

Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3
Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9
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

Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9

SITE NAME	Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9
CLIENT	Coady Architects
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Archaeological Impact Assessment
LICENCE NO	N/A
PLANNING REF	N/A
TOWNLAND	Clonturk
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	716931, 738197 (centre of site)
RMP NO	N/A
RPS NO	N/A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Liam Coen
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SUMMARY

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site on Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9. 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 large in scale occupying an area of roughly 1.57 Ha.
- Topographical files revealed no entries for the townland
- There are no Recorded Monuments within or near the site.
- No archaeological features were identified from cartographic sources
- Aerial photography indicates that the site has been extensively disturbed between 2002-05
- The entire site was subject to archaeological monitoring (01E0351) prior to use as a construction compound with nothing of archaeological significance identified.
- There are no Protected Structures within or adjacent to the subject site.
- Site inspection reveals the site to be used a soil storage depot

All issues of an archaeological nature for the subject site have been previously resolved prior to the construction of the Dublin Port Tunnel

RECOMMENDATION

No further archaeological works are necessary for the subject site as all archaeological concerns have already been resolved prior to the construction of the Dublin Port Tunnel.

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 a site on Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9 (ITM 716931, 738197; 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 Collins Avenue at the junction with Swords Road, Dublin 9 (Clonturk Townland and Civil Parish; Barony of Coolock; Dublin OS Sheet 14; Figure 1). It is the former location of a compound used during the construction of the Dublin Port Tunnel. The tunnel runs under the site and the northern entrance of the tunnel lies c. 1.7 km to the north. The c. 1.52 ha site is roughly rectangular in plan and bounded by Collins Avenue to the north, Swords Road to the west, a construction site to the south and Whitehall GAA grounds to the east. The relatively level site is currently used as a soil storage facility for Dublin City Council and large parts are overlain with a crushed stone surface. The margins are overgrown pasture with some self-seeding trees along the Swords Road margin.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

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

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

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 *Brief archaeological & historical background*

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity that can be tied directly to the site or its immediate environs but the wider north County Dublin, or Fingal, area has a rich record through the millennia. The hunter-gatherer groups of the Mesolithic period (c. 8000-4000 BC) left fish traps on the Liffey shore-line (McQuade 2004) and middens on the coast at Sutton (Waddell 1998, 19) with numerous flint tools also found along the coast. 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 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. A crop-mark indicating the remains of a ring-ditch (DU014-103-) lies c. 900m to the west. Ring-ditches are usually funerary or ritual monuments that can date from several periods but are most common from the Bronze Age. 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). Early medieval monastic centres at Santry (DU014-057-) c. 1.7 km to the north and Glasnevin (DU018-005001) c. 1.8 km to the south-west illustrate the settled nature of the environs of the subject site at the time. 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. While no direct material can be linked to the subject site, the Parish of Clonturk was divided between St. Mary's Abbey and the Priors of All Saint's and The Holy Trinity (Ball 1920, 156). After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 lands in the area were granted to Dublin Corporation (ibid. 157) and were leased to a variety of people including the occupier of nearby Drumcondra Castle. By the early modern period numerous religious institutions were established in the area including a Convent at Beechpark (known as Highfield) who were the earlier owners of the subject site.

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. There are no stray finds recorded in the NMI topographical files from Clonturk townland where the site is located.

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).

There are no recorded monuments located within or near the site. The closest RMP site, DU014-103-ringditch, lies c. 900m to the west. (see Appendix 1)

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 2 below (Figure 3). **No potential archaeological features were recorded within the subject site.**

Map	Date	Description
Rocque	1777	General area of site is laid out in neat fields. What would become known as Swords Road is marked while familiar names like Puckstown and Clonturk are also on the map. No reliable detail of subject site.
Historic 6inch	1837	Modern plot boundaries are identifiable, area similar to earlier with mostly agricultural fields and little settlement
Historic 25inch	1903-06	Many of the fields have become consolidated while there is an increase in estate houses and other small scale settlement in the area
Cassini	1930-40's	A housing estate has been constructed on the western side of Swords road reflecting the expansion of the urban space of Dublin ongoing at the time. Collins Avenue has yet to have been established in its modern alignment.

