

Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3
Former Readymix site, East Wall Road, Dublin 3
Archaeological Impact Assessment

Client: Coady Architects

Licence No: n/a

Archaeologist: Liam Coen

Author: Liam Coen

Report Date: 15th January 2021

Our Ref: 2021_03



Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3

Former Readymix site, East Wall Road, Dublin 3

SITE NAME	Former Readymix site, East Wall Road, Dublin 3
CLIENT	Coady Architects
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Archaeological Impact Assessment
LICENCE NO	N/A
PLANNING REF	N/A
TOWNLAND	Dublin North City, St. Thomas' Ward
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	717264, 735842 (centre of site)
RMP NO	N/A
RPS NO	N/A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Liam Coen
DATE OF ISSUE	15 th January 2021
JOB REF.	2021_03

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SUMMARY

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a brownfield site (former Readymix site) on East Wall Road, Dublin 3. This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site is moderate in scale occupying an area of roughly 0.62 Ha.
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the site boundaries, the closest site DU018-022002- is over 300m to the north-east
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site.
- Cartographic and documentary sources indicate the site is reclaimed land from the eighteenth century
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.
- There are no Protected Structures on the site or in the immediate environs.
- The field inspection noted the site is covered in a concrete surface that would reduce any archaeological potential.

These factors indicate that there is low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.

RECOMMENDATION

The site is proposed to be developed for residential housing but no detailed design proposals are currently available. If significant ground reductions (>1m below present ground level) are to take place under the development proposals then it is recommended that the groundworks be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	15 th January 2021	LC (Archer)	AOC (Archer)	CMG

1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken on the Former Readymix site, East Wall Road, Dublin 3 (ITM 717264, 735842; Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Coady Architects on behalf of the National Development Finance Agency. The desk-based study and field survey for this assessment was undertaken in January 2021 by Liam Coen of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. It aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

1.1 Proposed Development

It is proposed to construct a residential development under Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3. There is no detailed layout available at this point in time. The assessment is being undertaken as part of a pre-planning application process.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

This site is located on East Wall Road near the junction with North Strand Road. It was the former location of a business, Readymix concrete, and is now derelict and entirely covered in a concrete yard. The c. 0.62 ha site is roughly rectangular in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, bounded by the East Wall Road to the north-east, the rear of North Strand Fire Station to the north-west, and the boundary walls of rear gardens elsewhere. The boundary consists of a mixture of block walls, palisade fencing or a block wall and fence combination. A two-storey building lies in the north-eastern corner of the site.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

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

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record¹
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht ,

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 *Brief archaeological & historical background*

The site in East Wall is located outside of the medieval walled town of Dublin and in prehistory is likely to have been an estuarine/coastal setting. The earliest evidence in the wider area comes from the Mesolithic period (c. 8000-4000 BC) with the discovery of fish traps at Spencer Dock, c. 1.3 km to the south (McQuade 2004). This would have been along the old shore-line and the exploitation of coastal resources is seen at other Mesolithic sites such as at Dalkey Island to the south and Sutton to the north (Waddell 1998, 19). The following Neolithic period (c. 4000-2500 BC) led to the introduction of farming and is characterized by amongst others, the use of pottery, the construction of rectangular houses and megalithic tombs such as court, portal and passage tombs. While most of Dublin's recorded passage tombs are located within the Dublin Mountains to the south, a noted cluster lie around Bremore in the most northerly area of the county. Of the four Neolithic houses recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places inventory for the county, three have been discovered in the Fingal region. The single portal tomb (RMP DU015-032--) from north Dublin is located on Howth Head c. 10km to the north-east of the site and is further evidence that the wider area was inhabited in this period even if the extent of settlement is uncertain. While there is extensive evidence for Bronze Age (c. 2500-800 BC) activity in the Fingal area there is little in the immediate environs of the subject site. With the emergence of the historic period came the development of ring-forts and the first ecclesiastical sites in the Early Medieval period (c. AD 400-1169). A Viking settlement was established at Dublin in the first half of the ninth century leading to the development of the town and later, the city. The subject site is located over 2 km north-east of the medieval core of Dublin. The later medieval period initiated by the invasion of the Anglo-Normans saw the conquest and overthrow of the Gaelic and remaining Viking polities in the Dublin region. The archaeological record is marked by the development of stone castles and increasingly sophisticated ecclesiastical estates with a significant growth in related historical sources from the time. Nearby areas such as Clontarf and Drumcondra contained castles with their associated estates and no doubt the coastal area near East Wall would have been cultivated and exploited by the inhabitants of these estates. The North Wall and East Wall areas were reclaimed in the eighteenth century from the intertidal zone and laid out in a grid pattern. As cartographic evidence shows it wasn't until well into the nineteenth century that significant residential development occurred alongside the industrial/port activities that are associated with the area today.

