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

**Appendix A15.1 - A15.4**  
Archaeology and Cultural  
Heritage Appendices

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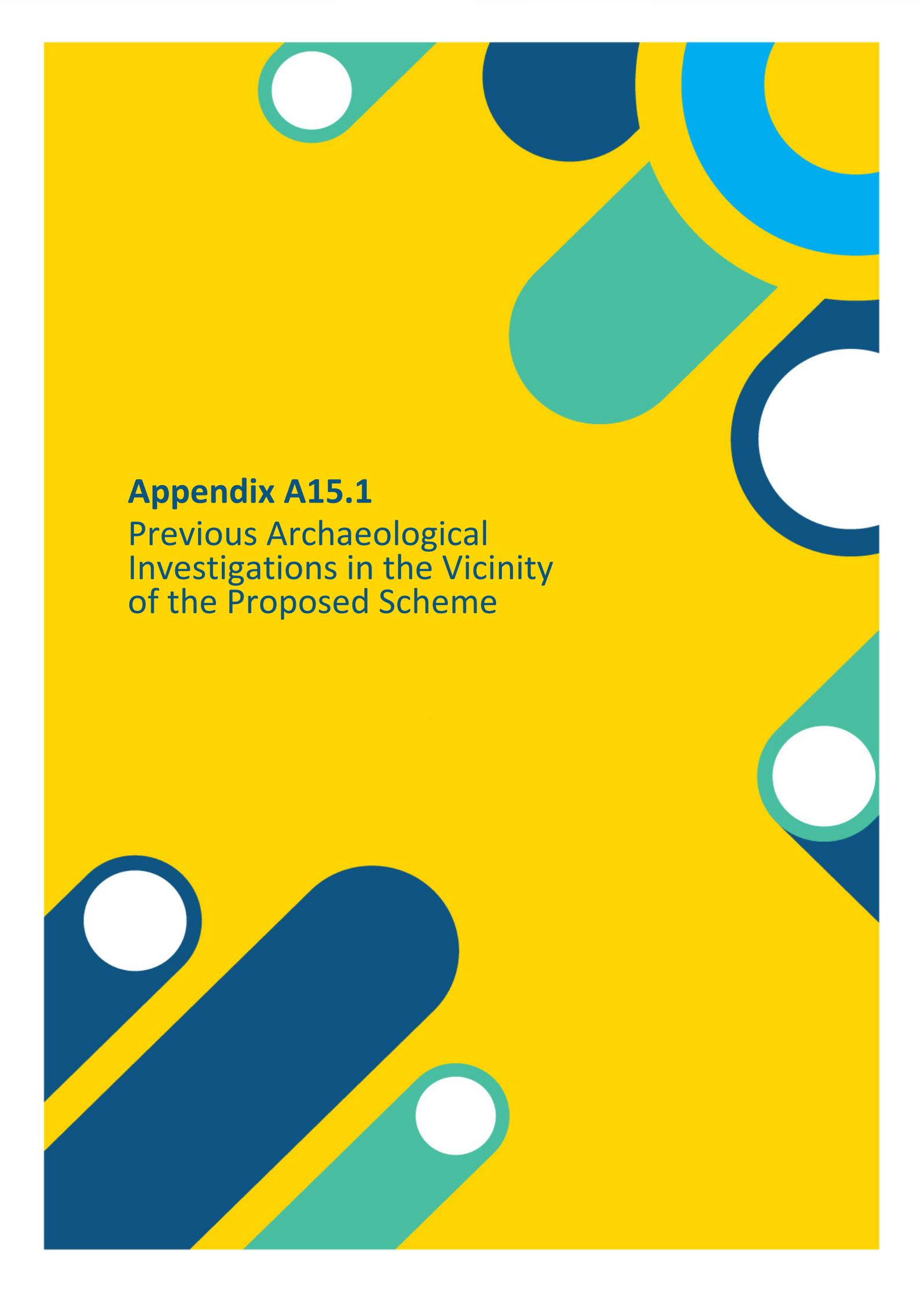
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**Appendix A15.1**  
Previous Archaeological  
Investigations in the Vicinity  
of the Proposed Scheme

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

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

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

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
08E0098	2008:444	Inchicore National School, Sarsfield Rd	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
08E0693	2008:467	War Memorial Gardens	Disturbed remains of Viking burial. Excavation of a trench for an electricity cable uncovered an iron sword and spearhead (both of Scandinavian type) at the War Memorial Gardens (Licence 08E0693). The artefacts were retrieved from the spoil by a construction worker and subsequently reported to the National Museum. Bone had also apparently been visible in the trench in the vicinity of the sword but was not removed. A small cutting was opened for the purposes of retrieving the disturbed human remains and any other finds which may have been associated with the burial. It was apparently oriented approximately north / south, but had been heavily disturbed and pieces of disarticulated bone were found throughout the backfill of the trench. A small portion of an <i>in situ</i> inhumation burial was discovered at the base of the trench, but it had also been badly damaged by a wall which was built on top of it some ten years ago. A copper-alloy plain-ringed loop-headed ringed pin was discovered in the area of the upper ribs, as were a possible scale pan and pointer, but not <i>in situ</i> (Sikora et al. 2011).
10E0128	2010:279	Con Colbert Road / War Memorial Gardens	Limited evidence for early medieval activity. No burials. (See also Section 15.3.4.4 in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage))
E000472	1989:025 1989:026	Con Colbert Road / War Memorial Gardens	Evidence for Viking, medieval and post-medieval activity found during works at Con Colbert Road between Nov. 1988 and Oct. 1989. Works comprised the removal of the old surface and the relaying of a new road to a greater width, the re-alignment of surface drains and manholes and the excavation of deep foundations at Memorial Park and Islandbridge. This demonstrates the potential for the discovery of archaeology during road improvement works. See also Section 15.3.4.4 in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) for more detailed description of the archaeology uncovered in the War Memorial Gardens and its vicinity.
08E0915	2009:AD5	Monitoring of works for DART underground: Inchicore Works to Heuston Station	Near Memorial Park, two boreholes were located within the ground of a Gaeilscoil and what was once a quarry and landfill site. The landfill was up to 2m in depth, with bands of refuse material, including a dump of industrial filtration material from the 19th or early 20th century.
01E0745	2001:431	Spa Rd, Inchicore	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
08E0736	2008:466	Primary Care Centre, St Michael's Estate, Inchicore	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
03E0124	None	Turvey Ave, Inchicore	Post-medieval activity, near River Camac. No medieval finds / deposits.
17E0488	2018:856	Inchicore	Archaeological monitoring of works relating to the ESB Networks 110kV Cable Development between Airton and Inchicore substations. Nothing of archaeological interest found.
03E0486	None	8 to 16 Emmet Rd, Inchicore	Nothing of archaeological interest found. Modern development had reduced the ground level.
06E0073	2006:666	Corner, Emmet Rd / SCR	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
08E0234	2009:342	Lady's Lane, Kearn's Place and Shannon Terrace, Old Kilmainham. And Mount Brown and James's Street.	Monitoring of works for water mains. Nothing of archaeological interest found.
18E0473	2018:691	5 Lady's Lane	Nothing of archaeological interest found. Monitoring of domestic redevelopment within vicinity of recorded site of a mill.
00E0206	2000:310	15 Kearn's Place	Nothing of archaeological interest found.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
04E0145 04E0145 ext.	2004:0567 2005:500	Old Kilmainham	The site lies on the south bank of the River Camac. Two thirds of the site was excavated to subsoil. The remainder will be excavated at a later time. The remains of the natural medieval course of the Camac River were uncovered. The backs of a number of contemporary, 12th-or 13th-century stone buildings were also revealed at the very south of the site. The river was confined within stone walls by the 15th century and the remains of several yards and outbuildings dating from the 15th to 17th centuries were revealed on the river bank. The river was confined into roughly its present course in the 17th century. This allowed the full development of the river banks where the remains of a succession of five substantial tanneries dating from the later 17th/early 18th to the 19th century survived. Excavation of 19 <sup>th</sup> century tannery was the final phase.
08E0911	2009:343	Brookfield Rd, Old Kilmainham	Urban post-medieval. Garden soils, 18th/19th century.
94E0079	1994:075	Mount Brown Mills, rear of 24 Mount Brown	Post-medieval industrial. Features associated with milling, 17th to 19th centuries.
19E0657	2019:718	Kilmainham Mill	Post-medieval industrial. Features associated with milling, 19th century. Due to the very substantial extent of modern build-up encountered across the site, five of the six trial pits revealed no archaeological layers pre-dating the latter half of the nineteenth century. One of the trial pits (T2) revealed a layer at 1.24m below ground level that may indicate the original millrace bank level. Cartographic and primary source evidence indicates the presence of a medieval water mill on the site (DU018-020288), and there is a strong likelihood that in situ archaeological deposits and features survive within the proposed development site. However, in the trial pits monitored it was indicated that the levels of these potential deposits are at least 1.2m below the present ground level.
04E1355	2004:611	12 to 14 Mount Brown	Urban post-medieval. Remains of 18th century stone and brick housing.
99E0258	1999:251	7 to 11 Mount Brown	Post-medieval industrial. Intact remains of a tannery, with brick- and timber-lined tanning pits. Late 18th and 19th centuries.
01E0986	2001:436	Petrol station, Mount Brown	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
17E0121 17E0148	2017:764 2018:840	New Children's Hospital at St James' Hospital Campus, Mount Brown	Urban post-medieval. Archaeological testing was carried out across the site in 2016 and 2017. Remains of features shown on the historic OS maps were identified, including buildings of timber, brick and stone, a watercourse, possible field boundary ditch, and the brick and stone walls, floor surfaces and drains in the area of the Kilmainham Sheds. To the south of the proposed development site, a sluice gate forming part of the canal architecture was also exposed, recorded and preserved in situ under licence 17E0148.
16E0408 17E0112	2017:763	New Children's Hospital at St James' Hospital Campus, Mount Brown	Urban medieval and post-medieval. The excavation revealed the foundation remains of two buildings (Buildings 1 and 2) which had several phases of construction and which were for a time (at least in the 19th century) part of the one house. Both buildings had intact evidence for floors, drains, fireplaces and doorways. Associated cobbled yards were exposed to the rear along with stone and brick drains which served the buildings and carried surface and waste water to the Old Kilmainham Road which borders the site to the north. Apart from the buildings and their associated features, two wells and at least another two pits proved to be of medieval date indicating that there was activity on the site from at least the 14th/15th century. The building foundations all dated to the post-medieval period.
98E0235	1998:185	Physiotherapy Building, St James's Hospital	Post-medieval, associated with workhouse complex.
00E0647	2000:0267	St James's Hospital	Medieval garden soils. Post-medieval, associated with workhouse complex.
08E0471	2008:419	181 James's Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
01E0892	2001:401	St James's Hospital	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
01E0892	2001:402	St James's Hospital	Urban medieval / post-medieval. This excavation of the City Workhouse site located medieval deposits in the form of some sort of wooden structure, dating to the late 12th century, followed by cultivation in the 13th and 14th century. It also identified a road constructed in the later medieval period and orientated east-west.
15E0063	2015:388	St James's Hospital	Urban, post-medieval. Site 1, on the south side of the complex and fronting onto Mount Brown had higher archaeological potential than other areas within the complex as it was closer to the medieval street frontage and abutted the excavation carried out in advance of the construction of the Trinity Health Centre by Walsh in 2001 (see above). This excavation located medieval deposits and road orientated east-west, that appeared to run into Site 1, however no medieval deposits were found. The remains of post-medieval buildings were identified.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
96E0246	1996:098	166 to 171 James's Street / 6-24 Bow Lane West	Urban, post-medieval / modern.
14E0129	2015:342	St James' Church, James's Street	Urban, post-medieval. Testing took place for the temporary works for the four proposed crane pad bases. The four pits are located in an area lying between the south side of the church and the main entrance gate fronting onto James Street. Human bones were identified in all test pads with some bones appearing to be pre-disturbed and disarticulated, some appear to be intact burials. One was associated with an intact family grave-slab (James Carlile Esq 1799).
97E0375	1997:136	161 James's Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
97E0125	1997:135	144 to 150 James's Street / 35-38 Bow Lane West	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
93E0159	1993:066	42 James's Street / Echlin Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
99E0660	1999:209	126 to 133 James's Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
99E0144	1999:210-11	141 to 143 James's Street	Medieval deposits. Post-medieval industrial complex and burial ground.
99E0660	2000:265	126 to 133 James's Street	Post-medieval. 18th structural remains and 17th century artefacts.
01E1034	2001:548 2003:541	36 to 39 James's Street	Post-medieval industrial (18th / 19th century tannery and later foundry). Medieval (13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century) agricultural activity and field / property boundaries. Designated as SMR DU018-140, Field System.
02E0118	2002:549	Bank of Ireland, James's Street	Urban, post-medieval. Monitoring in advance of an office extension found post-medieval infill to build up the level of the street.
03E0274	2003:542	140 James's Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
04E0743	2004:552	Corner, James's Street / Echlin St	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
11E0075	2011:207	St James's Gate	Nothing of archaeological interest found. Site previously disturbed.
94E0142	1994:085	10 to 12 Thomas Street West (rear of)	Urban medieval. Possible garden plots.
14E0086	2014:482	17 to 25 Thomas Street (rear of)	Archaeological monitoring of car-park resurfacing, within an area known to be the medieval abbey precinct. The resurfacing of the car-park was designed to be low impact, requiring excavation between 200mm and 400mm in depth in general. Deeper excavation thought to be required around the gate area was deemed not necessary and was not carried out. A layer of concrete that extended partially throughout the eastern side of the site was also left in situ.
95E0110	1995:089	29 to 34 Thomas Street (rear of)	Urban medieval. Tannery, designated SMR DU018-020621.
95E0110 ext	1996:115	34 to 36 Thomas Street (rear of)	Urban medieval. Watercourse, designated SMR DU018-020740
16E0054	2016:137, 2016:528, 2017:818	30 and 32 to 36 Thomas Street (rear of)	Former Frawley's site (a number of protected structures remain at the front of the site along Thomas Street, with the excavation taking place to the rear of these). Large site in which extensive remains were found dating from the 11 <sup>th</sup> to the 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries, including further evidence relating to the tannery and watercourse found during the 1995 investigations within parts of this and the adjacent site (noted above). The most significant of the findings were the two major medieval aspects of the site: the burial ground and northern precinct wall of St Thomas' Abbey and a concentration of medieval plots immediately north of the precinct, several of which had been in use as tanneries in the 13 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries. The findings suggest the following timelines for the site and the abbey as a whole: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-1100: graveyard (and potentially church) in existence.</li> <li>• c. 1172: pre-existing chapel (with chaplain) dedicated to Thomas Becket by citizens of Dublin.</li> <li>• 1177: priory established and lands encircled with a ditch, larger and more substantial to the south (the side exposed to Gaelic attack) and smaller to the north. The northern ditch carries water and may represent the 'Luttebrune' mentioned in a late 12<sup>th</sup> / 13<sup>th</sup> -century charter.</li> </ul>