Table 1: Cartographic sources relating to the 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,

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)

Images from Google Earth as well as on the GeoHive (OSI) website between 2002-2005 shows the extent of disturbance associated with the works for the Dublin Port Tunnel (see Figure 4). The entirety of the site appears to have been affected by this activity including excavations and construction traffic. A large bore-hole for the tunnel excavated in the site indicates that most of the current surface of the site comprises ex-situ, reinstated material.

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi	1995	Black and white photo with poor quality compared to modern images. Little detail visible as area of site is darkened.
OSi	2005	Construction of Dublin Port Tunnel is apparent, large cavity in site with surrounding area used as workspace.
OSi Digital Globe	2013	Site has been reinstated and use as storage site is apparent

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. Details of excavations undertaken in the vicinity of the site are shown in Appendix 2.

The most relevant is the monitoring (O'Donovan 2001, licence no. 01E0351) of the topsoil stripping prior to the site's use as a compound during the construction of the Dublin Port Tunnel. This revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance except for a single stray sherd from the topsoil of medieval pottery. The remaining findings comprised field boundaries and ditches from the nineteenth and twentieth century with sherds of post-medieval pottery dating from the seventeenth century onwards from the topsoil.

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 the site. The closest Protected Structure is Whitehall Grand Cinema at 396-402 Collins Avenue and lies roughly 90m to the east of the site on the opposite side of Collins Avenue. Nearby entries on the Record of Protected Structures are detailed 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. **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). The site is comprised of a single field currently in use as a soil storage depot for Dublin City Council. The c. 1.57 ha site is roughly rectangular in plan and bounded by Collins Avenue to the north, Swords Road to the west, a construction site to the south and Whitehall GAA grounds to the east. The central and northern parts are overlain with a crushed stone surface with a large concreted area just inside the entrance gates. The margins are overgrown pasture, heavily rutted from machine traffic with numerous heaps of subsoil in evidence. A short stretch of an earlier field boundary lies along the southern boundary with the neighbouring construction site and contains some mature trees. In this south-western corner near the surviving field boundary some self-seeding trees and briars etc have

become established. The site is bounded by metal fencing to the south and east with a block wall along Collins Avenue and Swords Road.

5. IMPACTS

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site on Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9. 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:

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- No archaeological features were identified from cartographic sources
- Aerial photography indicates that the site has been extensively disturbed between 2002-05
- The entire site was subject to archaeological monitoring (01E0351) prior to use as a construction compound with nothing of archaeological significance identified.
- There are no Protected Structures within or adjacent to the subject site.
- Site inspection reveals the site to be used a soil storage depot

All issues of an archaeological nature for the subject site have been previously resolved prior to the construction of the Dublin Port Tunnel.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

No further archaeological works are necessary for the subject site as all archaeological concerns have already been resolved prior to the construction of the Dublin Port Tunnel.

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

Ball, F. E. 1920 *History of the County of Dublin*, Vol. 6

McQuade, M. 2004 'Building C, Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin, Licence no. 03E0654' in I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 2004*. Wordwell, Bray.

O'Donovan, E 2001 'Archaeological Monitoring, Dublin Port Tunnel, WA2 Compound, Whitehall, Dublin 9, Licence 01E0351'. Unpublished report prepared by M. Gowen Co. Ltd. on behalf of Dublin Corporation.

Waddell, J. 1998 *The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland*, University Press, Galway.

