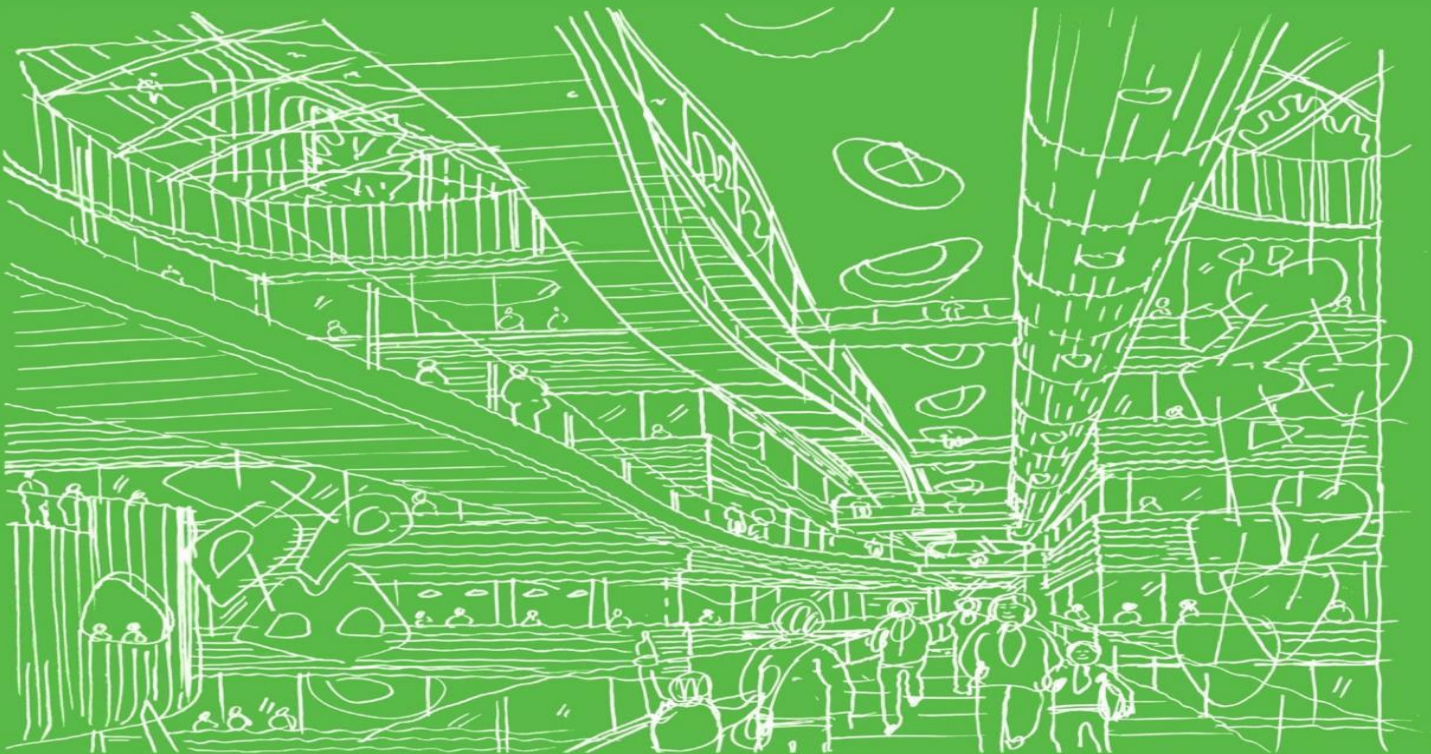


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Appendix 15.1 – Archaeological Sources



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Appendix 15.1: Archaeological Sources

