



# John Purcell

## Archaeological Consultancy

jparch.ie Mob. 086 2506506

Archaeological Impact Assessment

At Stanley Street Depot, Dublin 7

September 2024

**Client:** Dublin City Council

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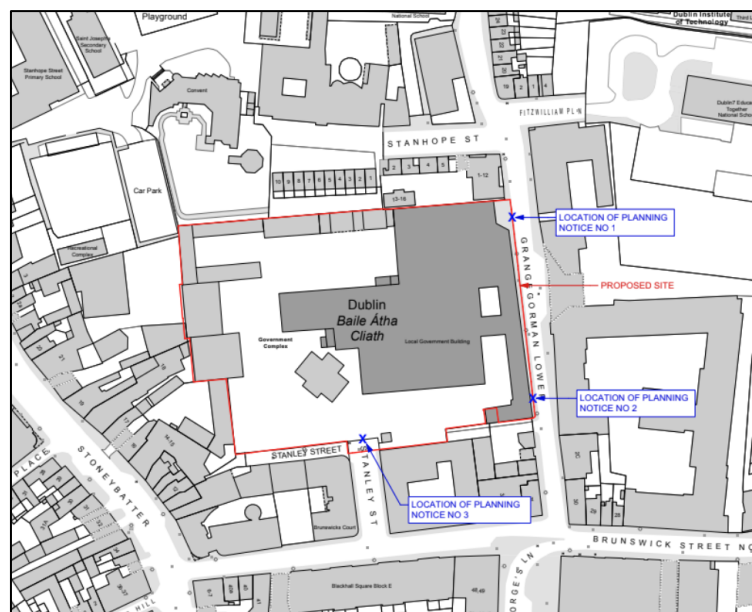
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# 1 Introduction

A pre planning archaeological impact assessment was undertaken by John Purcell Archaeological Consultancy to assess the cultural heritage impact of a development at Stanley Street Depot, Dublin 7. This report is being undertaken on behalf of the DCC. The report has been compiled to assess the impact of the site on the archaeological and historical landscape.

The report is based on documentary and cartographic research from all available sources including but not limited to the Record of Monuments and Places, the Sites and Monument Records, the topographical files of the National Museum, the Development Plan, local sources, and other literary and documentary references. Previous excavation in the immediate vicinity were also reviewed.

This report was compiled by John Purcell of John Purcell Archaeological Consultancy.



**Figure 1: Location of development**

## **2 Receiving Environment**

The proposed development is located within Dublin Fire Brigade Stanley Street Depot. This is located in Stonybattery Dublin 7. The site is located to the east of Manor Street and west of Grangegorman Lower. Stanhope Street School forms the northern boundary. The site is currently occupied by a number of structures and a concrete yard. No original ground is visible at the site. The site covers an area of c. 1.15ha

## **3 Methodology**

This report has been prepared having regard to the following guidelines;

- Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (Department of Housing, Planning & Local Government, 2018)
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (European Commission, 2017)
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports – (EPA, 2022)
- National Monuments Acts, 1930-2014
- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023.
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Bill, 2006
- Heritage Act 1995
- Frameworks and Principles for the protection of Archaeological Heritage 1999
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000
- DCC Development Plan 2022-28

### **3.1 Study Methodology**

This assessment consists of a paper survey identifying all recorded sites within the vicinity of the proposed development and a site inspection undertaken in January 2024.

The desktop survey undertaken consisted of a document and cartographic search utilising a number of sources including the following:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP); The RMP records known

upstanding archaeological monuments, the original location of destroyed monuments and the location of possible sites identified through, documentary, cartographic, photographic research and field inspections.

- The RMP consists of a list, organised by county and subdivided by 6" map sheets showing the location of each site. The RMP data is compiled from the files of the Archaeological Survey.
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage; The inventory of architectural heritage lists all post 1700 structures and buildings in the country. This includes structures of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, social, scientific or technical importance.
- County Development Plans; The county development plans were consulted to ascertain if any structures listed in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and/or any Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) were to be impact by the proposed development.
- Cartographic Sources; the following maps were examined: Down Survey (1656-1658), 1st edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1836-1846) and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1908).
- Literary Sources; various published sources, including local and national journals, were consulted to establish a historical background for the proposed development site. Literary sources are a valuable means of completing the written record of an area and gaining insight into the history of the environs of the proposed development. Principal archaeological sources include: Local Journals; Published archaeological and architectural inventories; Peter Harbison's Guide to the National Monuments of Ireland; and O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey Letters.
- Previous archaeological assessments and excavations for the area were also reviewed.
- Topographical files are located at the National Museum of Ireland and detail stray finds across the country.
- Dublin Industrial Heritage Record.