7.2 Web references

Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland www.archaeology.ie [accessed 18th December 2020]

Aerial Photography <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html> [accessed 18th December 2020]

Online Excavations bulletin www.excavations.ie [accessed 18th December 2020]

Record of Protected Structures [rps_for_web.pdf \(dublincity.ie\)](http://rps_for_web.pdf(dublincity.ie)) [accessed 18th December 2020]



Liam Coen BA

15th January 2021

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

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM
DU014-072----	Mound	CLAREMONT	715048, 738204
DU014-078----	Enclosure	CLAREMONT	715014, 737818
DU014-103----	Ring-ditch	CLAREMONT	715854, 738155
DU018-004----	Earthwork	Dublin North City	714965, 737508
DU018-005001-	Ecclesiastical site	Dublin North City	715258, 737677
DU018-005002-	Graveyard	Dublin North City	715256, 737665
DU018-005003-	House - 18th/19th century	Dublin North City	715245, 737505
DU018-005004-	Burial ground	Dublin North City	715204, 737674
DU018-005005-	Burial ground	Dublin North City	715286, 737558
DU018-005006-	Burial ground	Dublin North City	715132, 737422
DU018-005007-	Burial ground	Dublin North City	715296, 737710
DU018-005008-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	Dublin North City	715255, 737575
DU018-005009-	Castle - motte	Dublin North City	715265, 737385
DU018-005010-	Burial	Dublin North City	715132, 737422
DU018-005011-	Settlement cluster	Dublin North City	715134, 737558
DU018-009----	House - indeterminate date	Dublin North City	715139, 737113
DU018-010----	Ritual site - holy well	DANESWELL	715329, 736885
DU018-011----	Ritual site - holy well	DRISHOGE (Coolock By.)	715746, 736967
DU018-012001-	House - 16th/17th century	DRISHOGE (Coolock By.)	716096, 737120
DU018-013001-	Church	DRUMCONDRA	716435, 737104
DU018-013002-	Graveyard	DRUMCONDRA	716425, 737075
DU018-015001-	Castle - unclassified	RICHMOND	716629, 736917
DU018-144----	Building	MARINO	717983, 737148

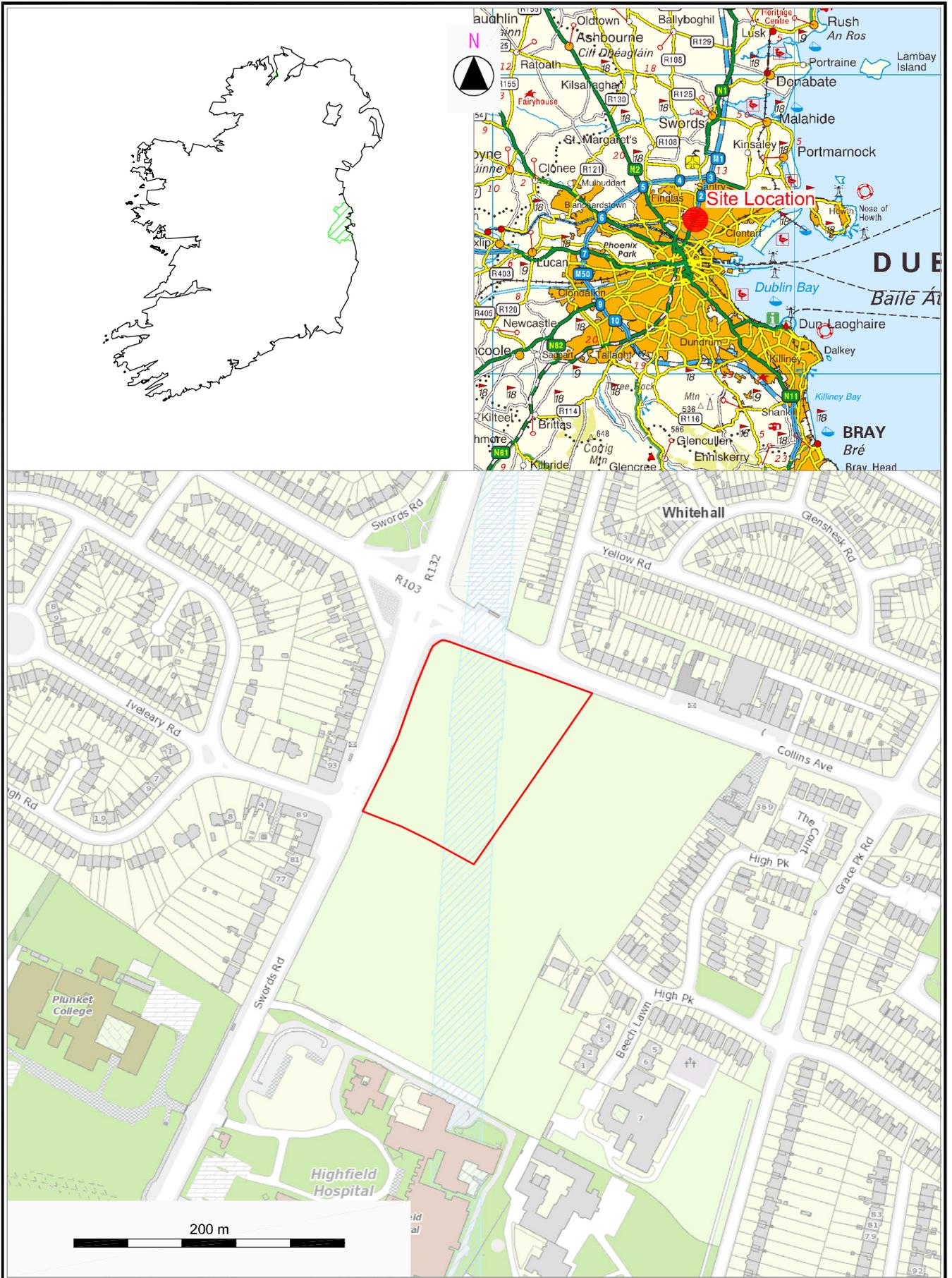
Appendix 2: Table of previous excavations within 1 km of site.

