

A map of Dublin, Ireland, showing the Metro North route. The route is indicated by a dotted line connecting various stations. The stations are labeled from north to south: Belinstown, Usherhall, Crusty, Seaview, Swords, Fennelstown, Airport, Dardicross, Northwood, Ballynua, Dublin City University, Giffchavenus, Drumcondra, Mace, Parnell Square, O'Connell Bridge, and St. Stephen's Green. The map is rendered in shades of blue and green, with a dark blue background for the city and lighter shades for parks and water.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT – METRO NORTH

BELINSTOWN TO ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN

ANNEXES

VOLUME 3 – BOOK 2 OF 2

ANNEX H

Annex H

Metro North EIS

Information supporting the archaeology, architectural heritage and cultural heritage chapters

- Previous excavations
- Recorded archaeological finds
- Cartographic sources

1 Introduction

The policy and legislation that supports the archaeology, architectural heritage and cultural heritage chapters is described in detail in the Policy chapter of this EIS (Volume 1, Chapter 4). This annex contains all other information that supports the archaeology, architectural heritage and cultural heritage chapters. The annex is structured as follows:

Section 1.1: Previous excavations;

Section 1.2: Recorded archaeological finds;

Section 1.3: Select list of cartographic sources consulted.

1.1 Previous excavations

Previously published archaeological excavations in the area from 1970 to 2003 (www.excavations.ie; Bennett 2006) are summarised below. The excavations are listed in a standard format as follows:

Reference number

Location

SiteType

Excavation no.

Description

Archaeological

Licensee

The following streets and townlands were assessed:

Aston Quay, Ballymun, Ballymun Road, Chapel Lane, Corballis, D'Olier Street, Drumcondra, Dublin Airport, Dublin Road, Eden Quay, Fairview, Gardiner Row, Glasnevin Avenue, Lissenhall Great, Lissenhall Little, Mantua, Mater Hospital, Newtown, O'Connell Street, Parnell Square North, Parnell Street, Rotunda Hospital, Rutland Place, Santry, Santry Demesne, Seatown, Silloge Avenue, Silloge Road, St Alphonsus Avenue, St Alphonsus Road, St Alphonsus Road Lower, St. Anne's Road North, St Pappin Road, St Patrick's Road, St Stephen's Green, Swords Demesne, The Crescent, The Grove, The Paddocks, Townparks (Swords), Trinity College Dublin, Wad and Woodpark.

1.1.1 List of previous excavations

Reference number	1995:082
Location	Parnell Street, Dublin 1
SiteType	Medieval urban
Excavation no.	95E163
Description	The assessment, which took place in August 1995, uncovered

evidence for the townscape in the area prior to the construction of the Ilac complex. Basements were noted fronting out on to Parnell St. and following the line of Cole's Lane and presumably Denmark St. Little, now buried under the Ilac Centre car-park. On average, some 3m of modern overburden exists across the site. Where some stratification occurs, notably under the line of Cole's Lane and in the extreme south-west corner, modern pipes and services have caused severe disturbance. The only archaeological deposits uncovered were at the base of the test-pit in the south-west corner, some 3m below present ground level; these dated to the post-medieval period.

Archaeological Licensee Eoin Halpin, ADS Ltd, Power House, Pigeon House Harbour, Dublin 4.

Reference number 1995:084

Location 167-8 Parnell Street, Dublin

SiteType Urban

Excavation no. 95E257

Description The site of a proposed commercial development at 167-8 Parnell St. was archaeologically tested on 21 November 1995. The site, though outside the zone of archaeological potential, is in sufficiently close proximity to the find of a Viking burial in Parnell Sq. North. Four trenches were excavated on the site in order to confirm the supposed presence of basements and assess the possibility of strata surviving beneath the floors. The only features uncovered during the testing of the site were the walls of two houses which previously stood on the site and which are recorded on the OS 6" maps. As both of these houses contained basements to a depth of 3.7m below present ground level any archaeological stratigraphy that previously existed here would have been destroyed by their construction, probably during the 18th to 19th centuries. The north-east corner of the site was disturbed by later building activity. The natural boulder clay was exposed at a depth of 2.8m here. The only finds recovered were of 20th-century date and no archaeological deposits were present.

Archaeological Licensee Donald Murphy, Archaeological Consultancy Services, Mespil House, Sussex Road, Dublin 4.

Reference number 1995:085
Location Parnell St./Cumberland St./Gardiner St., Dublin
SiteType No Archaeological Significance
Excavation no. 95E6
Description This L-shaped site measured 80m east-west by 42m north-south and lay outside the area of the medieval town and its suburbs. Eighteenth-century cellars that lay beneath demolished buildings had been completely removed before assessment was undertaken. This left the surface of the site some 3.2m below street level.
Four long trenches were opened by mechanical excavator on 12 January 1995. No features of pre-18th-century date were uncovered
Archaeological Licensee Alan Hayden, Archaeological Projects Ltd, 15 St Brigid's Rd Upr, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.

Reference number 1996:108
Location 29 Parnell Square, Dublin
SiteType Urban
Excavation no. 96E225
Description In compliance with the relevant condition of the planning permission, a programme of archaeological testing was carried out on the site of the proposed development during August 1996. A single test-trench was opened by hand along the long axis of the area designated for development. This trench extended from the open area way behind the existing Georgian building into the area of cellarage, for a total distance of over 8m. The trench was opened to a minimum width of 0.5m and was dug to an average depth of 0.7m, sufficient to reveal the underlying undisturbed natural deposits. These consisted mainly of natural boulder clay, but towards the southwest end of the trench a deposit of dark silty clay was revealed overlying the boulder clay. No archaeological features or artefactual material were revealed and in no case were deposits of archaeological significance encountered. Thus this site may be considered as having been archaeologically resolved.
Archaeological Licensee Daniel Leo Swan, Arch- Tech Ltd. 32Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

Reference number 1997:159

Location Parnell Square/Parnell Street, Dublin

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 97E0024

Description The site (proposed Imax cinema development) is located within Rotunda Ward, with Parnell Street to the south and Loftus Lane to the north. It is bounded on the east by the Parnell Cinema Complex and multi-storey carpark, which fronts onto Kings Inns Street, and on the west by apartments, which front onto Ryders Row. The vacant site measured 50m (north-west/south-east) by 34m (south-west/north-east). Speed's map of Dublin (1610) shows the site to be located north of the precinct of St Mary's Cistercian abbey. While much of Parnell Street (formerly Great Britain Street) was laid out in the first half of the 18th century, the line of the street follows a more ancient thoroughfare and is depicted on Rocque's map (1756). The site was formerly a factory, founded in the early part of the 19th century and demolished some 20-30 years ago. The archaeological assessment was carried out on 11 February 1997. Two trenches were mechanically excavated across the southern portion of the site along a north-west/south-east axis. Trench 1, located on the eastern side of the site, parallel with the western wall of the Parnell Cinema Complex, measured c. 9m x 1.2m and lay 10m from the southern perimeter of the site. The soil profile revealed dark brown soil mixed with brick rubble, stone slabs, concrete and rubbish (depth 0-3.5m), and dark brown soil containing numerous stone boulders and slabs and occasional fragments of brick rubble (depth 3.5m+). A recent stone and brick wall, bonded with concrete, was uncovered at the southern extremity of the trench, and was 1.5m wide and over 1m deep. The deposits uncovered represent substantial infilling across the site, most probably following the construction of the Parnell Cinema Complex, the foundation of which extends to c. 8m in depth. Trench 2, positioned south-centre within the site, measured 8m x 1.2m and lay 5m north of the southern perimeter of the site. The soil profile revealed dark brown soil mixed with brick rubble (depth 0-2m), dark brown soil with rounded and angular stone and occasional fragments of brick rubble (2-2.5m), and dark brown fine sandy soil containing numerous rounded and subround stone (2.5m+). An east-west-running stone block and brick wall bonded with

concrete found 0.7m below ground level at the south end of the trench represents the Parnell Street frontage of the old factory building. The very disturbed remains of a red brick arch or vaulted cellar roof was located 1.5m below ground surface c. 4m from the south end of the trench. A third trench excavated at the western perimeter of the site was abandoned owing to unstable ground. Monitoring of site excavation works did not reveal anything of archaeological significance.

**Archaeological
Licensee**

Malachy Conway, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, Rath House,
Ferndale Road, Rathmichael, Co. Dublin.

Reference number

1999:189

Location

College Street/Fleet Street/ Westmoreland Street, Dublin

Site Type

Urban

Excavation no.

96E0276 ext.

Description

Monitoring of this large site commenced in November 1998, with full archaeological excavation taking place during the early part of 1999. The finding, during the 1860s, of a tiled medieval pavement, possibly in situ, underneath the present AIB bank, which fronts onto College Street, indicated that this large site may house an important ecclesiastical foundation (J. Carroll, Excavations 1997, 38). The proximity of the site to Trinity College (itself the location of a medieval ecclesiastical foundation), the site of the Viking stone at the junction of D'Olier Street and Townsend Street, and the River Liffey, suggested that archaeological remains may be found. Monitoring of the site, which measured 1500m², and the archaeological excavations revealed that the site had been reclaimed in the 17th century and lay on a deep gravel bank. The western side of the site, fronting onto Westmoreland Street, revealed a channel of what may have been the River Steine or a tributary of this river, now culverted. Several large wooden stakes, including one fine piece of oak timber, squared and with dowels and a mortice-and-tenon joint, were found to the east of the riverbank. These wooden stakes were embedded in the gravel bank, suggesting that they may have been used as mooring posts when the River Steine flowed through the site and when the area would have frequently been flooded by the River Liffey, which in the medieval period ran along the present Fleet Street, before the reclamation of the land. A row of seven structures dating from the 18th century was revealed, fronting onto Westmoreland Street. These houses had been erected at the time

of the Wide Streets Commission. The partial remains of several structures fronting onto College Street and Fleet Street were also revealed. These also dated to the 18th century. Several wells and ice pits were revealed to the rear of the houses. One rather enigmatic feature, a large circular brick structure measuring 2m east-west by 3m, with a height of 6m, was revealed to the rear of one of these houses. The bricks of this structure exhibited a considerable amount of calcium carbonate residue, indicating that it may have been used to hold water. At the northern end of the site, fronting onto Fleet Street, a square wooden trough was revealed. This box, 0.88m x 0.88m with a depth of 0.4m, contained a quantity of fabric; it was deliberately placed within a cut in the river silt and held in place by small stakes. The box was sealed by green marl, making it somewhat waterproof. Most of the artefacts and finds date from the post-medieval period, with a high concentration of post-medieval pottery, leather scraps and what appear to be dress-making pins. However, a small quantity of medieval finds was retrieved, concentrated mainly in the southern portion of the site. A fine late medieval spoon, a rowel spur and two merchant's tokens dating from the 1600s were recovered. A small quantity of medieval pottery including some fragments of line-impressed floor tiles was also discovered in the southern portion of the site. The eastern portion of the site had housed the College Street Divisional Police Office during the 19th century, which extended the width of the site onto Fleet Street. A very fine granite lintel bearing the word 'POLICE' was recovered from this portion of the site. There was no evidence of any structures before the 18th century, although two fine brick culverts, one found below a structure that fronted onto Fleet Street and one found during test-trenching under the bank, may date to the earlier part of the 18th century. Further work will take place during 2000 under the AIB bank.