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1192: elevation to abbey and significant building projects begun – some of the Dundry stone recovered may date to this period. 1225: the 'Luttebrune' is tapped into for the purpose of carrying water from the city cistern to the west, towards St John's Mill and the city.</li> <li>• 1227: foundation stone laid in construction (extension?) of Abbey church – the majority of the carved Dundry dates to this period.</li> <li>• c. 1360: the 'Luttebrune' stream east of St Catherine's Church is diverted into the thoroughfare of Thomas Street, becoming the Glib Stream. This potentially done to facilitate access for citizens for public washing (as per a reference in 1538). Intensification of tanning / cess pits along its former course.</li> <li>• c. 1360-1400: Construction of outer precinct wall. Potentially in response to an attack by the mayor, bailiff and citizens of Dublin in 1392. Possible renovation of the Abbey Church at this time in the 'Decorated Style' Gothic, accounting for the extensive retrieval of high-quality sandstone pieces of cusped-arch window tracery.</li> <li>• 1478: money given in reparation of the monastic church of St Thomas may account for the few 'Perpendicular Style' limestone masonry pieces recovered, most notably the 15<sup>th</sup>-century cloister column base.</li> <li>• c. 1538: quarrying of stone from the Abbey church and buildings to line cess pits and tanning pits which begin to eat into precinct wall.</li> <li>• c. 1650: precinct wall levelled, large-scale secular (tanning) activity established within abbey precinct.</li> </ul>
99E0755	2000:0290	47 to 48 Thomas Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
16E0367	2016:653	61/62 Thomas Street	Urban, post-medieval / medieval. An initial assessment of the site highlighted the presence of an early timber-framed party wall between the two properties, where permission for demolition had been granted. Dendrochronological dates were obtained from several of the timbers which have felling dates ranging between 1578 and 1626, where a felling date of 1564 was established for a re-used timber in an adjacent staircase in No. 62. The master chronology from the buildings dates from AD1417 to AD1623. After a full architectural survey of the buildings was undertaken, four test trenches were excavated to establish the presence of archaeological strata or structures to the rear of the properties and to establish the presence of a basement level underneath No. 62. No. 61 has a basement and where the building above remains structurally unstable there was no further investigation undertaken. The trench within the shop space of No. 62 demonstrated late medieval stratification under 18th-century disturbance. It was excavated by hand to 1.2m, where excavation ceased on encountering a secure medieval deposit. Here, a substantial limestone wall ran parallel with and just inside the existing 19th-century shopfront, which may be of the same construction period of the party wall incorporating a 16th-century timber. Evidence for a medieval tannery was identified in the trenches to the rear of the properties.
94E0008 96E0280	1995:090 1996:114	119 to 121 Thomas Street (Millar's House)	Urban medieval. Remnants of watercourse with timber revetment. Considerable later disturbance across the site. A second phase of excavation indicated medieval 'industrial' activity, possibly 13th/14th century. Domestic activity from early 17th century until the construction of Blanchardstown Mills in 19th century.
95E0045	1995:091 1996:116	NCAD, Thomas Street	Urban medieval. Remains of two medieval watercourses, possibly associated with two separate mills operated by St John the Baptist Hospital. Mill – unclassified, designated RMP DU018-020227.
95E0066	1995:092	Statoil, Thomas Street	Urban medieval. Watercourse and timber revetment, designated SMR DU018-020672 and DU018-020620.
97E0380	1997:170	58-59 Thomas Street	Urban medieval. 12 <sup>th</sup> /13 <sup>th</sup> century iron-working. Furnace, designated SMR DU018-020970.
98E0199	1998:164 1999:206	38 Thomas Street / 6 to 10 Hanbury Lane	Medieval kiln, cemetery. Urban post-medieval.
01E1122	2001:414	137 Thomas Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
02E0819 02E0239	2002:583 2002:584	10 to 13 and 156 to 157 Thomas Street	Urban medieval. Habitation site, designated SMR DU018-020570.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
20E0568	2020:386	St Patrick's Tower, Digital Hub, Thomas Street	Urban, post-medieval. A small test-pit was cut into the concrete floor of St Patrick's Tower windmill (originally built c. 1800). The test-pit was excavated through the 20th-century concrete floor of the windmill in order to determine the survival of the original floor. The 19th-century wooden floor appears to have been removed in 1951 during renovation of the windmill. It appears that material from the demolition of the barley kilns to the immediate south-west of the windmill was used to raise the floor level and fill a cavity under the floor, which was cut into more compact earlier demolition material (possibly from the 1810 reconstruction), and a possible medieval layer. A perforated tile related to the drying of barley on the site was found in the rubble during testing. The pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.81m and natural subsoil was not reached.
03E0568	2003:593	54 to 55 Thomas Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
06E0334	2006:647	53 Thomas Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
08E0370	2008:448	Vicar St /Thomas Street	Urban medieval. 13 <sup>th</sup> century deposits containing several pottery sherds.
09E0254	2009:328	63 to 64 Thomas Street	Medieval tannery
97E0343	1998:136	St Augustine Street / 16 to 17 John Street West	Urban medieval. Medieval pits and cobbled surfaces were identified, together with 168 extended inhumations. Also post-medieval drains, possible tanning-pits. The finds recovered included medieval pottery and floor tiles, flint, a wooden barrel, a possibly medieval wicker basket, animal bones, wood, shroud-pins, coins. The burial activity appears to be associated with St John the Baptist hospital site (RMP DU018-020062) to the west.
07E0182	None	81 Thomas Street	Nothing of archaeological interest found.
C867 E005003	2019:387	Commarket, St Audoen's Church	Monitoring took place in the Portlester Chapel at the site of proposed conservation works in St. Audoen's Church (national monument; RMP DU018020-075). The works focused on the north long wall of the Portlester Chapel, where 15th-century sandstone has become damaged by weathering, particularly since the removal of the roof from the Chapel at the end of the 19th century. The excavation identified disarticulated human remains, medieval floor tile fragments, and medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds. All of these artefacts were retrieved from disturbed contexts around the sandstone doorway. A red brick built burial vault was identified in situ under the disturbed contexts. This vault was constructed in the 18th or 19th century, and soils and refuse (disturbed contexts) have been deposited above it. This vault was not impacted by the works, and due to its presence, the proposed conservation project was halted pending a review.
99E0239	1999:193	St Augustine Street / 14 to 17 Cornmarket	Town defences. One of the best indications of the ditch's presence is the position of the structural fault that occurs within the extended bank building (one building is founded on relatively soft ditch material, the other on harder boulder clay). Test-pits opened within the basement of the bank revealed the uppermost, dumped, late 17th-century deposits of the ditch.
03E1601	2003:518	5 St Augustine Street / 14 to 17 Cornmarket	Nothing of archaeological interest found. Monitoring of piling. No remains of the city ditch fill were exposed.
96E0300	1996:072	Back Lane / Lamb Alley	Urban medieval. Early Hiberno-Norse bank, 12 <sup>th</sup> century post-and-wattle structures, a large 13 <sup>th</sup> century stave-built house (designated RMP DU018-020943), 14 <sup>th</sup> century timber-lined pits.
91E0004	1991:036	High Street / Back Lane and Cornmarket / Francis Street	Urban medieval. East of Lamb Alley, the testing results showed that substantial deposits of archaeological material (probably over 2m in average depth) survive right along the Back Lane frontage and for at least 15m across the site. This material seems to contain stratified sequences of structures of the 11th to later 13th/14th-century date; parts of stave-built and wattle structures, presumably houses, were found associated with local and imported pottery of later 13th or 14th-century date. Possibly associated with RMP DU018-123 (Habitation site). No indication of town wall. Evidence for town ditch west of Lamb Alley, along with habitation deposits (13th/14th-century) near Bertram's Court, and probable 13th century ditches perhaps associated with the medieval fair green which is known to have been located immediately outside (i.e. west of) the town wall.
92E0005	None	High Street	Urban medieval. Habitation site, designated RMP DU018-020588, 12th century to the later 13th century.
96E0193	1996:097	Tailor's Hall, High Street	Urban medieval. Associated with Guildhall, RMP DU018-020342
E000906	None	13 High Street	Urban medieval. Examination of test bores for archaeological purposes in 1990, which identified medieval deposits.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
93E0022	1993:072	13 High Street	Urban medieval. Habitation site, designated SMR DU018-020587, 12th to 14th century.
E000548	None	9 to 12 High Street (rear of)	Urban medieval. House – medieval, designated RMP DU018-020217, 11th to 14th century.
E000476	None	4 to 9 High Street	Urban medieval. Habitation site, designated SMR DU018-020585, 11th to 13th century.
10E0056 10E0056 ext.	2010:267 2011:195	5 to 6 High Street	Urban medieval. Archaeological monitoring of SI works identified deposits of medieval and potentially earlier material, with a high organic content, were uncovered at a depth of 1.4m (13.18m OD). The results of the window sampling indicate that archaeological deposits survive to a depth of between 4.2m and 4.5m (i.e. 10.38–10.3m OD). Later excavation of three trenches revealed the foundation remains of a medieval masonry wall that may have marked a boundary on the northern end of the site. The remains of a wooden fence or some other backyard structure were partially exposed at the south-western end of the site. Evidence for domestic activity was characterised by an unbroken sequence of deposits and a series of pits and deposits dating from the 12 <sup>th</sup> to the 14 <sup>th</sup> century. These medieval deposits were truncated by 18 <sup>th</sup> -century basements at the southern end of the site and sealed by rubble fill across the rest of the site. The dating evidence for this site is based mainly on the ceramic finds, most of which are 12 <sup>th</sup> - to late 13th/14 <sup>th</sup> -century in date. These included locally produced wares and imported vessels. Some level of 17 <sup>th</sup> -century activity is evident from ceramic sherds present on site. Other finds included a leather disc, a needle-holder and a perforated lead disc that probably functioned as a weight. Several items, such as leather offcuts and antler pieces that can be described as craft waste, were recovered from the medieval deposits and the cesspit. There was only a small quantity of craft waste, however, and it is unlikely that it was derived from activity carried out on the site.
19E0795	2020:078	5 High Street	Urban post-medieval. Archaeological testing revealed two distinct phases of archaeological significance, which have been designated as later, post-medieval period and an earlier potentially medieval period. The remnants of cellar wall (C3) running north to south were identified in the southern extent of the trench with a red brick, early concrete or sandstone feature abutting this on its western face. Another post-medieval red brick floor level was uncovered at the northern extent of the trench, also likely associated with cellar activity. The earlier phase is denoted by a wooden plank and black, foul-smelling organic clay (C9 and C10) both evident at the northernmost extent of the trench. This material may be medieval in date.
E000907	None	Synod Hall, High Street	Test pit contained no in situ medieval deposits. As no major construction or deep foundations were being proposed, further archaeological investigations were not recommended at that time.
13E0470	2013:217	Nicholas Street / High Street	Archaeological monitoring. Boreholes revealed substantial archaeological deposits beneath the existing ground level, commencing at a depth of 1.3-5m. The excavation of site investigation pits failed to identify any archaeological deposits. Piling was carried out on site to construct the foundations of the development. Steel driven mini-piles were used to minimise impacts on the archaeological deposits and tree roots. With the exception of 0.1m of overburden that was removed from the site, no excavation was carried out.
13E401 E4507	2014:142	James's Street / Thomas St	<p>The monitoring programme along James's Street, Thomas Street West and Thomas Streets in 2013 for a Quality Bus Corridor exposed over 200 archaeological features dating to between the 12th and 20th centuries, all of which lie within the Proposed Scheme. See also CBC0007AH002 in Appendix A15.2 Inventory of Archaeological Heritage Sites.</p> <p><b>Key Findings:</b> (after Giacometti and McGlade 2013)</p> <p><b>Post-medieval entrance to St James's Church</b> (RMP DU018-020346). This was identified along with a stretch of the medieval metalled street (see below) at the western end of James's Street that rose up at the entrance to the churchyard and may have formed a medieval access road to it.</p> <p><b>Medieval street surface.</b> Remains of a medieval street surface were identified at a number of points along James's Street. The evidence suggests that the metalled street was in use for a long period of time before being replaced by a cobbled surface around 1700. Medieval pottery (12th and 13th century) was found below, above and within the metalled surface, which was overlain by an organic layer containing 17th century pottery. The medieval metalled surface was identified at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In front of No.32 at a depth of 650mm below present ground level (PGL) at 16.35m OD. This was only reached in a small section immediately inside the kerb-line. This may suggest that James's Street originally rose slightly beyond the junction with Bow Lane;</li> </ul>

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the front of Nos 45-47 at a slightly higher level of 16.074m OD at c. 700m below PGL. At this point it was noted that the metallated surface was not laid on natural and incorporated fragments of baked red clay. The material below was preserved <i>in situ</i>;</li> <li>• On the southern side of the street to the front of 49-50 James's Street at 970mm below PGL immediately to the north of the existing pavement within the road carriageway, at 15.432m OD. This was different to the surface to the west and north as it was cobbled and was also deeper, although this may be explained by its location further into the street, suggesting the road became more substantial within the carriageway, and also sloped down from the edge of the street. To the west of this in front of 48-49 James's Street, another section of this metallated surface was uncovered 1100mm from the building facade 850mm below PGL at 15.835m OD;</li> <li>• In the centre of the street to the front of the Parochial Hall, within the modern traffic island, at a depth of 620-700mm below PGL (5.66m OD). This was slightly higher than to the west in front of Nos 49-50, particularly given the location in the centre the street, and may suggest a slightly raised area here, possibly dividing the streets of Bow Lane and James's Street West, though the difference is rather small. The street is wide in this location and a central 'island' or footpath/trading area may have been located here. Indeed there are references to a market in the street to the front of James's Church from later times;</li> <li>• The highest point of the medieval street surface identified was to the front of St James's Church, at 16.873m OD immediately to the west of the current entrance to the church, where it survived c. 250mm below PGL. The surface sloped off to the west and the east, marking this as a local high point. The surface sloped down to the west for 4.9m before rising slightly again. This dip in the surface to the front of the church may mark the original entrance from the street to the churchyard. After this point the metallated surface continued to slope off to the west and was recorded at 16.305m OD near the western end church boundary, at which point it was c. 800mm below PGL. To the east the surface was also seen to slope off, being at 16.358m OD to the front of the western end of 120 James's Street and 16.124m OD midway along the front of 119 James's Street at a depth of 600mm below PGL;</li> <li>• In front of the present Guinness Medical Centre, at the (unnumbered) plot between Nos 116 / 117. The surface here is composed of densely packed worn and rounded small pebbles (c. 20mm d.) with rarer larger rounded stones (c. 70mm d.) and no red brick. The section of metallating, measuring 2000mm by 1000mm, had a straight edge along its northern side at an angle to the present frontage alignment and related to the northern edge of the original street, ending 1100mm south of the present boundary wall to the west (4.3m from the western entrance gate) and 1500mm south of the wall to the east. The surface was 380mm below PGL at 16.10m OD. What is unusual in this case was that the metallated surface was seen to overlie an earlier medieval deposit. Following the recording of the exposed section of the metallated surface it was preserved <i>in situ</i> by laying a thin (1") layer of grey sand over it, followed by a layer of geotextile, modern fill and the reinstatement of the pavement. The surface and the underlying medieval layer are preserved below this and medieval deposits and materials survive to the east up to 2000mm from the cellars to the front of No.116, north to the edge of the present boundary wall and possibly into the plot beyond, and west towards the western entrance to the medical centre;</li> <li>• A section of the metallated surface was recorded within the trench for broadband cables, c. 1600m to the south of the pavement within the road carriageway to the front of 110 James's Street at a depth of 990mm below the existing road surface; and</li> <li>• Within the pavement to the front of 107 James's Street 2100mm from the building façade, two layers of cobbling were identified, the lower of which was 850mm below the present pavement level at 14.579m OD. At 1800mm south of the pavement, 6m from the building line in front of 105 James's Street another section of former road surface was identified, again appearing as cobbling. This was recorded at a depth of 950-1020mm below the present road surface and was overlaid by a dark gritty clay with inclusions of coal and brick fragments 200mm in depth. Another section of metallating was revealed at a depth of 790mm below the present road surface at 14.774m OD in the broadband trench to the front of 104 James's Street, c. 5m from the building facade. This section was heavily truncated and was found to be 110mm in thickness and overlying the natural subsoil. This slightly higher section of metallating mirrors the slight rise in the cobbled surfaces to the front of 105-108 James's Street.</li> </ul>

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
			<p><b>Vicinity of St James's Gate (RMP DU018-020001; National monument).</b> Structural remains were found to the north and south sides of the street, which may be associated with the medieval gateway that formed part of the extramural defences for the city. These may relate to the gateway itself, though it seems more likely that they relate to structures built in the vicinity of the gate, filling in the spaces created by the constriction of the street to run through the gate. The c. 13th century road appears to have constricted to a width of c. 6m as it passed through the area of the gate. Whilst this might suggest a defensive feature in this location from the 13th century, it is more likely to indicate a crossing point over a watercourse. A medieval bridge is recorded here, crossing a watercourse associated with the city cistern. The narrowing of the road at this point from the 13th century may have encouraged the later construction of St James's Gate at this location.</p> <p>A deep culverted drainage channel was recorded running at a similar alignment to a medieval watercourse (RMP DU018-020672) that ran from the cistern on the southern side of James's Street across the street in the direction of the bank. The ditch was interpreted as marking the northern edge of James's Street as it narrows towards James's Gate, and as carrying one of the redirected branches of the Poddle watercourse.</p> <p>A 17th century ditch identified on the south side of the street may also relate to the city defences or to the city water supply (RMP DU018-020672, -020055). A small section of the large defensive ditch was uncovered to the front of No.82 within the pavement (1.6m deep, north-south oriented), in close proximity to the site of St James's Gate. The base of the ditch was cobbled. The presence of defensive features in this location is shown on the Down Survey map. The ditch is also located in close proximity to a branch of the Poddle, depicted running to the west of James's Gate with a bridge crossing it.</p> <p>Part of a large masonry wall and cobbling identified within the pavement on the northern side of the street at St James's Gate may relate to the yard surrounding the recorded chapel to the north (RMP DU018-020494), as shown on Rocque's 1760 map.</p> <p><b>Cellars possibly associated with the cagework houses at this location (SMR DU018-020977).</b> Two cellars were encountered at Nos 142 and 143, both large and unusual, half-barrelled and later altered and adapted. These had sections of c. 1700 cobbling overlying the cellars and predating the insertion of the goods drops, which suggests that these cellars may be of significance, possibly predating the formal pavement improvements of the Georgian period. The cobbled street was encountered at a depth of 250-350mm below PGL. These cellars may be of a relatively early date and therefore possibly associated with the recorded cagework houses at this location (SMR DU018-020977). Works did not extend beyond the pavement and it is possible that the cellars continued beneath the existing road. Both cellars were intact and had not been filled in. They were recorded, sealed and preserved in situ.</p> <p><b>Large medieval ditch.</b> The ditch (C4) on James's Street appears to have defined the northern edge of James's Street in the medieval period.</p> <p><b>Medieval occupation.</b> Evidence for medieval occupation on Thomas Street West. The habitation site uncovered during archaeological works to the south of Thomas Street West (SMR DU018-020570) comprised a series of gullies and stakeholes and associated medieval pottery as well as medieval occupational deposits. During the QBC works deep archaeological deposits and a possible boundary ditch were identified in the vicinity of these earlier works, indicating that the medieval material associated with this SMR site extends out beneath the pavement and into the southern side of Thomas Street itself. The medieval layer survives below a depth of 900-1350mm along this stretch and is at least 470mm thick. It is likely to be more extensive than indicated by these works, as this depth was only reached in one small location, with the remainder of the pavement improvements along this side of Thomas Street West being at a higher level.</p>

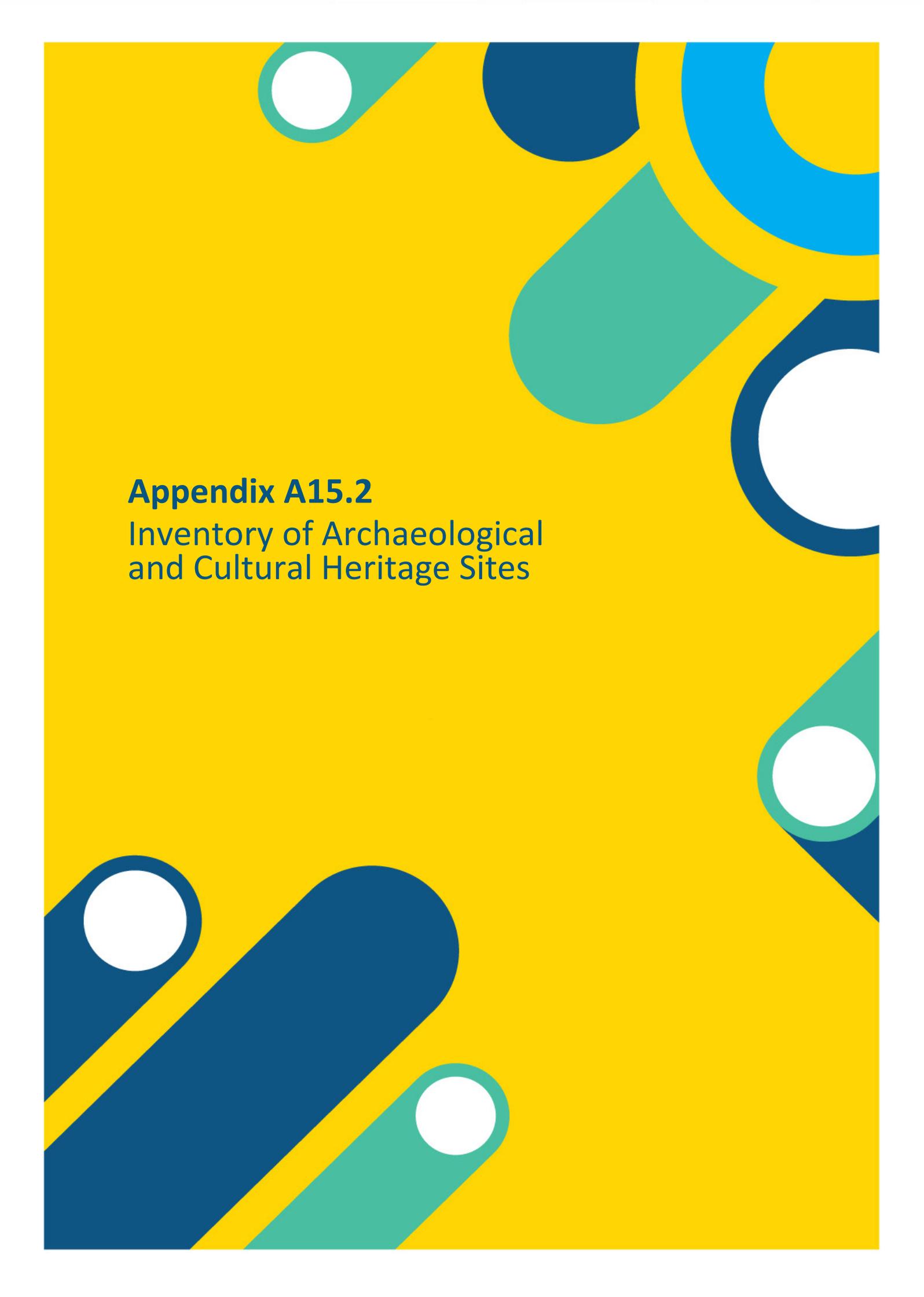
Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Description
			<p><b>Medieval tiling.</b> A medieval tiling off Crocker’s Lane was also identified (the lane has long since disappeared but emerged in the vicinity of 98 James’s Street). Whilst little is known about the urban form of this part of the city in the medieval period, this block may have been situated between two streets leading west out of Dublin depicted on the Down Survey map (it shows Crocker’s Lane and James’s Street merging just before St James’s Church and the Bow Lane junction). The nature of the triangular extra-mural block defined by James’s Street, James’s Gate and the western extent of Crocker’s Lane may be reflected in the material backfilling the ditch (C4) which defined the southern side of the block. Small hand-dug testpits in this ditch uncovered a large amount of Dublin type medieval pottery dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, floor tile and large crested roof tiles. In addition, and more interestingly considering the possible origin of the Crocker’s Lane name (Crocker – Potter?), was the presence of ceramic wasters within the fill. These wasters do not appear to be from pottery, and may instead be derived from tile manufacture or other ceramic industry. A street of potters is documented in Dublin by 1190, and was situated in the suburbs outside the town’s west gate – presumably because at that location the kilns would not pose a fire threat.</p>

## 1.1 References

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

Giacometti, A. and McGlade, S. (2013). Archaeological Report, James’s and Thomas Street Quality Bus Corridor, Dublin 8. [Unpublished report, Archaeology Plan Ltd]

Sikora, M., Ó Donnabháin, Daly, N. (2011). ‘Preliminary report on a Viking warrior grave at War Memorial Park, Islandbridge’, in Duffy, S. (Ed.) Medieval Dublin XI. Four Courts Press.



