

Archaeological Monitoring of Metro North Utility Slit Trenching, O'Connell Street, Dublin.

Ministerial Consent Registration Number: E3964

Project code: RPUT09

Director: Tara Doyle

Client: RPA

Date: October 2009

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Contents

Executive summary

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Background	3
3.	Objectives	6
4.	Methods	6
5.	Results	6
6.	Discussion	7
7.	Recommendations	7

Figures

Figure 1 RPA Utilities Slit Trench Monitoring, E3964, Location Map

Figure 2 RPA Utilities Slit Trench Monitoring, E3964, Trench Layout

Figure 3 RPA Utilities Slit Trench Monitoring, E3964, Section of Slit Trench 719

Plates

Plate 1 Mid-excavation of ST 715, O'Connell Street, south facing

Plate 2 Mid-excavation of ST 715, O'Connell Street, south facing

Plate 3 Mid-excavation of ST 719, O'Connell Street, west facing

Plate 4 Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing possible archaeological deposits O'Connell Street,
South-facing

Appendices

Appendix 1 Context register

Appendix 2 Finds register

Appendix 3 Sample register

Appendix 4 Photographic register

Appendix 5 Drawing register

Appendix 6 Slit trench register

Executive Summary

Archaeological monitoring of 43 slit trenches was undertaken between 18 May 2009 and 5 July 2009. The excavation of these trenches were necessary to identify the location, size and level gradient of all existing utilities and associated features including underground culverts and basements. This investigation was carried out on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency as part of the design and construction of the proposed Metro North light rail project. These slit trenches were situated at several locations across Dublin City centre from the North Circular Road/Mater Hospital in the north, to St Stephens Green in the south. A total of 14 slit trenches were located in close proximity to three National Monuments. Under Section 14 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, these trenches required Ministerial Consent prior to excavation. They included the Daniel O'Connell Monument (E3964), the William Smith O'Brien Monument (E3965) and St. Stephens Green Park Monument (E3963). The remaining 29 slit trenches were excavated in accordance with the conditions of Section 26 of the National Monuments Act (as amended).

This report is concerned with two slit trenches excavated on O'Connell Street, in close proximity to O'Connell Monument. The trenches were known as ST 715 and ST 719. In accordance with the conditions set out in the consent issued by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, a metal detection device was employed to assist with finds retrieval (Metal Detection Consent Number R140). The spoil excavated from both trenches were spread by hand and all finds present collected.

Excavation of the two trenches resulted in the temporary removal of pavement and/or carriageway to the northeast and northwest of the O'Connell Monument. The permanent surfaces were removed using a con-saw and jack hammer. Each trench was subsequently hand dug. On completion of archaeological and utility recording and survey, the trenches were backfilled and the appropriate surface reinstated.

Several archaeological deposits were identified in both trenches. These were not *in situ* deposits. In ST715 three sherds of post medieval pottery were recovered (E3964:001:001-004, Appendix 2). In ST719 22 artefacts were recovered, these included 12 post medieval pottery sherds (E3964:003:002-004 and 006, E3964:005:001 and 004, E3964:006:001-004 and 006-008, Appendix 2), two possibly worked flint fragments (E3964:003:001 and 005, Appendix 2), one ceramic tobacco pipe stem (E3964:003:007, Appendix 2) and six shards of post medieval glass (E3964:004:001-003 and E3964:006:002-003 and 005, Appendix 2).

Based on the results of archaeological monitoring, it is recommended that any future groundworks or investigations to be carried out in the vicinity of the O'Connell Monument be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under the terms and conditions set down by Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring of two slit trenches located to the northeast and northwest of O'Connell Monument on O'Connell Street (Figure 1). Initially, the licence for the works was issued to RPA Archaeologist Eimear Dennehy. Responsibility for this was later transferred to Tara Doyle of Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd who is license eligible.