Archaeological Licensee	Sylvia Desmond and Judith Carroll, Judith Carroll & Co. Ltd, Pine Forest Art Centre, Pine Forest Road, Glencullen, Co. Dublin, and 13 Anglesea Street,
Reference number	1998:117
Location	Airport-Balbriggan/Northern Motorway Bypass
SiteType	No Archaeological Significance
Excavation no.	98E0479
Description	Archaeological monitoring of borehole sample collection took place

along the alignment of the Airport-Balbriggan/Northern Motorway Bypass between 5 and 16 October 1998. The involved examination of the cores for signs of archaeological activity, such as artefacts, charcoal etc. A record of any such finds and the depth at which they occurred was then taken.

As there were up to 300 boreholes scheduled to be dug along the alignment, monitoring was concentrated around those going through known archaeological sites and sites of archaeological potential. Up to sixteen such sites an 11km stretch were previously identified through paper survey and field inspection.

Borehole investigations produced no evidence of archaeological activity. No specific archaeological layers or finds were observed. Occasional sherds of modern pottery were noted in the top soil and plough soil layers, along with a small iron nail, also modern. Occasional small pieces of flint were also observed, but there was no evidence that these had been worked, and it is likely that they were naturally occurring.

Archaeological Licensee

Hilary Opie, 103 Cherrywood Drive, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.

Reference number

1998:166

Location

Hill Street/Parnell Street, Dublin

SiteType

Urban Medieval

Excavation no.

98E0351

Description

An archaeological assessment was completed at a development site at the corner of Hill Street and Parnell Street, Dublin 1. The site lies outside the medieval town of Dublin and outside the city as depicted on Rocque's map (1756). Parnell Street and Hill Street were laid out in the latter half of the 18th century. St. George's Church, constructed in 1719 on Hill Street was demolished in 1894. Only the tower remains standing. The site on which it stood is now a playground, the southern end of which borders the development site.

Three trenches were excavated by mechanical digger. The stratigraphy was uniform and identical within the trenches opened, consisting of recent building rubble and cellar remains overlying a compact, light brown, stony material. There was no evidence of archaeological features/finds.

Archaeological Licensee

Helen Kehoe, c/o Margaret Gowan & Co. Ltd., 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glengageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 1998:187
Location St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
SiteType Urban Medieval
Excavation no. 98E0542
Description Archaeological monitoring of a series of geotechnical boreholes was carried out on 9 and 10 November 1998. The boreholes were inserted at intervals into the footpath surrounding the Green to establish the nature of the ground profile before a planned project to upgrade and repave the footpath area. The boreholes ranged from 0.22m to 0.57m deep, with a circumference of 0.1m. The sample fill yielded by the bores consisted mainly of late material associated with groundworks over previous years.
Archaeological Licensee Helen Kehoe, c/o Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 1998:194
Location Berkeley Library Extension, Trinity College Dublin
SiteType Urban Medieval
Excavation no. 98E0361
Description An archaeological assessment was carried out at Trinity College Dublin before the building of an extension to the present Berkeley Library. The area under investigation extended from the south of the Berkeley Library/Arts Block building to the Nassau Street boundary of Trinity College. Nassau Street, which forms the southern boundary to Trinity College, was originally known as St Patrick's Well Lane, from a 12th-century well or fountain that lay within the grounds of the college. Four trenches were opened, three of which consisted of topsoil over compact, brown, stony clay. Initial deposits in Trench 4 consisted of late red brick wall remains, including the original blackstone boundary wall that enclosed the Provost's garden. There was no evidence of any earlier archaeological features or finds.
Archaeological Licensee Helen Kehoe, c/o Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 1998:195
Location Library Square, Trinity College Dublin
SiteType Site of Hollows Priory and early College
Excavation no. 98E0150

Description	In March 1998 pipe-laying in Library Square, TCD, uncovered articulated, stratified, skeletal remains in a 'graveyard' deposit c. 0.6m deep. The remains were orientated east-west and, at the lowest level, lay in shallow pits cut into the boulder clay. They are presumed to relate to the Priory of All Hallows, the forerunner of the College, which was founded by Diarmait Mac Murchada in c. 1166 (or before). The priory is thought to have stood in the south-east corner of Front Square, which would place the cemetery to the west of the original quadrangle. On inspection of the pipe-trench the cemetery appears to be bounded on the north and west by the present buildings of Library Square (the Rubrics and the Old Library). The east and south extent is not known. A series of walls was also exposed in the pipe-trench. As well as several later walls, the walls of the original early 18th-century ranges were uncovered on the north and west side of Library Square (the only surviving range is the Rubrics on the east side). These walls were not removed but were neatly drilled through by Hole Masters
Archaeological Licensee	Linzi Simpson, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Reference number	1998:196
Location	Science of Materials Building, Trinity College Dublin
SiteType	Urban Medieval
Excavation no.	98E0601
Description	An archaeological assessment was carried out before the construction of a new Science of Materials Building, Trinity College Dublin, on 11 and 14 December 1998. The area under investigation lies within the north-eastern area of the campus, south of the Luce Hall and west of the O'Reilly Institute building. The site of the proposed development is outside the original College footprint at the corner of Pearse Street and Westland Row. Before 1710 an area of about 2ha at the intersection of Westland Row and Pearse Street was a brickfield; neither of these streets existed at the time. Five trenches were opened by mechanical digger. The stratigraphy of the site consisted mainly of modern foundation remains over a soft, grey clay that contained some shell fragments. There was no evidence of any archaeological deposits.
Archaeological Licensee	Helen Kehoe, c/o Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 1998:200
Location Holy Faith Convent, Glasnevin
SiteType Medieval
Excavation no. 98E0299
Description Archaeological monitoring was carried out on an extension for a residential care centre in the Holy Faith Convent grounds in response to a condition of planning. The work took place on 7-15 July and 4-6 August 1998. No archaeological features were uncovered. A fragment of a line-impressed floor tile and a late medieval green-glazed jug handle were recovered from the topsoil. The floor tile had a six-foil in circle pattern, identical to Type L38. Only one other tile fragment has been recorded from Glasnevin, also line impressed. As the tile fragment was recovered from the topsoil its context was disturbed. However, its presence is probably connected to the local medieval Church of St Mobhi.
Archaeological Licensee Richard N. O'Brien, Archaeological Development Services Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.

Reference number 1999:177
Location All Hollows, Church Avenue, Drumcondra
SiteType Post-medieval
Excavation no. 97E0383
Description Two areas of investigation were cleared on this site, which fronts onto Church Street, Drumcondra, and adjoins the graveyard at the west side of the medieval parish church of All Hallows. One was to further expose a ditch feature identified in an original site assessment by Paul Logue in 1997 (Excavations 1997, 30). This was found to be a natural low point rather than a ditch. Nevertheless, after a small quantity of medieval pottery was found in a layer that abutted the north wall of the site, the whole of this wall was exposed to foundation level and an elevation of this stone foundation was drawn. It was concluded that the medieval pottery was redeposited along with later ceramics and that the wall was post-medieval in date.
Archaeological Licensee Martin Reid, 37 Errigal Road, Drimnagh, Dublin 12, for ADS Ltd.

Reference number 1999:220
Location The Star Bar, Main St./Chapel Lane, Swords
SiteType Possibly Medieval

Excavation no.	98E0443
Description	<p>A single test-trench, 15.5m long by 1m wide, was opened along the front of an extension to the premises. This was undertaken with the agreement of Dúchas The Heritage Service as a compensatory measure after the developer had failed to adhere to the archaeological condition contained in his planning permission.</p> <p>The excavated trench revealed deposits of 'garden-type' soil containing 18th/19th-century fill, overlying natural deposits. The fill contained post-medieval pottery including blackware and transfer ware. However, two sherds of medieval pottery (Dublin glazed ware) were also found in this soil, indicating medieval occupation in the vicinity.</p>
Archaeological Licensee	Mary McMahon (for Arch-Tech Ltd), 77 Brian Road, Marino, Dublin 3.
Reference number	1999:224
Location	58-66 Parnell Street/Moore Lane, Dublin
SiteType	Urban post-medieval
Excavation no.	98E0357
Description	<p>The test excavation uncovered a number of house walls from buildings that originally fronted onto O'Rahilly Parade, Moore Street and Parnell Street. The street front at O'Rahilly Parade and Moore Street has remained constant since the 18th century; however, Parnell Street has been significantly widened, and the 18th-century street front is now under the present street. The basement foundations and cellars found in Trenches 3, 6 and 7 all belonged to buildings constructed in the 18th and 19th century that fronted onto O'Rahilly Parade and Moore Street. It is clear from the early cartographic sources that buildings were present on some portions of the site by the middle of the 18th century. The foundations revealed in Trenches 2 and 8 adjacent to Parnell Street were substantially later and dated from the 20th century. The deposits in the centre of the site consist of accumulations of 18th- and 19th-century rubbish deposited at the rear of the street-front properties. The china and delph identified in the trenches were contemporary with the buildings on the site, consisting largely of Willow Pattern painted vessels (19th century), although a single sherd of an early 18th-century mug was identified in Trench 6. No medieval archaeological deposits were recorded in any of the test-trenches. No trace of any medieval structures (such as St Mary's Abbey precinct wall) was identified on the development site.</p>

Archaeological Licensee Edmond O'Donovan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 1999:909

Location Lissenhall Great

SiteType Site type unknown

Excavation no. 99E0546

Description Report not received

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 10 Ashford Place, Dublin 7.

Reference number 1999:910

Location Lissenhall Great (2)

SiteType Site type unknown

Excavation no. 99E0547

Description Report not received

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 10 Ashford Place, Dublin 7.

Reference number 2000:0206

Location Poppintree 2, Burren Court, Balbutcher Lane, Ballymun

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 00E0328

Description Monitoring was undertaken on the realignment of Balbutcher Lane. A residential development will be constructed on adjoining land. Monitoring indicated that the area had been heavily disturbed previously, and no features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed.

Archaeological Licensee Avril Purcell, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2000:0207

Location Belclare Drive, Ballymun

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 00E0167

Description Monitoring of ground reduction was undertaken during the course of development. No features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed on the site.