4.2 *Topographical files*

The National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records

of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928².

A single stray find (1954:168 Iron Knife) is recorded in the database of the topographical files of the NMI from East Wall Road, Dublin.

4.3 Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see www.archaeology.ie). Details of the entries in the vicinity of the site are shown in Appendix 1 and Figure 2.

There are no recorded monuments located within or near the site. The closest RMP site, DU018-022002- Fish weir, lies c. 300m to the north-west. The subject site lies c. 980m north-east of the Zone of Archaeological Potential for Dublin City DU018-020

4.4 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded through the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Table 1 below (Figure 3). **No potential archaeological features were recorded within the subject site.**

² The NMI Topographical Files search was undertaken by the Irish Antiquities Division of the NMI on behalf of Archer Heritage and is gratefully acknowledged,

Map	Date	Description
Rocque	1757	The East Wall area has been laid out but none of the plots north of Sherriff Street appear occupied. The Tolka is named the Ballybough River and what will become North Strand Road is simply 'The Strand'. Annesley Bridge is yet to be constructed
Historic 6inch	1837	Annesley Bridge has been constructed and while there is much more occupation of the lands around North Strand Road most of the East Wall area is sparsely inhabited. There is a cluster of buildings around the junction of North Strand Road and East Wall Road adjacent to the subject site
Historic 25inch	1888-1913	The area is significantly more developed with Leinster Avenue to the south now laid out. The subject site appears still to be open ground.
Cassini	1930-40's	The area has taken on its modern layout with residential streets surrounding the subject site. The site appears to have been a single unit for business or industry by this stage with several buildings within the bounds of the site

Table 1: Cartographic sources relating to the site

4.5 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google/Bing Maps 2018). As the site has been in use as an industrial site (with concrete yard) in modern times, no worthwhile archaeological information could be discerned from the study of aerial photography. Details are shown Table 2 below and in Figure 4.

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi	1995	Black and white image, poor resolution compared to modern imagery. Site in use as industrial site, surrounding area built up except for Fairview park on the north side of the Tolka.
OSi	2005	Colour image, little change in site details, Port Tunnel under construction in Fairview Park to the north.
OSi Premium	2013-18	Little change from earlier image, site apparently not in use by this stage.

Table 2: Aerial Photographs

4.6 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 onwards. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments

Section. There were no previous archaeological excavations on site but there have been several excavations in the wider area. Details of these are shown in Appendix 2.

These excavations have revealed that the upper metres of ground in the area comprise introduced soils from recent centuries. The depth varies in each area but was between 3-4m in Fairview Park (Bolger 2004, 8-9), up to 5m near Bond Street and up to 7m behind the North Wall Quay.

4.7 Architectural Heritage

Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to safeguard architectural heritage in accordance with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Under S.51 (1), a County Council must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures which are of special *architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical* interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time, though generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. It is intended to provide a basis for recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to Local Authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in Records of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are no Protected Structures or entries on the NIAH within or in the immediate environs of the site. The closest RPS entry is the railway bridge, RPS no. 888, over North Strand road c. 160m to the south-west. Details of entries from the Record of Protected Structures in the vicinity of the subject site are shown in Appendix 3

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), provides that all development plans must now include objectives for preserving the character of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). An ACA is a place, area, groups of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, or which contribute to the appreciation of protected structures, and whose character it is an objective of a development plan to preserve. In these areas, the protection of the architectural heritage is best achieved by controlling and guiding change on a wider scale than the individual structure, in order to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area. The Mountjoy Square Architectural Conservation Area lies just over 1000m to the west-south-west

of the subject site. **There will be no direct impact or indirect impact from development on the nearest ACA.**

