



De Faoite Archaeology

Unit 10 Riverside Business Centre Tinahely Co. Wicklow



GROUND INVESTIGATIONS IRELAND

Archaeological Monitoring Report

BUS CONVECTS

MORE PEOPLE, TO MORE PLACES, MORE OFTEN.

Archaeological Monitoring Report Route 12

Rathfarnham To City Centre Licence 21E0053

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July 2021

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Abstract

This report concerns the results of an archaeological monitoring carried out for Ground Investigations Ireland in conjunction with the BusConnects Dublin. This is a major investment programme to improve public transport in the city. This report concerns Route 12 only which is the route from Rathfarnham to the City Centre.

Site investigations are the first phase of works to be carried out. The project is at the design stage at the moment and there will be changes to the route as that process continues and after the GI works are completed.

This phase of works involved the excavation of boreholes and trial pits through the ground surface to identify the location of any existing services and establish the ground conditions. Given the results of the desk-based assessment it was recommended that in total five GI locations be monitored under licence which were in three Areas of Archaeological Potential. Three of these were cancelled however and only two boreholes were monitored.

In Area 1 the proposed works R12-CP02 are in the notification zone for RMP sites Pearse Bridge DU022-044002 and a watermill DU022-044001 which are subject to statutory protection under section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. The bore hole R12-CP03 is located at the site of the Ely Cloth factory which may have replaced an earlier watermill designated RMP DU022-044001.

The GI works in Areas of Archaeological Potential 2 and 3 were cancelled. In Area 2 R12-CP06 was located 10m from Notification Zone for an RMP site classified as a water mill DU022-070. Area 3 was classified as an Area of Archaeological Potential at the location of R12-TP01 as this area is along the banks of the Owendoher River and in antiquity may have been a favourable location for archaeological settlement given there are a number of mills along the river which may date from the 7th century onwards.

Archaeological monitoring of the GI works was not enough to confirm that archaeological features will not be impacted upon by the proposed project at these locations. Once the design and construction scenario are finalised further archaeological consultation will be required prior to construction. There is potential for archaeological finds or features to survive depending on the nature of the works and depth of excavations proposed for the project.

Further test trenching should be carried out in Area of Archaeological Potential 1 under archaeological licence.

Further archaeological mitigation will be required in Area of Archaeological Potential 2 and 3 when the construction scenario including any drainage etc and design has been finalized and if the works proceed in this area.

1 Introduction

This report details the results of archaeological monitoring of Ground Investigation Works on Route 12 which has been prepared by De Faoite Archaeology on behalf of Ground Investigations Ireland (GII) for BusConnects Dublin.

BusConnects is the National Transport Authority's programme to greatly improve bus services in Irish cities including the Network Redesign and the Core Bus Corridors along 16 different routes in the city.

This report concerns ground investigation (GI) works along Route 12, the Rathfarnham to City Centre Core Bus Corridor (CBC).

The project is in the design phase at the moment and there will be changes to the route as that process continues and after the GI works are completed. There were no GI works along large sections of the project as the ground disturbance will be minimal as the routes will be along modified existing roads.

Given the results of the desk-based assessment it is recommended that in total five GI locations were monitored under archaeological licence (R12-CP02, R12-TP03, R12-CP03, R12-TP01 and R12-CP06), three of these locations were cancelled however. This report describes the results of monitoring the GI works R12-CP02 and R12-CP03 which were the only boreholes that were completed. It also describes the existing environment within the location of the GI works in terms of its archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage setting and recommends an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy for the project.

2 Route 12 Description

BusConnects is the National Transport Authority's programme to greatly improve bus services in Irish cities. It is a key part of the Government's policy to improve public transport and address climate change in Dublin and other cities across Ireland. BusConnects Dublin includes the Network Redesign and the Core Bus Corridors. Overall, there are 16 routes and this report only concerns Route 5 (Figure 1).

The Rathfarnham to City Centre Core Bus Corridor (CBC) commences on the R821 Grange Road at the junction with Nutgrove Avenue. The CBC is routed along the Grange Road, Rathfarnham Road, Terenure Road East, Rathgar Road, Rathmines Road Lower, Richmond Street South, Camden Street Upper and Lower, and Wexford Street to its junction with Kevin Street Lower and Cuffe Street where priority bus lanes end. From Cuffe Street to Dame Street along Redmond's Hill, Aungier Street and South Great George's Street, the route will involve a traffic lane and a cycle track in both directions where it will join the existing traffic management regime in the city centre (Figure 2).

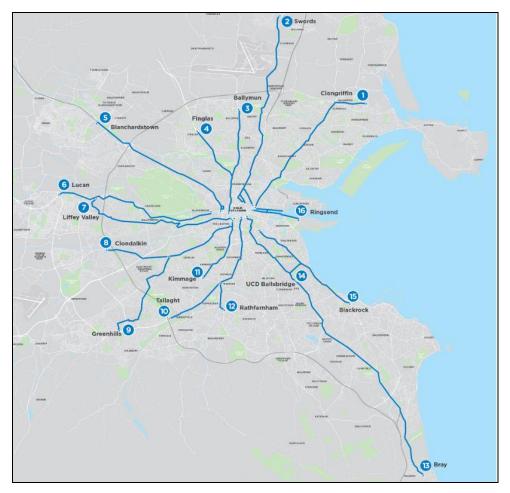


Figure 1: Bus Connects all 16 routes.

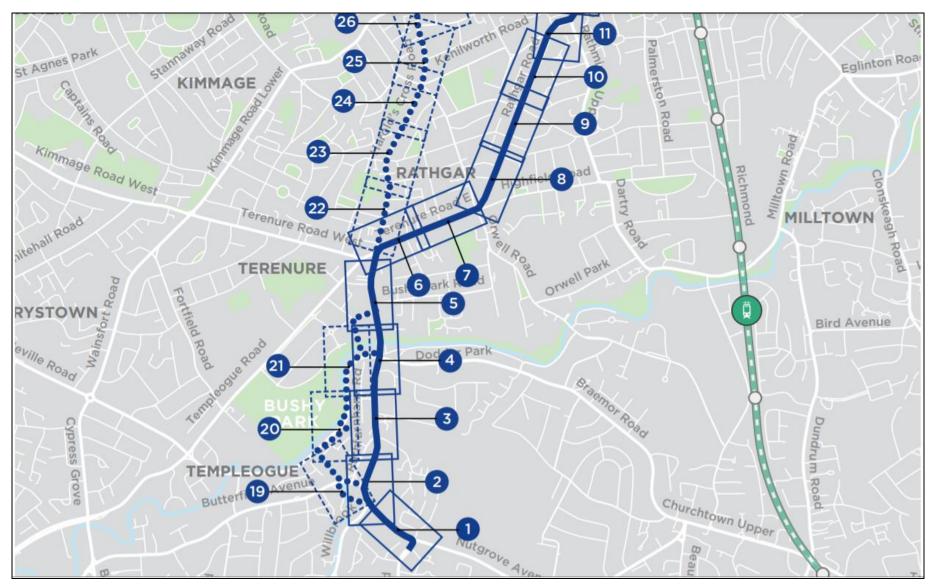


Figure 2: Route 12 Rathfarnham to City Centre GI works will take place at locations on maps 4 and 24.

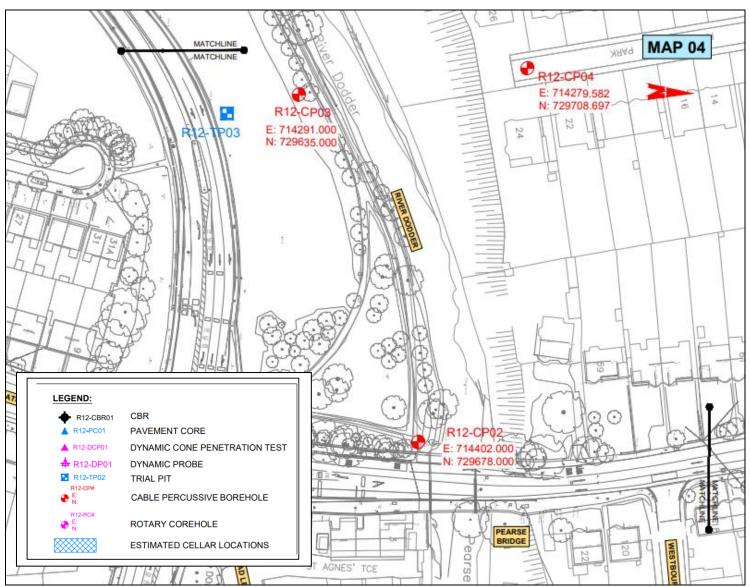


Figure 3: Route 12 extract from Map 4 GI works locations.

