

C O U R T N E Y • D E E R Y
ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Archaeological Assessment

Monitoring of Ground Investigation Works

Licence No. 19E0179

Hickey's Factory

Parkgate Street

Dublin 8

By

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for

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On behalf of

Lafferty

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works undertaken at the site of Hickeys (No. 43) Parkgate Street, Dublin 8. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Padraig Clancy under Licence No. 19E0179 between March and May 2019.

The ground investigation works comprised of 18 no. window sample holes to a depth of 4m BGL, 7 bore holes and 2 no. cable percussive boreholes with rotary core follow on (scheduled depth 15m BGL). Five slit trenches were excavated, one along the footpath to the northeast of the site on Parkgate Street, and two in the southwest corner of the site. The pits were excavated by hand and a mechanical auger and also by mini-digger fitted with a drill and grading bucket that alternated between toothed and toothless as appropriate.

Buried beneath a meter of made ground consisting of gravel and red brick rubble which is sealed by a modern concrete slab, archaeological monitoring of the ground investigation works showed three main phases of deposition. The original river and meadow level as represented in the early cartographic sources appears to be represented at 4 – 5m below the current ground levels. Prior to the construction of the Iron works, land reclamation or land improvements is evident with c. 2m of made up ground of brown clays being imported on to the site.

Cartographic sources from the 19th century onwards, indicate a sequence of industrial installations on the site, commencing with the Royal Phoenix Iron Works. A spread of black, rubble rich, material which varies in depth across the site, appears to be associated with the final phase/ shut down of the Iron Works (1880s) and represents the demolition material associated with the foundry. It is possible that demolition materials were spread across the site to infill structures and to level the site in preparation for the next face of construction. A possible ground surface is evident at 1.5m below the current ground level. Possible walls and sub-surface structures were visible within WS116.

The results of monitoring the ground investigation works appear to indicate foundations, possible wall and floor levels associated with the iron working phase and later phases on site (early 1800's onwards). In order to understand and ascertain the extent and nature of these industrial archaeological remains and potentially earlier deposits it will be necessary to archaeologically investigate.

The presence of industrial archaeological features and potentially earlier archaeological horizons will have to be taken into account and archaeological investigation including excavation will have to be considered in the overall timeframe and delivery of the project.

Consultation has taken place with the City Archaeologist on the 21st May 2019 where it was indicated that archaeological test excavation would inform the archaeological strategy on site.

Once the site is vacated it is recommended that archaeological test excavation takes place. Test excavation may also require the demolition of the existing warehouse on site in order to provide access for machinery to remove the ground slab and overburden.

Once the site is cleared test excavation can proceed, it is envisaged that this could take place on a phased basis, utilising the ground slab as a working platform to investigate adjacent areas.

Where possible large testing blocks could be cut through the concrete slab to expose voids or structures beneath the concrete. Once structural elements were identified and recorded, a series of archaeological trial pits could be excavated within each of the blocks to confirm that depth of reclamation soils. This is to establish the original pre- 19th century ground levels and to ascertain the archaeological potential of these soils. It will also inform the subsequent piling programme.

If structural remains of the nineteenth century iron works are discovered, they will be recorded to the specification of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the City Archaeologist. Preservation in situ by design will also be explored in relation to the piling layout in order to avoid or minimise an impact on the industrial heritage remains.

Archaeological excavation in an urban environment where there are existing buildings on site and underpinning of boundary and quay walls etc may be necessary, is challenging especially when deposits have been identified up to 2m deep –as this creates a lot of spoil within a confined space. A build-up of post medieval horizons takes time to excavate and depending on the findings can introduce redesign issues, additional costs and delays to the overall programme.

Therefore, it is critical that a phased approach to the archaeological investigation and mitigation takes place in consultation with the City Archaeologist and the statutory authorities and is placed within the demolition and construction programme for the site. Subject to approval with the authorities and the City Archaeologist, this approach will inform the extent and the timing of the archaeological investigation required on site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

This report describes the results of the archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works undertaken at the site of Hickeys (No. 43) Parkgate Street, Dublin 8. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Padraig Clancy under Licence No. 19E0179 between March and May 2019.

Features relating to the former industrial activity on the site during the 19th century were exposing during the monitoring works.

The information gained from the site investigations will be used to inform the archaeological chapter of the EIAR currently being prepared as part of the planning application for the proposed development.

As part of this process and in order to agree an archaeological strategy for the site, a meeting has been sought the National Monuments Service through the Development Application Unit (DAU, 7th May). A meeting has taken place with the City Archaeologist (21st May 2019) in order to advise the authorities of the archaeological findings to date from the baseline report issued in 2018 and the monitoring results (2019).

1.2. Site Location

The site is located on Parkgate Street, on the northern bank of the River Liffey, opposite the point of discharge for the River Camac and immediately west of Sean Heuston Bridge (Figure 1). It lies south of the Phoenix Park and within Arran Quay Ward, with the River Liffey acting as the boundary between Arran Quay Ward and Usher Quay Ward. Parkgate Street itself marks a Municipal Boundary, with the southern wall of the Phoenix Park acting as a 'County of the City' and Parliamentary Boundary.

The proposed development site lies within the statutory zone of archaeological potential for the Historic City of Dublin (RMP No. DU018-020). There are no specific RMP sites recorded within the subject site, however its location on the south-facing bank of the River Liffey offers a vantage point of many of the monuments in this region of the city.

Cartographic analysis indicates that the usage of the site evolved from open meadow in the eighteenth century to the use of the site for industrial purposes from the early nineteenth century onwards (e.g. the Phoenix Iron Works in the early 1800s, followed by Kingsbridge Woollen Factory and the Parkgate Printing Works).

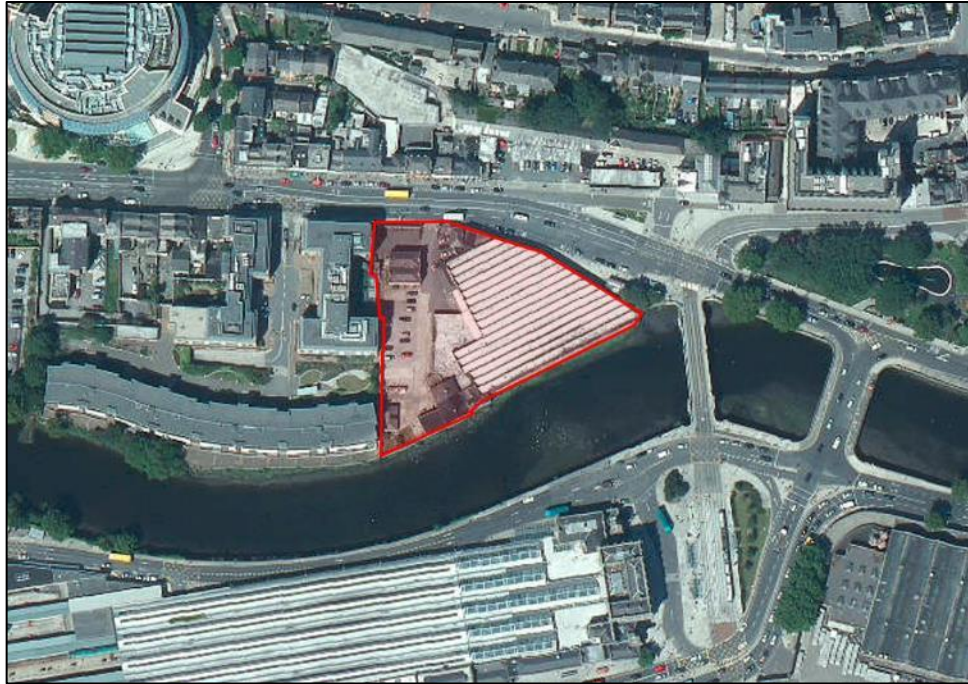


Figure 1 Site location

1.3. Description of Ground Investigation Works and Methodology

The ground investigation (GI) works comprised of 18 no. window sample holes to a depth of 4m BGL, 7 bore holes and 2 no. cable percussive boreholes with rotary core follow on (scheduled depth 15m BGL). Three slit trenches were excavated, one along the footpath to the northeast of the site on Parkgate Street, and two in the southwest corner of the site. The location of the GI works are indicated on Figure 2 below.

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to establish the archaeological potential of the lands are and to highlight if there are any archaeological considerations for the development of the site. The baseline information used in the report draws on archaeology and cultural heritage reports for the site prepared by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy in 2018 and 2019.



Figure 2 Locations of Ground Investigation Works

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Introduction

The topography of the site has been altered in relatively modern times with the construction of industrial units overlooking the River Liffey. Elements of building within the boundary of the site are listed as protected structures; these have previously been assessed in a separate conservation report by David Slattery and are undergoing additional assessment by ARC as part of the EIA process for the proposed development. Cartographic evidence indicates that the usage of the site changed from open meadow to industrial use in the early-mid-19th century, when the site was occupied by the Phoenix Iron Works, followed by Kingsbridge Woollen Factory and then the Parkgate Printing Works.

2.2. Prehistoric Period (c.9000BC-c.500AD)

The earliest archaeological site in the wider landscape is a megalithic structure that now stands within the Zoological Gardens in the Phoenix Park, c. 955m north-west (DU018-007009). This is the closest known prehistoric site. It was originally uncovered in a sandpit close to Chapelizod not far from Knockmary in the Phoenix Park. A human skeleton was found within the tomb (Borlase 1897, 381, 2; Poe 1904, 5-6, cited in SMR file).

There is also a Linkardstown-type burial of late Neolithic date at Knockmaree, in the Phoenix Park (DU018-00711). The site was excavated in the early 19th century and comprised a mound overlying a central cist that contained two crouched skeletons. These were accompanied by a shell necklace, flint knife and bone toggle. Four small cists were also discovered dating from the Early Bronze Age, containing cremated bones and food vessels, two of which were bowls (Wood-Martin 1895, 281, Fig.74; Waddell 1970, 115; Waddell 1990, 81, cited in SMR file). Although this site lies over 3km west of the subject site, this evidence suggests continuity of occupation in the prehistoric period, in the general Phoenix Park area.

Further evidence of continued occupation in the area, north of the river, during the prehistoric period can be found in the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland, which record two Bronze Age axes and a bronze pin dated to the Iron Age, all found in the Phoenix Park. South of the river, there is additional Bronze Age activity. A pit burial is recorded within the grounds of the former Infirmary of the Royal Hospital (DU018-112). It was uncovered during archaeological testing and was found to contain a tripartite Food Vessel cremation (Licence No. 02E0067; Excavations Bulletin Ref. 2002:0610).

2.3. Early Medieval activity (c.500AD-c.1100AD)

One of the earliest references to this area of the city is the establishment of the ecclesiastical foundation at Kilmainham. The placename Kilmainham is derived from the Gaelic *Cill Maignenn* or *Cill Mhaighneann*, which refers to an early seventh century Irish saint known as Maignenn, who is thought to have founded a monastery at this location. The most likely location for this monastery is on a high ridge of land on the south side of the river, possibly at Bully's Acre cemetery, c. 975m southwest of the proposed development site. This ridge ran for two kilometres along the southern bank of the Liffey, from the confluence of the rivers Liffey and Camac westward to the War Memorial Park in Islandbridge.