Consent for utility silt trench investigation in the vicinity of O'Connell Monument on O'Connell Street was issued by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government under Section 14 of the National Monuments Act 1930 as amended by Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004. The relevant sections are quoted below:

Whereas

1. *The O'Connell Monument, O'Connell Street, Dublin, part of the historic city of Dublin (DU018-020), is a national monument in the ownership of Dublin City Council.*
2. *Mr. R Leech, Project Manager, Metro North, Railway Procurement Agency (RPA), Parkgate Business Centre, Parkgate Street, Dublin 8, has requested the consent of the Minister to carry out trenching in proximity to the national monument and to archaeologically monitor the same. The purpose of the trenching is to establish the location of sub-surface utilities in connection with the installation of Metro North.*
3. *A method statement and details of the works have been submitted by Ms E Dennehy, Archaeological Consultant, and the RPA.*

The consent of the Minister under Section 14 of the National Monuments Act 1930, as amended by Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004 is hereby granted to the RPA and Ms Dennehy to carry out the proposed works and to archaeologically monitor same, subject to the conditions set out in Appendix 1 and the following further conditions:

- (a) Works to be carried out as per the method statement;*
- (b) The soil from the trenches to be spread in order to ascertain the artefact-bearing potential of the soil;*
- (c) Any archaeological features encountered during trenching to be excavated by hand;*
- (d) Should significant archaeological remains be encountered archaeological works shall cease pending consultation with National Monuments Service;*
- (e) A metal detection device to be employed to assist in finds retrieval;*
- (f) The services of an osteo-archaeologist to be available in the event of the recovery of human remains.*

2. Background

O'Connell Street or Sráid Uí Chonaill is Dublin's main thoroughfare. It is one of Europe's widest streets and measures 49 m in width at its southern end, 46 m at the north, and is 500 m in length.

O'Connell Street has its origins in a street named Drogheda Street dating from the 17th century. It was laid out by Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda and was a third of the width of the present-day O'Connell Street. It was located on the site of the modern eastern carriageway and extending from Parnell Street to the junction with Abbey Street. In the 1740s, a wealthy banker and property speculator by the name of Luke Gardiner acquired the upper part of Drogheda Street extending down to Henry Street as part of a much larger land deal. He demolished the western side of Drogheda Street creating an exclusive elongated residential square, thus establishing the scale of the modern-day thoroughfare. Gardiner also laid out a mall down the central section of the street, lined with low granite walls and obelisks

topped with oil-fuelled lamp globes. It was planted with trees a few years later. He titled the new development 'Sackville Street' after the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset. It was also known as 'Sackville Mall', 'Gardiner's Mall' or simply 'The Mall'.

It was not until 1777 that the planning body in the city, the Wide Streets Commission, obtained a financial grant from Parliament and work could begin to realise Gardiner's plan. For the next 10 years work progressed in demolishing a myriad of dwellings and other buildings, laying out the new roadway and building new terraces. Upon completion c. 1785-90, one of the finest streets in Europe had been created. The street became a commercial success upon the opening of Carlisle Bridge, designed by James Gandon, in 1793 for pedestrians and 1795 for all traffic.

During the 19th century further changes took place on Sackville Street, resulting in the gradual erosion of the unified classical street created by the Wide Streets Commission and its replacement with an ostentatious high-Victorian boulevard, comprised of elaborate individual buildings. One of the world's first purpose-built department stores was such a building: Delany's New Mart 'Monster Store' built in time for the Dublin Exhibition of 1853 and later to be purchased by the Clery family in the 1880s. It also housed the Imperial Hotel. Across the road, another elaborate hotel was built next to the GPO: the Hotel Metropole, in a high-French style. Similarly the Gresham Hotel opened in 1817 to the north of the street in adjoining Georgian townhouses and was later remodeled, as it became more successful. By 1900 Sackville Street became a well known shopping and business location and a highly successful city centre thoroughfare that earned the title of 'Ireland's Main Street'.

The decision to commemorate Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847) with a monument in Sackville Street was an important move away from commemorating only members of the Castle administration or the British royal family. Although, at around the same time a monument to Prince Albert was also planned and the Dublin City committee, chaired by the lord mayor, had been recognised by Queen Victoria as the official committee. By April 1862, five months before John Gray inaugurated the appeal for subscriptions of the O'Connell monument, over £2,000 had been collected for the Albert monument in Dublin alone.

The origins of the O'Connell monument project date back to 1847 when, after his funeral, a fund was promoted by several newspapers and the Hierarchy authorised church door collections. The O'Connell Monument Committee was established following a public meeting in the Prince of Wales Hotel on Sackville Street. The committee adopted the resolution that, 'the monument would be to O'Connell in his whole character and career, from the cradle to the grave so as to embrace the whole nation'.

