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Archaeological Impact Assessment of Dalymount Park Stadium Redevelopment Project

Client

IDOM Consulting, Engineering, Architecture, S.A.U

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES UNIT

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PROJECT DETAILS

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Project	Dalymount Park Stadium Redevelopment Project
Report Type	Archaeological Impact Assessment
Archaeologist	Magda Lyne and Jeanne Rochford
Client	IDOM Consulting, Engineering, Architecture, S.A.U
Site	Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin 7
Townland	Grangegorman Middle
ITM Refs	714820, 736019
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of an archaeological impact assessment undertaken on behalf of the client to inform the planning process for Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin 7 (ITM 714820, 736019). This assessment is based on the findings of a desktop study and field survey and aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the study area and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such potential impacts.

The site measures c. 1.8km² and is situated adjacent to and north of Dalymount and North Circular Road (R147) and south of the Royal Canal. It consists of a roughly rectangular-shaped east to west orientated pitch and associated stands and terraces. The site is bounded by residential properties and associated gardens/yards to the north, south and west, and a shopping centre to the east.

The site does not contain any recorded monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). It lies outside the zone of archaeological potential for the historic centre of Dublin City DU018-020. Two monuments are the nearest to the site; located 0.8km to the southeast well DU018-024; and east, house – indeterminate date DU018-023). There are also no protected structures listed in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 or sites listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) contained within the site. Adjacent to the site's southwest corner is St Peters National School (RPS 7750 and NIAH Reg No. 50060228). Furthermore, the northwest corner of a Tramway Depot, a structure listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR), is located within the site, but they are not protected structures, nor proposed protected structures, nor are they recommended by the NIAH for addition to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and are fragmentary and diminished by modern interventions. No objection was raised by the Conservation Section of Dublin City Council to the removal of the necessary section of walls, subject to a number of conditions/requirements.

Cartographic and aerial imagery was reviewed as a part of this assessment. The site and its environs were not developed until the early 20th century when Dalymount Park Football Ground with pitches and stands was constructed. The site was inspected on 14 October 2021 by Ian Russell of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (ACSU). No features of archaeological significance were noted.

This assessment concludes that the site contains no Recorded Monuments or Protected Structures. It is also a brownfield site with existing infrastructure in place. Therefore, the site's archaeological potential is considered low. However, previously unrecorded sub-surface features or deposits of an archaeological nature might still survive within undisturbed areas as the site was not developed prior to the construction of Dalymount Park.

It is recommended that archaeological monitoring of all topsoil stripping and groundworks should take place prior to and during the construction phase. This should be carried out by a licence eligible archaeologist working under licence from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. Should archaeological material be identified in the course of the monitoring, further mitigation, including preservation by record (excavation) or in situ, might be recommended following discussion with the National Monuments Service.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of an archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment for Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin 7 (ITM 714820, 736019; Figures 1–2). This assessment was carried out at the request of the client to inform the planning process.

The site does not contain any recorded monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). It lies outside the zone of archaeological potential for the historic centre of Dublin City DU018-020. Two monuments are the nearest to the site; located 0.8km to the southeast well DU018-024; and east, house – indeterminate date DU018-023). There are also no protected structures listed in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 or sites listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) contained within the site. Adjacent to the site's southwest corner is St Peters National School (RPS 7750 and NIAH Reg No. 50060228). Furthermore, the northwest corner of a Tramway Depot, a structure listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR), is located within the site, however the Conservation Section of Dublin City Council raised no objection to the removal of the necessary section of walls, subject to a number of conditions/requirements.

The site measures c. 1.8km² and is situated adjacent to and north of Dalymount and North Circular Road (R147) and south of the Royal Canal. It consists of a roughly rectangular-shaped east to west orientated pitch and associated stands and terraces. The site is bounded by residential properties and associated gardens/yards to the north, south and west, and a shopping centre to the east.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Proposal

This assessment was carried out in relation to the proposed redevelopment of Dalymount Park as a new community stadium for the Dublin City Council. The redevelopment of the stadium will comprise the demolition of the existing stadium stands and terraces. The playing pitch is to be re-orientated together with the construction of new stands and terraces.

2.2 Archaeological Requirements

This archaeological impact assessment was carried out at the request of the client in order to inform the design team of any possible underlying archaeological issues, assess the archaeological potential of the site, and determine if any archaeological constraints are apparent in relation to the proposed development works.

2.3 Methodology

A desktop survey was carried out involving a literature review and consultation of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) compiled and updated by the National Monuments Service and the National

Historic Properties Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The RMP is comprised of manuals that list all known archaeological sites and monuments in a county with accompanying maps (based on Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps) locating these sites. All sites included in the RMP are protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930–2004). The SMR consists of all records stored in the Archaeological Survey of Ireland national database and is presented in the Historic Environment Viewer, which also includes sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. The last published RMP for County Dublin is dated 1998, and as such many of the sites listed in the SMR are scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland were also consulted to assess the area's archaeological potential. These files list, on a townland basis, all archaeological artefacts in the care of or known to the museum. Such a record can provide evidence for human settlement or activity in the absence of physical remains or documentary references. The results of previous and ongoing archaeological investigations were also taken into account in order to evaluate the level of archaeological remains coming to light in the area. Historical maps held by the Map Library of Trinity College Dublin and aerial photography from the Geological Survey of Ireland were both consulted. These sources can indicate areas of archaeological potential through features like curving field boundaries, crop marks and soil marks and can provide information regarding the nature and extent of recorded archaeological sites that have become denuded since the early 19th century. Historical maps are also useful in identifying other features of cultural heritage significance.

The *Dublin City Development Plan 2016 - 2022* was consulted as this contains a Record of Protected Structures. Further buildings and features of architectural interest in the area that are not included on the Record of Protected Structures are detailed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) for County Dublin; additional sites are listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR).

In addition to the desktop survey, a field survey was used to identify current and previous land use and to locate any features of archaeological potential or items of cultural heritage interest on the site.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Archaeological & Historical Background

The site is located outside the zone of archaeological potential for the historic centre of Dublin City (DU018-020). The site in question is located within the townland of Grangegorman Middle, in the Civil Parish of Grangegorman in the Barony of Coolock.

An examination of the Placenames Database of Ireland (www.logainm.ie) can reveal important information about the natural and cultural heritage of an area. Grangegorman Middle (*Gráinseach Ghormáin Láir*) translates as gráinseach (also gráinsigh) and means grange, monastic farm, the area was first mentioned in 1186.

The site is marked as located within the easternmost part of the townland of Grangegorman Middle in 1836 map, just within the borders with Municipal Boundary delimited from the north by the Royal Canal. However, by the time of the 1907 map, it appears to be depicted within Glasnevin Ward.

North Dublin City

The site of the proposed development is located at Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin 7. It lies beyond the walled town of Dublin on the northside of the Liffey, south of the Royal Canal, within the post-medieval suburb. The surrounding area was settled in the Viking period. The Abbey of St. Mary's to the south of the development site was founded in 1139 and controlled substantial lands on the north side of the Liffey (C. O'Conbhui 1961-3, 21-67). The parish church of St. Michans to the south probably served a small settled community on the banks of the river close to the bridge (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970).