## **4 General Archaeological and Historical Summary**

### **4.1 Brief Archaeological Background Dublin**

Dublin was founded by the Vikings on the south bank of the Liffey in 841. It was called Dubh Linn, which means black pool. The town was fortified with a ditch and an earth rampart with a wooden palisade on top. In the late 11th stone walls were built around Dublin. The first Bishop of Dublin was appointed in 1028 and the construction of Christchurch Cathedral commenced. It may have had a population of 4,000 in the 11th century. By the late 11th century there was a suburb of Dublin north of the Liffey centred around Smithfield and Stonybatter.

In 1169, MacMurrough enlisted the help of a Norman, Strongbow, to help him control Ireland. In 1171 Mac Murrough died and Strongbow declared himself King of Leinster. In 1152 the Bishop of Dublin was made an Archbishop. Between 1172 and 1191 the Cathedral of Christchurch was rebuilt. In 1213 the parish Church of St Patrick was also made a cathedral. In the early 13th century, the stone walled town was constructed. In 1229 Dublin gained its first mayor. Dublin grew rapidly and may have had a population of 8,000 by the 13th century.

In the 16th century, Dublin prospered and expanded outside the walled town. In 1591 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter for a new university, Trinity College. The first students were admitted in 1594. Dublin continued to grow and may have had a population of around 20,000 by 1640. In 1621 a Custom House was built. Following the English civil war of 1642-1646 Catholics were expelled from Dublin in large numbers since their loyalty was suspect. In 1662 Phoenix Park was laid out as a deer park. In the mid-18th century, it became a popular place for walking. A second bridge crossing the River Liffey was built in 1670. The 17th century also saw an influx of Hugonot settlers expelled from Catholic France. Many of these settled in the Newmarket Area of the city. By 1700 Dublin had about 60,000 inhabitants and it continued to grow rapidly. Marsh's library was built in 1701 and in 1703 the Irish Parliament passed an act for building a workhouse where the destitute (of whom there were many) could be housed and fed. A number of hospitals were founded in the early 18th century. In 1729 a foundling hospital for unwanted children was opened in James Street.

## **Grangegorman**

In the fourteenth century, Dublin was a walled city with a population of approximately 10,000 inhabitants. During this period, Grangegorman served as one of three home farms, that provided income and food for the Prior of the Augustinian Priory at The Church of the Holy Trinity. The Canons of this priory served at The Church of the Holy Trinity, this was the State Church until the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century, after which it was re-established as Christ Church Cathedral.

The farm buildings at Grangegorman included a large hall with adjoining rooms and an enclosed farmyard. Surrounding the farmyard were a barn, a malthouse, a workshop, and a haggard (an enclosure for stacking grain or hay). All these buildings featured thatched roofs. The Manor of Grangegorman was located at the north end of Stoneybatter in what is now Manor Street, from which the street derives its name. Farm labourer's lived in cottages near the manor, and the area was known for its orchards until the nineteenth century.

A lease from 1485 refers to the lands of Grangegorman as "the Orchard." Following the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century, control of the Manor of Grangegorman transferred to Rt. Hon. Francis Agard. After Agard's death, ownership passed to his son-in-law, Sir Henry Harrington. Following the Restoration, Grangegorman consisted of forty houses, with the manor house held by Sir Thomas Stanley, located at what is now the site of the Stanhope Street Convent of the Irish Sisters of Charity. In 1674, the manor was held by Sir John Stanley, Thomas Stanley's son. In the early eighteenth century, it passed to Charles Monck, Sir John Stanley's nephew, and an ancestor of Viscount Monck, the Earl of Rathdowne, who became the landlord holding most of the property in the area.

In the 19th century, Grangegorman transitioned with the establishment of institutions like the Richmond General Penitentiary and Grangegorman Mental Hospital, marking its shift to institutional and industrial uses on the edge of Dublin City. The area also integrated into the transportation network with a tram line, facilitating the movement of people and goods. Industrial features included a scavengers depot, indicating involvement in waste management and sanitation services.

