount Road, Finglas	Testing	A medieval ground surface appeared to be intact beneath a series of walls, cobbled layers, pits and gullies of post-medieval date. Medieval material was also noted on the south side of the site.
96E0130	1996:121	Spanish Convent, Wellmount Road, Finglas	Excavation	Excavation following the results of testing (Licence 96E0036). The southern area revealed evidence of post-medieval cultivation. 13 <sup>th</sup> / 14 <sup>th</sup> century activity was revealed on the north of the site, including a fosse and gully which ran east-west across the site and a series of pits. The 2m wide ditch was not thought to have been the principal ecclesiastical enclosure, but was similar to a ditch found around St Maelruan's medieval church in Tallaght and may indicate a second enclosure which mirrored the line of the main enclosure. Post-medieval stone walls and drains associated with Farnham House were also found in this area.
06E0435	2006:616	Finglas Road / Tolka Valley Road, Finglas	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

The background is a vibrant yellow color. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These shapes include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangles, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the page. The overall aesthetic is modern and clean.

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

## **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.

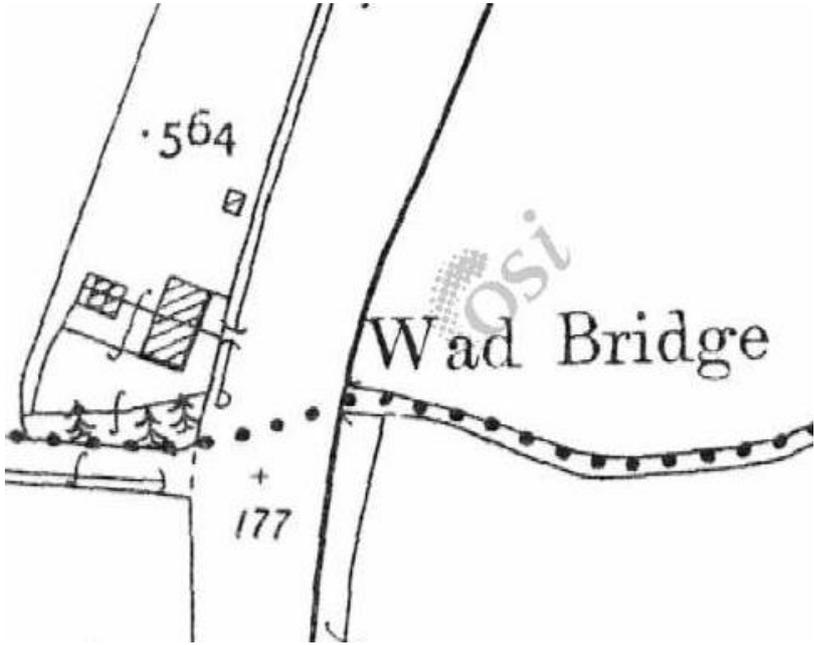
Unless stated otherwise in the entry, Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) locations are given for the centre point of each AH site.

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 (CBC00304) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC0304AH001, CBC0304AH002, etc.).

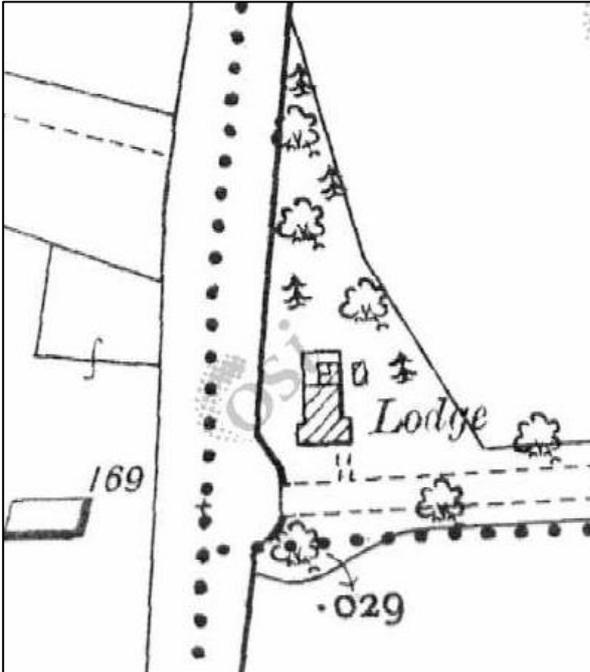
'Approximate distance' in each entry is measured from the AH site to the edge of the red line boundary of the Proposed Scheme. Where an AH site is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

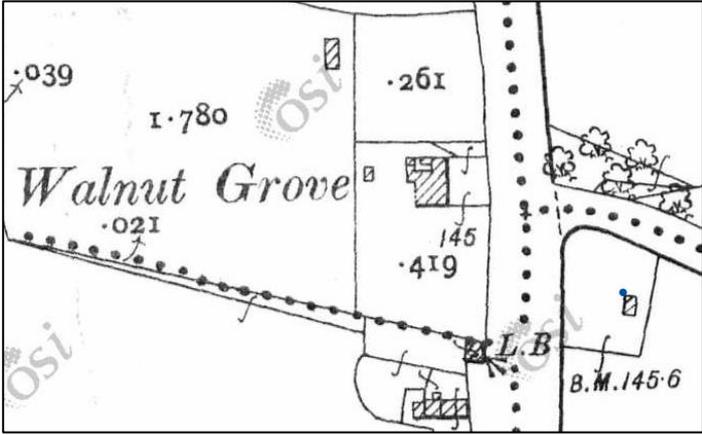
### 1.1.1 Ballymun Road from St. Margaret's Road to Griffith Avenue

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-067001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Ballymun Road, Stormanstown
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715415, 739434
<b>Description</b>	<p>Also listed under RMP DU014-067002.</p> <p>There are 17<sup>th</sup> century references to a sizeable dwelling and cottages. These may be on the site of Stormanstown House. There are playing fields on the site. No visible surface trace.</p> <p>The ZAP for these sites partially extends into the Proposed Scheme and it is possible but unlikely that subsurface features related to this site may survive within the Proposed Scheme. There is a temporary land acquisition in this area and ground-breaking works may be on subsurface previously unrecorded features associated with this record. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>National Monuments Service (NMS) 2020; National Monuments Archive (NMA) 2020; Ferguson 1998</p>  <p>Stormanstown House on Rocque's Map of County Dublin (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	33m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 14-15-003
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Ballymun Road, Stormanstown / Wad
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715399, 738972
<b>Description</b>	<p>No trace of this bridge survives above ground though it is possible that some remains survive beneath the ground surface. The River Wad appears to have been culverted. There is the potential at this location to discover features related to the former bridge or to the River Wad. It is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map, 1836.</p> <p>Ballymun Road has also been slightly widened at this location over the site of a former building depicted on the 25-inch OS map. Subsurface remains of this building may survive beneath the surface which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is none as no works are taking place at this location resulting in no impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Dublin City Council (DCC) 2003 to 2009; Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) 2020</p>  <p><b>Wad Bridge and Building on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, with Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	No Impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Ballymun Road, Wad
<b>Site Type</b>	Lodge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715421, 738600
<b>Description</b>	<p>An entrance lodge is depicted at this location on the 25-inch OS map of 1907 at the top of the avenue which provided access from Ballymun Road to Albert Agricultural College. It was demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the road has been widened across the site of the former lodge.</p> <p>The R108 Ballymun Road has been widened over this site and there is no above ground trace, but subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020

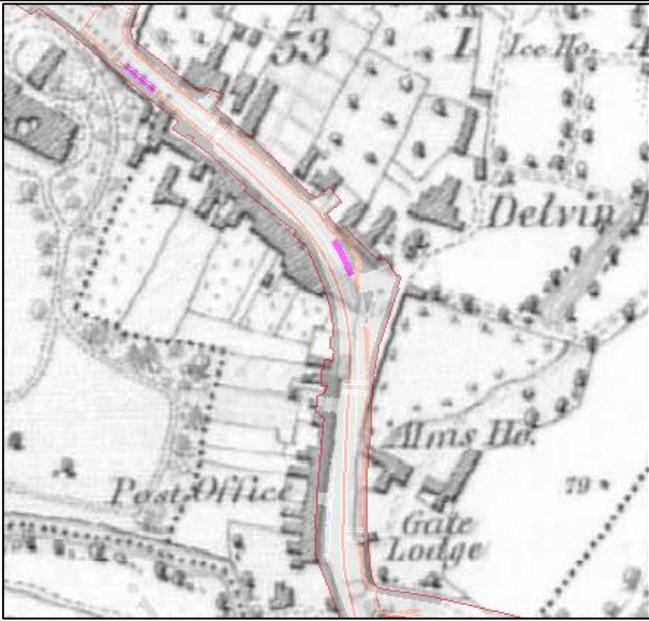
	
	<p>Lodge Depicted on 25-inch OS map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Ballymun Road, Walnut Grove
<b>Site Type</b>	House (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715361, 738249
<b>Description</b>	<p>A dwelling named is depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836, and is named 'Walnut Grove' on later maps. A second building is also depicted south of the townland boundary in Claremont on the 25-inch OS map of 1907. They were demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and Ballymun Road has been widened at this location across the sites of these former building, with a filling station now located adjacent to it.</p> <p>Subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020
	
	<p>Walnut Grove and Neighbouring Building Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, with Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent

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

### 1.1.2 St Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Ave to Hart's Corner

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-005 / DU018-005001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Ballymun Road, Church Avenue, Saint Mobhi Boithrín, Glasnevin Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	Ecclesiastical site
<b>ITM</b>	715258, 737677
<b>Description</b>	<p>The ZAP for the Glasnevin ecclesiastical site DU018-005 is defined in the published RMP maps (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998). The complex has now been subdivided into discrete recorded sites, with DU018-005001 now being the principal record for this site.</p> <p>The ecclesiastical site of Glasnevin was founded by St Mobhi (d. 544 AD) and the 16<sup>th</sup> century life of St Columba by Manus O'Donnell describes a miracle whereby the huts and church of St Mobhi ended up of on the east bank of the Tolka (Killanin and Duignan 1967). The curving boundary of this settlement is probably reflected by the curvature of the Ballymun Road on the west side of the settlement, while historic mapping depicts curving field boundaries on the east side of the site.</p> <p>The present Church of Ireland on Church Avenue was rebuilt in 1717. During the 13<sup>th</sup> century this church was part of the homefarm for the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Christchurch (Ball 1920). The north wall is thicker in the west tower indicating that it may be earlier than the existing church.</p> <p>In 1941 two skeletons were discovered when a path was being laid in Church Lane and in 1956 a number of skeletons were discovered on a site N of Mobhi Lane, just east of the church. Finds included animal bones and a knife-like iron object (NMI 1956-16). These burials suggest that the burial ground associated with the early medieval foundation extended further than the present graveyard wall.</p> <p>Parts of Ballymun Road and Glasnevin Hill within this ZAP were widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to incorporate the sites of former terraced housing which appear on the first edition OS six-inch map, 1836. It is possible that remains of these structures survive beneath the surface, and this is supported previous archaeological monitoring of site investigations in this area (Licence 07E0604).</p> <p>It is possible that sub-surface features related to the ecclesiastical site and 19<sup>th</sup> century houses survive within this ZAP which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP sites have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; OSI 2020; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998; The Heritage Council 2020; Killanin and Duignan 1967; Ball 1920.</p>  <p>Glasnevin ZAP (The Heritage Council 2020)</p>

	 <p>Former Terraced Housing Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-005004
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Avenue
<b>Site Type</b>	Burial ground
<b>ITM</b>	715204, 737674
<b>Description</b>	<p>In 1941 two skeletons were discovered when a path was being laid in Church Lane / Avenue in the vicinity of the early ecclesiastical site. This information was included in a report from the Evening Press of 1956. There are no visible remains at ground level.</p> <p>These burials suggest that the burial ground associated with the early medieval foundation extended further than the present graveyard wall and the ZAP of this site extends into the Proposed Scheme. It is possible that the burial ground extended further west to the Proposed Scheme and that any remains will be impacted by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, this results in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	50m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-005011
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Glasnevin Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	Settlement cluster
<b>ITM</b>	715134, 737558
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Hearth Money Rolls for County Dublin (1664) list 10 houses with hearths in Glasnevin. In 1667 the householders increased to 24 and three houses were rated for 2 hearths and an oven and three for 2 hearths each (Ball 1920). The farms associated with these houses are shown on a map based on information recorded in 1640 by Richard Francis.</p> <p>The ZAP for this site extends across the Proposed Scheme, and it is possible that features associated with this site survive below the surface and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Ball 1920.

<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	4m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-005003
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Glasnevin Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	House – 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	715244, 737504
<b>Description</b>	<p>Delville House was built on the site of an earlier dwelling named 'Glen'. Glen was levelled sometime in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century by the Rev. Delany and replaced with Delville. Delville was demolished in the 1950s to make way for the Bon Secours Hospital.</p> <p>While the ZAP of this site extends across the Proposed Scheme, the house was set back from the road and the grounds extended only as far as the edge of the Proposed Scheme on Glasnevin Hill. No impact is anticipated.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring will be required within the ZAP of the ecclesiastical site (RMP DU018-005 / DU018-005001)
<b>Approx. distance</b>	38m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-005006
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Glasnevin Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	Burial ground (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715132, 737422
<b>Description</b>	<p>In July 1914, approximately 8-10 graves, orientated E-W were uncovered on the site of Marlborough House where the Meteorological Office stands. These were slab-lined graves of probable Early medieval date. A bone implement was found with the remains.</p> <p>Note that this site is currently shown on the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) in the incorrect location. It should be at approximately 715132, 737584 where the Met Office is located.</p> <p>These remains may be part of a larger burial ground which extends into the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, , this results in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	20m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

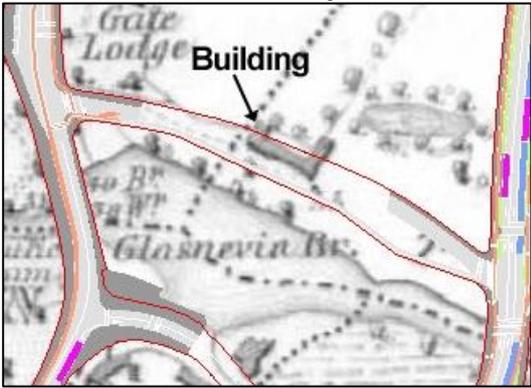
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-005010
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Glasnevin Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	Burial (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715132, 737422
<b>Description</b>	<p>According to OPW correspondence, dated 05 May 1986, a burial pit was discovered in 1895 during excavations for the foundations of the former Marlborough College in the Meteorological Office. This contained human remains and possible weaponry. There are no visible remains at ground level.</p> <p>Note that this site is currently shown on the HEV in the incorrect location. It should be at approximately 715132, 737584 where the Met Office is located.</p> <p>These remains may be part of a larger burial ground which extends into the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, , this results in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	20m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-005009
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	River Gardens, Glasnevin
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle - motte
<b>ITM</b>	715265, 737386
<b>Description</b>	<p>This motte is located in a prominent position at the end of a ridge just to the north of the River Tolka and 380m west of the Nevin Stream. It consists of a flat-topped and steeply-sided earthwork c 4.4m high and 15m in overall diameter and is referred to as a motte. The monument is indicated as an incomplete circular enclosure on the first edition OS six-inch maps adjacent to Carlingford House and is referred to as a motte. A 19<sup>th</sup> century map of Carlingford House shows the monument enclosed by a wall with a circular feature on the summit, since removed. Another 19<sup>th</sup> century map refers to a level of 53.3 on 'top of Battlement ', presumably referring to the motte. Portions of the base of the monument are bound by a variety of walls, a section of which comprising a high, roughly coursed drystone wall collapsed on 7 March 2016.</p> <p>The ZAP for this site extends across the Proposed Scheme, and it is possible that features associated with this site survive below the surface and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	53m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH013
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St. Mobhi Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure (site of) and subsurface features
<b>ITM</b>	715440, 737294
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Home Farm football pitch on St. Mobhi Road is the site of the discovery of human remains in 2008 (NMI 2008:33). It was discovered either in the changing room foundations or in a fence post and comprised of a male, 25 years or over dating to 585-651 cal AD.</p> <p>Recent investigations revealed a large enclosure and associated features on this site (Emer Dennehy pers. comm). The enclosing ditch was confirmed to measure 3m wide by 1.2m deep. Radiocarbon dating of material from the ditch resulted in dates of 538-645 cal AD and 574-657 cal AD, suggesting the enclosure and potential burials are contemporary, although some of the features identified through geophysical survey may indicate a multi-phase site (Emer Dennehy pers. comm). This site may be related to the ecclesiastical site at Glasnevin (RMP DU018-005), or may be a separate secular site.</p> <p>This football pitch is partially within an area of temporary land acquisition as part of the Proposed Scheme. There is the potential to reveal below ground features of an archaeological significance as a result of earth moving works within the temporary land acquisition area. The undesignated site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>

