



Plate 25. Geotechnical test pit (012) identified during monitoring programme facing south-east .



Plate 26. Outline of sewerage main evident along western side of the site facing north.



Plate 27. Mater D-wall test panel excavation facing west.



Plate 28. Hydromill excavating Mater D-Wall test panel facing north-west.



Plate 29. Mid-excitation shot of culvert (005), walls (026), (027) and stone lined drain (028) facing west.



Plate 30. Northern wall (026) of culvert (005) facing west.



Plate 31. Southern wall (027) of culvert (005) facing west.



Plate 32. Stone lined drain (028) and Timber 1 (006) facing west.



Plate 33. Timber 1 (006) facing west



Plate 34. Timber 2 (006) facing south.



Plate 35. Timber 3 (006) facing east.



Plate 36. Timber 4 (006) facing south.



Plate 37. Timber floor (033) facing west.



Plate 38. Timbers 5, 6 and 7 of (033) facing south.



Plate 39. Robber Trench (008), highlighted, and associated fills facing east.



Plate 40. Mid-excavation of geotechnical test pit (010) facing north-west.



Plate 41 - Fragments of architectural stone (11E0458:009:052-053)



Plate 42 - Selected artefacts from the glass assemblage

Appendix 1 – Context Register

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
001	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.72 - 3	Made ground – variable and disturbed mix of hardcore and soil deposits; generally mid-brown silty clays; result of modern infilling activity at site.	Overburden
002	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Compact yellow-orange clay with inclusions of occasional to frequent gravel.	Natural
003	Cut	-	(004)	20+	0.40	0.15	Linear feature with moderate to gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and base.	Cut of a plough furrow (non-archaeological)
004	Deposit	(003)	-	20+	0.40	0.15	Mid-brown, loosely compacted silty clay with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecking, red brick fragments and 18th/19th century ceramics.	Fill of linear plough furrow (003)
005	Cut	-	(026) (027) (007) (033) (034) (009) (019) (020) (021) (020) (022) (023) (024) (025) (030)	11.50	3.40	1.30	Linear feature with an east–west orientation and a broad u-shaped profile. The break of slope at the top, middle and base were sharp; the base was flat.	Cut of a substantial linear culvert

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
006	Wood	(028)	-	9.80	0.21	0.03	Four split timber planks which capped stone-lined drain (028).	A series of split plank lintels
007	Deposit	(005)	-	11.50	1.70	0.12	Moderately compact light brown grey silty clay with inclusions of small-sized stones.	Primary fill of culvert (005)
008	Cut	-	(014) (015) (016) (017) (018) (031)	11.0	0.50	1.52	Linear feature with an east–west orientation and a long u-shaped profile. The breaks of slope at the top and base were moderate with steeply sloping sides and a concave but almost flat base.	Cut of robber trench
009	Deposit	(005)	-	11.50	1.70	0.40	Loosely compacted brown grey silty clay with rust coloured mottling and organic material throughout. A substantial amount of red brick rubble and angular stone was identified which suggests a dumped deposit.	Fill of culvert (005)
010	Cut	-	(011)	2.20	1.79	0.16	Sub-circular in plan with a north–south orientation and a concave profile	Cut of geological test pit
011	Fill	(010)	-	2.20	1.79	0.40	Friable dark grey silty sand with inclusions of red brick, 19th and 20th century ceramics, animal bone, oyster shell, rounded and angular stone, gravel (804 or similar) and occasional plastic.	Fill of (010)

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
012	Cut	-	(013)	1.10	0.62	0.42	Rectangular in plan with an east–west orientation, sharp breaks of slope and a concave base.	Cut of geological test pit
013	Fill	(012)	-	1.10	0.62	0.42	Mid- to light brown silty clay with inclusions of red brick, 19th and 20th century ceramics, animal bone, oyster shell, rounded and angular stone and modern refuse.	Fill (012)
014	Fill	(008)	-	-	-	0.21	Moderately compacted, mid-brown grey silty clay with inclusions of small stone, oyster shell and organic material.	Basal fill of (008)
015	Fill	(008)	-	-	-	0.11	Moderately compacted, light brown silty clay.	Lower fill of (008)
016	Fill	(008)	-	-	-	0.75	Friable mid-brown grey silty clay with inclusions of small pebbles, oyster shell and animal bone.	Middle fill of (008)
017	Fill	(008)	-	-	-	0.10	Moderately compacted dark grey brown organic silty clay with inclusions of oyster shell, pebbles and animal bone.	Fill of (008)
018	Fill	(008)	-	-	-	0.24	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with inclusions of organic material and occasional pebbles.	Upper fill of (008)
019	Fill	(005)	-	-	1.20	0.21	Soft brown yellow silty clay with grey mottling and inclusions of small-sized stones and shell.	Fill of (005)