The site includes the remains of the Dublin Scavenging Depot. This is listed in the Dublin City Council Industrial Records. It is described as a detached former rendered scavenging depot built c.1820, comprising five-storey double-pile western block with double-pile six-bay two-storey block to east. The site is divided with fire station to north and Council storage depot to south with buildings constructed c.2000; main block mostly derelict. Pitched corrugated-iron roofs, roof vents to two-storey section, raised gables with coping to five-storey block, cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast-rendered walls with pilasters to five-storey block. Square-headed window openings, smooth-rendered surrounds, timber framed fixed-light windows. Square-headed door openings, replacement doors. Single-storey ranges to east and southeast with pitched slate roofs, roughcast-rendered walls, segmental-headed window and door openings, red brick surrounds, replacement doors and windows. The complex was linked into the tramline system by an offshoot (Dublin industrial heritage ref 18 07 045, NIAH Reg. No. 50070207) from a line running along the quays.

The northern section of the site is marked as a 'rope walk' on the first edition OS map and the 1847 map for the site. This would have been in use as an open yard for the production of ropes. This shows the industrial heritage of the area.



**Figure 2: Site boundary with archaeological monuments marked**



## 4.2 Archaeological Monuments

A number of archaeological monuments are located in the environs of the proposed development. The details of these sites have been taken from archaeology.ie and are outlined below.

DU018-020565-

Class: House - 16th/17th century

Townland: Dublin North City

Grangegorman manor was one of three manors belonging to the Augustinian Priory at the Church of the Holy Trinity until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th Century and it has given its name to present-day Manor Street. The manor was confirmed to Francis Asgard in 1559 by Royal Mandate (D'Alton 1976, 184 2nd ed. ) and remained in his possession until his death in 1577. It remained in possession of members of this family until the mid-17th century (Simington 1945, 179). At the time of the Restoration it was in the possession of Sir John Stanley and, in 1674, was occupied by his son. In the early 18th century it passed to Charles Monck. The building is shown on John Rocque's map of 1756. In 1814 a Mrs. John O'Brien, founder of a refuge for 'Unprotected Girls of Good Character' in Ashe Street, purchased Grangegorman House. Mother Mary Aikenhead, founder of the Sisters of Charity in Ireland, was invited by Dr Murry, Coadjutor Archbishop, to take charge of the new refuge (Moylean 1944-5) and a 'House of Refuge' was opened there in 1819. Numerous additions and buildings were added to the site over the following century. Grangegorman House was demolished in the 20th century (O'Connor 2015).

Monitoring of ground works undertaken in 2014 (License number 14E0051) revealed evidence of various masonry walls some of which probably belong to the original house. The only archaeological finds uncovered were modern pottery sherds, oyster shell from disturbed 19th/20th century contexts, brick fragments and broken sewer pipes (O'Connor 2015).

DU018-020321-

Class: Religious house - Benedictine nuns

The W side of the Richmond Hospital complex occupies the site of a convent built by the Benedictine Nuns in 1688 by Royal Charter of King James 11. Shortly after its foundation it was taken over by the Dominican nuns who substantially re-built it. In 1811 the building was incorporated into the Richmond Surgical Hospital and the chapel was incorporated into the 'Chapel Ward', and later the stores of a new Richmond Hospital. Test excavations in 1994 revealed the much disturbed remains of the Benedictine convent along with several phases of later building (Moyle 1944-45, 104 Simpson, 1995, 29).

DU018-020524-

Class: House - indeterminate date

Townland: Dublin North City

DU018-020414-

Class: Church

Townland: Dublin North City

St Paul's Church and Graveyard. Post-1700 AD

DU018-020914-

Class: Almshouse

Townland: Dublin North City

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Three-storey over basement gable fronted house facing onto Arbour Hill, with a hipped roof to the front and pitched roof behind. The front elevation is single bay with superimposed windows over timber paneled door framed by a simple flat architrave surmounted by a round-headed fanlight. This facade is brick beneath render finish with an angle on the NE corner. The E elevation is four bay while the W facade is solid save for a single bay with two small windows at the N end and two-storey return at the S end. Two huge chimney stacks pierce the roof demonstrating evidence of pre-18th century origins of the house. On Rocque (Rocque J, 1756) there is a large building shown with a long axis running parallel to Arbour Hill rather than at right angles as this building is. The latter structure is referred to as the 'Carpenters Widdows House'. On Thom's 1750 Directory it is listed as 'Carpenter's Alms-houses'.