<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; OSI 2020; Emer Dennehy pers. comm.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Full archaeological excavation will be required at this location, in consultation with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH003
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	River Tolka, Glasnevin
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	715305 737265 centre point (715205, 737286 to 715405, 737215 extent of area)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This area also relates to the industrial heritage record for an earlier bridge at Glasnevin Bridge (DCIHR 18-03-032).</p> <p>A modern concrete bridge (c. 1930) has replaced the original bridge which crossed the River Tolka at this location. Prior to the construction on the Dean Swift Bridge on St Mobhi Road, this would have been the only bridge between Finglas Bridge and Drumcondra. A bridge was depicted at Glasnevin on the Down Survey map of County Dublin and it is likely that there is a tradition of fording the River Tolka at this location from at least as early as the 6<sup>th</sup> century when the ecclesiastical settlement at Glasnevin was founded.</p> <p>The River Tolka and adjacent lands have archaeological potential related to the practice of fording the River Tolka at this location, as well as other activities which exploited the watercourse, such as milling. Milling is apparent on historic mapping and this activity was often associated with ecclesiastical sites. Evidence of early milling may survive in this area; indeed, a weir is located to the west of the existing Glasnevin Bridge.</p> <p>A structure was also depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map in this area where St Mobhi Drive is now located. It may be one of the structures depicted in the vicinity in Rocque's map of County Dublin in 1760. It was demolished by the time of the 25-inch survey in 1907. It is possible that the remains of this structure survives beneath the surface of the existing road.</p> <p>Subsurface features in this area may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The undesignated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>

<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020; DCC 2003 to 2009; Ferguson 1998
	 <p>Building on the Site of St Mobhi Drive Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

<b>Photography</b>	
	<p><b>River Tolka Facing West From Dean Swift Bridge</b></p> 

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH004
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Mobhi Road, Glasnevin
<b>Site Type</b>	Houses (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715335 737154 centre point (715287, 737202 to 715369, 737169 extent of area)
<b>Description</b>	<p>Long linear structures are depicted in this location on the first edition OS six-inch map. They were replaced with terraced housing which is depicted in this area on 25-inch OS mapping of 1907. They were demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when St Mobhi Road was constructed.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020

	
	<p><b>Linear Structures on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH005
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Mobhi Road, Glasnevin
<b>Site Type</b>	House and lodge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715246, 736985

<b>Description</b>	<p>A dwelling and gate lodge are depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map, and on earlier mapping by Rocque in 1760. This was Fairfield House, constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and demolished in 1928 during the construction of St Mobhi Road.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
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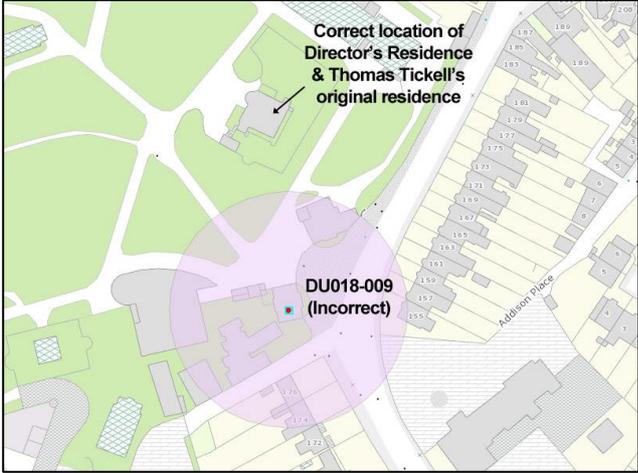
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020; Ferguson 1998
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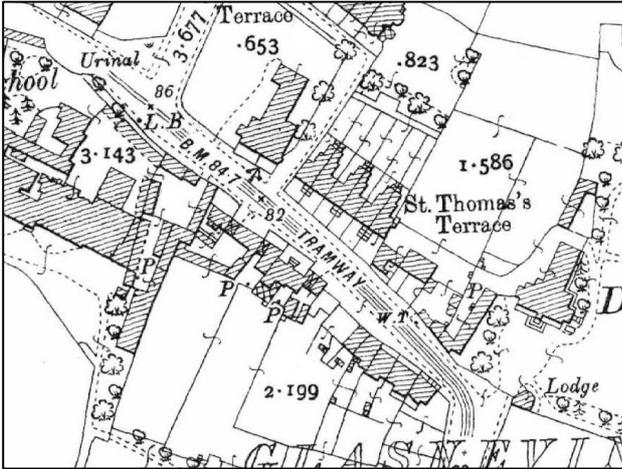
**Fairfield House and Lodge on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)**

<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

<b>Photography</b>	
	<p><b>Site of Fairfield House</b></p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-009
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Botanic Road
<b>Site Type</b>	House – indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	715139, 737113
<b>Description</b>	<p>The residence of the Director of the Botanic Gardens. It was the residence of the poet Thomas Tickell from c. 1736, and the house and grounds were later purchased by the Royal Dublin Society to house the Botanic Gardens.</p> <p>This site is currently shown in the incorrect location on the Historic Environment Viewer at the entrance lodge, rather than the Director's Residence and Thomas Tickell's original residence (NMS 2020). If corrected the ZAP would not extend into the Proposed Scheme. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) have been notified.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; OSI 2020</p>  <p><b>Current (Incorrect) Location for Site and the Actual Location of the Residence (NMS 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	42m (from correct location)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-03-041
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Glasnevin Hill, Botanic Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715192, 737037
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Numbers 19 and 20 tramways from Rialto to Glasnevin formerly ran along part of this section of the Proposed Scheme. Its route ran from Glasnevin Hill where a public urinal was available, to Botanic Road and continuing beyond Harts Corner, eventually proceeding east and south across the city to the South Circular Road. It was opened in 1876 by North Dublin Street Tramways and following electrification in 1899 it was extended as far as Ballymun Road. The line was closed in 1939.</p> <p>Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking works in these locations. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; Corcoran 2008; OSI 2020

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

### 1.1.3 Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way

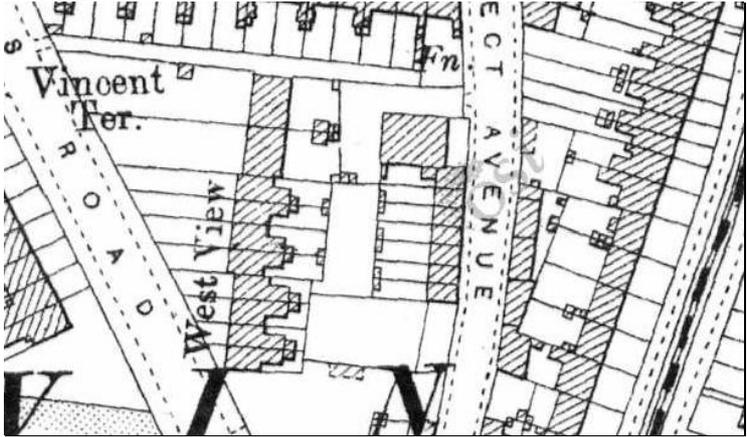
<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-03-001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cross Guns Quay
<b>Site Type</b>	Royal Canal
<b>ITM</b>	715020, 736294
<b>Description</b>	<p>Section of Royal Canal which includes the Fifth Lock, built between 1790 and 1796, by the Royal Canal Company. Cross Guns Bridge (NIAH 50060185) and lock (NIAH50060184) are discussed under the Architectural Heritage Chapter of the EIAR.</p> <p>To the east, the walls of Cross Guns Bridge splay outwards along the edges of the canal. Simple grass verges define the edge of the canal on this side, with footpaths leading to a platform on the north bank.</p> <p>The Royal Canal was part of the dawning of a new era in transportation in Ireland in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It commenced construction in 1790, in competition to the Grand Canal which commenced construction in 1789 and reached the River Shannon at Tarmonbarry in 1817. The construction of the canal constitutes one of the major civil engineering achievements of the eighteenth century facilitating transport links between Dublin and the interior of the country.</p> <p>The Fifth Lock was originally known as Westmoreland Lock, and was where the Earl of Westmoreland lay the first stone of the canal. It is one of a group of six canal locks along a two mile stretch of the Royal Canal as it climbs out of Dublin city and is one of five double-chambered canal locks along this stretch. The finely-executed ashlar walls are typical of the Royal Canal's locks and</p>

	are a testament to the skill of the craftsmen involved in its construction, while its double-chambered design attests to the technical prowess of the canal engineers. The proposal of a pedestrian bridge and cycle route over this section of the canal will necessitate alteration to the banks. The non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	DCIHR, NIAH
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate and Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological Monitoring of construction works and investigation of any newly revealed industrial heritage remains.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	

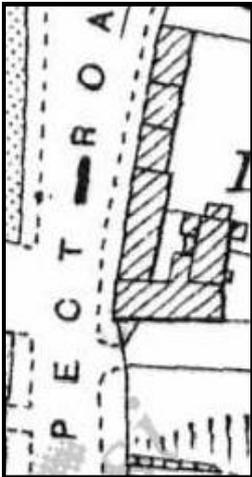
Royal Canal east of Cross Guns Bridge

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-07-027
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road, North Circular Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714967, 736093
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Numbers 19 and 20 tramways from Rialto to Glasnevin formerly ran along part of this section of the Proposed Scheme. Its route ran from Glasnevin along Prospect Road and Phibsborough Road, leaving the proposed scheme at the North Circular Road to proceed east and south across the city to the South Circular Road. It was served by the Tramway Depot on the north-west corner of the Phibsborough Road / North Circular Road junction. It was opened in 1876 by North Dublin Street Tramways and following electrification in 1899 it was extended as far as Ballymun Road. The line was closed in 1939.</p> <p>Although not visible there is every possibility that the tramlines survive beneath the existing road surface. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>DCC 2003 to 2009; Corcoran 2008; OSI 2020</p> 
	Tramway at Phibsborough on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring

<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Site of Tramway on Phibsborough Road</p>

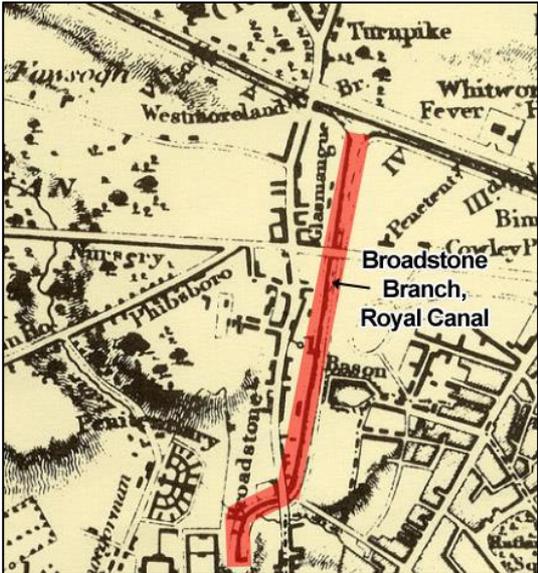
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH006
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Prospect Way
<b>Site Type</b>	Houses (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715005 736638 centre point (714986, 736639 to 715073, 736617 extent of area)
<b>Description</b>	<p>Terraced houses are depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836 at this location, with further dwellings added in the 25-inch OS map of 1907. They were demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of Prospect Way.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Housing Depicted on the 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH007
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Prospect Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Houses (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715032, 736413

<b>Description</b>	<p>Terraced houses are depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836 and on the 25-inch OS map of 1907 at this location. They were demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Housing Depicted on the 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH008
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Broadstone, Phibsborough Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Area of archaeological potential
<b>ITM</b>	714921, 735239
<b>Description</b>	<p>A new garden is proposed for this area adjacent to the Broadstone Terminus. Prior to the construction of the Broadstone Terminus, this area would have been associated with Royal Canal House, which stood to the south of this area. The house was demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and a new house to the north of this plot became Royal Canal House.</p> <p>It is possible that features related to the house or the railway terminus survive beneath the surface and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Royal Canal House Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

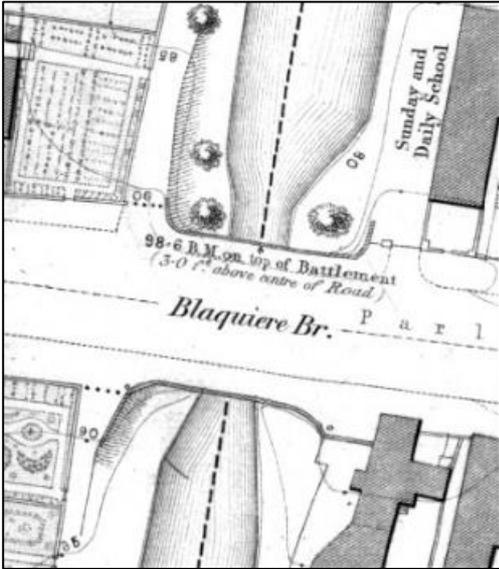
<b>Photography</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Area of Archaeological Potential</b></p>
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<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-07-030
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Royal Canal Bank
<b>Site Type</b>	Canal (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715110, 736108
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Broadstone Branch of the Royal Canal was a cut of over 1km from the direct line at present-day Whitworth Road to the canal docks and stores at the rear of Constitution Hill. It was completed in 1796, at which time construction on Broadstone Harbour began, and this was the original terminus of the canal.</p> <p>The Royal Canal was purchased by MGWR in 1845, with the intention of closing the canal to run the tracks along the bottom, although they eventually laid the tracks alongside the canal. The railway did not extend along the Broadstone Branch, but it became defunct once Broadstone Harbour was filled in in 1877 in order to design a new forecourt for the railway terminus. The rest of the Broadstone Branch was filled in in stages between 1877 and 1927.</p> <p>Associated features include drydocks (DCIHR 18-03-026, DCIHR 18-07-032) and a tow path (DCIHR 18-07-031) none of which have any surviving traces above ground, but the former location of the tow path is located within the Proposed Scheme and subsurface traces of it may survive.</p> <p>Much of the impact to the infilled canal will be along the former tow path, but the western edge of this feature appears to be within the Proposed Scheme, and the full width of the former canal will be impacted at Phibsborough Library. The non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is high (at specific areas) resulting in a Moderate-Significant impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>DCC 2003 to 2009; National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) 2020; OSI 2020</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Broadstone Branch, Royal Canal</b></p> </div> <p><b>Broadstone Branch of Royal Canal (Duncan 1821)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate to Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	<p>Archaeological monitoring.</p> <p>Engineering works for the proposed cycle track and pedestrian route which passes beneath the former Blaquiery Bridge along the alignment of the infilled canal will result in significant earth moving works. Archaeological investigation and excavation of any resultant in-situ historical features will take place. Works at the existing road level may reveal elements of the earlier bridge structure which will require recording (a descriptive, geodetic and photographic record). Time will be allowed in the construction program to archaeologically investigate and excavate any localised</p>

	historical remains. Construction is proposed to be top down, this will allow archaeological evaluation to take place.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	

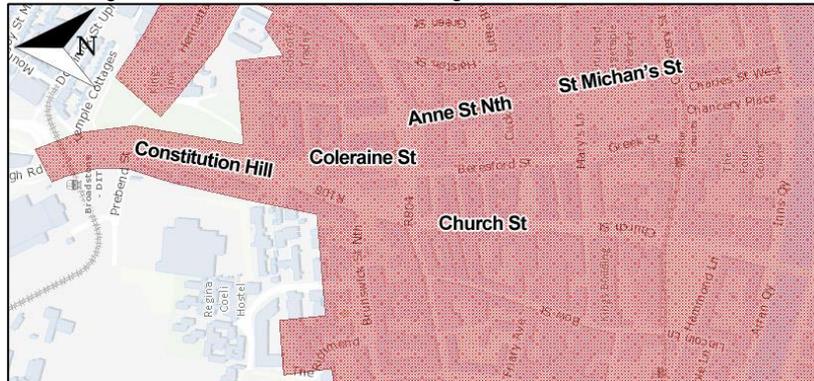
Infilled Section of the Royal Canal at Royal Canal Bank