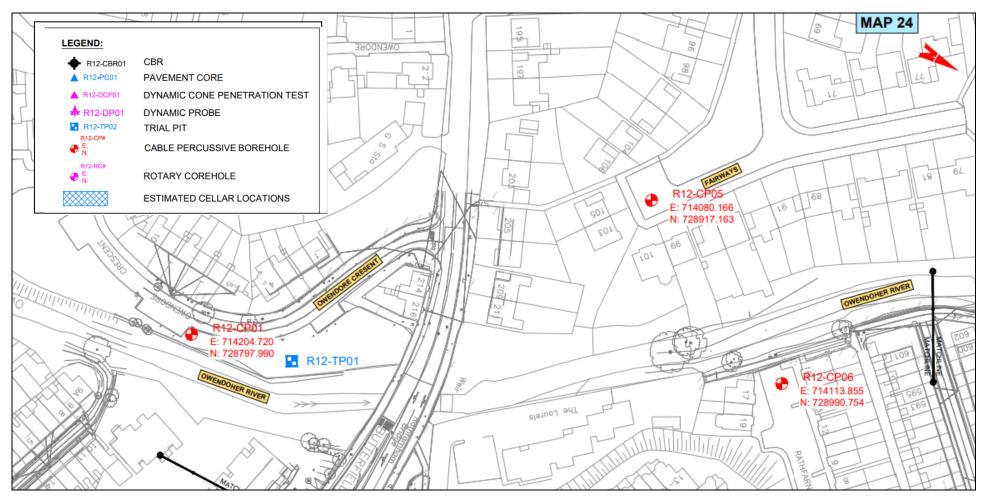


Figure 4: Route 12 extract from map 24.

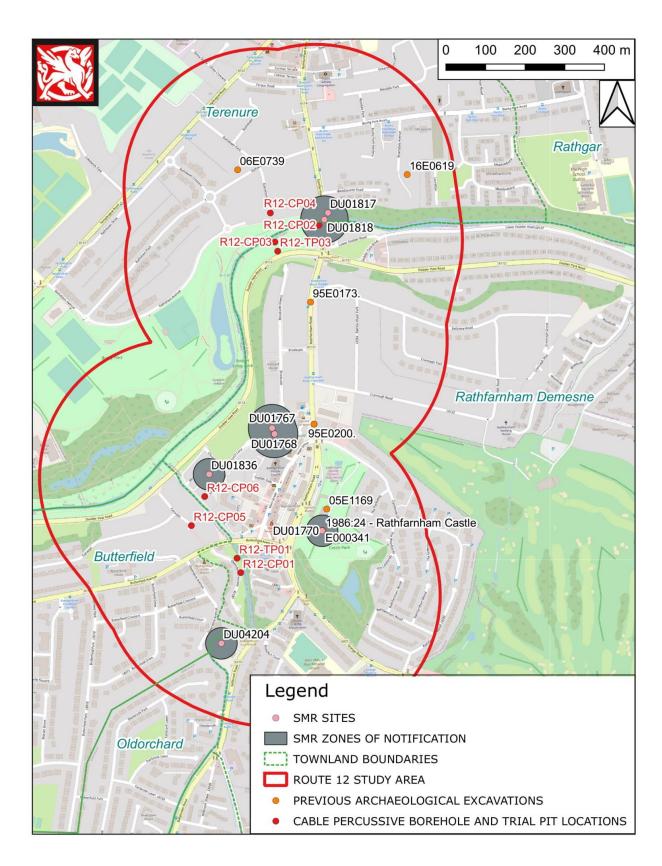


Figure 5: Route 12 study area overview.1

¹ The text in the grey circles/SMR zones of notification are Monument Identifier Numbers (www.heritagemaps.ie).

3 Methodology

An archaeological assessment in the form of a desktop study of the proposed Route 12 Rathfarnham to City Centre Bus Corridor was completed in advance of the GI works and a licence for monitoring was issued Licence 21E0053. The archaeological desktop report was completed to ascertain if there were any archaeological constraints present in relation to the proposed development, using the resources listed below. The study area encompassed a radius of 350m around the location of the GI works for excavations, stray finds, townland boundaries and RMP sites. The study area was confined to 150m for Recorded Protected Structures (Figure 5).

The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
- Published sources.
- A review of previous archaeological assessment s/ investigations.
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland.
- Ordnance Survey (OS) and pre-Ordnance Survey maps.
- Aerial photography.
- Dublin City Development Plan 2016 2022 Volume 4.pdf

4 Legislative Framework

This assessment and monitoring report is guided by relevant legislation, standards and guidelines in respect of archaeology, built and cultural heritage, as follows:

European Legislation

- Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage, 1972
- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe, (the 'Granada Convention') ratified by Ireland in 1997
- European Convention Concerning the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valetta Convention') ratified by the Republic of Ireland in 1997

National Legislation

- National Monuments Act 1930, amended 1954, 1987, 1994, 2004 and 2014;
- Heritage Act 1995
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999
- Planning and Development Act 2000-2018 (as amended).

Guidelines and Standards

- Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999,
 Department of the Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands
- Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (1999), Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands
- The Heritage Council, 2000. Archaeology & Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers (2000)
- Dublin City Development Plan 2016 2022 Volume 4.

5 Archaeological Assessment

5.1 Archaeological & Historical Background

The GI works were located in two areas one southeast of Rathfarnham Village in the townlands of Rathfarnham and Butterfield and the second area is north of the village in the vicinity of Pearse Bridge which crosses over the River Dodder. The GI works were in the townlands of

Rathfarnham and Terenure. The archaeological and historical background focuses on these two areas and their receiving landscape.

Later Mesolithic activity is evidenced in South Dublin by the occurrence of Bann Flakes at Dalkey Island, Dun Laoghaire, Rathfarnham and Loughlinstown indicating settlement along rivers, streams in addition to the coast (Corlett 1999). A total of 8 Bann Flakes are recorded as stray finds from garden topsoil at Mill House Rathfarnham which is approximately 1.5km south of Rathfarnham Village. A Neolithic arrowhead was found 180m-200m from the Dodder Bridge which is presumably Pearse Bridge and GI works are located in this vicinity. Bronze Age activity is evidenced by stray finds of a bronze quoit and three bronze socketed and looped axe heads from Rathfarnham.

The original entranceway into Rathfarnham was believed to have been at Pearse Bridge. The first record of a bridge being built over the Dodder is in 1381. It was described in 1652 as a wooden bridge which was carried away many times by flooding. The present bridge was built on 1765 and was widened in 1952 and named Pearse Bridge.

The earliest extant archaeology in the study area may date as far back as the early medieval period. Little is known about the early history of the Irish church but by the first half of the fifth century there was a significant Christian community living in Ireland. In the year 431 the bishop Palladius was sent by Pope Celestine to the "Christians in Ireland". The late fifth century saw the beginnings of extensive missionary activity in Ireland. Christianity quickly took hold and the process of full conversion was complete by the seventh century. Archaeological evidence for early medieval Christianity includes cemeteries, hermitages, and pastoral church sites along with large and small monasteries.

The church at Rathfarnham which overlooks the River Dodder and which was dedicated to dedicated to St. Peter and Paul has a rich history with the earliest reference from 1225 when it was the subject of a dispute between the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity and the Archdeacon of Dublin (RMP Files). It changed from Roman Catholic to Church of Ireland in the eighteenth century and all that remains of its medieval fabric is its nave and chancel arch. It also contains a number of finely carved headstones including a Rathdown type granite slab dating between the 9th and 12th century which indicates the existence of an earlier site (Swan, 1996).