DU018-020833-

Class: Habitation site

Townland: Dublin North City

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Excavations in 1996 at 145-150 Church Street exposed three pits associated with Medieval pottery, animal bones and charcoal (Murtagh 1993, 21-22).

### **4.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

An examination of the database of Irish archaeological excavations was undertaken for Brunswick Street, Manor Street and Grangegorman (excavations.ie). Although a large number of entries were noted only three have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. These are listed below.

Licence 14E0051

Magnus Archaeology undertook archaeological monitoring of limited site disturbance works associated with the refurbishment of existing sheltered accommodation located in the old Stanhope Street convent building, Stanhope Street, Dublin 7. The site is within the notification zone of RMP DU018-020565- (16<sup>th</sup> / 17<sup>th</sup> century house). Archaeological monitoring took place under licence from the Department of Arts, Heritage & Gaeltacht on various dates in July, August and November 2014.

The likely remains of Grangegorman House, possibly dating back to 16<sup>th</sup> / 17<sup>th</sup> century, were observed surviving in-situ close to the existing ground surface. Elements of a masonry wall were partially exposed during the excavation of a shallow services trench and are thought to belong to the House. No associated dating evidence was found with the structure. The wall had previously been disturbed and cut through by a pipe trench in modern times. This allowed the current works to avoid interfering with the remains and keep them in-situ undisturbed. Any further ground disturbance works in this area is likely to expose other material associated with Grangegorman House.

The series of masonry walls uncovered in the area of the lift shaft pit are all likely associated with the convent and industrial school, which developed on site from the 1820s onwards. Two masonry walls, which pre-date the main convent buildings, are likely belonging to structures initially erected for the Girls Refuge but then replaced when the main structure itself was erected c.1830. The remaining masonry walls uncovered in the area of the lift shaft pit all appear to belong to a series of extension structures in the courtyard of the main convent buildings. An open brick drain was also observed.

The monitoring did not uncover any archaeological finds other than modern pottery sherds, oyster shell from disturbed 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup> century contexts, brick fragments and broken sewer pipes. No further ground disturbance works are scheduled to take place as part of this development.

Licence 22E0001

These works were undertaken immediately west of the proposed development.

Archaeological monitoring and excavation were undertaken in advance of a development at Nos 20–23 Stoneybatter and Nos 1–2a Manor Street, Stoneybatter, Dublin 7.

The earliest feature recorded is the 0.2m deep layer of medieval garden soil recorded across the site which may be associated with a medieval settlement known as Grangegorman and Grangegorman Manor House (DU018- 020565), a manorial centre owned by the Priory of Christ Church located c.100m north-east of the development. A village of 16 cottages is recorded in the 14th century at the end of Manor Street and at the Stanhope Street school site.

John Rocque's map of 1757 and 1773 shows the development area as partially developed with a terrace of residential structures fronting onto Stoneybatter and Manor Street with rear gardens and probable mews buildings shown. The 0.3m-deep layer of post-medieval garden soil recorded across the site is likely associated with the back gardens of the 18th-century terrace of houses or with the Grangegorman Manor house which survived as a residence until at least the 18th century. The north-east corner of

the site may extend into a planted area associated with Grangegorman Manor, possibly an orchard, as shown on Rocque's less detailed 1757 map. The parish boundary is shown as crossing the development area on the 1757 map and is also marked on the historic OS maps however no indication of a sub-surface element of this boundary was identified on site.

An earth-cut well with a diameter of 2.5m and a possible depth of c.14m was discovered on site, to the rear of the location of the 18th-century terrace. The well contained a cistern and vertical water -drawing wooden pipes; due to the well's location and its size it possibly relates to a communal source of water. During construction works along New George's Lane (c. 180m south-east) an 18th-century well was also discovered.

The earliest OS map of 1847 shows the development comprising part of a group of buildings labelled 'Sheridan's Court' with a large open space to the rear. The south of the site is also occupied by several structures. The cobbled yard recorded across the site likely dates to this period. By the time of the 1864 OS map, Sheridan's Court is no longer shown within the site. There is little significant change to the southern structures within the site, though a pump is annotated to be associated with these buildings, in the south-east corner of the site (details taken from excavations.ie).