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-07-033
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	North Circular Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (site of), Blaquiere
<b>ITM</b>	715077, 735890
<b>Description</b>	<p>Blaquiere Bridge once carried the North Circular Road over the Royal Canal. It was named after Sir John Blaquiere, one of the directors of the RCC. Once this section of the canal was infilled in 1927, the bridge was no longer required, and access to the Royal Canal Bank on the north and Broadstone Park on the south was facilitated by steps and sloped paths.</p> <p>A free-standing memorial of an Irish Volunteer is set within the public park (former canal) and is discussed within Chapter 16 Architectural Heritage (NIAH 50060267).</p> <p>A short segment of random rubble wall remains extant at what would have been the south-east corner of the bridge. This wall is indicated on historic mapping and led from the edge of the parapet to the adjoining building. Two square stone pillars are also located on this side of the former bridge, with the boundary stones delimiting the Arran Quay Ward and the Inns Quay Ward positioned against them. These boundary stones are indicated on OS mapping.</p> <p>Traces of this structure may survive beneath the surface and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. This area consisting of industrial heritage remains in the form of the former bridge and canal are non-designated archaeological sites have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; OSI 2020; UCD 2020

	
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Engineering works for the proposed cycle track and pedestrian route which passes beneath the bridge along the alignment of the infilled canal will result in significant earth moving works. Archaeological investigation and excavation of any resultant in-situ historical features will take place. Works at the existing road level may reveal elements of the earlier bridge structure which will require recording (a descriptive, geodetic and photographic record). Time will be allowed in the construction program to archaeologically investigate and excavate any localised historical remains. Construction is proposed to be top down, this will allow archaeological evaluation to take place.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	
	<i>Remaining Segment of Wall and Boundary Stone (Google 2020)</i>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-07-034
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Royal Canal Bank / Geraldine Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715028, 735586
<b>Description</b>	<p>A small span bridge used to cross the Royal Canal at Geraldine Street. It was not depicted on the 25-inch OS map of 1907, but it was certainly in place by 1916, according to an account of the activities of the Easter Rising (Jones 1917).</p> <p>No trace of the bridge survives above ground surface. The canal spur has been infilled so the bridge is no longer required. It is possible that fabric from the bridge survives beneath the current road surface, particularly at the eastern end where the road slopes upwards to Geraldine Street. The non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; Jones 1917; OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring and archaeological investigation of any newly revealed in-situ industrial heritage remains.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

### 1.1.4 Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dublin City
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic town
<b>ITM</b>	714876, 734711
<b>Description</b>	<p>The ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin includes Constitution Hill, Church Street, King Street North, Nicholas Avenue, Stirrup Lane, New Street North, Church Terrace, Church Avenue West, Mary's Lane, May Lane, Chancery Street, Hammond Lane, Arran Quay, Inns Quay, Coleraine Street, Linenhall Street, Anne Street North, George's Hill, St Michan's Street, Ormond Square and Charles Street.</p> <p>The southern portion of this zone includes the Viking settlement of Oxmantown and contains some of the most significant ecclesiastical sites north of the River Liffey. The area was continuously occupied and developed throughout the medieval period, during which time several flood defences were constructed. Post-medieval occupation comprised of Dutch Billy houses, and later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings.</p> <p>Constitution Hill and Church Street may be the course of the early medieval <i>Slighe Midhluachra</i> principal road, but the area north of King Street North would have been sparsely occupied until the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The development of Broadstone, first for the Royal Canal and later for the railway terminus, transformed the previously rural area into an important transport hub and part of the growing city.</p> <p>Historic mapping shows that Constitution Hill, Church Street, King Street North and Coleraine Street were all widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with Ormond Square West only being constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, all of which required the demolition of earlier structures, which may survive as sub-surface features within the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>Subsurface features may be affected by any ground-breaking works within the area denoted as the Historic Town of Dublin . The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium (given the scale and extensive nature of the ZAP for the historic City of Dublin) resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	The Heritage Council 2020; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998
	 <p>Dublin City ZAP (The Heritage Council 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent

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

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-07-038
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Constitution Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	Aqueduct (site of) (Foster Aqueduct)
<b>ITM</b>	714950, 735187

<b>Description</b>	<p>The Broadstone Branch of the Royal Canal crossed over Constitution Hill by way of the Foster Aqueduct to terminate at Broadstone Harbour, which was located in the forecourt of the later Broadstone railway terminus building. The structure was designed by Millar and Ruddy and stood to a height of 15 feet (4.6m), spanning 30 feet (9.1m) with two arched passages providing access for pedestrian traffic. The aqueduct was demolished in the 1950s for road realignment works.</p> <p>Survey in advance of the Luas Cross City identified a possible upstanding portion of this feature which now serves as a boundary wall to the Broadstone complex. It comprises of an ashlar limestone wall partially covered in render and may have been the western retaining wall of the aqueduct.</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring in advance of the Luas on Western Way and Constitution Hill revealed substantial limestone and concrete walls which appeared to have been associated with the Broadstone Branch of the Royal Canal and the pedestrian walkway beneath the Foster Aqueduct (Licence 14E0005, 15E0271) (O'Dowd 2016; O'Dowd 2019). The apex of the arch which covered the walkway was revealed 1m below the surface and approximately 14m of the eastern walkway of Foster Aqueduct was safely accessible for survey, preserved beneath an arched roof under the present footpath. For health and safety reasons, the southern ope was sealed by the LCC Utilities Works Contractor using concrete blocks following utilities works. Other limestone walls and plinths were found in this area, some as little as 0.6m below the surface. The majority of features in this area were retained in-situ. Other features on Western Way and Constitution Hill included walls and cobbled surfaces within the Proposed Scheme, most of which were preserved in-situ.</p> <p>The subsurface remains of the aqueduct were preserved in situ and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at that location. The undesignated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
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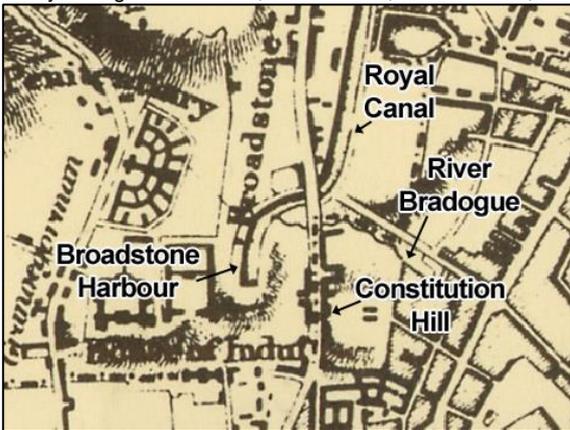
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; Hanbidge 2010; Excavations 2015; Moraghan and Seaver 2017; RPA 2010; O'Dowd 2016; O'Dowd 2019
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<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
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<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
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<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
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<b>Photography</b>	 <p><b>Surviving Portion of Foster Aqueduct</b></p>
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<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH009
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Constitution Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714976, 735127
<b>Description</b>	<p>Although the recorded location for the River Bradogue (RMP DU018-020566) is on Halston Street, historic cartography indicates that it also flowed past Broadstone and Constitution Hill, under the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The River Bradogue is derived from <i>Glas mo Canoc</i>, or Canoc's Stream. The Phibsborough Road was once named Glassmanoge for some of its length after this watercourse. While the River Bradogue is depicted on the Down Survey map of the Barony of Coolock (1655; Trinity College Dublin 2013), later maps are unclear as to the location of the watercourse. It is depicted in the 1815 'Plan of the City of Dublin' leading to the north-west corner of the Broadstone Harbour (Wilson 2019), and this is also shown on Duncan's map of 1821 (Duncan 1821). It flowed south-east, forming the boundary to the precinct of St Mary's Abbey before meeting the River Liffey.</p> <p>The watercourse was culverted deep underground at Broadstone as the ground had to be significantly raised to create the harbour without the addition of a lock. Archaeological investigations in advance of the Luas works revealed that the ground naturally sloped to the west, with up to 9m of imported material used to raise the ground for the Royal Canal infrastructure. A cutting of 6 to 8m wide was created for the culverting of the River Bradogue, most likely in the 1790s, and was then backfilled using the re-deposited clays. Part of the Bradogue culvert was recently exposed in order to insert a new manhole cover (Licence 15E0337). It was constructed from calp limestone side walls with a brick arched roof and a base of large limestone slabs. It measured 1.5m wide by 1.5m high.</p> <p>The undesignated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Trinity College Dublin 2013; Wilson 2019; Duncan 1821; Moraghan and Seaver 2017.
	 <p>River Bradogue flowing under Constitution Hill (Duncan 1821)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

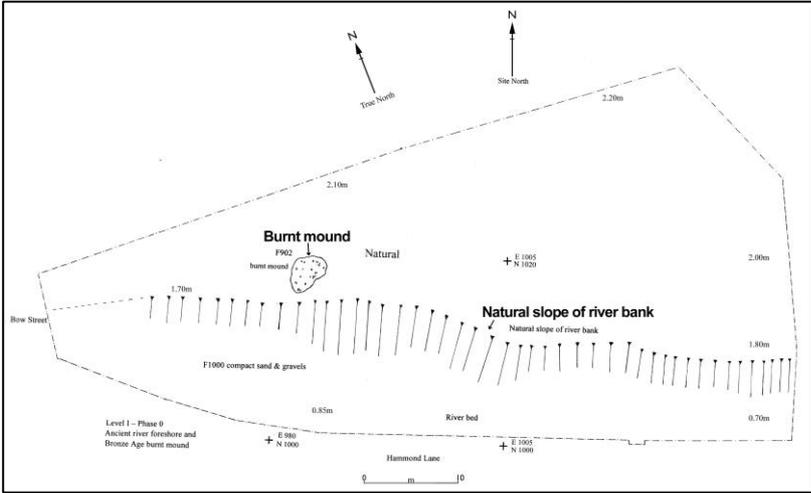
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020833
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	714849, 734601
<b>Description</b>	This site is a duplication of DU018-020613 and is shown on the HEV in the incorrect location. Both RMP files refer to an archaeological investigation at the junction of Church Street and May Lane (Licence 96E0071, Murtagh 1996). The ASI have been notified.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Murtagh 1996
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Although the site a duplication in the incorrect location and no impact is anticipated, archaeological monitoring will be required as it is within the ZAP of the Historic City of Dublin (DU018-020).
<b>Approx. distance</b>	n/a
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020613
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	714849, 734487
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological investigations revealed a ditch cut into the underlying sand and gravel and containing six intact and nine truncated or disarticulated burials (Licence 96E0384). It was thought to have been the enclosing ditch of St Michan's Church. The ditch was sealed with a layer containing 13<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery, followed by another medieval layer into which pits were cut. Further investigations in this area also revealed three stone walls of north-south orientation and further artefacts of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date.</p> <p>This portion of Church Street was widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to incorporate part of the original street frontage. It is therefore possible that features associated with this site extend into the Proposed Scheme. The ZAP for this site extends over the Proposed Scheme. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Murtagh 2020; Excavations 1997
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	5m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020567
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure / Redundant record
<b>ITM</b>	714849, 734487
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological investigations revealed a ditch cut into the underlying sand and gravel and containing six intact and nine truncated or disarticulated burials. It was thought to have been the enclosing ditch of St Michan's Church. The ditch was sealed with a layer containing 13<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery, followed by another medieval layer into which pits were cut. Further investigations in this area also revealed three stone walls of north-south orientation and further artefacts of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. This record was later incorporated into the main record of St Michan's (RMP DU018-020084).</p> <p>This portion of Church Street was widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to incorporate part of the original street frontage. It is therefore possible that features associated with this site extend into the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Murtagh 2020; Excavations 1997
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	5m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020084
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	714827, 734412
<b>Description</b>	<p>St Michan's parish Church was built in 1685 to 1686 on an earlier site with a foundation date of c. 1197. The present church is entered through a classical western doorway into a rectangular galleried interior with a stair turret in the north-east angle. The interior is lit by two round-headed windows in the north wall. The vaults with their mummified cadavers date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In the south wall of the chancel is a coffin-shaped slab bearing the effigy of a bishop of 13<sup>th</sup> century date (DU018-346). In the churchyard are seven 17<sup>th</sup> century memorials commemorating John Steel 1654 (DU018-347), James Luttrell 1667 (DU018-348); John Hore 1662 (DU018-349); Robert and Elizabeth Johnson 1670 (DU018-350), Barth Hadsor 1669 (DU018-351); Alexander Johnson 1692 (DU018-353) and one fragment unidentified (DU018-354). A monument to Robert Tighe 1673 (DU018-352) is built into the west wall of the south transept.</p> <p>The ZAP for this site extends into the Proposed Scheme, and archaeological investigations have indicated that the original enclosure to this site would have extended beyond Mary's Lane. It is therefore possible that features associated with this site extend into the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Excavations 1997

<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	5m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme and enclosure likely extended into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	 <p><b>St Michan's Church</b></p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-134
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Hammond Lane
<b>Site Type</b>	Burnt mound
<b>ITM</b>	714825, 734307
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological investigations on Hammond Lane revealed a Bronze Age burnt mound dating to 1938 to 1744 cal BC (Licence 03E0721; Excavations 2003). A natural ridge was located 6m to 12m from the Hammond Lane frontage, and 110m from the present quay wall, delineated by bright yellow natural boulder clay. This was interpreted as the original high-tide mark of the River Liffey and the burnt mound was located on the edge of the original riverbank.</p> <p>It measured 4m by 3.7m and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. Timber species identified from the charcoal included alder, elm and blackthorn. There were no cut features identified.</p> <p>Note that the location on the Historic Environment Viewer (NMS 2020) is incorrect. This site was discovered at approximately 714766, 734351. Excavation of this site was completed, and while it indicates the potential for further prehistoric features along the ancient tide mark, there is no impact anticipated on this site.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Excavations 2003; Cryerhall 2005; Moriarty 2010</p>  <p><b>Site of Burnt Mound at Hammond Lane (Cryerhall 2005)</b></p>

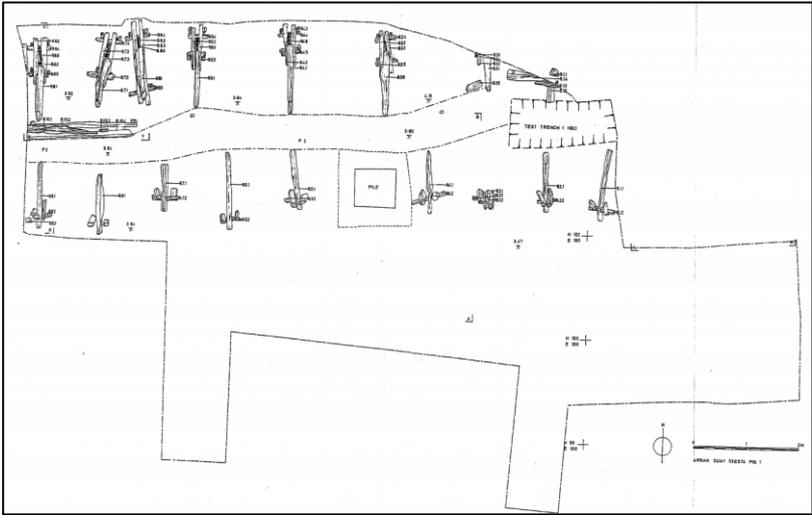
	Excavation Phases at Hammond Lane. The Burnt Mound was Found in Phase 1 on the Edge of the Bank (Moriarty 2010)
Impact	No potential impact
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	c. 68m (from corrected coordinates)
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	DU018-135
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
Townland / Street Address	Hammond Lane
Site Type	Riverine revetment
ITM	714806, 734312
Description	<p>Pre-development excavations in 3 to 15 Hammond Lane / 161 to 158 Church Street revealed a series of banks and ditches representing river defences (Licence 03E0721; Excavations 2003). The primary fill of one of the ditches produced calibrated radiocarbon dates that range from AD 1010 to 1160. Pottery from both the upper layers of the bank and ditch dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> / 13<sup>th</sup> century. Between the banks were several lines of stake-holes which formed rectangular boxes.</p> <p>Further investigations to the east revealed more of these defences which continued beyond the limit of excavations towards Church Street, measuring in excess of 100m in length (Licence 09E0517; Moriarty 2010). A Type 1 Hiberno-Norse house of late 11<sup>th</sup> / early 12<sup>th</sup> century date was located to the north of the defences, fronting onto Church Street.</p> <p>The ZAP for this site extends into the Proposed Scheme. The orientation of the house suggests that Church Street (Oxmantown Road) was in existence at the time, and some of the river defences appear to have turned northwards parallel to this road. It is therefore unclear if any of this feature extended across Church Street, but they may have extended into the Proposed Scheme. Note that the site is currently being shown on the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) (NMS 2020) on Hammond Lane but it was actually discovered in the plot to the north (See image attached to DU018-134). The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
Sources	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Excavations 2003; Moriarty 2010
	Excavation Phases at Hammond Lane. The Revetment and House are Shown in the South-East (Moriarty 2010)
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent

<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m (to approximate edge of excavation, revetment continued towards Church Street in excavation)
<b>Photography</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020569
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Hammond Lane
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714785, 734299