When the Anglo-Normans invaded Dublin in 1170, they expelled many of the Hiberno-Norse inhabitants from the walled city. Many of these established themselves on the north of the Liffey on lands probably owned by St. Mary's Abbey. This settlement became known as Oxmantown (Ostman town), meaning town of the east man (Gilbert 1884-6, Vol 1). At one time, St. Mary's Abbey was the richest in the country owning 30,000 acres, over half of which lay in County Dublin. The Abbey acquired its own harbour and quay by the 13th century, and it also possessed extensive fishing rights along the Liffey and Dublin Bay. The only surviving remains of the Abbey are the Chapter House in Meetinghouse Lane, the majority of the Abbey having been demolished in the 17th century. Remains of foundations of the Abbey may survive between Capel Street, Arran St. East, Mary's Abbey and Mary Street Little (DU018 – 020048).

The Dominican Friary of St. Saviour was founded in 1224 on the site of the present Four Courts building (DU018-02050) beside a stone bridge that spanned the Liffey. It was reportedly demolished in 1317 to deprive Robert the Bruce and his Scottish Army any shelter and was later rebuilt. These religious houses formed part of the medieval suburb of Oxmantown.

After the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the lands of St. Mary's Abbey passed into secular hands in 1539, initially to Gerald Earl of Desmond. The Dominican Friary lands were given to law professors to establish Inns of the Court. Dublin underwent a period of reconstruction during the 18th century overseen by the Wide Streets Commission and developers. Thus the medieval character of the city was changed with the construction of wide thoroughfares, Georgian houses, squares and streets and the construction of the Grand and Royal Canals.

Dalymount Park

Dalymount Park (*Páirc Cnocán Uí Dhálaigh*) is a football stadium, a home of Bohemian F.C. known as 'Dalyer'.

Cartographic sources were reviewed and included John Rocque map of 1760 and the Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1836, 1907 and 1935-38 (Figures 3-6). The site and its environs were not developed until the 19th century when rows of detached houses known as Dalymount Terrace and houses along the lane to the north and south of the site were built. In the early 20th century when Dalymount Park Football Ground was constructed with pitches and stands. Prior to it, the area was a common land with a large vegetable plot known as Pisser Dignam's Field (McNally, 2015).

In July 1901, William Sanderson, Honorary Treasurer of the Bohemian Football Club, saw a disused piece of land behind the tram sheds in Phibsborough (Burke, 2021). A lease of 48 pounds per year was negotiated with the Reverend Henry Taylor. An iron fence surrounding the area to enable charging for admission was constructed. A tent was erected for a dressing room. The first game was played on the grounds on the 7th of September 1901 between Bohemians and

Shelbourne with 3000 supporters. By November, a stand for 600 people on the reserved, North Circular Road, side and wooden terrace on unreserved, Connaught Street for 1400 people, were completed. The latter, just hours before the kick-off. In 1904, the first international game between Ireland and Scotland was played at Dalymount. In 1905 the lease was extended to 1925. Extra stand behind the city goal was erected. In addition, a new pavilion, bathing facilities and covered stand were proposed; the latter was erected in 1907 and held 2500 people. By 1906/07, 30 tier high stands were erected behind each goal and on the Connaught Street side using railway sleepers and breeze fill. The stand on Connaught Street side by 1910 was a large corrugated metal covered structure raising the capacity of the grounds to 16 800. However, the latter was moved in 1945 and has been known since 2001 as The Des Kelly Carpets Stand. By 1912 Ireland v England international game was played at Dalymount. There were 16 turnstiles at that time in use, and 14 000 attended the game. By 1924 the ground capacity was c. 22 000. The following year the lease on the land was extended to 1955, but by 1931 the lease was renegotiated for 150 years. In 1927, the park had a capacity of 25 000. A 10-foot tall wall of concrete replaced the iron fence. An iron-framed structure was built that was later replaced by Jodi Stand in 1999. By 1927/28, further improvements took place, and the metal sign 'Bohemian Football Club Ltd Founded 1890' was added outside of the Jodi stand. In 1932 an Architect, Archibald Leitch's was hired to oversee the development. Concrete terracing on three sides and installation of over 30 barriers was carried out with additional improvements raising the capacity of the grounds with a record attendance of 47 600 for the 1957 World Cup qualifier between Ireland and England. In 1962 floodlights were used for a game with Arsenal. In 1993 the earth mound within the northwest corner was removed to make way for training ground; it is now the car park. By 2001 the Tramway Terrace Stand is no longer in use due to deterioration.

The final match with spectators was played in 2010. In 2015 the Dalymount Park was sold to Dublin City Council with plans of re-developing it (ibid).

3.2 Recorded Monuments

The site does not contain any recorded monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). It lies outside the zone of archaeological potential for the historic centre of Dublin City DU018-020. Two monuments are the nearest to the site; located c. 0.8km to the southeast well DU018-024; and east, house – indeterminate date DU018-023).

The following is a list of the recorded monuments located in the environs of the site. The entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research and are available in the National Monuments Service Archaeological Survey Database (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>).

Table 1: Recorded Monuments in the environs of the site

RMP No./ SMR No.	Class/Site Type	Townland	Description
DU018- 024----	Well	Dublin North City	No information available

RMP No./ SMR No.	Class/Site Type	Townland	Description
DU018-023----	House - indeterminate date	Dublin North City	No information available
DU018-020565-	House – 16 th /17 th century	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).
DU018-010----	Ritual site – Holy Well	Daneswell	Located to the rear of housing off Fairfield Road. Formerly known as 'Dane's Well' this gave its name to the townland of Daneswell. It had the reputation of being a holy well with curative powers (Daly 1957, 21). It is marked as 'Deane's Well' on the OS 6-inch map (1908). Now covered.
DU-018-019001-	House – 17 th /18 th century	Clonliff West	Located on the grounds of Clonliffe College in a prominent position above the River Tolka. It is brick built and rises to two storeys over basement. The entrance is W facing. Indicated as the Red House on the latest OS edition, but as Clonliff House on the first OS map. Dillon, Cosgrave (1909, 80) mentions the Red House. The date of construction is uncertain but the form of the staircase with barley-sugar balusters, low risers, broad handrail, paired with staircase panelling would appear to be 17th century.
DU014-072----	Mound	Claremont	Situated in the grounds of the Poor Clare convent (formerly Claremont Institution). Comprises a round-topped mound with steep sides (H 4m; diam. 15m). Views from the top are of an extensive low-lying plain, which today is occupied by housing estates. Overgrown with thorns and sycamores. The W and NW sides have been damaged.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The site was not subject to any archaeological investigation previously. The nearest site, located c. 250m to the north, adjacent to the Royal Canal, was subject to test trenching (08E0377).

Listed below (Table 2) are the investigations located in the environs of the development area that further demonstrate the overall archaeological potential of the site and its surrounding townlands. The details are derived from the *Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland* (www.excavations.ie).