#### Licence Number 10E0137

Melanie McQuade undertook an assessment immediately north of the study area. Test excavations were carried out on the site of a proposed development within the school grounds. The proposed development is located on the site of the now demolished late 19th-century school structures. The recorded site of Grange Gorman medieval manor, DU018-020(565), is located c. 90m to the south-east of the testing area.

Three test-trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development. A post-medieval garden soil was uncovered at the southern end of the site and ceramic sherds within this deposit indicate that it dates from the 18th or 19th century. No other features or finds of archaeological significance were uncovered in

the test-trenches or engineering trial-pits, and the indications are that much of the site was disturbed during the construction of the late 19th-century school building and later extensions to that structure.

#### Licence 16E0569

An archaeological assessment was carried out at 13-18, Grangegorman Road Lower, Dublin 7. The site includes nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 Grangegorman Road Lower. The proposed development includes the demolition of all existing structures on site and the construction of 132-bed space student residential accommodation.

The closest recorded monument (DU018-020565) is listed as a 16th/17th-century house in the townland of Dublin North City and is located 110m west of the proposed development site. However, the surrounding area of Grangegorman and Dublin North City has proven to be historically, architecturally and archaeologically significant both in terms of recorded monuments, archaeological stray finds and some previously unrecorded archaeological sites, which have been identified during archaeological assessments associated with recent development projects. Monitoring was carried out between February and June 2017 in a number of phases. Following demolition of the existing structures, a test trench was excavated at the south end of the site which revealed 1m of made-up ground consisting of stone and gravel above a natural grey stony boulder clay.

The site slopes from north to south which necessitated piling along the east, north and western boundaries. This piling and the subsequent bulk excavation of the site to formation level was monitored between March and May 2017. For the most part the site consisted of disturbed or made ground of approximately 1m above the very stony natural grey boulder clay and gravel. At the south end of the site a wooden oak barrel constructed of staves and wooden hoops but without a base was exposed cut into the natural boulder clay at a depth of 2m from present ground level. Its location below a small building indicated on the 1838 OS map may suggest it relates to a latrine or well. It was very waterlogged and filled with the same natural material that surrounded it. The barrel was recorded and removed. No other finds or features of archaeological significance were exposed over the remainder of the site.

#### Licence 06E0669

Pre-development testing was undertaken on 15 September 2006 at No. 2C Grangegorman Lower, Dublin 7, as the proposed development area is located within the zone of archaeological potential for Dublin city. Work was carried out using a JCB, alternating between a toothed bucket and a flat bucket whenever possible. Three trenches were excavated across the test area, which measured c. 12m by 7m. As the area of the proposed development is currently a stable yard with standing sheds and boundary walls, the location and size of the trenches was restricted. The test-trenches revealed that the site had been backfilled at some stage and the deposits uncovered consisted of red-brick fragments, indicating post-medieval occupation above the natural ground level. No features of archaeological significance were discovered during the programme of testing.

03E1847

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of apartment blocks, and an extension to the 'Muddy Boot' public house on Stoneybatter/North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7. Test-trenches revealed that no deposits or finds of archaeological significance were present on this site.

13E0262

The site comprised a small house with yard facing Stoneybatter, a street whose name is believed to have been derived from Bothar Na gloch, or the stoney road. Monitoring of the works in advance of refurbishment was carried out 17 October 2012. Two large sub surface trenches were examined and surveyed, and a visual inspection made of the ground floor of the structure. The trenches were dug on either side of the central chimney breast. The natural of light brown boulder clay was

exposed 0.50m below the surface of the existing concrete floor slab. All the subsequent layers were of 19th to 20th century vintage. Of interest was a limited spread of limestone cobbles, set into the natural boulder clay, indicating the earlier existence of an exposed yard area, or entrance way into a rear yard. The alteration in structural features demonstrates the existence of a large entranceway way, presumably for the carriage of horses, into the rear yard.

#### 4.4 Cartographic Evidence

The Rocque map of 1757 shows the area as open field. Manor Street is visible to the west and Stanley Street is also marked.