Table 15.1: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sources

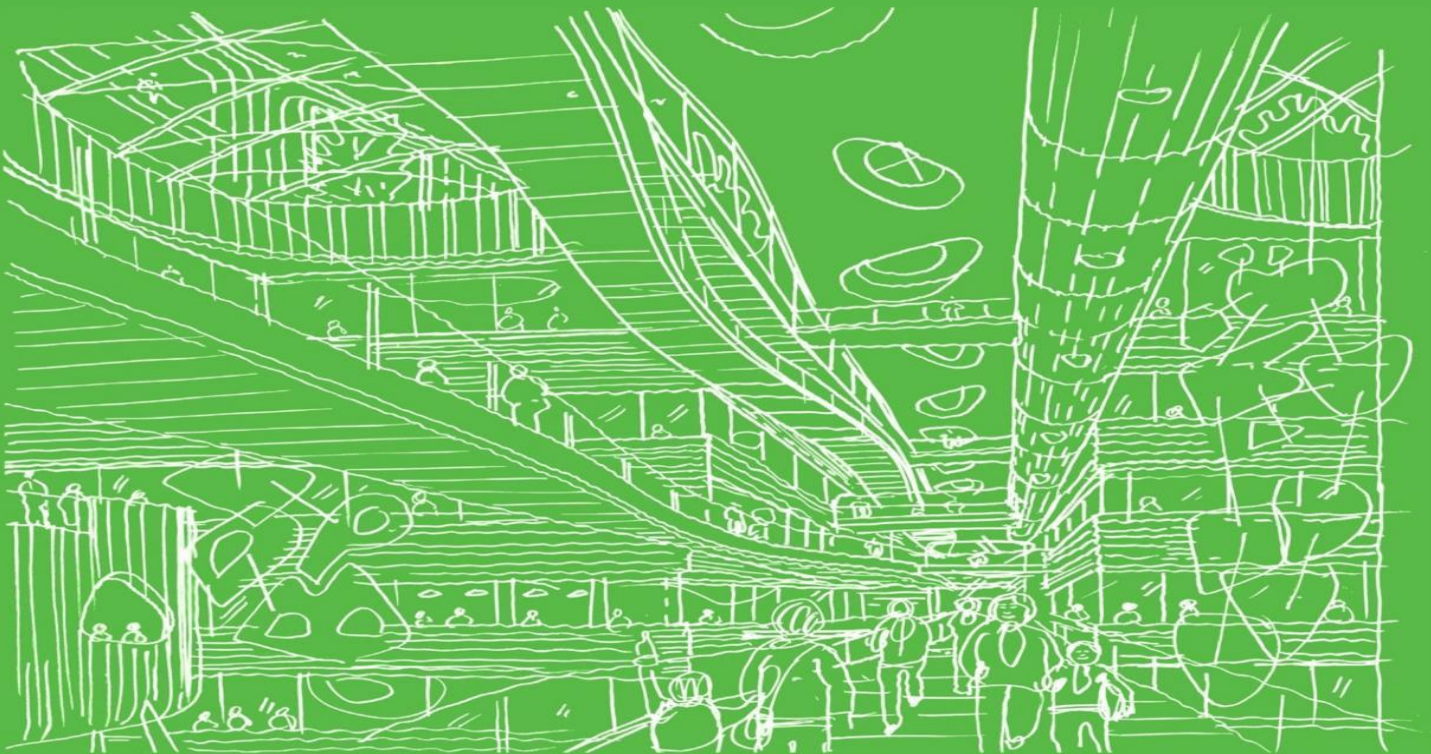
Source	Description
Aerial photographs	Digital colour aerial photographs were examined.
Archaeological Survey of Ireland	Urban Archaeological Survey of Dublin.
Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017, South Dublin County Development Plan (2010-2016) and Fingal Development Plan (2011-2017)	The Development Plans were consulted for information on archaeology and 'structures, or parts of structures, which form part of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest'.
Dublin City Archive	The Archive in Pearse Street Library contains a vast amount of information on the City and its development, including the Minutes of Dublin City Council from the mid 19 th Century onward.
Excavations Bulletins and Excavations Database	'Excavations', an annual bulletin containing summary accounts of excavations carried out annually in Ireland, was consulted to establish whether excavations had been carried out in the vicinity of the proposed developments.
Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)	These records document all known archaeological monuments whether extant or destroyed and contain information on possible and potential sites.
The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland	The National Museum of Ireland archive was studied for stray finds.
Irish Historic Towns Atlas, Dublin Vols. I-III	These documents chart the development of Dublin through mapping sources.
MGL Archive	For previous excavation reports that have taken place within St James's Hospital Campus, Tallaght and Connolly Hospitals.
Cartographic Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarke's map of Medieval Dublin (1978), • J. Speed's 'Dubline. In the Theatre of the empire of Great Britaine' (1610), • Petty's 'Down's Survey' maps (1650's) • C. Brooking's 'A map of the city and suburbs of Dublin' (1728) • J. Rocque's 'An exact survey of the city of Dublin (1756) and his 'An actual survey of the county of Dublin (1760) • Various editions of the Ordnance Survey were consulted for the later period of the study area's development.
Pilot Dublin GIS Project	This GIS project for Dublin City and environs was accessed to examine the digital location of archaeological excavations undertaken up to 2007 and in order to review the accompanying archaeological report.