At the time of the Norman occupation of Dublin and subsequent to this event the lands around Rathfarnham were assigned to Milo le Bret. The location of the castle built by Le Bret is thought to be at the site of Rathfarnham Castle (DU022-014) which was built by Archbishop Adam Loftus in 1583-85. It remained in the Loftus family for three hundred years. It changed hands several times and was re-modelled in the 18th-century when in the hands of Speaker Connolly, the Hoadleys and the Earls of Ely who brought the castle back into the Loftus family.

In the era of the Penal laws, roughly from the 1690s to the 1790s, Catholics in Rathfarnham heard from 1730 in the 'Mass House' (DU022-116). There is documentary evidence to suggest that this mass house dates to 1697. Today St. Mary's parochial house stands in this location within a D-shaped site enclosed within a bend of the Owendoher River.

Rathfarnham once a frontier zone which had seen many rebellions during the preceding centuries became a sought-after location for merchants and the gentry who began to build large houses in earnest to settle on their newly acquired lands. Residences such as the Old Orchard, Butterfield House, Washington Lodge and the Hermitage were built by the landed gentry.

During this era water mills were also built and there are two such mills in the study area one at what is now Woodview cottages (DU022-070) on the banks of the Owendoher River and one at Pearse Bridge on the Dodder (DU022-044001-).

The aforementioned mills started off producing paper and, in the 19th, century changed production to wool cotton and flour. They fell out of use as steam power took over from water power and the old mill buildings fell into disrepair. The mill at what is now Woodview cottages was an old paper mill. A borehole and test pit are located at the grounds of the Ely Cloth Factory.

5.2 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP Files)

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act and provides that the Commissioners (now the Minister) shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. It is based on the older non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record and information from county archaeological inventories. It records known upstanding archaeological monuments, the original location of destroyed monuments and the location of possible sites identified through documentary, cartographic, photographic research and field inspections.

'Protection of Monuments and Places included in the Record Section 12 (3) of the Act provides for the protection of monuments and places included in the record stating that "When the owner or occupier [not being the Minister] of a monument or place which has been recorded under subsection (1) of this section any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Minister and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice." A person contravening this requirement for two months notification to the Minister of proposed works at or in relation to a recorded monument or place shall (under Section 13 of the Act) be guilty of an offence and be liable summary conviction to a maximum penalty of a £1000 fine and 12 months imprisonment and on conviction on indictment to a maximum penalty of a £50,000 fine and 5 years imprisonment.'

(https://archaeology.ie/monument-protection)

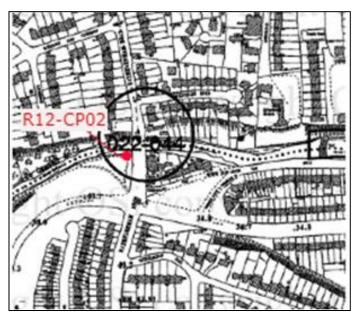


Figure 6: Extract from published RMP map 3328 showing zone of notification in relation to RMP site DU022-044 and proposed GI works which impact upon RMP sites.



Figure 7: Extract from published RMP map 3391 showing zone of notification in relation to RMP sites and proposed GI works which impact upon RMP sites.

The recorded monuments and places are shown on the maps by being circled or boxed in as appropriate by a black line (Figure 6 and 7). In some cases several monuments or places are circled or boxed in together because of their close proximity to, or association with, each other. The circles and boxes around the recorded monuments and places are intended to show them but not to define their exact extent.

The following table lists the GI works of which there are seven in total in relation to distance from Recorded Monument Sites.

Route 12	Туре	RMP within 350m
R12-CP02	Cable Percussive Bore Hole	36m NE DU022-044001-Water mill 20m NE DU022-044002- Bridge 266m E Dublin City Zone Of Archaeological Potential: DU022-096
R12-CP03	Cable Percussive Bore Hole	140m E DU022-044001-Water mill 135m EDU022-044002- Bridge 350m E Dublin City Zone Of Archaeological Potential: DU022-096
R12-TP03	Trial Pit	140m E DU022-044001-Water mill 123m EDU022-044002- Bridge 350m E Dublin City Zone Of Archaeological Potential: DU022-096
R12-CP04	Cable Percussive Bore Hole	145m E DU022-044001-Water mill 133m EDU022-044002- Bridge 350m E Dublin City Zone Of Archaeological Potential: DU022-096
R12-CP01	Cable Percussive Bore Hole	200m NE DU022-014-House - fortified house 262m NW to DU022-070-Water mill 190m SW DU022-116 Mass-house
R12-TP01	Trial Pit	190m NE DU022-014-House - fortified 252m NW to DU022-070-Water mill 180m SW DU022-116 Mass-house

R12-CP05	Cable	Percussive	Bore	329m SE DU022-014-House - fortified
	Hole			137m NW to DU022-070-Water mill
				309m NE DU022-013001- Church,
				DU022-013002- Graveyard, DU022-
				013003-Graveslab

Table 1: RMP sites within 350m of GI works.

There is a total of 8 RMP sites all in the townland of Rathfarnham within 350m of the GI works (Figure 5, Table 1, Appendix 2). The closest RMP site are Pearse Bridge NE DU022-044002 and a watermill DU022-044001, labelled 022-044 on the published RMP map (Figure 6). It is presumed that the Ely Cloth Factory which is visible on the first edition map may have replaced an earlier watermill and refers to the watermill designated RMP DU022-044001. The proposed works R12-CP02 are in the notification zone of these RMP sites. The current bridge may replace an earlier bridge which may date from the medieval period (5th - 12th centuries AD) onwards. The second watermill site which date from the 7th century onwards in the vicinity is located in the townland of Rathfarnham and is 10m from the Zone of Notification for this RMP site DU022-070 and 50m NW of the mill site (Figure 7). Rathfarnham Castle DU022-014 a multiple-bay three-storey over basement building built by Adam Loftus c.1583 is at closest 200m from the GI works. Although the castle was extensively remodelled, it retains the plan form and defensive attributes from earlier years.

Another RMP site 180m SW of the GI works is Mass House DU022-116. These buildings are classified as a secular building used to celebrate Mass during Penal times and there is documentary evidence to suggest that this mass house dates to 1697. Today St. Mary's parochial house stands in this location within a D-shaped site enclosed within a bend of the Owendore River.

There is a group of RMP sites 211m NE of the GI works comprising a DU022-013001- Church, DU022-013002- Graveyard and DU022-013003-Graveslab. These monuments date from the period 500AD on. The church at Rathfarnham which overlooks the River Dodder has a rich history with the earliest reference from 1225. It changed from Roman Catholic to Church of Ireland in the eighteenth century and all that remains of its medieval fabric is its nave and chancel arch. It also contains a number of finely carved headstones including a Rathdown type granite slab dating between the 9th and 12th century and which is decorated on one face with a series of six incised lines which radiate from the centre of the slab. Other decoration includes semi-circular loops and two cupmarks.

RMP	Townland	Class
DU022-044001-	RATHFARNHAM	Water mill
DU022-044002	RATHFARNHAM	Bridge
DU022-014-	RATHFARNHAM	House - fortified house
DU022-070-	RATHFARNHAM	Water mill
DU022-116	RATHFARNHAM	Mass-house
DU022-013001-	RATHFARNHAM	Church
DU022-013002-	RATHFARNHAM	Graveyard
DU022-013003-	RATHFARNHAM	Graveslab

Table 2: RMP sites 221m NE of GI works.

5.3 National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files

The topographical files are held in the National Museum of Ireland in Kildare Street. All files relating to the townlands where the GI works are to be carried out were inspected to ascertain whether any artefacts had been thus far recorded in the townlands in which the GI works are located. These files identify all recorded finds which are held in archive and have been donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation. There is a record of six individual finds from the townland of Rathfarnham.

		1934:464	1939:20-22	1951:39:44	1961:249-	12:11:37
Name	1905:41				250	
	Leather	Bronze	Bronze Axe	Bann	Bann	Flint
Object Type	sheath	quoit	heads	Flakes	Flakes	Arrowhead

Table 3: Topographical files finds within townlands where GI works are located.

There above finds are discussed in the archaeological and historical background above (Figure 5, Table 2). The closest find to the proposed GI works is the flint arrowhead which was recorded 180m approximately from the Dodder Bridge. A total of 8 Bann Flakes are recorded as stray finds from garden topsoil at Mill House Rathfarnham which is approximately 1.5km south of Rathfarnham Village. A Neolithic arrowhead was found 180m-200m from the Dodder Bridge which is presumably Pearse Bridge and GI works are located in this vicinity. Bronze Age activity is evidenced by stray finds of a bronze quoit and three bronze socketed and looped axe heads from Rathfarnham.