Archaeological Licensee Avril Purcell, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2000:0230
Location Cadbury's Factory, Old Malahide Road/Oscar Traynor Road, Coolock
SiteType No Archaeological Significance
Excavation no. 00E0703
Description An assessment was required in advance of construction of a Bord Gáis Above-Ground Installation (AGI) in the grounds of Cadbury's factory. The site area measured 7.5m x 10.5m and was located 55m west of a recorded monument, SMR 4:10, a mound. The area of the AGI was stripped of topsoil; no archaeological finds or features were noted.
Archaeological Licensee Angela Wallace, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2000:0239
Location St. Pappin's Catholic Church, Ballymun Road, Dublin
SiteType No Archaeological Significance
Excavation no. 00E0683
Description Test excavation was requested in this location because of the proximity of the development to the existing 19th-century Catholic church dedicated to St Pappin. Seven test-trenches were opened by mechanical digger, but in no trench were finds or features of any archaeological significance uncovered.
Archaeological Licensee Georgina Scally, 81 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin 4, for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.

Reference number 2000:0321
Location Site 5, Lissenhall Great
SiteType Earthwork
Excavation no. 99E0546
Description The site was defined as a possible enclosure from aerial photographs. The possible location of the feature was on the top of an east-west-facing low ridge. Because the field had been ploughed it was not possible to identify the feature above ground. Only about one-third of the feature was to have been affected by the road construction. During the investigation three hand-dug cuttings were opened.
Cutting 1, on the north-western slope of the ridge, measured 4m x 2m. The topsoil measured 0.37m and overlay subsoil. Two patches

of modern lime were cut into the natural. The cutting contained nothing of archaeological significance. Cutting 2, on the top of the ridge 7m to the east of Cutting 1, measured 8m x 2m and contained nothing of archaeological significance. Cutting 3, located 6.5m to the east of Cutting 2 on the south-eastern slope of the ridge, measured 4m x 2m and contained nothing of archaeological significance.

Editor's note: The summary of this excavation, which was carried out during 1999, arrived too late for publication in the bulletin of that year.

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 112 Cianlea, Swords, Co. Dublin, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, Brehon House, Kilkenny Road, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

Reference number 2000:0322

Location Site 6, Lissenhall Great

SiteType Earthwork

Excavation no. 99E0547

Description This site was identified as a possible earthwork on the first edition OS map. There were no surface indications of the earthwork, and it is possible that its remains were incorporated into the garden walls/boundaries of the nearby estate, Lissenhall House. Four hand-dug cuttings measuring 3m x 3m were sited on the very low, east-west ridge within the road-take.

Cutting 1 was to the east of the slope. Topsoil measured 0.4–0.5m and overlay the natural subsoil. The cutting contained a modern field drain cut into the subsoil but nothing of archaeological significance.

Nothing of significance was found in the other cuttings, Cutting 2, c. 6.5m north-west of Cutting 1, Cutting 3, c. 50m north-west of Cutting 1, and Cutting 4, c. 65m to the west of Cutting 1.

Editor's note: The summary of this excavation, which was carried out during 1999, arrived too late for publication in the bulletin of that year.

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 112 Cianlea, Swords, Co. Dublin, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, Brehon House, Kilkenny Road, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

Reference number 2000:0323

Location	Lissenhall Little
SiteType	Enclosure?
Excavation no.	00E0953
Description	<p>This report describes the investigations carried out at Lissenhall Little, Co. Dublin, prior to the construction of the Northern Motorway/Airport– Balbriggan bypass. The site, initially identified in the environmental impact study as Site 4 (Keeley 1994), was described as a possible enclosure identified by aerial photography. This assessment report and later borehole monitoring by Hilary Opie recommended that archaeological investigations should be conducted to ascertain the nature and extent of the potential site (Keeley 1998).</p> <p>The site, which is to be directly affected by the motorway construction, was located approximately surrounding the north and west top of the highest hill in the locality. When originally inspected the ground was under scrub but at the time of this investigation was under wheat, and some undulations were identifiable in the topography. Also visible were linear areas that contained long grass along with the wheat crop.</p> <p>During the investigations, eight cuttings were opened, sited at the base, along the side and on the top of the possible feature. Cuttings 1 and 2 were at the north-eastern foot of the hill; Cuttings 3, 7 and 8 were on the northern side of the hill; Cuttings 4 and 5 were on the top of the hill; and Cutting 6 was on the eastern slope of the hill. All measured 8m x 2m. No features of archaeological significance were identified during the testing.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Keeley, V.J. 1994 Archaeological report on the line of the proposed Northern Alignment Phase 2. Unpublished.</p> <p>Keeley, V.J. 1998 Archaeological bore hole monitoring: Northern Motorway Airport to Balbriggan By-Pass, Co. Fingal. Unpublished.</p>
Archaeological Licensee	Patricia Lynch, 112 Cianlea, Swords, Co. Dublin, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, Brehon House, Kilkenny Road, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.
Reference number	2001:0329
Location	Ballymun, Dublin
SiteType	No Archaeological Significance
Excavation no.	01E0453

Description Monitoring was a condition of planning permission on the site of new civic offices at Ballymun. Ground reduction of the site was carried out between 29 June and 18 July 2001. Much of the site had formerly been occupied by modern roads, subways and a roundabout. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were uncovered during monitoring.

Archaeological Licensee Ruth Elliot, ADS LTD, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3.

Reference number 2001:353

Location All Hollows College, Drumcondra

SiteType Post-medieval ditch and gullies

Excavation no. 01E0256

Description Testing took place in advance of construction of a housing development in April 2001. Seven test-trenches were excavated across the development area. One large post-medieval ditch and several post-medieval gullies were uncovered.

Archaeological Licensee Georgina Scally, 81 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin 4, for Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.

Reference number 2001:354

Location All Hollows College, Drumcondra

SiteType Post-medieval field system

Excavation no. 01E0256 ext.

Description Monitoring of topsoil stripping at the residential development site in the grounds of All Hallows College, Drumcondra, was carried out on the 13th August 2001.

A series of parallel linear features were revealed. The fills of these features were identical and consisted of a dark brown loamy soil identical to the topsoil. In all 40 of these features were identified, three of which were c. 1m wide while the remaining 37 were c. 0.3-0.4m wide. All were cut by a test-trench (Trench 5) excavated by Catherine McLoughlin in April 2001 (see above No. 353). Sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from a number of the features. These features were elements of a post-medieval field system and of no archaeological significance.

Archaeological Licensee John O'Connor, 2 Walnut Rise, Courtlands, Dublin 9, for ADS Ltd.

Reference number 2001:355

Location	All Hollows College, Drumcondra
SiteType	No Archaeological Significance
Excavation no.	01E1021
Description	The site lies near the parish church of Drumcondra, which is probably built on the site of a medieval parish church. The church and enclosure are marked on the Roque's 1756 map of County Dublin. Drumcondra House stood on the site where All Hallows College was founded in 1842. The house and gardens are marked on Roque's map and on Duncan's map of 1821. The site was formerly a field and orchard of All Hallows College. It incorporates a walled farmyard. Trenches were excavated by a mechanical digger fitted with a grading bucket. No archaeological material was recovered from the test-trenches. There is no evidence for a medieval soil level at the site. No archaeological material is likely to be present on the site. The results are in accordance with the negative archaeological results from the other developments nearby in All Hallows and on Church Avenue.
Archaeological Licensee	Claire Walsh, 25A Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin 6W.
Reference number	2001:360
Location	Luas Line B, Dublin (Sandyford-St. Stephen's Green)
SiteType	Various
Excavation no.	01E1185
Description	A license was issued in order that an archaeologist would be present at all stages of the construction works connected with the proposed Line B of the LUAS track and associated utilities. Monitoring along the 9km alignment of Line B has concentrated in areas adjacent to recorded sites since construction began in the autumn of 2001. The alignment follows the extent of the old Harcourt Street Line and uses its cuttings and embankments. In most cases it has been found that the 19 th century railway works had removed any archaeological deposits that may have survived. The monitoring of services diversions along the western side of St Stephen's Green did not located any deposits of archaeological significance. As construction work moves into Harcourt Street (which lies within the Dublin city zone of archaeological potential), all ground reduction works will be monitored.
Archaeological Licensee	Franc Myles, Margaret Gowan & Co. Ltd., 2Killney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number	2001:0397
Location	The Monument of Light, Nelson's Pillar, O'Connell Street, Dublin
SiteType	19 th –century public monument
Excavation no.	01E0871
Description	<p>Ian Richie Architects won a competition held by Dublin Corporation in 1998 to commemorate the millennium. Their controversial design, The Monument Of Light, consists of a 120m-tall spire, which will be illuminated at its point. A legal challenge to the monument resulted in an EIS, undertaken by Annaba Kilfeather of Margaret Gowen & Co. As the foundations of the new monument will occupy the same location as the foundations of Nelson's Pillar, pre-construction testing was recommended by the city archaeologist to determine the extent of the surviving remains. When it was ascertained that the foundations survived intact, a licence was applied for to supervise their removal as an archaeological exercise. The excavation took place throughout September and during the first week of October 2001. A foundation stone for the monument was laid on the 15th February 1808 by Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond and the lord lieutenant of the time. The doric column was designed by the Board of Works architect Francis Johnson (1760-1829) and the Portland stone representation of Nelson was executed by Thomas Kirk, RHA (1781-1845). The original entrance was underground, but in 1894 a porch designed by G.P Beater, MRIAI, was added to allow direct access from the street. The Pillar was blown up on the night of Easter Monday, 8 March 1966, supposedly by a dissident Republican element. The remaining stump was demolished by the Irish Army by means of a controlled explosion and the plinth was removed by Dublin Corporation's Dangerous Buildings Department. The earliest deposits recorded on site consisted of natural silts and gravels. These were recorded in the eastern section of the excavation at 2.73m OD, prior to the insertion of shoring, where they had been initially cut by the 17th century cellars of the Henry Street structures. The truncated gravels were examined at the base of the Pillar foundation at approximately 1.42m OD, where they were found to be sterile. There was no organic matter present at this level. Sealing the gravels in that area examined to the east of the foundations was a deposit of semi-organic soil. This deposit was examined in an area measuring 1.2m by 2m and no finds were recovered. It was possibly introduced over the area at some point in</p>

the last third of the 17th century to consolidate or reclaim the mud-flats. Bernard de Gomme's 1673 map of the city depicts housing along the high-water mark just to the east of the present location of O'Connell Bridge, but nothing to the north as far as the ridge of high ground rising from the lower end of Parnell Square. His Map of Dublin Harbour 1673, although drawn at a similar scale, refers to the O'Connell Street area as 'Marsh Ground'. By the publication of Charles Brooking's map in 1728 the area had been reclaimed and built upon. The second phase of activity recorded on the site related to the cellars of buildings on the southern side of Henry Street, close to the junction with Drogheda Street. Three arched cellars were truncated by the insertion of the Pillar's foundations, two of which appeared in section. The eastern springer of a third (belonging to the house on the corner of Henry Street and Drogheda Street) was briefly exposed before shuttering was inserted. The two cellars exposed were of differing widths, which correspond to the plot widths as depicted on John Rocque's 1756 exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin. The cellar of the second house on Henry Street was 3.42m wide and would have extended to a maximum height of 1.96m above a cobbled floor surface (the crown of the vault was probably broken when the buildings above were demolished c.1790). The eastern springing wall of the cellar belonging to the third building on the street was not exposed in the section; however, a width of 3.14m was calculated on the basis of the maximum height of the vault, which was 2.02 m above the cobbled floor level. The walls of the cellars were of calp limestone rubble bonded in a rough lime mortar, with a thickness of 0.42m. The rounded vaults were in a hand-made red brick of various dimensions. The void between the vaults was filled with water-rolled cobbles with typical dimensions of 0.12m by 0.08m, which were bonded in a similar lime mortar to that in the cellar walls. The cellars appear to have extended for approximately 4m out from the street frontage (as evidenced in the eastern section of the trench). The vaults survived for a further 2.7m to the south of the Pillar's foundations, at which point they were presumably cleared by the Wide Streets Commissioners' widening of what was now Sackville Mall, in the 1790's. The fills of both cellars were quite different. The fill of the eastern cellar was mostly composed of rubble from the collapsed crown of the vault, which consisted in the main of loose fragments of red brick and mortar. Quantities of earthenware roof tiles recovered from this

