

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) Volume 4 of 4 Appendices



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### **Appendix A15.1: Archaeological Investigations Summary**

## 1.1 Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to Junction with Harold's Cross Road

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
13E0204	2014:599	Dublin Region Watermains Rehabilitation Project - involved the replacement of existing watermains throughout Dublin including Terenure Road North District Metered Area (DMA).	Monitoring	Monitoring identified two areas of coal cellars within the Gardiner Street DMA, nothing of archaeological interest was found within the Terenure Road North DMA.
02E1051	2002:0551	355 Kimmage Rd Lower	Testing	No archaeological material
08R0208	none	Mount Argus Harold's Cross	Geophysical Survey	Magnetometer survey proved to be unsuccessful. Resistance survey produced high responses thought to possibly relate to subsurface remains of a former milling complex and ditch/watercourse. These anomalies were targeted by subsequent testing (see below).
08E0774 &	2008:462 & 463	St Paul's Retreat, Mount Argus	Testing	No archaeological material. The assessment identified the former course of the River Poddle/ city watercourse and associated millponds in the north-west corner of the site.
18E0560	2018:636	23b Sundrive Park, Kimmage (Tonguefield)	Testing	No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.
07E1112	2007:480	53 Kimmage Rd Lower	Testing	No archaeological material
10E0189	2012:232	Mount Jerome Cemetery	Monitoring	No archaeological material
05E1242	2005:446	192-194, Harold's Cross Rd	Monitoring	No archaeological material
15E0459	2015:471	Mount Argus, Harold's Cross	Testing	No archaeological significance
02E1826	2002:0551	23-25 Sundrive Road, Mount Argus	Monitoring	No archaeological material
06E0462	2006:626	162A Harold's Cross, fronting Mount Argus Road	Monitoring	No archaeological material
20E0033	2020:356	Poddle Park Kimmage	Monitoring	The site is partially within the Zone of Archaeological Constraint for DU018-020 (Dublin City) and is also on the border of the Zone of Archaeological Constraint for DU022-078 (Windmill site). No finds or features of archaeological significance were exposed in any of the foundation trenches for the proposed housing development at Poddle Park. The natural ground was overlain by a layer of cultivated soil which, based on the finds assemblage and cartographic analysis, dated to the nineteenth century and later.
21E0248	2021:133	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower	Testing	Test trenching was carried out as a condition of planning (ABP 308482-20). The development encompassed the former Mount Argus Monastery and forms part of the curtilage of the adjoining Mount Argus Catholic Church (RPS 4260). Five test trenches were excavated and finds included the occasional clay-pipe



		fragment and post medieval
		pottery sherds.

#### 1.2 Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
05E1242	2005:446	192-194, Harold's Cross Rd	Monitoring	No archaeological material
02E1365	2004:0549	Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross	Testing	No archaeological material
06E0314	2006:625	Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross	Testing	No archaeological material
15E0333	2016;021	Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross	Monitoring	Monitoring of a large extension to the Hospice was undertaken but nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered. The site had been previously heavily landscaped.
06E0396	None	161-163 Harold's Cross Road	Monitoring	No archaeological material
17E0040	None	Former St. Clare's Convent115-119 Harold's Cross Road	Assessment, Monitoring	No evidence was recovered for in situ burials. Testing recorded a significant deposit of cultivated soils across the site, finds included mass-produced 19th-century ceramics and butchered animal bone. Two masonry wells were recorded and backfilled with the agreement of the City Archaeologist.
17R0007		Former St. Clare's Convent115-119 Harold's Cross Road	Geophysical Survey	Ground Penetrating Radar revealed the presence of a number of possible archaeological features.



# 1.3 Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
04E0621	2004:0563	48 New Street South, Dublin	Testing	Urban medieval and post- medieval archaeological features and material revealed. It is possible that the ditches may relate to the exploitation of the River Poddle for industrial or agricultural purposes.
04E1286	2004:0564	48 New Street South, Dublin	Excavation	Excavation revealed the remnants of a tannery that was in use from medieval times to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. A number of ditched and walled property boundaries were noted
00E0627	2001:395	New Street	Monitoring	Possible riverine deposits and medieval and post medieval pottery.
04E1110	2004:0573	51-53 Patrick Street	Monitoring	18 <sup>th</sup> century masonry – mortared arch revealed beneath the northern wall of No.53 Patrick Street and is probably an architectural fragment belonging to an earlier rear building of the Cross Poddle illustrated on Rocque's map of 1756.
03E1396	2003:510	20-21 Clanbrassil St Lower	Testing	No archaeological material
97E0333	1997:144	Clanbrassil St Lower / Blackpits	Testing	No archaeological material
12E0040	2012:221	St Patrick's Grammar School	Testing	No archaeological material
92E0020	None	Dean St	Testing	No archaeological material
17E0128	2017:440	Rear of Nos 26, 27, 28 and 29 New Row South, Dublin 8	Testing	The remains of a complete limestone-built basement of a Dutch Billy terrace, facing onto the eastern side of New Row South, was located underneath the extant twentieth-century warehouse at 0.65m below present ground level (PGL). The southern portion of the terrace (DU018-020350) consisted of two rooms with red brick arched corner fireplaces, a return at the back of the house and a back yard area with a timber and mortar floor. An extensive cobbled back yard associated with the terrace, sloping towards the River Poddle, was also located approximately 1m below PGL. The houses recorded on New Row South as a result of testing represent the late seventeenth/early eighteenthcentury Dutch Billy terrace as portrayed on Rocque's map of 1757, 1847 OS mapping and early twentieth-century photographs. Remains of nineteenth-century distillery building were unearthed in the form of culverts used to control the flow of water under the distillery; walls associated with the building and floor levels consisting of granite slabs and cobbled surfaces. The building of the distillery and the twentieth-century factory in the western corner of the site necessitated the destruction of the Dutch Billy



Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of Investigation	Results
				terrace to ground floor level, with the remains of the earlier houses used to raise ground level in the back yards of the Dutch Billys and fill in their basement levels, which are still present on the site at 20mm to 0.6mm below PGL.
15E0033 ext.	None. Excavation undertaken April- June 2017.	Junction of Kevin Street and New Street, Dublin 8	Excavation	Significant medieval to early eighteenth-century features, deposits, and finds were uncovered. The two most significant findings revealed by the excavations were the evidence for the formerly unknown, densely settled, medieval street frontages on the Kevin Street and New Street sides of the site and their abandonment in the fourteenth century, and the hoard of material from an apothecary's shop of the 1640s-60s.
14E0374	2020:442	Clanbrassil Street, Rosedale Terrace, Dublin 8	Test Excavation	Test excavation in January 2014 revealed redeposited clays at a depth of 1.35m below the surface. No further features, soils or deposits were revealed through monitoring in 2015.