4.8 Site Visit

The site was visited by Liam Coen of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd on 30th Nov 2020 in dry, overcast conditions (Plates 1–4). This site is the former location of a business, Readymix concrete, and is now derelict and entirely covered in a concrete yard. The c. 0.62 ha site is roughly rectangular in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, bounded by the East Wall Road to the north-east, the rear of North Strand Fire Station to the north-west, and the boundary walls of rear gardens elsewhere. The boundary consists of a mixture of block walls, palisade fencing or a block wall and fence combination. A two-storey building lies in the north-eastern corner of the site. Debris in the form of tyres, pallets and other industrial materials alongside domestic rubbish has accumulated in places with occasional self-seeding vegetation established. **No increased archaeological potential was identified.**

5. IMPACTS

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a brownfield site (former Readymix site) on East Wall Road, Dublin 3. This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site is moderate in scale occupying an area of roughly 0.62 Ha.
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the site boundaries, the closest site DU018-022002- is over 300m to the north-east
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site.
- Cartographic and documentary sources indicate the site is reclaimed land from the eighteenth century
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.
- There are no Protected Structures on the site or in the immediate environs.
- The field inspection noted the site is covered in a concrete surface that would reduce any archaeological potential.

These factors indicate that there is low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.

The site is proposed to be developed for residential housing but no detailed design proposals are currently available. The site is located on ground reclaimed from the sea and built up in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and as such no deposits or features of archaeological significance are likely to

be discovered in the top few metres of the soil. However, it is likely that deeper groundworks would have the potential to negatively impact on any buried archaeological remains that may exist on the site.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The site is proposed to be developed for residential housing but no detailed design proposals are currently available. If significant ground reductions (>1m below present ground level) are to take place under the development proposals then it is recommended that the groundworks be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

- Bolger, T. 2004 'Archaeological Monitoring, Dublin Port Tunnel, Fairview Park, Dublin 3, Licence no. 02E0191'. Unpublished report prepared by Margaret Gowen & Co. on behalf of Dublin City Council.
- McQuade, M. 2004 'Building C, Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin, Licence no. 03E0654' in I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 2004*. Wordwell, Bray.
- Waddell, J. 1998 *The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland*, University Press, Galway.

7.2 Web references

- Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland www.archaeology.ie [accessed 18/12/2020]
- Historical Mapping [Historic Maps of Dublin - Map Collections at UCD and on the Web - LibGuides at UCD Library](#) [accessed 18/12/2020]
- Aerial Photography <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html> [accessed 18/12/2020]
- Online Excavations bulletin www.excavations.ie [accessed 18/12/2020]

Liam Coen

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15th January 2021

APPENDICES*Appendix 1: Table of RMP/SMR sites in vicinity of site*

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM
DU018-017----	Castle - unclassified	Dublin North City	716796, 736468
DU018-022001-	Bridge	Dublin North City	716983, 736078
DU018-022002-	Weir - fish	Dublin North City	716983, 736074
DU018-030----	Water mill - unclassified	Dublin North City	716594, 736313
DU018-040----	Burial ground	Dublin North City	717046, 736179
DU018-067----	Burial	Dublin North City	717935, 736417

