

**Stratigraphical Report  
O'Connell Street Sub-Station Excavation  
Dublin I**

Licence No. 02E1825

By  
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For  
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## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following report details the partial excavation and recording of a series of structures uncovered during the first phase of monitoring of excavations for an electricity sub-station to supply the Tallaght to Connolly *Luas* line (Plate 1). The monitored area of excavation was located under the central reservation in O'Connell Street, between the statues of William Smith O'Brien and Daniel O'Connell (Fig. 1). The site is located just to the south of DU006:048, which is designated as a road on the RMP.
- 1.2 Ground reduction within the sub-station footprint was undertaken in a series of steps, all of which were monitored under the 01E0733 monitoring licence for Line B. Firstly, there was a general but variable reduction up to 1.5m below existing ground level to uncover old and live services, followed by the opening of a perimeter trench, 2.5m in depth and 1.5m in width, to house a pile guide and retaining wall. It was during the excavation of the latter that the walls were uncovered and what was then *Dúchas*, the Heritage Service and the National Museum of Ireland were immediately informed of the discovery.
- 1.3 The perimeter trench excavation ceased on 12 November 2002 once the structures were exposed. The further exposure and recording of the extant structures took place under archaeological conditions between 12–15 November 2002, under licence 02E1825.
- 1.4 Following consultation between the relevant bodies, the sub-station was redesigned and foreshortened at the southern end thus enabling 80% of the visible structures to be preserved *in situ*. The remaining 20% was then excavated by hand.
- 1.5 The recorded structures were located at the southern end of the sub-station area. A second excavation, under a separate licence (03E0433) followed the discovery during bulk excavation of further structures to the north of the area under discussion.

## 2 Historical background

- 2.1 O'Connell Street was formerly called Sackville Street; after Lionel Cranfield Sackville, first duke of Dorset and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1731-1737, 1751-1755). It was originally known as Drogheda Street after Viscount Moore, Earl of Drogheda who in 1729 sold his interest to Edward Brabazon, Lord Duncannon and Luke Gardiner. Drogheda Street terminated north of the intersection with the present Abbey Street.
- 2.2 Lower O'Connell Street is built on lands that were formerly mudflats within the Liffey estuary. From the medieval period the majority of lands immediately north of the Liffey formed part of St. Mary's Abbey. Throughout this period however, and even subsequent to the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, the area remained undeveloped and subject to tidal flooding. The reclamation of the mudflats north of the river began as part of the seventeenth-century expansion of the city.
- 2.3 The present site was located on lands that originally formed part of Bachelors Walk, which was laid out as part of the Amory grant of 1675. In January 1675, the city granted Jonathon Amory, a merchant, a lease for 299 years 'of that part of the Strand on the north side of the Liffey, situate betwixte the wall of the Pill, in the possession of Lord Sangtry, and the water mill lately built by Mr Gilbert Mabbott'. Equivalent to the area between the modern Halfpenny Bridge and the Abbey Theatre the grant encompassed 'all which stand and premises are covered every tide at full sea with water and is part of the river Analiffy' (de Courcy, 15).
- 2.4 The formation of the quays proceeded quickly in late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Although there were no formal civic guidelines to direct the building of the quays, the quay width for the Amory Grant was stipulated as 60ft (McCullough, 33). The result was a strip of newly developed land, which landlocked and preserved the old shoreline behind it upon which was constructed a terrace of houses on an esplanade, Bachelors Walk.

- 2.5 The origin of the name Bachelors Walk (or Bachelors Quay as it was also known) is unclear. It has been suggested that it originated from 'some long deceased capitalist named Batchelor' or its use as a promenade for unattached males. The latter is unlikely as there was difficulty of access to the area pre-1675 and not long afterwards it became a busy quay (de Courcy, 15).
- 2.6 Construction of the houses of Bachelors Walk began in the early 1700s. The houses were 4 storeys over basement and were built overlooking the quayside (Pearson, 372). By the late eighteenth century, the area was dominated by merchants (Watson, 1792). An eminent inhabitant was the cartographer John Rocque who lived there from 1754 to 1760 (de Courcy, 15). Bachelor's Quay was backed by a laneway known as the North Lotts, which originally accommodated the stables and warehouses of both Upper Abbey Street and Bachelors Walk (Pearson, 375).
- 2.7 The new city developments were not spatially integrated with the medieval core nor particularly well connected to each other. As a measure to counter this, the Commissioners for the Making of Wide and Convenient Street and Passages otherwise known as the Wide Street Commissioners was set up by an Act of Parliament of 1757 (Sheridan, 69). Their remit was refined and extended in an Act of Parliament of 1790, Clause XV which underlined the rights of the Commissioners to alter existing streets or build new ones 'when and as often as it shall appear to the said Commissioners, or any nine or more of them, to be necessary or expedient' (Sheridan, 119).
- 2.8 A direct consequence of this was construction of a new bridge, Carlisle Bridge (now O'Connell Bridge) and the extension of Sackville Street. The proposed building of the Carlisle Bridge was first mooted in the mid-eighteenth century but its opponents, principally the merchants established in the old port precinct and along the older quays, held up its construction for almost 50 years. It was finally opened in 1795 (de Courcy, xxxiii).

2.9 The Commissioners were empowered to purchase all buildings, grounds and properties necessary to their design. On their orders materials from buildings pulled down were to be removed from the site as quickly as possible (Sheridan, 118). Such fast-tracked development was not without its objectors. In 1792 Henry Attivel, holding some of the plots where new houses were being erected along Lower Sackville Street, wrote to the Commission

The line from Sackville Street to the New Bridge being divided by a lane of 6 feet which is taken off the rear of my Ground appears to me and those whom I have Let to as a very great Nuisance tending to create dirt, and probably will be resorted to by Thieves, and Night Tenantry...

(Sheridan, 141).

2.10 The activities of the Wide Street Commissioners had a considerable impact on streetscape of the eastern limit of Bachelors Walk and its environs. Nos. 31-43 Bachelors Walk, the buildings on the corner of Bachelors Lane/Lotts Lane and at least nine houses on Abbey Street (Nos. 69-77 inclusive) disappeared.

2.11 A tribunal was set up to compensate the lease holders of the lands and condemned buildings. The compensation was determined through a process of valuation by jury after testimony by commission-appointed experts and appeals by the lease holders. For example, in 1782 No. 39 Bachelors Walk, an old house, was valued at £574 while two new houses, Nos. 42 and 43, built by a Mr. Thwaite, were said to be worth £2,250.