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Appendix 15.2 – National Monuments Legislation



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Appendix 15.2: National Monuments Legislation

The 1992 European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta) was ratified by Ireland in 1997. The convention provides the basic framework for policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004). This is in accordance with the Valletta Convention. The Minister of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht has a specific role in relation to the protection of the archaeological heritage through powers provided by these acts. The overall state archaeological service is provided by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht on behalf of the minister. The National Monuments Acts secure the archaeological heritage in several key areas through the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht:

The Record of Monuments and Places

Register of Historic Monuments

Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders

In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections, any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position, any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient

(i.) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or

(ii.) ritual, industrial or habitation site,

and

any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site...

15-2 | Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),

or

to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930),

A person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána or the Director of the National Museum...

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief. In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows:

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

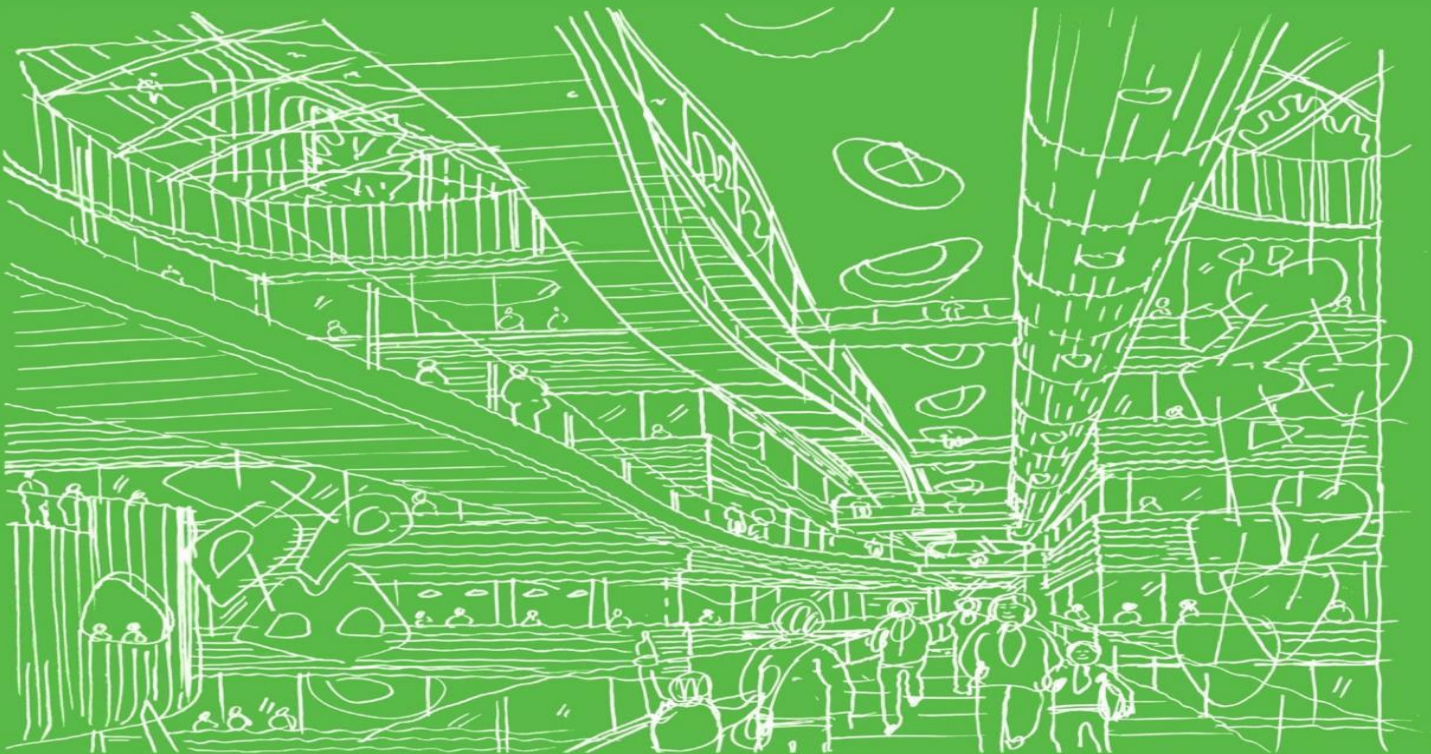
The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument