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

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

### **1. Archaeological Heritage Sites**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

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

Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the centrepoint of each archaeological heritage 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 (CBC0007) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC0007AH001, CBC0007AH002, etc.).

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

#### **1.2 Inventory of Sites**

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

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

##### **1.2.2 Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road**

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

### 1.2.3 Sarsfield Road to City Centre

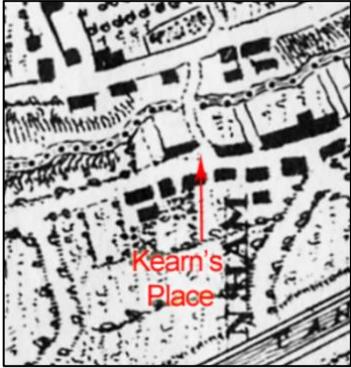
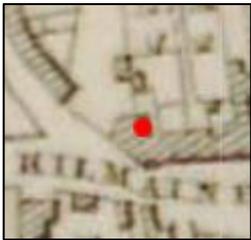
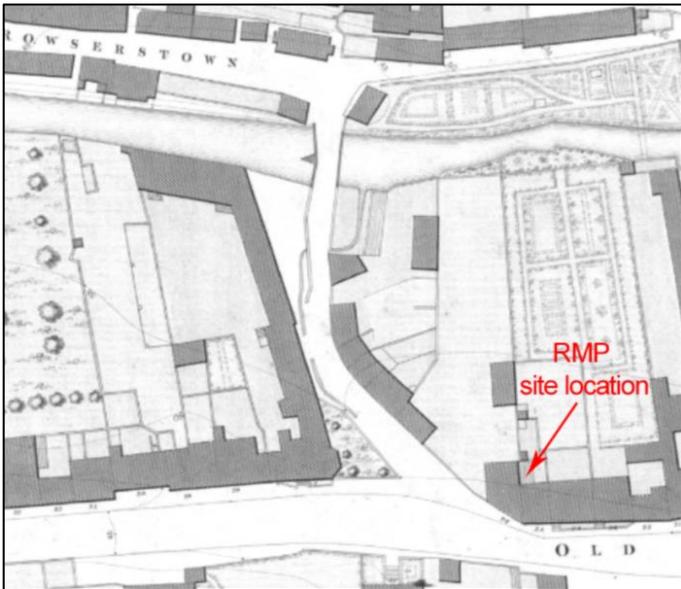
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Dublin City
<b>Site Type</b>	Historic City
<b>ITM</b>	715076, 733907 (centre point)
<b>Description</b>	<p>The zone of archaeological potential (ZAP) for the Historic City of Dublin. The Proposed Scheme enters the ZAP at the east end of Emmet Road and continues within it from this point on, following Old Kilmainham, Mount Brown, James's Street, Thomas Street, Cornmarket and High Street. The ZAP also incorporates the area along Con Colbert Road / Memorial Road / Inchicore Road to the south of the War Memorial Gardens, which formed part of an extensive Viking burial ground. There are numerous recorded archaeological sites both within (16) and within c. 50m of it (7 9) the Proposed Scheme. The majority of the sites have no above ground presence and are known only from documentary and cartographic sources and / or from archaeological excavations. The sites represent Dublin's Viking, medieval and post-medieval settlement history, both within and outside of the walled city. Archaeological monitoring of a Quality Bus Corridor along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013 revealed that there are extensive archaeological remains surviving below the existing pavement and road surfaces, despite modern disturbances (see CBC0007AH002). There is considerable potential that further archaeological artefacts, features or deposits may survive sub-surface within the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the Historic City of Dublin ZAP will impact on any previously unknown archaeological sites or features that survive below ground. The RMP ZAP has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and given the particularly high potential for the discovery of further Viking and medieval remains (including burials), the potential impact is Negative, Significant, Permanent.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-020272
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	War Memorial Gardens
<b>Site Type</b>	Burial
<b>ITM</b>	712011, 733902
<b>Description</b>	<p>(See also sections 15.3.1.4 and 15.3.2.4 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage)). No visible remains. A minimum of 18 Viking burials have been found in the War Memorial Gardens. This is part of a large area between the River Liffey and River Cammock used for Viking burials (e.g. a further 17 were found during the railway and station works at Heuston), with up to 90 burials recorded. In 2008 another Viking burial was revealed in the north-eastern corner of the Gardens. Testing of a small site within the Gardens in 2010, alongside Con Colbert Road, established that the natural deposits form part of a gravel esker in the flood plain of the Liffey. It found some very limited evidence of early medieval activity, but no evidence for human burials. However, there is a possibility that previously unknown burials may survive below ground along the Con Colbert Road. Ground-breaking works along Con Colbert Road, where it runs alongside the War Memorial Gardens, will impact on any additional burials / associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as the potential is for the discovery of human remains, this results in a significant impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Simpson 2010, Sikora et al. 2011, NMS 2021.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 31m to ZAP, however, burials have been found throughout the War Memorial Gardens, including some close to its boundary with Con Colbert Road.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020289
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	South Circular Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	712693, 733641
<b>Description</b>	Known as Kilmainham Bridge. Marked on the Down Survey map c. 1656. Ground-breaking works within the ZAP for the installation of signage posts may impact on the recorded archaeological site where such remains survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. National Monuments Archive (NMA) 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-125
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Inchicore Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Kilmainham Gaol
<b>ITM</b>	712564, 733719
<b>Description</b>	<p>One of the largest unoccupied gaols in Europe, covering some of the most heroic and tragic events in Ireland's emergence as a modern nation from 1780s to the 1920s. Attractions include a major exhibition detailing the political and penal history of the prison and its restoration.</p> <p>The Gaol sits within a walled precinct on the north side of the river. The rear of the Gaol precinct is separated from Emmett Road by the River Camac, which is lined with banks of mature trees. The rear of the monument is partly visible through the trees at winter time. The important aspect of the monument, however, is to the north on Inchicore Road, where the iconic front façade of the Gaol can be appreciated. The monument sits within an attractive public realm and modern urban setting that includes a hotel and residential complex. There will be no impact on the national monument.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 90m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020300
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Old Kilmainham
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 16 <sup>th</sup> / 17 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	712942, 733635
<b>Description</b>	<p>At Kilmainham, the site of a 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century house at the junction of Old Kilmainham and Kearns Place, is described as a '<i>curious house that belonged to a miller</i>' (NMS 2021). This formed part of a small settlement ('Old Kilmainham') that had developed around the mills that once stood to the north of this, along the banks of the River Cammock. The mills were the property of the Knight's Hospitallers priory, which had been founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century close or at the site of the early medieval monastery of <i>Cill Maighneann</i>, on a ridge of high land along the southern bank of the River Liffey. Settlement at Old Kilmainham appears to have been contemporary; at Faulkner's Terrace, further east along Old Kilmainham, the remains of a number of 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century stone buildings were revealed and several yards and outbuildings, dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, were also identified during archaeological investigations in 2004. There are no visible remains above ground. Historic mapping from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards show houses at this location (none of which now survive), extending to the edge of the path. The first accurate cartographic source is the first edition six-inch OS map (1843; OSI 2020), which shows a house with a distinctive angled side, in a plot that extends north to the river. This may be the old miller's house. The angled wall is no longer depicted on the OS 1847 five-foot plan (UCD 2020), though the house that occupies the plot remains the largest of the residences here. The site is currently occupied by several modern buildings with a car parking area to front. The size and layout of the house is unknown, as is its exact location. There is the potential that features associated with the recorded house may survive below ground and possibly extend within the Proposed Scheme. As no works are proposed between South Circular Road and Bow Lane, there will be no impact on the recorded site.</p>

<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p>NMS 2021, UCD 2020. OSI 2020. Ferguson 1998</p>  <p>Rocque's map of Dublin, 1760, showing houses at Kearn's Place / Old Kilmainham (Ferguson 1998)</p>  <p>First edition OS six-inch map, 1843, showing house at location of RMP site (red dot) (NMS 2021)</p>  <p>First edition OS five-foot plan, 1847, showing houses at location of RMP site (UCD 2020)</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>No impact</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>None required</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>0m</p>
<p><b>Photography</b></p>	 <p>Site of 16th/17th century house in Old Kilmainham, facing east</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020290
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Mount Brown
<b>Site Type</b>	Water mill - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	713255, 733728
<b>Description</b>	The Down Survey parish terrier records 'at Kilmainham... Two Double Mills and a Single Mill in <i>repaire</i> ' (Simington 1945). Possible located at this site, where a flour mill is depicted on the first edition six-inch OS map (NMA 2020).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Simington 1945.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 25m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

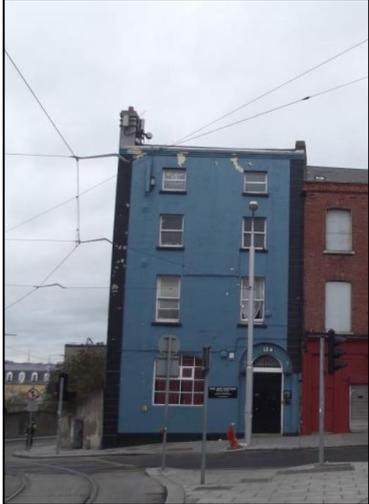
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-140
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	James's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Field system
<b>ITM</b>	713911, 733865
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological investigations (Licence 01E1034) at Nos 36 to 39 James's Street frontage, including the plots to the rear and rear of Nos 39 to 44, revealed evidence for medieval agriculture. A series of ditches forming part of a field system were uncovered. These had been truncated by cultivation activity in the 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century and by industrial activity in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. This area formed part of the western suburb in the medieval period and the cultivated land would have extended back from the medieval street (the present James's Street). No ground-breaking works are proposed in the vicinity of this site south of James's Street.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Excavations 2003.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 45m north of Proposed Scheme (offline cycle route south of James's Street)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020494
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	James's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Chapel
<b>ITM</b>	714236, 733989
<b>Description</b>	Foundation date uncertain. Marked on Rocque's map of 1756 (NMA 2020.).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 25m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

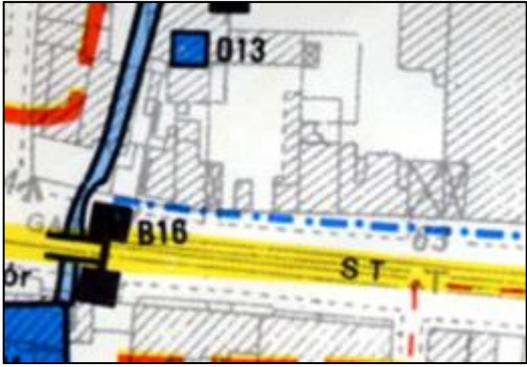
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020304 and -020305
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	James's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Hospital and Workhouse
<b>ITM</b>	713603, 733718
<b>Description</b>	There were plans to erect a workhouse for the poor of Dublin as early as 1688, although nothing was done for a further fifteen years (Craig 1992). However, in the early 18th century, an act of parliament was passed and Dublin Corporation granted a plot of land for the workhouse (RMP DU018-020305, on the site of the present St James's Hospital) in Mount Brown, at the west end of James's Street. This land was described as being ' <i>walled in grounds at the southwest end of James's Street and 14 acres adjoining</i> ' (Ibid.). Construction began in 1702, and, in the following year, the foundation stone was laid in the ' <i>great hall</i> ' by Mary, duchess of Ormonde (Ibid.). Although access was via the original laneway to the south of the range, by 1756, there was a main gate in the north boundary wall facing onto Mount Brown / James's Street. A founding hospital (RMP DU018-020304) formerly in James Street on the present site of St Kevin's Hospital, was found by the Duke of Ormonde in 1703 originally serving as a workhouse but converted in 1730 to cater for foundlings. In 1839 it reverted once again to its role as a workhouse. It was removed in 1957. The principal feature of the building was the central dining hall with lofty windows and a vaulted plaster ceiling. It was modified by Frances Johnston in 1798 by the addition of wings, crenellated parapet and a cupola. No surface trace.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Craig 1992. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m (former buildings along the north boundary of the Workhouse / Hospital were formerly with the present edge of James's Street, but did not extend into it)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-441
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No. 172 James's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 18th century
<b>ITM</b>	713581, 733827
<b>Description</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century house depicted on Rocque's map of Dublin (1760) and subsequent mapping. No further detail currently available. No cellar was encountered at No. 172 during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>18th century house, facing north / north-west</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020346
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	James's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	713898, 733971
<b>Description</b>	<p>St James's Church was originally built in the years 1185-92 and, according to the register of St. Thomas' Abbey, was granted to the Augustinian Canons a few years later (Clarke 2002). The church has undergone a number of rebuilding phases. A new church was built on the site in 1707, but this collapsed in 1761 (Crawford and Lavery 1988). The current church was constructed in 1859-60, had its spire removed in 1948 and closed in 1963, since which time it has been used for commercial purposes (Ibid.). The graveyard extends to the north of the church, however excavations to the west indicate that it extended in that direction also during the post-medieval period.</p> <p>During the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013 (Giacometti and McGlade 2013) The post-medieval entrance to St James's Church was identified along with a stretch of the medieval metalled street (see CBC0007AH006) at the western end of James's Street that rose up at the entrance to the churchyard and may have formed a medieval access road to it.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works for the proposed cycle track in the vicinity of the church will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Clarke 2002, Crawford and Lavery 1988, NMS 2021. Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>19th century St James's Church on the site of the earlier parish church, facing east / north-east</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-440
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	134 James's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 18th century
<b>ITM</b>	713800, 733952
<b>Description</b>	18th century house depicted on Rocque's map of Dublin (1760) and subsequent mapping. No further detail currently available. According to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) record, it was built in c.1750. No cellar was encountered at No. 134 during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NIAH 2020a.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>18th century house, facing north</p>

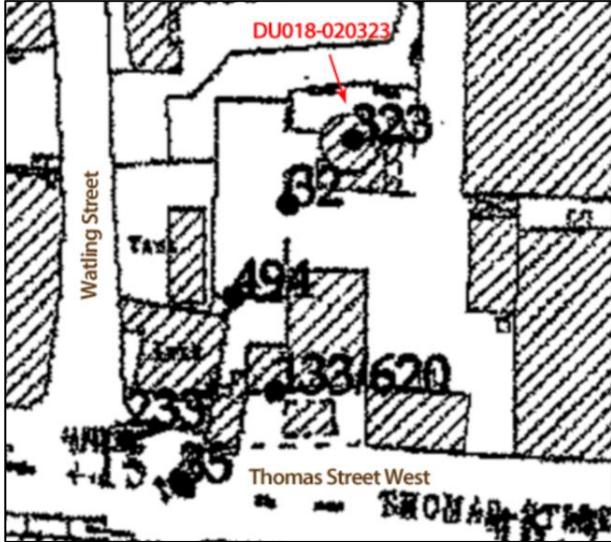
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020055
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	Well
<b>ITM</b>	714206, 733929
<b>Description</b>	The City Cistern was located opposite St James's Gate and consisted of a large capacity reservoir sunk into the ground and perhaps stone-lined from which the precious water supply of the city was carried eastwards. Shown on the Friends of Medieval Dublin (FMD) Map (Clarke 1978, D1). This would have been one of the conduits which supplied water to the inhabitants of Medieval Dublin (UASCD, 1978, Vol 11, 149; cited in NMS 2021, file DU018-020055). There are no visible remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, NMA 2020. Clarke 1978  FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of well (D1) and course of the City Watercourse (dashed blue line) running eastwards along Thomas Street towards the city centre
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 12m south of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020133
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	714244, 733973
<b>Description</b>	The FMD Map (Clarke 1978, O13) shows the site of a waterhouse on the N side of Thomas Street near Crocker's Bar (Bradley and King 1987; see map image below). There is no visible surface trace.
<b>Sources</b>	Bradley and King 1987, NMS 2021, NMA 2020, Clarke 1978.  FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of building O13
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The RMP site location c. 8m north of the Proposed Scheme is not consistent with that shown on the source material (FMD Map, Clarke 1978). The actual site of the building is a 28m north of Thomas Street.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020233
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	714215, 733963
<b>Description</b>	<p>Bridge to the west of James's Gate that crossed the watercourse running north from the medieval city cistern (DU018-020055) and later formed part of the city defences (see FMD Map in SMR DU018-020055). There is no visible surface trace. No trace of the bridge was encountered beneath the north or south pavements at this location during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013. As no works were undertaken within the road carriageway at this point, it is possible that remains survive below the existing road surface, despite modern disturbances.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Clarke 1978, Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