deposit would suggest that the building was roofed in this material at the time of its demolition. The rubble overlay a compact deposition of sooty soil, which appeared to be an in situ deposition in the cellar. This material measured from 0.29m in height (at the eastern side of the cellar) to 0.38m (at the western end) and contained the remains of most of a large North Devon gravel-tempered vessel and several bottle fragments, all of which date from the end of the 17th century. A fragment of a North Devon gravel-tempered ridge tile from this context would suggest that the building above was originally roofed in this material. There was, in addition, a deposition of mixed shells towards the bottom of the deposit. This material sealed an occupation deposit on the surface of the cobbles from which no finds were recovered. Approximately 40% of the material filling the western cellar would appear from the tip lines to have been deliberately backfilled from the south. This material consisted of loose building rubble, which did not quite extend to the vault soffit. Several roof slates were recovered from this deposit. This sealed a more compact soil, which appears to have accumulated in the cellar over some time. Root action within this lower fill disturbed the position of the finds within the material, which had accordingly become relatively homogeneous. The soil matrix contained silty loam, and finds recovered included a considerable number of glass bottles, sherds of North Devon sgraffito, Staffordshire slipware and imported stonewares. Little is known about this early development on the lands formerly belonging to the abbey of St.Mary, which were granted to the Moore family, later the earls of Drogheda, in 1619. The area was set out in lots in 1682 and Marlborough Street, where construction began in 1700 and 1710, formed the eastern extent of the built estate. Charles Brookings's map of 1728 depicts the grid pattern of the old Drogheda estate (since 1714 under the ownership of Luke Gardiner), and shows the enclosed slob lands east of the North Strand Road as being still liable to flooding. The cellars recorded in the southern section of the trench certainly relate to the period of the first buildings on the site and belong to narrow, three-bay Dutch Billys, which probably date from the last decade of the 17th century. The buildings as depicted by Rocque reflect the disjointed approach taken throughout this early period of the city's early development, with unequal plot widths, differing plan types and serrated street frontages, their long plots extended to stabling fronting onto Prince's Street. The plots to the left were encroached

upon by the General Post Office in 1814. The cellar fragments survived under the median of the extended Sackville Mall from the demolition of the buildings above in the 1790's until they were further disturbed by the insertion of the Pillar in 1807 / 8. The enabling works for the Pillar are mentioned in the report of the laying of the foundation stone in the Freeman's Journal. A paling was erected around the foundation trench, which, as has been outlined above, had cut through the surviving cellars of the three buildings at the corner of Drogheda Street and Sackville Mall. The construction cut itself was recorded on the eastern and southern sides, where it ran 0.14-0.26m from the face of the masonry. This would indicate that the Pillar foundations were constructed from the inside out. The lower course of masonry was located at 1.42m OD, which was 3.45m below the level of the pavement. This consisted of a block of masonry, roughly squared at 6.6m. The edging blocks were better cut than the rubble used in the interior and were on average 0.8m by 0.5m by 0.4m. The interior blocks tended to be larger and rougher. The rough circular base of the Pillar itself was maintained down to this level at the centre of the foundation and had a maximum exterior diameter of 4.4m. A sherd of imported stoneware was recovered from the mortar below one of the blocks of masonry. A void was maintained slightly off the centre of the Pillar base into which the foundation base stone was lowered. The void was not formalised with dressed masonry and was 0.19-0.22m in depth. Its base was composed of the natural gravels onto which a rough mortar mix was applied. The foundation stone of Nelson's Pillar consists of a cut granite block with a rectangular cavity in its upper surface. The block measures 0.66m by 0.55m and is 0.3m deep. The cavity measures 0.41m by 0.25m and is 0.08m deep. In its centre is a second roughly cut cavity, 85mm by 35mm with a depth of 60mm. This is dovetailed, being longer at its base than the surface, and was used for lowering the stone into position with a mason's device known as a lewis. The main cavity was cut to accommodate a brass plaque that was placed into it and then sealed with rosin. The now-solidified rosin filled the lewis recess and created a thick sealant layer under, around and over the top of the plaque. The thickness of the rosin on the surface of the plaque varied from 1mm to 5mm, suggesting that it was poured as a liquid and not painted on. The plaque is 397mm by 245mm and 6mm deep. The upper surface was polished and engraved with an inscription eulogising Nelson

and a list of the members of the committee for erecting the Pillar. There are six holes in the plaque, suggesting that it had initially been intended to screw it into position. The contents of the stone were finally protected with a lid of Portland limestone placed inside the granite cavity. After the foundation stone was laid, the void within the Pillar appears to have been covered with a mixture of soil and silt. The void was maintained up through the column but not formalised in dressed masonry. At the second or third course of masonry, the column was keyed into the square foundation by masonry ties, 1.3-1.4m in width. They were located at the central point along the sides of the foundation and extended upwards at least to the level of the pavement and probably higher. The voids thus formed behind the corners of the foundation and within the centre of the column would appear to have been filled by loose limestone rubble with occasional fragments of lime mortar. The masonry from the foundation was removed to the Dublin Corporation depot at Fairview and it will be reused in landscaping.

Archaeological Licensee Franc Myles, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glengageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2001:0398

Location Penny's Carpark, Parnell Street/Jervis Street, Dublin

SiteType No archaeological significance

Excavation no. 01E0277

Description Test excavation of a development site was undertaken on 15 March 2001. A further trench was excavated on the 12 April. The site had been used as the carpark for the adjacent store and had been derelict for some time. Planning permission has been granted for a mixed-use building with basement carpark. The site is located close to the northern precinct of St. Mary's Abbey, as depicted by Speed. No medieval deposits have yet been uncovered in this part of the city, and it appears that the systematic demolition of St. Mary's Abbey coupled with the determined redevelopment of the area from the late 17th century onwards, has removed all traces of an earlier medieval estate.

Archaeological Licensee Clare Walsh, 25A Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin 6W.

Reference number 2001:0408

Location 124-127 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin

SiteType	Urban post-medieval
Excavation no.	01E0850
Description	An assessment of this site was carried out in advance of a proposed office development. The site lies on the corner of Glovers Alley opposite the College of Surgeons, close to the suspected course of the River Stein. A warehouse with a substantial basement had previously stood on the site, and the assessment revealed that any earlier levels had been completely removed during its construction. The remains of a post-medieval well were identified. Excavation of the well was to be carried out prior to development taking place in 2002.
Archaeological Licensee	John O'Neill, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Reference number	2001:0423
Location	Old Finglas Road, Glasnevin
SiteType	Monitoring
Excavation no.	01E0758, 01E0378
Description	Numbers 18-19 Duke St. represent an 18 th century house, which is currently being redeveloped. The present structure had to be propped and as a result the walls had to be underpinned. The excavation for the underpinning revealed that the house sat directly on boulder clay. No earlier archaeological features have been encountered to date. However work on this site is ongoing.
Archaeological Licensee	Linzi Simpson, Margaret Gowan and Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin 4.
Reference number	2001:0424
Location	Old Finglas Road, Glasnevin
SiteType	Medieval
Excavation no.	01E1001
Description	Two areas were the subject of excavation following the exposure of possible archaeological features during the course of test-trenching (see above, No. 423). One was thought to contain the remains of an 18 th century farmhouse that Haggered depicted in a survey of the field in 1799 for its owner, George Putland. The remains were subsequently shown to be a more recent animal burial. The other area exposed during the course of testing contained the remains of a cooking area with stake-holes, food remains and medieval pottery. A small fragment of amber was recovered during the course of the

excavation. There were no other features in the vicinity and it is thought likely that the cooking area formed part of a single random event in the late medieval period.

**Archaeological
Licensee**

Neill O'Flanagan, 39 West Park Drive, Ballygall, Dublin 11.

Reference number 2001:444

Location Airport/Balbriggan Bypass, Site 2, Lissenhall

SiteType Pits, hearth, stake-holes

Excavation no. 01E1074

Description

This site was found during the monitoring of topsoil-stripping for the Airport/Balbriggan bypass. It measured 34m north-south by 20m on the southern side and 10m on the northern. Post-excavation work has not been completed for the site so full interpretation is not possible. Three areas of activity were identified: one in the northern area, the second in the west and an area in the south. All features were cut into the natural subsoil.

In the eastern part of the northern area were two plough-furrows and several possible post-holes. No pattern could be discerned. Some 6m to the west of this group were two circular features, C10 and C45. C10 was a circular pit, 0.5m by 0.6m and 0.12m deep. Its fill was charcoal-rich with some burnt stone. C45 was a tear-shaped pit, 0.36m by 0.39m at maximum and 0.1m deep. It had two fills, the primary fill and a burnt, charcoal-rich deposit.

The second area of activity was concentrated around a hearth. It measured 1.93m by 2.19m by 0.34m deep and had three different fills. There was obvious scorching of the natural subsoil at the base of the feature. It seemed to have been used regularly. A line of stake-holes ran in a north-north-easterly direction 4m to the west of the hearth and curved to the south-east at its southern end. They may have supported a windbreak since the prevailing wind would have come from that direction.

The third area of activity was in the south-eastern corner of the site. The remains of eight shallow stake-holes were closely grouped to the north of an irregular pit or post-hole feature. Their function cannot be determined at present.

Soil samples were taken for environmental analysis. Finds included flint nodules (struck and unstruck), some flint flakes, medieval pottery sherds and a few sherds of prehistoric pottery. Further interpretation will be carried out on receipt of specialists' reports.

Archaeological Licensee Fiona Reilly, Wood Road, Cratloekeel, Co. Clare, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Reference number 2001:453

Location St. Doolagh's Church (adjacent to), Malahide

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 99E0470

Description An archaeological assessment in advance of the North Fringe Sewer Project was required owing to the proximity of the pipeline to St Doolagh's Church. Two trenches 9m long were excavated in the grass verge in front of the main entrance to St Doolagh's. In no trench were finds, features or structures of any archaeological significance uncovered.

Archaeological Licensee Georgina Scally, 81 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin 4, for Margaret Gowan and Co. Ltd.