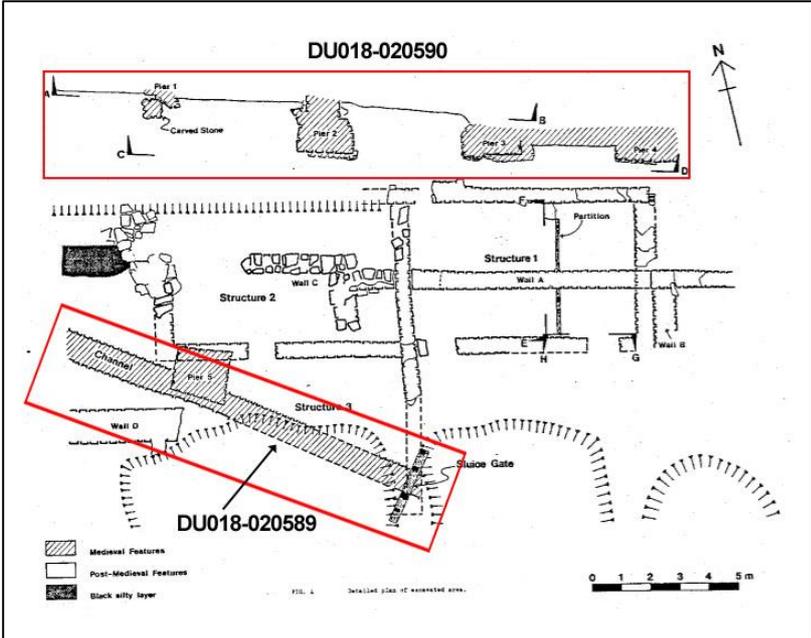
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological excavations at the corner of Hammond Lane / Church Street revealed traces of a timber revetment (Licence 93E0074). It comprised of several oak timbers and the revetment ran east-west parallel to Hammond Lane. The braces were traced for 11.4m, but the baseplate and planking only survived on the western end. It was dug into deposits that appeared to have been accumulated as part of land reclamation efforts from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p> <p>The nature of the structure indicated that the southern side was the landward side and that the millrace was on the north side. Pottery finds suggested a 13<sup>th</sup> century date.</p> <p>Note that the site is currently been shown in the incorrect location on the HEV and it was actually discovered at approximately 714813, 734300, closer to the Proposed Scheme. The ASI have been notified.</p> <p>The millrace continued beyond the limit of excavation towards the Proposed Scheme where any remaining features will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
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<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Simpson 1993</p>  <p><i>Revetment Identified in Excavation (Simpson 1993)</i></p>
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<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	7m (to approximate edge of excavation)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020590
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Building (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714848, 734274

<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological investigations revealed a series of arched foundations which represent the construction of a building dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier (Ministerial Consent E000291). This included a 13<sup>th</sup> century carved architectural stone which was reused in the structure. The structure extended eastwards for 18.20m across the site, and north beyond the limits of excavation beneath the Public Records Office. While no evidence was found that it continued west beyond the limit of excavation towards the Proposed Scheme, the ZAP for this site extends into the Proposed Scheme and it is in an area of Church Street which was widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Note that the site is currently being shown in the incorrect location on the HEV (NMS 2020) and should be at approximately 714864, 734271. The ASI have been notified.</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
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<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; McMahon 1985 
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Arched Foundations and Watercourse (McMahon 1985)</b> Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	7m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020589
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Inns Quay / Church Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714877, 734270
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological investigations revealed a stone-built channel and timber sluice gate of very accomplished carpentry which was dated to the mid to late 13<sup>th</sup> century (Ministerial Consent E000291). This was almost certainly linked to the Dominican Priory which occupied the site of the Four Courts at that time and may have served as a mill race, or it could have functioned as a water conduit with a sluice gate to discharge water into the receding tides.</p> <p>It extended for a distance of 13m in a north-west by south-east direction, and it was noted that it probably extended further west. The channel was of drystone construction, 0.75m in width with a well-laid flag base. The sluice gate was towards the eastern end and produced dendrochronological dates of between 1228 and 1266, but with a reused baseplate dating to 1174 to 1209. The fill contained a number of artefacts including local and imported pottery from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and a copper alloy crozier head of 12<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> century date.</p> <p>There was also evidence of an inlet from the Liffey to the east of the sluicgate.</p> <p>Note that the site is currently being shown in the incorrect location on the HEV (NMS 2020) and should be at approximately 714866, 734262. However, Church Street has been widened at this location and it is possible that it extended into the Proposed Scheme. See DU018-020590 for site plan.</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; McMahon 1985
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	24m (to corrected co-ordinates, ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020770
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Building (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714845, 734255

<b>Description</b>	<p>The former King's Inns occupied this site in 1539 within the in former St Saviour's Priory. The site with gardens and orchards surrounded by stone walls was granted to the 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ormond in 1578.</p> <p>It is in an area of Church Street which was widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is therefore possible that associated features survive beneath the surface within the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	3m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020050
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street / Inns Quay
<b>Site Type</b>	Religious house – Dominican friars (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714872, 734248
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Four Courts occupies the site of the Chapel of St Saviour which was given to the Dominicans in 1224. It was located on the east side of the north end of the medieval bridge across the River Liffey (De Courcy 1996). Its precinct extended to Church Street, Chancery Place, and from Chancery Street to the River Liffey. The Friary Church was opened in 1238 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970). In 1285 the King granted 30 oaks for the fabric of the church. In 1304 a fire in Oxmanstown burned down much of the priory, which was later re-built. In 1317 it was partially destroyed to improve the city's defences against Edward Bruce (De Courcy 1996). The Dissolution buildings were described as belfry, dormitory, hall, three chambers and a cemetery and garden in the precincts (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970). In 1541 the monastery was granted to Thomas Stephens. In c 1785 the priory buildings were demolished to make room for the Four Courts. Excavations revealed 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century stone fragments.</p> <p>It is in an area of Church Street which was widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is therefore possible that associated features survive beneath the surface within the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; McMahon 1985; De Courcy 1996; Gwynn and Hadcock 1970
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	30m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020466
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street / Inns Quay
<b>Site Type</b>	Courthouse (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714853, 734245
<b>Description</b>	<p>The King's Inns of Court were originally located at this site on Church Street and Inns Quay. It was established immediately following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1541 on the site of the former Dominican Priory. It is depicted on Speed's map of Dublin but was demolished in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to be replaced with the existing King's Inns on Constitution Hill. Inns Quay then became the site of the present Four Courts.</p> <p>It is in an area of Church Street which was widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is therefore possible that associated features survive beneath the surface within the Proposed Scheme and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Lennon 2008

	<p><b>King's Inns Depicted on Speed's Map of Dublin, 1610 (Lennon 2008)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	14m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020064
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street / Inns Quay
<b>Site Type</b>	Chapel (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714826, 734229
<b>Description</b>	<p>In 1348 John De Graunsete was granted permission to construct a chapel on the stone bridge of Dublin in honour of the Virgin Mary. It has been suggested that the building was beside the N end of the bridge (Fr Matthew). This is referred to in the 15<sup>th</sup> century documents as 'near the bridge'. Clarke shows it on the north side of the bridge on the Inns Quay. There are no visible surface remains.</p> <p>Subsurface features may survive which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

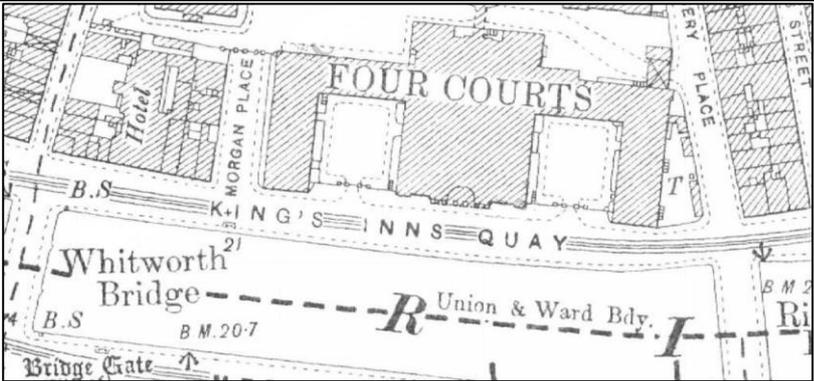
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020236
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street / Inns Quay
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill – unclassified (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714824, 734221
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Calendar of Archbishop Alens Register refers to 'the mill of the bridge' amongst the possessions of Christ Church in AD 1179. Speed's map of Dublin depicts a building next to the bridge which may be the mill (See image attached to DU018-020466).</p> <p>Subsurface features may survive which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; McMahon 1985; Lennon 2008
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	4m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020459
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Inns Quay, Ormond Quay Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	Quay
<b>ITM</b>	715077, 734209
<b>Description</b>	<p>The quay at King's Inns in the 13<sup>th</sup> century comprised of a slip and courtyard bounded by the riverbank. Speed's map of 1610 shows strong defences along this section of riverbank, with a wall or revetment on the south side of King's Inns, and what appears to be an arched entranceway</p>

	located centrally along it, and a path or steps located on its west end (See image attached to DU018-020466).  Note that this record relates to where the Proposed Scheme meets the quay at Church Street (714820, 734232) and at Charles Street West. The present granite quay in this location, dating to c. 1800, is recorded by the NIAH (50060358).  Revetments and reclamation deposits are likely to survive within the Proposed Scheme on Church Street and Charles Street West and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Lennon 2008; De Courcy 1996; NIAH 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	18m (from recorded point, but original quay is within Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020042
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Father Matthew Bridge
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714809, 734198
<b>Description</b>	Father Matthew Bridge occupies the site of 'Ostman's Bridge' the earliest bridge over the River Liffey. Dating from the 11 <sup>th</sup> century it comprised a series of causeways reaching as far as the central channel. This was replaced by a succession of bridge foundations, remains of which were recovered in 1816 when the present bridge was built. The foundation of the older bridge stood upon ruins which comprised regularly laid stones on a platform of oak timbers supported by small piles. The bridge completed in 1428 was of four unequal stone-arched spans and was in use until the early 17 <sup>th</sup> century when it fell into disrepair.  Subsurface features related to these bridges may extend into the Proposed Scheme and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; De Courcy 1996.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	28m (to centre point; length of original bridge unknown but ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-11-002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Arran Quay / Inns Quay
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway
<b>ITM</b>	714811, 734225
<b>Description</b>	The Number 24 tram ran from O'Connell Bridge to Parkgate Street by way of Inns Quay on the southern extent of the Proposed Scheme. It was opened in 1874 by the Dublin Tramways Company, was electrified in 1899 and was closed in 1938. The DCIHR notes the potential for the tramlines to survive beneath the existing road surfaces.  Note that this tramway passed the Proposed Scheme at the south end of Church Street and Charles Street, possibly within the Proposed Scheme at Church Street. Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 2020

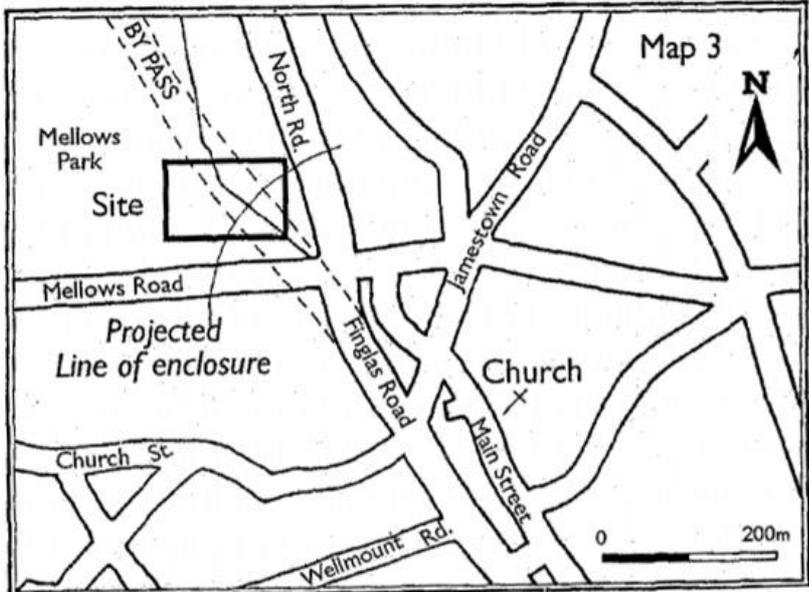
	 <p><b>Number 24 Tramway on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

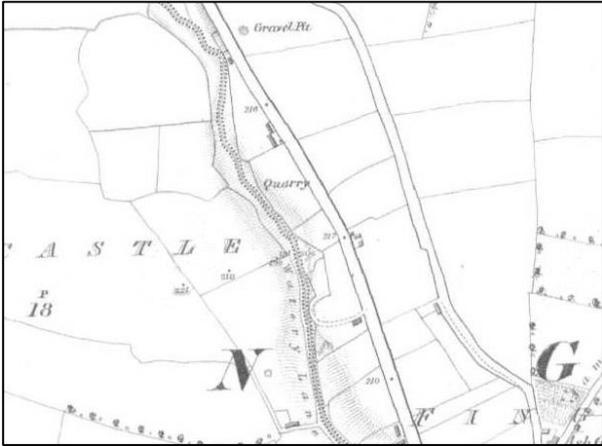
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020566
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Ball's Lane / Halston Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715058, 734678
<b>Description</b>	<p>This record is related to site CBC0304AH008. The River Bradogue is derived from <i>Glas mo Canoc</i>, or Canoc's Stream. It flowed south-east from Broadstone and turning south to form the western boundary of the precinct of St Mary's Abbey before meeting the River Liffey.</p> <p>Archaeological investigations suggest milling activity on this watercourse where a clay retaining bank was constructed on one side (Licence 94E0160).</p> <p>The ZAP for this site extends into the Proposed Scheme. The watercourse would also have crossed King Street North and ground-breaking works associated with the proposed quiet street treatment at this location may impact on subsurface remains. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.).</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Gowen 1994
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	35m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020605
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	George's Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715073, 734543
<b>Description</b>	<p>Test trenching at the Presentation Convent, George's Hill, revealed four layers of occupation debris dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds included local and Northern French wares and animal bone.</p> <p>The ZAP for this site extends across the Proposed Scheme. Note, however, that the site is currently shown in the incorrect location on the HEV (NMS 2020) and its actual location is further from the Proposed Scheme at 715081, 734573. However, the designated dimensions of the ZAP, if moved to the correct location, would still extend into the Proposed Scheme. The habitation site revealed as a result of test trenching will be avoided. Subsurface features may remain and be affected by any ground-breaking works (for the proposed quiet street treatment) at this location. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; Ryan 1994
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	41m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-343
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Mary's Abbey
<b>Site Type</b>	Precinct wall of St May's Abbey - Religious house – Cistercian monks ( (National Monument) DU018-0200048
<b>ITM</b>	715153, 734467
<b>Description</b>	In 2001 excavations at the Daisy Market off Arran Street East revealed a substantial wall of possible medieval date c.11m in length running north / south (Licence 01E0711). It overlay natural gravels in some areas and was incorporated in the basement walls. Elsewhere it was cut by the later red brick walls. This is the only physical evidence of St Mary's abbey precinct wall that is known to survive. The wall appears to have been incorporated into the west side of Arran Street. While the Proposed Scheme is within the ZAP for this site, it is outside of the presumed precinct of St Mary's Abbey. No impact is therefore anticipated.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Stafford 2001
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	78m (from centre point; ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

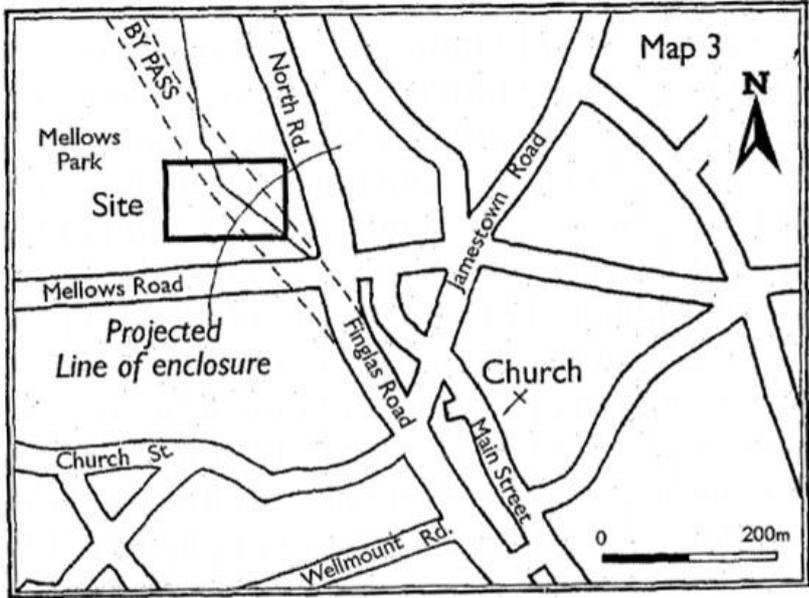
### 1.1.5 Finglas Road from St Margaret Road to Wellmount Road