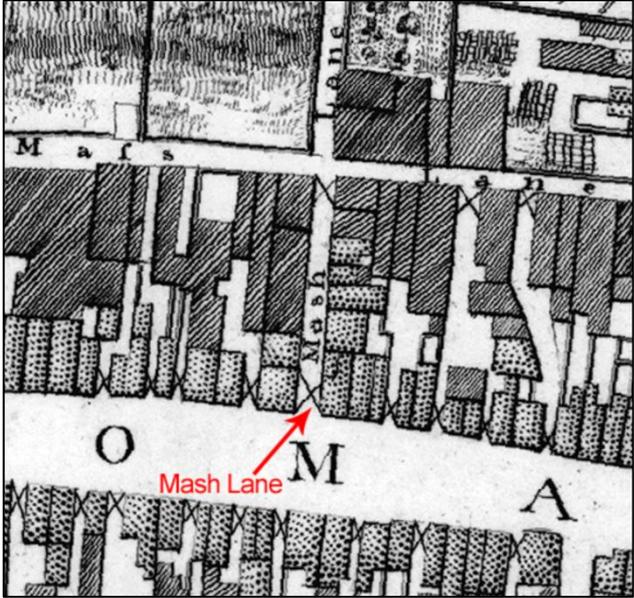
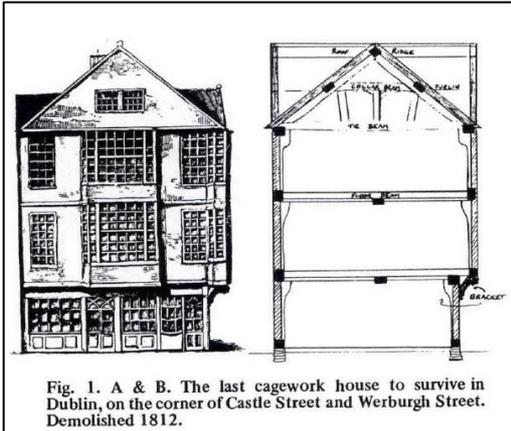
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020672
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West (St James's Gate)
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714234, 733967
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological excavation in 1995 (Licence 95E0066) revealed a small watercourse (oriented east / west; width 6.5m, depth 1m) associated with a timber revetment (RMP DU018-020620; Gowen 1995). A large quantity of late medieval (15th century and later) pottery was retrieved from the ditch fill. The profiles recorded during the testing confirm the line of the stream marked on the FMD Map (Clarke 1978; see SMR DU018-020055). Thus it may correspond with the historically documented 'Colman's Brook' which was divided up into millraces to power a watermill in the area. A watercourse ran along both sides of the street in the medieval period; Colman's Brook, on the north side of the street, is mentioned in 13<sup>th</sup> century references as running into the City Watercourse, where it powered two mills, one belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity (now Christchurch) and the other being Mullinahack Mill. The watercourses continued to be the backbone of industrial activity in the area up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013 (Giacometti and McGlade 2013) a deep culverted drainage channel was recorded running at the similar alignment to the medieval watercourse (DU018-020672) that ran from the cistern on the southern side of James's Street across the street in the direction of the bank. This may represent a later version of the watercourse, following its reworking for the city defences in the 17th century (Ibid.).</p> <p>Ground-breaking works in proximity to this location will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, NMA 2020, Jackson 1990, Giacometti and McGlade 2013, Gowen 1995
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	3m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020234
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	714261, 733922
<b>Description</b>	Possible duplication of DU018-020346.
<b>Sources</b>	NMA 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 15m south of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020323
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	Windmill
<b>ITM</b>	714218, 733971
<b>Description</b>	Known as St Patrick's Tower, an 18 <sup>th</sup> century smock windmill that stands to the north of James's Gate. It was originally part of Roe's distillery and once stood amongst the many tall brick chimneys of the distillery. It was first built in 1757 and rebuilt in 1805 to grind corn and the sails remained in working order until about 1860 – with the advent of steam power the mill ceased to operate and the sails were removed. It is one of the landmark buildings in this area, with its distinctive onion-shaped copper dome, and a prominent reminder of its industrial heritage.
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMA 2020.</p>  <p>RMP published map (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998) showing correct location of windmill, DU018-020323</p>
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The location for this site on the Historic Environment Viewer (NMS 2021) is incorrectly placed. The windmill stands c. 50m north of the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>St Patrick's Tower viewed from Thomas Street West</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020570
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West (The Digital Hub)
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	714306, 733931
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological works in 2002 to the south of Thomas Street West ((Licence 02E0819), at The Digital Hub) uncovered a series of gullies and stakeholes and associated medieval pottery as well as medieval occupational deposits. During works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013 (Giacometti and McGlade 2013) deep archaeological deposits and a possible boundary ditch (CBC0007AH002) were identified in the vicinity of these earlier works, indicating that the medieval material associated with this RMP site extends out beneath the pavement and continues into the southern side of the present road carriageway. The medieval layer survives below a depth of 900-1350mm along this stretch and is at least 470mm thick. It is likely to be more extensive than indicated by these works, as this depth was only reached in one small location, with the remainder of the pavement improvements along this side of Thomas Street West being at a higher level.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway where it runs alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features which may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Excavations 2002, NMS 2021, NMA 2020, Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Recorded site location is 4.5m south of Proposed Scheme, however, there is evidence that the site extends into the Proposed Scheme (see CBC0007AH002)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020620
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	Riverine revetment
<b>ITM</b>	714247, 733974
<b>Description</b>	<p>Associated with watercourse DU018-020672. The 1995 excavation at 119-121 Thomas Street revealed a possible watercourse (SMR DU018-020672). The remains of timber planks on the south bank indicate a revetment. The RMP site location is incorrectly placed almost 14m north-east of DU018-020672 (12m north of the Proposed Scheme). A review of the archaeological testing report (Gowen 1995) indicates that the location for SMR DU018-020672 is correct.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway where it runs alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, NMA 2020, Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998, Gowen 1995
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	3m north of Proposed Scheme (measurement per results in archaeological testing report, Gowen 1995)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020338
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Nos 143-144 Thomas Street West / Mash Lane
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714376, 733966
<b>Description</b>	<p>According to Walsh (1973, 59), there were five two-storey cagework houses erected at the corner of Thomas Street and Mash Lane. These were demolished in the late 18th century. The line of the buildings along this street is unchanged since Rocque's map of 1760, though the houses have long since been replaced. Cagework houses had a timber frame, the spaces between filled with wattle and daub. Dublin once boasted a large number of such houses, most of which were built in the 16th and 17th centuries.</p> <p>Two cellars were encountered at Nos 142 and 143 during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013. These were large and unusual, half-barrelled and later altered and adapted. These had sections of c. 1700 cobbling overlying the cellars and predating the insertion of the goods drops, which suggests that these cellars may be of significance, possibly predating the formal pavement improvements of the Georgian period. The cobbled street was encountered at a depth of 250-350mm below present ground level. There is potential for the cellars and basements of Nos 142 and 143 to be of a relatively early date and therefore possibly associated with the cagework houses. Works did not extend beyond the pavement and it is possible that the cellars continued beneath the existing road. Both cellars were intact and had not been filled in. They were recorded, sealed and preserved in situ. See also SMR DU018-020977.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works on Thomas Street West, where it runs alongside Nos 142-143, will impact on the cellars where they survive below ground. These were recorded beneath the pavement but are likely to extend further out beneath the existing road. 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>NMA 2020, Walsh 1973, Ferguson 1998. Giacometti and McGlade 2013.</p>  <p>Rocque's map of Dublin, 1760 (Ferguson 1998), showing the houses at the corner of Thomas Street and Mash Lane</p>  <p>Fig. 1. A &amp; B. The last cagework house to survive in Dublin, on the corner of Castle Street and Werburgh Street. Demolished 1812.</p> <p>Example of a two-storey cagework house (after Walsh 1973)</p>

<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The RMP site location is placed 10m north of Proposed Scheme, however the houses extended north along Mash Lane from the junction with Thomas Street. It is also likely that the early cellars recorded beneath the pavement / road are associated with the recorded site.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020977
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Nos 143-144 Thomas Street West / Mash Lane
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714369, 733968
<b>Description</b>	The SMR file description (NMA 2020) is the same as that for DU018-020338 (CBC0007AH015), which is located on the opposite (east) side of Mash Lane. It appears from Rocque's map that the five cagework houses were arranged along the east side of the laneway. This SMR site also overlaps with that for an inn (DU018-020999, CBC0007AH017). This may be a duplication of DU018-020338.
<b>Sources</b>	NMA 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	15m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020999
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.144 Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	Inn
<b>ITM</b>	714370, 733967
<b>Description</b>	There is a reference to a property called the Brazen Head in 1613 associated with Richard Fagan of Feltrim. However, the present building appears to be an early 18 <sup>th</sup> century purpose built hotel. It is a four-storey, five bay building with stacks in each gable and two in the back wall. It is built of brick. Associated with historical figures including Emmet, Wolfe Tone, Edmund Burke, Daniel O'Connell and Henry Grattan. The line of the buildings along this street is unchanged since Rocque's map of 1760, on which the houses are depicted. As such, the inn underlies the present buildings and do not extend into the Proposed Scheme. No cellar was encountered at No. 144 during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013.
<b>Sources</b>	Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	10m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

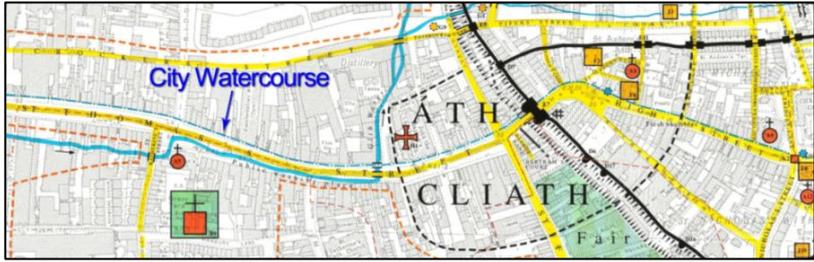
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-442
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No. 20 Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714372, 733927
<b>Description</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century house depicted on Rocque's map of Dublin (1760) and subsequent mapping. No further detail currently available. No cellar was encountered at No. 20 during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013.
<b>Sources</b>	Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>18<sup>th</sup> century houses at Nos 20 and 21 Thomas Street West, facing south / south-east</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-443
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No. 21 Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714379, 733927
<b>Description</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century house depicted on Rocque's map of Dublin (1760) and subsequent mapping. No further detail currently available. No cellar was encountered at No. 21 during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013.
<b>Sources</b>	Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	See SMR DU018-442

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-455
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No. 136 Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714422, 733952
<b>Description</b>	No detail currently available in the NMA. According to the NIAH record, it was built c. 1800. No cellar was encountered at No. 136 during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013.
<b>Sources</b>	Giacometti and McGlade 2013.NIAH 2020b. NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>18th century house at No. 136 Thomas Street West, facing north</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-389
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street West
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 17th century
<b>ITM</b>	714469, 733942
<b>Description</b>	No. 130 Thomas Street is a two-bay, three storey over basement. It features an unusual roof structure, comprising a broad pitch at the front running parallel to the street and a steep pitch-and-a-half at the rear running perpendicular to the street. A massive central chimneystack, characteristic of the 1650-1750 period, penetrates the centre of the plan along the eastern wall. The house layout comprises a two-room plan, with a large front room. The ground floor corridor features a horizontally timber-planked wall that may be an original stud partition dating to the late 1600s. The staircase is a dog-leg closed-string stair of c.1680-1710, with barley-sugar balustrades, moulded timber handrail and robust square newel posts. This is a former dwelling house of the c.1680-1710 period and is thought to be the most complete post-medieval structure to survive on Thomas Street (Dublin Civic Trust, November 2012). No cellar was encountered at No. 136 during the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013.
<b>Sources</b>	Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>17th century house at No. 130 Thomas Street West, facing north</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020074
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	714455, 733898
<b>Description</b>	<p>St Catherine's Church possibly originally named St Thomas's Church, acting as the parish church. The medieval parish of St Thomas is not mentioned after 1205 and it was likely rededicated to St Catherine in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest reference to St Catherine's is in Crede Mihi, a list of the churches in the deanery of Dublin, which was compiled at some time between 1212 and 1228. The church also contained a Lady Chapel which has been variously referred to as St Mary's Chapel, the chantry or St Mary's Aisle. St Catherine's Church became part of the possessions of the Abbey of St Thomas the Martyr, and following the Abbey's dissolution came under the patronage of the Earls of Meath. The present church was built in 1769 on the site of the earlier church. The parish of St James was acquired by the Abbey of St Thomas at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century making it the second parish church of the western suburb. It is possible that the boundary between the two parishes was marked by the watercourse in the vicinity of St James's Gate, which later formed part of the city defences.</p> <p>During the works for the QBC along James's Street and Thomas Street in 2013 (Giacometti and McGlade 2013), disarticulated human remains were identified outside St Catherine's Church. These were most likely associated with disarticulated human remains found in 1973 and 1974 in the same location (NMI Topographical Files 1973:29-31 and 1974:93). Two trial holes located within the footpath along the south side of the street to the east of St Catherine's Church uncovered medieval deposits at 600mm below the surface (see CBC0007AH002). The medieval deposit survived close to the facade of the existing buildings at a point where Thomas Street is noticeably wider. It is possible that originally this material would have been within the property to the south of the street. It is also possible that these deposits relate to fills of features, possibly one of the watercourses coming from St Thomas' Abbey to the south. As so little of the material was revealed little more can be said other than that medieval material survives in places along this stretch of Thomas Street at a depth of just 600mm below the present ground level.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of St Catherine's Church will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>St Catherine's Church, facing south-west</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020374
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas St, Thomas Street West, Cornmarket, High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714591, 733896
<b>Description</b>	<p>The City Watercourse. FMD map (Clarke 1978) shows the City Watercourse running through the area. Works for the QBC in 2013 were only intermittent along Thomas Street and for the most part required only very shallow excavation (Giacometti and McGlade 2013). It is highly likely that remains of the City Watercourse survive beneath the existing pavements / road surface along the north side of Thomas Street West, Thomas St, Cornmarket and High Street.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works along the north side of Thomas Street West, Thomas St, Cornmarket and High Street will impact on any remains of the recorded watercourse that survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Clarke 1978, NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Giacometti and McGlade 2013.</p>  <p>FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing the course of the City Watercourse (dashed blue line) running eastwards along Thomas Street, Cornmarket and High Street</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>	DU018-020652
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714481, 733898
<b>Description</b>	Depicted on Rocque's map of 1760, at the junction of Thomas Street and St Catherine's Lane (named Little Thomas Court on Rocque's map) (Ferguson 1998). No details available from the National Monuments Archive. Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site may impact on any associated features (such as cellars) that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, Ferguson 1998. NMA 2020  <p>Rocque's Map of Dublin, 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	3m south of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020740
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714503, 733887
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological testing in 1995 identified a watercourse (oriented east / west), representing either a branch of the medieval watercourse known as 'Colman's Brook' or the Glib Water stream, which extended along Thomas Street, or the mill-race of the Watte mill, located somewhere in the vicinity. In addition, the testing located the remains of a possible leather-tanning complex in the form of the remains of barrels sunk into a deep, foul-smelling organic deposit.  Though works for the QBC in 2013 (Giacometti and McGlade 2013) were very limited along the southern side of the street at 36 Thomas Street, to the east of the junction with Thomas Court, no sign of the watercourse (DU018- 020740) was identified during the works. What was revealed was that medieval deposits or layers were present extending beneath the pavement at a depth of 600mm suggesting that further medieval material could be preserved in this vicinity.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMA 2020
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 10m south of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-445
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.32 Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714498, 733896
<b>Description</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century house depicted on Rocque’s map of Dublin (1760) and subsequent mapping. No further detail currently available in the National Monuments Archive. According to the NIAH record, the house was built c. 1750. No works were undertaken outside No. 32 for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. It is possible that there was a cellar associated with the house which may still survive beneath the existing pavement / road surface. Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellar) that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020c, NMS 2021, Ferguson 1998. Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMA 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>18th century house, facing south</p>

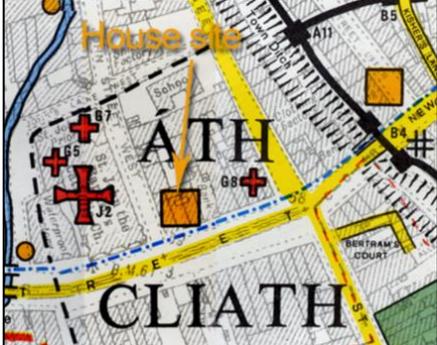
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-446
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.33 Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714505, 733892
<b>Description</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century house depicted on Rocque's map of Dublin (1760) and subsequent mapping. No further detail currently available in the National Monuments Archive. According to the NIAH record, the house was built c. 1750. No works were undertaken outside No. 32 for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. It is possible that there was a cellar associated with the house which may still survive beneath the existing pavement / road surface. Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellar) that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020d, NMS 2021, Ferguson 1998. Giacometti and McGlade 2013. NMA 2020
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>18th century house, facing south</p>