2.12 Of the houses removed from Bachelors Walk, No. 41 had been owned by Simon Vierpyl, a sculptor who had repaired the quay wall in about 1779 at a cost of £41. His house, which he had purchased in 1768 had a 'shew shop' on the ground floor. His neighbour at No. 40 was Dr. Achmet Borumbadab who established 'the great cold baths' there in 1772. He subsequently took over the yard of No.41 where plastering was carried out for the baths, which contained 21 tunnels of arched brickwork and 21 grates (Pearson, 372). Rocque shows the yard at the eastern end of the terraced buildings ending at No. 40. Nos. 41-43 must have been built after 1756 on the grounds of the open space and as newer buildings were given a higher valuation by the commission.

- 2.13 No. 36 Bachelors Walk was leased by Joseph Anderson. William Adair had placed a valuation of £15 a year on the property, stating that it was in need of repairs to the amount of c. £40 so as to produce said rent of £45 a year (14 March 1783, Minutes, Book 5, 3). The repairs do not appear to have been carried out as it subsequently fell down. The building was located on the corner of Bachelors Walk and Bachelors Lane and it collapsed on Monday 30 January 1786. The commissioners heard evidence that 'the remains are ruinous and terrify the inhabitants and praying that they may be pulled down' (Minutes, Book 6, 250). Mr. Sherrard the engineer, who was ordered to take 'the speediest and most effectual measures' to remove the building, reported back to the commission after completing the demolition of No. 36. He stated that 'the adjoining house (No. 37) is in a most dangerous situation and likely to fall' (Minutes, Book 6, 254). He was then ordered to pull down No. 37 if necessary.
- 2.14 There were safeguards for tenants-at-will or yearly tenants who were given compensation for having to leave. Those appearing or represented before the tribunal and entitled to claim compensation on Bachelors Walk as a result of being tenants were as follows:

<b>No.31</b>	Leased to John Henzell, carpenter (Minutes, Book 6, 275)
<b>No. 32</b>	Leased to Jeffrey Waldron, cooper by Alex Armstrong (Minutes, Book 6, 275)
<b>No. 33</b>	Mrs Rose Bruce, widow, 160 year lease at £6 a year from 1726 (Minutes, Book 5, 147)
<b>No. 34</b>	Andrew Grehan, merchant (Minutes, Book 5, 147)
<b>No. 35</b>	Leased, with the buildings on Bachelors Lane (see below), to William Keyes, merchant, on 7 August 1747 from Dr. R. Weld (9 May 1783, Minutes, Book 5, 18)
<b>No. 36</b>	Leased to Joseph Anderson by Dr. R. Weld (14 March 1783, Minutes, Book 5, 3)
<b>No. 37</b>	Leased from Eliz. Whaley to Curley & O'Brien , 7 March 1703; and from Curley & O'Brien to James O'Leary 7 March 1707
<b>No. 38</b>	Leased by Mary Kelly, widow, for 160 years from 25 March 1726 and valued at £6 a year by the commission
<b>No. 39</b>	Unknown
<b>No. 40</b>	Dr Achmet Borumbadab. Valued at £3514.16.6
<b>No. 41</b>	Owned by Simon Vierpyl, Valued at £2734.0.0
<b>No. 42</b>	Leased to William Twigg, merchant, by John Bones (Minutes, Book 6, 275)
<b>No. 43</b>	Leased to Charles Keyes, attorney, by John Bones (Minutes, Book 6, 275)

Other buildings resided at the rear of the properties on Lotts Lane thus extending the list of tenants entitled to compensation. For instance, on the site of Nos. 40 and 41 six other tenants were listed for compensation of varying amounts, besides the lease holders mentioned above. The total compensation paid, including a nominal sum of £10 to the landowners, Dublin Corporation, for these two properties was £10,961.10.11. The total compensation paid to all those, thirteen in number, from the properties Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 39 was £5,520.8.9, with Richard Thwaites being the main beneficiary at £2023.10.0.

2.14 ***Bachelors Lane (site of the excavation)***

The coach house, stable, warehouse and yard on the east side of Bachelors Lane, at the rear of No. 36 Batchelors Walk, was leased for 140 years to William Keyes, merchant on 7 August 1747 from Dr. R. Weld. The rent for these building plus No. 35 Bachelors Walk was set at £45 a year. Keyes subsequently leased the coach house, stables, etc. to William Culvert Esq. and a valuation of £8 a year was placed on the property by the Commission (9 May 1783, Minutes, Book 5, 18).

### 3 Cartographic analysis

- 3.1 Bernard de Gomme's map of 1673 (Fig. 2) depicts a small cluster of buildings close to where the Abbey Theatre is today. It has been suggested that a length of 100m of riverbank was excluded from the Amory Grant as the presence of building precluded it from being 'covered every tide by full sea' (de Courcy, 7). To the east of these buildings a block wall is depicted possibly indicating a quay. However only a single line, perhaps indicating the landline or a revetment, is shown to the west of these building which corresponds with the present Bachelors Walk and Eden Quay.
- 3.1 On Brooking's map of 1728 (Fig. 3) the intersection of Drogheda Street, Abbey Street and the North Lotts is apparent. Individual building plots or the structures upon them are not depicted on the map and there is no recorded direct access from the intersection to the quay at Bachelors Walk. According to the map, the site is situated within what was now a fully developed block of buildings.
- 3.2 Rocque's map of 1756 (Fig. 4) is the first map to show the individual plots and structures associated with them. It also shows a direct access through Bachelors Lane from the intersection of Drogheda Street, Abbey Street and the North Lotts to the quay at Bachelors Walk. The overlay of the excavation site onto Rocque's map depicts the probable location of the exposed structure in relation to the structures of 1756. The structure was located on the eastern side of Bachelors Lane and to the south of Lotts Lane. The second excavation on the site found the remains of what appeared to be a quay wall, approximately 15m north of the present structure with further structures to the north. When the wall went out of use it was deliberately buried under reclamation deposits. Lotts Lane appears to have been built over or close to the wall and respects its alignment. Rocque's map post-dates the quay wall and shows the present structure which was built on top of the reclamation deposits.
- 3.3 A comparison of *Wilson's Dublin Directory* maps of 1777 and 1804 (Figs. 5 and 6) illustrates the effect of the creation of the new Lower Sackville Street and Carlisle Bridge

by the Wide Streets Commission. Bachelors Lane is incorporated into the new street and a number of buildings on Bachelors Walk and Abbey Street are demolished (see above).

#### 4 Summary of archaeological results

4.1 Over 80% of the exposed walls and surfaces were preserved *in situ* and the other 20% of the site excavated by hand. The entire remains were surveyed in plan and elevation and in a photographic record. Two feature numbers were issued for finds retrieval and identification.