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Appendix 15.3 – Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1Km of St. James's Hospital Campus, Davitt Road, Tallaght Hospital and Connolly Hospital



August 2015

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Heritage Consultancy

Appendix 15.3: Recorded Archaeological Sites located with 1km of St James's Hospital Campus, Davitt Road, Tallaght Hospital and Connolly Hospital

ST JAMES'S HOSPITAL CAMPUS

All distance measurements are taken from the outer boundary of the existing St James's Campus.

RMP Site	Location	Site type	Distance
DU018-020	Zone of Archaeological Potential	An outline demarcating the 'Historic City of Dublin'	The northernmost 20-25m of the campus is within the ZAP, as is a 200m by 200m block that steps in from James's Street
DU018- 020304	James' Street Hospital Grounds	"Foundling" Hospital established in 1727.	Within boundary of St James's Hospital to the east of the Research and Innovation Centre
DU018-020305	James' Street Hospital Grounds	Workhouse est. early 19th	Within boundary of St James's Hospital to the east of the Research and Innovation Centre
DU018-043001	James's Walk	Watercourse	100m East of the site
DU018-020692	Herberton Walk	Watercourse	200m South of the site
DU018-140----	Saint James's Avenue / Grand Canal Place	Field System	250m East of the site
DU018-020528	Grounds of Royal Hospital Kilmainham	Designed Landscape	290m North of the site
DU018-020254	Grounds of Royal Hospital Kilmainham	House	170m North of the site
DU018-020285	Royal Hospital Kilmainham	Hospital	150m North of site
DU018-020286	Royal Hospital Kilmainham	Religious Hospital	150m North of site
DU018-020287	Bow Lane West	Bridge	100m North of Site
DU018-020290	Old Kilmainham Road / Kearn's Place	Watermill	40m North of the site
DU018-020299	Old Kilmainham Road / Mount Brown	Bridge	140m North of the site
DU018-020300	Old Kilmainham Road / Kearn's Place	House	240m West of the site
DU018-020346	James's Street	Church	290m Northeast of the site