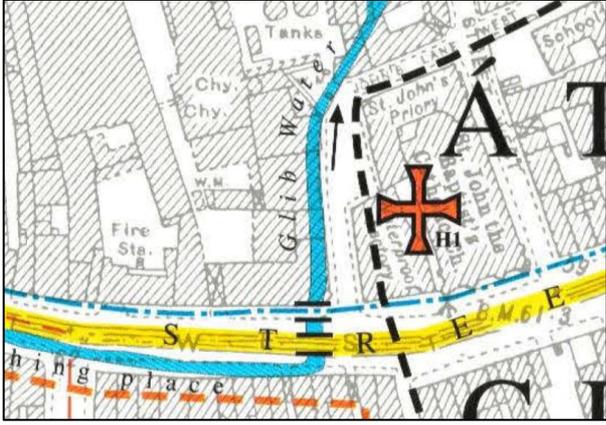
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-447
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.36 Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	714521, 733887
<b>Description</b>	<p>18<sup>th</sup> century house depicted on Rocque’s map of Dublin (1760) and subsequent mapping. No further detail currently available in the NMA. According to the NIAH record, the house was built c. 1720. Dublin Civic Trust (2012), states that:</p> <p><i>'No.36 Thomas Street is one of the most important houses surviving in the city, being one of the last substantial mansion houses of its period and at one point probably the most prestigious house on Thomas Street. The building was probably constructed c.1715 as the town residence and commercial premises of the wealthy banker, Joseph Fade. It is a large city mansion of the early classical type, with a carefully arranged formal façade of tall narrow windows fronting the street and a symmetrical arrangement of rooms to the interior. Rocque’s map of 1756 indicates that the line of the Glib Market was broken along the pavement on Thomas Street to facilitate the mansion’s expansive frontage, while a large planted garden was laid out to the rear. Although the building has lost its original roof profile - likely to be steeply pitched originally with a substantial brick parapet in front - the substantial superstructure of the building remains intact and is a highly important survivor in the city.'</i></p> <p>Frawley’s Department Store traded on Thomas Street from 1891, incorporating Nos.34-35, first, and subsequently no.36, before closing in 2008. It was reconstructed by Bergin and Butler in 1937. The house has been newly renovated, removing the render to expose the red-brick and a previously obscured carriage arch.</p> <p>No works were undertaken outside No. 36 for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. It is possible that there was a cellar associated with the house which may still survive beneath the existing pavement / road surface. Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellar) that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020e, NMS 2021, NMA 2020, Ferguson 1998, Dublin Civic Trust 2012. Giacometti and McGlade 2013. Field survey.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>17<sup>th</sup> / 18<sup>th</sup> century house, facing south-west (left) and south (right – showing recently exposed carriage arch)</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-453
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.112 Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>ITM</b>	714575, 733904
<b>Description</b>	No details currently available in the NMA. The house has been demolished and the site is a vacant lot. No cellar was found outside No.112 during works for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021, NMA 2020, Giacometti and McGlade 2013. Field survey.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020062
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Hospital
<b>ITM</b>	714700, 733929
<b>Description</b>	The present Augustinian friary of St John the Baptist occupies the site of the 12th century friary and hospital (Fratres Cruciferi) situated outside the Newgate (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970). It was founded by Ailred the Palmer in the 1180s (RMP file). In 1308 John Decer, mayor of Dublin built a chapel of St Mary in the hospital but it was burnt down in 1316. The hospital was dissolved in 1539 after which the church was demolished and its materials granted to William Brabazon under Treasurer of Ireland. The monastery was granted to Maurice, Earl of Thomond in 1544 and to James Sedgrave in 1552 when it still had a house with 50 beds for sick men (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970). The hospital lay between John Street and John's Lane West on the site of the present Church of SS Augustine and John the Baptist. At the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16th century, the hospital was listed as owning three mills, as well as other extensive properties in the area. The mills were probably located somewhere close to the hospital (see RMP DU018-020227), utilising the medieval watercourse (Colman's Brook) that approached from the west along Thomas Street. No works were undertaken between John's Lane West and John Street for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the Church of SS Augustine and John the Baptist, between John's Lane West and John Street will impact on any features that may survive below ground, associated with the medieval friary and hospital. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, Giacometti and McGlade 2013.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 20m north of the Proposed Scheme (location of SMR point on HEV). The medieval friary and hospital occupied a large block of land extending to the street.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020070
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Chapel
<b>ITM</b>	714768, 733935
<b>Description</b>	In 1620, a lot known as 'St Molloy's Chapel' was described as being located at the west end of New Row at Thomas Street. Nothing was found during works undertaken in the vicinity of the recorded site for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. However, the section excavated did not exceed a depth of 100mm and it is possible that medieval layers survive below this depth. Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.5m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020224
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	714734, 733925
<b>Description</b>	Situated at the junction of John Street and Thomas Street. Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987, Vol.3, 191, No.44; cited in RMP file DU018-020224, NMA 2020). No visible surface remains. No works were undertaken outside the recorded site or immediately west of it for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. Nothing was found during the QBC works to the east of the recorded site. However, the section excavated did not exceed a depth of 100mm and it is possible that medieval layers survive below this depth. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978. Giacometti and McGlade 2013.  <p>FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of house site</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	RMP site location is c.5m north of Proposed Scheme, though the exact location of the house is unknown.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020227
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street / John's Lane West
<b>Site Type</b>	Mill - unclassified
<b>ITM</b>	714669, 733904
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological excavation (Licence 95E045) at NCAD identified the remains of two medieval watercourses, possibly associated with two separate mills operated by St John the Baptist Hospital. Both watercourses were oriented north / south, one at the eastern boundary to the site and one at the west side. The eastern watercourse probably represents the watercourse known as the Glib Water (Clarke 2002). The site straddles a steep slope, falling sharply from south to north (towards the Liffey), with extensive damage caused by deep Georgian cellars and a series of later concrete piles. At the southern end (the upper level) the archaeological deposits were almost completely removed by the cellars. The large amount of pottery retrieved from the ditch fills suggests an early 13 <sup>th</sup> century date. The associated mill building would probably have been positioned somewhere on the slope. Nothing was found during the QBC works in 2013 to the west of the recorded site. However, the section excavated did not exceed a depth of 100mm and it is possible that medieval layers survive below this depth. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	Excavations 1996. NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 2002. Giacometti and McGlade 2013. 
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020228
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	714658, 733889
<b>Description</b>	Bridge for the street and city aqueduct crossing the Glib Water along the northern side of Thomas Street. Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978; see RMP DU018-020227). No visible surface trace. No works were carried out within the road carriageway along Thomas Street during the QBC works in 2013. Therefore it could not be established whether any material survives relating to the watercourse (the Glib Water) and bridges in this area, including this one. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 1978. Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<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>	DU018-020229
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>ITM</b>	714657, 733897
<b>Description</b>	Bridge for the street and city aqueduct crossing the Glib Water along the northern side of Thomas Street. No visible surface trace. No works were carried out within the road carriageway along Thomas Street during the QBC works in 2013. Therefore it could not be established whether any material survives relating to the watercourse (the Glib Water) and bridges in this area, including this one. Works within the pavement were very shallow and it is possible that medieval layers could survive below 100mm depth. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978. Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<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>	DU018-020556
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714725, 733886
<b>Description</b>	No information in the file held by the NMA. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellars) that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-448
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.54A Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 17th/18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714647, 733874
<b>Description</b>	No detail currently available in the NMA. According to the NIAH record, the house was built c. 1790, as part of a pair. No works were undertaken outside No.54 for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. It is possible that there was a cellar associated with the house which may still survive beneath the existing pavement / road surface. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellar) that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020f, NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>House viewed from north side of Thomas Street</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-449
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.54B Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 17th/18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714650, 733874
<b>Description</b>	No detail currently available in the NMA. According to the NIAH record, the house was built c. 1790, as part of a pair. No works were undertaken outside No.54 for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. It is possible that there was a cellar associated with the house which may still survive beneath the existing pavement / road surface. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellar) that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020g, NMA 2020, NMS 2021. Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>House viewed from north side of Thomas Street</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-451
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.70 Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 17th/18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714747, 733893
<b>Description</b>	No detail currently available in the NMA. According to the NIAH record, the house was built c. 1750. No works were undertaken outside No.70 for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. It is possible that there was a cellar associated with the house which may still survive beneath the existing pavement / road surface. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellar) that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020h, NMA 2020, NMS 2021. Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Houses DU018-451 and -452, facing south-east</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-452
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	No.71 Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 17th/18th century
<b>ITM</b>	714752, 733894
<b>Description</b>	No detail currently available in the NMA. No works were undertaken outside No.70 for the QBC along Thomas Street in 2013. It is possible that there was a cellar associated with the house which may still survive beneath the existing pavement / road surface. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site on Thomas Street will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellar) that may survive below ground. The SMR site medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	See SMR DU018-451



<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020507
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Back Lane
<b>Site Type</b>	Gateway
<b>ITM</b>	714961, 733894
<b>Description</b>	Craig (1969, 77 to 78, cited in NMA 2020, file DU018-020507) mentions a massive pedimented gateway located between ad under houses associated with Tailor's Hall.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 28m south of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020621
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Tannery
<b>ITM</b>	714500, 733863
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in 1995 at the rear of 29-34 Thomas Street revealed a small watercourse possibly associated with a tannery. The remains of a timber-barrel was found at the site (Licence 95E0110) (NMA 2020). Later excavations within a large site adjacent to it (Licence 16E0054 in Appendix A15.1) revealed archaeological deposits dating to the 12 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries, including an extensive medieval tannery and part of the burial ground and northern precinct wall of the medieval abbey of St Thomas the Martyr.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 35m south of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020970
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Molyneux Yard
<b>Site Type</b>	Furnace
<b>ITM</b>	714670, 733858
<b>Description</b>	Remains of a 13 <sup>th</sup> century furnace revealed through excavation in 58-59 Thomas Street and Vicar Street (Licence No. 97E380).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 20m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020971
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Redundant record
<b>ITM</b>	714500, 733863
<b>Description</b>	This is a duplicate record created for the tannery (see DU018-020621-).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	n/a
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	n/a
<b>Approx. distance</b>	n/a
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020870
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Michael's Close
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	715032, 733975
<b>Description</b>	Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987, Vol.3, 192, No.76; cited in RMP file DU018-020870, NMA 2020). No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 38m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020245
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Bridgefoot Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Chapel
<b>ITM</b>	714442, 734000
<b>Description</b>	Foundation date uncertain. Marked on Rocque's map of 1756 (NMA 2020.).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 45m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020067
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	John's Lane West
<b>Site Type</b>	Chapel
<b>ITM</b>	714677, 733942
<b>Description</b>	The site of the medieval chapel of St Margaret has been located to the north end of the present St John the Baptist Catholic Church. No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 35m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

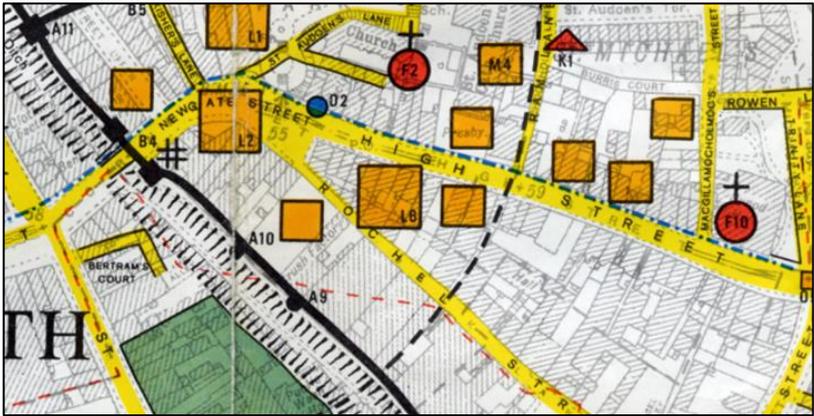
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020069
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	John's Lane West
<b>Site Type</b>	Chapel
<b>ITM</b>	714694, 733961
<b>Description</b>	The site of the medieval chapel of St Mary Magdalen has been located to the east end of the present St John the Baptist Catholic Church. No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 35m north-west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020980
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Lamb Alley
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	714850, 733908
<b>Description</b>	Medieval building uncovered in excavation at 123-133 Francis Street / 1-4 Swift Alley. Long axis parallel to the street, measured over 9m in length. The wall mass was of clay and rubble. 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century date. Licence No. 96E349 and 97E129.  The HEV location for this site is incorrect, placing it erroneously on the west side of Lamb Alley, 12m south of its junction with Cornmarket. The actual location of the excavation was at 123-133 Francis Street / 1-4 Swift Alley, as referenced in the excavation report (Walsh 1998), c. 75m south of the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Walsh 1998
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 75m south of Proposed Scheme (actual location)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

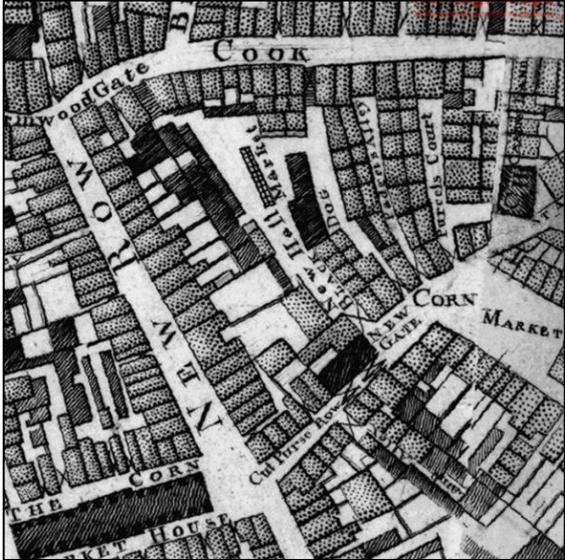
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-123
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Lamb Alley
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	714909, 733885
<b>Description</b>	Pre-development excavations in 2003 (Licence 03E1765) in Mother Redcap's Market revealed medieval deposits which may have been part of the garden soils of a medieval habitation which lay close to the City wall. Pottery of 15 <sup>th</sup> /16 <sup>th</sup> century was found on the site.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 48m south of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-130
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cornmarket
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714842, 733916
<b>Description</b>	Testing in Francis Street by C. McManus in 2003 uncovered a possible ditch or gully extending in a west-east direction. this may be the watercourse depicted in de Gomme's map of the area. Medieval deposits were found in the area.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 10m south of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020023
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cornmarket
<b>Site Type</b>	Windmill
<b>ITM</b>	714820, 733955
<b>Description</b>	Duplication of DU018-020323. Incorrect location. Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	n/a - Duplication of DU018-020323. Incorrect location.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020139
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cornmarket
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 16th/17th century
<b>ITM</b>	714861, 733969
<b>Description</b>	The FMD map shows the site of Common Hall at the west end of High Street, overlooking Cornmarket from the North (Clarke 1978, L2). There are no visible surface remains. The site lies within the modern junction of Cornmarket, High Street and High Street. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978 
	FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing location of the site of Common Hall (L2)
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020943
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cornmarket
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	714869, 733947
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological excavation at Back Lane / Lamb Alley identified a large stave-built house (9.8m by 4.5m) of approximately 13 <sup>th</sup> century date. The house was constructed with large oak base-plates supporting large, squared oak posts. Thin oak planks were attached to the outside in a clinker-built fashion to form the walls. The Back Lane / Lamb Alley site contained extensive activity dating from the 9 <sup>th</sup> century through to the late 13 <sup>th</sup> century, as well as post-medieval deposits.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Excavations 1997.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020410
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Bridge Street Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	Prison
<b>ITM</b>	714831, 734003
<b>Description</b>	It is shown on Rocque's map of 1756 (cited in NMA 2020, file DU018-020410). The exact location of the prison is uncertain. The HEV and published RMP map places the site on the east side of Bridge Street Upper (NMS 2021; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998), however, the 25-inch OS map marks the site of the prison on the opposite side of the street. A review of Rocque's map indicates that the prison may have been located partly within the present street. Given the difficulty of accurately overlaying Rocque's 18 <sup>th</sup> century map onto modern mapping, the location can only be approximated. As such there is the potential that associated features may extend into the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works in proximity to this location will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998. OSI 2020.
	 <p>OS 25-inch map showing 'Black Dog (Site of)', overlaid onto modern OS mapping (OSI 2020)</p>  <p>Rocque's map of Dublin, 1756 showing 'Black Dog' prison to the north-west of New Gate and Corn Market (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 3m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020056
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Watercourse
<b>ITM</b>	714893, 733979
<b>Description</b>	At the west end of High Street, Jean Le Decer, Mayor of Dublin in 1308 erected a marble conduit (Gilbert 1861, I, 250; 408-415; cited in RMP file, NMA 2020). Shown on FMD map (Clarke 1978, D2; see map in RMP DU018-020139). There are no visible surface remains. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020075
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	714919, 734000
<b>Description</b>	<p>St Audeon's is the only medieval parish church remaining in Dublin City. It is located on a prominence west of Christchurch Cathedral within the medieval town wall and on the probable site of St Columba's church. The nave is the earliest portion of the building and still functions as a parish church. It is entered through a 12<sup>th</sup> century, moulded round-headed doorway which has been partially reconstructed. Dedicated to St Ouen, Bishop of Ronan (d.684) it was originally granted to the Augustinian Convent of Gracedieu c. 1190. In 1219 it was assigned to the Treasurer of St Patrick's Cathedral. In 1431 a chantry chapel, dedicated to St Anne was established for the Guild of the fraternity of St Anne in the south aisle of the Nave of the church and in 1482 a chantry chapel was erected on the south side of the chancel by Roland FitzEustace. The present church comprises a nave and chancel with a south aisle that runs the full length of both and west tower attached. The west tower rises to three storeys, incorporating a ground floor, first floor bell-ringing chamber and belfry. It is built of coursed limestone masonry. The upper portion was restored in the 1670s following its collapse in 1669. The church is a national monument. Work has recently been completed on the creation of a public park in the grounds to the west of the church, which has greatly improved its immediate setting on this side.</p> <p>There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the church during construction works. St Audoen's Church has a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Significant, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The proposed public realm works (detailed in Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) and Visual)) in the immediate vicinity of the St Audoen's Church will have a positive impact through their enhancement of the monument's setting. Post-mitigation, the predicted impact will be Positive, Significant, Long-term.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The church stands c.20m north of the Proposed Scheme, but the present boundary to the monument is adjacent to the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>View of St Audoen's Church from Cornmarket. The tower of the medieval parish church is currently under restoration.</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020135
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Shambles
<b>ITM</b>	714917, 733942
<b>Description</b>	Gilbert (1854-9, I, 240; cited in RMP file, NMA 2020) states that the High Street flesh shambles were removed in the Reign of James I (1603-25). Shown on the FMD Map (Clarke 1978, L6; see map in RMP DU018-020139). Shambles consisted of lean-to structures which were put up against the frontage of houses along the street (Bradley and King). There is no visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020218
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	714951, 733969
<b>Description</b>	Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987). Shown on the FMD Map (Clarke 1978; see map in RMP DU018-020139). No visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works along High Street in the vicinity of the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.8m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020222
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714952, 733942
<b>Description</b>	Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987). No visible surface trace. No further details in file. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on the recorded archaeological site which may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Bradley and King 1987.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020342
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Guildhall
<b>ITM</b>	714975, 733912
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological excavation in 1996 (Licence 96E193) on the east side of the 18th century Tailor's Hall revealed a series of walls constructed of large mortared limestone. These were associated with local medieval pottery.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.10m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020588
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	714901, 733955
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological excavation at the junction of Back Lane with High Street (Licence No. 92E0005) uncovered habitation deposits dating from the 12 <sup>th</sup> century to the later 13 <sup>th</sup> century, associated with three structures. Finds included a range of leather, wooden, bone and bronze objects.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020807
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	714897, 733955
<b>Description</b>	Duplication of RMP DU018-020588.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020872
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	714966, 733962
<b>Description</b>	No information available. No visible surface trace. Given the lack of available information and the proximity of the site to the Proposed Scheme, it is considered that ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.5m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020976
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House – Viking / Hiberno-Norse
<b>ITM</b>	714968, 733934
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in 1974 uncovered a house of stave-type construction of which the complete ground plan was recovered. It was found in a habitation level attributable to the mid-11 <sup>th</sup> century period. It was rectangular in plan (8m by 5m), with its long axis oriented east-west. An unusually large number of artefacts (upwards of 600) was found on and in the compressed layers of brushwood and other organic material of the benched areas and in the trodden soil of the central floor area. The finds included a number of decorated leather scabbards, a silver coin of the Sitric series (AD1035-55), fish-hooks, knife blades, nails, staples, iron tools, fragments of hair nets and textiles. there was also evidence of metal-working.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020216
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	715016, 733948
<b>Description</b>	Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987). Shown on the FMD Map (Clarke 1978; see map in RMP DU018-020139). No visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works along High Street in the vicinity of the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.6m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020217
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	714990, 733956
<b>Description</b>	Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987). Shown on the FMD Map (Clarke 1978; see map in RMP DU018-020139). No visible surface trace. Excavations at this site in 1990, at the rear of High Street properties 9-12, revealed post-and-wattle boundary walls, a post-and-wattle structure and numerous cess pits. the corner of a masonry building was exposed. The deposits dated from the 11 <sup>th</sup> to the 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries, representing activity at the northern boundary of properties which presumably fronted onto post-Norman High Street (Gowen 1990). See also DU018-020586. Ground-breaking works along High Street in the vicinity of the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987. Gowen 1990.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Excavated site is c.28m north of Proposed Scheme (as shown in Excavation report, Gowen 1990), but associated features may extend as far as High Street.
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020584
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715029, 733944
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at High Street in 1971 by O'Riordain revealed habitation material of 12 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> and earlier centuries, and post-and-wattle structures considered to be workshops of 11 <sup>th</sup> century date (NMA 2020). Wooden door jambs and thresholds were present. These were enclosed by post-and-wattle boundary fence. Artefacts recovered included bronze pins, bone comb fragments. Gaming pieces were being made on the site and imported amber was being worked.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.6m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020585
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715030, 733938
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological monitoring in 1989 of a foundation trench at 4-5 High Street revealed evidence for 11 <sup>th</sup> to mid-13 <sup>th</sup> century activity. Features included a cess pit and a post-and-wattle structure. Amongst the finds were bronze cloak pins, combs, knives, spearheads and nails (Murtagh 1989). Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Murtagh 1989
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