**Figure 3: Rocque Map (taken from [dublinhistoricmaps.ie](http://dublinhistoricmaps.ie))**

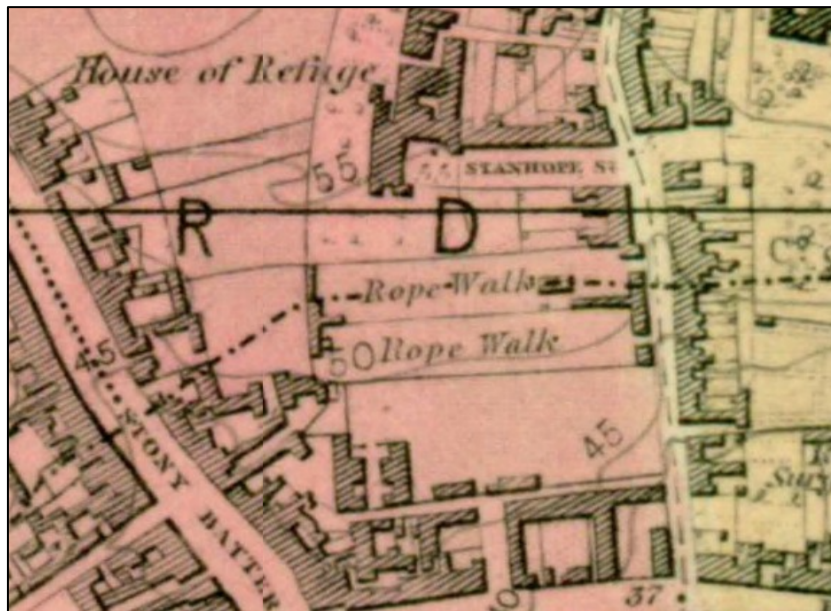
The first edition OS map shows the site as a busy urban area surrounded by structures. Much of the site is open yard marked as Rope Walk. A number of structures are marked surrounding the yard at the east (Figure 4). The 1847 map for the site shows the same layout as the first edition OS map (Figure 5).

The 25" map shows structures marked as 'Scavenging Depot & Destructor' (Figure 6).

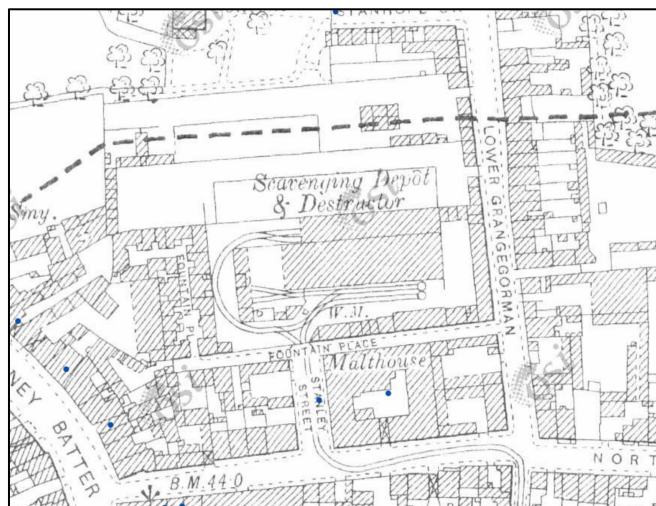




**Figure 4:** First edition OS map for the site



**Figure 5:** 1847 map for the site



**Figure 6: 25" map for the site**



**Figure 7: Aerial Photograph for the site (taken from geohive.ie)**

#### **4.5 Protected Structures**

A full list of the structures at the site is included in the Conservation Statement and Design Statement. The site does not include any protected structures listed in the record of Protected Structures for Dublin City.

Currently the site is accessible from along Stanley Street. This laneway includes granite cobbles laid around cast-iron Dublin corporation tram tracks laid around 1900. These are listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage and were surveyed in October 2012 (Reg. No. 50070207, Dublin industrial heritage ref 18 07 045). The site is also adjacent a former maltings building listed in the Record of Protected Structures for Dublin City. The proposed works will not impact on these remains.