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DAVITT ROAD SITE

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU018-029
<i>Townland</i>	Dublin South City (Chapelizod By-Pass)
<i>Site Type</i>	Dwelling site
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	311545, 233903 / 711472, 733930
<i>Distance</i>	c. 950m north
<i>Description</i>	On the south bank of the River Liffey, west of Islandbridge. The Book of Reference to the Down Survey Maps 1655-56 mentions the ruins of a brick house at Inchicore (Simington 1945). This may have been at Inchicore House as marked on the 1963 OS six inch map. Now demolished. No visible trace (Stout 1994).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU018-034
<i>Townland</i>	Bluebell & Drimnagh townlands
<i>Site Type</i>	Bridge site
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	310748, 232280 / 710675, 732307
<i>Distance</i>	c. 960m southwest
<i>Description</i>	The present bridge is on the site of a bridge which is marked on the Down Survey parish map (Stout).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU018-035
<i>Townland</i>	Lansdowne Valley
<i>Site Type</i>	Watermill site
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	311200, 231937 / 71127, 731964
<i>Distance</i>	c. 800m southwest
<i>Description</i>	The Paper Mill at Drimnagh occupies the site of an earlier mill shown on the Down Survey map compiled c. 1655 and is also mentioned in the Civil Survey 1654-6 (Simington 1945). It is located south of the Cammock River and north of Drimnagh Castle. The mill race runs off the Cammock River (Stout).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU018-036
<i>Townland</i>	Drimnagh (Long Mile Road)
<i>Site Type</i>	Castle
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	311128, 231806 / 711055, 731833
<i>Distance</i>	c. 1km southwest
<i>Description</i>	<p>Located on the grounds of the Christian Brothers monastery and school on the Long Mile Road. It is associated with the Barnwell family from the 13th century to the early 17th century (Ball 1899; 1906). A rectangular moat (length 61m, width 45m) is crossed by a stone-arched bridge (1780) on the east side and leads onto a three storey oblong tower incorporating a segmental-arched gateway. Limited excavation in 1992 and 1993 to the northwest of castle within the area enclosed by the moat revealed a stone-filled pit which contained 13th – 15th century pottery and a drilled roof slate (Mullins 1993; 1994) (Stout).</p> <p>By the mid-1980s the castle was a ruin with fallen roofs, missing windows and partly collapsed masonry. In 1986 Peter Pearson a well-known artist, with An Taisce, the national trust for Ireland, set up a local committee and got AnCo the state training authority, involved in a conservation and restoration program. All work was carried out by hand; the construction of a 15th century medieval oak roof over the great hall, mullioned stone windows, lime mortars for building stone and plastering and wood carving in oak. A formal 17th century style garden was also created. Today the castle provides tours to the public and can be hired as a venue.</p>

TALLAGHT HOSPITAL SITE

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Historic Town
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309080, 227729 / 709008, 727757
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	In the 12 th century Tallaght formed part of the See lands of the Archbishop of Dublin and is listed among the lands confirmed to Archbishop Laurence O'Toole by Pope Alexander III in 1179 (Sheehy 1962, I, 27). It was one of the most important ecclesiastical manors in County Dublin throughout the Middle Ages. By the Sixteenth century it was the Archbishop's principal residence outside the city (Handcock 1899, 11). The street pattern of the medieval borough was linear and appears to have consisted simply of main street which expanded at its west end to form the market place, where the road forked north past St Mael Ruains church and south towards Oldbawn. The archbishop's palace lay on the north side of the road and the long plots on the south side are probably the remains of the medieval burgage plot pattern.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037002
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Ecclesiastical enclosure
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309095, 227769 / 709023, 727797
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	See DU021-037004