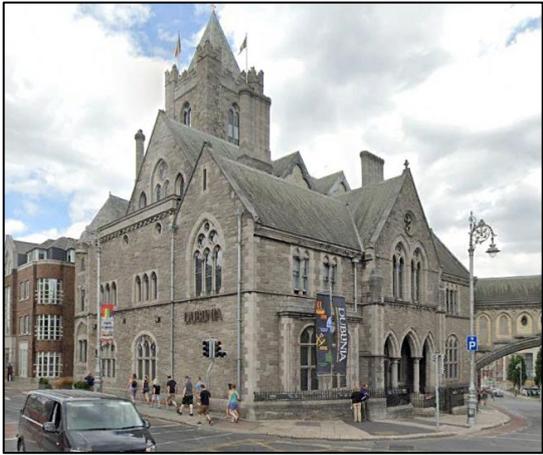
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020586
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - 16th/17th century
<b>ITM</b>	715011, 733944
<b>Description</b>	<p>This site is not classified in the SMR file as House - 16th/17th century, with the sub-classification 'medieval'. It is not clear from the SMR file description why the later date has been ascribed as the principal site type: <i>Excavations in 1990 at the rear of High Street properties 9-12, revealed post-and-wattle boundary walls, a post-and-wattle structure and numerous cess pits. the corner of a masonry building was exposed. The deposits dated from the 11th to the 14th centuries</i> (File created 17/11/2004, Compiled by G. Stout). The site location on the Historic Environment Viewer is also incorrect. A review of the excavation report (Gowen 1990) indicates that the site was further north-west, at the junction of High Street and Schoolhouse Lane, to the rear of the properties.</p> <p>The correct site location corresponds with RMP DU018-020217.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Gowen 1990.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	See DU018-020217
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Excavated site is c.28m north of Proposed Scheme (as shown in Excavation report, Gowen 1990)
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020587
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715006, 733948
<b>Description</b>	<p>Excavations in 1993 at 13 High Street revealed domestic refuse with possible structural remains, including wattle posts associated with 13<sup>th</sup> century Ham Green pottery. Ground-breaking works along High Street in the vicinity of the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.3m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020873
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715052, 733907
<b>Description</b>	<p>Excavations at High Street in 1971 by O'Riordain revealed habitation material of 12<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and earlier centuries, and post-and-wattle structures considered to be workshops of 11<sup>th</sup> century date. Wooden door jambs and thresholds were present. These were enclosed by post-and-wattle boundary fence. Artefacts recovered included bronze pins, bone comb fragments. Gaming pieces were being made on the site and imported amber was being worked.</p> <p>This file description matches that of SMR DU018-020584. It may be a duplication or an indication that the site extended between the two. The excavations were part of those undertaken by the National Museum of Ireland at High Street and Winetavern Street, which revealed extensive Hiberno-Norse settlement activity.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact (excavated site)
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020874
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Habitation site
<b>ITM</b>	715016, 733944
<b>Description</b>	The file description matches that in SMR DU018-020585, however this location appears to be more accurately placed. Archaeological monitoring in 1989 of a foundation trench at 4-5 High Street revealed evidence for 11 <sup>th</sup> to mid-13 <sup>th</sup> century activity. Features included a cess pit and a post-and-wattle structure. Amongst the finds were bronze cloak pins, combs, knives, spearheads and nails (Murtagh 1989). Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Murtagh 1989
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.2m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020936
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	715036, 733939
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at 1-3 High Street by Murtagh in advance of development revealed a single post-and-wattle structure. Located in the western half of the site, the exposed sections of wall measured 4.4m east-west by 4.2m north-south. A stone surface and wooden pathway were located immediately to the east of this building during its first phase of occupation. The internal features of the building were partially destroyed by a large intrusive pit which also hampered interpretation of the successive phases of this building. This structure exhibited two structural rebuildings and four separate phases of internal occupation. The pottery evidence suggests a mid/late 12th century date for the construction and occupation of these buildings. Two door jambs and threshold planks represent the only associated structural remains, perhaps the gateway to a craft workshop. The final phase of occupation was represented by the corner of a post-and-wattle structure uncovered in the very north-west corner of the site and a layer of brushwood matting in the north-east with associated post-and-wattle walls. the pottery assemblage recovered from the site dates from the mid-12 <sup>th</sup> to the mid-13 <sup>th</sup> century, 96% of which were imported wares from north-west France and south-west England. Other finds include two complete stave-built buckets and part of a 9 <sup>th</sup> century penannular brooch, which was found in a 12 <sup>th</sup> century context.  Ground-breaking works alongside the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.5m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020081
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>ITM</b>	715062, 733940
<b>Description</b>	The chapel of St Michael was founded by Donatus, first Bishop of Dublin, c. 1038 on land given by Sitric Silkbeard. It became a parochial church in the 15th century. In 1630 it was described as in very good condition but by the 1670s it was in need of repair, which was completed by the end of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. It was rebuilt again in 1815 and its church yard to the north occupied by parochial schools. However, it was demolished by the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and the present Synod Hall built on its site. The 17 <sup>th</sup> century tower survives as part of the Synod hall complex (Bradley and King 1987; FMD map (Clarke 1978 F10; see map in RMP DU018-020139, NMA 2020).
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Bradley and King 1987. Clarke 1978
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The tower is set back within the Synod Hall complex, c. 12m north of the Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>View of 19th century Synod Hall at High Street / Winetavern Street junction, with 17th century tower of St Michael's Chapel visible at the rear of the buildings.</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020104
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Inn
<b>ITM</b>	714967, 733988
<b>Description</b>	'Blakeney's Inns', formerly east of St Audoen's Church. Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987, Vol.3, No.26; cited in RMP file DU018-020104, NMA 2020). No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 30m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020208
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cook Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	714851, 734035
<b>Description</b>	Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987, Vol.3, 195, No.140; cited in RMP file DU018-020208, NMA 2020). No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 43m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020209
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cook Street
<b>Site Type</b>	House - medieval
<b>ITM</b>	714884, 734037
<b>Description</b>	Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987, Vol.3, 195, No.139; cited in RMP file DU018-020209, NMA 2020). No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 50m north-east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020215
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St Michael's Close
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	715015, 733974
<b>Description</b>	Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987, Vol.3, 194, No.109; cited in RMP file DU018-020215, NMA 2020). No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 30m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020223
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Bridge Street Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	House - indeterminate date
<b>ITM</b>	714817, 733980
<b>Description</b>	Mentioned by Bradley and King (1987, Vol.3, 191, No.73; cited in RMP file DU018-020223, NMA 2020). No visible surface remains. Given the proximity of the site location on the HEV to the Proposed Scheme (less than 2m) and the lack of information relating to the site, there is the potential that associated features (including possible cellar) may extend into the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works in proximity to this location will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 2m west of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020140
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Bridge Street Upper
<b>Site Type</b>	Guildhall
<b>ITM</b>	714858, 734006
<b>Description</b>	Known as 'Carpenters' Hall', this was located at the western end of Keyzar's Lane, in Cornmarket. The guild of carpenters, millers, Heylers and tilers was incorporated in 1507 by Henry VII. This building became known as the 'new hall' and gave its name to the adjoining New Hall Market. No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 15m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020871
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Schoolhouse Lane West
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	714985, 733974
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in 1996 at Tailor's Hall revealed a series of walls constructed of large ancient limestone mortared. These were with finds of local medieval pottery.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 22m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

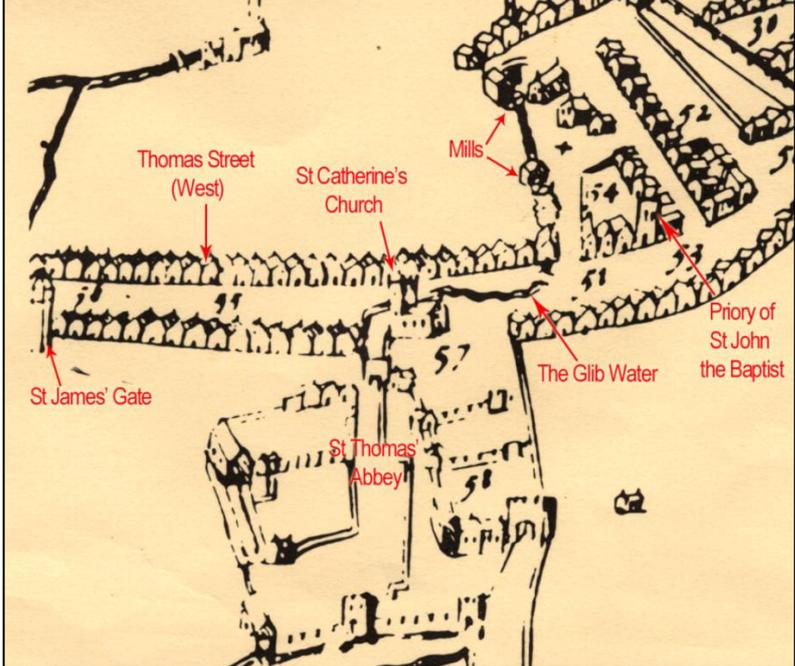
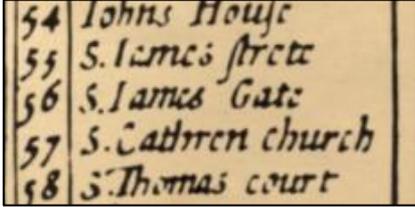
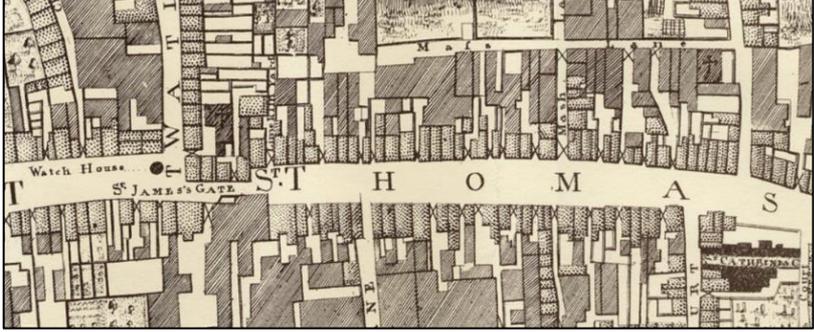
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020053
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Schoolhouse Lane West
<b>Site Type</b>	School
<b>ITM</b>	714988, 734005
<b>Description</b>	The 'Common Schoolhouse', off Ram Lane at the junction of Burris court and St Audoen's Terrace. Shown on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). No visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Clarke 1978.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 50m north of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020145
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>ITM</b>	715093, 733905
<b>Description</b>	The site of the Tholsel erected prior to 1311 has been located to the north end of Nicholas Street (FMD map (Clarke 1978) L12). This was a stone built structure with a jail attached (Bradley and King 1987). There are no visible surface remains.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 1978. Bradley and King 1987.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 20m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

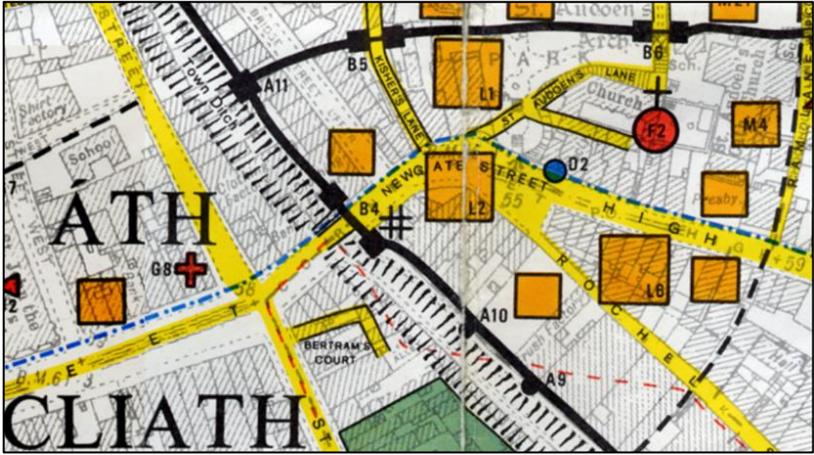
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020126
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Cross
<b>ITM</b>	715087, 733915
<b>Description</b>	The FMD Map (Clarke 1978) shows the site of a cross at the junction of Christ Church Place and High Street. This was the principal place for the reading of proclamations and public announcements (Gilbert 1889; FMD map (Clarke 1978, 05). It is shown on Speed's map of 1610. A drawing from 1784 shows a square shaft, crowned by a small cross and set on a circular base or plinth, which in turn stands on a set of three octagonal steps. Panels on the shaft contain scenes of the Crucifixion, Descent from the cross and the Passion. There is no visible surface trace.
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021. Clarke 1978. Gilbert 1889-1944.
<b>Impact of scheme</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 40m east of Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

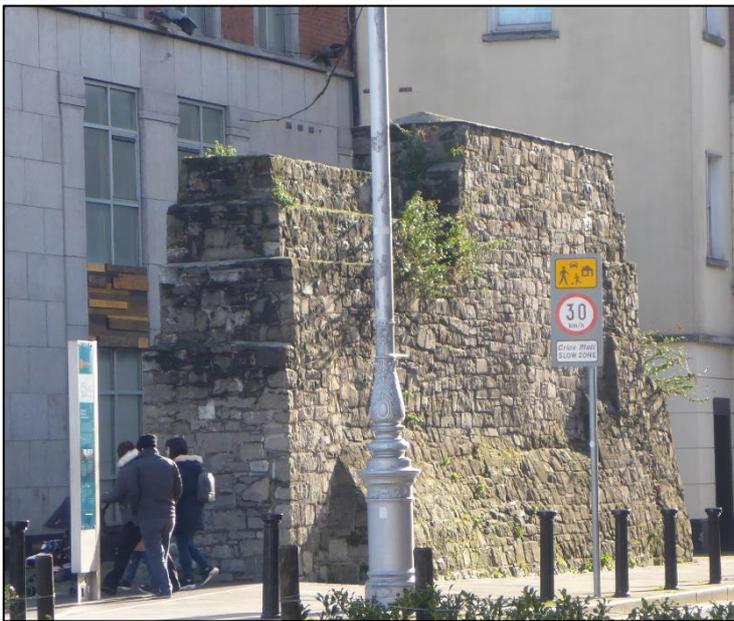
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020270
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Christchurch Place
<b>Site Type</b>	Cathedral
<b>ITM</b>	715123, 733975
<b>Description</b>	<p>Christ Church Cathedral is traditionally cited as having been founded by Sitriuc Silkbeard, King of Dublin and Bishop Dúnán of Dublin, between c.1028 and 1036. This early church was sited on a high ridge overlooking the River Liffey in an area that was at the heart of the Hiberno-Norse town. After the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1169, the original church was demolished and work began on the complex under the guidance of Archbishop O'Toole and the new Anglo-Norman rulers Strongbow and Raymond le Gros. By 1278 the cathedral precinct was defined and protected by a stone wall and two gatehouses. The greatest impact on the Cathedral and the precinct was to occur in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when the Henry Roe commissioned Sir George Edmund Street to repair and restore the cathedral between 1871 and 1878. This was a massive programme of rebuilding, which involved removing the medieval choir in an attempt to reinstate the original building. In 1821, as part of the Wide Street Commission, the northern side of Skinners' Row was widened to create Christchurch Place. This monument should be considered a national monument.</p> <p>There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the cathedral during construction works. Christ Church Cathedral has a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2021
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The proposed public realm works (detailed in Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) and Visual)) in the vicinity of the cathedral will have a positive impact through their enhancement of the monument's setting. Post-mitigation, the predicted impact will be Positive, Significant, Long-term.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The Proposed Scheme terminates 15m west of the cathedral precinct
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Christchurch Cathedral, viewed from the junction of High Street and Patrick Street</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	St James's Gate, Thomas Street West Historic
<b>Site Type</b>	City Defences (St James's Gate)
<b>ITM</b>	714221, 733953
<b>Description</b>	<p>Known as St James's Gate. Mentioned in 1485, 1555 and as a tower over gate in 1599. It separated James's Street from Thomas Street and led into the Liberty of St Thomas. Shown on Speed's map (1610) as James Gate (Lennon 2008). Speed's map also names the present Thomas Street West as 'S. James Strete'. By the time of Roque's map of 1760 (Ferguson 1998), this section of the street to the east of St James's Gate is named Thomas Street.</p> <p>During the medieval period, James's Street and Thomas Street were known collectively as 'the great street' leading to Kilmainham (Clarke 1998). A small roadside cross known as St James's Cross existed at James's Street. By the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Thomas street and Thomas Street West were built up and a gate protected the western entrance to the city (St James's Gate, National monument, RMP DU018-020001) (<i>Ibid.</i>). There is a reference in the Calendar of Rolls of the city of Dublin, dated 1733-4, which describes St James's Gate as a nuisance and requested its removal and the stones to be for the city's use (Thomas 1992).</p> <p>During the works for the QBC in 2013 (Giacometti and Mc Glade 2013), the monitoring programme identified structural remains on the north and south side of James's and Thomas Street in the location of James's Gate. The majority of these remains comprised walls, cellars and drainage features associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century structures that stood here. One of these walls had an unusually wide and deep foundation (running east-west) that is very likely to be directly associated with the original 15<sup>th</sup> century gate structure. The structural remains were preserved <i>in situ</i>. Smaller structural remains to the south consisting of the remains of two parallel walls with a flagstone floor between them, could have formed a small room or passageway within the gate structure. A coin uncovered near the structural remains was too corroded for identification. The c. 13<sup>th</sup> century road also identified during monitoring appears to have constricted to a width of c. 6m as it passed through the area of the gate. Whilst this might suggest a defensive feature in this location from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, it is more likely to indicate a crossing point over a watercourse. A medieval bridge is recorded here, crossing a watercourse associated with the city cistern. The narrowing of the road at this point from the 13<sup>th</sup> century may have encouraged the later construction of St James's Gate at this location.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works at or in the vicinity of the recorded location of St James's Gate, will impact on any surviving below-ground sections of the city defences (National monument). The City Defences have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact</p>

<p><b>Sources</b></p>	<p>NMS 2021. NMA 2020. Giacometti and Mc Glade 2013. Thomas 1992. Clarke 1998, Lennon 2008. Ferguson 1998</p>
	
	<p>Speed's map of Dublin, 1610 (after Lennon 2008)</p>
	
	<p>Extract from legend on Speed's map (Lennon 2008)</p>
	
	<p>Rocque's map of Dublin City 1760 (Ferguson 1998), showing St James's Gate</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>Negative, Significant, Permanent</p>
<p><b>Proposed mitigation</b></p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring (under Ministerial Consent)</p>
<p><b>Approx. distance</b></p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme</p>