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
020	Fill	(005)	-	-	1.20	0.12	Soft mid-brown silty clay with inclusions of shell, organic material and red brick fragments throughout.	Fill of (005)
021	Fill	(005)	-	-	2.50	0.30	Compact light brown yellow silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	Fill of (005)
022	Fill	(005)	-	-	-	0.30	Moderately compacted, brown silty clay with grey mottling and inclusions of pebbles and oyster shell.	Fill of (005)
023	Fill	(005)	-	-	0.90	0.20	Moderately compact brown yellow grey silty clay with inclusions of oyster shell, pebbles, angular stone, red brick rubble, mortar and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (005)
024	Fill	(005)	-	-	1.10	0.20	Compact mid-brown silty clay with inclusions of organic material, oyster shell, mortar and pebbles.	Fill of (005)
025	Fill	(005)	-	-	1.54	0.20	Moderately compact brown yellow grey silty clay with inclusions of organic material, small pebbles, mortar, oyster shell and red brick.	Fill of (005)

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
026	Wall	(005)	-	5.35	0.60	0.70	Linear in plan orientated east–west; it was constructed from well hewn quarried limestone blocks. It was two courses in width, three courses in height at the western extent and was constructed from large flat stones with smaller stones also noted within the configuration.	Northern wall of culvert (005)
027	Wall	(005)	-	9.80	0.50	0.40	Linear in plan orientated east–west it was constructed from well hewn quarried limestone blocks. Two courses wide, three courses in height; it was constructed from up to two rows of large-sized stones with smaller stones also noted.	Southern wall of culvert (005)
028	Stone drain	-	(032) (006)	9.80	0.23	0.18	Linear in plan with an east–west orientation. It was constructed from roughly hewn limestone boulders of differing size ranging from 0.25m by 0.13m by 0.15m to 0.37m by 0.21m by 0.11m in depth.	Stone drain along centre of culvert (005)
029	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	Fill	(005)	-	-	1.80	0.30	Friable grey brown silty clay with inclusions of mortar, red brick, shell and pebbles.	Uppermost fill of culvert (005)
031	Fill	(008)	-	-	-	0.20	Moderately compact mid-brown green grey silty clay with inclusions of charcoal flecks, pebbles and oyster shell.	Fill of (008)

Context no.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
032	Fill	(028)	-	-	0.15	0.18	Waterlogged mid-grey silty clay with inclusions of small-sized stones and shell.	Fill of stone-lined drain (028)
033	Wood	(005)	-	1.40	0.70	0.02	A timber surface constructed from three horizontally placed planks of wood (Timbers 5–7) orientated north–south.	Floor surface within (005)
034	Fill	(005)	-	1.40	0.70	0.15	Moderately compact light brown grey silty clay with inclusions of small stone.	Fill of (005)

Appendix 2 – Finds Register

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description
11E0458:001:001	Ceramic	19th-20th C	Sherd of English Stoneware representing a bottle
11E0458:001:002	Ceramic	19th-20th C	Sherd of English Stoneware representing an Annotto/Porter bottle
11E0458:007:001	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:007:002	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:007:003	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:007:004	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:007:005	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:007:006	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:007:007	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware representing a flower pot
11E0458:007:008	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:007:009	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:007:010	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem
11E0458:007:011	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Clay pipe stem
11E0458:007:012	Glass	Post-medieval	Possible window glass shard
11E0458:007:013	Glass	Post-medieval	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle neck fragment
11E0458:007:014	Ceramic	18th C	Sherd of porcelain representing a tea cup or bowl
11E0458:009:001	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a chamber pot

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description
11E0458:009:002	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:003	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:004	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:005	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:005	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:006	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:007	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:008	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:009	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:010	Ceramic	17th C	Sherd of Frechen Stoneware representing a Bellarmine/ Bartmann Jug
11E0458:009:011	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Roof tile
11E0458:009:012	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware representing a flower pot
11E0458:009:013	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware representing a flower pot
11E0458:009:014	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware representing a flower pot
11E0458:009:015	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware representing a flower pot
11E0458:009:016	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Roof tile
11E0458:009:017	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware representing a flower pot