Table 2: Previous archaeological investigations in the environs of the site

Site	Licence No.	RMP/SMR No.	Site Type	Investigation Type
2008:432 – The Bakery, Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough Road, Dublin	08E0377	N/A	No archaeological significance	Archaeological test excavation
2002:0568 – The Mater Hospital, North Circular Road, Dublin	02E0960	N/A	Urban post-medieval	Archaeological test excavation
2009:311 – Mater Campus Hospital Development, Eccles Street, Dublin	08E0970	DU018-020	Urban post-medieval	Archaeological excavation
2011:213 – Claremont, Glasnevin, Dublin	11E0302	N/A	19th-century landscape features	Archaeological test excavation
1999:203 – 47 Gardiner Street Upper, Dublin	99E0530	18:23	18th-century urban	Archaeological test excavation

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the environs of the current site. The nearest archaeological test excavation (Licence No. 08E0377), on the site at The Bakery, Cross Guns Bridge prior to residential development uncovered potential post-medieval structures that corresponded with structures depicted on the site that could date between 1756-1837. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered. However, as only a limited area could be tested, further assessment was recommended following the demolition.

Both excavations mentioned in the above table at The Mater Hospital uncovered urban post-medieval archaeological remains. The test excavation (Licence No. 02E0960) uncovered human remains against the base of a 19th century limestone wall. Their 19th century date suggests they were associated with the hospital. The 2009 excavation at the Mater Campus Hospital (Licence No. 08E0970) uncovered an area of post-medieval garden soil and a series of north-south orientated linear features, and two large pits.

In Claremont, Glasnevin (Licence No. 11E0302), archaeological testing was carried out on a site that once formed part of the demesne lands of Clermont House, originally constructed in the 18th century. Within the site, a monument, mound DU014-072 was recorded. Five trenches were excavated, and the mound was also tested. No archaeological features were present, and targeted testing showed that both the field and the mound were deliberately constructed as landscape features during the 19th century.

At 47 Gardiner Street Upper, an archaeological test trench was dug along the length of the site. A brick and vaulted structure was partly exposed in the cutting, the roof only partly survived, and there was also evidence of a narrow drainage channel

present at the base of the boundary wall of the site. This type of elaborate drainage chamber gives an interesting insight into rear yard/garden layouts of the Georgian period in the area. (Gibbons, E, 1999).

3.4 Protected Structures, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record Sites

There are also no protected structures listed in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 or sites listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) contained within the site. Adjacent to the site's southwest corner is St Peters National School (RPS 7750 and NIAH Reg No. 50060228). The school is described in the NIAH file as *Saint Peter's National School was founded in the late nineteenth century, replacing an earlier school building which formed part of Saint Peter's Presbytery on nearby Cabra Road. It is a well built and elaborately detailed Victorian school building retaining much original fabric. The roof is enlivened by the addition of a projecting gable, lantern and shaped slates while the polychrome brickwork and well-executed carved plaques add character to the front elevation'*

Furthermore, the northwest corner of a Tramway Depot, a structure listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR), is located within the site. It consisted of a T shaped structure depicted on the 1907 map. Its northwest corner has been incorporated into the Dalymount Park grounds.

In addition, in the surrounding area there are a number of structures located, these are houses (NIAH reg. no's 50060365 to 50060380) described as follows: *'..part of a group of two terraces made up of sixteen late nineteenth-century houses on the north side of the North Circular Road. The mechanisation of brick manufacture began in the nineteenth century and the brick and terracotta detailing used in the terrace are characteristic of its application in domestic architecture.'* (www.buildingsofireland.ie).

3.5 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland were consulted. These do not list any finds for Grangegorman Middle townland, Dalymount Park or Phibsborough.

3.6 Cartographic Review

An examination of pre-Ordnance Survey mapping included Rocque's 1760 map of Dublin County southeast sheet (Figure 3). The site is depicted as a pasture land adjacent to and west of a road that is running within the footprint of the current Phibsborough Rd.

Ordnance Survey maps of the area were examined in order to identify any possible archaeological features and to trace the development of the site during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1836, 1907 and 1935-38 was reviewed (Figures 4-6). The site and its environs were not developed until the 19th century. On the 1836 map, rows of detached houses known as Dalymount Terrace and houses along the lane to the north and south of the site are shown. The site itself is depicted as a part of five rectangular roughly east to west aligned fields adjacent to, and west of the rear yards of Dalymount Terrace detached houses. There are no buildings shown within the site. By the time of the 1907 map (Figure 5), the Dalymount Park Football Ground was constructed with pitches and stands. The area of north Dublin was also developed, and the site is surrounded by detached houses on all sides. St. Peter's School is depicted adjacent to the southwest corner of the site. The northwest part of a T-shaped area labelled as a Tramway Depot appears to be partially located within the southeast corner of the site. The Cassini map of 1935-38 (Figure 6) labels the site as Football Ground with additional stands and structures along the north and south extent, with entrances from west and south.

3.7 Aerial Photography Review

In addition to examining the various editions of the OS maps, aerial photographs from the Geological Survey of Ireland, dating from between 1995 and 2013, and the google aerial imagery dating between 2002 and 2021 were consulted.

The site has remained in operation as a football stadium since it opened in 1901. Over the years, changes to the stands etc., were carried out. However, given the nature of the site, there has been very little change visible on the examined aerial photography.

3.8 Field Survey

The purpose of this survey was to assess whether or not the site contained any evidence for the presence of any previously unrecorded areas or features of historical or archaeological significance.

The site was inspected on the 14th of October 2021 by Ian Russell of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (Plates 1–20). The site consists of a football pitch surrounded by stands along its north (Plates 3, 6, 7, 9, 18), south (Plates 2, 4, 20), east (Plate 17) and west (Plates 1, 5, 10) ends. The Tramway End stand is the only not seated stand and is the most deteriorated; however, crush barriers are still standing (Plate 6, 17). The area behind it is overgrown and an earthen embankment is still visible (Plate 19). The remaining stands are updated and fitted with seats. The stand along the south, known as Jodi Stand is covered, and a metal sign added outside of it in 1927/1928 reads '*Bohemian Football Club Ltd Founded 1890*' (Plate 20). The site can be accessed from the south (Plate 8) and from the west, off St Peters Rd. (Plates 10-12). The turnstile and the 1920s/1930s cast-iron 'rush preventive turnstile' are still in place (Plates 13-16). Within the northwest part of the site, there is a tarmac area used as a car park.

A small portion of a number of stone mortared walls are located to the east, bordering the Stadium and commercial lands. These walls once formed a part of the 19th tramway depot which once stood on the site and their removal is proposed to facilitate a new public plaza and site access. These walls are not protected structures, nor proposed protected structures,

nor are they recommended by the NIAH for addition to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). In addition the remaining fabric of the depot is fragmentary and diminished by modern interventions. Consequently no objection was raised by the Conservation Section of Dublin City Council to the removal of the necessary section of walls, subject to a number of conditions/requirements.

This impact assessment did not identify any surface archaeological features within the site.