Reference number 2002:0449

Location Airport-Balbriggan Bypass

SiteType Monitoring

Excavation no. 00E0953

Description This report comprises the results of the monitoring of topsoil-stripping and of trenches dug before fence construction and drainage on the Northern Motorway/Airport-Balbriggan Bypass, Contract 1, during 2000 and 2001. The part of the alignment involved in this phase of the motorway was in County Dublin. The townlands affected by the stripping were Barryspark, Cloghran, Commons East, Drinan, Green Fields, Lissenhall Great, Lissenhall Little, Mantua, Marshallstown, Seatown East, Seatown West and Stockhole.

During the monitoring, four archaeological features were uncovered; as a result, three excavations were undertaken.

Site 1, Stockhole Lane, was reported on in Excavations 2000, No. 342, 00E0376.

Site 2, Stockhole Lane, was reported on in Excavations 2000, No. 343, 00E0950.

Site 3, Stockhole Lane, was reported on in Excavations 2000, No. 344, 00E0951.

Site 4, Drinan (NGR 31937.586 245631.433), consisted of several small areas of charcoal-enriched soil and was 30m to the west of a stream. It was securely fenced off, but subsequently the fencing was removed and the site was destroyed by the subcontractors on

the drainage scheme. This area has been scheduled by Fingal County Council to be used as a graveyard.

Site 5, Mantua, had been disturbed previously by the construction of Swords Industrial Park. One area of possible archaeological significance was uncovered during topsoil removal. On examination it was found to consist of charcoal-enriched soil and burnt ?animal bone. Rotten grass was identified beneath this layer. The deposit was considered to result from work in the adjoining (not associated) building site.

Editor's note: Though carried out in 2001, this excavation was not reported on in time for inclusion in the bulletin of that year.

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Reference number 2002:0450

Location Airport-Balbriggan Bypass Phase 2

SiteType Monitoring

Excavation no. 00E0953 ext.

Description Monitoring of trial-pits, topsoil-stripping and drainage trenches was carried out on the second contract of the Airport–Balbriggan Bypass. The following townlands were affected, before the construction of the motorway, bridge, trial-pits, drainage trenches, and access and slip roads: Baldrummon, Ballough, Ballystrane, Bellinstown, Coldwinters, Corduffhall, Hedgestown, Jordanstown, Lissenhall Great, Lissenhall Little, Nevitt, Newtowncorduff, Richardstown, Rowans Little, Staffordstown, Thomondtown, Turvey and Woodpark, all in County Dublin. Twenty-four archaeological features were uncovered, and 22 investigations were undertaken.

Site 1, Bellinstown, see No. 473 below, 01E0744: Iron Age ring-barrow with three phases of burial activity;

Site 2, Lissenhall Little (Excavations 2001, No. 444, 01E1074): Early Neolithic habitation site, excavated by Fiona O'Reilly;

Site 3, Staffordstown, see No. 683 below, 01E0831: fulacht fiadh;

Site 4, Coldwinters (Excavations 2001, No. 344, 99E0548 ext.): prehistoric ritual site, excavated by Hilary Opie;

Sites 5 (1 and 2), Coldwinters (Excavations 2001, No. 345, 01E1062): (1) fulacht fiadh, (2) Late Neolithic pit, excavated by Kieran Campbell;

Site 6, Woodpark, see No. 693 below, 01E1156: small Bronze Age

pit with burnt-mound material;

Site 7, Richardstown, 02E0050: small Bronze Age pit containing cremated bone, not excavated;

Site 8, Newtowncorduff (Excavations 2001, No. 457, 01E1124): Iron Age ring-ditch with associated Neolithic arrowheads, excavated by John Channing;

Site 9, Nevitt, see No. 633 below, 01E1155: no archaeological significance;

Site 10, Woodpark, see No. 694 below, 01E1157: no archaeological significance;

Site 11, Woodpark, see No. 696 below, 02E0051: small pit with associated medieval pottery;

Site 12, Ballystrane, see No. 469 below, 02E0052: no archaeological significance;

Site 13, Ballystrane, see No. 468 below, 00E0953 ext.: no archaeological significance;

Site 14, Richardstown, see No. 654 below, 02E0014: the feature was modern in origin;

Site 15, Richardstown, see No. 656 below, 02E0128: kilns excavated by Kieran Campbell;

Site 16, Corduffhall, see No. 502 below, 02E0038: burnt-mound material, not excavated;

Site 17, Ballough, see No. 457 below, 02E0078: ditch containing medieval pottery, excavated by Robert M. Chapple;

Site 18, Corduffhall, see No. 501 below, 01E1158: no archaeological significance;

Site 19, Woodpark, see No. 695 below, 02E0042: no archaeological significance;

Site 20, Thomondtown, see No. 690 below, 01E1159: fulacht fiadh;

Site 21, Thomondtown, see No. 691 below, 01E1160: fulacht fiadh;

Site 22, Colecot, see No. 500 below, 00E0953 ext.: possible fulacht fiadh;

Site 23, Ballough, see No. 458 below, 01E1138, Bronze Age pits and related burnt-mound material, excavated by Robert M. Chapple;

Site 24, Nevitt, see No. 634 below, 02E0053: no archaeological significance.

Editor's note: Though carried out in 2001, this excavation was not reported on in time for inclusion in the bulletin of that year.

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Reference number 2002:0463

Location Plot 24, Ballymun

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 02E1516

Description Monitoring was a condition of planning permission for the development of an apartment complex with sports and leisure centre at Plot 24, Ballymun, Dublin 9. Though in a heavily built-up area, the site lay c. 500m north of the possible site of Stormanstown House (SMR 14:67(01)). This had been shown on Rocque's 1760 map and marked 'in ruins' on the OS map of 1837. There was no further cartographic record of the site, and no trace of it survived above ground.

Monitoring was carried out between 2 October and 19 November 2002. The north-eastern part of the L-shaped site largely comprised the infrastructural elements of a roundabout system and subway. In the rest of the site, tarmac, concrete or a thin layer of imported topsoil (up to 0.25m deep) directly overlay the natural subsoil. No archaeological features or remains were uncovered during groundworks.

Archaeological Licensee Ruth Elliott, for Dagda Archaeological Projects Ltd, Top Mews, 23 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin 4.

Reference number 2002:0464

Location Burren Court, Poppintree, Ballymun

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 00E0328

Description After reactivation and transferral of this licence, work was undertaken on the site between August and December 2002. Monitoring of groundwork's was required, as a number of SMR sites had been recorded in the vicinity of the development. It was apparent that the ground in the area had been significantly disturbed as a result of previous housing development. No features or objects of archaeological significance were uncovered during this work.

Archaeological Licensee Grace Fegan, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd, Brehon House, Kilkenny Road, Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny.

Reference number 2002:0465

Location	St. Pappin's Church, Ballymun
SiteType	19 th -century tomb/monument
Excavation no.	01E0271
Description	<p>The recording of the dismantling and relocation of a 19th-century tomb/monument took place. The composite stone monument is in the grounds of St Pappin's Church in the townland of Ballymun, Co. Dublin. It is a rectangular limestone structure, standing above ground, and is contemporary with the church, built in 1847. The monument is dedicated to the memory of a coachman of the Domville family of Santry Court. Neither it nor the church is recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. The tomb had to be relocated as part of redevelopment of the church and grounds.</p> <p>Before being dismantled, all of the visible elements of the monument were clearly numbered, and the structure was surveyed and drawn at 1:20. The exact structural composition was determined before the removal of the top capping stone and the unblocking of an opening on its western side. This revealed that there was a burial within the monument that had evidently been moved in the relatively recent past. The decaying coffin was placed on a timber plank base, facilitating its removal and replacement without further support. A complete survey of the vaulted interior of the monument was undertaken before dismantling, including a floor-plan and cross-sectional drawings, and the relocation went very smoothly.</p> <p>The survey and supervision were undertaken by Simon Dick.</p>
Archaeological Licensee	Margaret Gowen, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Reference number	2002:0512
Location	Dublin North Fringe, Various
SiteType	Monitoring
Excavation no.	02E1040
Description	<p>Contract 4 of the Dublin North Fringe Water Supply Scheme involves the excavation of 400 slit-trenches, 55 trial-pits and 38 boreholes as part of the preliminary engineering site-investigation works. The proposed development involves the laying of c. 35km of water pipeline and the construction of a water tower and reservoir at Sillogue, near Dublin Airport. Monitoring of these preliminary excavations is continuing. To date, tramlines have been uncovered beneath the Howth Road, and timbers with nails were recovered from a depth of over 3m in Clontarf. Excavations are continuing at the</p>

	time of writing.
Archaeological Licensee	Tom Rogers, Moore Ltd, Unit 6, Riveroaks, Claregalway, Co. Galway.
Reference number	2002:0516
Location	14-18 Aston Quay, Dublin
SiteType	Urban
Excavation no.	02E1621
Description	<p>Monitoring took place of six trial-pits excavated in the basement of 14–16 Aston Quay (formerly the Virgin Megastore), necessitated by structural investigations. Four revealed deposits dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.</p> <p>Construction of the quay and land reclamation from the Liffey began in the late 17th century. The quay proper first appears on Charles Brooking's map of 1728. Early in the 19th century McBirney, Collis and Co., silk merchants and drapers, built a large building on one block of the quay, replacing the terraced houses recorded on John Rocque's map of 1756. This building subsequently became McBirney's department store.</p> <p>As a result of reconstruction work carried out in c. 1899, the floor level in the basement was reduced, except for a section in the north-east corner. This section, which was c. 0.9m higher than the rest, measured c. 18m north–south by 6m.</p> <p>Three test-pits were excavated in this area. Above the natural, grey, compact, sandy silt and pebbles were two layers of reclamation deposits. The first, c. 0.2m deep, was a dark grey, moist, gritty clay deposit. Pottery from this deposit dated to the late 17th century. Above this was a dark brown, silty clay deposit (c. 0.6m deep) with inclusions of cockle and oyster shell, animal and bird bone, clay-pipe stems and some 18th-century pottery sherds.</p> <p>Another three pits (Pits 4–6) were excavated through the lower basement floor. Only in Pit 4 was an archaeological deposit present. This dated to the late 17th century. From the riverbed deposits in Pit 5 an animal vertebra was recovered. This indicates the possibility of archaeological artefacts in the riverbed deposits.</p>
Archaeological Licensee	Abi Cryerhall, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Reference number	2002:0525
Location	62-63 Capel Street, Dublin

SiteType	Urban post-medieval
Excavation no.	02E1419
Description	<p>An assessment was carried out at the northern end of Capel Street, at the junction with Parnell Street, on the western side of the triangle close by Ryder's Lane. The redevelopment involves the demolition of Nos. 62-63 and the conservation of No. 61, a protected structure. A piling scheme was approved for Nos. 62-63, which involved the gutting of the interiors of both structures and the removal of up to 0.35m of material in selected areas below the present basement level. Two test-trenches (one in each property plot) were excavated through the basement slab, perpendicular to the street frontage, where the piling will directly impinge on the substrates.</p> <p>Both trenches were originally opened at 2m, but, because of the nature of the substrates encountered below the slab, there were widened for health and safety reasons and for the purposes of inspection. Up to 0.2m of cellar backfill was recorded above the original lime-mortar floors, which lay directly over natural gravels and silts. It appears therefore that the 18th-century cellars would have truncated any archaeological deposits present.</p> <p>Capel Street was developed in the 17th century in the vicinity of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, which was to the south-west of the proposed development. It is possible that peripheral medieval deposits survive in this area, but in this instance engineering boreholes suggested that it was likely that the 19th-century basements had already truncated the natural subsoil. The buildings on the site of the development were recently recorded by Olwyn James (2001) for the Dublin Civic Trust. She found the corner building (No. 61) to be early 20th century and Nos. 62 and 63 to be early 18th century. A brief examination of the surviving party walls by this writer indicated that they were constructed from water-rolled cobblestones and hand-made red brick, with bonding timbers at irregular intervals.</p> <p>The end of the 18th century saw the beginnings of a period of slow decline in Capel Street, which continued until quite recently. By 1800 the street was predominately commercial; the larger mansions had been demolished and their plots subdivided into smaller businesses. Nos. 62 and 63 seem to have been survivals from the second round of leases on the street and may possibly have contained 17 century fabric. It is therefore unfortunate that an archaeological assessment took place at all, as the preservation of the buildings</p>

concerned would have been a preferable outcome to the redevelopment of the plots.