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description
11E0458:009:018	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:019	Ceramic	18th-19th C	Sherd of creamware representing a small dish/bowl
11E0458:009:020	Ceramic	18th-19th C	Sherd of creamware representing a small dish/bowl
11E0458:009:021	Ceramic	m18th-19th C	Sherd of Shell Edged Ware representing a small bowl/dish
11E0458:009:022	Ceramic	18th C	Sherd of porcelain representing a tea cup or bowl
11E0458:009:023	Ceramic	m18th-19th C	Sherd of Shell Edged Ware representing a small bowl/dish
11E0458:009:024	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Spongeware representing a small bowl/mug
11E0458:009:025	Ceramic	Post-medieval	Sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware representing a bowl
11E0458:009:026	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Base fragment of Painted Pearlware representing a small, ornate vase or jug
11E0458:009:027	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:009:028	Glass	c. 1760s	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:029	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:030	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle neck fragment
11E0458:009:031	Glass	1760-1780	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:032	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:033	Glass	1760-1780	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:034	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:035	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description
11E0458:009:036	Glass	c. 1760s	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:037	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:038	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:039	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:040	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:041	Glass	Post-medieval	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle fragment
11E0458:009:042	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:043	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:044	Glass	E19th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:045	Glass	1760-1780	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:046	Glass	1760-1780	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:047	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:048	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar, refits with 049
11E0458:009:049	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar, refits with 048
11E0458:009:051	Glass	Poss. early 1700	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base
11E0458:009:052	Stone	Post-medieval	Sandstone block forming part of a window sill

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description
11E0458:009:053	Stone	Post-medieval	Sandstone block forming part of a window sill
11E0458:016:001	Ceramics	18th-20th C	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware representing a flower pot
11E0458:016:002	Ceramics	18th-20th C	Sherd of unglazed red earthenware representing a flower pot
11E0458:016:003	Ceramics	18th C	Sherd of porcelain representing a tea cup or bowl
11E0458:021:001	Glass	Poss. 1790s	Free blown green glass neck only
11E0458:021:002	Glass	1760-1780	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:021:003	Glass	1770-1810	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:021:004	Glass	L18th century	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle base with disc pontil scar
11E0458:021:005	Glass	Post-medieval	Free blown light green glass small condiment/pharmaceutical bottle base with open pontil scar
11E0458:021:006	Ceramic	19th-20th C	Sherd of English Stoneware representing a bottle
11E0458:021:007	Ceramic	18th-20th C	Sherd of Black glazed earthenware representing a large pot/pancheon
11E0458:021:008	Ceramic	17th-18th C	Sherd of Tin glazed earthenware representing an ointment jar/ <i>alberello</i> /vase
11E0458:021:009	Ceramic	m18th-19th C	Sherd of Shell edged ware representing a jug or tall serving vessel
11E0458:023:001	Ceramic	17th- E18th C	Sherd of North Devon gravel free ware representing a bowl
11E0458:025:001	Ceramic	17th-18th C	Sherd of Tin glazed earthenware representing a plate
11E0458:034:001	Ceramic	18th-19th C	Sherd of creamware representing a small bowl
11E0458:034:002	Ceramic	19th-20th C	Sherd of English Stoneware representing a bottle

Appendix 3 – Sample Registers

Soil and Wood Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
001	(006)	A sample taken across Timber 1
002	(006)	A sample taken across Timber 2
003	(006)	A sample taken across Timber 3
004	(006)	A sample taken across Timber 4
005	(032)	Waterlogged mid-grey silty clay.
006	(033)	A sample taken across Timber 5
007	(033)	A sample taken across Timber 6
008	(033)	A sample taken across Timber 7
009	(006)	A sample taken across Timber 8

Wood Register

Wood No.	Context No.	Description
001	(006)	Timber 1: located furthest east it measured 1.15m in length by 0.21m in width by 0.03m in depth Timber 1 was in very poor condition and only survived in a piecemeal manner. The wood itself was waterlogged and very soft. No tool marks or wood working techniques were identified on the exposed surfaces of Timber 1.
002	(006)	Timber 2: located to the west of Timber 1 the exposed section measured 0.72m in length by 0.21m in width by 0.03m in depth. Timber 2 was waterlogged, soft and generally in a poor state of preservation having split down the centre. It measured 0.72m in exposed length by 0.21m in width by 0.03m in depth. No tool marks or wood working techniques were evident.
003	(006)	Timber 3: located to the west of Timber 2 it measured 1.96m in length by 0.18m in width by 0.02m in depth. Timber 3 was also very soft and in a poor state of preservation with no tool marks or wood working techniques evident.