4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The site does not contain any recorded monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). It lies outside the zone of archaeological potential for the historic centre of Dublin City DU018-020. Two monuments are the nearest to the site; located 0.8km to the southeast well DU018-024; and east, house – indeterminate date DU018-023). There are also no protected structures listed in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 or sites listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) contained within the site. Adjacent to the site's southwest corner is St Peters National School (RPS 7750 and NIAH Reg No. 50060228). Furthermore, the northwest corner of a Tramway Depot, a structure listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR), is located within the site, but they are not protected structures, nor proposed protected structures, nor are they recommended by the NIAH for addition to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and are fragmentary and diminished by modern interventions. No objection was raised by the Conservation Section of Dublin City Council to the removal of the necessary section of walls, subject to a number of conditions/requirements.

Cartographic and aerial imagery was reviewed as a part of this assessment. The site and its environs were not developed until the early 20th century when Dalymount Park Football Ground with pitches and stands was constructed.

The site was inspected on 14th October 2021 by Ian Russell of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (ACSU). No features of archaeological significance were noted.

This assessment concludes that the site contains no Recorded Monuments or Protected Structures. It is also a brownfield site with existing infrastructure in place. Therefore, the site's archaeological potential is considered low. However, previously unrecorded sub-surface features or deposits of an archaeological nature might still survive within undisturbed areas as the site was not developed prior to the construction of Dalymount Park.

It is recommended that archaeological monitoring of all topsoil stripping and groundworks should take place prior to and during the construction phase. This should be carried out by a licence eligible archaeologist working under licence from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. Should archaeological material be identified in the course of the monitoring, further mitigation, including preservation by record (excavation) or in situ, might be recommended following discussion with the National Monuments Service.

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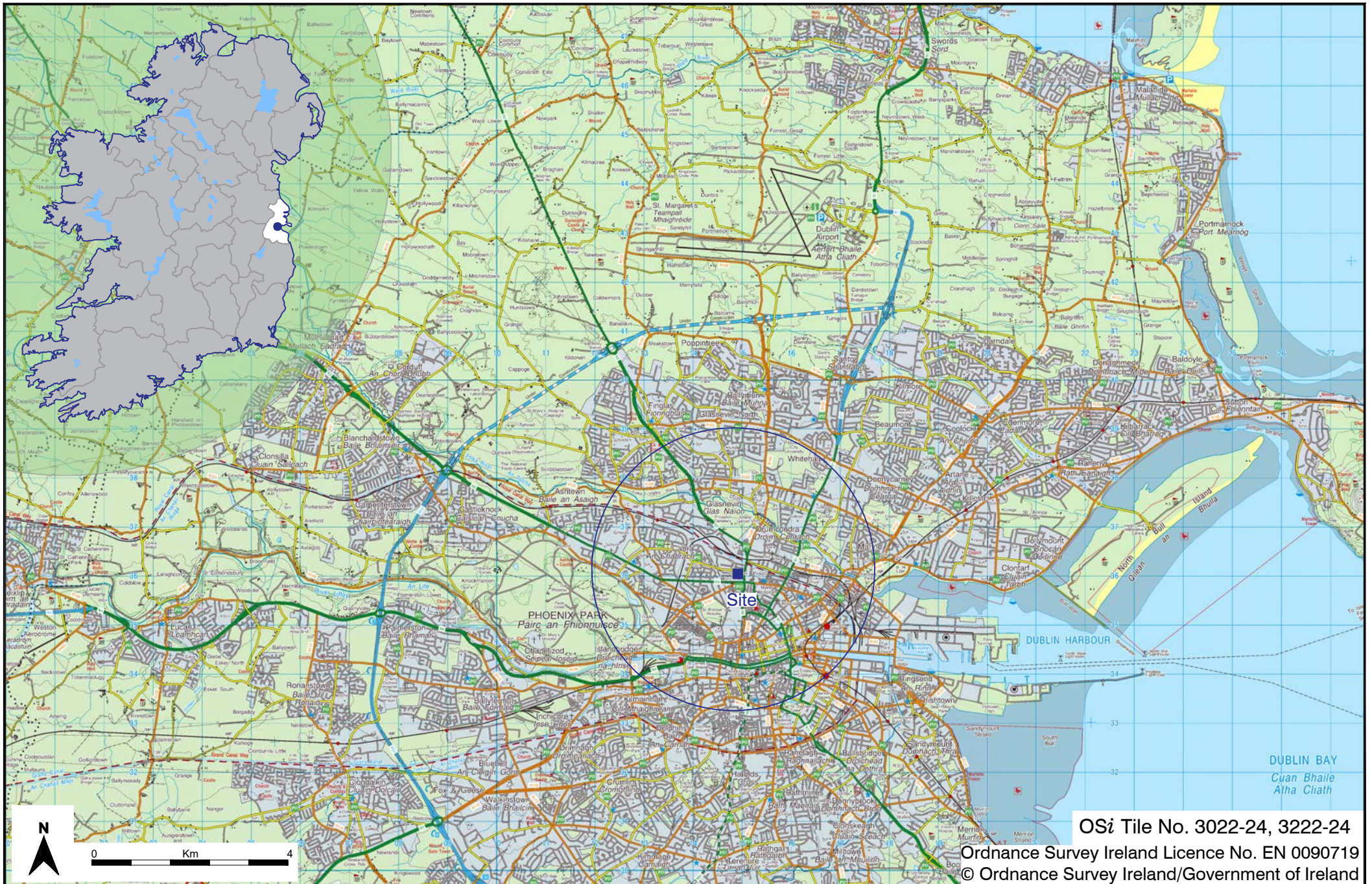
Cartographic Sources

First edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map (1836).

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Cassini edition Ordnance map (1935-38)