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037003
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Church
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309095, 227769 / 709023, 727797
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	The early ecclesiastical site of Tallaght was founded in 769 by St. Máel Ruain. The tower of the present St. Maelruain's Church, which was built in 1829, dates from the medieval period, when it was part of the fortifications of The Pale. Prior to 1829, St Maelruain's church was built up against the tower, which served as a belfry. The medieval church was replaced in 1829 by a design by John Semple, an architect responsible for several churches in Dublin. The monastery became an important centre of spiritual life where the Ceilí Dé (also known as Culdees, or the servants of God) had their headquarters. In 1662 the churchwardens were granted a sum of £100 in compensation for damage done by Captain Alland who had been stationed there with his troops in 1651 during the Cromwellian invasion of Ireland. He stripped the roof of the church and used the timber, slates and pews for his own house.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037004
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Graveyard
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309080, 227729 / 709008, 727757
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	The probable position of the ecclesiastical enclosure which surrounded the monastery is indicated by the curvature of the present graveyard boundary on the southwest side of the medieval parish church and the apparent continuation of that curvature across the road on the west side where it is thought to have continued around into the present priory lands. Test trenching in 1991 prior to construction of the new regional technical college failed to identify a corresponding section but two ditches were revealed which may be part of an inner enclosure. These had been in-filled in the 13th-14th-century. In 1995 test trenching west of St. Maelruan's revealed a single ditch. A sherd of medieval pottery was found in the basal layer (Mc Conway 1996).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037005
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Tomb unclassified
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309080, 227729 / 709008, 727757
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	One of a number of 17 th century tombs in the churchyard (DU021-037004).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037006
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Cross
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309080, 227729 / 709008, 727757
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	A small Latin cross stands on a pyramidal base which in turn stands on a circular granite stone, possibly a millstone in the graveyard south of the medieval parish church. There is a deeply incised line on one of the faces of cross close to the base of the shaft (Handcock, 1899).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037007
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Mill - unclassified
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309311, 227622 / 709238, 727650
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	Not available.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037009
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Font
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309095, 227769 / 709023, 727797
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	This is a large granite basin formerly known as 'St Mollrooneys Lossit'. It is a long, horse-shoe shaped basin with uneven sides and a concave base (Ball 1899, 99-103, Price 1942, 39-40, Handcock 1899, 29-36). It is known as St. Maelruan's Griddle and Loaf.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037010
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Gatehouse
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309333, 227726 / 709260, 727754
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	Incorporated into the present Dominican Priory, all that survives of the Archbishop's palace of the later medieval period is this gate house (Handcock, 1991, 32, 3rd ed). It is rectangular in plan, rising to four storeys with a stair turret in northwest angle and an external base batter visible on the east side. It is built of coursed limestone blocks with hammer dressing on the quoins and windows and was considerably altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. The tooling evidence helps assign a sixteenth century date to the tower (Bradley & King 1988, 332), although this may just be evidence of later insertions into an earlier building.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037012
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Ritual site – holy tree / bush
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309311, 227622 / 709238, 727650
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	There is a mature walnut tree on the grounds of the present Dominican Priory in Tallaght village on the site of the Archbishop's palace. It is associated with St Maelruain (Handcock 1991, 34-5).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037013
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Enclosure
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309301, 227496 / 709228, 727529
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	This site is located on the eastern side of Old Bawn Road at the junction with the Tallaght Bypass. It was revealed through excavation (O'Brien, 1990:043, Excavations Bulletin; www.excavations.ie).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037018
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Tomb – chest tomb
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309095, 227769 / 709023, 727797
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	One of a number of 17 th century tombs in the churchyard (DU021-037004-). This altar tomb was located near 'the lossit' font (DU021-037009; Fitzgerald 1906-8, 3). It commemorates members of the Reilly family who died in the late 17 th century (Fitzgerald 1906-8, 33).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037019
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Tomb - unclassified
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309095, 227769 / 709023, 727797
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	One of three 17 th century tombs in the churchyard (DU021-037004-). Inscribed 'Murce. Walsh died 6th April 1685' (Price, L. (ed) 1942, 39-41).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU021-037020
<i>Townland</i>	Tallaght
<i>Site Type</i>	Castle - unclassified
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309333, 227726 / 709260, 727754
<i>Distance</i>	c. 750m east / southeast
<i>Description</i>	The square tower or gatehouse (DU021-037010) was probably a gate tower to a much larger building (Bradley & King 1988, 320). Monk Mason's (1818) drawing shows a much more extensive castle complex. Handcock states that the parts of this more extensive castle's foundations have been found on occasion, and that there appears to have been an enclosing fosse (Handcock 1899, 29, 35; Bradley & King 1988, 331; O'Curry 1837, 32-3). The original castle was constructed in the first half of the early 14 th century. Ball states that the castle was used as a garrison in the time of the Geraldine Rebellion (1905, 8).