Wood No.	Context No.	Description
004	(006)	Timber 4: located to the west of Timber 3 it measured 1.14m in length by 0.23m in width by 0.035m in depth. Timber 4 was the best preserved of the identified timbers. No tool marking or wood working techniques were evident
005	(033)	Timber 5: identified above drain 028), it measured 1.30m in length by 0.15m in width by 0.02m in depth. Timber 5 —located furthest east— was waterlogged, soft and in a poor state of preservation. No additional tool markings or wood working techniques were evident on the surfaces of the exposed timber.
006	(033)	Timber 6: located to the west of Timber 5 it measured 1.14m in length by 0.24m in width by 0.03m in depth. Timber 6 was also in a poor state of preservation. The plank was waterlogged, very soft and noticeable damage located at the northern end of the plank. No tool marks or wood working techniques were evident along the surfaces of Timber 6.
007	(033)	Timber 7: located to the west of Timber 6, it measured 0.50m in length by 0.24m in width by 0.05m in depth. Timber 7 was waterlogged, very soft, fragmented and poorly preserved.
008	(033)	Timber 8: located on the base of drain (028) it measured 0.90m in length by 0.12m in width by 0.07m in depth.

Appendix 4 – Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Type	Description
1	1	1:50	Plan	Pre-excavation plan of culvert (005)
2	2	1:50	Plan	Mid-excavation plan of culvert (005)
3	3	1:50	Plan	Mid-excavation plan of culvert (005) and drain (028)
4	4	1:20	Section	East facing section of (005) and (008) and associated fills
5	5	1:20	Section	West facing section of (005), (008) and (028) and associated fills
6	6	1:20	Section	East facing section of (005), (008) and (028) and associated fills

Appendix 5 – Photo Register

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:001	S	General pre-excavation view of the proposed development site
11E0458:002	S	General pre-excavation view of the proposed development site
11E0458:003	N	General pre-excavation view of the proposed development site
11E0458:004	E	General pre-excavation view of the proposed development site
11E0458:005	NW	General pre-excavation view of the proposed development site
11E0458:006	SW	The Newly constructed Adult Hospital
11E0458:007	W	Test Trench 1
11E0458:008	S	Northernmost end of Test Trench 1
11E0458:009	S	Northernmost end of Test Trench 1
11E0458:010	S	Northernmost end of Test Trench 1
11E0458:011	S	Northernmost end of Test Trench 1
11E0458:012	-	Test Trench 1
11E0458:013	E	Test Trench 1
11E0458:014	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:015	N	Test Trench 1
11E0458:016	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:017	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:018	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:019	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:020	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:021	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:022	S	Test Trench 1

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:023	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:024	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:025	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:026	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:027	E	Stratigraphy within Test Trench 1
11E0458:028	E	Stratigraphy within Test Trench 1
11E0458:029	S	Test Trench 1 continuation
11E0458:030	N	Preliminary section of Test Trench 1 backfilled
11E0458:031	NNE	Stratigraphy within Test Trench 1
11E0458:032	NNE	Stratigraphy within Test Trench 1
11E0458:033	NNW	Stratigraphy within Test Trench 1
11E0458:034	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:035	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:036	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:037	S	Test Trench 1
11E0458:038	SSE	Test Trench 1
11E0458:039	SSE	Test Trench 1
11E0458:040	SSE	Test Trench 1
11E0458:041	SSE	Test Trench 1
11E0458:042	E	Stratigraphy within west face of Test Trench 1
11E0458:043	NNE	Stratigraphy within west face of Test Trench 1
11E0458:044	NNE	Stratigraphy within west face of Test Trench 1
11E0458:045	E	Stratigraphy within west face of Test Trench 1

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:046	NNE	Stratigraphy within west face of Test Trench 1
11E0458:047	NNE	Stratigraphy within west face of Test Trench 1
11E0458:048	S	Test Trench 1 continuation
11E0458:049	S	Safety barriers around perimeter of TT1
11E0458:050	S	Test Trench 1 continuation
11E0458:051	S	Test Trench 1 continuation
11E0458:052	S	Test Trench 1 continuation
11E0458:053	N	Test Trench 1 continuation
11E0458:054	N	Test Trench 1 continuation
11E0458:055	S	Plough furrow (003) and fill (004)
11E0458:056	SW	Plough furrow (003) and fill (004)
11E0458:057	NE	Culvert (005) plus pit (010)
11E0458:058	NE	Culvert (005) plus pit (010)
11E0458:059	E	Possible pit (010)
11E0458:060	SE	Culvert (005) plus pit (010)
11E0458:061	N	Culvert (005) plus pit (010)
11E0458:062	S	Plough furrow (003) and culvert (005) in background
11E0458:063	S	Plough furrow (003) and culvert (005) in background
11E0458:064	S	Plough furrow (003) and culvert (005) in background
11E0458:065	N	Plough furrow (003) and fill (004)
11E0458:066	S	Plough furrow (003) and fill (004)
11E0458:067	E	Stratigraphy encountered within central part of Test Trench 1
11E0458:068	E	Stratigraphy encountered within southern part of Test Trench 1