4.2 The following summarizes the main areas of archaeological interest recorded during the excavation:

- The remains of a number of eighteenth-century walls/buildings: a cobbled yard enclosed on three sides and open to the north; a small latrine; a cobblestone wall, oriented north-south and abutting a limestone wall, oriented east-west; and further badly truncated cobbled surfaces to the north and east of the yard.
- The remains of post-1790s surfaces in the new central promenade, following the road widening for the new Sackville Street and construction of the Carlisle Bridge. This included evidence that the construction phase had raised the ground level by c.1.5m before the first surface in the new central promenade was laid out. The remains of three further surface levels were also visible in section, leaving the modern ground level 2.3m above the pre-1790 level.
- The absence of structures immediately under the cobbled surface in the area of excavation. Three test trenches were opened measuring approximately 800mm by 300mm, to a depth of 500mm. The trenches were cut through reclamation deposits similar to those encountered elsewhere just to the north of the river during monitoring for *Luas*-related services trenches.

4.3 Bulk excavation of the modified area followed the recording and preservation of the archaeological remains. Further archaeological remains were found and excavated under licence 03E0433 by Christine Baker. The enclosed area was eventually excavated to 7.175m below present street level.

## 5 The eighteenth-century buildings

5.1 There appeared to be two main phases of wall building, with the eastern walls and the extant enclosed space or yard a later addition to the existing structures to the west (Fig. 7).

### 5.2 *Cobblestone and masonry block walls*

5.2.1 The cobble wall was only partially exposed and extended beyond the southern limits of excavation (Plate 2 and Fig. 8). Its visible remains measured 1.1m north-south in length by 1.5m in height. The width of the wall was not clearly established, as the overburden was not removed. Based on a single measurement close to the stop-end north wall it appeared to be 200mm in width.

5.2.2 The wall material was composed of water-washed and rolled rounded stone of various sizes up to 200mm in length, and bonded with lime-based mortar. The mortar retained most of its tactile strength and the wall remained sturdy.

5.2.3 The cobble wall abutted an east-west masonry wall that projected c.150mm west of the cobbles. It is uncertain whether the western point of the standing masonry wall marked its terminus, as it was slightly disturbed and not vertically faced. No evidence for its continuation was found further west. This area, however, was heavily truncated and back-filled with rubble at least 300mm below the base of the standing walls. The eastern extension of the wall was not exposed.

5.2.4 As can be seen in Plate 2 the masonry wall was tied in to the back wall of a brick-built latrine. A 100mm gap between the two walls was filled with black organic-rich soil, containing broken pottery; bone and other domestic refuse material.

### 5.3 *The latrine*

- 5.3.1 A quadrilateral out-building, used as a latrine, was constructed at the same time as the cobble wall or as part of later renovations/additions (Plates 4 and 5). The east wall of the out-building was obviously part of a more extensive structure as it extended further south and beyond the limits of excavation. It was 3m in length, 250mm in width and survived to a height of 1.3m.
- 5.3.2 The northern end of the east wall was tied-in to a westerly projecting (north) wall, which in turn was tied in to the western wall of the building. The west wall was 1.5m in length and 250mm in width and also survived to 1.3m in height.
- 5.3.3 None of the facing walls were parallel. The north wall and entrance to the latrine was 1m in length, 250mm in width and only survived up to foundation level. The south (back) wall, 880mm in length and 130mm in width, was almost freestanding though some stability was provided by the two visible masonry blocks that were keyed in to the masonry wall at the back of the latrine. The back wall survived to 1m in height originally, but collapsed down to 450mm above foundation level once the supporting infill was removed during the present excavation. There was no evidence for any other keystones in the collapsed section of wall.
- 5.3.4 The foundation for the western wall was provided by two courses of brick over a loose masonry footing that extended out under the abutting cobble surface to the north.
- 5.3.5 A timber frame around the back and sidewalls marked the floor-level. The level on the top of the timber matched the top of the brick foundation. The flooring material was of slate and compressed rubble, which had long since collapsed leaving no evidence of its original layout.

- 5.3.6 The sub-floor material (F2) was excavated down a further 1.3m. This material was a loose mixture of cinder, mottled organic, rubble and lenses of green cess, containing quantities of broken pottery, glass and tile as well as animal bone. No further excavation took place after it was decided to preserve the structures *in situ*.
- 5.3.7 A sample of the bone taken from F2 was shown to be cattle bone with the exception of a sheep/goat pelvis. The latter had a butchery mark on the illium. The cattle bones were derived from a minimum of two individuals, which were represented by fragments of skull (1), rib (2), scapula (1), humerus (1) and femur (2). Butchery marks created by a saw and a cleaver were evident on the scapula, rib and femur fragments. (M. McQuade, animal bone analysis).
- 5.3.8 The brick used in the all the walls were similar - red cinder bricks containing broken shell, small pebbles and charcoal inclusions. They generally measured 230mm by 650mm by 95mm (9 inches by 2<sup>1/2</sup> inches by 3<sup>3/4</sup> inches). The mortar was off-white colour with small pebble inclusions. The walls were in a fragile condition and ready to collapse once the infill was removed.

#### 5.4 ***The broken east/west wall***

- 5.4.1 The final wall on the western side of the structures was the remains of an east-west wall that abutted the eastern side of and was not keyed in to the main north-south wall. The wall was 450mm in length and survived to a height of 1.1m.
- 5.4.2 The eastern side of the wall had been broken through and foreshortened, as evidenced by the uneven level of the bricks in the vertical plane. This may well have been necessitated by the planned construction of new walls to the east.

## 5.5 *The eastern walls and masonry infill*

5.5.1 The eastern walls were built in a single phase of construction and helped to enclose a cobbled space or yard (Plate 5). Whether the back, east-west, wall was also part of a building to the south was not established as this area lay outside the limits of excavation.

5.5.2 Three factors suggest that the eastern walls were built slightly later than the western walls and that all the surviving walls were incorporated into one contemporary living/working area.

1. The partial destruction and foreshortening of the small east-west wall (see above) to make way for the construction of the new eastern walls.
2. The quality of the brick and construction in the eastern walls was of a higher standard.
3. The cobbled surface(s), within and outside the enclosed yard, respected the new alignment of walls.

5.5.3 The L-shaped eastern walls measured 3.44m north-south by 1.9m east-west. The walls were faced at both projecting ends, marking their terminals. They survived to a height of 1.3m at the southern end.

5.5.4 The brick sizes measured 9 inches by 2<sup>1/2</sup> inches by 3<sup>3/4</sup> inches, a standard size. They were also better fired than the brick in the western walls and the whole structure of the walls remained in a sturdy condition.

5.5.5 The opening between the eastern and western wall was infilled with large masonry blocks (Plate 6). The two wall sections were not in a true alignment and the eastern wall projected out in a more southerly direction.