5.4 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping shows the human impact on the landscape and its evolving nature over clearly defined time intervals. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered or removed over a period of time.

The maps analysed include John Rocque's Exact survey of Dublin, published in London in 1756 and the first and third edition Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 6-11).

Roques's map provides a vivid snapshot of the city at this period (Figure 6). Although this map is an overlaid with the proposed works and not completely accurate it does illustrate that the area of the proposed GI works was quite developed in 1756.

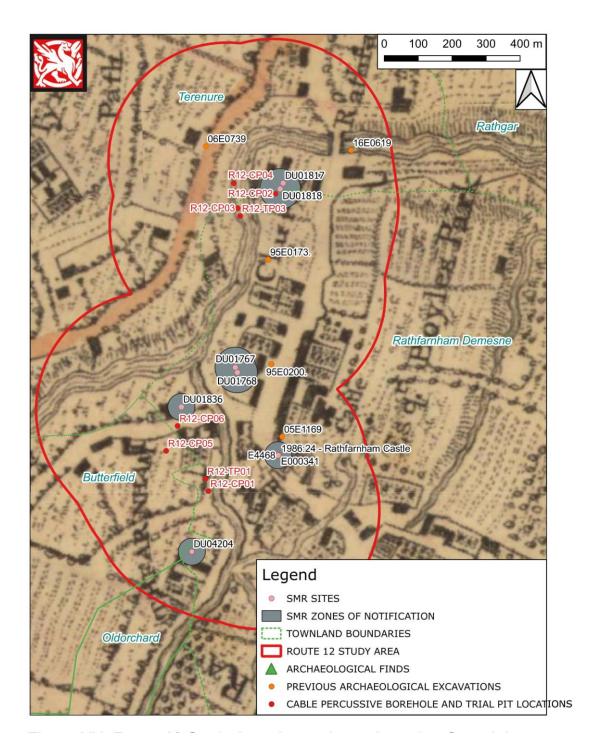


Figure 8: Route 12 study in relation to John Roque Map 1756.

Townland boundaries are visible on the first and third edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of territories for each sept and a need for strong permanent fences around their territories. Townland boundaries along ridge-tops, streams, or bogs are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines. Christianity introduced the system of parish boundaries, whilst Anglo Normans introduced baronies and counties. These boundaries were looked at in terms of the impact of the GI works on such boundaries (Figures 7-11).

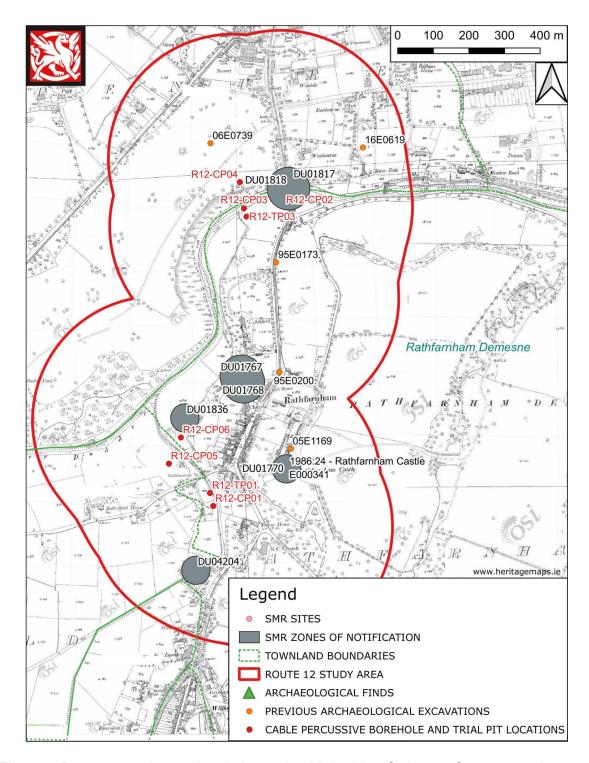


Figure 9: Route 12 study area in relation to the third edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

At the time of the first edition map the GI works R12-TP03 and R12-CP02 and 03 are located on the banks of the River Dodder which is also the townland boundary between Rathfarnham and Terenure (Figure 8). The works are however in Rathfarnham and the bridge is called the 'Big Bridge' at the time of the first edition map presumably referring to Pearse Bridge which was the original ancient entranceway into Rathfarnham. The Ely Cloth Factory and mill pond is depicted at the location of R12-CP03 and R12-TP03. By the time of the third edition map the Ely Cloth Factory and mill pond are no longer depicted however a mill race is still depicted feeding into the Dodder River at the location of where the cloth factory was (Figure 7,9 and 11).

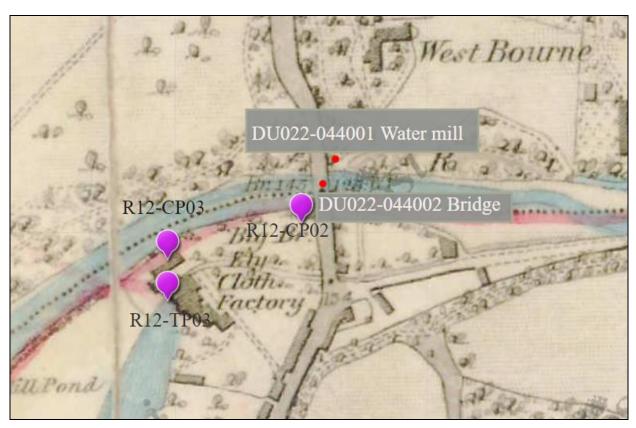


Figure 10: First edition map 1837 with locations of GI works map 4.

At the time of the first edition map GI locations R12-CP01 and R12-TP01 are located in an agricultural setting west of the Owendoher River. By the time of the third edition map the field has been sub-divided and an access lane added through the field leading to a house (Figure 7 and 9).

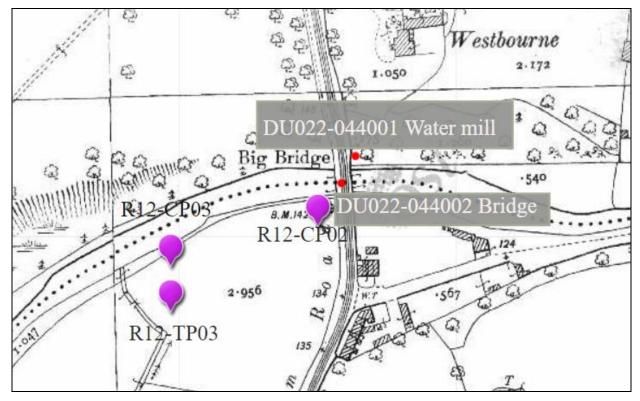


Figure 11: Third edition map 1938 with locations of GI works map 4.

In the townland of Butterfield, the works R12-CP05 are also in a field bound by the aforementioned river which is also the townland boundary between Rathfarnham and Butterfield (Figure 10). By the time of the third edition map a club house has been built in the field northeast of the GI works (Figure 7 and 11). The final GI location R12-CP06 is at Shaw Place and at the entranceway to an 'Old Mill' in the townland of Rathfarnham. This GI location is adjacent to the Owendoher River. This mill and 'Shaw Place' are no longer labelled at the time of the third edition map.

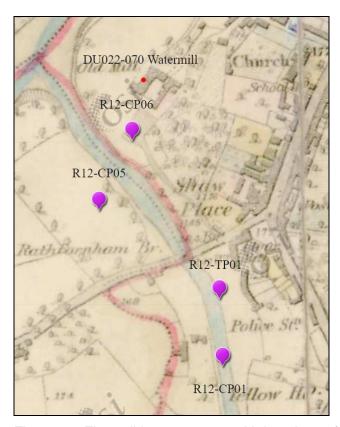


Figure 12: First edition map 1837 with locations of GI works map 24.