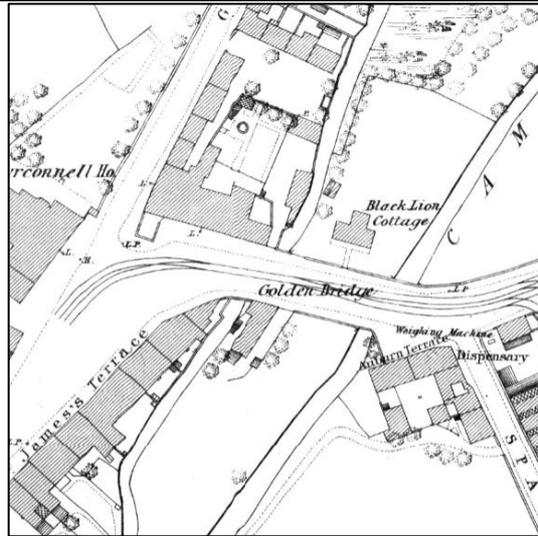
<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Cornmarket
<b>Site Type</b>	City Defences (Cornmarket)
<b>ITM</b>	714844, 733945
<b>Description</b>	<p>Excavations in 1991 outside the medieval city wall at Lamb Alley/Francis St exposed the outer western edge of the fosse of the city wall (Wth 20-25m, D.6m) (NMS 2021). It produced 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century material. A free-standing portion of the city wall survives where it has been conserved by Dublin City Council (L14.20m, Wth 1.80m, H 4.7m), just outside the Proposed Scheme boundary. It is well faced with cut limestone. The west face has a low batter and is thought to be secondary. The rubble core is partially exposed. It appears to have been built on a bank. The line of the city defences (wall, gateway and town ditch) at Cornmarket can be seen on the FMD map (Clarke 1978). It is likely that remains of the city wall, ditch and gate at Cornmarket survive below ground within the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works at Cornmarket in the vicinity of the recorded location of the city defences, will impact on any surviving below-ground sections of the city defences. The City Defences have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2021. Clarke 1978</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing the city wall (solid black line) and gateway at Cornmarket (B4) and Town Ditch outside the wall</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring (under Ministerial Consent)
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DU018-020001
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP, National Monument
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Lamb Alley
<b>Site Type</b>	City Defences, Wall (Lamb Alley)
<b>ITM</b>	714858, 733931
<b>Description</b>	<p>A free-standing portion of the city wall survives where it has been conserved by Dublin City Council (L14.20m, Wth 1.80m, H 4.7m), just outside the Proposed Scheme boundary. It is well faced with cut limestone. The west face has a low batter and is thought to be secondary. The rubble core is partially exposed. It appears to have been built on a bank (NMS 2021).</p> <p>There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the standing section of city wall during construction works. The City Defences have a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a significant impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>NMS 2021</p>  <p>FMD map (Clarke 1978), showing the city wall (solid black line) and gateway at Cornmarket (B4) and Town Ditch outside the wall</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Significant, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The proposed public realm works (detailed in Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) and Visual)) in the immediate vicinity of the City Defences will have a positive impact through their enhancement of the monument's setting. Post-mitigation, the predicted impact will be Positive, Significant, Long-term.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m
<b>Photography</b>	

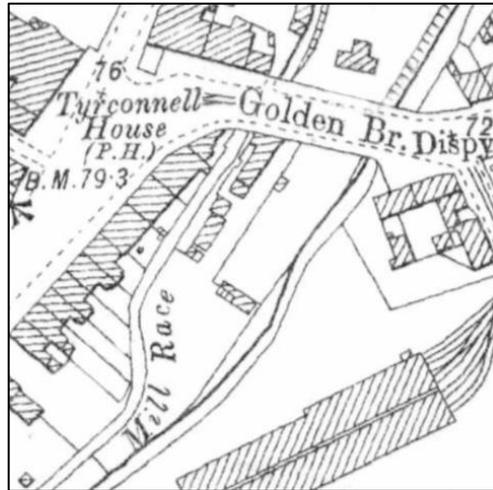


Upstanding section of city wall at the junction of Lamb Alley and Cornmarket (Top: facing east / north-east. Bottom: facing south-east)

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007AH001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Emmet Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	711845, 733453
<b>Description</b>	Bridge carrying the road over a mill race depicted on the historic mapping: Rocque 1760, OS six-inch 1843, OS five-foot plan 1889, OS 25-inch 1906-09. Situated 27m to the west of Golden Bridge, which carries the road over the River Camac. The mill race has long been filled in and buildings occupy both sides of the road. It is possible, however, that remains of the bridge survive below the existing road surface at this location. Ground-breaking works at this location will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The bridge site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020, UCD 2020, Ferguson 1998, Field survey.
	Rocque's map of Dublin 1760 (Ferguson 1998), showing the River Camac and mill race at Emmet Road



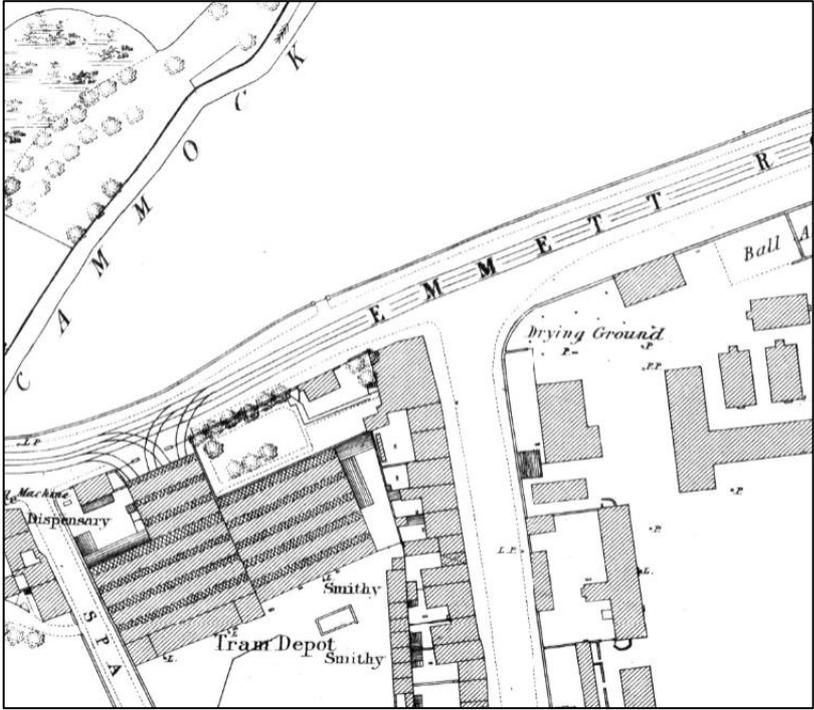
OS Five foot plan, 1889 (UCD 2020)

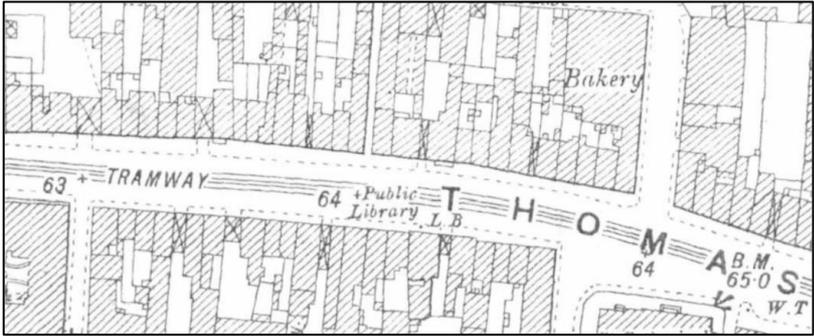


OS 25-inch map 1906-09 (OSI 2020)

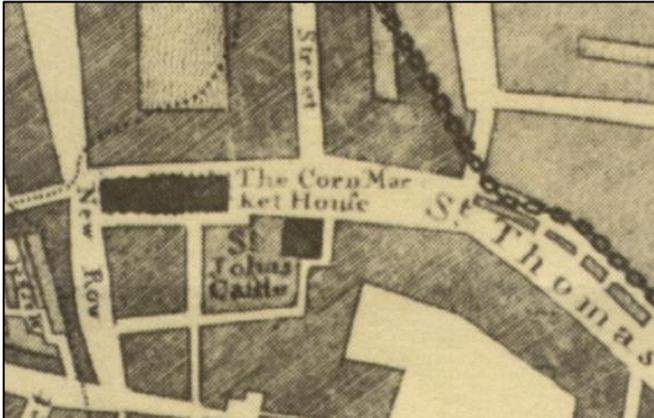
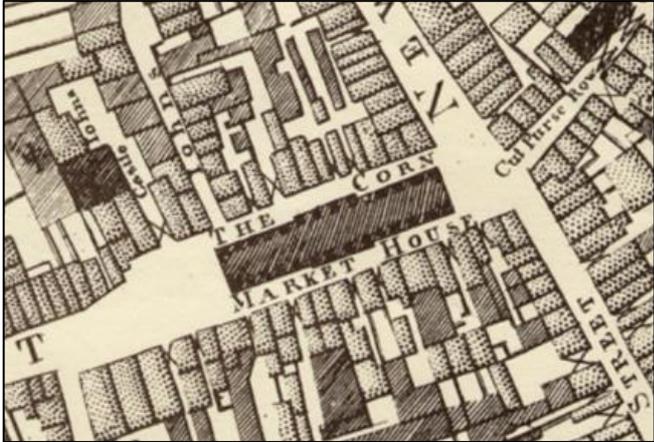
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007AH002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	James's Street, Thomas Street West and Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Medieval and Post-medieval Archaeological Remains
<b>ITM</b>	714393, 733938 (centrepoint)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This site extends from Chainage B7740 (and K100) to B8720.</p> <p>The monitoring programme along James's Street, Thomas Street West and Thomas Streets in 2013 for a Quality Bus Corridor exposed over 200 archaeological features dating to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The survival of significant amounts of medieval remains was astonishing, considering the relatively small and shallow areas of the street exposed in the works, and the extent of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century disturbance along the corridor. In particular, the identification of very well-preserved medieval street surfaces from only 300mm below the road surface on James's Street, was extraordinary. The majority of the remains were identified on James's Street and Thomas Street West, as works were more limited further east, along Thomas Street.</p> <p>Key findings include the post-medieval entrance to St James's Church (RMP DU018-020346), a number of sections of the medieval metalled street, one of which was identified at the western end of James's Street, rising up at the entrance to the churchyard and possibly forming a medieval access road to it. In the vicinity of James's Gate structural remains were found which may be associated with the medieval gateway that formed part of the extramural defences for the city (RMP DU018-020001). A 17<sup>th</sup> century ditch may also relate to the city defences or to the city water supply (RMP DU018-020672, -020055). Evidence for medieval occupation on Thomas Street West and a medieval tilery off Crocker's Lane was also identified. See Licence 13E401 and E4507 in Appendix A15.1 for more detail.</p> <p>No works will be undertaken in the pavements, however, ground-breaking works within the road carriageway along James's Street, Thomas Street West and Thomas Street will impact on the archaeological features and any associated features that may survive below ground. The newly identified archaeological features have a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	Giacometti and McGlade 2013
<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 18-10-038
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Emmet Road to James's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway line (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	712110, 733538
<b>Description</b>	<p>This site extends from Chainage B5720 to B9000.</p> <p>One of Dublin's tramlines ran from the tram depot at Emmet Road into the City Centre, following Emmet Road, Old Kilmainham, Mount Brown, James's Street, Thomas Street, and High Street. This tramline, which operated from the Inchicore Depot, was opened by July 1878, electrified in 1899 and closed in 1940. It is depicted on the OS five-foot plan 1889 and OS 25-inch 1906-09 (OSI 2020, UCD 2020). Although no longer visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surface. Should any such remains survive, they would represent an element of Dublin's industrial heritage. See also DCIHR 18-11-002. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway from Emmett Road to James's Street, will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as only parts of the former tramline may be affected, resulting in a slight impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>DCIHR (Dublin City Council (DCC) 2003 to 2009), OSI 2020, UCD 2020, Corcoran 2008, Field survey.</p>  <p>OS Five foot plan, 1889 (UCD 2020) showing tram line and tram depot at Emmet Road</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-11-002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	James's Street to High Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Tramway line (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714184, 733962
<b>Description</b>	See DCIHR 18-10-038. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway from James's Street to High Street, will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as only parts of the former tramline may be affected, resulting in a slight impact
<b>Sources</b>	DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), OSI 2020, Corcoran 2008, UCD 2020, Field survey.  OS 25-inch map, 1906-09 (OSI 2020) showing tram line at Thomas Street
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-11-210
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Glib Market (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714548, 733898
<b>Description</b>	Shown on Rocque's map of 1756, named 'Glib Market'. No visible surface trace. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway at this location will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
<b>Sources</b>	DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), Ferguson 1998, Field survey. 
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCIHR 18-11-211
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Corn Market House (site of)
<b>ITM</b>	714757, 733912
<b>Description</b>	<p>Shown on Brooking's map of 1728 and Rocque's map of 1756, named 'The Corn Market House' on both. No visible surface trace.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway at this location will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), Lennon 2008, Ferguson 1998, Field survey.</p>  <p>Brooking's map of Dublin, 1728 (Lennon 2008)</p>  <p>Rocque's map of Dublin, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

### 1.2.4 Proposed Construction Compounds

<b>Identification No.</b>	Compound LV2
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Coldcut Road
<b>Site Type</b>	n/a
<b>ITM</b>	707800 734067
<b>Description</b>	The proposed compound site is located within a small green space on the north side of Coldcut Road. A review of aerial imagery and historic OS mapping revealed no features of interest. There is the potential that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground. The greenfield area has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact on any previously unknown archaeological features or deposits that are present subsurface is Negative, Slight, Permanent.
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

<b>Identification No.</b>	Compound LV3
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Sarsfield Road
<b>Site Type</b>	n/a
<b>ITM</b>	711675, 733825
<b>Description</b>	<p>Construction Compound LV3 is within a small park owned by Dublin City Council, located between R148 Chapelizod Bypass and R833 Sarsfield Road / Con Colbert Road. No features are depicted within the site on the historic mapping, with the land forming part of the parkland around Inchicore House in the 18<sup>th</sup> century / 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although Inchicore House was demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is thought to have been the site of a 16<sup>th</sup> century / 17<sup>th</sup> century house (RMP DU018-029). The proposed compound location is c. 145m south-east of the ZAP and c. 165m south-east of the house depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843 (OSI 2020). Given the site type, the potential for the discovery of associated features within the proposed compound location is considered to be negligible. Nonetheless, as a greenfield area, which has remained relatively undeveloped, there is the potential that previously unknown archaeological features or deposits may be present below ground.</p>  <p><i>Overlay of OS Six-Inch Map (1843) onto Modern Aerial Imagery (OSI 2020), Showing Location of Inchicore House (RMP DU018-029)</i></p>  <p><i>RMP site location</i></p>
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Permanent
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	Archaeological monitoring
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	n/a

## **2. Cultural Heritage Sites**

### **2.1 Introduction**

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

The locations of the CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). Where sites do not already have a designated number (RMP, SMR, RPS, NIAH, DCIHR), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0007) followed by a CH identification number (e.g. CBC0007CH001, CBC0007CH002, etc.).

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

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

### **2.2 Inventory of Sites**

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

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

## 2.2.2 Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road

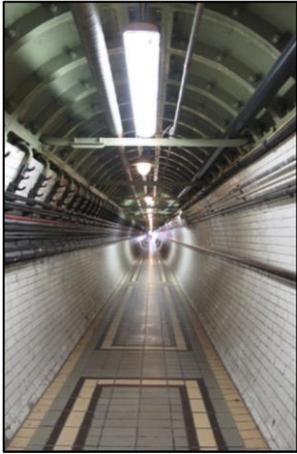
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007CH001
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	Kylemore Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Statue
<b>ITM</b>	709953, 733725
<b>Description</b>	<p>A statue of the Virgin Mary on the roundabout outside the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, at the junction of Kylemore Road and Ballyfermot Road. This represents an important part of the cultural heritage of Ballyfermot, reflecting the central role played by the Catholic Church in the newly formed suburb in the mid-20th century. Prior to the building of the church, Fr Donal O Scannail purchased the Painters Hut, a shed situated on O'Hogan Road, within the grounds of Markievicz Park. He bought it for £200 from Dublin Corporation and it became the first church in modern Ballyfermot. It was used from 1950 until Our Lady of the Assumption Church opened in 1953. The hut had been used as a storage shed for the Dublin Corporation workers when the first housing phase began in Ballyfermot. This shed was also used as a soup kitchen, nick named in the locality as the 'Stew House' where the Daughters of Charity of the St Vincent De Paul served soup to the needy of the area. Our Lady of Victories youth club started there also. It is likely that the statue was erected shortly after the Church of the Assumption was opened in 1953.</p> <p>The proposed junction layout will require the removal of the statue from the roundabout, to be reinstated in a different location once works have been completed. The statue has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact</p>
<b>Sources</b>	<p>Field survey. RTE 2020. Ballyfermot Parish 2020.</p>  <p>Statue of the Virgin Mary, photo taken on 5 February 1968 by Des Gaffney (RTE 2020)</p>
<b>Impact</b>	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	The statue (CBC0007CH001) will be removed to protect it from any adverse impacts and will be re-erected as part of the public realm works to the front of the church (Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) and Visual)). Features of a cultural heritage interest that are required to be removed on a temporary basis or for a short-term period, will be removed under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage asset from any adverse impacts and ensure that it is stored safely at an agreed location prior to its reinstatement.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography



Statue on roundabout at Ballyfermot Road / Kylemore Road, facing church to north-west

### 2.2.3 Sarsfield Road to City Centre

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080142
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	James's Street
<b>Site Type</b>	Tunnel
<b>ITM</b>	714112, 733961
<b>Description</b>	NIAH description: Elliptical-vaulted glazed brick-lined tunnel, constructed 1895 to connect upper and lower levels of Guinness brewery. The site north of James's Street was acquired by Guinness in 1873 to expand the brewing enterprise, and was mainly used for cooperage, racking and dispatching. This tunnel was constructed in the closing years of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to carry beer lines from the vat houses on the Upper Level, which was the older part of the site, to the racking shed on the Lower level, where the porter was put into casks for distribution. It also served as a pedestrian connection between the two sites, and still does today. James Henry Greathead, an engineer who worked on the London Underground, undertook the excavations for the tunnel. This tunnel is an interesting example of civil engineering in the closing years of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, and is an important physical reminder of the industrial heritage of Dublin. As the northern part of the site is at a higher level, access is via a staircase in an underground lobby. Coloured glazed brick adds visual interest to the entrance lobby, while pipes and cast-iron barrel vaulting provides technical interest. It was one of three tunnels connecting the two Guinness sites; one for the light rail system, no longer extant, and one later one for the new electrical power station, now disused. Given its depth beneath the street, the proposed works along James's Street will not impact on the tunnel.
<b>Sources</b>	Field survey. NIAH 2020i
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required. While there is no potential impact, the location of the tunnel is marked on Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR and will be included in the Construction Strategy to ensure that the archaeologist monitoring the Proposed Scheme is aware of its presence.
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>View of Guinness Tunnel, after NIAH 2020i</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007CH002
<b>Legal Status</b>	None
<b>Townland / Street Address</b>	James's Street(St Catherine's Church)
<b>Site Type</b>	Commemorative stone
<b>ITM</b>	714453, 733913
<b>Description</b>	A stone tablet at the boundary to St Catherine's Church on Thomas Street, within the Proposed Scheme, commemorating the execution of Robert Emmet in 1803. Erected in 1953. Robert Emmet was a member of the United Irishmen, and led an attempted rebellion against British rule in 1803. He was subsequently captured, tried for treason and executed in front of St Catherine's Church on 20th September 1803. A second monument to Robert Emmet (a limestone pillar erected in 1978) stands outside the Proposed Scheme (just over 2m south), within the grounds of the church, behind the boundary railings (see NIAH 50080613 in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage) of this EIAR). The stone tablet and nearby monument mark the site of his death. As no works are proposed within the pavements along Thomas Street, the stone tablet (CBC0007CH002) that lies within the Proposed Scheme at the boundary to St Catherine's Church will not be impacted.
<b>Sources</b>	Field survey.
<b>Impact</b>	No impact
<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	None required
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within Proposed Scheme
<b>Photography</b>	 <p>Commemorative stone tablet outside St Catherine's Church</p>  <p>Location of commemorative tablet and stone pillar at St Catherine's Church</p>