Reference

James. O. 2001. *Capel Street: a study of the past, a vision for the future*. Dublin.

Archaeological Licensee

France Myles, 67 Kickham Road, Inchicore, Dublin 8.

Reference number 2002:0555

Location Clarehall District Centre, Malahide Road, Dublin

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 01E01073

Description

Monitoring took place over several weeks on a site in the townland of Newtown, in the parish of Coolock. A large supermarket complex is to be built on the site, the construction of which will alter existing ground levels in the area. The complex is to be built within the angle formed at the junction of the Malahide Road and the Grange Road Link and is c. 27ha in extent. There are several Recorded Monuments in the general area but none that directly impinged on the site of the development. The site is on level ground that was formerly in agricultural use, although it had reverted to scrubland over recent years. The monitoring was carried out incrementally by the writer, Peter Kerins, Simon Dick and Melanie McQuade and did not result in the identification of any archaeological deposits.

The relevant enabling works for the development consisted of initial topsoil-stripping, the opening of three 4m-deep sewage trenches, and a further ground reduction of up to 2.5m in the north-eastern sector of the site. The last was necessitated by the presence of extensive modern dump deposits, and their removal exposed undisturbed boulder clay. The stripping and excavation were carried out by a selection of heavy plant, including bulldozers and 20–30-tonne excavators with both grading and toothed buckets. All of the spoil was removed by Hi-Macs to an on-site storage area, where it was regularly submitted to archaeological inspection.

The only evidence of structures was at the northern end of a culvert, where the shallow foundations of a north–south-oriented wall survived under the made-up ground. The wall was constructed in relatively modern red brick and bonded with cement. There is no record of a wall at this location on the early editions of the OS, and

it is evidently quite modern. The only finds recovered were modern ceramics and glass. The results of the monitoring suggested that either there were no archaeological deposits on the site or they were so ephemeral that they did not survive to the present time.

**Archaeological
Licensee**

Franc Myles, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number

2003:0495

Location

14-18 Aston Quay, Dublin
31489, 23336

SiteType

Urban post-medieval

Excavation no.

O2E1621

Description

An excavation and programme of monitoring were carried out at a development site at 14-18 Aston Quay, Dublin 2. The development involved the alteration and refurbishment of the extant structure at the site, including the lowering of the basement floor level for a new ground slab and the insertion of a swimming pool. Previous monitoring of geotechnical investigations by Abi Cryerhall at the site took place in October and November 2002 (Excavations 2002, No. 514). Potential archaeological strata were noted in the trenches excavated. A full assessment was carried out in January 2003. It was established that substantial undisturbed deposits of land reclamation soils survived at the section of the basement corresponding to No. 18 Aston Quay, as well as possible structural remains. However, only very vestigial and undisturbed remains of the land reclamation deposits could be identified over the remainder of the basement area. In 1899, a massive refurbishment of the existing structures at the block was carried out by McBirney, Collis and Co., in order to create the present structure. This involved the consolidation of the basements to form a single unit covering the entire block. It was during this refurbishment that the floor level in the majority of the basement was lowered to the present level. Only in a small section in the north-east corner of the basement (corresponding to the original No. 18 Aston Quay) was the original floor level maintained. This section of the basement was the subject of the present investigation. Excavation took place in February and March 2003, followed by a programme of monitoring. Three phases of activity were identified at the site. The earliest was characterised by riverine clays covered by layers of dumped land reclamation material, which were in turn sealed by flood silts. The second phase of activity was

mainly characterised by a series of structural walls pre-dating the extant structure. These walls appear to relate to plot divisions at the site illustrated on survey plans held in the City Archives and dating to as late as 1823. The final phase was characterised by the construction of the extant structure at the site and the subsequent development and refurbishment of that structure. Monitoring did not identify any archaeological features in the main basement area.

Archaeological Licensee

Tersa Bolger, c/o Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2003:0497

Location Ballymun Northern Gateway, Ballymun Road, Dublin

SiteType No archaeological significance

Excavation no. 03E1005

Description

Historical and cartographic sources showed the site as forming part of the estate of Stormanstown and having remained as fields until it was developed as flats in the 20th century. This site was bisected by the Balcurris Road and the Dublin North Gas Pipeline. The monitoring programme encompassed four distinct areas within the site, which were mechanically excavated to a formation level of 60.950m OD. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified.

Archaeological Licensee

Christine Baker, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2003:0522

Location Bord Gáis Building, 24 D'Olier Street/3-5 Leinster Market/9-11 Hawkins Street, Dublin
1608, 3420

SiteType Urban post-medieval

Excavation no. 02E1087

Description

This large group of buildings is being refurbished for the School of Nursing for TCD; the Bord Gáis building (24a D'Olier Street) is a protected structure. The buildings are located in the eastern Hiberno-Norse suburb, close to the 'Stein', a large upright stone which acted as a navigational landmark in pre-Norman Dublin and was located somewhere south of Pearse Street Garda Proposed station. This area was then within the River Liffey, but was reclaimed in the 17th century, after which time it was extensively developed. The assessment and subsequent monitoring programme established

that the original basements were cut into post-medieval river gravel and backfilled sometime in the 20th century. Thus there were no surviving medieval deposits. The reclamation process was largely complete in this area by 1673, as depicted in Bernard de Gomme's map of Dublin, and by the time John Rocque mapped Dublin in 1756 (before O'Connell Street was built) the area had been intensively developed. However, the construction of Carlisle Bridge (O'Connell Bridge) in 1798 was to transform an area that had become very congested. Sackville Street (O'Connell Street) was extended across the river to join with the newly laid out D'Olier Street and this diagonal orientation was a completely new alignment which cut through the existing properties, including the site under discussion. The monitoring programme revealed a series of post-medieval walls and a total of four phases were identified, dating from the late 17th/ early 18th to the 20th century. Only one wall could be dated to Phase 1 and this was probably related to the reclamation process in this area, as it was a heavy substantial wall (2m high by 0.5m wide) running parallel to the river and bonded with river silt. De Gomme's map of 1673 indicates that the quay wall was in position by this date and, as this wall runs parallel on the southern side, it can probably be associated with these works. By the mid-18th century the cartographic evidence suggests that there were many domestic houses in this area and two basement walls could be identified with this phase (Phase 2). In Phase 3 the basement was extended westwards (mid- to late 19th century), when a series of buildings were constructed which fronted onto Leinster Market. In Phase 4 the basement was again comprehensively rebuilt, using a distinctive machine-cut yellow brick, but this was subsequently filled in and a new floor inserted.

Archaeological Licensee	Linzi Simpson, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin
Reference number	2003:0527
Location	7-8 Eden Quay, Dublin 31603 23447 SMR 18:20
SiteType	Human skull in river gravels
Excavation no.	02E1713
Description	Testing was undertaken in advance of development in January 2003. The existing 19 th century basements were found to have re-

moved even the late 17th/early 18th-century slobland infill formerly present on the site and cut directly into underlying river gravels. Trenches achieved a depth of 0.15m-0.2m OD before they began to flood. No significant archaeology was found. Excavations by Christine Baker nearby in the centre of O'Connell Street have indicated that the former quay wall associated with the Amory grant of 1675 was located along the alignment of the south edge of what is today The Lotts (No. 561 below). A jetty or pier of a similar late 17th/early 18th-century date extended south from the quay wall some 14.5m. The Eden Quay site lies entirely south of the former line of the quay and even of any jetties that may have existed nearby (if they had they would now lie north of Harbour Court). The implication of the synthesis of results from these and other archaeological work suggests that (contra some map and document based studies) the present Bachelor's Walk is not in the location of the 17th century toponym, and that the name migrated south with the later extension of the quay. In November 2003, a human skull was recovered from the river gravels during bulk excavation, at a depth of approximately 2m OD. A handful to other 13th – 18th century finds were also recovered from the gravels between 2m and 3.5m OD, including a medieval Saintonge potsherd, assorted late 17th/early 18th century finds (c. 1660-80 clay-pipe bowl, base sherd of a North Devon gravel-tempered footed pipkin, base sherd of a small black-glazed earthenware posset cup) and a few fragments of butchered-animal bone. Denise Keating undertook analysis of the skull, which is from a probable male of 18-25 years. There is evidence of calculus (mineralised plaque) on the teeth, as well as some evidence of developmental stress ('Harris lines' caused by poor diet/starvation, illness, etc.) at two unspecified times during childhood, probably before the age of seven. Taphonomically, the skull exhibited characteristics in accordance with its discovery in riverine deposits, and there is a reasonable possibility that it had travelled some distance with currents of the tidal flow. There is no evidence to indicate where the skull originated, or its date, although a late 17th/ early 18th-century date seems most likely, on the basis of the riverine depositional sequence and the dates of quayside development on and close to the site.

**Archaeological
Licensee**

William O. Frazer, Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View,
Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin

Reference number 2003:0601
Location Fairview to Sillogue
SiteType Monitoring
Excavation no. 02E1040
Description Contract 4 of the Dublin North Fringe Water Supply Scheme involved the excavation of 400 slit-trenches, 55 trial-pits and 38 boreholes as part of the preliminary engineering site investigation works. The proposed development involves the laying of approximately 35km of water pipeline and the construction of a water tower and reservoir at Sillogue, near Dublin Airport. Monitoring of these preliminary excavations was carried out between August 2002 and February 2003. A targeted monitoring strategy was adopted to concentrate on areas of potential archaeological interest near RMP sites, river crossings and other areas of interest identified in advance.