Excavation No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
01E0256	N/A	716426, 737326	All Hallows college, Drumconra, Dublin	2001:353	C. McLoughlin
Testing took place in advance of construction of a housing development in April 2001. Seven test-trenches were excavated across the development area. One large post-medieval ditch and several post-medieval gullies were uncovered.					
01E0256 ext.	SMR 18:13	716205, 737025	All Hallows college, Drumconra, Dublin	2001:354	J. O'Connor
Monitoring of topsoil-stripping at the residential development site in the grounds of All Hallows College, Drumconra, was carried out on 13 August 2001. A series of parallel linear features were revealed. The fills of these features were identical and consisted of a dark brown loamy soil identical to the topsoil. In all, 40 of these features were identified, three of which were c. 1m wide while the remaining 37 were c. 0.3–0.4m wide. All were cut by a test-trench (Trench 5) excavated by Catherine McLoughlin in April 2001 (see above, No. 353). Sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from a number of the features. These features were elements of a post-medieval field system and of no archaeological significance.					
01E0351	N/A	716826, 738325	Dublin Port Tunnel, Whitehall, Dublin	2001:476	E. O'Donovan
Monitoring was conducted in a large ploughed field (High Park) at Whitehall during preparatory works for the compound and access shaft of the Dublin Port Tunnel. The monitoring identified a series of field boundaries dating from the 18th to the early 20th century. Sherds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered. The results of the monitoring reflect the depiction of the site on historical maps such as those of Rocque (1760) and Duncan (1821). A small quantity of 17th- and 18th-century pottery (Staffordshire slipware and North Devon gravel-tempered ware) was identified from the ploughzone, but the majority of the pottery was 20th-century in date. A single sherd of local medieval pottery was retrieved from the topsoil. No flint (worked or otherwise) was recovered from the topsoil. The pottery sherds contained in the matrix of topsoil were not associated with any archaeological features. The occurrence of pottery in these quantities reflects the manuring of farmland over the centuries and indicates that the field at High Park has been cultivated for many centuries.					
03E0030	N/A	687136, 800293	Clonturk, Dublin	2003:474	M. McQuade
Monitoring of engineering test-pits and groundworks associated with development works at Marino Institute of Education was undertaken in January 2003, and from November 2003 to date (January 2004). Site work has not been completed and a final phase of monitoring will be carried out. The development is located within the inner park of the old Marino estate. The stratigraphy over much of the site comprised topsoil and garden soil overlying natural subsoil. In the north of the site the ground level had been raised by fill introduced in the modern period. To the east of this, the ground had been levelled into playing fields. A covered drain dating from the 19th century and a series of modern land drains were the only features uncovered.					
04E0709	N/A	716616, 737826	Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin	2004:0659	W.O. Frazer
Testing was undertaken in May 2004 in response to a request for additional information attached to a planning application. The development site lies within the townland of Clonturk, along the Swords road just north of Drumconra. At the time of testing, the site contained a restaurant, a service yard (northeast) and a landscaped carpark (south-west). It is bounded on the north-west by the Swords road, on the north-east by a Bord Gáis main terminal and the grounds of the Alzheimer's Centre, on the south-east by the Regency Airport Hotel and on the south-west by the access road to the hotel, Gracepark Manor and the Seven Oaks residential development. Underground services criss-crossed the site and – with the presence of the restaurant and service yard covering almost half of the site – were a major factor in the methodology and layout of the testing regime. Several other unmarked services that further curtailed the extent of testing were encountered during the assessment, such that a total of 14.8m of trenches were excavated to sterile natural subsoil at 0.45-0.5m below present ground level. No archaeology was unearthed anywhere on the site					