Appendix 2: Table of previous excavations in vicinity of site

Excavation No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
02E0191	N/A	716830, 737726	Dublin Port Tunnel, Dublin	2002:0537	T. Bolger
Monitoring of groundworks associated with the Dublin Port Tunnel was carried out. No archaeological material was noted.					
06E0003	-	718575, 735526	Bond Street, Dublin	2006:602	M. McQuade
Monitoring was carried out at this site, which lies on the eastern side of Bond Road to the south of the Tolka River. Prior to development, the site was occupied by two warehouses. The depth of excavation was 1m and a series of engineering trial pits were excavated to depths of between 4.5m and 5m. Monitoring revealed that the development site was located on made ground comprising fill dating from the 20th century. Natural ground was identified in the trial pits c. 5m below the present ground level. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.					
08E915, E3997, E3998. E3999	DU018-020268, DU018-020334	715826, 734698	East Wall to Inchicore Works, Dublin	2009:AD5	W. O. Frazer
<p>Monitoring of the extensive geotechnical site investigation drilling works for the DART underground between East Wall and Inchicore Works encompassed the monitoring and direction of archaeological site investigations for over 160 separate rotary, cable percussive and window sampling boreholes across the centre of historic Dublin. The extent of involvement in the investigations was ranked commensurate with the archaeological importance of each borehole location, as determined by the existing archaeological data for Dublin and through consultation with statutory authorities. The result has yielded a unique coarse-grained background of archaeological data indicating the depth of archaeological deposits, albeit not always details about either their nature or date, across Dublin. More precise data was also gathered for certain locations of high archaeological significance. For brevity, very summary conclusions here are grouped into nine sections.</p> <p>Inchicore Works to Heuston Station</p> <p>With two exceptions, the boreholes in this section were located close to railway buildings, sidings and tracks and were all affected by works related to the building and maintenance of the railway. The area along John's Road had been reduced, leaving no surviving evidence of earlier activity. Near Memorial Park, two boreholes were located within the ground of a Gaeilscoil and what was once a quarry and landfill site. The landfill was up to 2m in depth, with bands of refuse material, including a dump of industrial filtration material from the 19th or early 20th century.</p> <p>Victoria Quay and Guinness Brewery</p> <p>The boreholes within the old Guinness Brewery were all located close to Victoria Quay and within lands reclaimed in the early 19th century when the river was straightened and new quays erected. The upper 0.9–1.5m below the existing surface contained a number of brick walls and surfaces that were in use from that period up until their destruction when the modern layout of the brewery was established. Below that level there was 2–4m of mixed rubble and sedimentary silts; organic waste with bone and shell was present in the boreholes furthest to the east and south, suggesting that these areas were closest to the old shoreline illustrated on the Roque map of Dublin (1756).</p> <p>Usher's Island</p> <p>The soil profiles from the boreholes in this area were all similar, showing post-medieval fill up to 1.7m depths over c. 4m of mixed tidal/river sediment and fill/dump deposits. This area was reclaimed from the Liffey in the early post-medieval era, with some historical sources suggesting that the river margins were coming under development from medieval times.</p> <p>Cook Street</p> <p>The boreholes here confirm that the area has a deep archaeological sequence of reclamation deposits extending down to 4.7–4.85m below the existing ground surface (0.16–0.01m OD). Post-medieval structural remains, pre-dating the widening of the street, were identified immediately beneath the north footpath.</p> <p>Wood Quay/Christchurch</p>					