Across the majority of the scheme, no features of archaeological interest were uncovered. However, along the coast road through Clontarf and Dollymount, stretches of the former Dublin-to-Howth tramline were uncovered immediately below the current road surface. The rails were set into a surface of squared cobbles. Due to the orientation of the slit-trenches, no two parallel rails were found, so the distance between could not be measured. In many places the rails had been disturbed by later services. The rails were left in situ. Also in Clontarf, to the east of the road, a possible medieval closed-arch culvert built with cut limestone was uncovered at a depth of 1.2m.

Archaeological Licensee Tom Rogers, Moore Ltd, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Galway.

Reference number 2003:0557
Location Moore Street/ Parnell Street, Dublin
O15733483
SiteType Urban post-medieval
Excavation no. 98E0357
Description Excavations were carried out on a block at the north-eastern corner of Moore Street and Parnell Street between January and April of 2003. Four principal phases of activity were identified. The first phase was medieval, where a thin deposit of topsoil represented the cultivated lands either within or immediately outside the 'Abbey Parke' of St Mary's Abbey. The second phase of activity relates to

the use of the site as a brickfield. The brickfield is likely to have been associated with the construction of Sackville Mall by Luke Gardiner and dates from the first half of the 18th century. Some early buildings are likely to have been built fronting onto O'Rahilly Parade during this stage, such as a house with a triangular fireplace. The third and principal phase of activity on the site dated between 1750 and 1770, when the site was extensively built over with the construction of substantial Georgian houses fronting onto Parnell Street (formerly known as Great Britain Street); this involved the laying out of nine property plots running north-south, parallel to Moore Street and to O'Rahilly Parade (formerly known as Sackville Lane). The final phase of activity relates to the occupation of the site down to the present day and includes alterations to the existing buildings and the piecemeal addition of new buildings within the site. The site was developed in the mid-18th century by two developers, Nathaniel Clements and Robert Ball. Nos. 58-66, fronting onto Parnell Street, were the first site plots to be laid out. These plots extended back the entire depth of the block from Parnell Street to Sackville Place, running in a north-south direction. The property development system utilised along Great Britain Street was one where speculative tradesmen constructed the house after purchasing the lease from larger developers, in this case the Gardiner family. A similar arrangement surrounds the construction of the house around Parnell Square (formerly Palace Row). Bartholomew Mosse acquired the lease of land at Parnell Square in 1748, opening pleasure gardens to the public in 1750 to fund the erection of the Rotunda Hospital, on which construction commenced in 1751. Speculative tradesmen who acquired formal property plots from the Mosse family from the mid-18th century onwards constructed many of the houses built around Parnell Square. No. 20 Parnell Square was built by the plumber T. Sherwood, who acquired the site in 1765 and completed the building in 1769. No. 21 was built by J. Reid, a bricklayer who acquired the site in 1760 and completed the building in 1771. The remains of a number of property boundaries revealed on the site are consistent with those recorded on the early editions of the OS and John Rocque's map of the city published in 1756. The principal buildings on the site appear to date from the early 1750s, when Robert Ball, a carpenter, built Nos. 58, 59 and 61. The excavations and associated survey of the post-medieval walls on-site has highlighted the building continu-

	ity evident from Rocque's time through to the 1980s.
Archaeological Licensee	Edmond O'Donovan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin
Reference number	2003: 0561
Location	ESB Subproposed station, O'Connell Street Lower, Dublin 31595 23450 SMR 18:20
SiteType	Urban post-medieval
Excavation no.	03E0433
Description	Ongoing monitoring of the Luas works identified archaeological deposits at the site of the ESB subproposed station (30.3m north-south by 8m) in the central median of O'Connell Street, between the statues of William Smith O'Brien and Daniel O'Connell. A two-week excavation revealed a series of structural elements indicative of late 17th- and 18th-century development in this area. The excavation was characterised by three phases. The construction of the quay wall, previously unrecorded, was aligned east-west. It measured 1.8m in width and survived to five courses (0.9m high). It was constructed horn two distinct walls, with a sand-and-rubble core, which yielded post-medieval pottery and by-products from glass-making. Located north of the quay wall were reclamation deposits, a structure and associated well. An engraved glass bottle seal retrieved from the construction phase of the well dates this activity to post-1711. The riverine deposits were overlain by a metalled surface, upon which the structure was constructed. The structure, which was truncated by the northern and eastern limit of the excavation, measured 5m east-west by 2.35m. The walls were 0.57-0.7m in width and survived from two to five courses in height. A sub-circular stone well (1.68m in diameter) located at the south-west corner of the structure appears to be contemporary. To the south of the quay wall were the natural river deposits of the Liffey. Cut into these was an east-west wall and a north-south wall (11m long, 0.47-0.66m wide, 0.14-0.27m high) with rounded terminal. Given its morphology, it is possible to interpret this structure as a jetty or pier. Cartographic analysis indicates that it must pre-date Brooking's map of 1728.
Archaeological Licensee	Christine Baker, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin

Reference number 2003: 0564
Location Parnell Street/ King's Inn Street, Dublin
O148345
Site Type Urban
Excavation no. 03E0176
Description Permission was obtained to construct a six-storey-over-basement building at a site at King's Inn Street/Parnell Street, Dublin 1. Test excavation was undertaken. No structural remains of any significance were present on the site.
Archaeological Licensee Claire Walsh, 27 Coulson Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin 6

Reference number 2002:0574
Location 124-127 St Stephen's Green
SiteType Post-medieval wall
Excavation no. 01E0850
Description A small excavation was carried out before development works at 124-127 St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2. John O' Neill carried out an assessment of the site in September 2001 (Excavations 2001, No. 408), which identified a small well in the north-west quadrant. It was recommended that the well be fully recorded before the start of development works; this was carried out on 21 March 2002.
An area measuring 5m by 5m and centred on the location of the post-medieval well was opened in the north-west quadrant of the site. The well was sealed by a layer of grey/brown silty clay with a large quantity of rubble. It was truncated on the south side by the original test trench and had partially collapsed in on itself.
The well comprised a steep-sided sub-oval cut into natural clay. This cut was lined with a drystone wall of rough, irregular, limestone blocks. The well was excavated to a depth of c.0.5m and had been backfilled with compact, grey/black, gritty clay that produced glass and post-medieval pottery.
No other features were noted in the immediate vicinity, and all the indications pointed to a post-medieval date for the well.
Archaeological Licensee Teresa Bolger, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2003: 0601
Location Fairview to Sillogue
Site Type Monitoring

Excavation no.	02E1040
Description	Contract 4 of the Dublin North Fringe Water Supply Scheme involved the excavation of 400 slit-trenches, 55 trial-pits and 38 boreholes as part of the preliminary engineering site investigation works. The proposed development involves the laying of approximately 35km of water pipeline and the construction of a water tower and reservoir at Sillogue, near Dublin Airport. Monitoring of these preliminary excavations was carried out between August 2002 and February 2003. A targeted monitoring strategy was adopted to concentrate on areas of potential archaeological interest near RMP sites, river crossings and other areas of interest identified in advance. Across the majority of the scheme, no features of archaeological interest were uncovered. However, along the coast road through Glontarf and Dollymount, stretches of the former Dublin-to-Howth tramline were uncovered immediately below the current road surface. The rails were set into a surface of squared cobbles. Due to the orientation of the slit-trenches, no two parallel rails were found, so the distance between could not be measured. In many places the rails had been disturbed by later services. The rails were left in situ. Also in Clontarf, to the east of the road, a possible medieval closed-arch culvert built with cut limestone was uncovered at a depth of 1.2m.
Archaeological Licensee	Torn Rogers, Moore Ltd, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Galway
Reference number	2003:0663
Location	Sandyford-St Stephen's Green, Luas Line B, Dublin
Site Type	Various
Excavation no.	01E1185
Description	Monitoring along the 9km alignment of Line B of the light rail system from Sandyford to St Stephen's Green continued throughout 2003. Except for a section along Harcourt Street and St Stephen's Green West, the alignment follows the extent of the old Harcourt Street Line and uses its cuttings and embankments. It was invariably found that the 19th-century railway works had removed any archaeological deposits that may have survived along the alignment. A single coin was, however, recovered from the railway cutting south of Dundrum. This appears to be an Edwardian halfpenny, which was laid on a track to be flattened by a train in order to pass as a penny!

The monitoring of services diversions and an ESB subproposed station along the western side of St Stephen's Green did not locate any archaeological deposits. Cellars on Harcourt Street under the roadway were recorded prior to being backfilled with concrete.

Archaeological Licensee Franc Myles, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2002:0678

Location Sandyford-St Stephen's Green, Luas Line B

SiteType Monitoring

Excavation no. 01E1185

Description Monitoring along the 9km alignment of Line B of the proposed light rail system from Sandyford to St. Stephen's Green continued in 2002. The alignment follows that of the old Harcourt Street line and uses its cuttings and embankments. In most cases it was found that the 19th century railway works had removed any archaeological deposits that may have survived.

The monitoring of service diversions along the western side of St. Stephen's Green and Harcourt Street did not reveal any archaeological deposits. Ground reduction of 0.6m for the track construction from the Grand Canal to St. Stephen's Green is being monitored at the time of writing.

Archaeological Licensee Franc Myles, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Reference number 2002:0687

Location Seatown Villas, Off North Street, Swords

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 02E0898

Description Planning permission was granted to construct a two storey commercial office building on this site. An assessment was required as the development is within the northern limit of the zone of archaeological potential for Swords. Two trenches tested the footprint of the development. A concrete lined ash pit was exposed 3m south of the northern boundary wall. Garden soil was up to 0.85m deep, yielding 19th and 20th century pottery. The underlying natural comprised gritty gravel over most of the site; a fine, light brown/orange clay was exposed at the northernmost end of Trench 1. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed in the two trenches, and no

finds were recovered.

Archaeological Licensee Rosanne Meenan, Roestown, Drumree, Co. Meath.

Reference number 2002:0693

Location Woodpark

SiteType Fulacht fiadh

Excavation no. 01E1156

Description A *fulacht fiadh* with associated burnt-mound material was identified during the monitoring of trial-pits, topsoil-stripping and drainage trenches carried out on the second contract of the Airport-Balbriggan Bypass. A sub-circular trough, 1m in diameter, was identified. This contained a fill of heat-shattered stones and charcoal-enriched soil.

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, Co. Dublin for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Reference number 2002:0694

Location Woodpark

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 01E1157

Description A *fulacht fiadh* with associated burnt-mound material was identified during the monitoring of drainage trenches carried out on the second contract of the Airport-Balbriggan Bypass. On excavation, the site was identified as drainage channels with deposits of iron pan. The site was deemed to be of no archaeological significance.

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, Co. Dublin for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Reference number 2002:0695

Location Woodpark

SiteType No Archaeological Significance

Excavation no. 02E0042

Description A series of ditches was identified during the monitoring of drainage trenches carried out on the second contract of the Airport-Balbriggan Bypass. The site was excavated and deemed to be of no archaeological significance.

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, Co. Dublin for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

Licensee Keeley Ltd.