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH010
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Area of archaeological potential
<b>ITM</b>	712808 739340 centre point (712751, 739695 to 713007, 739074 extent of area)
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at Watery Lane (Licence 94E0010) revealed an enclosing ditch, measuring 8m wide and 2m deep with a 7m wide bank, which followed the projected line suggested by Swan (1985) for the ecclesiastical enclosure of Finglas (DU014-066013). This is located outside of the designated ZAP for Finglas (DU014-066). The ditch was rock-cut and what appeared to be a formal mortared stone facing was apparently recut into the fill of the ditch to reuse the boundary. Later quarrying activity had obliterated much of the earlier feature. It is evident from the first edition OS six-inch map that quarrying was practiced along this section of the Proposed Scheme. The DCIHR also records two quarries in this area (DCIHR 14-10-001, DCIHR 14-14-013).  Although the ditch was previously excavated, it is possible that features related to the ditch and quarrying activity survive beneath the surface and will be affected any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; OSI 2020; Halpin et al. 1996; Swan 1985
	 <p>Projected Line of Enclosure (Halpin et al. 1996)</p>

	 <p><b>Quarrying at Finglas on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836 (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-066
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic town
<b>ITM</b>	712916, 738895
<b>Description</b>	<p>This is the overarching record for the historic town of Finglas in the published RMP maps (Dúchas The Heritage Service). The town developed around the ecclesiastical settlement founded by St. Canice. This record has since been made redundant and replaced with discrete sites within the ZAP of this town comprising of features from early medieval to post-medieval date.</p> <p>Although the Proposed Scheme will follow the R135 Finglas Bypass which was constructed in the 1990s through this area, subsurface features may survive within this ZAP and be affected by any ground-breaking works at that location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>

<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998</p>  <p><b>ZAP of Finglas (The Heritage Council 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-066013
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Ecclesiastical enclosure / Redundant record
<b>ITM</b>	712916, 738895
<b>Description</b>	<p>The possible course of the early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure of Finglas was suggested by Swan to run from Wellmount Road, north to King William's Rampart, crossing the Watery Lane, north of the village, and curving around to join Ballyglass Road, to the south-east (Swan 1985). Part of a possible inner enclosure is defined by the curve of Patrickswell Place and, on the eastern side, it is reflected in the line of Main Street. Another possible inner enclosure is preserved in the curve of Church Street.</p> <p>Excavations in 1994 in advance of the Finglas Bypass revealed a section of ditch, which followed this projection across Watery Lane (Licence 94E0010; CBC0304AH010).</p> <p>Further excavations in 1996 on the site of the Spanish Convent revealed a gully, pits and a section of a 2m wide and 1.2m deep ditch running east-west. This ditch was not thought to have been the principal ecclesiastical enclosure, but was similar to a ditch found around St Maelruan's medieval church in Tallaght and may indicate a second enclosure which mirrored the line of the main enclosure, forming the boundary of the medieval precinct boundary around St Canice's church (Licence 96E0130).</p> <p>This record has been made redundant, but subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at that location. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998; Swan 1985; Halpin et al. 1996; McConway 1996</p>  <p>Projected Line of Enclosure (Halpin et al. 1996)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

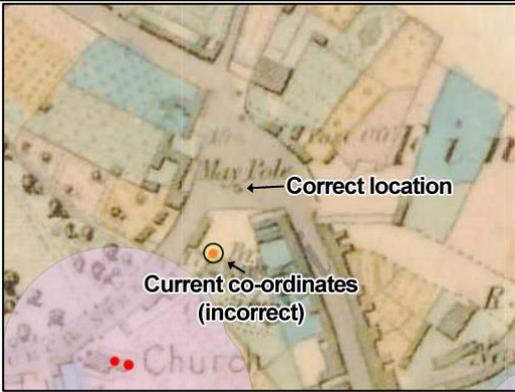
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-066008
<b>Legal Status</b>	Record of Historic Monuments (RHM); RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Town defences
<b>ITM</b>	712901, 739038
<b>Description</b>	<p>This site is also recorded in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS 8734).</p> <p>'King William's Rampart' is depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of Finglas, to the north-west and west of the town. The northern section forms a boundary wall to the present Vicarage garden and the southern boundary of the car park. It runs in a north-east by south-west direction (Length 80m, Width 3.5m to 6m, Height 1.5m to 3.5m). Both faces are revetted with stone walling. In the west end of the rampart there is a vaulted chamber entered from a round-arched opening. The vault runs north-south (Length 3.7m, Width 3.6m, Height 2m). It is lit by slit opes. Between 1986 and 1994 excavations in the immediate vicinity of the site produced 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery and evidence for an east extension to the rampart (Cotter 1991). This site may be interpreted as fortifications erected by the Duke of Ormonde in 1649 (Joyce 1912).</p> <p>A fence and high stone wall separates the existing road from the upstanding rampart.</p>

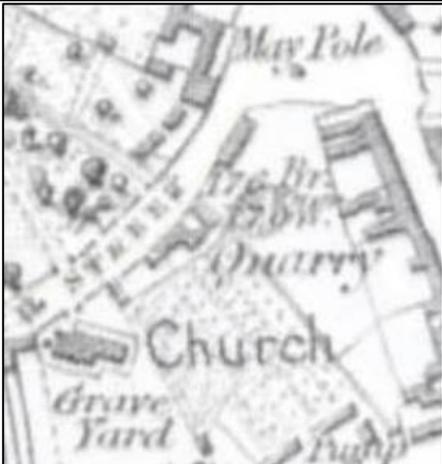
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Cotter 1991; Joyce 1912
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	26m (from edge of rampart)
<b>Photography</b>	

Slip Road and Wall Adjacent to 'Rampart' (Rampart Not Photographed)

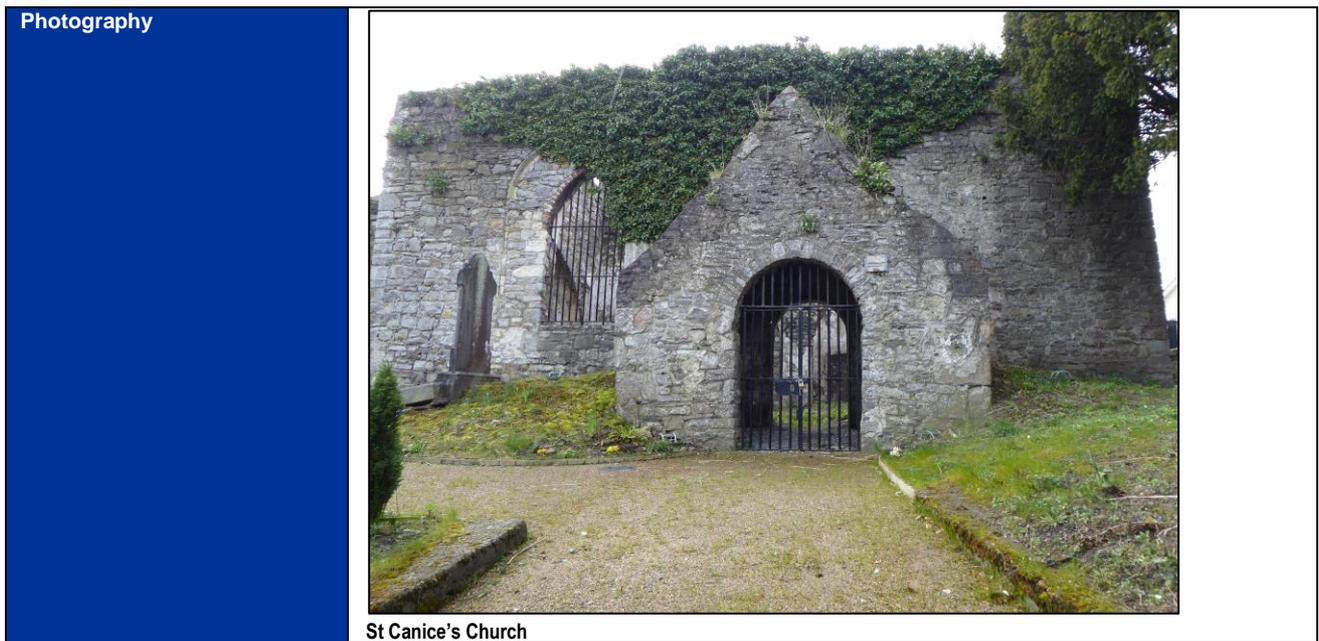
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-066007
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R135 Finglas Bypass, Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (site of) / Redundant record
<b>ITM</b>	713126, 738915
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Vestry Books from Finglas for the year 1657 describe the repairs which were being undertaken on a 'little stone bridge in the town'. This bridge spanned the Finglas stream, a tributary of the River Tolka. Modern road construction in the town has removed all traces of this bridge. Not visible at ground level.</p> <p>This record is scheduled to be made redundant, but subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at that location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998
<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>	DU014-066012
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Main Street, Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Maypole
<b>ITM</b>	713148, 738917
<b>Description</b>	<p>A maypole once stood in the town square at Finglas and was one of the events of the May sports which was held every year. The evidence indicates that the monument has been totally removed (both above-and below-ground archaeology). Note that it is currently depicted in the incorrect location on the HEV. The correct location is approximately 713161, 738952. The ASI have been notified. A memorial cross to Dick McKee of the Irish Volunteers now stands in that location.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; OSI 2020

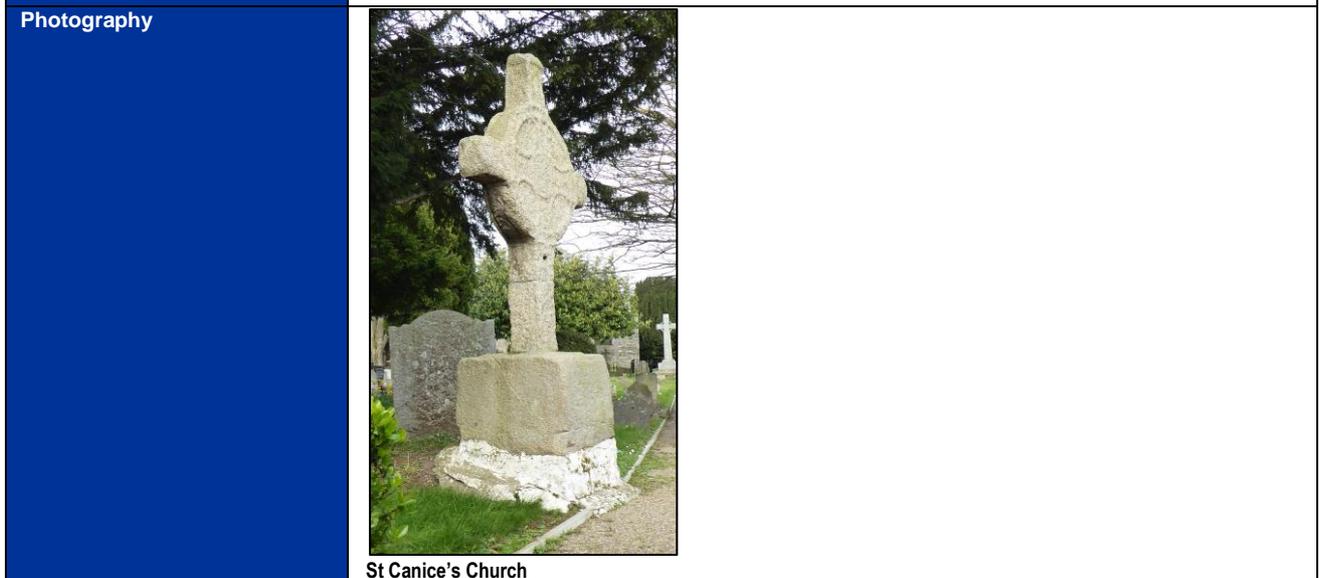
	 <p>Correct Location of Maypole on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836 (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	40m (to corrected co-ordinates)
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Cross on Site of Maypole</p>
<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 14-14-011
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Quarry
<b>ITM</b>	713163, 738917
<b>Description</b>	A quarry is depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map. It is possible that evidence of this activity survived the construction of the Finglas Bypass and has the potential to be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009; OSI 2020

	
	<b>Quarry Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836 (OSI 2020)</b>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-066009
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Church, Graveslab x 2
<b>ITM</b>	713097, 738860
<b>Description</b>	<p>This record also includes two graveslabs.</p> <p>Situated at the edge of a plateau with a valley to the east. This is a medieval parish church on the site of an earlier monastery associated with St Canice. The later church is of nave and chancel type with a vaulted porch entrance (Length 12.8m, Width 7.25m). Built of coursed limestone masonry. The west gable of the nave is heavily buttressed and contains a round segmental arched window with a circular window above. On the west side of nave is a round arched window, partly blocked and a later pointed window inserted. The chancel is narrower than the nave and entered through a pointed arched opening. There is a sandstone piscina along the south wall and pointed arched aumbrey close by. The chancel was originally lit by a double-light cusped, ogee-headed window (Length 7.6m, Width 5.6m). The south aisle is entered through wide round arches with pillars. There is a blocked pointed doorway in the south wall of the south aisle (Length 13.2m, Width 3.15m).</p> <p>DU014-066015 (Graveslab): A 17<sup>th</sup> century graveslab in the south-east corner of the chancel commemorating Richard Treswell d. 1672.</p> <p>DU014-066016 (Graveslab): A graveslab in the south-east corner of the chancel commemorating the Ryves family dates from 1647 (DU014-066016).</p> <p>The ZAP of this site extends into the Proposed Scheme, but the church itself is set back from the street behind a stone wall. Therefore, there is no potential impact as a result of the construction phase.</p> <p>The development of small corner garden area and a path leading to St. Canice's Church are proposed at the junction of the R135 Finglas Bypass and Church Street which will enhance the setting and create a positive impact on St. Canice's. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact (Construction Phase) Positive, Slight, Long-term (Post Mitigation)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	23m (from edge of church, but ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)



<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-066010
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Cross – High cross
<b>ITM</b>	713145, 738806
<b>Description</b>	Since 1806 a high cross has stood inside the entrance to the graveyard on a square plinth with roll moulding. It originally stood north of the village at Watery Lane. It is a ringed granite cross (Height 2.16m, Width 1.55m, Thickness 0.27m). The east face has two raised ribs forming the outer ring, with an outline of a cross in relief and a roundel in the centre. Traces of decoration on the arms continue onto the shaft, the south side contains animal-like features under the arm and onto the shaft. The north side has extenuated S-spirals and under the arm a diamond shape, the west face bears a cross and a ring in high relief.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	31m