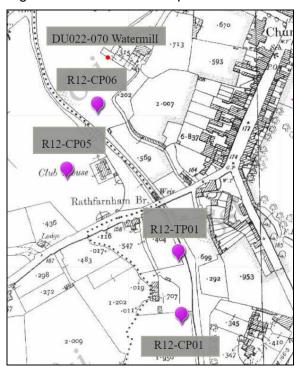


Figure 13: Third edition map 1938 with locations of GI works map 24.

5.5 Architectural Heritage (Appendix 1)

All GI exploratory hole locations were checked on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage's (NIAH) website. The NIAH is a section within the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht whom identifying and record the architectural heritage of Ireland, from 1700 to the present day.

The Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 was inspected in accordance with Part IV of the Planning & Development Acts 2000-2006 which requires every development plan to include a record of Protected Structures (RPS). A protected structure is a structure that a Planning Authority considers to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical point of view.

Route 12	Туре	NIAH within 150m of GI works
		20m E Pearse Bridge - Reg. No. 11211028 not RPS
		35m SE a cluster of three houses St Agnes Terrace
		(Reg. No. 11211020-022) not RPS
	Cable Percussive Bore	50m SE cluster of four houses Dodder Road Lower
R12-CP02	Hole	Reg. No.11211023- 26 not RPS
		135m E Pearse Bridge - Reg. No. 11211028 not RPS
		117m E a cluster of three houses St Agnes Terrace
		(Reg. No. 11211020-022) not RPS
	Cable Percussive Bore	109m SE cluster of four houses Dodder Road Lower
R12-CP03	Hole	Reg. No.11211023- 26 not RPS
R12-TP03	Trial Pit	135m E Pearse Bridge - Reg. No. 11211028 not RPS
		117m E a cluster of three houses St Agnes Terrace
		(Reg. No. 11211020-022) not RPS
		109m SE cluster of four houses Dodder Road Lower
		Reg. No.11211023- 26 not RPS
	Cable Percussive Bore	
R12-CP04	Hole	133m E Pearse Bridge - Reg. No. 11211028 not RPS
	Cable Percussive Bore	
R12-CP01	Hole	None
R12-TP01	Trial Pit	None
	Cable Percussive Bore	
R12-CP05	Hole	None
	Cable Percussive Bore	
R12-CP06	Hole	None

Table 4: NIAH listed buildings/structures within 150m of GI works.

The closest NIAH listed structure at 20m from the GI works is Pearse Bridge which contains a commemorative bronze plaque to the Pearse brothers (Reg. No. 11211028). This is a single arch bridge over the River Dodder which dates to c.1800. There is a cluster of three houses at St Agnes Terrace (Reg. No. 11211020-022) 35m SE of the GI works. A cluster of four houses are located on Dodder Road Lower (Reg. No.11211023- 26). These houses date to between 1880-1900. Neither Pearse Bridge or the houses at St Agnes Terrace or those on Dodder Road are RPS.

5.6 Previous Archaeological Excavations

Route 12	Туре	Excavations within 350m
	Cable Percussive Bore	
R12-CP02	Hole	None
	Cable Percussive Bore	
R12-CP03	Hole	None

R12-TP03	Trial Pit	None			
	Cable Percussive Bore				
R12-CP04	Hole	None			
		200m 94E0161			
	Cable Percussive Bore	238m NE 95E0200			
R12-CP01	Hole	273m NE E000341			
		190m SE 94E0161			
		228m NE 95E0200			
R12-TP01	Trial Pit	263m NE E000341			
		238 NE 95E0173			
		300m E 94E0161			
	Cable Percussive Bore	271m NE 95E0200			
R12-CP05	Hole	340m NE E000341			
		238 NE 95E0173			
		300m NE 05E1169			
		275m SW 94E0161			
	Cable Percussive Bore	206m NE 95E0200			
R12-CP06	Hole	280m NE E000341			

Table 5: Excavations within 350m of GI works.

A total of five excavations are recorded within 350m of the locations of the GI works as summarized in Table 5 below and illustrated on figure 5. The closest excavation is trial pit R12-TP01 which is 190m SE of the GI works. The only archaeology identified was the demolished remains of a tunnel at Rathfarnham Castle (94E0161 and 95E0200).

Licence	Address	Description
	Rathfarnham Castle Estate,	Demolished remains of
94E0161	Rathfarnham	passageway
95E0200	Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham	Underground passageway
95E0173	Rathfarnham Rd., Dublin	No archaeology
E000341	Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham (Extension E341)	Post medieval
05E1169	Rathfarnham Castle Estate, Rathfarnham	No archaeology

Table 6: Summary of excavations within 350m of GI works see Appendix 1 for further information.

5.7 Field Inspection



Plate 1: View N from Dodder Park Road towards location of R12-TP03 and R12-CP03.



Plate 2: View NE towards location of R12-CP02 from Dodder Road.



Plate 3: View SE towards location of R12-CP01 and R12-TP01.



Plate 4: View W towards location of R12-CP05 at Fairways.

6 Impact Assessment and Monitoring Recommendations

The aim of this archaeological impact assessment and monitoring report is to describe all of the aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly affected by the GI works. This report describes the existing environment within the location of the GI works in terms of its archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage setting. It aims to addresses the potential impacts of the proposed works and recommends an appropriate archaeological mitigation which shall be agreed in consultation with the National Monuments Service and the National Museum of Ireland.

The desk-based assessment has looked at all RMP sites, stray finds, excavations, boundaries including rivers within a 350m radius of the GI works. Recorded Protected Structures within a 150m radius were detailed for this report. Three areas of archaeological potential were identified (Figures 14 and 15).

Ground investigations were the first phase of works to be carried out. The project is in the design phase at the moment and there will be changes to the development as that process continues and after the GI works are completed. The most intrusive works will be at the locations of the GI works which comprise nineteen exploratory holes.

In order to protect the archaeological heritage, the following GI investigations were monitored based on their location within 100m of a RMP site, townland/parish/river boundaries, stray finds, cartographic analysis, RPS sites which may preserve much earlier land divisions.

In total it was recommended that five locations be monitored under archaeological licence as detailed in Table 6. Where boreholes and test pits were adjacent each other the monitoring requirements reflect this and the test pits were to be monitored. The exception however was in the case of R12-TP03 and R12-CP03 which may have impacted upon sub surface remains of the Ely Cloth Factory on the banks of the Dodder. Three of the GI works were cancelled however R12-TP01, R12-TP03 and R12-CP06, thus leaving R12-CP02 and R12-CP03 to be monitored.

6.1 Area of Archaeological Potential 1 (AAP 1)

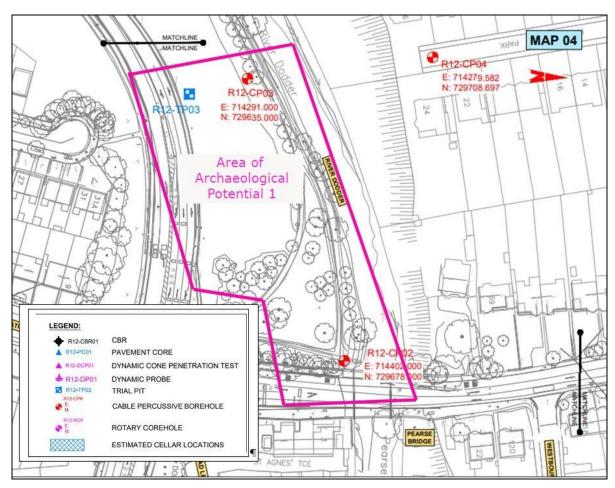


Figure 14: Area of Archaeological Potential 1.

In AAP 1 the proposed works R12-CP02 is in the notification zone of RMP sites Pearse Bridge DU022-044002 and a watermill DU022-044001 (Figure 14). The Ely Cloth Factory and mill pond is depicted at the location of R12-CP03 and R12-TP03.

6.2 Area of Archaeological Potential 2 and 3 (AAP 2 and 3)

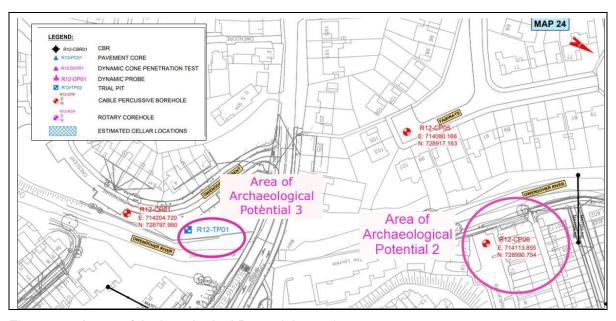


Figure 15: Areas of Archaeological Potential 2 and 3.