With £8,362 already banked, the two-ton Dalkey granite foundation stone was laid on 8 August 1864 by Lord Mayor Peter Paul McSwiney. The ceremony to lay the foundation stone marked the first stage in what was to become a dominant landmark and an overt political statement, the occasion brought thousands on to the streets of the capital.

The procession moved through the streets from Merrion Square to Sackville Street, led by the committee member, Sir John Gray, and were addressed by the Lord Mayor, Peter Paul MacSwiney, who observed that:

"The people of Ireland meet today to honour the man whose matchless genius won Emancipation, and whose fearless hand struck off the fetters whereby six millions of his country men were held in bondage in their own land.... Casting off the hopelessness of despair, the Irish people today rise above their afflictions, and by their chosen representatives their delegated deputies, and their myriad hosts, assemble in this

metropolis and signalise their return to the active duties of national existence, by rendering homage to the dead and by pledging themselves to the principles of him who still lives and reigns in the hearts of the emancipated people."

With the foundation stone in place, a competition for the design of the sculpture was initiated by Dublin Corporation, who had now taken over responsibility for the monument. However, Sir John Gray was also requested to consult the sculptor John Henry Foley whose Irish-born but non-resident status stirred up many debates led by the Irish builder, *'we most emphatically protest against sending £10,000 out of the country for the execution of an undertaking which, above all others, should be thoroughly national, and as the monument originated from Irish hearts, so it should be sculptured by none other than Irish hands.'*

The competition went ahead along with the negotiations with Foley and the closing date was set for 1 January 1865, by which time sixty designs were received and were described in the Irish Builder and exhibited in the City Hall. All were rejected by the committee and after a further competition they were still unable to recommend any design for adoption. Foley was again consulted and a concession was made to popular opinion by requesting that a resident Irish sculptor would assist him in designing subsidiary figures, a request to which he did not agree but conceded in having an Irish architect submit designs which he may incorporate into his project. None of the three submitted were considered suitable and Foley went ahead on his own protracted project.

In August 1871 Foley presented a progress report to the Corporation and explained that owing to illness and pressure of work, the progress of the monument had been delayed and he envisaged completion by the centenary in 1875. Foley died in 1874 so the monument was not ready in time. His assistant, Thomas Brock, was formally commissioned in June 1878 to complete the monument.

The sculptural composition formed three sections of O'Connell at the top, a frieze in the middle – at the centre of which was represented the 'Maid of Erin', her right hand raised pointing to O'Connell, her liberator, and in her left hand the 1829 Act of Catholic Emancipation. Nearly thirty more figures symbolise the Church, the professions, the arts, the trades and the peasantry.

At the base are four winged victories, each of which represented the virtues attributed to O'Connell – patriotism, courage, eloquence and fidelity. There is evidence of bullet holes in two of the victories, a legacy of 1916-1922. The overall height of the monument is 40 feet, the bronze statue of O'Connell wrapped in his cloak is 12 feet high.

The figure of O'Connell was ready for unveiling at the head of Sackville Street on 15 August 1882, which was also the centenary of the Volunteer Movement and the occasion of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in the Rotunda Gardens, bringing thousands from the provinces. The monument was unveiled at one o'clock to a *'mighty roar....from ten thousand throats when the veil fell at the Lord Mayor's signal'. The committee delivered the statue over to the care of the corporation which the Lord Mayor accepted with a few brief remarks, and 'with a quick touch withdrew the covering from the Herculean figure of O'Connell. At that instant the sun suddenly opened its beams through the drenching rain and gloriously lighted up the Monument and the crowded platform.'*

The two trenches reported on here, ST 715 and ST 719 were located to the northeast and northwest of the O'Connell Monument. Trench ST 719 was located on the pavement only. Trench ST 715 incorporated both pavement and carriageway.

3. Objectives

The objectives of archaeological monitoring were to record and determine the character of any previously unknown archaeology within each trench and to recover artefacts according to the conditions stated in the Ministerial Consent (see above). This involved monitoring the excavation of slit trenches necessary to identify the location, size and level gradient of all existing sub-surface utilities and associated features.