CONNOLLY HOSPITAL SITE

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU013-016
<i>Townland</i>	Corduff
<i>Site Type</i>	Ringfort
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	307998, 239627 / 707926, 739653
<i>Distance</i>	c. 1km northwest
<i>Description</i>	There is a housing estate on the site. Not visible at ground level.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU013-035
<i>Townland</i>	Blanchardstown
<i>Site Type</i>	Mill - unclassified
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	308288, 238735 / 708216, 738761
<i>Distance</i>	c. 300 west / southwest
<i>Description</i>	Named 'corn mill' on the 1837 OS 6-inch map. This 19th century, four bay, three storey mill probably occupies the site of an earlier mill. Described in the Civil Survey (1654-6) as 'one waste mill' belonging to Simon Luttrell (Simington 1945, 242). Test excavation (Licence no. 08E0147) was undertaken in the vicinity in advance of the Blanchardstown Regional Water Scheme but no archaeological remains were identified.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU013-020001
<i>Townland</i>	Abbotstown
<i>Site Type</i>	Church
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309225/238820
<i>Distance</i>	c. 520m east / northeast
<i>Description</i>	St. Coemhin's Church is located on a high point within an oval graveyard. Fragments of the north and west walls are all that survive and are very overgrown. These are built of randomly coursed masonry. The ground falls away steeply south of the church where there is an enclosing stone-faced fosse. This is replaced by a wall along the west and north side of the site, which appears to be built on an earlier earthwork. Within the graveyard there are 18th and 19th century graveslabs.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU013-020002
<i>Townland</i>	Abbotstown
<i>Site Type</i>	Graveyard
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309224, 238817 / 709152, 738843
<i>Distance</i>	c. 520m east / northeast
<i>Description</i>	Located at the end of a low ridge. The graveyard at Abbotstown is situated on the grounds of the State Laboratory (Healy 1975, 21). The ground falls steeply south of the church where there is an enclosing stone faced fosse. This is replaced by a wall and appears to be built on an earlier earthwork. The north-eastern boundary consists of a modern breeze block wall. It contains numerous 18th century memorials dedicated to merchants from the city of Dublin.

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU013-147
<i>Townland</i>	Deanestown (Castleknock ED)
<i>Site Type</i>	Fulacht Fiadh
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	308791, 239777 / 708719, 739803
<i>Distance</i>	c. 925m north
<i>Description</i>	The site was subject to geophysical survey (12R0111) and excavation (Licence no. 13E134Ext.) in advance of the construction GAA pitches. This monument consisted of three pits filled with burnt mound types deposits. Pit 1 was oval in plan (1.7, x 1.1m). Pit 2 was circular in plan (1.8m diam.) and Pit 3 oval (1.1m x 0.8m) was associated with a possible trough (2.1m x 1.7m). A sample of hazel from the fill of the trough was dated to the Early Bronze Age (Coughlan 2013, 4).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU014-032
<i>Townland</i>	Dunsink
<i>Site Type</i>	Earthwork
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309645, 238797 / 709573, 738823
<i>Distance</i>	c. 900m east
<i>Description</i>	Located on a knoll. Comprises a large irregularly shaped mound. A curvilinear feature attached to this mound was investigated in 1994 and proved to be of modern construction (Keeley 1995; Healy 1975, 27).

<i>RMP No.</i>	DU014-043
<i>Townland</i>	Castleknock
<i>Site Type</i>	Burial Ground
<i>NGR / ITM</i>	309503, 238227 / 709431, 738253
<i>Distance</i>	c. 890m southeast
<i>Description</i>	The 1938 OS map locates the burial ground next the River Road cottages. The finding of a skeleton and two skulls in a field near the river Tolka were first reported to the National Museum of Ireland by the Garda Sergeant at Blanchardstown in 1937. In 1938 the National Museum led an excavation there. About one third of the site was excavated and almost 400 skeletons of men, women and children were uncovered and removed for examination. Blue and white glass beads, a lignite ring, bronze pins, flint arrowheads and some iron objects were found with them. A silver coin of Eadgar of England dated AD 967 was also found indicating the site was in use in the 10th century (NMI Topo Files). Currently a field of pasture.