Reference number 2002:0696

Location Woodpark

SiteType Drain

Excavation no. 02E0051

Description A small pit with a single adjacent fragment of medieval pottery was identified during the monitoring of topsoil-stripping carried out on the second contract of the Airport-Balbriggan Bypass. This site was excavated and identified as a modern field drain with inclusions of iron pan.

Archaeological Licensee Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, Co. Dublin for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

1.2

Recorded archaeological finds

The recorded archaeological finds from study area are listed below, all noted in the National Museum of Ireland files, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, in local journals, relevant excavation reports or in other published catalogues of prehistoric material. Finds have been recorded from Albert College Avenue, Corballis, Drumcondra, Fosterstown North, Glasnevin, Lissenhall Great, Newtown, Santry, Seatown, Stephen's Green, Swords, Swords Demesne, Townparks (Swords), Trinity College, and Upper O'Connell Street.

Table 1.1 Recorded archaeological Finds within the study area.

Reference Number	NMI IA/105/77
Findplace/	Albert College Avenue
Townland	
Find Type	Bronze bridle bit
Material and Date	A bronze bridle bit which may date to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI P 1950:34-35
Findplace/	Corballis
Townland	
Find Type	Skeletal remains and stone pebble
Material and Date	Skeletal remains and a stone pebble were found in a sand pit, date unspecified.
Reference Number	NMI Record
Findplace/	Drumcondra
Townland	
Find Type	Coin
Material and Date	Copper coin, date unspecified.
Reference Number	NMI Record
Findplace/	Drumcondra
Townland	
Find Type	Iron Pike
Material and Date	Iron pike possibly dating to the 8 th century.
Reference Number	NMI 1929:80-82
Findplace/	Drumcondra
Townland	
Find Type	Flakes
Material and Date	Stone flakes found in a garden possibly prehistoric in date.

Reference Number	NMI I 959:B
Findplace/ Townland	Fosterstown North
Find Type	Axehead
Material and Date	Polished stone axehead, possibly pre-historic in date.
Reference Number	NMI 1956:187
Findplace/ Townland	Glasnevin, Mobhi Lane
Find Type	Knife
Material and Date	Iron knife, date not specified.
Reference Number	NMI 1978:77-78
Findplace/ Townland	Lissenhall Great
Find Type	Waste Flints
Material and Date	Two waste flints prehistoric in date.
Reference Number	NMI 1928:2
Findplace/ Townland	Newtown
Find Type	Axehead
Material and Date	Copper axehead dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1962:259
Findplace/ Townland	Newtown
Find Type	Axehead
Material and Date	A bronze axehead with side flanges and stop ridge dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1956:182
Findplace/ Townland	Newtown
Find Type	Portion of a lamp
Material and Date	A stone lamp dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1972:172
Findplace/ Townland	Newtown

Find Type	Penannular bracelet
Material and Date	Gold penannular bracelet dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI IA/2/47
Findplace/	Santry
Townland	
Find Type	Plaques
Material and Date	18 th century terracotta plaques built into a at Santry court, date not specified.
Reference Number	NMI 1954:44
Findplace/	Santry
Townland	
Find Type	Pipe bowl
Material and Date	Clay pipe bowl found in a garden possibly 19 th century in date.
Reference Number	NMI 1969:58-60
Findplace/	Santry
Townland	
Find Type	Scraper, flake, Bann flake
Material and Date	Flint scraper, flake, and bann flake, date not specified.
Reference Number	NMI 1969:61-63
Findplace/	Santry
Townland	
Find Type	Fragments and objects
Material and Date	Bronze fragments and object possibly dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1947:43
Findplace/	Santry Demense
Townland	
Find Type	Axehead
Material and Date	A stone axehead, prehistoric in date.
Reference Number	NMI 1922:0002
Findplace/	Seatown
Townland	
Find Type	Axehead
Material and Date	Stone axehead with pointed butt, prehistoric in date.

Reference Number NMI IA/18/79
Findplace/ Stephen's Green
Townland
Find Type Shells, bones and pottery
Material and Date Shells, bones and post-medieval pottery found during digging of a pipe trench in Stephen's Green.

Reference Number NMI 1965:23
Findplace/ 74-75 Stephen's Green
Townland
Find Type Potsherd
Material and Date The glazed portion of a 13th-14th century vessel.

Reference Number NMI E92:335
Findplace/ Swords
Townland
Find Type Axehead
Material and Date Flat bronze axehead dating to the Bronze Age.

Reference Number NMI 1916:39
Findplace/ Swords
Townland
Find Type Palstave
Material and Date Bronze palstave, dating to the Bronze Age.

Reference Number NMI 1916:41
Findplace/ Swords
Townland
Find Type Axehead
Material and Date Bronze axehead, dating to the Bronze Age.

Reference Number NMI 1916:42
Findplace/ Swords
Townland
Find Type Axehead
Material and Date Bronze axehead, dating to the Bronze Age.

Reference Number NMI 1939:16-17
Findplace/ Swords

Townland	
Find Type	Axehead
Material and Date	Bronze palstave dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1945:18
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Sheelagh-na-gig
Material and Date	Found on the south pier on the gate to Dryham House. Made of limestone.
Reference Number	NMI 1969:40-41
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Pins
Material and Date	2 bronze pins dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1969:42
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Finger ring
Material and Date	A bronze or brass finger ring dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1969:43
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Mount
Material and Date	A bronze mount dating to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1969:44-45
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Coins
Material and Date	2 coins, date unspecified.
Reference Number	NMI 1969:46
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Bone fragment
Material and Date	Bone fragment, date unspecified.

Reference Number NMI 1969:47
Findplace/ Swords Glebe
Townland
Find Type Pin
Material and Date Bone pin, date unspecified.

Reference Number NMI 1969:48-49
Findplace/ Swords Glebe
Townland
Find Type Iron knives
Material and Date 2 tanged iron knives, date unspecified

Reference Number NMI 1969:50
Findplace/ Swords Glebe
Townland
Find Type Lead fragments
Material and Date Lead fragments, date unspecified.

Reference Number NMI 1969:51
Findplace/ Swords Glebe
Townland
Find Type Metal object
Material and Date Metal object, date unspecified.

Reference Number NMI 1969:52
Findplace/ Swords Glebe
Townland
Find Type Buckle
Material and Date Brass buckle, possibly dating to the Bronze Age.

Reference Number NMI 1969:53-56
Findplace/ Swords Glebe
Townland
Find Type Beads
Material and Date 4 glass beads, date unspecified.

Reference Number NMI 1969:57
Findplace/ Swords Glebe
Townland

Find Type	Fragment of green enamel
Material and Date	Green enamel fragment, date unspecified.
Reference Number	NMI 1973:59
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Portion of Whetstone
Material and Date	Stone, found in a monastic site and medieval church.
Reference Number	NMI 1973:60-66
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Glazed pot sherds
Material and Date	7 glazed potsherds dating to the medieval period.
Reference Number	NMI 1973:67-69
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Glazed pot sherds
Material and Date	3 brown glazed potsherds found in a monastic site and medieval church.
Reference Number	NMI 1973:70
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Fragment of a pottery leg
Material and Date	A portion of a pottery leg found in a monastic site and medieval church.
Reference Number	NMI 1973:71-88
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Abraded potsherds
Material and Date	17 abraded potsherds found in a monastic site and medieval church.
Reference Number	NMI 1974:10a-j
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Flint chips and medieval potsherds

Material and Date	2 flint chips and 50 medieval potsherds.
Reference Number	NMI 1978:11-12
Findplace/ Townland	Swords Glebe
Find Type	Fragments
Material and Date	Flint waste fragments found in a graveyard, date not specified.
Reference Number	NMI 1978:7-10
Findplace/ Townland	Townparks
Find Type	Potsherds
Material and Date	Medieval potsherds.
Reference Number	NMI 1978:58-59
Findplace/ Townland	Townparks
Find Type	Potsherds
Material and Date	Medieval rimsherd and sherd of earthenware.
Reference Number	NMI 1905:270
Findplace/ Townland	Trinity College
Find Type	Axehead
Material and Date	Bronze axehead, dating back to the Bronze Age.
Reference Number	NMI 1973:215
Findplace/ Townland	Trinity College
Find Type	Antler Tine
Material and Date	Cut of an antler tine found on Trinity College campus.
Reference Number	NMI IA/48/79
Findplace/ Townland	Trinity College
Find Type	Palstave
Material and Date	Bronze age, bronze unlooped palstave.
Reference Number	NMI IA/119/86
Findplace/	Trinity College

Townland

Find Type Human skeletal remains

Material and Date Medical specimen human bones found adjacent to the medical school dating to the late 17th century.

Reference Number NMI IA/15/65

Findplace/ 50 Upper O'Connell Street

Townland

Find Type Animal Bones

Material and Date Animal bones found in an excavation trench in a building basement.

1.3

Select list of cartographic sources consulted

Year Drawn	Author	Subject
1592	Hatfield	Trinity College
1610	Speed	Dublin City
1654-6	Down Survey	County Dublin
1673	De Gomme	Dublin City
1673	De Gomme	Dublin Bay Area
1674	Yarrington	Design Proposals for New Harbour
1676	Dinely	Trinity College
1683	Unknown	Lazars Hill
1685	Phillips	Dublin City
1685	Phillips	Dublin Bay Area
1685	Unknown	Jervis Estate
1686	Collins	Dublin Bay
1708	Pratt	Dublin City
1709	Unknown	Georges Quay
1709(?)	Unknown	Aston Quay
1714	Moll	Dublin City
1717	Bolton	North Lotts
1718	Unknown	City Quay & Georges Quay
1725	Stokes	Dublin City and Dublin Bay Area
1728	Brooking	Dublin City
1752	Mathews	Flint's Croft
1755	Kendrick	Poddle Estuary Infill
1756	Rocque	Dublin City (small)
1756	Rocque	Dublin City (large)
1756	Rocque	Dublin Bay Area
1760	Rocque	County Dublin
1764	Ensor (?)	Merrion Estate
1780	Pool & Cash	Dublin City
1784	Sherrard (?)	Dame Street Wide Streets Plan
1787(?)	Sherrard (?)	North Quays
1787(?)	Sherrard (?)	Brunswick Street
1787(?)	Sherrard (?)	School Street
1787(?)	Sherrard (?)	North Fredrick Street
1789	Roe	Merrion Estate
1791	Sherrard	Gardiner Street & Gloucester Street
1791	Roe	Fitzwilliam Street
1800-3	Bligh	Dublin Bay Area

Year Drawn	Author	Subject
1806	Unknown	Dublin City
1811	Nevill	Wellington Quay
1821	Duncan	Dublin City
1822	Roe	Fitzwilliam Estate
1824	Taylor	Custom House Docks Area
1835	Sherrard	City Quay Improvements
1838	Ordnance Survey	1 st Edition Dublin City & County
c.1908/9	Unknown	Tara Street
2002	Clarke (ed.)	Medieval Dublin