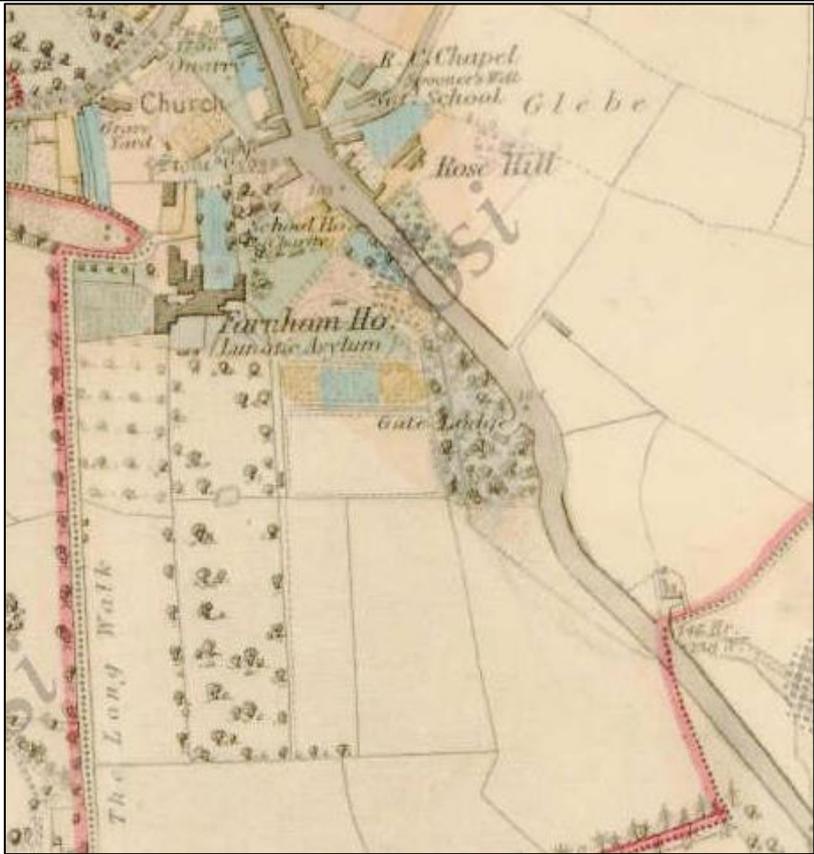


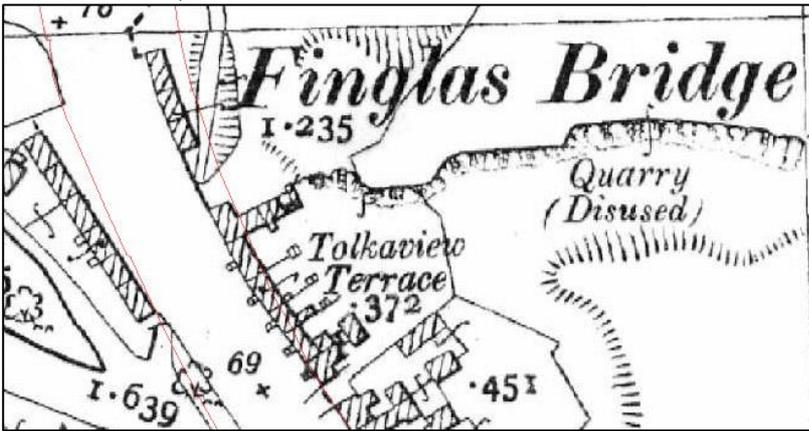
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-066017
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Graveyard

<b>ITM</b>	713110, 738835
<b>Description</b>	<p>Situated at the edge of a plateau with a valley to the E. This graveyard marks the site of an earlier monastery associated with St Canice. It contains the remains of a medieval parish church that contains in the SE corner of the chancel two 17th century graveslabs (DU014-066015; DU014-066016). In the south-east corner of the graveyard just inside the entrance is a large granite ringed cross (DU014-066010).</p> <p>Although surrounded by a stone wall, the original extent of the early medieval burial ground may have been larger. The Proposed Scheme at this location comprises of the R135 Finglas Bypass which was constructed in the 1990s. It is possible that remains of the original burial ground have survived previous construction and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The SMR site has a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p> <p>The development of small corner garden area and a path leading to St. Canice's Church are proposed at the junction of the R135 Finglas Bypass and Church Street which will create a positive impact on St. Canice's. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact.)</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent (Construction Phase) Positive, Slight, Long-term (Post-mitigation)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	25m (from boundary wall but ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Boundary Wall of Graveyard</p>

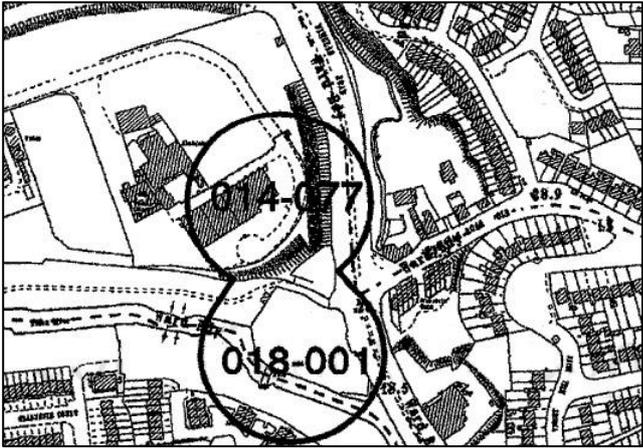
### 1.1.6 Finglas Road from Wellmount Road to Ballyboggan Road

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH011
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Demesne landscape (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	713238 738734 centre point (713208, 738797 to 713505, 738420 extent of area)
<b>Description</b>	<p>The R135 travels through the eastern edge of the former estate of Farnham House. The house was built in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and was used as a 'Lunatic Asylum' from 1814 by Dr Alexander Jackson. Excavations on the former estate have revealed walls and cobbled surfaces associated with the house (Licence 96E0130). It is possible that other features survive beneath the road surface. The most visible surviving feature of Farnham House is the former gate lodge on the Finglas Road (RPS 4849).</p> <p>Paths and landscape features associated with Farnham House may survive within the Proposed Scheme and be affected by ground-breaking works at this location. The undesignated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020; McConway 1996

	
<b>Impact</b>	Grounds of Farnham House on 25-inch OS map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020) Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-02-032
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas Bridge, Tolka
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (Site of)
<b>ITM</b>	713958, 737710
<b>Description</b>	<p>Site of bridge over River Fionn Glas on historic mapping. A late 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete bridge now occupies the site, built as part of road-widening scheme.</p> <p>Subsurface features of the original structure may survive within the Proposed Scheme and be affected by ground-breaking works at this location. The undesignated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>DCC 2003 to 2009; OSI 2020</p> 
<b>Impact</b>	Finglas Bridge on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020) Negative, Slight, Permanent

<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Site of Finglas Bridge</b></p>

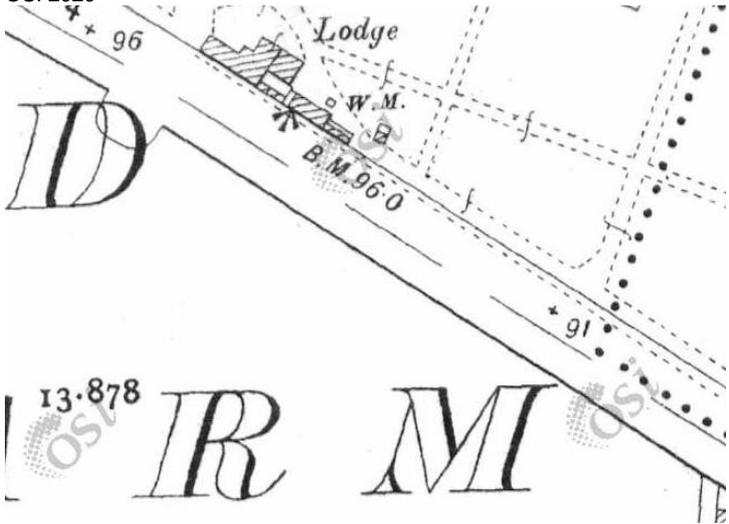
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU014-077
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Tolka
<b>Site Type</b>	Mound / Redundant record (Site of)
<b>ITM</b>	713889, 737831
<b>Description</b>	<p>An aerial photograph taken in 1965 (BKS 71080) shows a possible mound at this location. This area has since been developed leaving no trace. Not visible at ground level.</p> <p>It has been reclassified as a redundant record, but the original ZAP of this site extended into the Proposed Scheme. Subsurface features related to this monument may survive within the Proposed Scheme and be affected any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2020; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mound Site Depicted on RMP Map (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	25m (ZAP extends over Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Tolka
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill – unclassified (Site of)
<b>ITM</b>	713894, 737706
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Civil survey (1654 to 1656) mentions a mill at Finglas Bridge (Simington 1945). Seventeenth-century depositions mention a William Baily who was driven from his mill at Finglas Bridge (Ball 1920). The 1837 OS 6-inch map shows a paper mill probably on the site of this 17<sup>th</sup> century mill, with some of the associated buildings located within the Proposed Scheme. A factory now occupies the site.</p> <p>Subsurface features related to this site may survive within the Proposed Scheme and be affected by ground-breaking works at this location. The recorded monument has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of the impact is low resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Simington 1945; Ball 1920
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	38m (ZAP extends into Proposed Scheme)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-002
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas Road, Tolka
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714017, 737560
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Civil survey (1654 to 1656) mentions Finglas Bridge on the site of the present Tolka Bridge (Simington 1945). It is marked on Rocque's map of County Dublin (1760) and spanned the River Tolka immediately north of Glasnevin Cemetery.</p> <p>Although not visible at ground level, subsurface features related to this site may survive within the Proposed Scheme and be affected by ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020; Simington 1945; Ferguson 1998
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

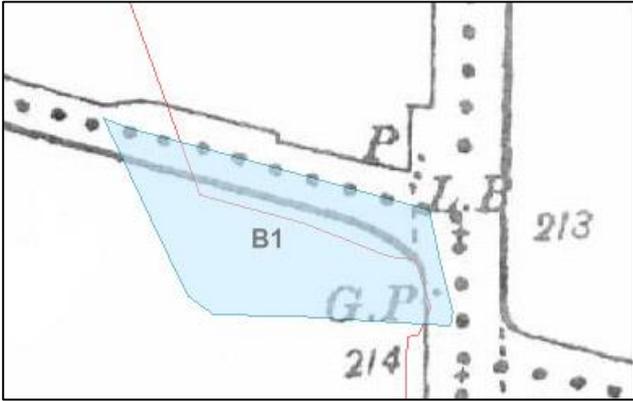
<b>Photography</b>	
	<b>Modern Bridge (West Parapet)</b>

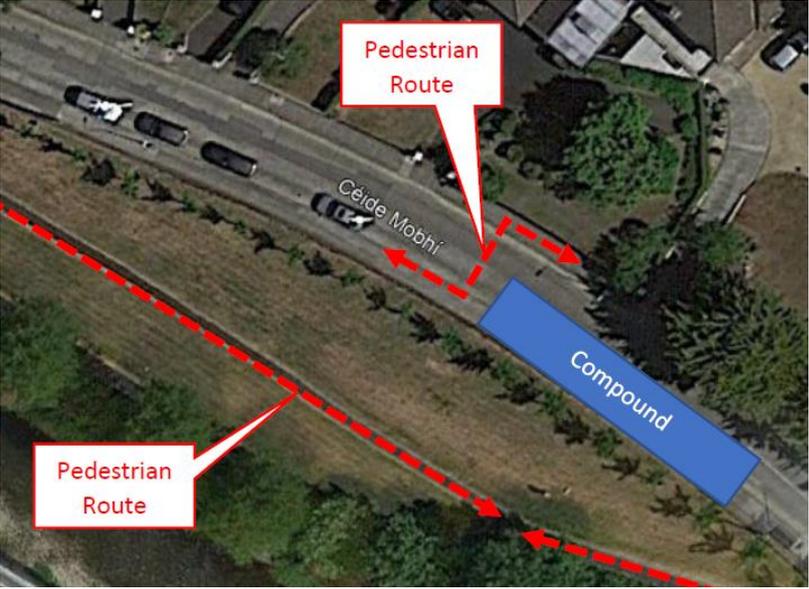
### 1.1.7 Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner

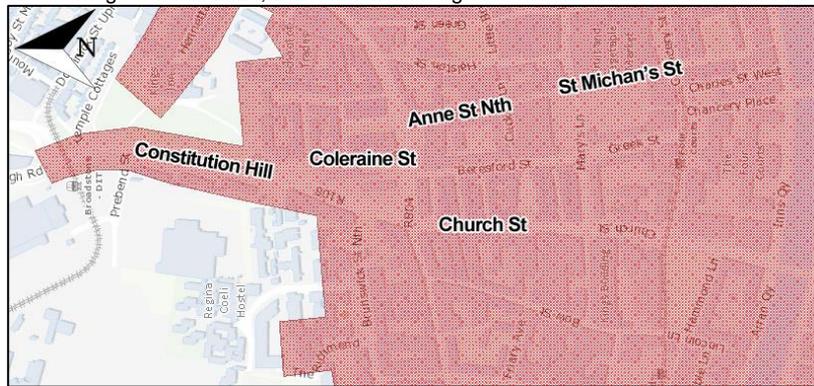
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH012
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Claremont Park, Finglas Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Area of archaeological potential
<b>ITM</b>	714680 736817 centre point (714614, 736869 to 714742, 736783 extent of area)
<b>Description</b>	The Proposed Scheme will extend into an area which historically functioned as farmland in the townland of Slutsend or Westfarm. It was converted to a public park during the development of the area in the later 20 <sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that subsurface features may survive beneath the grass lawns and will be affected by ground-breaking works at this location. The undesignated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020  Site of Claremont Park on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

### 1.1.8 Proposed Construction Compounds

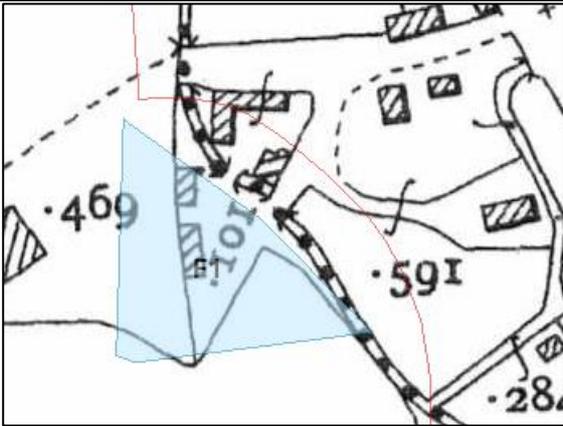
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH014
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R108 Ballymun Road / R104 Santry Avenue
<b>Site Type</b>	Road (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	715424, 740437
<b>Description</b>	The proposed location of <b>Compound B1</b> is on the site of a former road. This road is depicted on historic OS mapping and on Rocque's map of 1760 meeting the original Ballymun Road at the boundary of Santry Demesne (OSI 2020; Ferguson 1998). This road was removed in the 1990s, and aerial photography from 1995 to the present shows a sequence of surface treatment and grass growth. It is possible that traces of this road survive beneath the surface and will be affected by ground-breaking works at this location. This undesignated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020

	
	<p>Site of Road on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Construction Compound (OSI 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	Compound B2
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Mobhi Drive
<b>Site Type</b>	N/A
<b>ITM</b>	715356 737273
<b>Description</b>	The proposed location of <b>Compound B2</b> is on Mobhi Road. The compound is located partly on the public road and partly on the footpath, which will be closed temporarily. The compound is approx. 6m wide and 50m long, with an internal footpath located on the grass area between the low wall and line of trees. There will be no excavation at this located and therefore no impact.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020
	
<b>Impact</b>	No anticipated impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	No mitigation required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

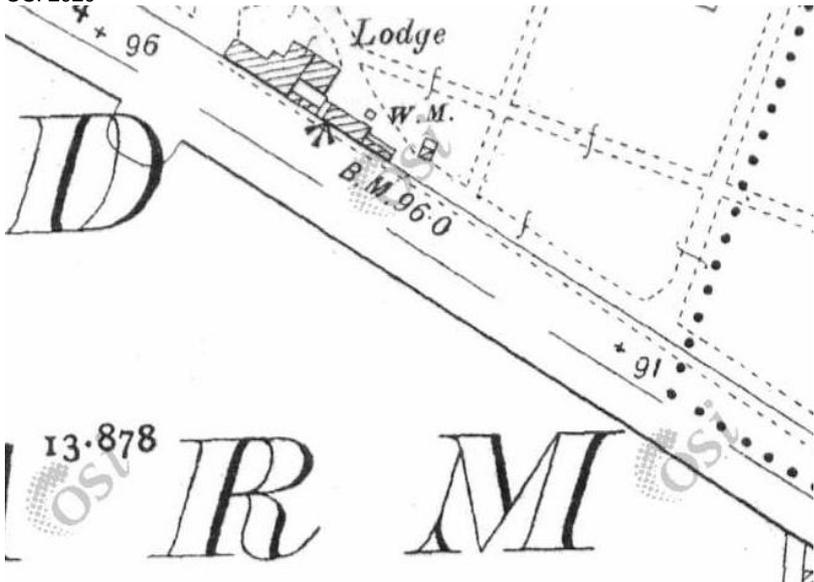
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dublin City
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic town
<b>ITM</b>	714876, 734711
<b>Description</b>	<p>The site of the proposed <b>Compound B3</b> will be located at the junction of Constitution Hill and Catherine Lane North and is located within the zone of archaeological potential for the Historic City of Dublin (DU018-020). The site comprises of a combination of grass and tarmacadam surfaces and it is raised above the level of the adjacent roads, surrounded by a wall and railings.</p> <p>Historic mapping shows that Constitution Hill, Church Street, King Street North, Coleraine Street were all widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with and Catherine Lane North and Ormond Square West only being constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, all of which required the demolition of earlier structures, which may survive as sub-surface features within the Proposed Scheme. As such if ground breaking works are required, there is the potential to reveal evidence of 18<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses and their cellars at this location.</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is none as the compound will be established on the existing hard standing and no excavation works are anticipated. This will result in no impact at this location.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>The Heritage Council 2020; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998</p>  <p>Dublin City ZAP (The Heritage Council 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact anticipated
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH015
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R135 Finglas Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Buildings (site of) and townland boundary (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	712664, 739765
<b>Description</b>	<p>The proposed location of <b>Compound F1</b> will be located on the site of a cluster of buildings which were depicted on the 25-inch OS map (OSI 2020). It is also adjacent to Bachelor's Stream which functioned as a townland boundary. Aerial photography from 1995 (OSI 2020) shows extensive groundworks at this location at the time of the construction of the R135 Finglas Bypass. There is no record of archaeological monitoring of this activity however, and it is possible that subsurface features related to the former structures or the watercourse survive and will be affected by ground-breaking works at this location.</p> <p>This undesignated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020

	
	<p><b>Site of Buildings on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Construction Compound (OSI 2020)</b></p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304AH016
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Finglas East
<b>Site Type</b>	Former road (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	713422 738598
<b>Description</b>	<p>Construction Compound F2 is located in a green area that was formerly located on the Finglas Road (as shown on the 25 inch OS map overlay with the Proposed Scheme). Aerial photography shows that the area has been developed as a green space with trees from 2000 onwards.</p> <p>The former estate of Farnham House which was built in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and was used as a 'Lunatic Asylum' from 1814 by Dr Alexander Jackson was located on the southwest side of the road. Excavations on the former estate have revealed walls and cobbled surfaces associated with the house (Licence 96E0130). It is possible that features associated with the former road surface survive beneath the park. The undesignated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact.</p>

<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020; McConway 1996
	
	<p><b>Construction Area shown on 25-inch OS map, 1907, with Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020) showing the triangular area proposed for compound F2</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>	CBC0304AH012
<b>Legal Status</b>	N/A
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Claremont Park, Finglas Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Area of archaeological potential
<b>ITM</b>	714680 736817 centre point (714614, 736869 to 714742, 736783 extent of area)
<b>Description</b>	The Proposed location of <b>Compound F3</b> will extend into an area which historically functioned as farmland in the townland of Slutsend or Westfarm. It was converted to a public park during the development of the area in the later 20 <sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that subsurface features may survive beneath the grass lawns and will be affected by ground-breaking works at this location. The undesignated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Slight impact
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020  Site of Claremont Park on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

## 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 north to south 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) and labelled using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC03 or CBC04) followed by the CH identification number (e.g. CH2 is shown as CBC0304CH002, CH3 is CBC0304CH003, 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.