The monastery was ideally located, and the elevated ridge on which it stood was recognised for its considerable strategic importance throughout the area's subsequent history. It held a prime position above the mouth of the river (Kenny 1995). It also benefitted from proximity to the ford of *Kylmehanok* (possibly a later corruption of *Cill Mhaighneann*), which is believed to have been located upstream of where Island Bridge now spans the Liffey (formerly Sarah Bridge, c. 980m to the west of the proposed development). The

better known ‘ford of the hurdles’, which gives its name to the city of Dublin (*Áth Cliath*), was situated approximately one kilometre downstream at the later, permanent Viking settlement.

In 919 Niall Glundubh, or ‘Black-knee’, reportedly led a combined force of Irish against the Vikings at Kilmainham and subsequently lost his life (Kenny 1995). A century later, in 1013–14, Brian Bóruma (Brian Boru) set up his headquarters at the monastery, and it was from here that he launched his successful military offences against the Norse settlers of Dublin. This legendary Irish king is believed to have burned down whatever remained of the *Cill Mhaighneann* monastery before his final battle at Clontarf in 1014.

An early medieval bronze bell, found during the 19th century in the Kilmainham area and now housed in the National Museum, has been dated to the period AD 700–900 (NMI Ref: 1917:2). It is possible that this bell is a surviving relic of the monastic settlement of St Maignenn, or perhaps of another monastic centre in the Kilmainham area. Given the existence of the ecclesiastical foundation and the known fording points the vicinity of Parkgate Street, it is likely that there was also activity on the north side of the River Liffey during this period.

2.4. Viking Settlement

It is probable that the location of the Early Christian monastery of *Cill Mhaighneann* was adapted in the ninth century by Vikings and used as a longphort. The term longphort was first coined in 840 and it described the defended Viking ship encampments that were generally defined by an earthwork. The longphort also doubled as the place where trading and campaigning took place. O’Brien (1998) points to the concentration of the recorded Viking activity west of the River Camac. She suggests the possibility of a ninth-century Viking settlement, in the land between the Camac and the Liffey rivers, located on the same ridge as St. Maighnenn’s original monastery. Briggs (1985) and Graham-Campbell (1976) have also identified the monastic site as the possible focus of early Norse settlement. This area lies on the south bank of the River Liffey, to the southwest of the proposed development site.

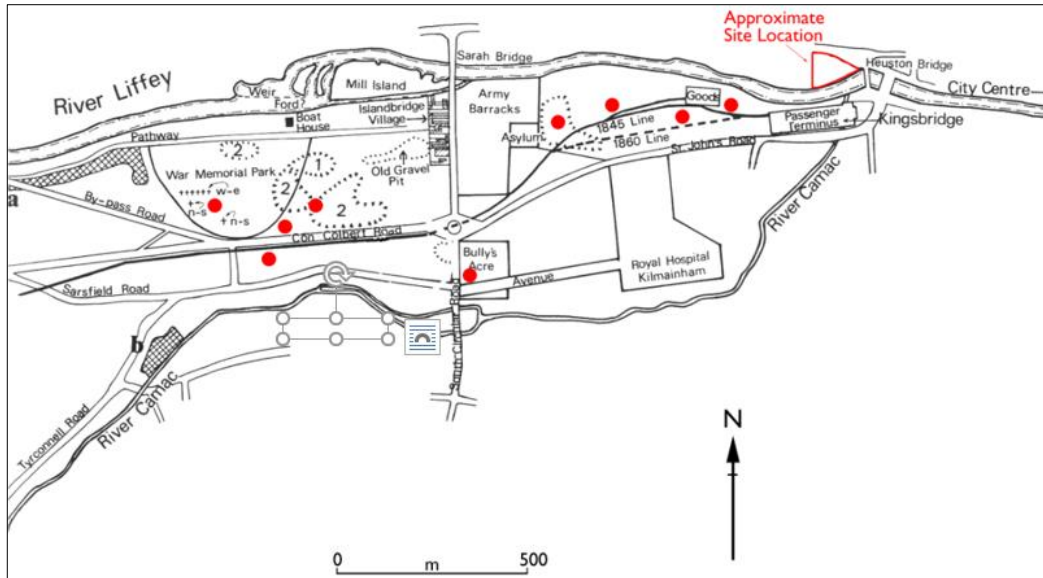


Figure 3 Map showing the locations (in red) of Viking material recovered in the 19th century (after O'Brien 1998)

An examination of the location and context of all Viking material recovered since the 19th century has demonstrated the presence of two Viking cemeteries, one near the early monastic foundation in Kilmainham, the second further west in the vicinity of the War Memorial Park at Islandbridge (O'Brien 1998; Figure 3). Simpson (2004) has suggested that the spread of Viking burials was extensive, stretching at least from Memorial Park/Islandbridge in the west to Heuston Station to the east, a distance of 1.5km but confined to the natural gravel ridge, bordered by the Liffey on the north and the Camac River to the south. Two Viking brooches have also been discovered within Phoenix Park, which indicate that there is a possibility of recovering such isolated remains within the proposed development area. These burial sites and stray finds illustrate the extent of Viking activity along both the south and north banks of the Liffey, which also points to an interaction between both banks during the Viking settlement of the area.

2.5. Islandbridge

Activity spanning both sides of the Liffey becomes more tangible with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1169 and a number of new religious orders from the continent. One such order was the Knights Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem, a military and religious organisation founded in the wake of the crusades. Granted land in Kilmainham by Richard de Clare (Strongbow), the knights founded a new priory in c.1174 (RMP DU018-020286), close to the site of the old monastic buildings associated with *Cill Mhaighneann*. The priory was given lands from the Tyrrells of Castleknock, leaving it with landed possessions of over five hundred acres. Its possessions included a moiety (portion) of the River Liffey that reached as far as Conyngham Road and the entrance to the Phoenix Park in Parkgate Street, this became the source of numerous disputes between the local inhabitants and the priory (Kenny 1995).

The knights, during their occupation at Kilmainham, are reputed to have erected a six-arch bridge to connect their land on both sides of the river, near the ford of 'Kilmehanic'. A reference to 'the bridge of Kylmaynan' in 1261 in the White Book of the City of Dublin offers evidence that the bridge was in existence from at least that time. The bridge is mentioned again during the reign of Henry VIII, so it appears to have continued in use until the sixteenth century. This same bridge is also believed to have given Islandbridge its name. In 1577, Lord Deputy Sidney erected a new stone bridge at Islandbridge to replace the original six-arched bridge.

2.6. Phoenix Park

During the Suppression of the Monasteries in the mid-sixteenth century, the Crown acquired the lands owned by the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, which had formerly belonged to the Templars. These lands were in turn ceded to Sir Richard Sutton in 1611, who proceeded to sell them to Sir Edward Fisher. The name 'Phoenix' is first documented in 1619 and originally referred to a spring located within the grounds of the park called *Fionn-Uisce* meaning 'clear water' (rendered phonetically, the Irish words became 'feenisk', which was anglicised to 'phoenix'). It was initially applied by Sir Edward Fisher to his residence on Thomas Hill (Joyce 1995). In 1618 the Phoenix house and surrounding grounds were once more purchased by the Crown as a residence for the Irish Viceroy.

The Duke of Ormond instigated plans to enclose the lands of Inchicore, Island Bridge and Kilmainham as part of the Phoenix Park. It was hoped that the establishment of such a park would demonstrate how fashionable Dublin was becoming and encourage the English nobility to come to live in Dublin. But his decision was reversed when he established the Royal Hospital near the ruinous priory in Kilmainham, and the Park was reduced to its present limits. Islandbridge at this time became the scene of a considerable amount of development and was renowned for its market gardens and nurseries. Once plans for the Phoenix Park were finalised, Sir John Temple conducted the construction of the perimeter wall along the line of the road to Chapelizod in 1680. He did so in exchange for the lands between Conyngham Road and the River Liffey (Ball 1906).

By 1734 the park residence had fallen out of use and was replaced by the Magazine Fort, which was constructed to secure the munitions necessary for the defence of the city. In the middle of the 18th century, the Park had become popular as a recreation ground for the citizens of Dublin, and shrubs and trees were planted and formal gravel walks were laid down. As such a public amenity it became the location for a series of commemorative monuments the most visible of which is the Wellington Monument. The Wellington Monument dominates much of this area of the city. Built to commemorate the military successes of the Iron Duke, Arthur Wellesley, it remains a popular landmark. Although the foundation stone was laid in June 1817, the monument was not completed until June 1861, nine years after the duke's death (Jordan 2005).

2.7. Parkgate Street

Further development of the area surrounding Parkgate Street occurred with the advent of railway industry in the 19th century and the subsequent growth of residential development. To the west of the site lies the Liffey Viaduct, a section of the railway system that centres on Heuston Station. This railway bridge was constructed in 1877 and was linked to the longest railway tunnel in the city at the time, being half-mile in length. The tunnel ran in a north-south direction under the Phoenix Park and its location is marked by a stone arch in the wall of the park itself (Conlin and De Courcy 1988), c. 700m to the west of the proposed site.

In 1786 the Wide Streets Commissioners were given the power “to alter and widen the road westward from Barrack Street (now Benburb Street) to Island Bridge”. The western part of the improved road was named Conyngham Road, while the eastern part – from the Phoenix Park gate to Temple Street West – is first named as Park Gate Street on a map produced by Sherrard for the commissioners of the Royal Barracks in 1790 (WSC 15). It is also so-named on Wilson’s Directory, Plan of Dublin in 1804.

Sean Heuston Bridge had replaced the ferry crossing from Steevens Hospital to the north side of the River Liffey in 1828; the commemorative plaque marks the date of the royal visit in 1821, when funds were made available to design and build the bridge. The structure is a single-span seven-ribbed cast iron arched bridge designed by George Papworth. The bridge was initially named as Kings Bridge, but was also known as Sarsfield Bridge, and now as Sean Heuston Bridge.

The River Camac discharges into the River Liffey directly opposite the proposed development site. Prior to the building of Heuston railway station, the confluence of the River Camac and Liffey was, at high tide, a broad expanse of water, as shown on many views drawn by 18th century artists of the Liffey from Phoenix Park. The terminus building for Heuston Station was built over the channel of the River Camac, burying it in the culvert through which it now flows, beneath the station and into the Liffey.

2.8. No. 43 Parkgate Street – Hickey’s Fabric Site

The history of the subject site at No. 43 Parkgate Street was compiled from various documentary sources, including Thom’s Dublin Street Directory, Ordnance Survey and historical maps.