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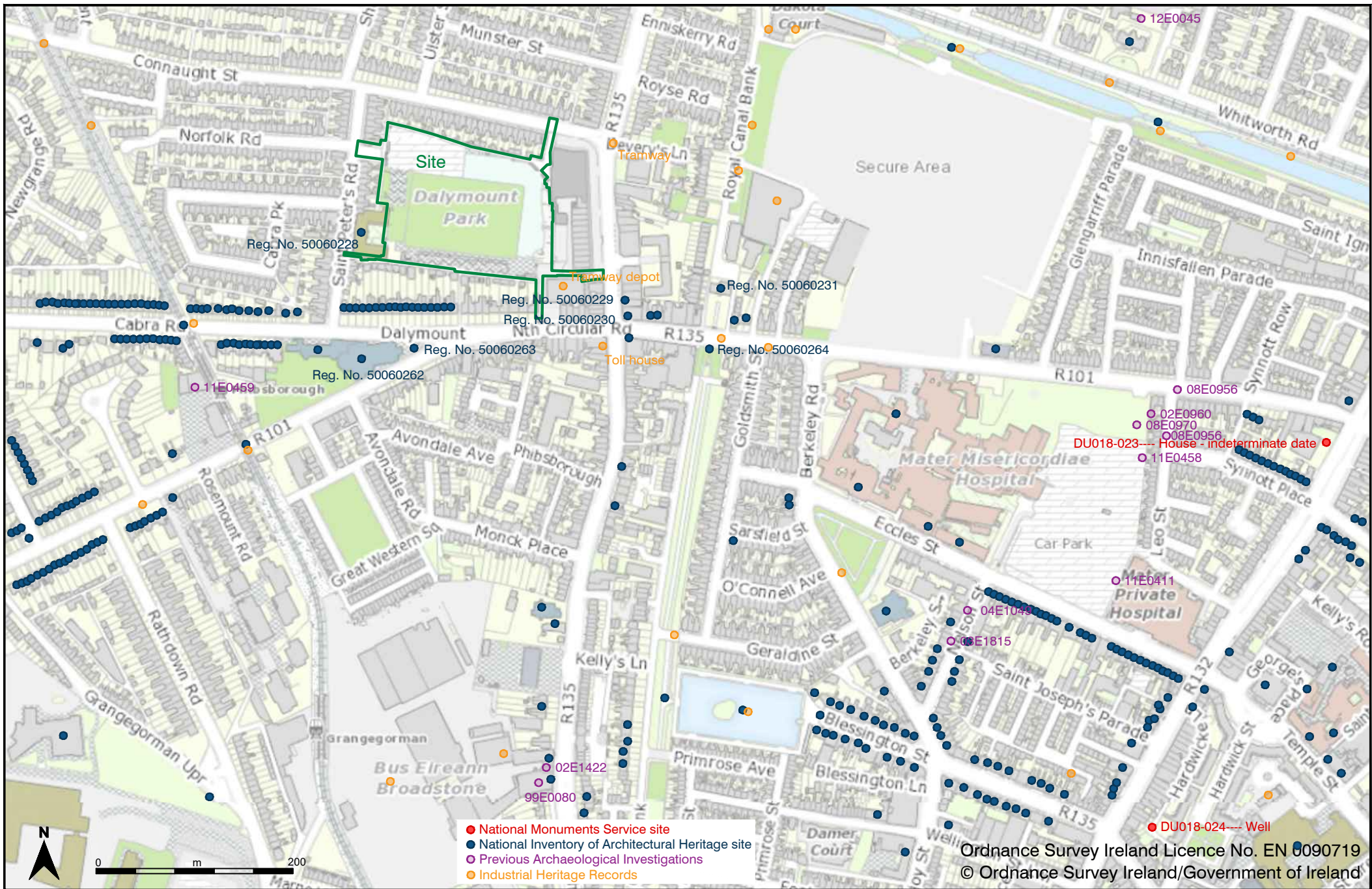
Date August 2023

Drawing No. 2185_C0001

Figure 1 Location of site

Scale 1:100,000 @ A4





Project Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin	Date August 2023	Drawing No. 2185_C0002	
Figure 2 Location of site, previous archaeological investigations and nearby Sites and Monuments Record sites		Scale 1:5,000 @ A4	



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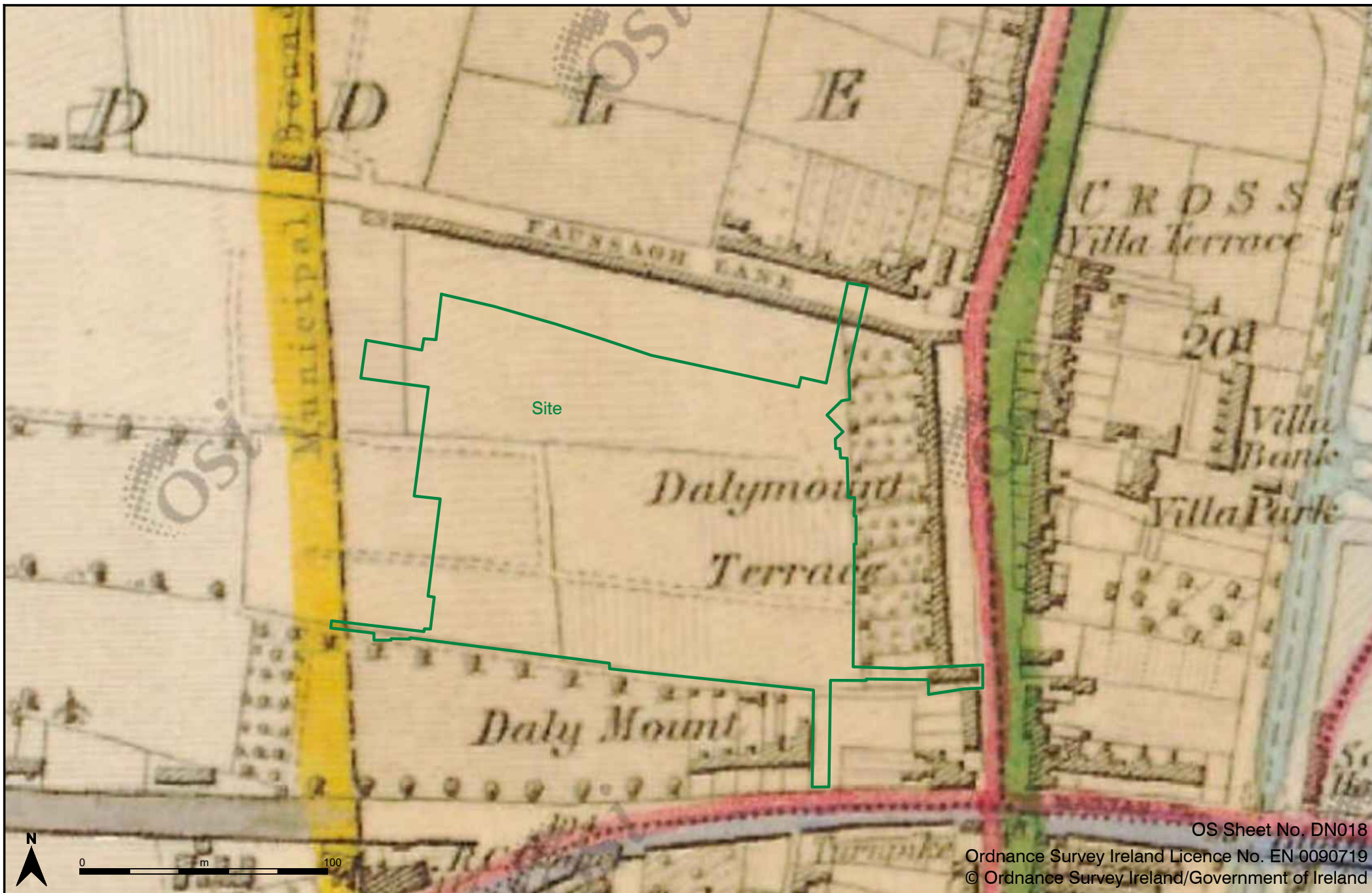
Date August 2023

Drawing No. 2185_C0003

Figure 3 Extract from An actual survey of the county of Dublin by John Rocque - southeast sheet (1760) , showing approximate location of site