AAP 2

R12-CP06 is located 10m from Notification Zone for an RMP site classified as a water mill DU022-070 (Figure 15).

AAP 3

The location of R12-TP01 is along the banks of the Owendoher River and in antiquity may have been a favourable location for archaeological settlement given there are a number of mills along the river. The closest is a water mill DU022-070 which is approximately 200m northwest of the GI location (Figure 15).

		R12- CP02	R12- CP03	R12- TP03	R12- CP04	R12- CP01	R12- TP01	R12- CP05	R12- CP06
Scenario:	RMP	Υ	N	N	N	N	N	N	Υ
within of less	Stray Find	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
than 100m of:	Boundary	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
	RPS	Υ	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Previous								
	Excavation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Monitoring								
	Required	Υ	Υ	Y	N	N	Υ	N	Y

Table 6: Monitoring Requirements Route 12

7 Monitoring Results

Bore hole sampling was carried out using a 5 Dando 2000 Cable Percussion boring rig with a rotary core follow on using a Beretta T44. The boring technique allows the installation of a casing tube inside the borehole. Upon completion, the tube is withdrawn, and the plastic liner removed and sealed for logging by a Geotechnical Engineer. The casing size was 200mm to 4.30m and 68mm cased to 14.00m.

Based on the results of the desk-based assessment five GI works were recommended for monitoring R12-CP02, R12-CP03, R12-TP01, R12-TP03 and R12-CP06. However, R12-CP02 and R12-CP03 which were the only boreholes that were completed

Borehole R12-CP02

This borehole was excavated on 27/01/2021 at ITM 714398.9 E 729676.1 N. It was located in Archaeological Area 1 in the notification zone of RMP sites Pearse Bridge DU022-044002 and a watermill DU022-04401. The original entranceway into Rathfarnham was believed to have been at Pearse Bridge. The first record of a bridge being built over the Dodder is in 1381. It was described in 1652 as a wooden bridge which was carried away many times by flooding. The present bridge was built on 1765 and was widened in 1952 and named Pearse Bridge.

The borehole was completed to a depth of 15.50m. Groundwater was encountered at 2.60m and 4.00m below ground level. BGL. The stratigraphy comprised a brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly topsoil which was 0.80m in depth, below this was a made ground layer also 0.80m in depth a brownish grey sandy gravelly clay which contained occasional red brick fragments. Below this made ground layer were gravel layers which were 4.10m in depth and which overlay limestone which was 5.60m below ground level.

Borehole R12-CP03

This borehole was excavated on 28/01/2021 at ITM 714299.5 E 729634.3 N. It was located in Archaeological Area 1 approximately 50m outside of the notification zone of RMP sites Pearse Bridge DU022-044002 and a watermill DU022-04400. The Ely Cloth Factory and mill pond is depicted at the location of R12-CP03 and R12-TP03 (which was cancelled). By the time of the third edition map the Ely Cloth Factory and mill pond are no longer depicted however a mill race is still depicted feeding into the Dodder River at the location of where the cloth factory was (Figure 7,9 and 11).

The borehole was completed at a depth of 14m below ground level. No groundwater encountered. The stratigraphy comprised a brown gravelly topsoil was 0.40m in depth below this was a made ground layer which was 1.20m in depth and was a sandy gravelly clay which contained occasional pieces of plastic. Below this was a brown sandy gravelly clay which contained occasional sub angular cobbles and this was 1.30m in depth. At a depth of 2.90m below ground level was a 0.10m layer of sub-angular cobbles which may represent a surface given its depth perhaps it may be related to the mill pond. A grey/brownish grey gravel layer 2.50m in thickness lay below the cobbles and limestone was encountered at a depth of 5.50m below ground level.

8 Conclusion

The Dublin Bus Connects project is in the design phase at the moment and there will be changes to the route as that process continues and after the GI works are completed. There were no GI works along large sections of the project given the ground disturbance will be minimal as the routes will be along modified existing roads. The most intrusive works which may involve for example widening a corridor etc will be at the locations of the GI works.

The desk-based assessment has looked at all RMP sites, excavations, townland boundaries within a 350m radius of the GI works. Recorded Protected Structures within a 150m radius were detailed for this report and the topographical files were checked for stray finds within any of the townlands in which the GI works are located.

Three areas where the GI works are located were deemed to be of archaeological potential and were designated Areas of Archaeological Potential 1, 2 and 3. Based on the results of the desk-based assessment five GI locations were recommended for monitoring R12-CP02, R12-CP03, R12-TP01, R12-TP03 and R12-CP06. However ,R12-CP02 and R12-CP03 were the only boreholes that were completed and these were in Area of Archaeological Potential 1.

Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions and so the following mitigation for Areas 1, 2 and 3 are outlined below.

8.1 Area of Archaeological Potential 1 (AAP 1)

Impact Assessment AAP 1 (Figure 14)

The GI borehole R12-CP02 is located in Archaeological Area 1 in the notification zone of RMP sites Pearse Bridge DU022-044002 and a watermill DU022-044001, labelled the Ely Cloth Factory on the first edition map (Figure 14). RMP sites are subject to statutory protection under section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act.

The original entranceway into Rathfarnham was believed to have been at Pearse Bridge. The first record of a bridge being built over the Dodder is in 1381. It was described in 1652 as a wooden bridge which was carried away many times by flooding. The present bridge was built on 1765 and was widened in 1952 and named Pearse Bridge. Furthermore a Neolithic arrowhead was found 180m-200m from the Dodder Bridge (which is presumably Pearse Bridge). Other Bronze Age activity is evidenced by stray finds of a bronze quoit and three bronze socketed and looped axe heads from Rathfarnham. At the time of the Norman occupation of Dublin and subsequent to this event the lands around Rathfarnham were assigned to Milo le Bret and therefore there is potential for multi period archaeology to be impacted upon by the proposed development.

The second borehole in Archaeological Area 1 was located at the location of the Ely Cloth factory RMP DU022-044001 as depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping 1838. The Ely Cloth Factory and mill pond is depicted at the location of R12-CP03 and R12-TP03 (cancelled). By the time of the third edition map 1938 the Ely Cloth Factory and mill pond are no longer depicted however a mill race is still depicted feeding into the Dodder River at the location of where the cloth factory was (Figure 7,9 and 11).

Further Archaeological Mitigation AAP 1 (Figure 14)

The borehole within the zone of notification for these RMP sites Pearse Bridge DU022-044002 and a watermill DU022-04400 confirmed that the ground was made up in this area to a depth of at least 1.50m, however these results are not enough to confirm that archaeological finds/features will not be impacted upon by the proposed project at this location.

Sub surface remains of the Ely Cloth Factory may survive and a layer of cobbles was noted at 2.90m below ground level with a thickness of 0.10m and thus may be related to the mill pond.

Archaeological test trenching in advance of construction and under archaeological licence is recommended in Archaeological Area 1 so that if archaeological remains survive then an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy can be agreed in advance of construction and in consultation with the relevant bodies.

8.2 Area of Archaeological Potential 2 (AAP 2)

Impact Assessment AAP 2 (Figure 15)

R12-CP06 is located 10m from Notification Zone for an RMP site classified as a water mill DU022-070 which is now Woodview cottages (DU022-070) on the banks of the Owendoher River. RMP sites are subject to statutory protection under section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act.

This mill started off producing paper and, in the 19th, century changed production to wool cotton and flour. It fell out of use as steam power took over from water power and the old mill buildings fell into disrepair. The mill at what is now Woodview cottages was an old paper mill and it may have replaced an earlier. Water mills date from the 7th century onwards and the mill at Woodview may have replaced an earlier mill.