Excavation No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
05E1330	N/A	715976, 753831	Shanowen Road, Santry, Dublin	2006:699	G. Scally
Monitoring of pre-development subsurface groundworks was undertaken at a 1.9ha site on the southern perimeter of Santry village in north Dublin between 6 March and 29 September 2006 due to the proximity of the site to the reputed 6th-century foundation of an ecclesiastical centre at Santry village (DU014–057). Prior to development an extensive soil condition report was carried out by Structural Design Solutions Consulting Engineers. The findings of this report suggested the stratigraphy on site was predominantly uniform and by and large sterile. Initially, all subsurface groundworks were monitored, followed later by interim inspections. In no place were finds or features of any archaeological significance uncovered.					
12E0295	DU018-006 & DU015- 084	719980, 739539	Coolock, Brookville, Killester North, Artaine South, Donnycarney, Clontarf West, Marino, Drumcondra, Clonturk and St. Thomas Ward, Dublin	2012:646	F. Walsh
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.					

Appendix 3: Table of Protected Structures in vicinity of site

RPS Ref. No.	House No.	Full Address	Description
3236	-	Grace Park Road, Dublin 9	St. Joseph's: including lodge, entrance gates, piers and ironworks
3237	-	Grace Park Road, Dublin 9	All Hallows College: original mansion and "Temple"
3238	-	Grace Park Road, Dublin 9	Carmelite Convent of the Incarnation: ancillary buildings including curved return to the main house
3239	-	Grace Park Road, Dublin 9	High Park church and projecting portion of original convent buildings
8740	396-402	Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9	Whitehall Grand Cinema; Front façade only, including external box office and shop fronts.



Unit 8 Beat Centre
 Stephenstown,
 Balbriggan,
 Co. Dublin

Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9
 Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:4000 A4
Date: January 2021
Origin: archaeology.ie
Ref: 2021_03_AIA_01