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

#### 2.1.1 Ballymun Road from St. Margaret’s Road to Griffith Avenue

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

#### 2.1.2 St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart’s Corner

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

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Botanic Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Cable marker
<b>ITM</b>	715177, 736884
<b>Description</b>	<p>A concrete cable marker with an attractive serpentine upper surface. It is partially concealed by the footpath and bears the P&amp;T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or ‘7’, symbol to denote ‘and’. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature.</p> <p>Proposed poured concrete pavements at this location will impact this feature. The cable marker 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 cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The cable marker 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 settings and as close as possible to its current locations following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

<b>Photography</b>	
	Cable marker

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Botanic Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Cable marker
<b>ITM</b>	715145, 736796
<b>Description</b>	<p>A concrete cable marker with a simply curved upper surface. It is partially concealed by the footpath and bear the P&amp;T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service and the Irish harp. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or '7', symbol to denote 'and'. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature.</p> <p>Proposed poured concrete pavements at this location will impact this feature. The cable marker 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 cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The cable marker 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 settings and as close as possible to its current locations following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

<b>Photography</b>	
	Cable marker

### 2.1.3 Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way

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

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH003
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Hart's Corner
<b>Site Type</b>	Garden
<b>ITM</b>	715031, 736461

<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Hart's Corner is located at the junction of St Mobhi Road and Botanic Road. This is the site of several modern items of street furniture, with granite blocks retaining raised flower beds. Although they are all of recent date, they add character to the area and remember local residents.</p> <p>A stone memorial bears a plaque to Sean Redmond, General Secretary of the Irish Municipal Employee's Trade Union ('The Muno') from 1978 to 1991, who was a resident of the area at the time of his death in 2012.</p> <p>A timber bench is affixed with two metal memorial plaques. One is in memory of Michael O'Riordan (1917 to 2006), a member of the Connolly Column who was a resident of the area. The other is in memory of another resident, Annette O'Riordan (1953 to 2013) who was an editor of the Local Authority News.</p> <p>The solitary cast iron lamp post, painted black with the raised Dublin crest detailed in silver. It has a fluted base and column, with a vertical lantern-style light fixture.</p> <p>The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p>Trade Union Left Forum 2012</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>Negative, Slight, Temporary</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>The features will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for their protection, they will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. They will be returned to their current settings and as close as possible to their current locations following completion of the works.</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	 <p><b>Memorial to Sean Redmond</b></p>  <p><b>Bench with memorial plaques</b></p>



Hart's Corner

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50060112
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Phibsborough Road / Prospect Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Railway tunnel
<b>ITM</b>	715032, 736314 to 714876, 736383
<b>Description</b>	<p>This site is also recorded as an industrial heritage site (DCIHR 18-03-011).</p> <p>Masonry railway tunnel, known as Cross Guns Tunnel, opened 1864 as part of Liffey Branch of Midland and Great Western Railway and also carrying Phibsborough Road over railway. Tunnel is 292 yards (263 metres) east-west, with elliptical-headed openings to tunnel with rock-faced limestone voussoirs; rock-faced squared snecked limestone to abutments, barrel and revetment walls of railway cutting to both sides of tunnel; segmental-coping to parapet and revetment walls. Parapet wall to south-east rebuilt during late 20<sup>th</sup> century road widening scheme with new section of deck added and supported on concrete and cast-iron girder; dressed ashlar limestone coping to rebuilt parapet with cast-iron lampposts.</p> <p>This railway tunnel forms a noteworthy element in the civil engineering heritage of Dublin city, being built as part of the Liffey Branch of the Midland and Great Western Railway which was built to provide access to the North Wall quays for trains from the west and thus played an important role in Ireland's 19<sup>th</sup> century revolution in the transportation of people and goods. The tunnel is also of technical significance due to the nature of its construction.</p> <p>The Proposed Scheme crosses this railway tunnel and the proposed Compound B3 is also located on top of the western extent of this feature. Note that this tunnel will also be assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) as an architectural heritage asset. This feature may be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The cultural heritage feature has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, NIAH 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme



<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH004
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Phibsborough Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Cable marker
<b>ITM</b>	714999, 736171
<b>Description</b>	<p>A concrete cable marker which bears the P&amp;T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service with the harp symbol below it. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or '7', symbol to denote 'and'. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature.</p> <p>The installation of a poured concrete footpath will impact this feature. The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The cable marker 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 settings and as close as possible to its current locations following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme



<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH005
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Phibsborough Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Memorial plaque
<b>ITM</b>	714965, 735891
<b>Description</b>	Bronze memorial plaque embedded in footpath. Dedicated in memory of Sean Healy who was mortally wounded at that location during the 1916 Easter Rising, aged 15.

	The installation of new stone paving will impact this feature. The memorial plaque 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 cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	Site Survey
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The plaque 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 settings and as close as possible to its current locations following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Memorial plaque</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH006
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	North Circular Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Garden
<b>ITM</b>	715080, 735907
<b>Description</b>	<p>The 'Riverrun' Garden won 2 prizes at Bloom in the Park 2011; Best Overall in Show (Small Gardens) and Silver Medal. It was designed by Parks and Landscape Services Division of Dublin City Council to celebrate the UNESCO designation of Dublin as a City of Literature.</p> <p>The key features of the garden are salvaged stone, a tree, a 'river' and a sculptural piece. The salvaged stone comprises of several granite blocks and flagstones which have been reused from old city streets and buildings. They have been inscribed with phrases from the literature of James Joyce, who was a resident of Phibsborough. The tree is a reference to the oral tradition of story telling and the 'river,' prescribed by the flagstones, mimics the River Liffey. The sculpture was designed by Leo Higgins.</p> <p>The garden has been used to host several literary events and readings, including Bloomsday events.</p> <p>A proposed cycle lane, pedestrian path and associated works at this location will impact this feature. Signage is proposed to commemorate the UNESCO designation of Dublin as a City of Literature and this will be placed within a newly designed public park. The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin City Council 2011
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Temporary (Construction Phase) The existing 'Riverrun' garden will be removed and replaced by a wider public realm development (Post-mitigation) providing further opportunities for literary events, readings and gatherings resulting in a Negative, Moderate, Temporary impact at the Construction Stage and a Positive, Moderate, Long Term impact at the Operation Stage
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The design features associated with the garden will be removed for their protection, under archaeological supervision, in advance of construction. Where possible, these features will be reinstated and used within the public realm proposals for the park. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. Signage will provide information on the UNESCO designation of Dublin as a City of Literature.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme



### 2.1.4 Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay

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

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH007
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Broadstone, Constitution Hill
<b>Site Type</b>	Statue
<b>ITM</b>	714940, 735184
<b>Description</b>	Statue of the Virgin Mary an inscription on the base reading 'Erected by the employees of Córas Iompair Éireann to the honour and glory of our lady queen of peace, May 1953. Pray for us'. A wall plaque beneath the statue also reads 'Our Lady Queen of Peace. Pray for us'. It was sculpted by A. Powers and Sons.
<b>Sources</b>	RPA 2013
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	1m



<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH008
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Church Street / Brunswick Street North
<b>Site Type</b>	Public garden
<b>ITM</b>	714881, 734769
<b>Description</b>	<p>Small public garden with low brick wall of two to three courses on street-ward edges and a discontinuous brick wall to the rear of the plot, with wicker panels, a chimney breast, a door and window frame inserted into the structure. The garden incorporates several recycled features including a cast iron fireplace, decorative iron panels, a chimney stack, door, window frame, granite kerbstones and a ceramic border feature. It is reminiscent of the types of dwellings and street furniture which would once have lined these streets.</p> <p>There is no works proposed for this location as such there is no potential impact .</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Field work
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The garden will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. It will be returned to its current condition following completion of the works.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Public garden</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH009
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Father Matthew Square
<b>Site Type</b>	Memorial and public square
<b>ITM</b>	714879, 734555
<b>Description</b>	<p>Father Matthew Square functions as a memorial garden for the victims of the collapse of two tenement buildings at Numbers 66 and 67 Church Street on 2 September 1913. Approximately 50 people lived between the two buildings, and seven were killed in the collapse.</p> <p>The square comprises of a circular garden, surrounded by iron railing and flanked by a pair of cast iron lamp posts with vertical lantern light fixtures. Contemporary photography from the scene shows a similar light fixture on a slightly different post. A particularly ornate lamp post stands front and centre of the garden. It is cast from copper alloy, with a pile of apples and pears at the base and fish and vegetable hanging from the top. It carries a globe-like light fixture. A plaque is located within the garden, naming the victims and an electrical cabinet is painted with an historic map of the neighbourhood indicating the locations of Numbers 66 and 67.</p> <p>Another plaque, carved from stone, is embedded into the pavement in front of the garden in memory of Sean Howard, who was shot in that place during the 1916 rising. The Cabra Historical Society erected a wall plaque to this event in 2016.</p> <p>This cultural heritage feature is outside of the Proposed Scheme and therefore, there is no potential impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	History Ireland 2009
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required

<b>Approx. distance</b>	3m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Father Matthew Square</i></p>   <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Decorative Lamp Post and Memorial Stone to Sean Howard</i></p>

### 2.1.5 Finglas Road from St Margaret Road to Wellmount Road

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

### 2.1.6 Finglas Road from Wellmount Road to Ballyboggan Road

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

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH010
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	R135, Finglas
<b>Site Type</b>	Statue
<b>ITM</b>	713400, 738605
<b>Description</b>	Bronze statue of a woman holding a baby titled 'Let the Life Flow Through', by Elizabeth McLaughlin, 1996.

	This feature is located outside of the Proposed Scheme and therefore, there is no potential impact.
<b>Sources</b>	Wikipedia 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	1m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>'Let the Life Flow Through' Statue</p>

### 2.1.7 Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner

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

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0304CH011
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Claremont Lawn, Finglas Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Plaque
<b>ITM</b>	714613, 736869
<b>Description</b>	Claremont Lawn is a public park. A plaque on the fence adjacent to the road commemorates the planting of Oriental Plane trees at that location on the 100 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising. The Proposed Scheme will extend into the park at this location close to the site of the plaque, but no impact is anticipated.
<b>Sources</b>	Site Inspection
<b>Impact</b>	No potential impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography



1916 Commemorative Plaque

## 2.2 References

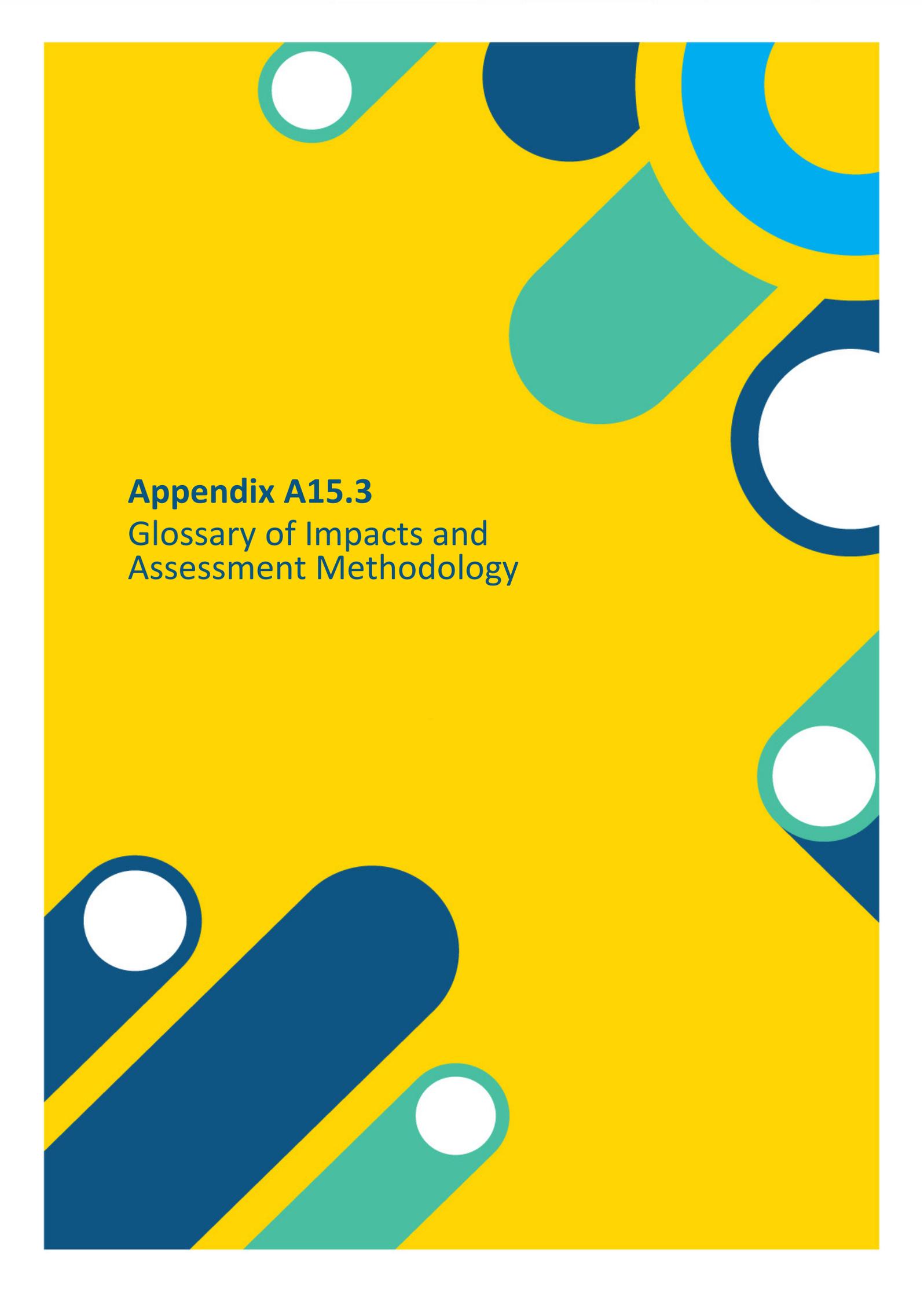
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The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangles, some of which are layered or overlapping. The shapes are scattered across the page, creating a modern, dynamic feel.