#### **4.6 Industrial Heritage**

Dublin 7 includes a large number of industrial sites and has historically been known for its 19th-century industrial base, which featured distilleries, mills, and manufacturing units. The proposed development site encompasses several locations from this industrial period, reflecting the area's rich heritage. Notable sites listed on the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) include the Scavenging Depot and Destructor (DCIHR 18-07-044), the Tramway (DCIHR 18-07-045), and the Ropewalk (DCIHR 18-07-046). Although the site is primarily covered in modern warehouses and concrete surfaces remains of the scavengers depot are evident in 19th-century structures visible at the southeast of the site. The tracks of the tramway are visible at the entrance to the site on Stanley Street. No remains of the rope yard are visible, which is typical as rope yards were often open areas with no permanent structures.

It is likely that further associated remains are visible beneath the concrete surface and modern structures at the site.

#### **4.7 Topographical Files**

The topographical files are a record of stray finds and artefacts reported to the National Museum of Ireland. A database is available for research and the artefacts are listed by townland. An examination of the topographical files did not reveal any stray finds for the townlands of Dublin City North or the area immediately surrounding the site.

## **5 Cultural Heritage Assessment**

The proposed development does not include any recorded archaeological monuments. However, it is adjacent to the site of the 16th-17th century Grangegorman House, which is thought to be located within Stanhope Street School to the north of the site. Archaeological monitoring at the site in 2014 recorded several walls that may have been part of the 16th-17th century structure. There is potential for previously unrecorded subsurface remains associated with this site to extend into the study area. Should they exist within the site, development without mitigation will have a profound impact on these remains.

Stanley Street boasts significant historic elements, including granite cobbling and a Dublin Corporation Tram track. It is noted that large vehicles currently access the Depot via Stanley Street hence the road surface is used to receiving loading of same and should be capable of supporting an infrequent amount of heavy vehicles in the short term. Access to Stanley Street will be provided initially in the short term until Building 01 is demolished. Following which, main access to the site will be via Grangegorman lower.

Subsurface extensions of the tram track may also exist and require preservation. The site harbours historic industrial remains, including a 19th-century scavengers depot and related structures in the southeast corner. Additionally, a rope walk, as indicated on the first edition OS map, was located here, and further associated remains may be uncovered during works.

Initially site access will be through Stanley Street and then during the main construction works through Grangegorman Lower Road. This will reduce traffic along the remains of the tram line on Stanley Street. Please refer to the accompanying Transport Mobility Management Plan for further information.

The protection of these historical elements is vital throughout the development process. Consequently, the 19th-century limestone wall along Grangegorman Lower will be retained. This simple yet fragmentary vernacular industrial structure from the late 19th century, with its high-quality exposed calp limestone masonry, provides a tangible link to the area's traditional industries and building styles. The wall will be

integrated into the east elevation of the proposed apartment block facing Grangegorman Lower, extending up to the eaves level.

Due to the site's potential, a number of mitigation strategies are recommended.

## **6 Mitigation And Conclusion**

A review of the archaeological evidence for the area has shown that the site is in an area of archaeological potential. Remains associated with Grangegorman House may extend into the study area. This could include structures cobbled surface domestic structures or associated medieval industrial areas. As a result of this and in compliance with Dublin City Council (DCC Development Plan policy: Section 11.5.5; BHA26.4 requires archaeological testing of sites over 0.5ha) requirements, archaeological testing is recommended. This testing will be conducted under a license issued by the National Monuments Service (NMS) and should adhere to the framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. The testing will aim to identify medieval remains associated with Grangegorman Manor, post medieval deposits and industrial remains at the site. The testing process must be thorough, utilizing appropriate methods to ensure comprehensive examination of potential subsurface remains. If any archaeological remains are identified, further mitigation measures will be required, which could include either avoidance or preservation by record, depending on the significance of the finds and the development's impact. A detailed method statement must be prepared, outlining the impact of the development on any potential remains and including a strategy for resolving any identified remains. This statement and strategy will be formulated in consultation with the NMS to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and best practices. While the current review suggests a moderate potential for historic remains, the recommended archaeological testing is crucial to safeguarding any potential archaeological heritage, ensuring any discovered remains are appropriately managed and preserved in accordance with established archaeological principles and regulations.

The site includes a number of features of industrial heritage listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record, these include the remain of a tram line and of a 19<sup>th</sup> century scavengers depot. The testing should reveal the extent of these remains and record any above ground remains of industrial heritage.

All recommendations are subject to agreement with the Office of the Dublin City Archaeologist and the NMS.

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