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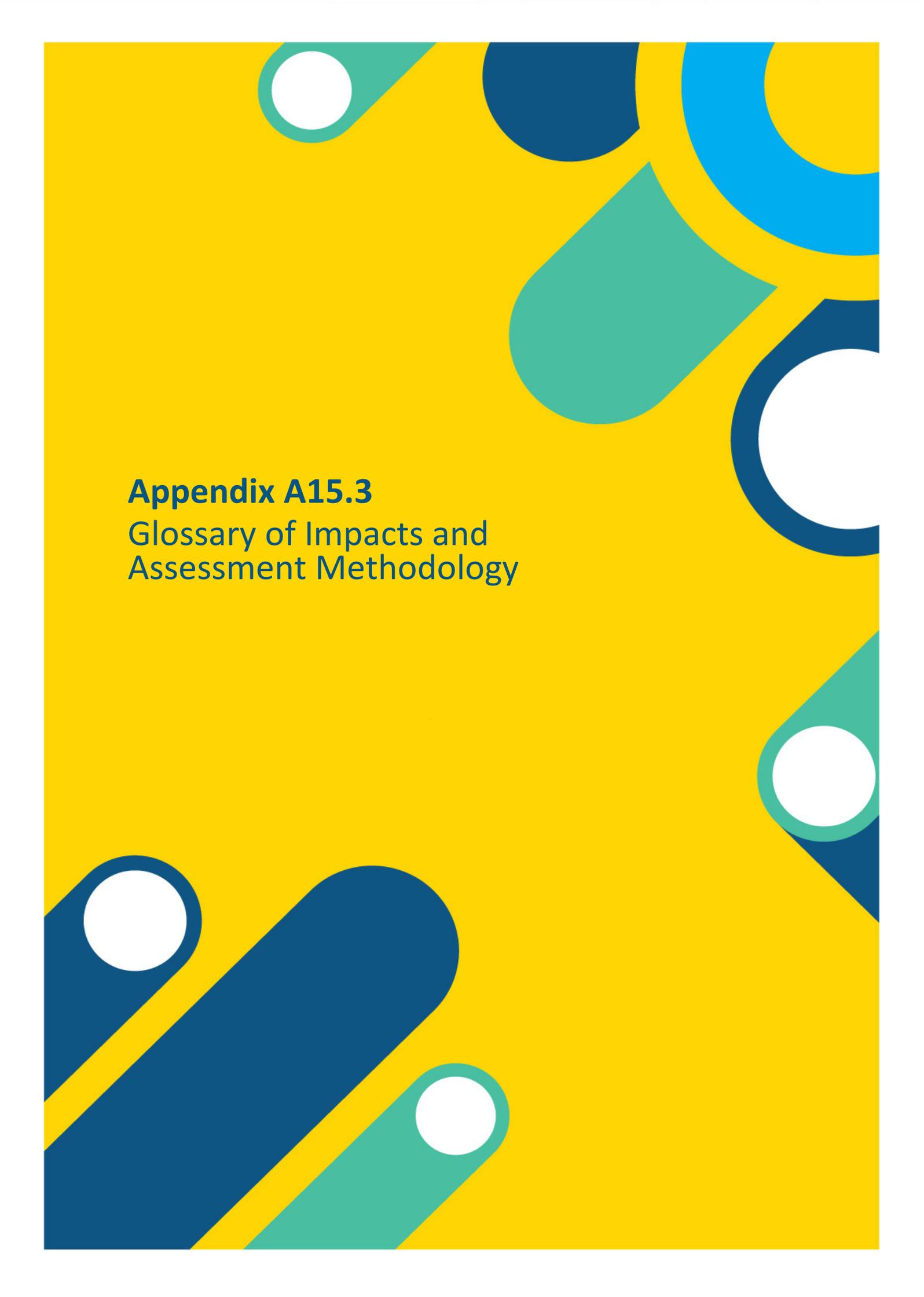
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The background is a vibrant yellow color. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These shapes include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangles, some of which are partially cut off by the edges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

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

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

## 1. Glossary of Impacts

### 1.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.2 Quality of Impacts

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

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

## 1.3 Duration of Impacts

The duration of an impact can be as follows:

- Temporary Impact: Impact lasting for one year or less;
- Short-term Impact: Impact lasting one to seven years;
- Medium-term Impact: Impact lasting seven to fifteen years;
- Long-term Impact: Impact lasting fifteen to sixty years; and
- Permanent Impact: Impact lasting over sixty years.

## 2. Assessment Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

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

Archaeological and cultural heritage sites are a non-renewable resource and such assets are generally considered to be location sensitive. In this context, any change to their environment, such as construction activity and ground disturbance works, could adversely affect these sites.

### 2.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

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

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

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

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

An evaluation of the significance / sensitivity of archaeological / cultural heritage assets is based on their designation and on the extent to which these assets contribute to the archaeological or cultural heritage environment, though their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially. Table 2 presents the scale of significance / sensitivity together with criteria. It has been compiled by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd, based on standard authorities and guidelines as listed in Section 3. 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 and 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 2.2.4.

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

### **2.2.5 Non-Designated Sites**

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

Potential or undesignated archaeological sites identified through aerial photography, historic mapping, stray finds are considered to be of low sensitivity, as they have yet to be ground-truthed through archaeological investigation.

Similarly, undisturbed greenfield areas and riverine environs, which have an inherent but as yet unproven archaeological potential are considered to be of low sensitivity.

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

## 2.3 Magnitude of Impact

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

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

**Table 3: Magnitude of Impact Criteria**

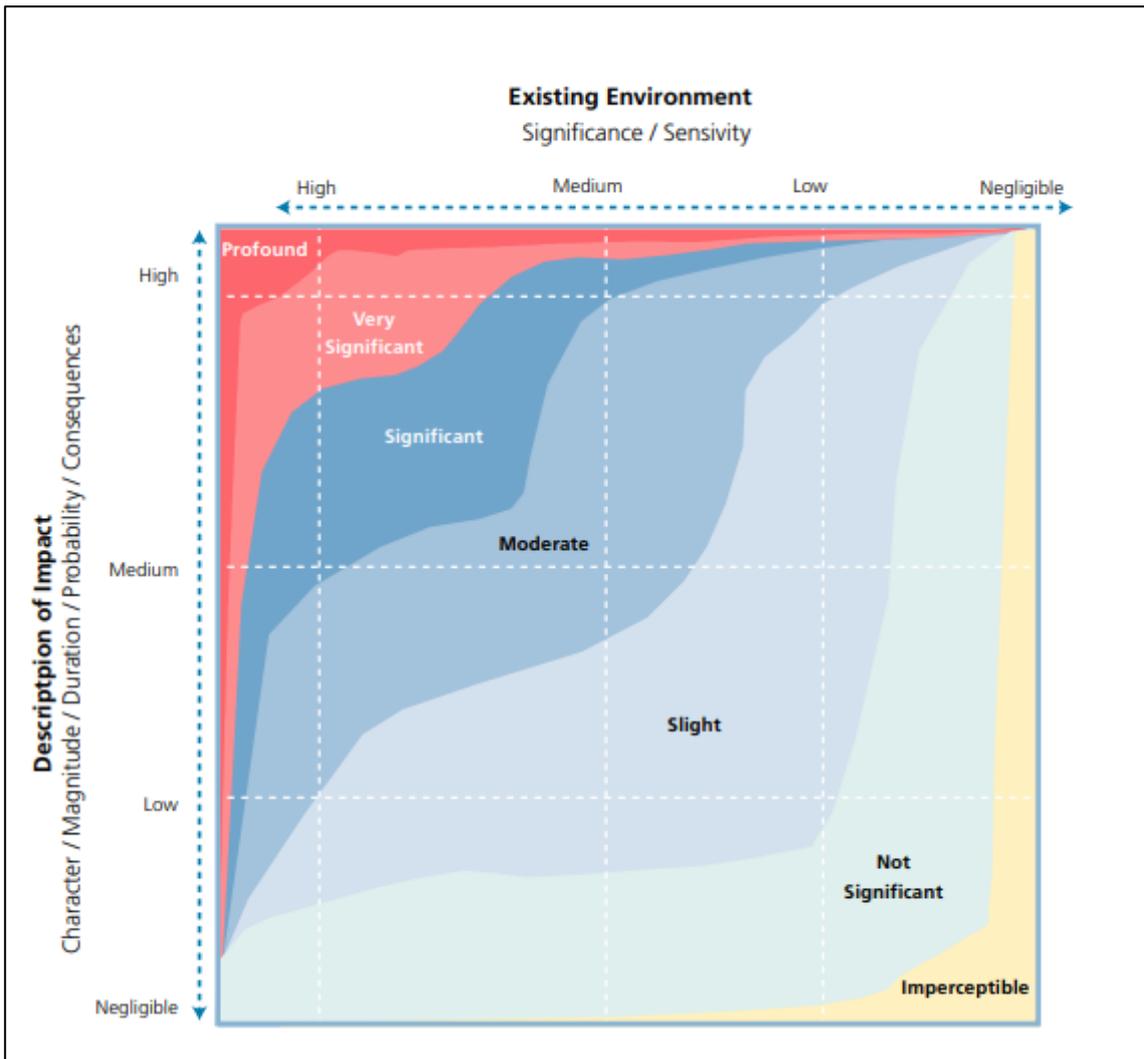
Impact Magnitude	Criteria
High	These impacts arise where an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development. A change such that the value of the asset is totally altered or destroyed, leading to a complete loss of character, integrity and data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

## 2.4 Significance of Effect

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

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

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



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

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

**Table 5: Defining Significance of Effects**

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

### 3. References

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

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

National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014.

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

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

#### Relevant Guidelines 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'.

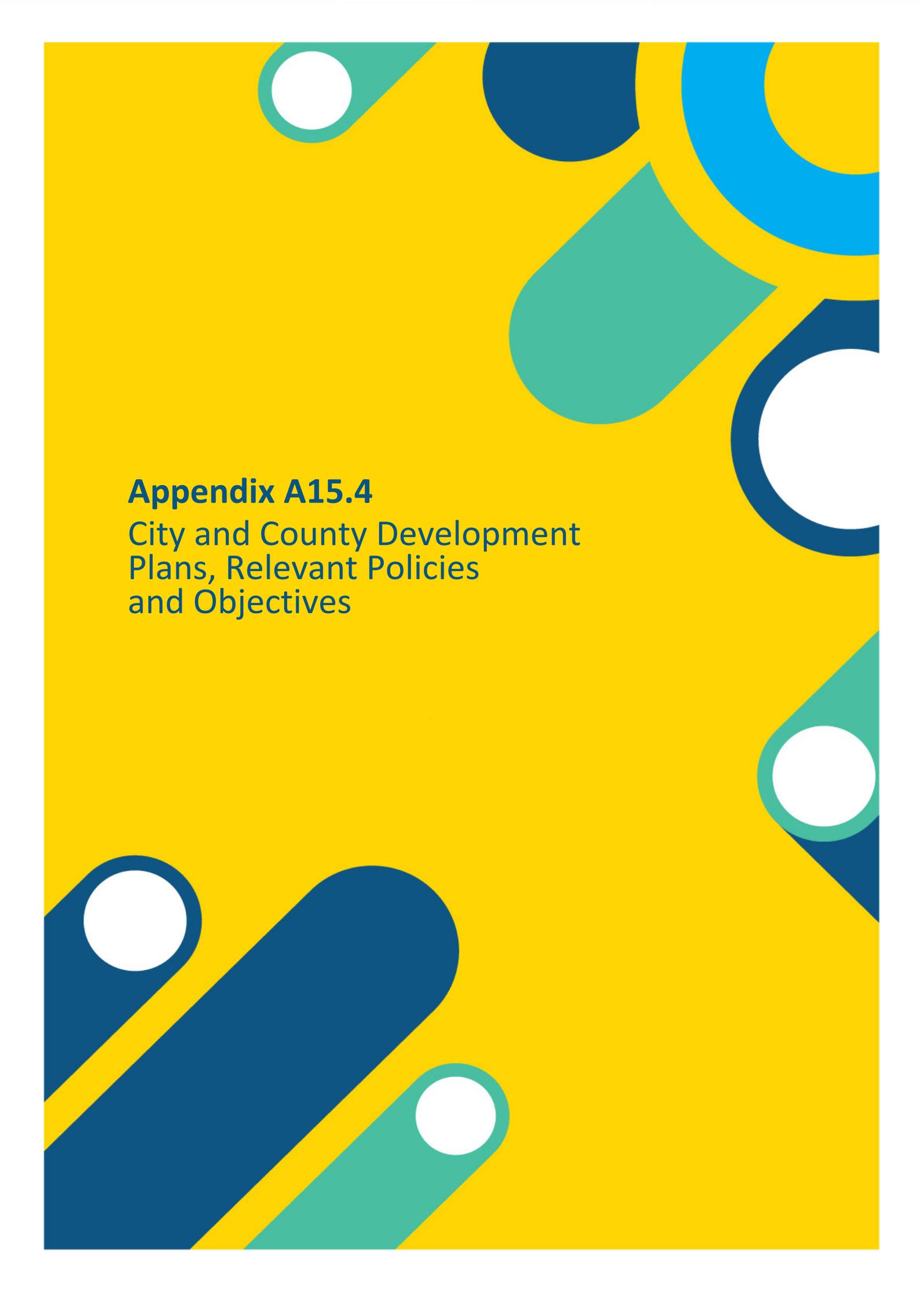
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Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (1999). Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.

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 Council’s (DCC) Development Plan (2016 - 2022) (DCC 2016) (Image 1). This figure also displays key urban landmarks, including city parks such as St Stephen’s Green (National Monument), the Phoenix Park, Merrion Square and the Iveagh Gardens.

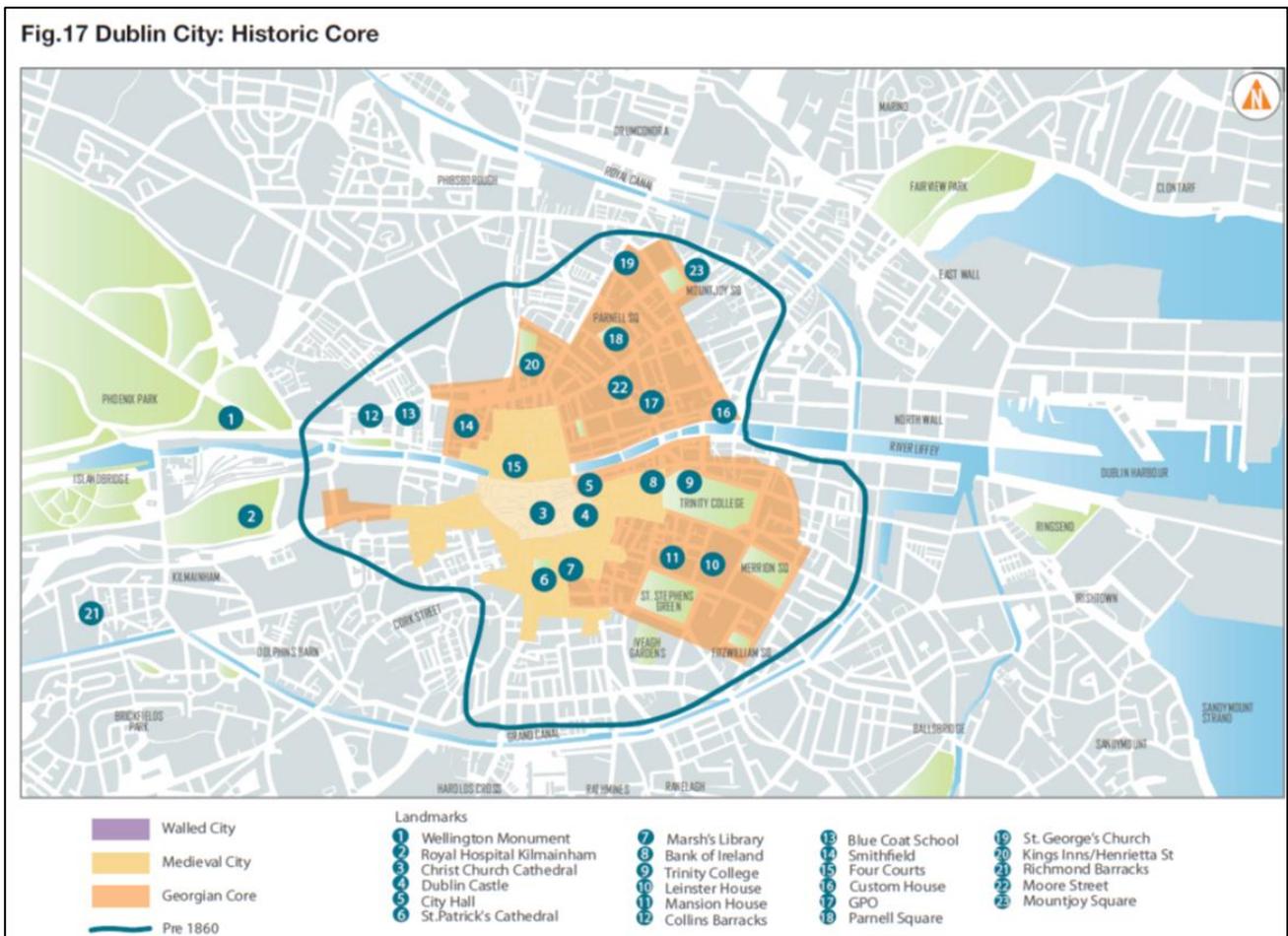


Image 1: Figure 17 of the DCC Development Plan (DCC 2016), showing Dublin City: Historic Core

## 2. South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022

South County Dublin contains a large number of buildings, structures and sites of architectural, historic and/or artistic importance, in addition to numerous archaeological sites. This significant archaeological and architectural heritage is a valuable resource adding to the historical and cultural character of the County. The Development Plan contains policies which are intended to ensure the protection of this heritage. Village Design Statements can be utilised as a tool to guide development in smaller centres. It should be noted that archaeological sites and archaeological zones of interest are identified by a recorded monument reference number on the land use zoning maps. The recorded monument reference numbers are taken from the Record of Monuments and Places for Dublin, published by Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

*HCL1 Objective 1:* To protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features and restrict development that would have a significant negative impact on these assets.

*HCL2 Objective 1:* To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

*HCL2 Objective 2:* To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.

*HCL2 Objective 3:* To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.

*HCL2 Objective 4:* To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.

*HCL2 Objective 5:* To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.

### **Heritage, Conservation and Landscapes (HCL) Policy 6 Features of Interest**

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

*HCL 6 Objective 1:* To ensure that development within the County including Council development seeks to retain, refurbish and incorporate historic items and features of interest.

*HCL 6 Objective 2:* To protect, preserve and maintain industrial heritage features including weirs, millraces, and mills along the River Dodder and River Liffey.