Figure 1: Site location

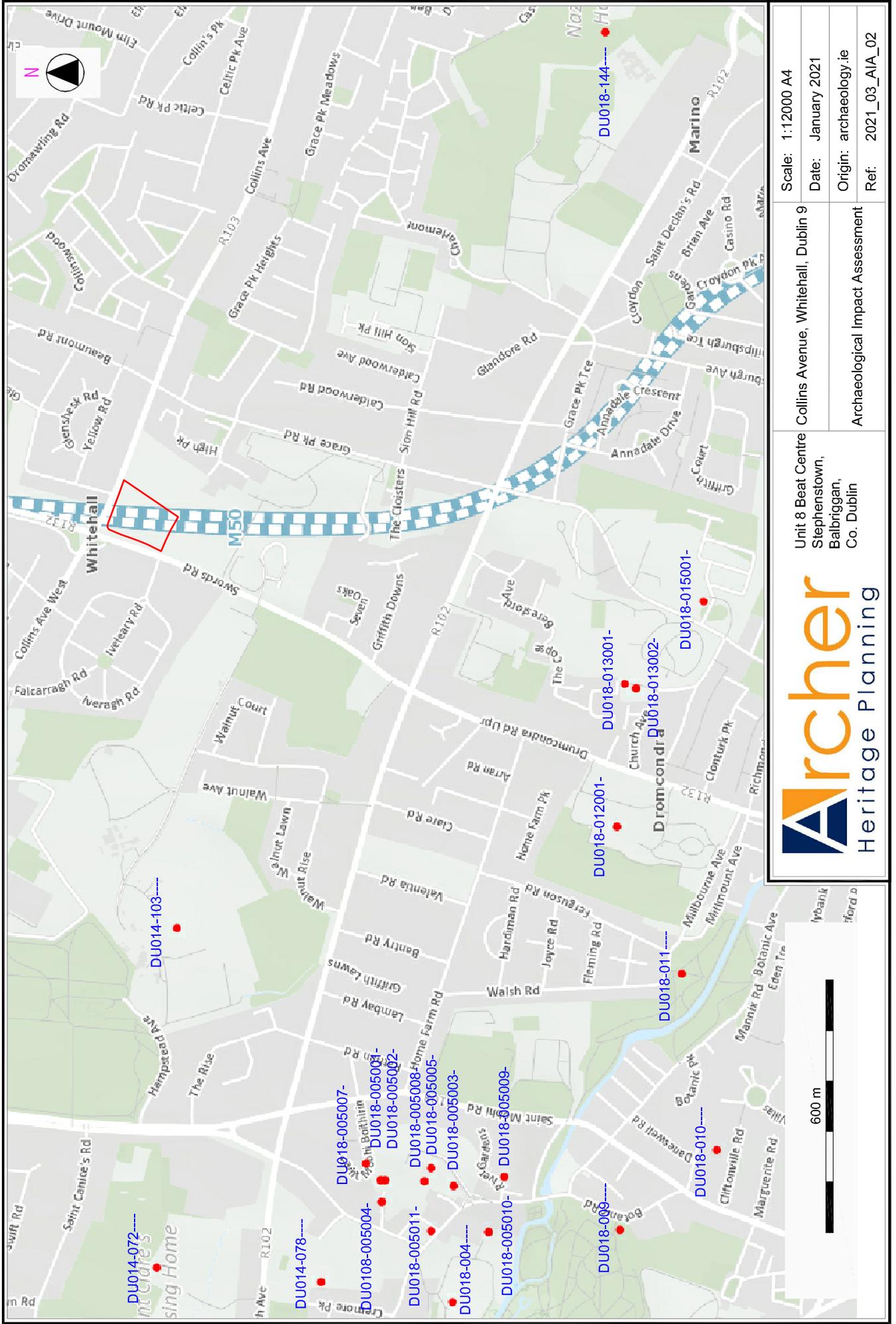
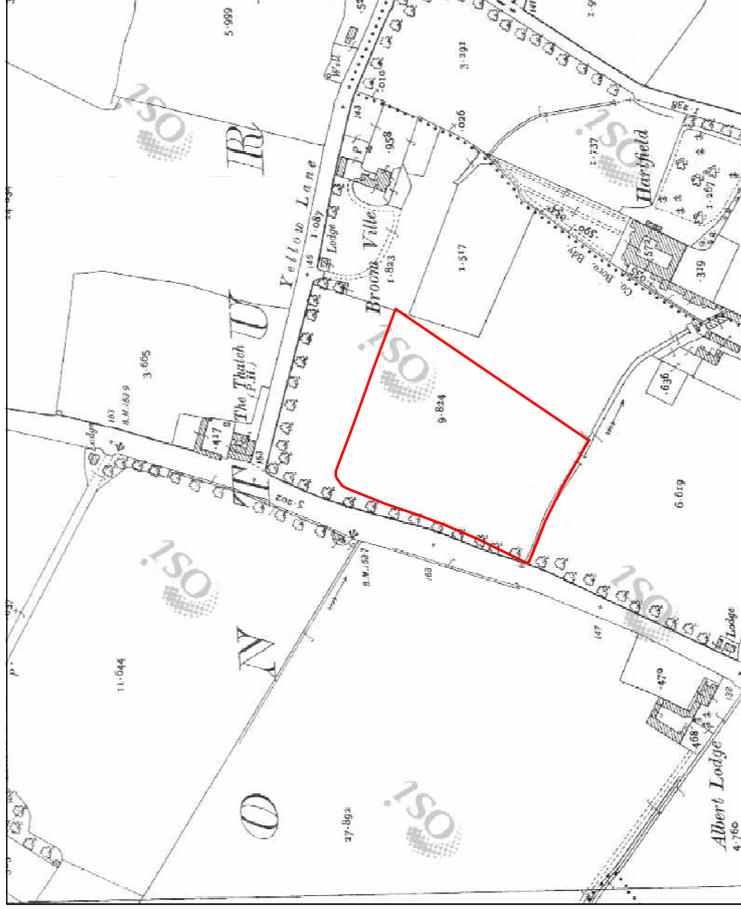
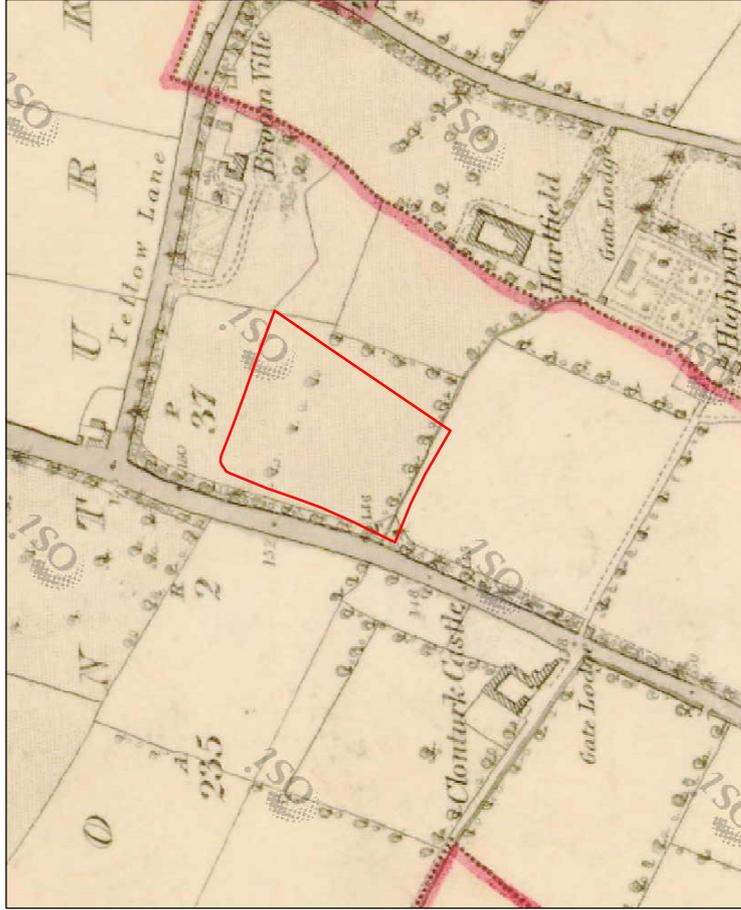


Figure 2: Site location with surrounding RMPs



(l) 1st edition OS - 1844
 (r) 25" to mile OS 1906-9



Unit 8 Beat Centre
 Stephenstown,
 Balbriggan,
 Co. Dublin

Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9
 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) 2005 Aerial

(r) Aerial Premium 2013-18



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Collins Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin 9

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

Figure 4: Extracts from aerial photography



Plate 1: Northern part of site looking west



Plate 2: Western part of site looking south



Plate 3: Southern part of site looking east



Plate 4: Eastern part of site looking north