## **Appendix A15.3**

### Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology

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

# 1. Glossary of Impacts

## 1.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

- *Cumulative Impact* – The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant, effects.
- *Do Nothing Impact* – The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
- *Indeterminable Impact* – When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.
- *Irreversible Impact* – When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
- *Residual Impact* – The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.
- *'Worst case' Impact* – The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail; 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 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 takes 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 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). The RMP documents known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites in rural areas identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs dating to before 1700 AD (with some later ones also being included). It is based on a comprehensive range of published and publicly available documentary and cartographic sources.

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

### **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**

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

## 2.4 Significance of Impact

The EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022) added the two additional levels of significance of impact: Very Significant and Not Significant (Table 4 and Image 1).

**Table 4: Significance of Impacts (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.

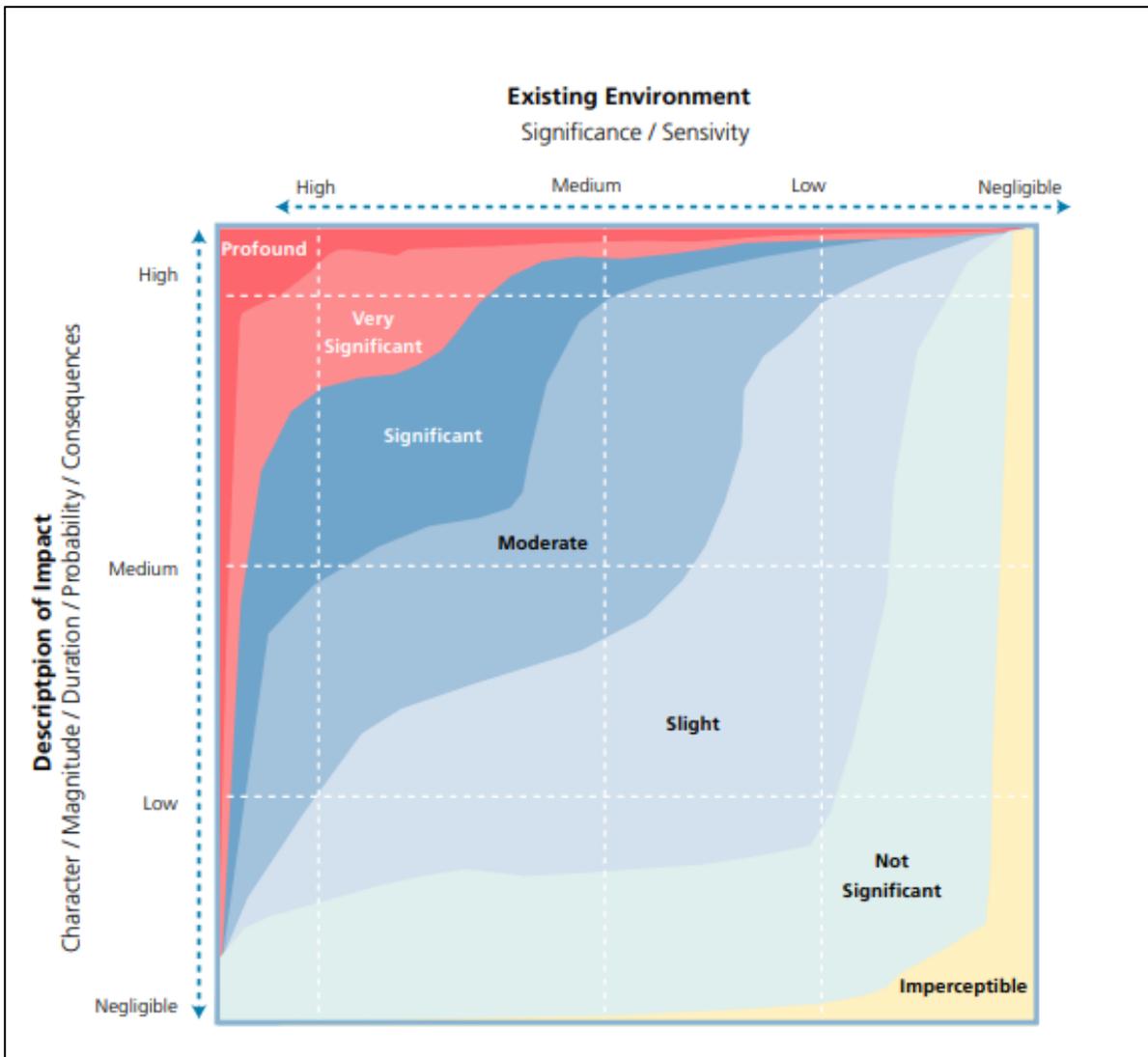


Image 1: Figure 3.4 from the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022)

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

**Table 5: Defining Significance of Impacts**

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

### **3. References**

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

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

EPA (2022). Guidelines on the information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports

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

National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

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

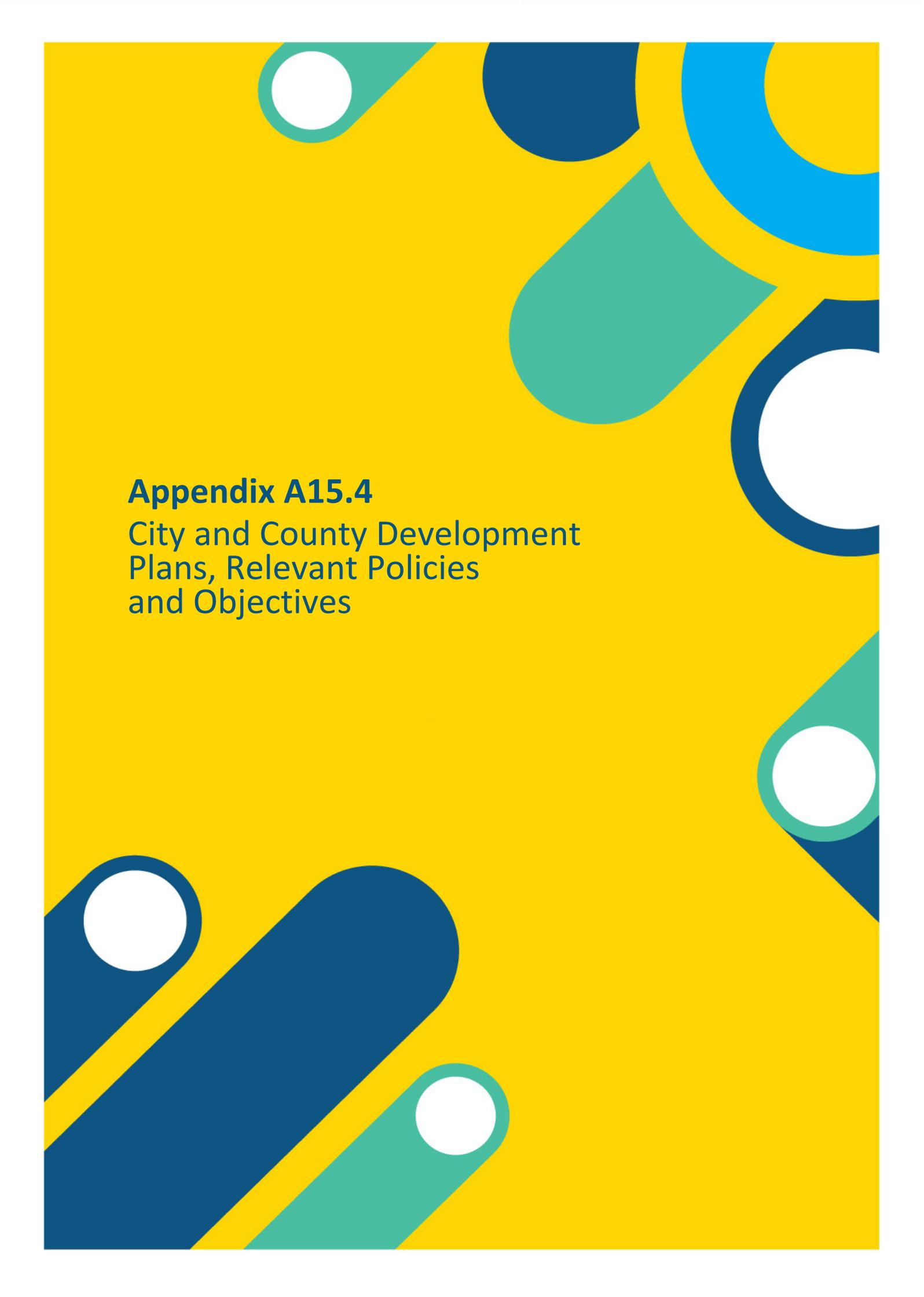
EirGrid (2015). Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects: A Standard Approach to Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of High Voltage Transmission Projects. EirGrid.

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

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

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

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**Appendix A15.4**  
City and County Development  
Plans, Relevant Policies  
and Objectives

## **Appendix A15.4: City and County Development Plans, Relevant Policies and Objectives**

## 1. Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022

It is the policy of Dublin City Council

CHC9: To protect and preserve National Monuments.

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

It is the policy of Dublin City Council:

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is an objective of Dublin City Council:

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

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

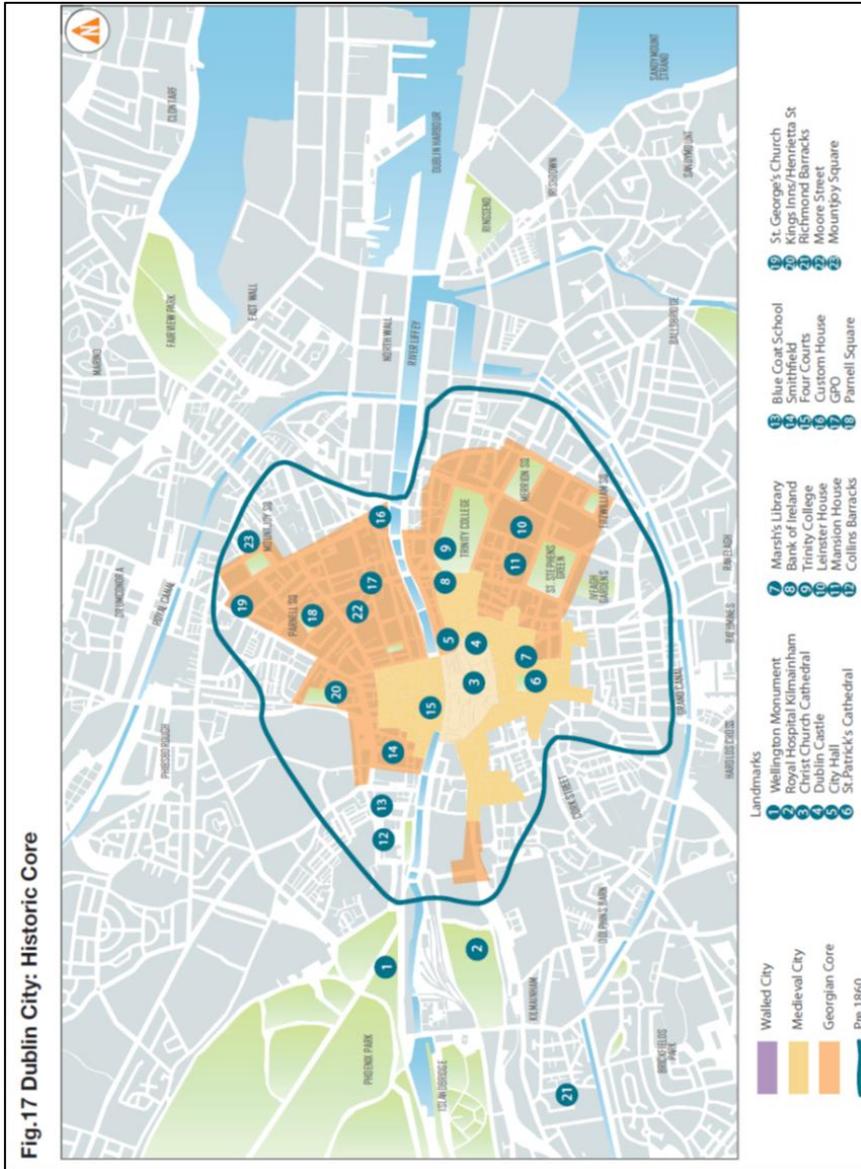


Image 1: Figure 17 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, showing Dublin City: Historic Core

## 2. Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023

It is the policy of Dublin City Council

**CHC9:** To protect and

The Fingal Council set the following guidelines and opinions regarding the preservation, accessibility, and development within areas of archaeological interest:

- Safeguarding archaeological sites, monuments, objects and their settings listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and any additional newly discovered archaeological remains, and by identifying archaeologically sensitive historic landscapes;
- Protecting the architectural heritage of Fingal through the identification of Protected Structures, the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs), the safeguarding of designed landscapes and historic gardens, and the recognition of structures and elements that contribute positively to the vernacular and industrial heritage of the County;
- Favouring the preservation in-situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest;
- Making our cultural heritage more accessible and maximise its potential as a learning resource; and
- Promoting the understanding of Fingal's cultural heritage in terms of its inherent and unique character and to recognise what elements should be preserved, conserved or enhanced.

These guidelines are discussed in more detail below:

*Objective CH02:* Favour the preservation in situ or at a minimum preservation by record, of archaeological sites, monuments, features or objects in their settings. In securing such preservation the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

*Objective CH03:* Protect all archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and all sites and features of archaeological and historic interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places, and to seek their preservation in situ (or at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process.

*Objective CH04:* Encourage and promote the appropriate management and maintenance of the County's archaeological heritage, including historical burial grounds, in accordance with conservation principles and best practice guidelines

*Objective CH05:* Ensure archaeological remains are identified and fully considered at the very earliest stages of the development process, that schemes are designed to avoid impacting on the archaeological heritage.

*Objective CH06:* Require that proposals for linear development over one kilometre in length; proposals for development involving ground clearance of more than half a hectare; or developments in proximity to areas with a density of known archaeological monuments and history of discovery; to include an Archaeological Impact Assessment and refer such applications to the relevant Prescribed Bodies.

*Objective CH07:* Ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Notification does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature, and is sited and designed appropriately.

*Objective CH08:* Develop a policy in relation to the treatment of archaeological monuments within open space of developments. A different designation from that of open space will be applied where subsurface archaeological remains are incorporated to differentiate the area.

*Objective CH09:* Recognise the importance of archaeology or historic landscapes and the connectivity between sites, where it exists, in order to safeguard them from developments that would unduly sever or disrupt the relationship and/or inter-visibility between sites.

*Objective CH10:* Co-operate with other agencies in the assessment of the potential for climate change to impact on coastal, riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal sites and their environments including shipwreck sites.

*Objective CH11:* Encourage reference to or incorporation of significant archaeological finds into development schemes, where appropriate and sensitively designed, through layout, displays, signage, plaques, information panels and by using historic place names and the Irish language where appropriate.

*Objective CH12:* Promote best practice for archaeological excavation by ensuring that they are undertaken according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, The National Museum and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.

*Objective CH13:* Actively support the dissemination of the findings of archaeological investigations and excavations through the publication of excavation reports thereby promoting public awareness and appreciation of the value of archaeological resources.

*Objective CH14:* Identify Zones of Archaeological Notification that contain clusters of Recorded Monuments or have a significant history of the discovery of archaeological sites, features and objects in order to allow for their designation, protection of their setting and environs.

*Objective CH15:* Raise public awareness of the cultural heritage and improve legibility by providing appropriate signage or interpretation in areas, sites, villages, and buildings of archaeological and historic significance.

*Objective CH16:* Develop and implement the findings of the Community Archaeology Strategy for Fingal.

*Objective CH17:* Support the growth of cultural tourism in the County, including the potential for niche heritage based tourism products by facilitating the development of heritage events, infrastructure such as heritage trails, walkways and cycleways etc. and activities such as community excavation.

*Objective CH18:* Manage the archaeological sites and monuments that Fingal County Council owns or is responsible for according to best practice and according to Conservation Plans where they exist

The following are additional objectives that specifically relate to the retention of historic building stock and vernacular heritage:

*Objective CH33:* Promote the sympathetic maintenance, adaptation and re-use of the historic building stock and encourage the retention of the original fabric such as windows, doors, wall renders, roof coverings, shopfronts, pub fronts and other significant features of historic buildings, whether protected or not.

*Objective CH34:* Seek the retention of surviving historic plot sizes and street patterns in the villages and towns of Fingal and incorporate ancient boundaries or layouts, such as burgage plots and townland boundaries, into re-developments.

*Objective CH35:* Require that proposed infrastructural and public utility works within Fingal do not remove historic street furniture such as limestone or granite kerbs, cobblestones, cast-iron postboxes, waterpumps, milestones and street lighting, except where an exceptional need has been clearly established.

*Objective CH36:* Sensitively design, locate and rationalise modern street furniture and elements such as utility boxes, cables, posts, antenna and signage.