Scale Not to scale





Project Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin

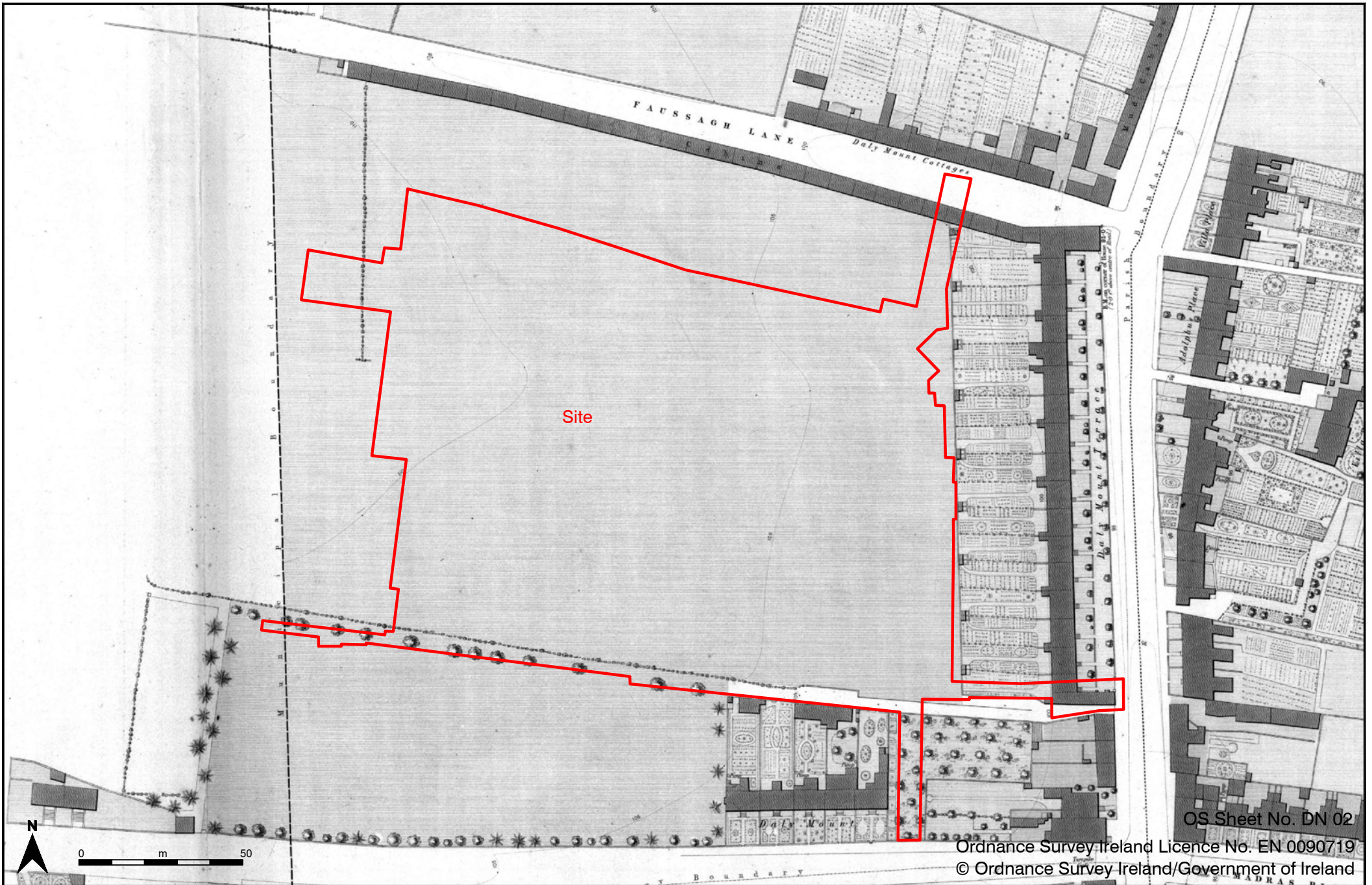
Date August 2023

Drawing No. 2185_C0004


Figure 4 Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (surveyed 1836 - published 1844), showing location of site