## 5.6 *The Cobbled Surface(s)*

- 5.6.1 The entire enclosed yard area was cobbled and linked to further cobbling to the south, making one contemporary working surface. The cobbling closely abutted all the walls and was probably set after the eastern walls were built. It was located at between 1.95m and 1.98mOD.
- 5.6.2 The surface was of water-rolled rounded cobbles of various sizes up to 160mm in length and set into a clay and rubble bedding.
- 5.6.3 Overlying the cobbles was the remains of a black organic habitation material (F1). An accumulation of similar refuse material was piled up against the walls in the southwest corner of the yard. Finds (12) from this refuse material included broken pottery and a quantity of animal bone. The bone, many of which were large leg bones, was mostly from cattle and sheep.
- 5.6.4 The northern and western side of the cobbled surface was heavily truncated, isolating the site from the area of the second excavation to the north. The tip line illustrating the rubble infill of this truncation can be seen in the section on Plate 7.

## 5.7 *The earlier strata (test trenches)*

- 5.7.1 There was no evidence for earlier structures under the cobbling in the three trenches opened along the line of redesigned development. The entire area was covered with a layer of mixed rubble and soil of varying depth overlying green-brown garden soil.

### *Test trench 1*

<b>0m–0.2m</b>	Mixed soil and rubble – crushed redbrick and mortar
<b>0.2m–0.5m+</b>	Green-brown clay

**Test trench 2**

<b>0m – 0.2m</b>	Mixed soil and rubble – crushed redbrick and mortar
<b>0.2m – 0.5m+</b>	Green-brown clay

**Test-trench 3**

<b>0m – 0.3m</b>	Concentrated rubble - crushed redbrick and mortar
<b>0.3m – 0.45m</b>	Green-brown clay with rubble inclusions
<b>0.45m – 0.5m+</b>	Concentrated red and white rubble – broken redbrick and mortar and fragments of small stone

**5.8 The post-1790 promenade levels**

5.8.1 The general north facing section (Fig. 9) illustrates the general rise in ground level and the number of new surfaces laid out over time and up to the present day. Once the road widening began the upper levels of the buildings were demolished down to c.1.3m above old foundation level and the area infilled with rubble. More infill material was also brought in to raise the ground by 1.5m to the new street level for Sackville Street. The tip lines of the introduced infill can be seen in the photographs of the east and west sections on either side of the buildings

5.8.2 After the demolition and infill the ground was levelled with clay to provide the formation level for the street. The first of the surfaces in the new promenade was composed of gravel/pebble in a bed of black hard-packed organic/clay material over a compressed foundation of rubble and clay. Two modern concrete surfaces were also in use for a time before giving way to the most recent paved surface.

## 6 Conclusions

- 6.1 The excavation uncovered the well-preserved remains of walls at the northern end of a building with adjoining cobbled yard and an external latrine. The location of the latrine would suggest the rear or side of the building. Rocque depicts a building on the street frontage of the now defunct Bachelors Lane, removed in the creation of Lower Sackville Street in the 1780s, and an arched entrance also on the street frontage leading into an open area abutting the building on the northern side. The overlay of the site onto Rocque (Fig. 4) suggests that the wall and other features are the archaeological remains of the building and courtyard. However, there was a gap of over three decades between the map and the demolition of the buildings when many changes could have occurred. Unfortunately, none of the maps examined from the later decades of the eighteenth century provide sufficient detail of the plots and buildings in the area.
- 6.2 This building was probably one of the last inhabited dwellings before the area was redeveloped to make way for the opening of Carlisle Bridge and the widening of Sackville Street in 1790s. The main structural elements of the building remain *in situ* and required the redesign of the sub-station to facilitate their preservation.
- 6.3 The 1790s redevelopment immediately raised the general ground or habitation level by over 2m; subsequent surfacing has raised it even further so that present surface level is 2.5m higher than the cobbled surface of the mid eighteenth-century building.
- 6.4 A final report, incorporating the findings from the later excavation, will be submitted at a later date.

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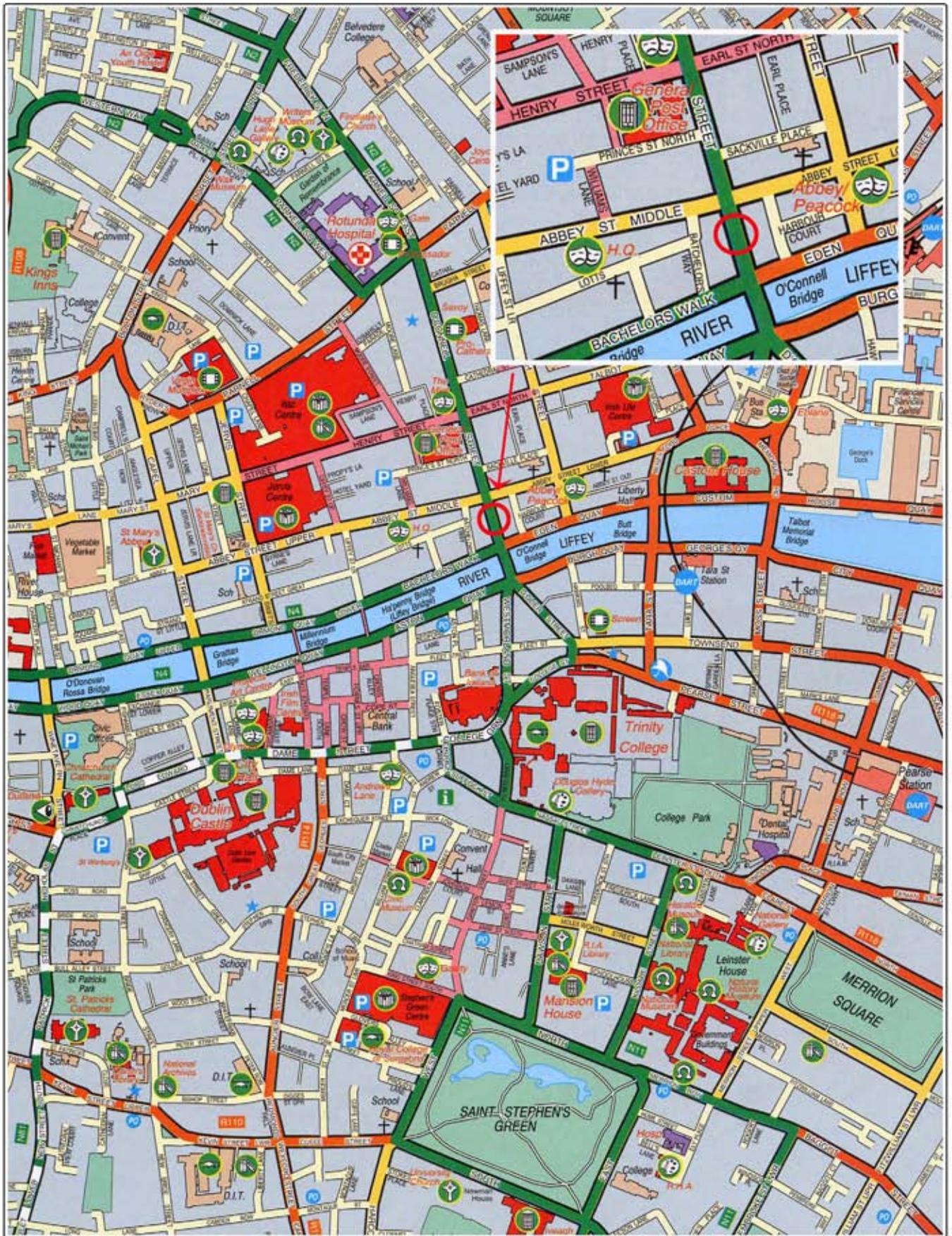
**Appendix 1 - Finds list**