4. Methods

Excavation resulted in the temporary removal of pavement and/or carriageway to the northeast and northwest of the O'Connell Monument. The trenches were fenced off and a traffic/pedestrian management plan was set in place by GMC Ltd. The permanent surfaces were removed using a con-saw and jack hammer. Each trench was subsequently hand dug to a depth where utilities/archaeological features or deposits were encountered. Within trenches ST 715 and ST 719, the archaeology encountered was post-medieval in nature and following hand dug investigations, where proven not to be *in situ*. All deposits and spoil were inspected by hand for artefacts. This also involved the use of a metal detector. On completion of archaeological and utility recording and survey, the trenches were backfilled and the appropriate surface immediately reinstated.

5. Results

As mentioned above, two slit trenches were situated in close proximity to the O'Connell Monument and required ministerial consent for excavation. ST 715 was located to the northeast of the Monument. ST 719 was located to the southwest (Figure 2).

ST 715

This was the only trench on O'Connell Street to be located on the eastern side (Plates 1 and 2). The trench was linear in plan and measured approximately 7 m long by 0.60 m wide and was 0.50 m – 1.20 m deep. It was orientated in a northeast-southwest direction and situated outside the Bank of Ireland on both the pavement and the carriageway. The majority of utilities encountered were located on the pavement at a depth of 0.50 m. A water pipe was located on the carriageway to the extreme west of the trench. This pipe was covered by moderately compact medium brown black silty clay (001) with red brick oyster shell and mortar inclusions. It measured approximately 1 m long by 0.60 m wide and was 1.20 m deep. This post-medieval deposit was not *in situ* and was backfilled material used to cover the water pipe located at the base of this trench. Four post-medieval artefacts were recovered from this deposit and included a green glazed red earthenware pottery sherd (E3964:001:001, Appendix 2), a sherd of blue and white pottery (E3964:001:002, Appendix 2) and two creamware pottery sherds (E3964:001:003-004, Appendix 2).

ST 719

ST719 was located approximately 30 m southwest of ST 715. It was linear in plan and orientated in a northeast-southwest direction (Plates 3 and 4). It measured 5.26 m long by 0.45 m wide and was 0.45 m – 0.55 m deep. The trench was deepest to the extreme west. Several post-medieval deposits were encountered, only one of these (005) appeared to be *in situ* (Figure 3). Several utilities were located under three individual archaeological deposits that were not *in situ*. These deposits were possibly the