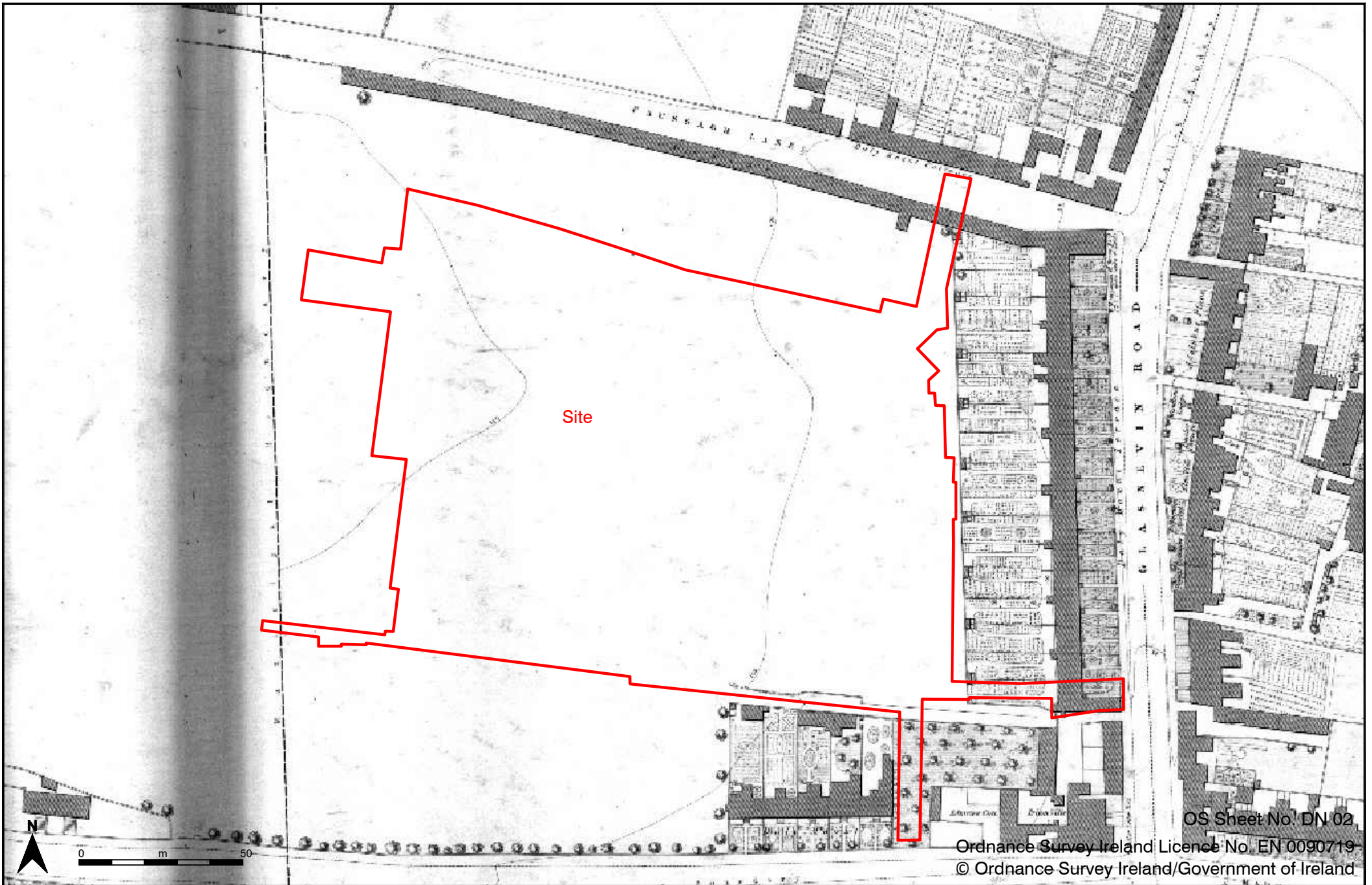
Scale 1:2,000 @ A4





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Project Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin	Date August 2023	Drawing No. 2185_C0005	
Figure 5 Extract from the Ordnance map of the City of Dublin, 1st edition - five feet to one statute mile (created 1838 - modified 1847), showing location of site		Scale 1:1,500 @ A4	

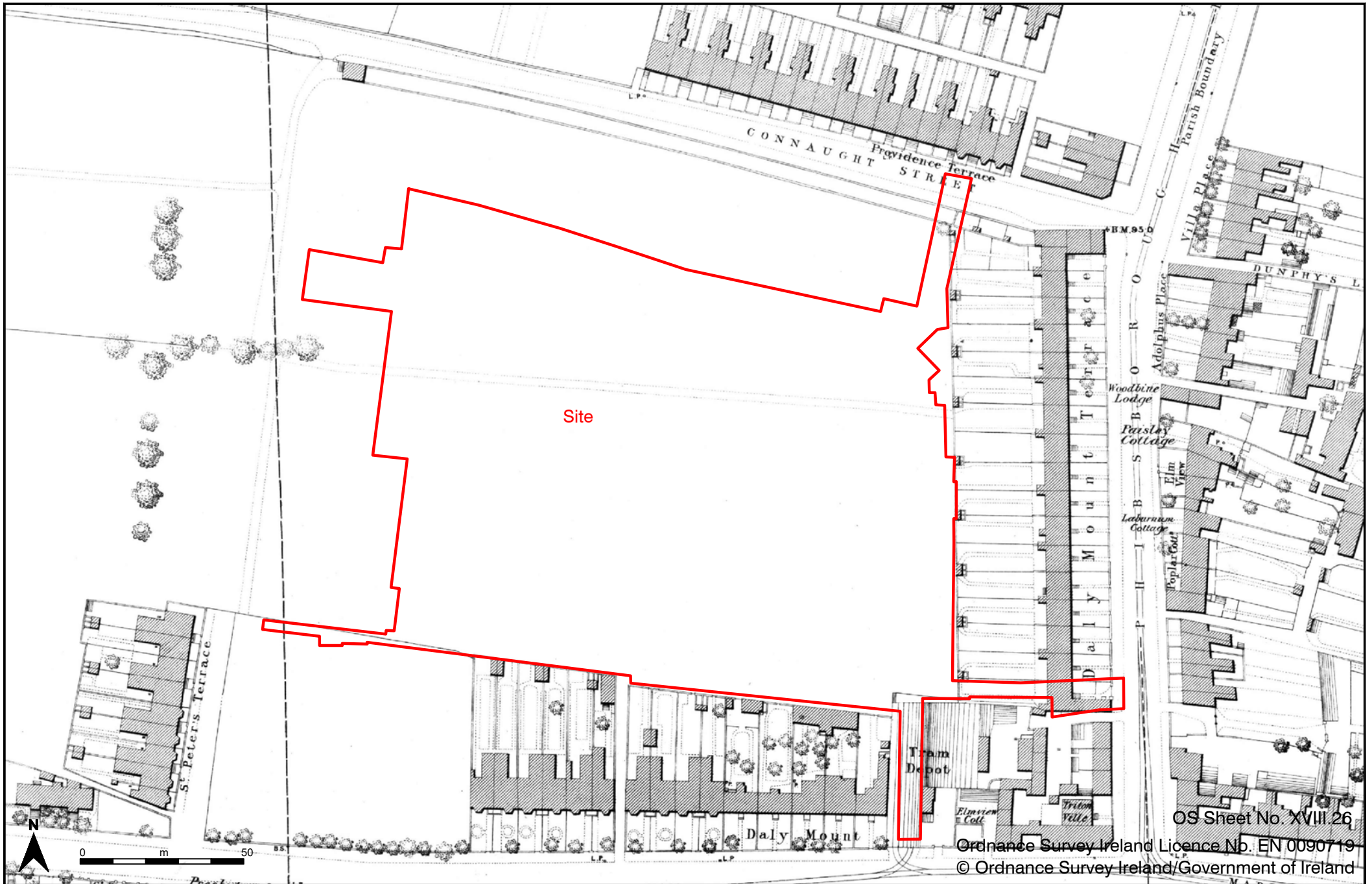


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Project Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin	Date August 2023	Drawing No. 2185_C0006	
Figure 6 Extract from the Ordnance map of the City of Dublin, 2nd edition - five feet to one statute mile (created 1838 - modified 1864), showing location of site		Scale 1:1,500 @ A4	