The proposed development site was occupied by the Royal Phoenix Iron Works, also known as Robinson’s Iron Works from the early 1800’s (Figure 4). The Iron works was located over a large area (Figures 8, 9 and 10) which extended westwards outside the proposed development area and included a dwelling house, pleasure gardens, foundry workshops, a forge, outhouses and workers cottages. The owner, Richard Robinson, a native of Hull, had settled in Dublin in 1800. His Phoenix foundry was responsible for casting King’s Bridge, designed by George Papworth to commemorate the visit of George IV to Dublin in 1823. The

foundry acquired the designation 'Royal' in this year. Robinson died in 1848 and is buried in St Michan's Church of Ireland church. By 1844 he had been succeeded in the business by William Robinson who carried on until 1858 or later. By 1863 the foundry had been taken over by Edward Toomey. (<https://www.dia.ie/architects/view/4625/ROBINSON-RICHARD%5B1%5D%2A>). The metalwork for Sean Heuston Bridge was cast here and the strongly walled site was used as a location for a bomb-making factory during the First World War. The munitions were carried down the river in barges that were loaded at a jetty beside the factory (De Courcy 1996).



Figure 4 William Sadler (1782-1839) c.1861 A View of the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham and the Wellington Monument in Phoenix Park (Iron Works in foreground)

The demise of the site as an iron works was first noted from an advertisement in the Freeman's Journal on the 20 July 1878 when there was a sale of machinery, bricks, granite quoins.

'To iron founders and others. To be disposed of, at the Royal Phoenix Ironworks, several engines and boilers to match, lathes, planning and drilling machines, punching presses and iron rollers, putty mill, scrab (crab?) winches, single and double purchase, shafting, pulleys and wheels, patterns of all descriptions, bellows, hearths, anvils and all tools necessary for smithy purposes. Foundry fixtures of all kinds, tools for boiler shop, viz:- furnace, templates and force pump, steam valves, mill machinery, leather belting and buckets, two sets of three through (throw) pumps, columns and pipes, beams, scales and weights; oil cisterns, tanks, timber, granite, quoins and bricks, with numberless other items. The above will be sold privately in convenient lots to suit purchasers.'

A further advertisement on the 24 of January 1880 in the Freeman's Journal, cited the sale of extensive premises, plant and stock etc at a site known as the Royal Phoenix Iron Works. The site was described as follows:

'together with the superior dwellinghouse, out-houses, pleasure grounds, gardens &c., the entire containing 3a6r38p statute measure, with a handsome entrance from Parkgate Street, the river Anna Liffey being its boundary in the south.

There are also eight two-storied cottages for workmen, with foundry workshops, forge, &c. where a considerable trade was successfully carried on for many years, there being also a great facility of water carriage up and down the river Liffey for the export and import of heavy articles connected with the trade. The above premises are held under lease for ever at the extremely low rent of £84 per annum, the cottages along producing a rental of £150.

The plant and stock consists of the usual machinery adapted to the trade, comprising steam engines, from 1 to 16 horse power, and several large steam boilers, lathes, planning, drilling, punching and rolling machines, steam hammer anvils, and smiths' tools in general, also a quantity of boilermaker's tools, furnace for bending plates, levelling blocks, bellows, hearths and troughs, cranes, core boxes, beam ladles, moulding boxes, core barrels, brass furnace, &c for foundry uses; also wheel pattern and models of all descriptions, crab, winches, double and single purchase pulley, blocks and chains, wrought iron shafting pulleys and wheels, steam gauges and boiler mountings, &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock with the machinery; interest of premises at 2 o'clock pm.'

These advertisements would appear to indicate that the site, its machinery and buildings were stripped clean prior to its sale. The Iron works was in operation from the early 1800s to approximately 1880, after which the site was occupied for a decade by The Kingsbridge Mills, a woollen worsted manufacturer. Another manufacturer, Phoenix Park Works, was in operation on the site from approximately 1900 to 1910, though the specific type of manufacture is unknown. While in the possession of the Phoenix Park Works, the site then lay vacant until about 1920, when it was taken over for use as Government Stores. A printing works was set up on site around ten years later, by which time the original site had been subdivided, with the Lucan Dairy Depot occupying the western half (i.e. the area now outside of and separate from the proposed development site; see Figure 12 below). The printing works remained in operation until the mid-1970s when the current owners, Hickey's Fabrics, took up residence.

3. CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

3.1. Earliest available sources

The 1656 Down Survey Parish Map of Kilmainham is the earliest cartographic source for the study area (Figure 5). It is possible to identify the approximate location of the proposed development site on this early map source using the course of the Liffey and the outlet for the Camac river as topographical pointers. Other features depicted on the map include a bridge crossing upstream on the Liffey (Sarah Bridge, now Island Bridge), which is flanked by two mills. At this time there was no bridge crossing the river at the site of the present Sean Heuston Bridge. The road to 'Maynoth from Dublin' appears to terminate at the bridge, though a route of some sort continuing along the north bank is likely. The bridge itself provided access to the network of principal roads on the south side of the river. A large house is shown on the map and represents the substantial residence built by Sir Edward Fisher in the former lands of Kilmainham Priory (now the Phoenix Park) is depicted on the map and named 'Phoenix' (this is the site of the present Magazine fort, DU018-007012).

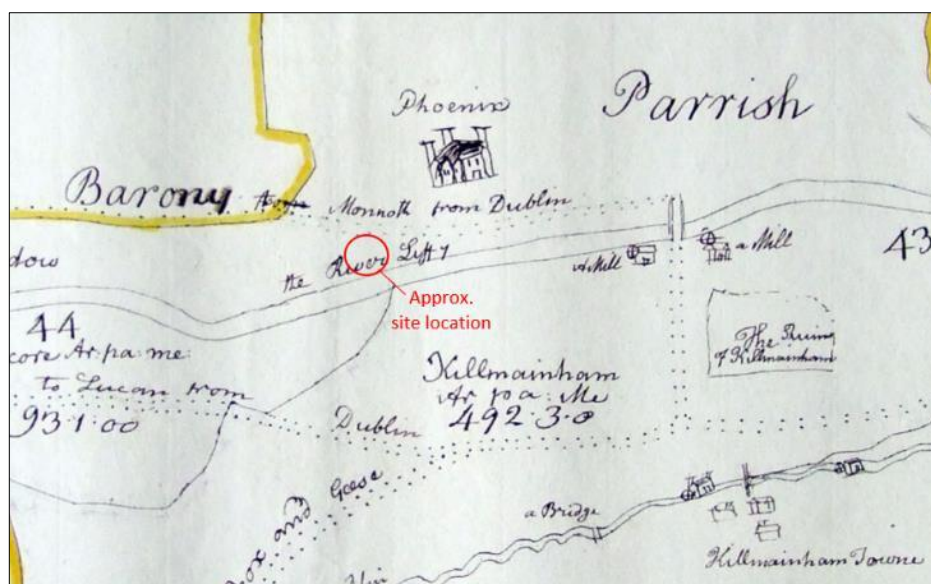


Figure 5 Down Survey map of the parish of Kilmainham, c. 1656

A slightly later seventeenth century map of the region is that of Thomas Taylor, dating to 1671 (not shown). It demonstrates that part of the present Parkgate Street was encased within the large expanse of the Phoenix Park, which at that time stretched across the River Liffey. The scale of the park was reduced in 1680 and its southern boundary was defined by a wall (along the northern edge of the present Conyngham Road), leaving a strip of land between the road and the River Liffey. This can be seen on two 18th century maps of Dublin, Brooking's 1728 map (not shown) and John Rocque's 1756 map (Figure 6). Both maps show the area to the south of the Phoenix Park as an open meadow, which is named on Rocque's map as 'Long Meadows'.

Rocque's map also shows a small channel leading from the bend of the River Liffey towards the 'road from Chapel Izzod'. It appears to be culverted beneath the road and presumably represents the tail end of a stream that flows down from the park and feeds a pond on the other side of the road.

One of the first instances of the road being named Parkgate Street is on Wilson's 1804 map (not shown), on which 'Park Gate Street' and 'Conyngham Road' follow the line of the old Chapelizod / Islandbridge thoroughfare. On Campbell's map of 1811 (Figure 7), a ferry crossing is shown linking Steeven's Lane on the south side of the Liffey to the north bank of the river, immediately to the east of the proposed development site. The latter is defined as a triangular property plot, similar to its present form. A range of buildings occupies the northeastern side of the site (only the western end of the range is aligned with Park Gate Street), with one square structure extending southwards from it. The Camac river, culverted beneath Military Road, is shown entering the River Liffey on the south bank, opposite the proposed development site.

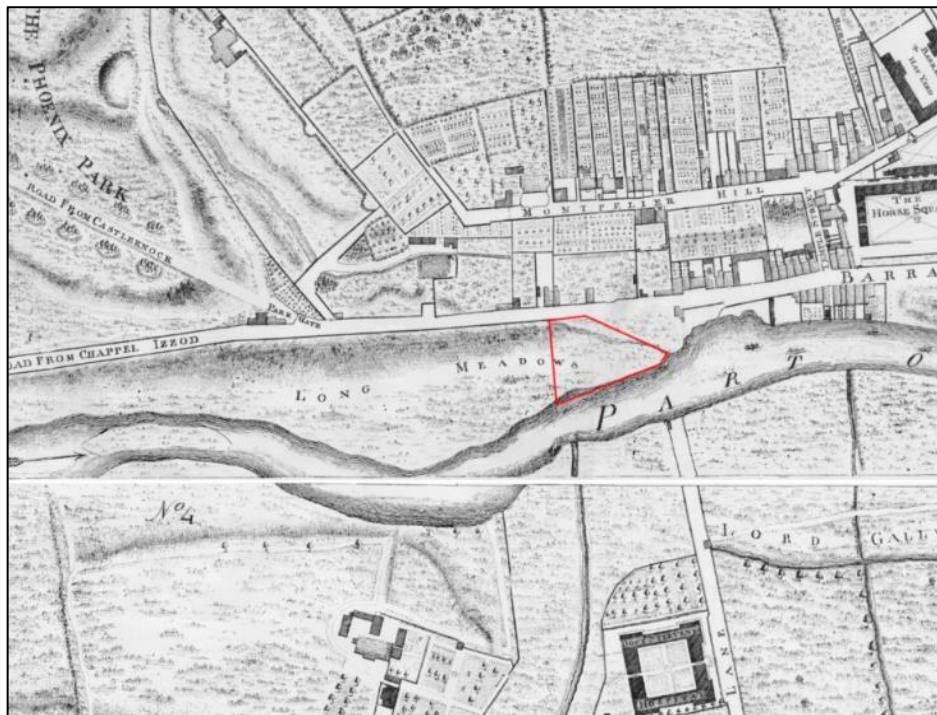


Figure 6 Rocque's County Map of Dublin, 1760, with approximate site location in red

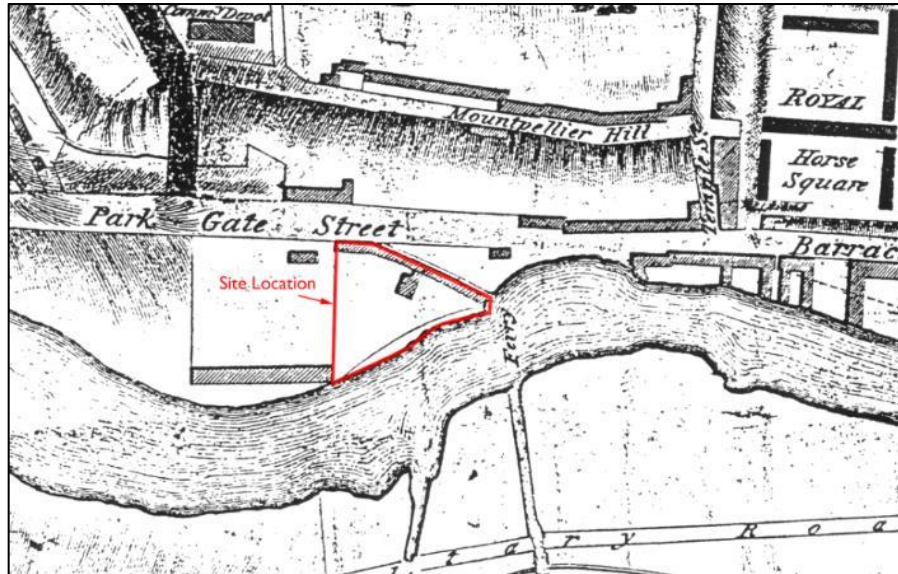


Figure 7 Thomas Campbell map of 1811 of the City of Dublin, 1811, with approximate site location in red

3.2. Ordnance Survey maps

By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 1843 six-inch map (Figure 8), the Royal Phoenix Iron Works occupy a large plot on the north river bank, accessed via an entrance onto Parkgate Street (the proposed development site forms the eastern half of the original iron works site). A significant development in the vicinity is King's Bridge, which was erected in 1828.