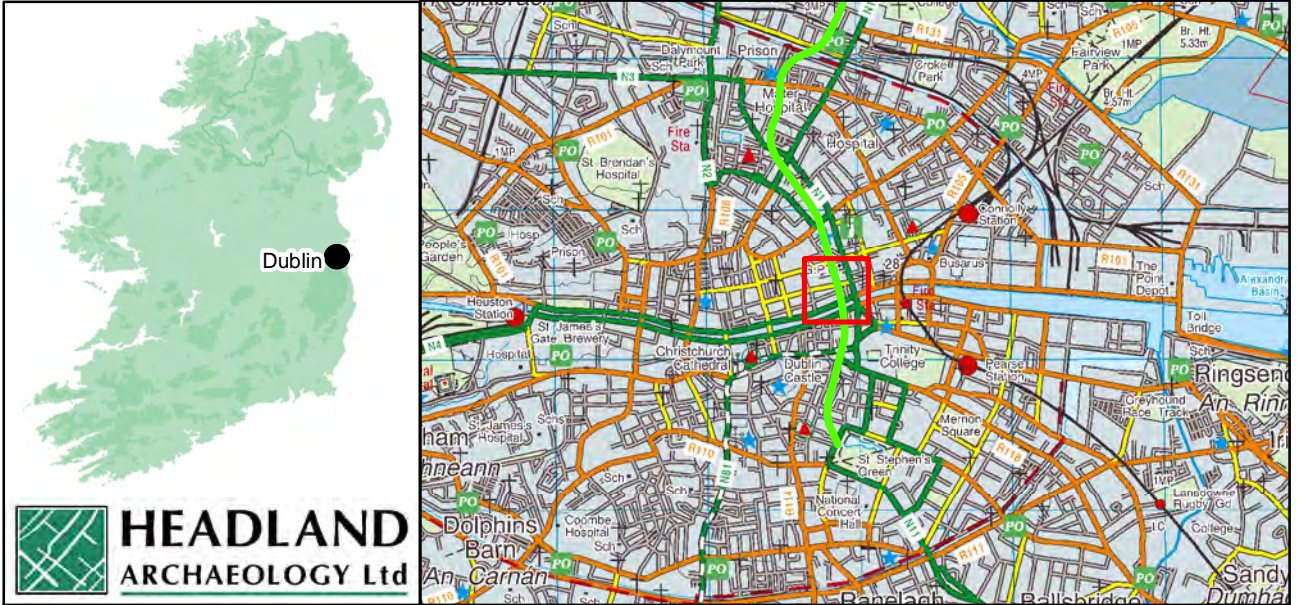
result of backfilling or up-cast from the construction of cellars or the introduction of modern utilities. The lowermost deposit was comprised of modern hardcore (011) located to the western end of this trench. To the east of this was a deposit (005) that appeared to be *in situ*. It measured 1.26 m long by 0.60 m wide with an unknown thickness. Artefacts recovered from this deposit included three sherds of Frecken ware (E3964:005:001), two dark green shards of glass, possibly from an onion bottle (E3964:005:002-003) and a black glazed red earthen ware pottery sherd (E3964:005:004). This deposit (005) was truncated by a modern sand deposit (008) which supported a utility pipe. It comprised of moderately compact black brown silty clay with frequent stone and red brick inclusions. Above this to the west was a deposit of firmly compact orange yellow silt with frequent stone inclusions (004). It measured approximately 0.90 m long by 0.60 m wide with a maximum thickness of 0.10 m. This deposit was not *in situ*, but contained several artefacts including three shards of dark green glass, possibly from an onion bottle (E3964:004:001-003, Appendix 2). Directly over this to the west of the trench was firmly compact mottled yellow brown black silty clay (003) with frequent stone inclusions. It measured approximately 3.10 m long by 0.60 m wide and had a thickness of 0.10 m. This deposit was also not *in situ* and artefacts recovered included two flint flakes (E3964:003:001 and E23964:003:005), three post-medieval creamware pottery sherds (E3964:003:002-004), a green glazed pottery sherd (E3964:003:006) and a ceramic tobacco pipe stem (E3964:003:007). Above this deposit was firmly compact medium brown silty clay (006) with modern rubble/hardcore mix. It measured 2.90 m long by 0.60 m wide and was 0.15 m thick. This deposit was also not *in situ* and a total of eight artefacts were recovered. These included a red earthen ware floor tile (E3964:006:001), a post-medieval black and yellow glazed pottery sherd (E3964:006:002), a black glazed pottery sherd (E3964:006:003), a late medieval strap handle (E3964:006:004), a shard of green glass, possibly from an onion bottle (E3964:006:005), a black glazed rim sherd (E3964:006:006) and two post-medieval creamware pottery sherds (E3964:006:007-008). A modern deposit of hardcore (007) overlay both previously described deposits (005) and (006).

6. Discussion

To conclude, both trenches contained a number of modern utilities. Some utilities were located under firmly compact disturbed archaeological deposits. These archaeological deposits were investigated were deemed not to be *in situ*. In antiquity it is possible these rubble deposits were imported from elsewhere or were the rubble remains of older demolished buildings that were used to raise the surrounding ground level for further development. In recent modern times these deposits have become further disturbed by the introduction of new utilities. The artefacts recovered also reflect the disturbed and mixed nature of some of the deposits.




7. Recommendations

Based on the results of archaeological monitoring, it is recommended that any further investigations to be carried out in the vicinity of the O'Connell Monument be monitored by a qualified archaeologist under the terms and conditions set down by Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.



HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

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KEY	
	Stop Location
	Route of Metro North
	RMP

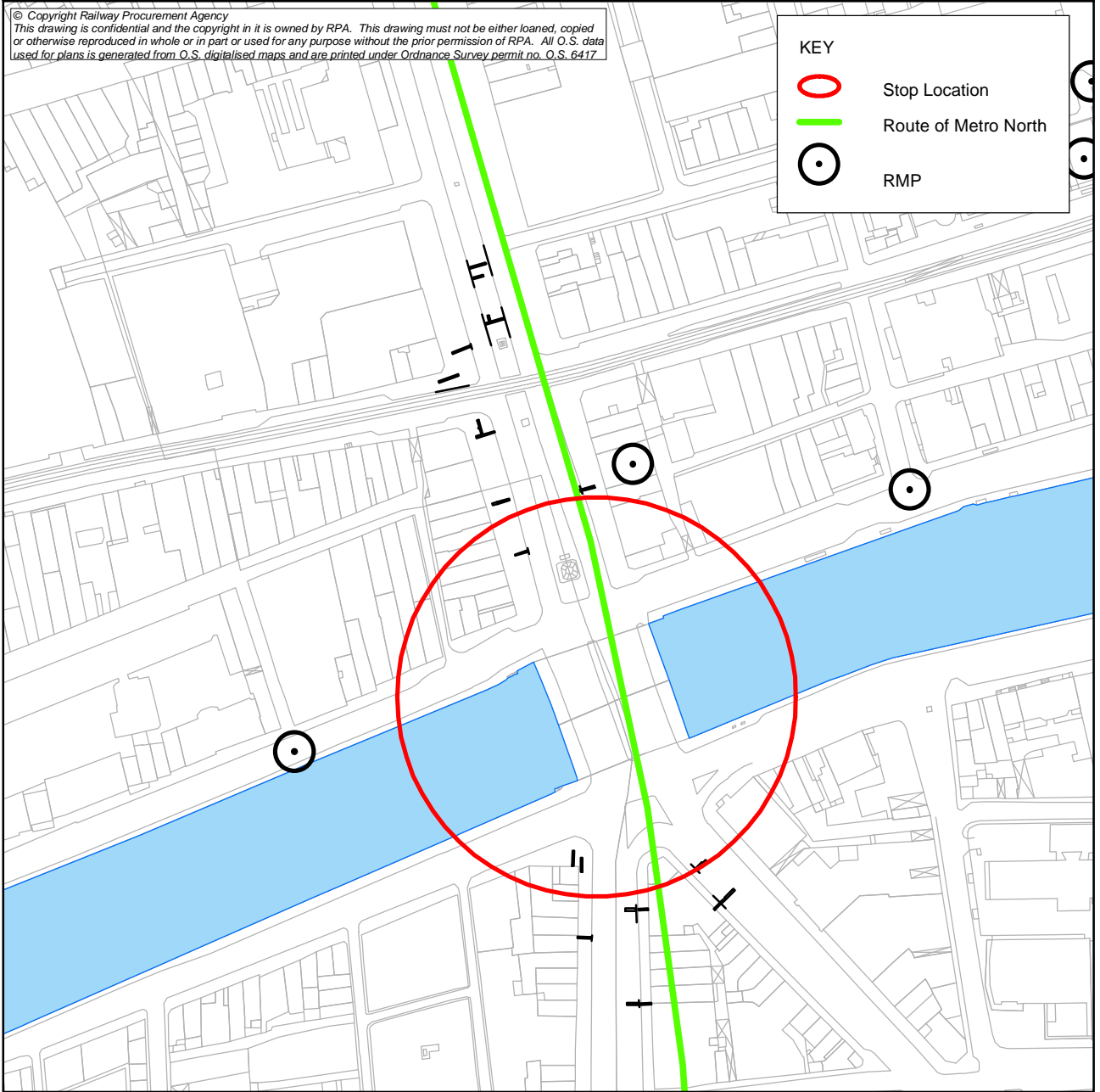


Figure 1 - RPA Utilities Slit Trench Monitoring: E3964, Location Map

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ST-713



08E956
ST-717

ST-715

08E956
ST-718

ST-719

E3964



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METRO

HEADLAND
 ARCHAEOLOGY

LOCATION: _____ Sheet 2 of 2

SPECIALIST TOPIC:
Figure 2 - RPA Utilities Slit Trench Monitoring,

PREPARED: James Brigden	REVIEWED: Ross MacLeod	APPROVED: INITIALS
CHECKED: Jonathan Millar	CHECKED: Damian Shiels	DATE: October 2009
DATE: October 2009	DATE: October 2009	SCALE: 1:500 at A3