Further Archaeological Mitigation AAP 2 (Figure 15)

No GI works were complete in this area. Once the design and construction scenario are finalised further archaeological consultation will be required prior to construction. There is potential for archaeological finds or features to survive depending on the nature of the works and depth of excavations proposed for the project. Further archaeological mitigation may involve test trenching and or monitoring of works subject to consultation with the National Monuments Service and the National Museum of Ireland. This will enable the identification of any previously unrecorded features/ deposits of archaeological significance which may be impacted upon by the works so that an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy can be applied in advance of any construction works

8.3 Area of Archaeological Potential 3 (AAP 3)

Impact Assessment AAP 3 (Figure 15)

The borehole R12-TP01 was not completed. This is deemed an area of potential given its location of was along the banks of the Owendoher River which in antiquity may have been a favourable location for archaeological settlement given there are a number of mills along the river. The closest is a water mill DU022-070 which is approximately 200m northwest of the GI location.

Further Archaeological Mitigation AAP 3 (Figure 15)

Once the design and construction scenario are finalised further archaeological consultation will be required prior to construction. There is potential for archaeological finds or features to survive depending on the nature of the works and depth of excavations proposed for the project. Further archaeological mitigation may involve test trenching and or monitoring of works subject to consultation with the National Monuments Service and the National Museum of Ireland. This will enable the identification of any previously unrecorded features/ deposits of archaeological significance which may be impacted upon by the works so that an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy can be applied in advance of any construction works

These recommendations are the professional opinion of the writer and based upon the findings of the desktop assessment, field inspection and monitoring results. All archaeological recommendations are subject to further consultation and agreement with The National Museum and The National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

8.4 Bibliography

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9 Appendix 1 Previous Archaeological Excavations

County: Dublin Site name: Rathfarnham

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 94E0161

Author: Judith Carroll. 30 Ramleh Park. Milltown. Dublin 6.

Site type: Adjacent to castle **ITM:** E 714390m, N 729174m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.300498, -6.283854

A trial excavation took place on land formerly part of the grounds of Rathfarnham Castle, Dublin, in October, 1994. This land is now separated from the castle grounds by the dual carriageway, but was once part of the gardens. The trial excavation was carried out prior to proposed development of the site because of the close proximity of the site to the 16th-century castle as well as to the medieval church in the village of Rathfarnham. One of the main features expected to turn up during the trial trenching was an underground passageway on line with the 18th-century kitchen wing of the castle. Because of its position in relation to the castle, and other features, it is thought that this passageway is post-medieval in date – but this is not certain.

The demolished remains of this passageway as well as a probable entranceway to it turned up during the trial trenching and further excavation was recommended prior to any development of the site.

County: Dublin Site name: Rathfarnham

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 95E0200

Author: Judith Carroll, 30 Ramleh Park, Milltown, Dublin 6.

Site type: 18th/19th-century underground passage

ITM: E 714390m, N 729174m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.300498, -6.283854

The excavation took place on the tract of land between Rathfarnham bypass and Rathfarnham Village between 9 and 25 October 1995. This tract of land was, until the bypass was built, part of the grounds of the castle. The site is at present owned by McInerney Constructions Ltd and the excavation of the passageway was carried out in advance of their plans for development.

Last year, trial-testing at this site (see Excavations 1994, 35) found evidence of the continuity of the underground passageway which runs under the kitchen wing of Rathfarnham Castle.

The passageway was most probably, during the latter phase of its use anyway, a 'servants' entrance' to the castle. It stretches from the castle kitchen wing across the grounds to the boundary walls of the estate at the village. Though the building of this passageway has not been closely dated, such passageways are very common in relation to castles and large country houses during the 18th/19th century. The passageway excavated on the development site was found to be in a completely collapsed state in this area, but had originally been similar to the part which remains still intact in the castle. It was approximately 2m high and, prior to its widening for drainage purposes, probably about 2-3m wide, with fairly rough stone and mortar walls. It also had a roof made of small stones and mortar mixed sporadically with pieces of brick. Pieces of 18th- and 19th-century pottery were found in the rubble collapse of the passageway. These indicate that it was demolished during the 19th century or later.

County: Dublin Site name: (Formerly) Rathfarnham Castle Estate, Rathfarnham Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 95E0200

Author: Judith Carroll, 30 Ramleh Park, Milltown, Dublin 6.

Site type: Unknown

ITM: E 714390m, N 729174m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.300498, -6.283854

Archaeological trial-trenching took place on the tract of land directly across the dual carriageway from Rathfarnham Castle between 25 and 29 September 1995 and was the second such assessment on this tract of land (see Excavations 1994, 35) because the developers had decided on a complete change in the building plans, and the opening of five further east-west trenches was thus recommended by the OPW.

The site is in an area of archaeological potential. It is within the former boundary walls of the Rathfarnham Castle estate and is close to the present castle, which was built in the late 16th century, probably on the site of a 12th-century castle. The site is also adjacent to the medieval village of Rathfarnham as well as to the medieval church in which a Viking grave-slab was found.

A passageway had been found in the earlier investigation, but this trial-trenching revealed no further archaeological finds, layers or features. The topsoil was a homogeneous stony, brown crumbly topsoil, on average 0.6m to 1m in depth, crisscrossed by drains, with post-medieval pottery, brick and mortar found at a low level.

County: Dublin **Site name:** Rathfarnham Castle, Rathfarnham (Extension E341)

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: E000341

Author: Judith Carroll, 30 Ramleh Pk, Milltown, Dublin 6.

Site type: Castle

ITM: E 714411m, N 728905m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.298077, -6.283637

The archaeological work at Rathfarnham Castle took place from mid-November to mid-December. It consisted of the monitoring of the service trenches during the reconstruction of the 'Kitchen Wing' and the general refurbishment of the castle.

It also involved preliminary excavation of a hitherto unknown underground passageway, probably of post-medieval date, which was found during work on the kitchen wing. This feature has yet to be fully investigated.

During the trenching, evidence of an earlier stepped stone entrance-way in front of the present castle portico was found, as well as a further extension of the underground passage way and a variety of 18th- and 19th-century drains. There were, however, no other archaeological features or layers found and, apart from a few pieces of post-medieval pottery, no finds.

County: Dublin Site name: RATHFARNHAM CASTLE, RATHFARNHAM

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 05E1169

Author: Dermot Nelis, Dame House, 24 Dame Street, Dublin 2.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 714422m, N 728959m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.298560, -6.283454

The Parks and Landscape Services Department of South Dublin County Council proposed to develop a formal garden within the grounds of Rathfarnham Castle. The site was bounded by Castleside Drive to the north, Rathfarnham Road to the west and by walls to the south and east.

Monitoring was carried out over six days between 17 and 25 October 2005. The area

was excavated using a thirteen-tonne machine fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless bucket.

The development area consisted of a flat field measuring c. 70m east—west by 45m. All topsoil was mechanically excavated to the level of geologically deposited strata, with the exception of a band measuring c. 3m wide on all four sides of the development area which was used to store topsoil. The development would not involve excavation in this area as it would be built up to create landscape mounds and as a result there would be no impact on any archaeological remains.

Monitoring revealed the site to consist of topsoil directly sealing geologically deposited clay. Topsoil was on average 0.5–0.65m deep and consisted of a loose dark-brown silty clay with occasional small stones (20–50mm) evenly distributed, along with occasional finds of small clay-pipe fragments, modern bottle glass, china pottery fragments and red brick. Further finds included plastic bags, wire, several large pieces of compacted metal and the remains of two separate car seats. These modern finds were revealed across the whole of the site, but the north-west corner contained the majority of the modern material.

It was noted by a number of local people that topsoil was imported and dumped into the site c. 20–25 years ago. As there was no evidence for a relict ploughsoil or topsoil under the imported topsoil, it is considered that the site was fully stripped at the time of importing the modern topsoil and that this stripping probably extended into the natural subsoil, which would have removed any subtle archaeological features.

Natural was a friable to compact light-brown clay with occasional small stones (20–50mm) evenly distributed. Limited mechanical excavation into natural to ensure that it was a geologically deposited strata and not a redeposited soil revealed a much stonier layer 0.1–0.15m below it, but this was also in the same friable to compact light-brown clay matrix.