The works can be seen in greater detail on the 1847 and 1864 OS five-foot plans (Figures 9 and 10). The eastern half of the plot appears to house the majority of the iron works buildings, with gardens and open space dominating the western half (becoming more elaborate by 1864).

The Kingsbridge Woollen Factory replaces the iron works on the 1889 OS map (Figure 11) and in later editions the site was in use as a printing works. The 1889 map also shows the tram lines running along Parkgate Street and across King's Bridge.

The 1943 revised OS map (Figure 12) shows that the original iron works site was now in use for two separate industries, with the printing works in the eastern half (within the proposed development site) and the Lucan Dairy Depot in the western half (outside the proposed development site).

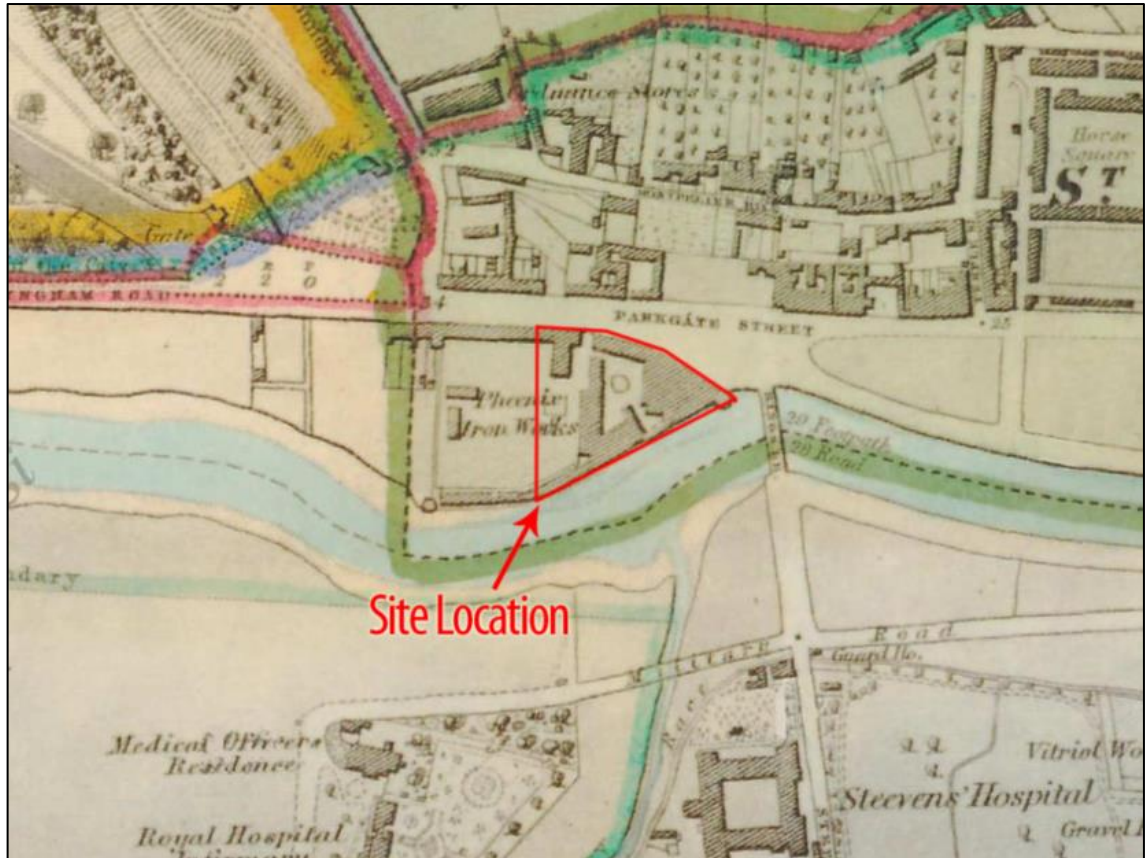


Figure 8 First edition OS map, 1843 (scale 1:10,560), showing approximate site location

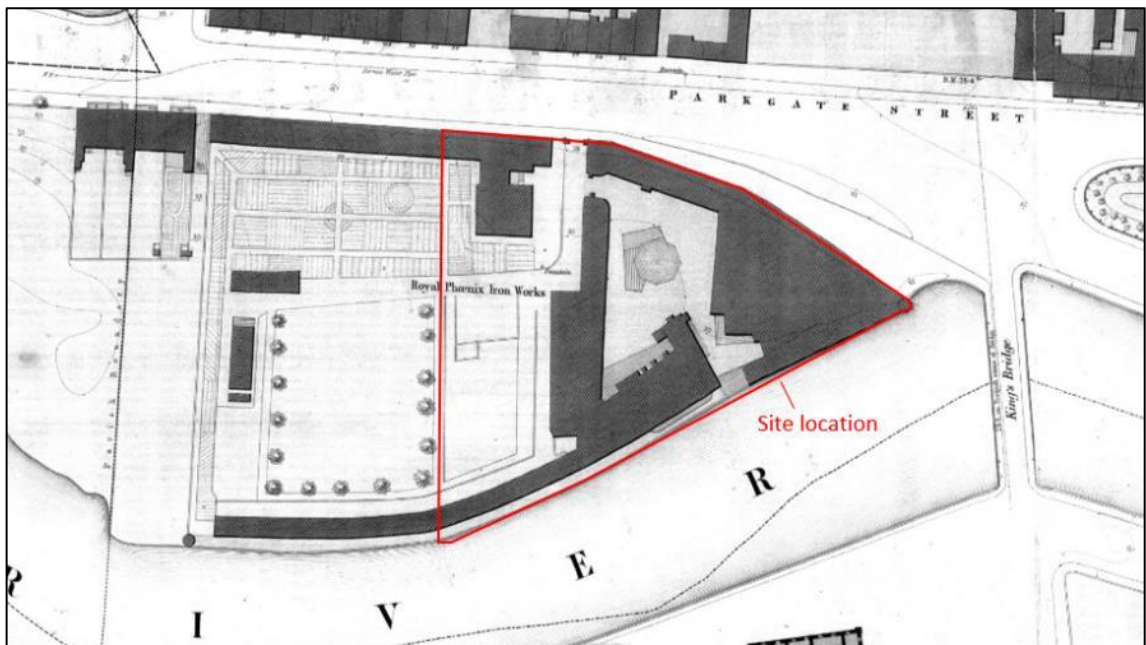


Figure 9 First edition 1:1056 OS Map 1847, (scale 1:1056), showing approximate site location

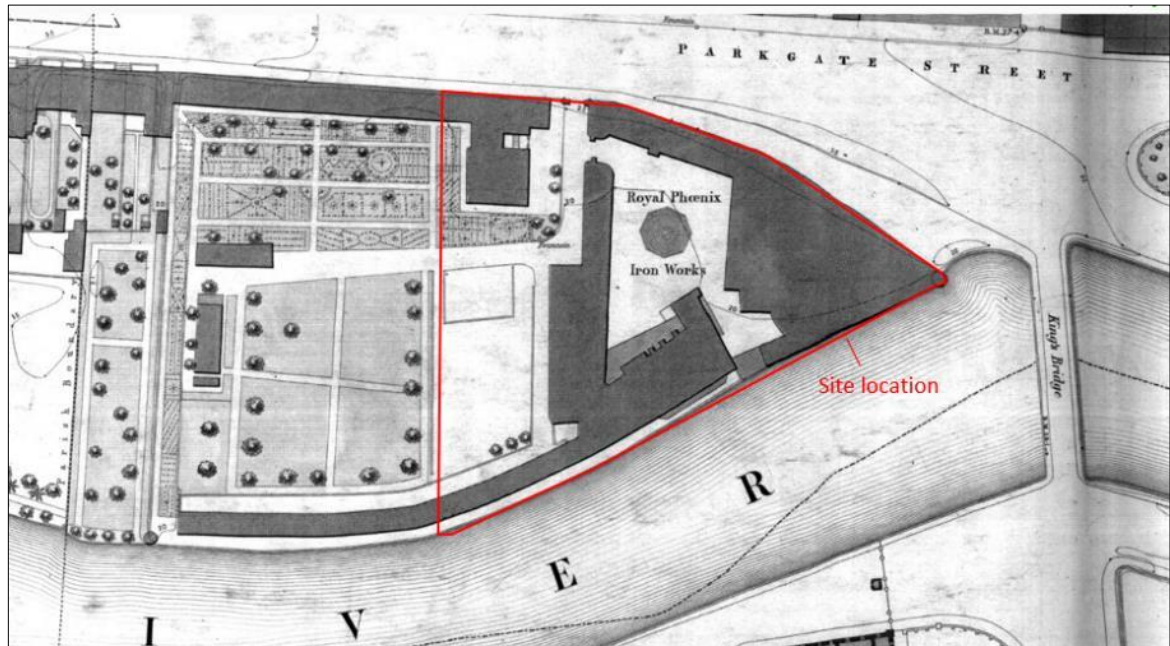


Figure 10 Revised edition OS map, 1864 (scale 1:1056), showing approximate site location