Excavation No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>Window-sampling boreholes were used, under archaeological direction, in the Wood Quay (Civic Offices amphitheatre) area, to facilitate understanding of deposits there. The results confirm the record of previous excavations on the site, including the presence of unexcavated baulks of intact archaeological deposits. A rotary borehole to the south-east of the Civic Offices was located c. 5m to the west of a previous excavation by Linzi Simpson (Excavations 2008, No. 405, 08E042) on the site of the medieval church of St John. A calp limestone wall 0.65m below ground surface (11.11m OD), and a quantity of disarticulated human bone, were uncovered. The wall is likely to be part of an 18th-or 19th-century renovation of the church building. The bone was analysed and then returned for reburial in the inspection pit adjacent to the borehole. Like the substantial amounts of redeposited human bone retrieved during the aforementioned excavation, the disarticulated remains are likely to have derived from the graveyard attached to St John's, disturbed and redeposited during an 18th-or 19th-century rebuilding programme. Dublin Castle and Castle Street</p> <p>A borehole in the Upper Yard contained 4.4m of predominantly post-medieval fill over natural boulder clay. Three boreholes were located in the area of the 'Dubh Linn' associated with the Viking and Hiberno-Norse settlement. Much of the identified bulk infill material contained post-medieval artefacts, but medieval material was also present. The area of the castle gardens and the present Lower Yard were laid out and extensively renovated in the 1560–70s, and some of the infill probably related to this period as well as later rebuilding programmes.</p> <p>Castle Street showed strong evidence for the preservation of medieval structures and soils beginning c. 4m underground. Oak timbers encountered at 3.9m and 4.4m below present ground level (10.1m OD and c. 10.2m OD, respectively) suggest the survival of wooden structures. Stratified layers of medieval deposits and structures are known to be present at Castle Street, and the results of excavations in the area have demonstrated that large wood-framed high-status dwellings occupied the high ground overlooking the city quays from the 10th century and well into the Anglo-Norman period. A layer of wattle and fragmented timber-rich soil from 4.3–4.6m (9.7–9.4m OD) in one borehole here probably represents the early occupation layer from the Viking settlement.</p> <p>St Stephen's Green</p> <p>Soil profiles here demonstrated varying depths of between 0.75m and 2.5m over natural subsoil, indicative of landscaping there and the probable former location of the north perimeter ditch for the post-medieval green. Because of the history of the area, particular care was taken with the inspection and metal detection of extracted spoil here, but no archaeological finds were recovered.</p> <p>St Stephen's Green to Sir John Rogerson's Quay</p> <p>Two boreholes in this area were drilled directly behind the existing quay wall on Sir John Rogerson's Quay. The substantial standing remains of the old wooden quay wall were encountered at 4.1–7.6m (–1.13m to –4.63m OD).</p> <p>North Quays to East Wall</p> <p>There was no certain evidence of archaeological deposits in this area. The area has been heavily truncated, levelled and filled with post-medieval and modern landfill deposits. Immediately behind the North Quay wall, boring demonstrated slightly over 7m of fill (base –3.87m OD), but no evidence of prehistoric foreshore archaeology akin to that identified nearby by Melanie McQuade at depths of c. –6m to –4m OD (Excavations 2003, No. 565, 03E654, and Excavations 2007, No. 494, 06E0668).</p>					
12E0295	DU018-006, DU01-084	719980, 739539	Coolock, Brookville, Killester North, Artaine South, Donnycarney, Clontarf West, Marino, Drumcondra, Clonturk and St. Thomas Ward, Dublin	2012:646	F. Walsh
<p>A programme of monitoring associated with the Bord Gáis Pipeline Replacement Project between East Wall Road and Coolock was carried out during 2012 and 2013. The pipeline was mainly located within existing road carriageway but passed through Fairview Park and across the River Tolka. No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of monitoring works</p>					

Excavation No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
16E0500	N/A	718130, 734857	Port Centre Precinct, East Wall Road, Dublin	2017:109	F. Bailey
<p>Monitoring of works associated with public realm landscape upgrades to the existing Port Centre Precinct was carried out in 2016 and 2017. Reclamation deposits were identified beneath the tarmac and topsoil that was removed during the works. These varied in composition, which is not unusual as any fill material that could be obtained for reclamation was used. A cut stone surface was identified in one of the trenches, which is likely to relate to the former ship-building yard that was located to the south of the existing precinct structure. No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of works.</p>					

Appendix 3: Table of entries on Record of Protected Structures in vicinity of site

RPS Ref. No.	House No.	Full Address	Description
888	-	Bridges: Railway, Dublin 3	North Strand Road: north elevation
8245	11	Waterloo Avenue, Dublin 3	House