Project Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin

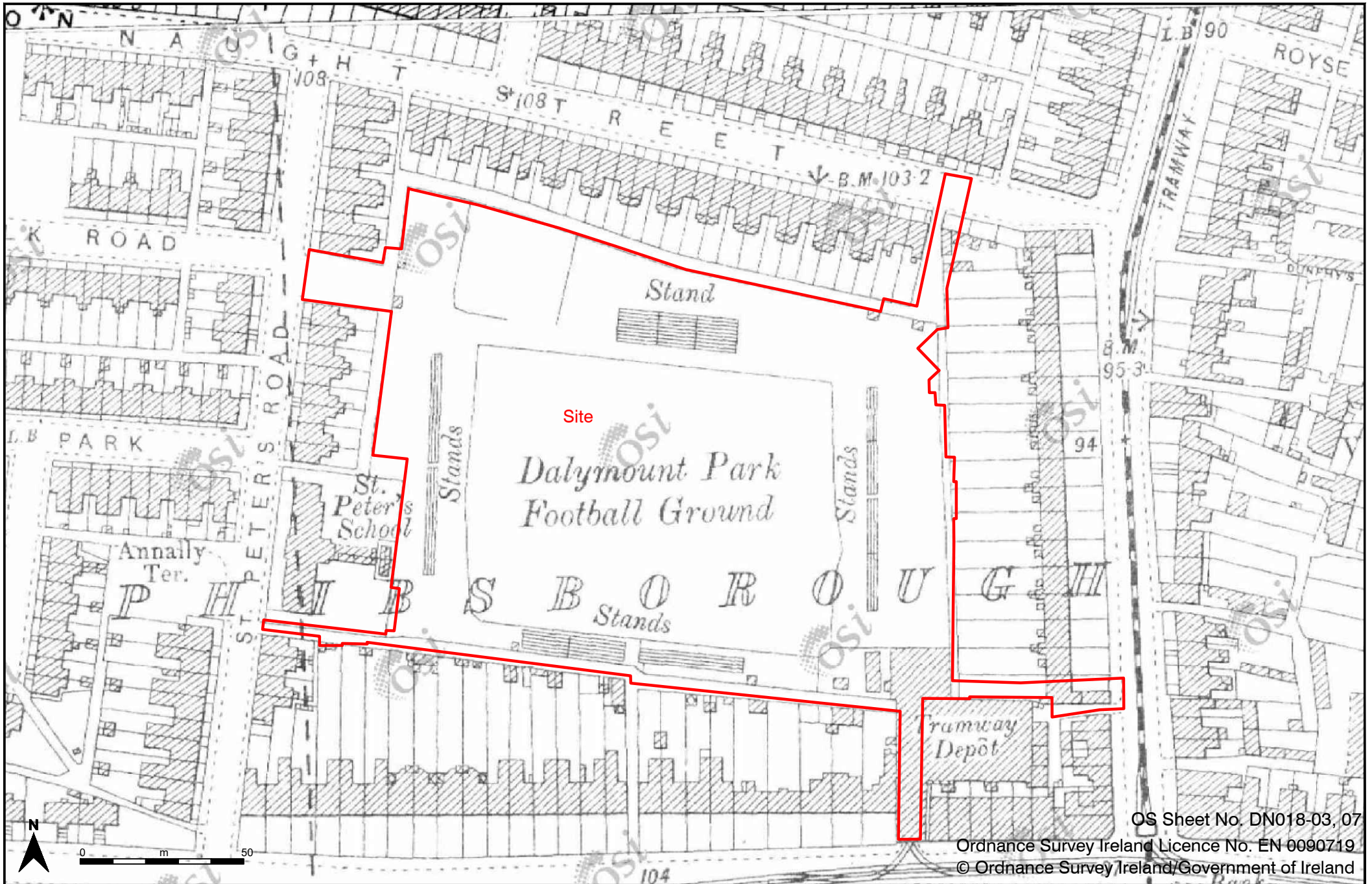
Date August 2023

Drawing No. 2185_C0007

Figure 7 Extract from the Ordnance map of the City and suburbs of Dublin, five feet to one statute mile (created 1886), showing location of site

Scale 1:1,500 @ A4





Project Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin

Date August 2023

Drawing No. 2185_C0008

Figure 8 Extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1907 - published 1911), showing location of site

Scale 1:1,500 @ A4



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Drawing No. 2185_C0009

Figure 9 Extract from Cassini edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (1935-38), showing location of site

Scale 1:2,000 @ A4



- 1 - Jodi Stand
- 2 - Des Kelly Stand
- 3 - Sheds
- 4 - Connaught street stand
- Floodlights



Project Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, Dublin

Date August 2023

Drawing No. 2185_C0010

Figure 10 Aerial view of site, showing location of buildings to be demolished

Scale 1:1,500 @ A4





Plate 1: Site overview from Tramway End Stand, facing west.



Plate 2: Site overview from Connaught St. Stand, facing southwest.



Plate 3: Connaught St. Stand, along the north, facing west.



Plate 4: Jodi Stand, view from Tramway End Stand, facing southwest.



Plate 5: Des Kelly Stand, facing south.



Plate 6: View of Connaught St. showing Stand, showing crush barrier, from the Tramway End stand, facing northwest.



Plate 7: Connaught St. Stand, facing northeast.



Plate 8: Access lane along the south of Jodi Stand, facing west.



Plate 9: North part of Connaught St. Stand, from carpark, facing east.



Plate 10: Southwest corner of the site, from carpark, facing southwest.



Plate 11: Entrance off St Peters Rd., view from the carpark, facing west.



Plate 12: Entrance off St Peters Rd. to the carpark, facing southeast

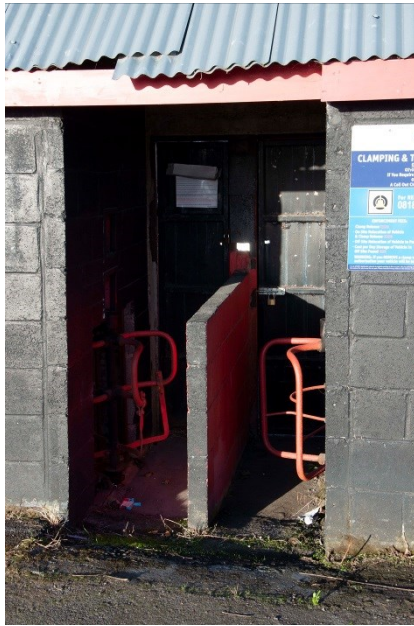


Plate 13: Detail, turnstile.

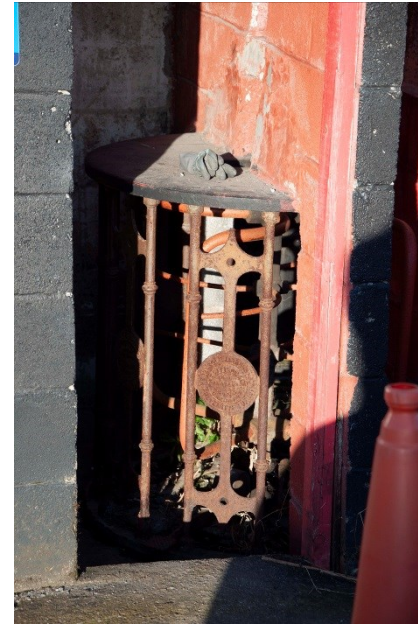


Plate 14: 1920s/1930s cast iron 'rush preventive' turnstile.

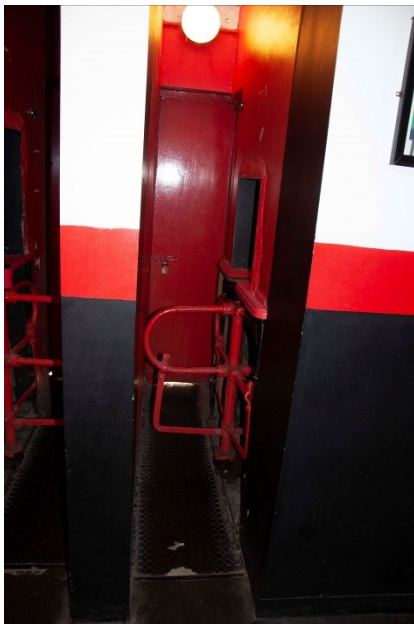


Plate 15: Detail, indoor turnstile.



Plate 16: 1920s/1930s cast iron 'rush preventive' turnstile.



Plate 17: Tramway End Stand, detail, showing crush barriers, facing north.



Plate 18: Area under Connaught St. Stand, facing west.



Plate 19: View behind Tramway Stand showing earthen embankment construction, facing south.



Plate 20: Metal sign 'Bohemian Football Club Ltd Founded 1890' added outside of the Jodi stand in 1927/1928