<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Find No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	1	Copper alloy strip with textile attached
1	2	Rim sherd, shell-edged ware, C19th
1	3	Rim sherd, salt glazed stoneware, C18th
1	4	Incomplete painted pearlware jug with relief design c.1780-present day
1	5	Overpainted pearlware cup sherd, c.1780-present day
1	6	Rim sherd, tin glazed earthenware cup, C17th-18th
1	7	Rim and base of creamware plate, 2 pieces, c1762-1820
1	8	Rim sherd of creamware plate, c. 1762-1820
1	9	Incomplete porcelain cup, 3 pieces, C18th-present day
1	10	Base and rim sherd of glazed red earthenware vessel, C18th-19th
1	11	Clay pipe stem sherd
1	12	Body sherd of black glazed earthenware, C18th-19th

<b>Feature No</b>	<b>Finds No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
2	1	Thin circular copper alloy disc
2	2	Copper alloy disc, possibly a coin?
2	3	Fragment of copper waste
2	4	Blue/green sherd of window glass, 2.2mm thick
2	5	Rim sherd of glazed red earthenware, C18th-19th
2	6	Body sherd of North Devon gravel tempered ware, C17th
2	7	Tin glazed earthenware wall tile, C 17th-18th
2	8	White salt glazed stoneware vessel, 5 pieces, c.1762-1820
2	9	Base sherd of black glazed earthenware C18th-19th
2	10	Body sherd of black glazed earthenware, 2 pieces, C18th-19th
2	11	Base of creamware bowl, 5 sherds, c.1762-1820
2	12	Rim sherd of porcelain vessel, C18th-present day
2	13	Body sherd of creamware, c.1762-1820
2	14	Body sherd tin glazed earthenware, C 17th-18th
2	15	Base sherd creamware, c.1762-1820
2	16	Body sherd creamware, c.1762-1820
2	17	Rim sherd creamware, c.1762-1820

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2	18	Rim sherd creamware, c.1762-1820
2	19	Tin glazed earthenware wall tile, C17th-18th
2	20	Unglazed red earthenware roof tile. Late C17th-19th
2	21	Rim sherd creamware plate. c.1762-1820
2	22	Rim sherd glazed red earthenware. C18th-19th
2	23	Unglazed red earthenware roof tile. Late C17th-19th
2	24	Half a wooden button with 4 centre perforations

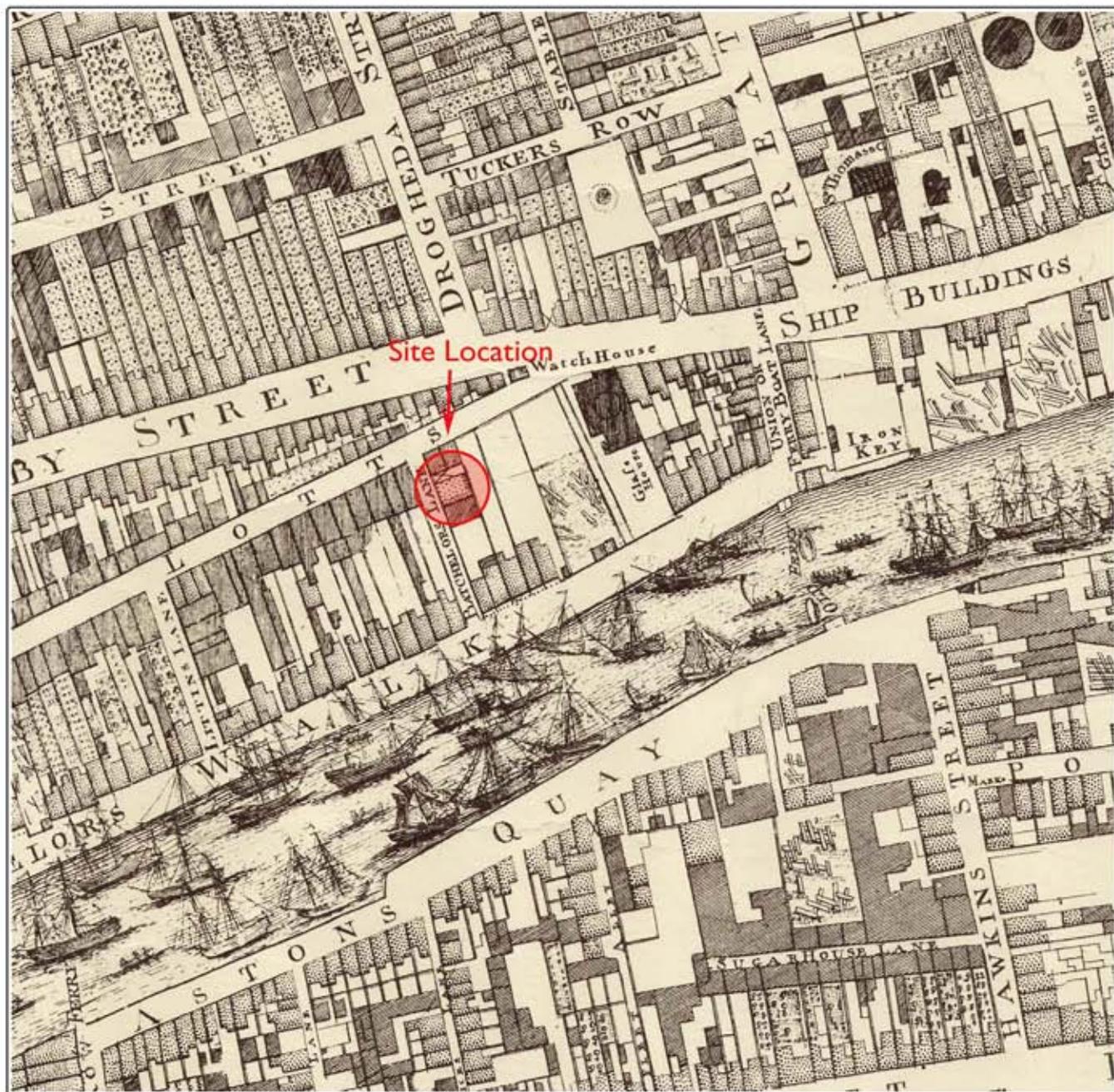


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Archaeological Consultants & Project Managers