Two modern stone-filled drains were revealed. Drain 1 extended north—south across the stripped area, extending beyond the area of excavation in both directions. It was 1.4m wide and was cut into natural to a depth of 0.9m. It was sealed by a loose rubble layer containing small red-brick and mortar fragments which in turn was sealed by topsoil. It appeared to be dug by hand and was filled with on average 0.2m by 0.15m by 0.1m angular to sub-rounded stones. Drain 2 extended west off Drain 1 at a right angle at a point 3m south of the northernmost area of stripping and extended beyond the area of stripping in a westerly direction. This drain was 0.9m wide and 0.95m deep as cut into natural. The drains did not truncate one another but appeared to be contemporary. The fill of Drain 2 was the same as Drain 1 and again it was sealed by a loose rubble layer containing small red-brick and mortar fragments, which in turn was sealed by topsoil.

No archaeological features or objects were revealed as a result of the monitoring.

10 Appendix 2 RMP Files

DU022-044001-

Class: Water mill - unclassified
Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded. To access available information for research purposes please make an appointment in advance with the Archive Unit (open Fridays 10.00 am – 5.00 pm), Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, The Custom House, Dublin 1 D01W6XO or email nmarchive@chg.gov.ie.

DU022-044002-

Class: Bridge

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded. To access available information for research purposes please make an appointment in advance with the Archive Unit (open Fridays 10.00 am – 5.00 pm), Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, The Custom House, Dublin 1 D01W6XO or email nmarchive@chg.gov.ie.

DU022-014----

Class: House - fortified house
Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Situated at the foot of the Dublin Mountains SE of Rathfarnham village. Built in the late 16th century by the Loftus family and re-modelled in the 18th-century when in the hands of Speaker Connolly, the Hoadleys and the Earls of Ely (Ball 1903, 117-130). In the 20th-century it was extended and refurbished with a kitchen wing, a Bowe window and a colonnaded front portico added. The original 16th-century castle was a large semi-fortified house of enlarged tower house type. It has a rectangular plan with a very thick central spine and four flanker towers (int. dims. L 20.3m, Wth 10.4m). A vaulted passage was exposed during excavation in the early '90s, which tapers towards the SW flanker (Carroll 1993, 33). Built of calp limestone which has been plastered over the building rises to three storeys which are offset at each level. The walls are battered. Originally entered at the W end where there is a great stone arch visible in the facade. The site of a dumb waiter shaft adjacent to the W entrance may have been the site of the original stairwell. Ground floor was vaulted. It contains

an original fireplace opening. The second floor also contains an original stone-built fireplace with early brickwork. These bricks have been compared to examples from Hampton Court Palace. Traces of stone mullioned windows have been exposed during plaster removal throughout the building. The present roof structure incorporated early oak trusses mainly in the N roof where rough adze marks are visible on the woodwork (Ball 1902, 252; Ball 1903, 134-44; O'Carroll 1987, 17). Compiled by Geraldine Stout

Date of upload: 25th April 2012

This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 2/1986).

DU022-070-

Class: Water mill - unclassified

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Not available

DU022-116

Class: Mass-house

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: St. Mary's parochial house stands in a D-shaped site enclosed within a bend of the Owendore River. According to Paddy Healy (2004, 203) there was an 'old Chapel' here which was replaced in 1878 by the Church of the Annunciation across the road. The former was described by D'Alton as a 'cruciform edifice with galleries, disproportionately low' (ibid). There is documentary evidence to suggest it dates from 1697A.D. (pers comm. Mr Tony Duffy). Behind the present building on the grounds of the former orchard is a slightly raised curvilinear area (Dims.18m by 20m) partially bound by a stone, masonry wall and the bank of the Owendore River. This area is defined in the south by a linear hollow (Wth 3m, D.)0.15 m This boundary wall curves in the NNE before straightening out to enclose the car park which lies to the east. In the hollow of this curve is a small, square, unroofed area believed to be the 17th century Mass house. This square building measures c. 6m N-S by c. 5.80m E-W. There is a doorway in the east (Wth 1.40m). The surface is uneven with fragments of granite masonry present. There is an iron railing along the west side containing an emblem of a cross. Two stone cross-shaped finials and a decorative wrought iron cross finial were found on the grounds of St Mary's presbytery near the present grotto. Compiled by Geraldine Stout

DU022-013001-

Class: Church

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Situated on a height above the S bank of the River Dodder. The earliest reference to this church is 1225 when it was the subject of a dispute between the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity and the Archdeacon of Dublin (Ball 1903, 2, 152-155, Breen 1981, 120-122). It went out of use by 1795. All that survives of the medieval parish church is the nave and the chancel arch. The W gable stands to full height and carries a double bellcote. It is built of roughly coursed limestone masonry with rough dressing on the quoins. The church is entered through a tall narrow partially brickfaced opening in the W gable. At the base of the doorway, on the S side are original chamfered jambs with moulding. Burial has taken place in the interior (dims. L 16.10m, Wth 6.30m, T 0.87m). In the E end of the S wall are the remains of a 16th century window with hammer-dressed jambs which are chamfered. There are bar holes present. The chancel arch is pointed. Formerly, it led into a small chancel (Price 1942, 60).

Compiled by Geraldine Stout

DU022-013002-

Class: Graveyard

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Situated on a height above the S bank of the River Dodder in Rathfarnham village. Entered through an impressive gateway. Encloses the remains of a medieval church (DU022-013001-). A pre-Norman grave-slab of Rathdown type lies in two pieces NE of the church in the graveyard, one under an elder bush, the other on the grass (DU022-013003-).

Compiled by Geraldine Stout

DU022-013003-

Class: Graveslab

Townland: RATHFARNHAM

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: A pre-Norman grave slab of Rathdown type lies in two pieces to the NE of the church (DU022-013001-). It is formed from granite (Total L 1.72m). It is decorated on one face with a series of six incised lines which radiate from the centre of the slab. Semi-circular loops are placed along either side and the narrow end of the slab. Below the broad end of the slab are two cupmarks placed on either side of a central line. It has been dated between the 9th and 12th-centuries (Breen 1981, 120-122; Swords, K. ed. 2009, 87).

Compiled by Geraldine Stout

11 Appendix 3 NIAH listed buildings/structures.

St Agnes Terrace, Rathfarnham, South Dublin County-

Reg. No. 11211020
Date: 1890 - 1910
Original Use: house
In Use as: house

Description

End-of-terrace three-bay single-storey house, c.1900. Smooth rendered walls. Glazed aluminium door and aluminium casement windows in enlarged openings. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimney stack.

Appraisal

A modest terraced house which, though altered, retains its original massing and, as part of this small close-built group, enhances the approach to the river walkway.

Reg. No. 11211021

Date: 1890 - 1910

Original Use: house

In Use as: house

Description

Terraced three-bay single-storey house, c.1900. Rendered, ruled and lined walls. Glazed uPVC door and uPVC windows. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimney stack.

Appraisal

A modest terraced house which, though refurbished, retains its original proportions and, as part of this small close-built group, enhances the approach to the river walkway.

Reg. No. 11211025

Date: 1880 - 1900

Original Use: house

In Use as: house

Description

Terraced single-bay two-storey house, c.1890. Rendered, ruled and lined walls. Timber glazed door and timber casement windows. M-profile slate roof with rendered chimney stack.

Appraisal

A modest terraced house which, though refurbished, retains its original proportions and which contrasts well in scale with the modern road level. Enhances the approach to the river walkway as part of this small, close-built group.

Reg. No. 11211026

Date: 1880 - 1900 Original Use: house In Use as: house

Description

End-of-terrace single-bay two-storey house, c.1890. Rendered, ruled and lined walls. Glazed uPVC door and uPVC casement windows. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimney stack. Original rear half now demolished.

Appraisal

A modest terraced house which, though altered and reduced in size, retains its original proportions and which contrasts well in scale with the modern road level. Enhances the approach to the river walkway as part of this small, close-built group.

Pearse Bridge - Reg. No. 11211028

Date: 1790 - 1810

Original Use: bridge

Description

Single arch road bridge over the River Dodder, c.1800, widened westwards in 1952. Original roughcast elevation to east, replacement squared limestone to west, each with parapet and ashlar voussoirs to segmental arch. Commemorative bronze plaque on parapet depicting Pearse brothers, dated 1952.

Appraisal

A sturdy single arch bridge, barely noticed when travelling the road above, which is typical of other Dodder bridges that have been widened for the modern day needs of traffic. Its original east elevation, which is a fine example of the type, is rarely seen by the passing public above but is a feature of the riverside walkway.