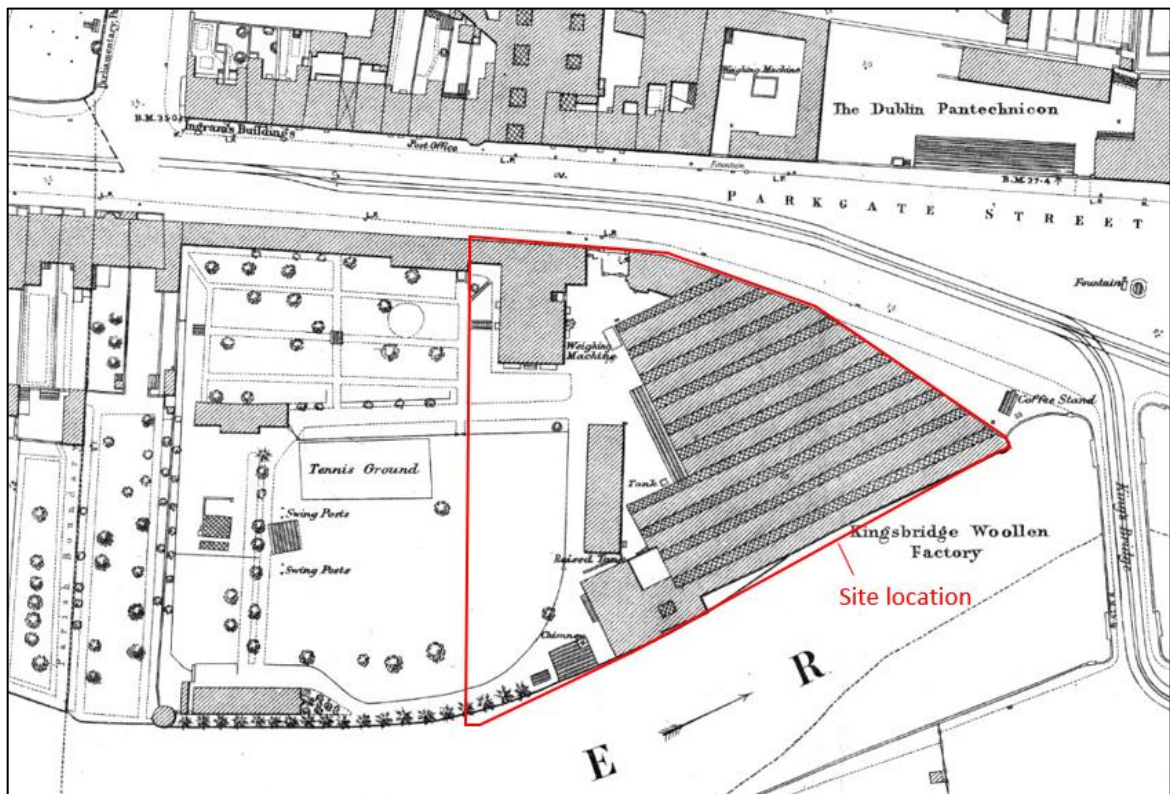


Figure 11 Revised edition OS map, 1889 (scale 1:1056), showing approximate site location

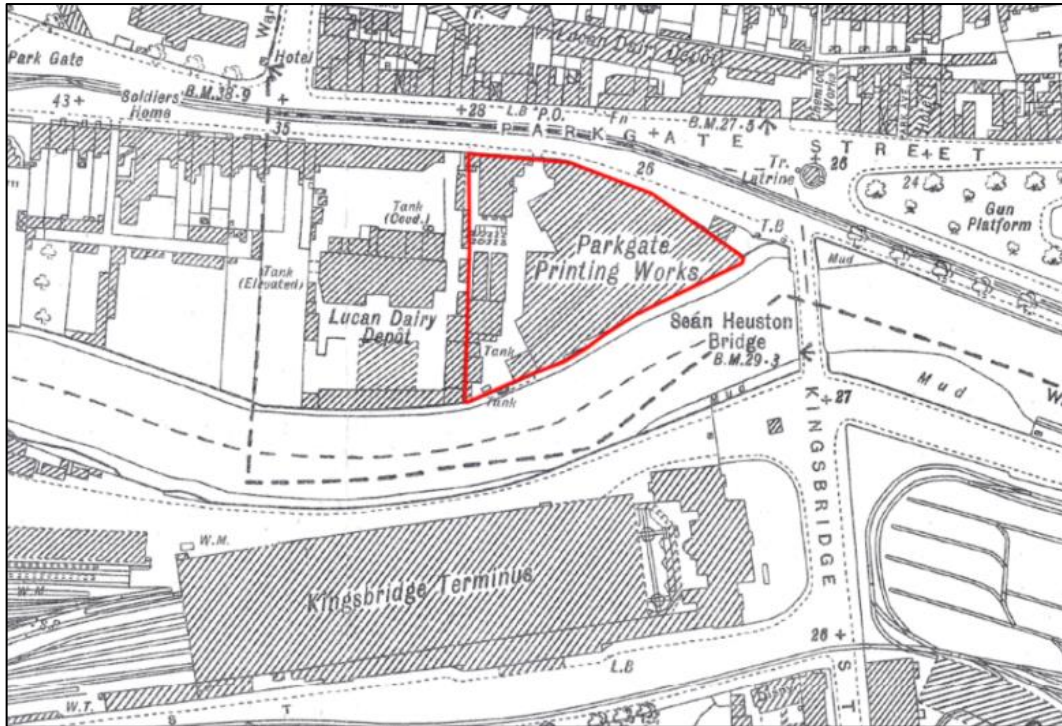


Figure 12 Revised edition OS map, 1943 (scale 1:1,560), showing approximate site location

4. RECORDED MONUMENTS AND PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS

4.1. Record of Monuments and Places Sites (RMP sites)

The proposed development site is situated within the statutory zone of archaeological potential 'Historic City of Dublin', RMP No. DU018-020. There are no specific Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites recorded within the subject site, however its location on the south-facing bank of the River Liffey and offers a vantage point of many of the monuments in this region of the city (Figure 13).

The nearest recorded archaeological feature is the site of a dwelling (DU018-020-532) located on Montpelier Hill 100m to the north.

The Phoenix Park archaeological complex (DU018-007) is located c. 105m northwest of the development site (Figure 13). The complex is composed of a number of different sites, including the deer park (DU018-007001), a tower house (DU018-007002), a mound (DU018-007003), a house site of indeterminate date (DU018-007004), a possible well (DU018-007005), a possible enclosure (DU018-007007), a well (DU018-007008), a megalithic structure (DU018-007009), a road (DU018-007010), a cemetery mound (DU018-007011) and the star-shaped fort (DU018-007012).

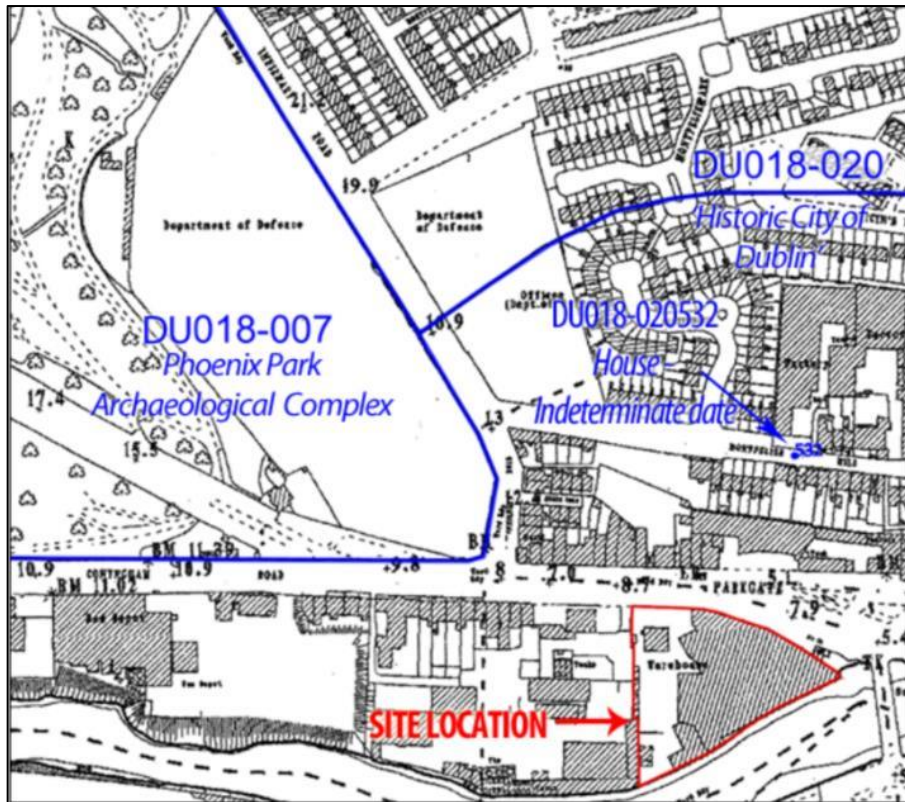


Figure 13 Published RMP map showing site location

The Royal Hospital Kilmainham (DU018-020-285) and associated gardens (DU018-020-528) are located directly south of Conyngham Road and south west of the site. Collin’s Barracks (DU018-020-306) and the burial ground at the military recreation ground (DU018-020-447) located to the south of the barracks are situated 200m east of the proposed development.

Prominent landmark features in the surrounding urban landscape include the Royal Hospital, c. 600m to the southwest and the Wellington Monument, c. 600m to the northwest within the Phoenix Park and Sean Heuston Station, c. 100m south of the proposed development and south of the River Liffey.

4.2. Industrial Heritage Sites

The site as a whole is listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) and is recorded as forming an important component within the city's industrial heritage. This record is extracted as follows.

Reference	DCIHR 18 10021
Site function	Iron Works
Location	Parkgate Street
Name	Parkgate Printing works {Royal Phoenix Iron Works}
Description	Former Royal Phoenix Ironworks originally built c.1800, rebuilt c.1880 and converted to printing works c.1920. Site now functioning as commercial premises. Site comprises variety of single-storey double-

height brick buildings to southwest corner having differing roof profiles with some lit by rooflights and having brick corbelled chimneystacks and Flemish bonded brick walls. Two-storey smooth-rendered building adjoining to northwest with hipped slate roof and curved southwest corner containing large opening now functioning as window. Square-headed window openings with painted stone sills and replacement timber windows; tripartite window to ground floor west elevation; flat-roofed extension links buildings to main structures. Two-storey random coursed stone structures to southwest of site having pitched slate roofs, cast-iron rainwater goods and roof vents, dressed limestone quoins and segmental-headed window openings with brick block-and-start surrounds and replacement windows. Site bounded to north by painted Flemish bond brick wall with denticulated recessed panels and stone quoins; bounded to riverside (south) by random rubble stone wall having ashlar limestone turret with cornice to east and square tower with cut limestone quoins, pyramidal slate roof and segmental-headed openings with brick surrounds to west. Ashlar limestone entrance to northwest surmounted by cornice and stepped parapet and having round-arched gateway with dressed limestone voussoirs to north and concrete to arch to south; round-headed blocked openings to east of gateway formally giving access to interior or northwest building.

Appraisal

The Royal Phoenix Ironworks, also known as Robinsons Ironworks, appear to have been a substantial operation on the north bank of the Liffey and have left notable legacies on the riverscape with the parapet on Sarah Bridge (1816) and Sean Heuston Bridge (1827-28) both cast there. Of particular note is the site's solid riverside boundary wall with associated turret and tower which belie the buildings original function, though it was used in World War 1 as a bomb-making factory. With its brick northern boundary wall, ashlar entrance and largely intact early structures, the site forms an important component within the city's industrial heritage.

4.3. Previous Archaeological Excavations

No archaeological investigations have been carried out within the subject site. Some investigations have however been carried out in the environs of the site (Figure 13) but did not reveal any substantial findings that might illuminate the potential of the site.