**Job** LRT, O'Connell Street, sub-station, Dublin 1  
**Ref.** 99216  
**Date** 03.05.05  
**Client** RPA  
**Scale** 1:15 000  
**Fig. 1** Site Location

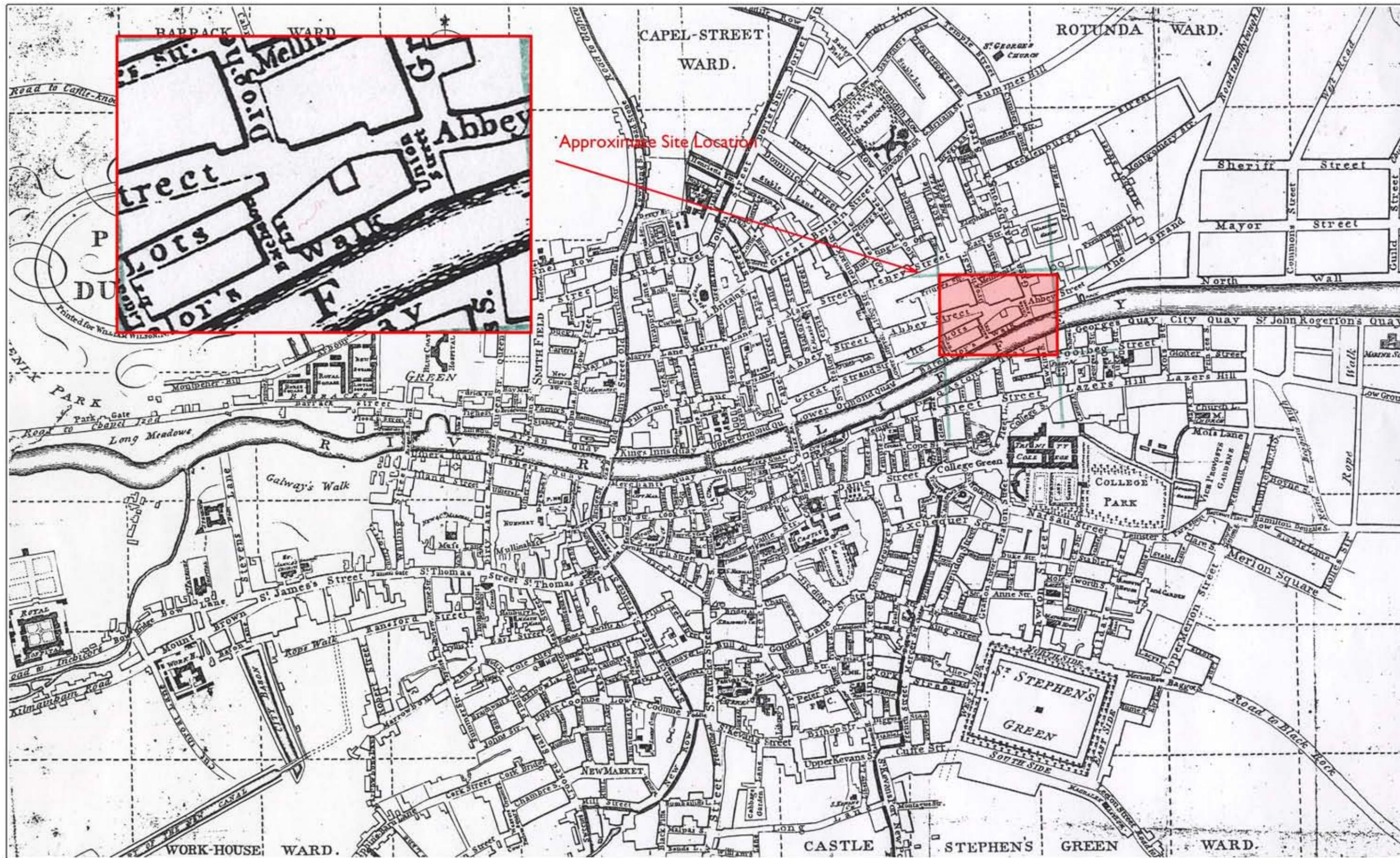


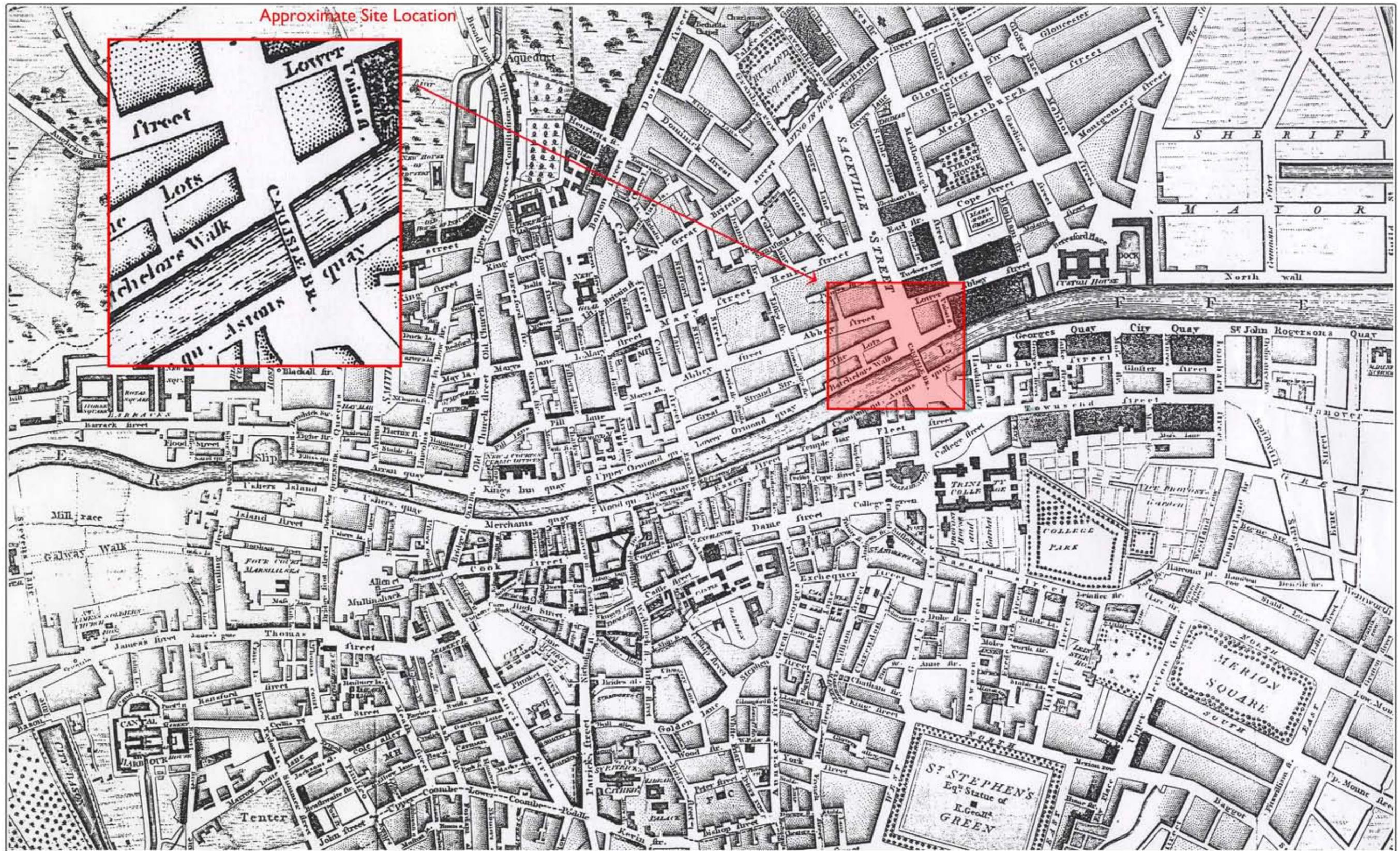


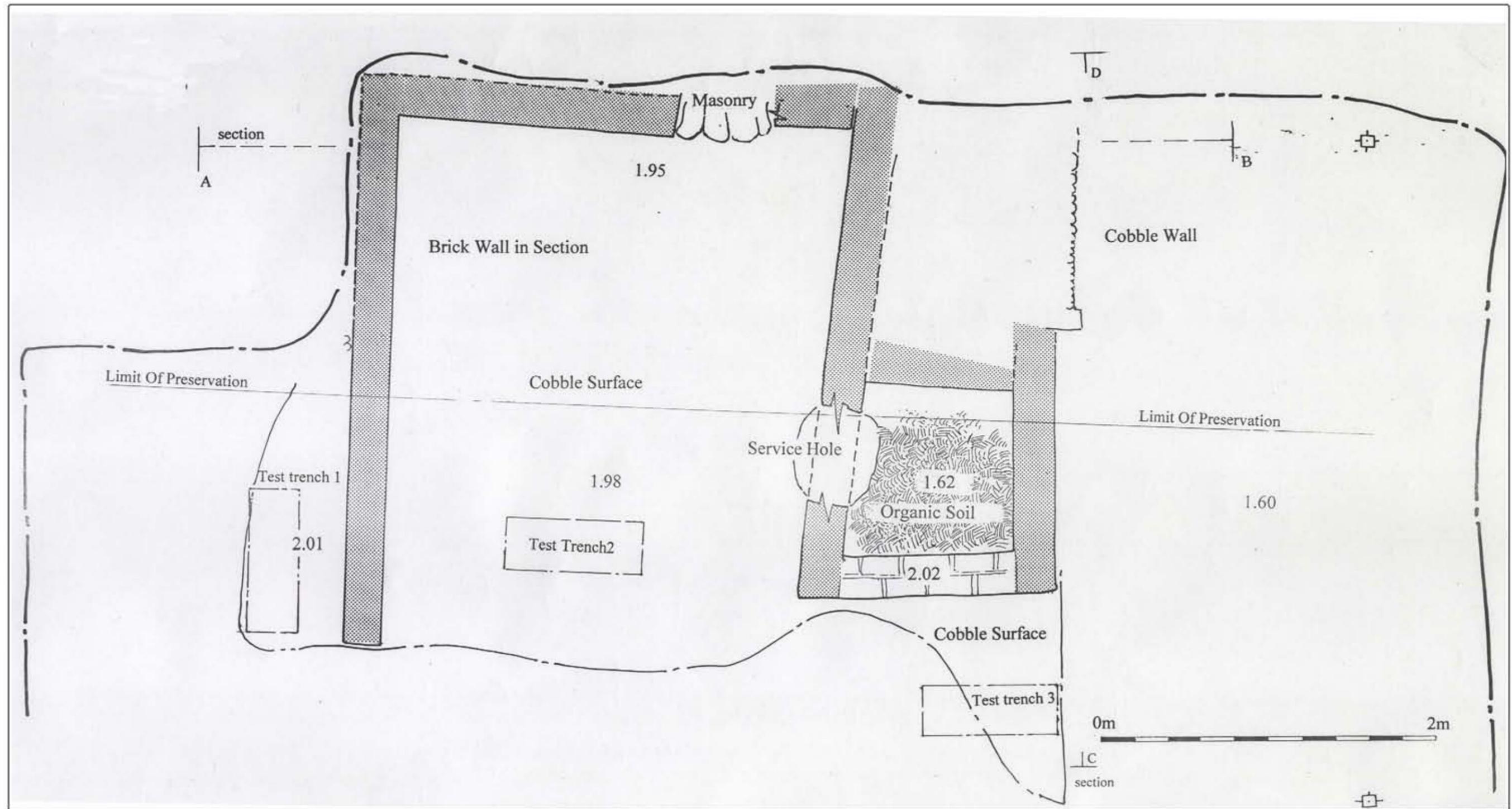


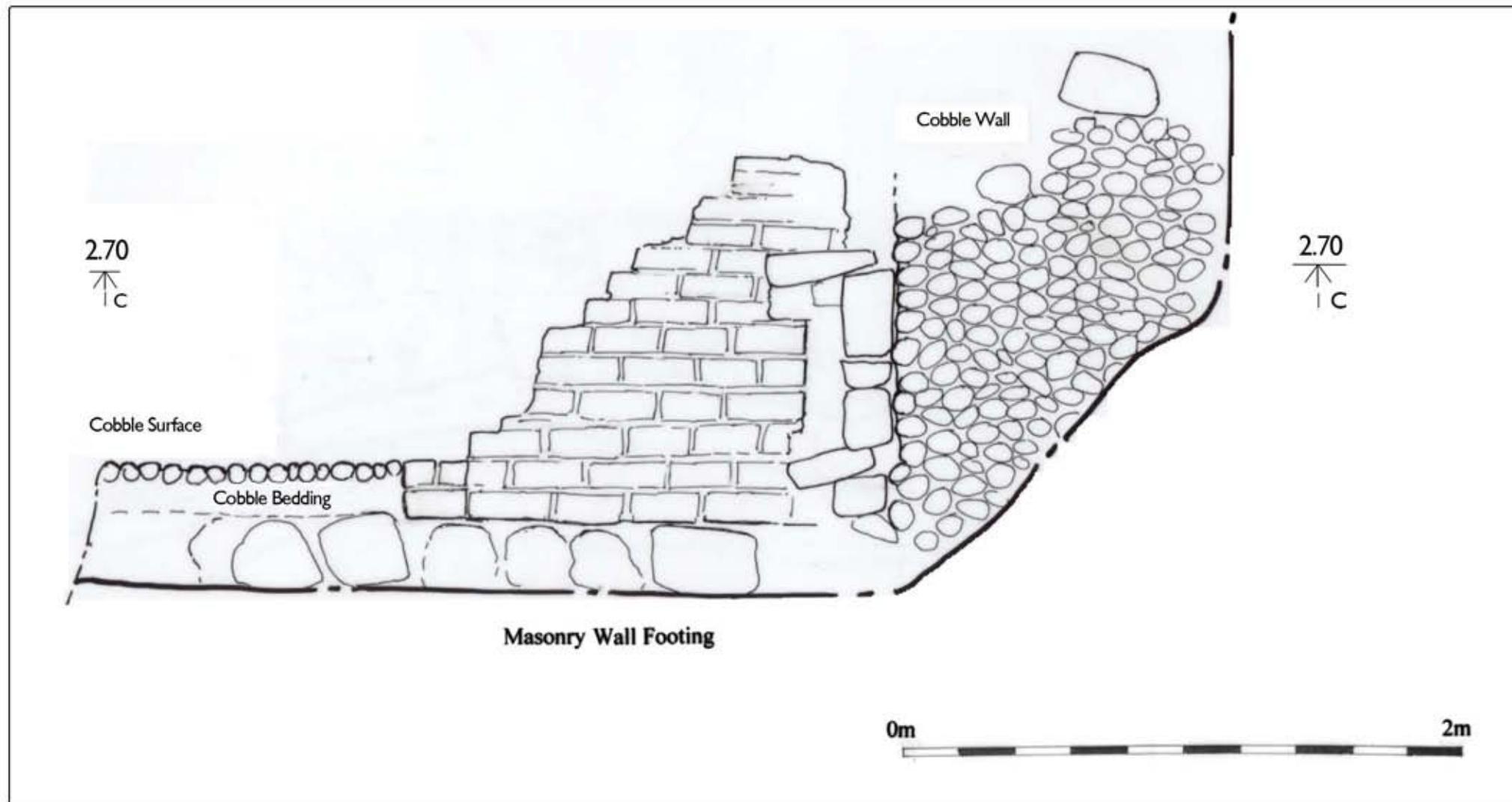
Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd  
Archaeological Consultants & Project Managers