AREA NO.	PLAN NO.	SUBJECT: Utility slit trench monitoring
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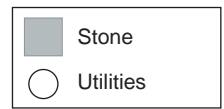
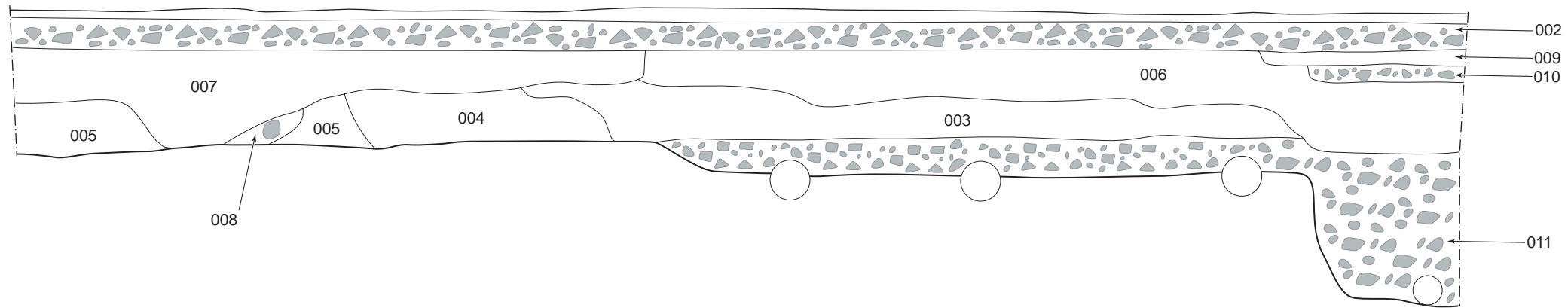


Figure 3 - RPA Slit Trench Monitoring:
E3964, North-facing section of slit trench 719.



Plate 1 - Mid-excavation of ST715, O'Connell St., south-facing.



Plate 2 - Mid-excavation of ST715, O'Connell St., south-facing.



Plate 3 - Mid-excavation of ST719, O'Connell St., west-facing.



Plate 4 - Mid-excavation of ST719, showing possible archaeological deposits, O'Connell St., south-facing

Appendix 1: Context Register

001	Deposit	Moderately compact medium brown black silty clay with red brick, oyster shell and mortar inclusions. Several post-medieval artefacts were recovered from this fill. It measured approximately 1 m long by 0.60 m wide with an excavated depth of 1.20 m. This deposit overlay an old water pipe and was not <i>in situ</i> . It was located to the west of the trench on the carriageway	Post-medieval deposit, not <i>in situ</i> in ST 715
002	Deposit	Modern deposit of blue hardcore found at the base of the trench.	Modern hardcore deposit in ST 719
003	Deposit	Mottled yellow brown black mix of firmly compact silty clay with frequent stone and occasional artefact inclusions. It measured approximately 3.10 m long by 0.60 m wide with a minimum thickness of 0.10 m	Post-medieval deposit, not <i>in situ</i> in ST 719
004	Deposit	Firmly compact orange yellow silt with frequent stone and occasional artefact inclusions. It measured approximately 0.90 m long by 0.60 m wide with a maximum thickness of 0.10 m.	Post-medieval deposit, not <i>in situ</i> in ST 719
005	Deposit	Moderately compact black brown silty clay with frequent stone, red brick and artefact inclusions. It measured 1.26 m long by 0.60 m wide with unknown thickness. It was identified to the east of the trench and did not appear disturbed.	Post-medieval deposit, <i>in situ</i> in ST 719
006	Deposit	Firmly compact medium brown silty clay with modern hardcore and post-medieval rubble mix. It measured approximately 2.90 m long by 0.60 m wide with a maximum thickness of 0.15.	Post-medieval deposit, not <i>in situ</i> in ST 719
007	Deposit	Modern deposit of blue hardcore found in the upper section of the trench.	Modern hardcore deposit in ST 719
008	Deposit	Modern sand laid for utility. It truncated a post-medieval deposit (005) and measured approximately 0.30 m long by 0.60 m wide with a thickness of 0.10 m	Modern sand deposit in ST 719
009	Deposit	Modern deposit of blue hardcore found in the upper section of the trench to the east.	Modern hardcore deposit in ST 719
010	Deposit	Modern layer of sand located to the east of trench	Modern sand deposit in ST 719
011	Deposit	Modern deposit of blue hardcore found in the lower section of the trench to the east.	Modern hardcore deposit in ST 719