Archaeological testing (Licence No. 98E0188 Halpin, 1988) in advance of the development immediately west of the site (now the TII offices), did not reveal any features of archaeological significance. Post-medieval soils were identified, these lay directly on natural riverine silts and clays and were probably the result of localised agricultural activity. There was also some evidence of reclamation from the river where introduced material was laid down.

Monitoring of drilling pits associated with the laying of gas main from the junction of Infirmary Road/Parkgate Street along Conyngham Road (Licence No. 08E0483, Frazer 2008) did not reveal any archaeological features or remains.



Figure 13 Archaeological investigations site locations (extracted from HeritageMaps.ie)

Archaeological investigation to the north of the proposed development in 15/16 Parkgate Street (Licence No. 97E0217), which lay upon a natural ridge overlooking the river Liffey, revealed no archaeological features. The assessment concluded that the terracing of the slope of the south facing gravel ridge would have destroyed any pre-existing topsoil levels of archaeological potential. Remarkably, a small, naturally occurring cave was identified on the site in glacial gravel and sand deposits dating back to the last ice age (Corlett, 1997). A second cavern, comprising a series of chambers, was found during the investigation in advance of the Aisling Hotel (Reid, 1996), this cavern appeared to have been artificially enhanced for use.

Archaeological monitoring carried out at the Criminal Courts Complex north of Parkgate street was carried out (Licence No. 07E0488, Myles & McNerney 2007). It followed a built heritage survey and documentary research into all above ground structures including a masonry wall along the Parliamentary Boundary, precinct walls of Phoenix Park along Infirmery Road and Parkgate Street, Porter's Lodge, a Laundry Building, a drinking fountain and evidence for a chemical factory and a Research and Production Plant, which occupied the site from 1942–7. Whilst no archaeological features were identified at the site, on the basis of the position of the watercourse depicted on Rocque in relation to the Liffey and on the immediate topography the possibility of the site being a 'longphort' could not be discounted due to the significant truncation at subsoil level at the site.

The monitoring of the insertion of two 0.5m deep drainage trenches at the rear of the house drainage trenches at 50 Montpelier Hill, a late 18th century building that may incorporate elements of an early 18th-century warehouse (Licence Ref: 02E1755, Simpson 2002). The excavation of the trenches revealed the

remains of a brick surface or floor outside the house, at the south-east corner. This lay just beneath the existing concrete of the yard and presumably relates to a 3m² square return which is depicted on the OS map, dated to 1847.

Archaeological testing to the north of the site on 12-24 Montpelier Hill (Licence No. 95E0197, Murphy 1995) did not reveal any archaeological features the only finds recovered were of 18th century date or later.

5. MONITORING RESULTS

5.1. Summary of Findings

Archaeological monitoring of site investigation works took place under Licence No. 19E01779 from 30th March to the 13th May 2019. The ground investigation works comprised of 18 no. window sample holes to a depth of 4m BGL, 7 bore holes and 2 no. cable percussive boreholes with rotary core follow on (scheduled depth 15m BGL). Three slit trenches were excavated, one along the footpath to the northeast of the site on Parkgate Street, and two in the southwest corner of the site. TP101 was excavated against the boundary wall with the River Liffey. The pits were excavated by hand and a mechanical auger and also by mini-digger fitted with a drill and grading bucket that alternated between toothed and toothless as appropriate. All investigations are detailed in Appendix 1.

In summary, the results of the ground investigations confirmed the presence of made ground across the site to a depth of 3 – 5 meters BGL. Beneath the modern ground surfaces of concrete and tarmac is a layer of building rubble with a high concentration of red brick. These ranged in depth between 0.35m – 1.80m BGL.

The rubble fills overlay deposits of industrial materials, these were characterised by black charcoal-rich clays with varying degrees of sands and gravels. Inclusions of slag, shell, bone and mortar were noted. These deposits ranged between 0.45m – 1.90m BGL. They were predominately located in the southern half (south of ST101 and WS102) of the site and appear to infill sub-surface foundations/ structures. These deposits are possibly associated with the demolition of the 19th century Iron Works. The void revealed in WS 116 and the obstructions in WS 111 and WS101 would also indicate the presence of sub-surface structures at these points.

Largely beneath the industrial deposits were brown clays between 0.50m – 3.90m BGL. Inclusions of bone and ceramic were noted in these deposits. The uniform nature of these clays across the site would suggest that they are reclamation deposits, perhaps associated with agricultural improvements to the riverside meadow before the construction of the Iron Works.

These deposits overlay riverine sands and dark grey clay with high percentage of gravels and sands. In TP101 bone was recovered from the riverine sands.

Table 1 Summary of Monitoring results (Details in Appendix 1)

Investigation	Concrete & rubble (m)	Industrial (m)	Reclamation (m)	Gravel (m)	Note
BH 101	0.00 – 0.60	0.60 – 1.50	1.50 -3.40	3.40 – 7.10	
BH 102	0.00 – 0.30	0.30 – 2.10	2.10 – 3.50	3.50 – 6.40	Wood at 5.25m BGL
BH 103	0.00 – 1.00	1.00 – 2.40	2.40 – 5.70	5.70 – 6.70	
BH 104		0.00 – 5.00		5.00 – 7.40	Peat at 5.80m – 6.20m
BH 105	0.00 – 1.30	1.30 – 6.50		6.50 – 8.50	
BH 106	0.00 – 0.10	0.10 – 2.20	2.20 – 4.70	4.70 – 8.00	
BH 107	0.00 – 0.10		0.10 – 3.70	3.70 – 7.50	
ST 101	0.00 – 0.35	0.35 -1.15	1.15 – 2.50		
TP 01	0.00 – 1.80		1.80 – 2.80	2.80 -3.80	
TP 02	0.00 – 0.35	0.35 – 1.50	1.80 – 3.50	3.50	
TP 03	0.00 – 0.12	0.12 – 1.90			
WS 101	0.00 – 0.55	0.55 – 1.60	1.60 – 4.00		0.10m BGL stones
WS 102	0.00 -0.40	0.40 – 1.20			Asbestos 1.20m BGL
WS 102A	0.00 – 1.10	0.10 – 1.90	1.90 – 2.90	2.90 -4.00	
WS 103	0.0- 0.60	0.60 – 3.30	3.30 – 3.60	3.60 – 4.00	
WS 104	0.00 – 0.84	0.84- 1.80	1.80 - 2.60	2.60-2.84	
WS 105	0.00 -0.50				Asbestos 1.50m BGL
WS 105A	0.16 – 1.00	1.00 – 1.30			Obstruction 1.30m BGL
WS 106	0.00 – 0.65	0.65 – 2.50	2.50 - 3.00	3.00 – 3.70	
WS 107	0.00 – 1.60	1.60 – 2.10	2.10 – 3.10	3.10 – 3.70	
WS 108	0.00 – 0.70	0.70 – 1.90	1.90 – 3.50		
WS 109	0.00 -0.08		0.08 – 4.00		
WS 110	0.00 – 1.00		1.00 – 3.85	3.85 – 4.00	
WS 111	0.00-0.55				Obstruction 0.55m BGL
WS 112	0.00 – 0.60		0.60 – 3.00		
WS 113	0.00 – 1.40	1.40 – 2.50	2.50 – 3.00		
WS 114	0.00 – 1.30	1.30 – 2.60	2.60 – 3.00		
WS 115	0.00 – 0.30		0.30 – 3.30		
WS 116	0.00 – 0.20				0.20m BGL void-possible walls visible under concrete surface
WS 117	0.00 – 0.70		1.70 – 3.90	3.90 – 4.00	

TP 101 (Plates 1- 4) was excavated to a depth of 3.80m to establish the nature of the quay wall. Four phases of construction were visible. The upstanding breeze-block wall had concrete foundation supports which extended 1.80m north of the wall. Incorporated into the foundations and the backfill were two large cut-granite blocks, one of which had two mortise holes and two perforations. It is possible that these were associated with the jetty or pier, the wooden elements of which are visible on the river side of the wall.

These were probably in use when the site was an ammunitions factory. Under the breeze-block wall was a red-brick wall, 10 courses in height and set into a rubble and lime mortar foundation. These foundations lay directly on top of the remains of the limestone quay wall. The upper section of this quay wall consisted of limestone blocks to a depth of 2.20m, the lower section of the wall was constructed of irregular mudstones to a depth of 3.80m. The mudstone was visible in the section and tapered c.0.70m north from the wall.

Table 2 TP 101 - River trench - wall face

TP 101 - River Trench - wall face		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
2.20 – 0.00	Breeze block wall	Modern
0.00 – 0.15	Concrete	Modern
0.15 – 0.20	Layer of red brick set in sandy mortar	Demolition material
0.20 – 0.30	Brown clay friable	Garden soils
0.30 – 1.50	Red brick – c.10 courses visible with grey- white lime mortar	Wall
1.50 – 1.80	Small to average sized lime stones and mortar	Foundation of redbrick wall
1.80 – 2.20	Limestone blocks and large stones	Quay wall upper
2.20 – 3.80	Mudstone slabs and irregular shapes stones	Quay wall lower



Plate 1 Concrete wall supports



Plate 2 Granite block removed from test trench



Plate 3 Inner face of quay wall



Plate 4 Mudstone at base of quay wall

FIP 101 (Plates 5 & 6) was excavated to a depth of 4m. Beneath the concrete slab and rubble fill were industrial fills, which abutted the upstanding limestone structure, and a subsurface redbrick structure to a depth of 1.50m. The granite cornerstones of the upstanding structure were visible beneath the current ground surface and extended to 1.50m below ground surface. The wall foundations extended from 1.50m – 3.50m.

In the south-facing section, the remains of a redbrick structure were visible (seven courses in height and constructed over a drain) abutting the upstanding structure. This drain was lined with red brick, two courses deep, and capped with a layer of lime mortar. The lime mortar layer was evident across the section and possibly delineates the original ground level when the upstanding structure was constructed. The brown reclamation clays lay directly under this mortar layer.



Plate 5 South-facing section of TP102



Plate 6 West-facing foundations of structure TP102

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1. Summary

Buried beneath a meter of made ground consisting of gravel and red brick rubble which is sealed by a modern concrete slab, archaeological monitoring of the ground investigation works showed three main phases of deposition.

- 5m- 3.8m: The original river and meadow level as represented in the early cartographic sources appears to be represented at 4 – 5m below the current ground levels. The presence of fragments of wood (possible root/branch material) at 5.25 (BH102) and a layer of peat at 5.80 (BH104) would suggest that this level was either the original riverbank or the pre-reclamation river meadow ground surface. At 3.8m + gravels were encountered indicating a sealed riverine dynamic environment.
- At 3.8m-1.5m reclamation/ agricultural soils pre 1800's (prior to the Iron Works) were encountered, brown clays were imported onto the site. Ceramics (post medieval) and a fragment of animal bone were revealed.
- At 1.50m below present ground level a possible ground surface associated with the industrial structures is evident. Possible walls and sub-surface structures were visible within WS116.
- At 1.5m-0.8m there is a spread of black, rubble rich, material which varies in depth across the site, appears to be associated with the final phase/ shut down of the Iron Works (1880s) and represents the demolition material associated with the foundry. It is possible that demolition materials were

spread across the site to infill structures and to level the site in preparation for the next face of construction. Cartographic sources from the 19th century onwards, indicate a sequence of industrial installations on the site, commencing with the Royal Phoenix Iron Works.