Archer
Heritage Planning

Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

East Wall, Dublin 3

Archaeological Impact Assessment

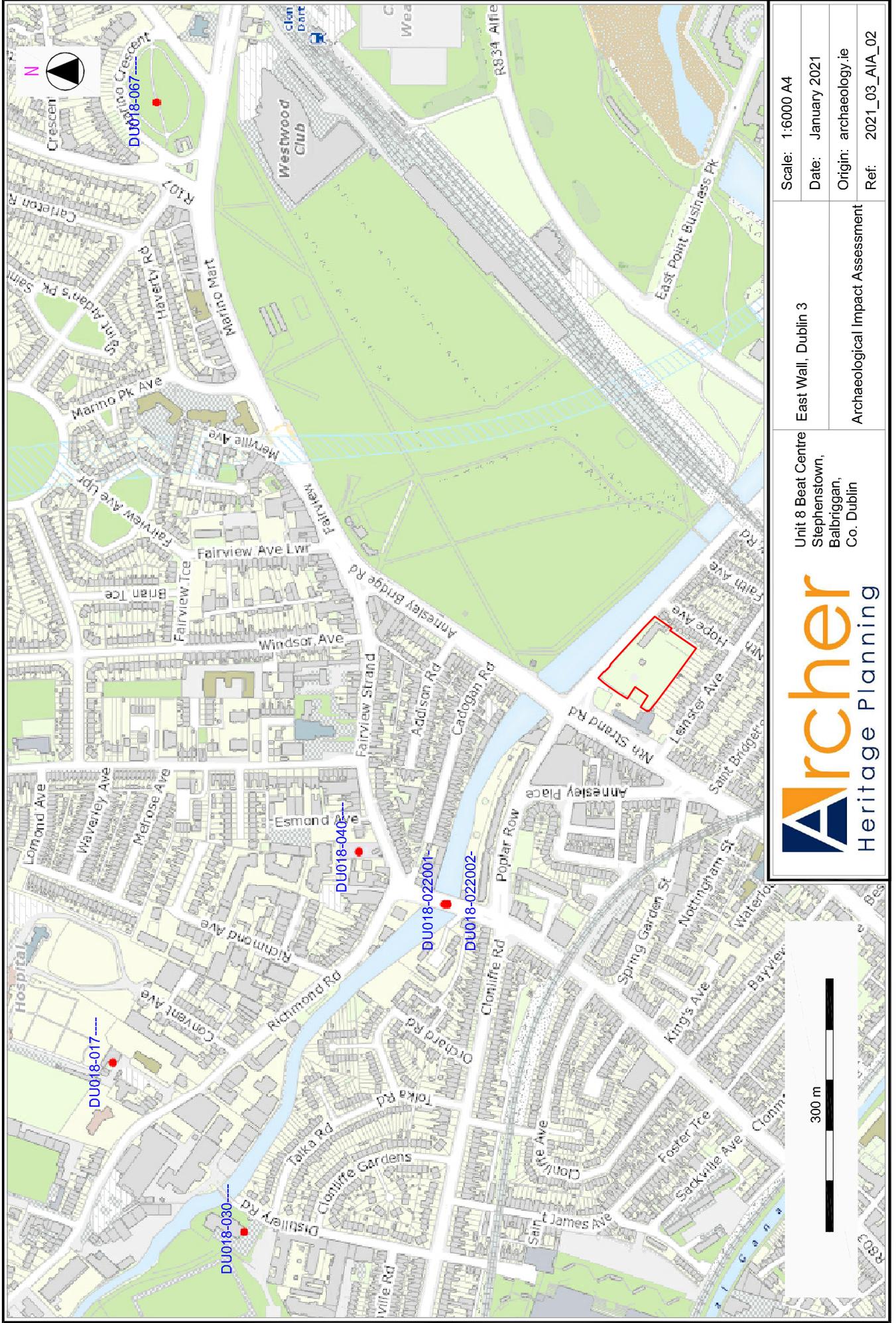
Scale: 1:1000 A4

Date: January 2021

Origin: archaeology.ie

Ref: 2021_03_AIA_01

Figure 1: Site location



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

East Wall, Dublin 3

Scale: 1:6000 A4

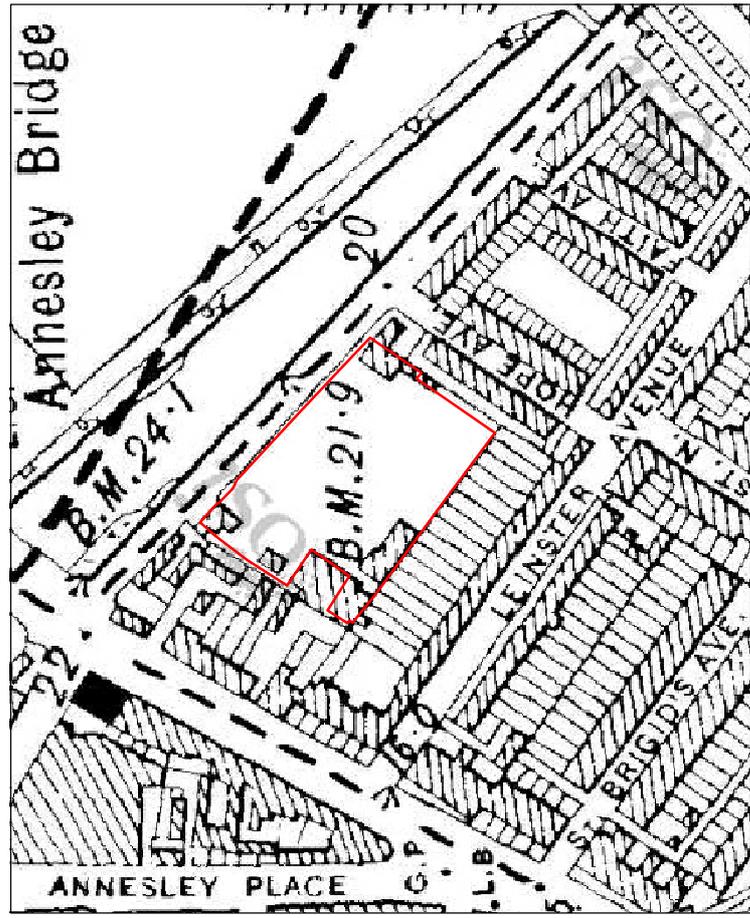
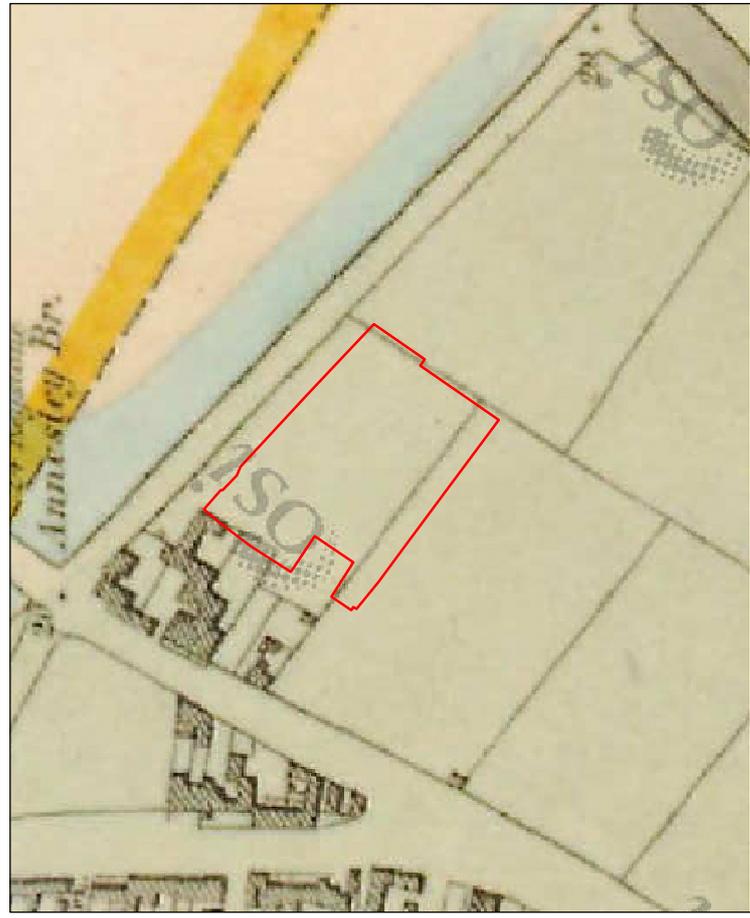
Date: January 2021

Origin: archaeology.ie

Ref: 2021_03_AIA_02

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Figure 2: Site location with surrounding RMPs



(l) 1st edition OS - 1844
(r) Cassini - 1930's



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

East Wall, Dublin 3

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale
Date: January 2021
Origin: archaeology.ie
Ref: 2021_03_AIA_03

Figure 3: Extracts from early historical maps



(l) 1995
(r) Premium



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

East Wall, Dublin 3

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale
Date: January 2021
Origin: geohive.ie
Ref: 2021_03_AIA_04

Figure 4: Extracts from aerial photography



Plate 1: North-western margin of site from northern corner



Plate 2: View of site from south



Plate 3: South-eastern part of site from shed area



Plate 4: View of shed in north-eastern corner