Appendix 2: Finds Register

Find No.	Slit Trench	Material	Type	Description	Habitat
E3964:001:001	ST 715	Ceramic	Sherd	Red earthenware, interior green glazed, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:001:002	ST 715	Ceramic	Sherd	Blue and white design, from lid of ceramic, post-medieval,	Headland Office
E3964:001:003	ST 715	Ceramic	Sherd	Cream ware lid of ceramic, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:001:004	ST 715	Ceramic	Sherd	Cream ware sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:003:001	ST 719	Stone	Flake	Fragment of flint, possible thumbnail scraper blank	Headland Office
E3964:003:002	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Cream ware sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:003:003	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Cream ware sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:003:004	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Cream ware sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:003:005	ST 719	Stone	Flake	Struck flake of dark amber coloured flint	Headland Office
E3964:003:006	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Red earthenware, interior green glazed, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:003:007	ST 719	Ceramic	Stem	Fragment of tobacco pipe, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:004:001	ST 719	Glass	Shard	Small shard of green glass, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:004:002	ST 719	Glass	Shard	Small shard of green glass, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:004:003	ST 719	Glass	Shard	Small shard of green glass, possibly from an onion bottle, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:005:001	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Broken in three, Frecken Stone ware, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:005:002	ST 719	Glass	Shard	Small shard of green glass, possibly from an onion bottle, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:005:003	ST 719	Glass	Shard	Small shard of green glass, possibly from an onion bottle, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:005:004	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Ribbed red earthen ware black glazed on both sides, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:006:001	ST 719	Ceramic	Tile	Red earthen ware floor tile, post-medieval	Headland Office

E3964:006:002	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Black and yellow glazed sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:006:003	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Black glazed sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:006:004	ST 719	Ceramic	Strap handle	Red earthen ware strap handle, possibly late medieval	Headland Office
E3964:006:005	ST 719	Glass	Shard	Small shard of green glass, possibly from an onion bottle, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:006:006	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Black glazed rim sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:006:007	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Cream ware sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office
E3964:006:008	ST 719	Ceramic	Sherd	Cream ware sherd, post-medieval	Headland Office

Appendix 3: Sample Register

Sample no.	Context no.	Amount	Description	Type
E3964:001	006	<0.5 L Bag	Animal bone from deposit in ST 719	Identification and analysis

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

E3964:001	O'Connell St	West	Mid-excavation of ST 719
E3964:002	O'Connell St	West	Mid-excavation of ST 719
E3964:003	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing possible archaeological deposits
E3964:004	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing possible archaeological deposits
E3964:005	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing possible archaeological deposits
E3964:006	O'Connell St	East	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing possible archaeological deposits
E3964:007	O'Connell St	West	Mid-excavation of ST 715
E3964:008	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing archaeological deposits
E3964:009	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing archaeological deposits
E3964:010	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing archaeological deposits
E3964:011	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing archaeological deposits
E3964:012	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 719, showing archaeological deposits
E3964:013	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 715
E3964:014	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 715
E3964:015	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 715
E3964:016	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 715
E3964:017	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 715
E3964:018	O'Connell St	South	Mid-excavation of ST 715

Appendix 5: Drawing Register

Draw No.	Sheet No.	Section	Plan	Scale	Description
1	1	Yes	N/A	1:20	Mid-excavation of ST 719

Appendix 6: Trench Register

ST 715	O'Connell St.	Length: 7 m Width: 0.60 m Depth: 0.50 m – 1.20	Northeast-southwest direction. Many utilities found in this trench. A disturbed garden soil with red brick inclusions was encountered within this trench on the carriageway side, this covered a water pipe.
ST 719	O'Connell St.	Length: 5.30 m Width: 0.60 m Depth: 0.45 m – 0.55 m	Northeast-southwest direction. Utilities were immediately identified to the east and west of the trench. Three archaeological deposits were encountered at a depth of 0.45 m. These were not in situ, but up-cast from previous disturbance. Several artefacts including flint and post-medieval finds were recovered from two of these deposits. Further utilities were identified under these deposits.