**Job** LRT, O'Connell Street,  
sub-station, Dublin 1  
**Ref.** 99216  
**Date** 29.04.05  
**Client** RPA  
**Scale** Not applicable  
**Fig. 4** Overlay of site on Rocque, 1756









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**Fig. 8** West-facing elevation

33 02 03  
+ D. (P) 2002 - 65000

Line of ground level after removal of paving.

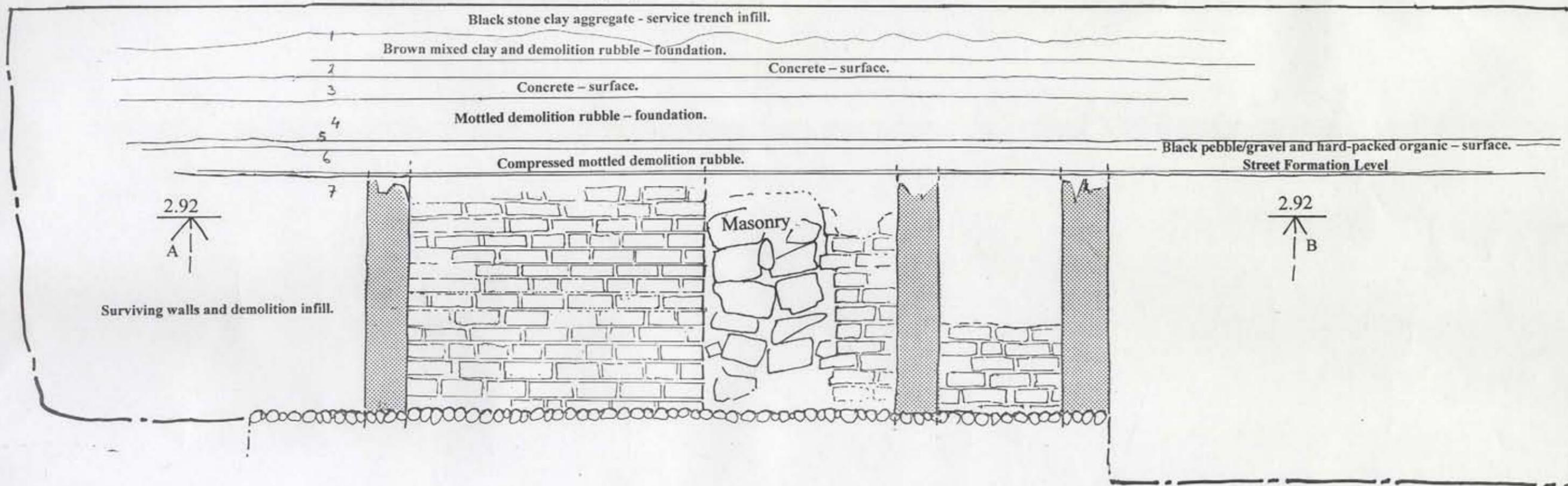




Plate 1 Exposed walls from northwest



Plate 2 Cobble wall (right) at its junction with the brick latrine wall. Note protruding intermediary masonry blocks



Plate 3 Elevation and section (north facing) of latrine



Plate 4 Latrine in the context of other structures



Plate 5 Eastern brick walls from the northeast



Plate 6 Space enclosed by brick walls. Note blockage in rough masonry



Plate 7 Tip lines in west-facing section