- 0.80-0.30 – Redbrick rubble and gravel.
- 0.30-0.00 – Concrete modern surfaces.

The results of monitoring the ground investigation works appear to indicate foundations, possible wall and floor levels associated with the iron working phase and later phases on site (early 1800's onwards). In order to understand and ascertain the extent and nature of these remains it will be necessary to archaeologically investigate.

If structural remains of the nineteenth century iron works are discovered, they will be recorded prior to removal, to the specification of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the City Archaeologist. Preservation in situ by design will also be explored in relation to the piling layout in order to avoid or minimise an impact on the industrial heritage remains.

6.2. Proposed Archaeological Strategy for the Site

The subject site is located on the banks of the River Liffey, within the Zone of Archaeological Potential for Dublin (DU018-020) in an area of the city where Viking activity has been recorded. A standard requirement within this statutory zone is archaeological testing in advance of development.

At this site, as demonstrated by the ground investigation works, a number of phases of infill have occurred across this site. It appears that industrial activity relating to the 19th century iron works occurs at a depth between 1.50-2.90m beneath the present ground level.

Due to the environmental constraints at the site, and the unknown impact of the piling on the original ground levels, the specific strategy for the archaeological investigation and recording at the site will need to be devised in consultation with the City Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Given the findings to date and the potential of the site, it was indicated by the City Archaeologist that test excavation would be required once the site has been vacated by the tenants.

It is recommended that the programme of archaeological works would commence in advance of the main construction stage at the site clearance/ ground reduction/demolition stage. Once existing structures and the ground slab have been cleared from the site, a systematic programme of investigation should take place to establish the nature and extent of the surviving sub-surface structures. It is envisaged that this could take place on a phased basis, utilising the ground slab as a working platform to investigate adjacent areas.

Where possible large testing blocks could be cut through the concrete slab to expose voids or structures beneath the concrete. Once structural elements were identified and recorded, a series of archaeological trial pits could be excavated within each of the blocks to confirm that depth of reclamation soils. This is to establish the original pre- 19th century ground levels and to ascertain the archaeological potential of these soils. It will also inform the subsequent piling programme.

We would suggest that a commitment to split the contract would somewhat alleviate the risk and remove the burden from the construction phase, this is a proven methodology in urban sites. The construction contract would be preceded by an archaeological investigation contract (i.e. in the site preparation phase supported by a small contractor team). The investigations would establish the location, nature and depths of the industrial archaeological deposits across the site. In this way, the impact of the developmental can be established and adequate time would be allowed for an integrated design response, by the archaeologist, engineer and architect to be developed in consultation with and approval from the City Archaeologist to ensure minimal impact to the archaeological remains. The detailed design will focus on the avoidance of significant industrial archaeological deposits and for the archaeological resolution and detailed recording of some areas if necessary (which will involve an archaeological excavation crew). Once this work is completed the main construction contract can commence.

6.3. General

All recommendations are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the City Archaeologist for Dublin. This suggested strategy does not prejudice recommendations made by the National Monuments Service, the Dublin City Archaeologist and the planning authority who may make additional recommendations.

The developer will make provision to allow for and fund whatever archaeological work may be required at the site and the post excavation requirements in accordance with the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2004; Appendix 2).

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APPENDIX 1 TABLES SHOWING RESULTS OF MONITORING

BH 101		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.10	Concrete	Modern
0.10 – 0.60	Rubble fills, gravels with inclusions of brick, bone and mortar	Demolition material
0.60 – 1.50	Dark brown to black silty clay with inclusions of shell and slag	Industrial materials
1.50 – 2.50	Brown slightly silty clay with occasional mortar charcoal and red brick	Reclamation soils
1.50 – 3.40	Soft light brown sandy silty clay	Reclamation soils
3.40 – 4.50	Medium dense brown sandy slightly clayey sub- angular to rounded fine to medium gravel	Gravel
4.50 – 5.50	Loose sandy slightly clayey sub- angular to rounded fine to medium gravel with sub-angular to round cobbles	Gravel
5.50 – 7.10	Medium dense grey slightly clayey sandy fine to medium angular to sub-rounded gravel	Gravel
7.10 – 8.60	Weathered mudstone and limestone	Rock
8.60 – 12.60	Bedrock	Rock
		

BH 102		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.05	Tramacadam	Modern
0.05 – 0.30	Grey brown slightly clayey sandy fine to coarse sub- angular. Gravel with cement.	Demolition material
0.30 – 1.50	Brown sandy very clayed fine to coarse angular to sub- round gravel	Industrial
1.50 – 2.10	Light brown mottled dark brown slightly sandy gravelly clay with mortar and redbrick fragments	Industrial
2.10 – 3.00	Soft dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay	Reclamation soils
3.00 – 3.50	Firm dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay	Reclamation soils

BH 102		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
3.50 – 5.25	Loose brown slightly clayey sandy sub-angular to sub-rounded fine to medium gravel	Gravel
5.25 – 6.00	Medium dense brown slightly clayey sandy sub-angular to sub-rounded to medium gravel with wood fragments	Gravel
6.00 – 6.40	Firm dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty clay	Riverine
6.40 – 15.50	Bedrock	Rock

BH 103		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.30	Tramacadam	Modern
0.30 – 1.00	Brown slightly sandy very clayey fine to coarse angular to sub-rounded Gravel with concrete tarmacadam and redbrick.	Demolition material
1.00 – 2.40	Brown slightly sandy gravelly Clay with mortar and charcoal fragments.	Industrial materials
2.40 – 3.60	Firm grey slightly gravelly silty clay	Reclamation soils
3.60 – 3.90	Loose grey slightly sandy very clayey fine to coarse sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel	Reclamation soils
3.90 – 5.70	Soft to firm grey slightly sandy very gravelly clay	Riverine
5.70 – 6.70	Clay with fine gravels and boulders	Riverine
6.70 – 15.10	Bedrock	Rock

BH 104		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 5.00	Greyish brown slightly sandy gravelly clay with occasional subrounded cobbles and some ceramic, concrete and red brick fragments	Industrial materials
5.00 – 6.20	Stiff greyish brown slightly sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is angular to subrounded. Lense of soft grey mottled black gravelly clay with spongy Pseudofibrous Peat occurs between 5.80m to 6.20m BGL	Reclamation soils
6.20 – 7.40	Dense grey sandy gravel. Sand is predominately coarse and gravel is subangular to rounded	Riverine
7.40 – 15.60	Rock	Rock

BH 105		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 1.30	Concrete	Modern
1.30 – 6.50	Poor recovery - recovery consists of brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silt. Gravel is fine subrounded and sand is predominately fine. Drillers notes: Sandy silt (Soft)	Industrial materials / Reclamation soils
6.50 – 8.50	Poor recovery - recovery consists of grey sandy fine to coarse angular to subrounded gravel of variable lithology. Drillers notes: Sand - Gravel (Loose)	Riverine

BH 105		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
8.50 – 17.00	Rock	Bedrock


BH 106		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.10	Concrete	Modern
0.10 – 2.20	Clay and gravel	Industrial
2.20 – 3.70	Natural brown sandy gravelly clay (soft)	Reclamation soils
3.70 – 4.70	Brown slightly sandy silty clay (Soft to firm)	Reclamation soils
4.70 – 6.70	Loose to medium dense brown sandy clayey fine to coarse sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel	Riverine
6.70 – 8.00	Grey slightly sandy slightly clayey fine to coarse sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel (Loose) with occasional cobbles. Grey brown slightly sandy silt (Soft).	Riverine
8.00 – 12.70	Bedrock	Rock

BH 107		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.10	Concrete	Modern
0.10 – 3.70	Poor recovery. Brown sandy clay	Reclamation soils
3.70 – 7.50	Poor recovery. Sandy gravel	Riverine
7.50 – 12.00	Bedrock	Rock

Window Sampling


WS 101		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.10	Concrete	Modern
0.10 – 0.55	Stones gravel	Modern
0.55 – 1.60	Grey brown sandy very gravelly clay with some old redbrick, mortar, slag and charcoal fragments (1.00-2.00m - 65% Recovery)	Industrial
1.60 – 2.00	Light brown slightly sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal and mortar fragments	Reclamation
2.00 – 2.90	Soft light brown slightly sandy silty clay (2.00-3.00m – 45% Recovery)	Reclamation
2.90 – 4.00	Brown slightly clayey gravelly fine to coarse sand with occasional cobbles (3.00-4.00m – 55% Recovery)	Reclamation

WS 102		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.09	Concrete	Asbestos
0.09 – 0.40	Brown sandy very clayey angular to sub rounded fine to coarse gravel with some angular to sub angular cobbles and boulders	Modern
0.40 – 1.20	Dark grey mottled slightly sandy very gravelly clay with redbrick, ash and slag fragments	Industrial
1.20	Cobble or Boulder	

WS 102 A		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.10	Concrete	Modern
0.10– 1.90	Black to brown sandy clay flecked with charcoal and inclusion of mortar and post medieval ceramic (0.00-0.60m - Handpit 0.60-1.00m - 40% Recovery 1.00-2.00m - 65% Recovery)	Demolition material
1.90 – 2.90	Brown clay silt with inclusions of shell and slay	Reclamation soils
2.90 – 4.00	Brown fine sand and gravels	Riverine
		

WS 103		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.24	Concrete	Modern
0.24 – 0.60	Brown slightly sandy very gravelly clay	Modern
0.60 – 1.00	Dark brown black mottled orange sandy clayey angular to subrounded fine to medium gravel with redbrick, mortar and slag fragments	Industrial
1.00 – 1.60	Dark grey brown slightly sandy gravelly clay with ceramic and mortar fragments	Industrial
1.60 – 3.30	Dark grey brown sandy very clayey angular to subrounded fine to coarse gravel with many slag fragments	Industrial


WS 103		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
	(2.00-3.00m - 50% Recovery)	
3.30 – 3.60	Soft to firm brown slightly sandy silty clay	Reclamation
3.60 – 4.00	Brown gravelly subangular to subrounded fine to coarse sand	Riverine

WS 104		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.14	Concrete	Modern
0.14 – 0.84	Rubble fills, gravels with inclusions of brick, bone and mortar	Demolition material
0.84 – 1.80	Dark brown to black silty clay with inclusions of charcoal shell and slag	Industrial material
1.80 – 2.00	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty clay with occasional mortar and charcoal fragments	Reclamation soils
2.00 – 2.60	Soft brown silt clay	Reclamation soils
2.60 – 2.80	Brown sandy gravels	Obstruction 2.80 cobble/boulder
		

WS 105		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 -0.50	Asbestos	


WS 105A		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.16	Concrete	Modern
0.16 – 1.00	Dark grey brown slightly clayey angular to subrounded fine to medium gravel with many old redbrick, tarmacadam, mortar and slag fragments	Modern

WS 105A		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
1.00 – 1.30	Brown slightly sandy very clayey angular to subangular fine to coarse gravel	Industrial (Obstruction 1.30 cobble/boulder)

WS 106		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.14	Concrete	Modern
0.14 – 0.65	Rubble fills, gravels with inclusions of brick, bone and mortar	Demolition material
0.65 – 1.25	Brown sandy clay with inclusions of shell and slag	Industrial material
1.25 – 2.10	Rubble fills, gravels with inclusions of brick, bone and mortar	Industrial material
2.10 – 2.50	Black sandy clay with inclusions of mortar and slag	Industrial material
2.50 – 3.00	Brown silty clay	Reclamation soils
3.00 – 4.00	Fine gravels and riverine sands	Riverine deposits
		


WS 107		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 1.60	Grey brown slightly sandy very gravelly clay with some redbrick fragments	Modern
1.60 – 2.10	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay with some redbrick fragments	Industrial material
2.10 – 3.10	Soft grey slightly gravelly silt/clay with occasional shell fragments	Reclamation soils
3.10 – 3.70	Grey brown sandy very clayey angular to subrounded fine to medium gravel	Reclamation soils (contamination?)

WS 107		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
		

WS 108		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.12	Concrete	Modern
0.12 – 0.70	Rubble fills, gravels with inclusions of brick and mortar	Demolition material
0.70 – 1.90	Brown silty clay with inclusions of red brick, mortar and charcoal	Industrial material
1.90 – 2.60	Brown silty clay with flecks of mortar and charcoal	Reclamation soils
2.60 – 3.50	Soft to firm brown slightly sandy gravelly clay	Reclamation soils
3.00 – 3.50	Grey brown silty clay	
		


WS 109		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.08	Concrete	Modern
0.08 – 4.00	Brown sandy clay flecked with charcoal and inclusion of mortar and post medieval ceramic	Reclamation soils

WS 109		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
		

WS 110		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.09	Concrete	Modern
0.09- 1.00	Rubble gravel fills with redbrick	Demolition material
1.00 – 2.40	Brown sandy clay flecked with charcoal and inclusion of mortar chuck and bone	Reclamation soils
2.40 – 3.30	Brown sandy clay similar to above but with a higher percentage of gravels	Reclamation soils
3.30 – 3.80	Dark grey silty clay with high percentage of gravels and sand with occasional shell. (Odorous)	Reclamation soils
3.80 – 4.00	Gravels	Riverine
		


WS 111		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.11	Concrete	Modern
0.11 – 0.55	Grey brown mottled yellow slightly sandy clayey fine to coarse angular to sub-rounded gravel with some yellow brick fragments	Demolition


WS 111		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.55	Competed	Unknown

WS 112		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.60	Concrete	Modern
0.60 – 2.00	Brown sandy clay flecked with charcoal and inclusion of mortar chucks	Reclamation soils
2.00 – 2.60	Void	
2.60 – 2.80	Dark stained to brown clay with a higher percentage of gravels with inclusions of brick, mortar and charcoal	Reclamation soils
		

WS 113		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 1.10	Concrete	Modern
1.10 – 1.40	Rubble fills, gravels with inclusions of brick, shell and mortar	Demolition material
1.40 – 1.90	Dark brown to black silty clay with inclusions of shell and flecks of slag	Industrial material
1.90 – 2.50	Brown silty clay flecked with charcoal with inclusions of red brick and chunks of mortar	Industrial material
2.50 – 3.00	Brown silty clay	Reclamation soils


WS 113		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
	 <p>A photograph showing soil samples in wooden boxes. A data sheet is placed on top of the boxes, and a ruler is visible below it. The data sheet includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client: ARUP Job Ref: 8507-02-17 Site: HICKETS WAREHOUSE-43 PARKGATE PLACE Date: 30/03/19 Borehole ref: WS 113 Depth: From 0.00 to 4.00 Box No: 1 of 1 	

WS 114		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 - 0.70	Concrete	Modern
0.70 - 1.00	Dark brown silty clay	Modern
1.00 - 1.30	Re-deposit brown clay with a high percentage of mica	Modern
1.30 – 2.00	Dark brown and black friable sandy clay with inclusions of rubble and brick	Industrial material
2.00 – 2.60	Brown gravelly silty clays flecked with charcoal and inclusions of mortar fragments	Industrial material
2.60 – 3.00	Brown silty clay	Reclamation soils
	 <p>A photograph showing soil samples in wooden boxes. A data sheet is placed on top of the boxes, and a ruler is visible below it. The data sheet includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client: ARUP Job Ref: 8507-02-17 Site: HICKETS WAREHOUSE-43 PARKGATE PLACE Date: 30/03/19 Borehole ref: WS 114 Depth: From 0.00 to 3.00 Box No: 1 of 1 	

WS 115		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.08	Modern surface	Modern
0.08 – 0.30	Rubble gravel fills with redbrick	Demolition material
0.30 – 1.80	Brown silty clay flecked with charcoal and inclusions of pebbles	Reclamation soils
1.80 – 3.30	Brown clay flecked with charcoal and inclusion of mortar flecks	Reclamation soils
		

WS 116		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.20	Concrete	Modern
0.20	Void – Wall visible beneath the concrete	Unknown

WS 117		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.04	Black gravels ground surface	Modern
0.04 – 0.70	Rubble gravel fills with redbrick	Demolition material
0.70 – 2.90	Mid - brown silty clay flecked with charcoal and inclusions of pebbles and mortar flecks	Reclamation soils
2.90 – 3.90	Dark brown silty clay flecked with charcoal, inclusions of shell and ceramic	Reclamation soils (contamination?)
3.90 – 4.00	Dark grey silty clay with high percentage of gravels. (Odorous)	Riverine fills

WS 117		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
		

Test Pits

TP 01- Foundation Trench 1 (River Trench)		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.10	Concrete	Modern
0.10 – 0.26	Rubble gravel fills with redbrick	Demolition material
0.26 – 0.80	Brown clay, friable	Garden soils
0.80 – 1.80	Dark brown mottled light grey slightly sandy very clayey angular to subangular fine to coarse gravel with many slag, redbrick and mortar fragments and some glass and ash fragments	Demolition material
1.80 – 2.20	Brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay with some charcoal and redbrick fragments and old rootlets and shell fragments	Reclamation soils
2.20 – 2.80	Mid - brown clay with a high percentage of fine sand	Reclamation soils
2.80 – 3.80	Fine sandy with pockets of clay and gravels, inclusions of bones	Riverine

TP 01- Foundation Trench 1 (River Trench) - wall face		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
2.20 – 0.00	Breeze block wall	Modern
0.00 – 0.15	Concrete	Modern
0.15 – 0.20	Layer of red brick set in sandy mortar	Demolition material
0.20 – 0.30	Brown clay friable	Garden soils
0.30 – 1.50	Red brick – c.10 courses visible with grey- white lime mortar	Wall
1.50 – 1.80	Small to average sized lime stones and mortar	Foundation of redbrick wall
1.80 – 2.20	Limestone blocks and large stones	Quay wall upper
2.20 – 3.80	Mudstone slabs and irregular shapes stones	Quay wall lower


TP 02- Foundation Trench 2 (Yard Trench)		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.10	Concrete	Modern
0.10 – 0.35	Grey brown rubble fill with bricks	Demolition material
0.35 – 0.90	Dark brown slightly sandy very clayey angular to subangular fine to coarse Gravel with limestone boulders, redbrick, granite block and mortar fragments	Industrial material
0.90 – 1.50	Light brown stones and rubble	Industrial material
1.50 – 1.70	Layer of lime mortar	Ground surface when structure was built
1.80 – 3.00	Brown silty clay with inclusion of shell and bone	Reclamation soils
3.00 – 3.50	Brown sandy clay with inclusion of ceramic	Reclamation soils
3.50	Dark grey gravels	Riverine ?


TP 02- Foundation Trench 2 (Yard Trench) – wall face		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
	Upstanding limestone block wall with granite corner stones	Upstanding structure
0.00 – 0.15	Concrete	Modern yard surface
0.15 – 1.00	Upstanding limestone block wall with granite corner stones	Upstanding structure
1.00 – 2.20	Rough limestone and mortar fill (set 0.15m) out from wall)	Foundation
2.20 – 2.90	Rough limestone and mortar fill (set 0.30m) out from wall)	Foundation
2.90 – 3.50	Brown clays	Reclamation soils

TP 03- Foundation Trench 3 (Warehouse Trench)		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.12	Concrete	Modern
0.10 – 1.90	Grey brown rubble fill with bricks, roof slates and limestone stones.	Demolition material


TP 03- Foundation Trench 3 (Warehouse Trench) – wall face		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
	Upstanding limestone block wall	Upstanding structure
0.00 – 0.40	Upstanding limestone block wall	Upstanding structure
0.40 – 1.55	Limestone blocks/stones some signs of pointing (stepped 0.08m from wall)	Foundation
1.55 – 0.90	Limestone blocks/stones (stepped 0.12m from layer above)	Foundation

TP 04		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.17	Concrete	Modern

TP 04		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.17 – 1.55	Brown sandy gravels with rebrick and mortar fragments East of concrete wall located directly below concrete slab and 1.30 m east of the boundary wall, orientated north south.	Industrial material
0.17 – 1.35	Dark brown black rubble fills with inclusions of redbrick slag, plastics and metal piping. Located west of concrete wall, lead piping 1.30m below ground surface.	Industrial material
		

TP 05		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.17	Concrete	Modern
0.17 – 1.40	Dark brown black rubble fills with inclusions of redbrick slag, plastics and metal piping	Industrial material
1.40	Concrete	Concrete floor of structure
		

Slot Trench

ST 01 – Slot Trench Road Side		
Depth (BGL)	Description	Interpretation
0.00 – 0.15	Concrete	Modern
0.15 – 0.35	Brown sandy gravels fills	Modern
0.35 – 0.65	Mid to dark brown sandy gravels with mortar chucks	Industrial material
0.65 – 0.95	Brown silty clay flecked with charcoal with inclusions of shell and bone	Industrial material
0.95- 1.15	Grey brown silty clays at the base of which was a higher concentration of mortar	Industrial material
1.15 – 2.50	Brown silty clay with gravels and inclusions of red brick	Reclamation soils
		

APPENDIX 2 SUMMARY OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

National Monuments Legislation 1930-2004

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004).

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

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections,

any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position,

any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient

(i) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or

(ii) ritual, industrial or habitation site,

and

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

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

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

or

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

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

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

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief.

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

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

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

- In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

The National Monuments Amendment Act 2004

The National Monuments Amendment Act enacted in 2004 provides clarification in relation to the division of responsibilities between the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Finance and Arts, Sports and Tourism together with the Commissioners of Public Works. The Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland. The Act gives discretion to the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or issue directions in relation to road developments (Section 49 and 51) approved by An Bord Pleanála and/or in relation to the discovery of National Monuments

14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.

(2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.

Subsection 14A (4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then

- (a) the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister
- (b) subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by the minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister

The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone, but will also consider the wider public interest.

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