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:069	E	Stratigraphy encountered within southern part of Test Trench 1
11E0458:070	E	Stratigraphy encountered within southern part of Test Trench 1
11E0458:071	NE	Stratigraphy encountered within eastern part of Test Trench 1
11E0458:072	SE	Stratigraphy encountered within eastern part of Test Trench 1
11E0458:073	NE	Mid-excavation of culvert (005)
11E0458:074	S	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding
11E0458:075	-	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding
11E0458:076	N	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding
11E0458:077	N	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding
11E0458:078	NW	Test Pit 1
11E0458:079	NW	Test Pit 1
11E0458:080	NE	Test Pit 1
11E0458:081	-	Quarter section through pit (010) and fill (011)
11E0458:082	NE	Quarter section through pit (010) and fill (011)
11E0458:083	NE	Quarter section through pit (010) and fill (011)
11E0458:084	E	Quarter section through pit (010) and fill (011)
11E0458:085	N	Quarter section through pit (010) and fill (011)
11E0458:086	N	Test Trench 1
11E0458:087	N	Test Trench 1
11E0458:088	N	Stratigraphy identified in Test Trench 4
11E0458:089	N	Stratigraphy identified in Test Trench 4
11E0458:090	S	Concrete footing identified in easternmost part of TT4
11E0458:091	S	Concrete footing identified in easternmost part of TT4

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:092	W	Test Trench 4
11E0458:093	W	Test Trench 4
11E0458:094	E	Test Trench 4
11E0458:095	E	Test Trench 4
11E0458:096	N	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding
11E0458:097	W	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:098	W	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:099	NE	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:100	NE	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:101	SE	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:102	SE	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:103	S	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:104	N	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:105	S	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:106	S	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:107	-	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:108	N	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:109	W	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:110	-	Timber lintel (006) within culvert (005)
11E0458:111	S	Timber lintel (006) within culvert (005)
11E0458:112	W	Test Trench 3
11E0458:113	W	Test Trench 3
11E0458:114	W	Stratigraphy identified within Test Trench 3

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:115	W	Stratigraphy identified within Test Trench 3
11E0458:116	W	Stratigraphy identified within Test Trench 3
11E0458:117	E	Rubble remains within Test Trench 3
11E0458:118	NW	Rubble remains within Test Trench 3 (along path of sewerage mains)
11E0458:119	W	East facing section through culvert (005)
11E0458:120	W	Stone wall (026) within culvert (005)
11E0458:121	-	Stone wall (026) within culvert (005)
11E0458:122	W	East facing section through culvert (005)
11E0458:123	W	East facing section through culvert (005)
11E0458:124	NW	East facing section through culvert (005)
11E0458:125	S	Excavated section through (005)
11E0458:126	N	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:127	S	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:128	N	Excavated section through culvert (005)
11E0458:129	E	Test Trench 5
11E0458:130	NE	Test Trench 5
11E0458:131	E	Test Trench 5
11E0458:132	E	Test Trench 5
11E0458:133	W	Test Trench 5
11E0458:134	-	Culvert (005) within Test Trench 6
11E0458:135	-	Culvert (005) within Test Trench 6
11E0458:136	N	Culvert (005) within Test Trench 6
11E0458:137	SE	Culvert (005) within Test Trench 6

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:138	W	Test Pit 4
11E0458:139	W	Test Pit 4
11E0458:140	N	Test Pit 3
11E0458:141	N	Test Pit 3
11E0458:142	S	Test Pit 3
11E0458:143	-	VOID
11E0458:144	N	Test Pit 2
11E0458:145	N	Test Pit 2
11E0458:146	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:147	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:148	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:149	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:150	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:151	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:152	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:153	N	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:154	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:155	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:156	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:157	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:158	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:159	S	Monitoring of water tank area
11E0458:160	S	Monitoring of water tank area

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:161	S	Monitoring of water tank area
11E0458:162	S	Monitoring of water tank area
11E0458:163	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:164	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:165	S	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:166	N	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:167	W	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:168	NW	Monitoring of access road through the centre of the site
11E0458:169	W	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:170	W	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:171	W	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:172	S	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:173	S	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:174	N	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:175	N	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:176	E	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:177	SE	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:178	S	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:179	S	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:180	S	Geotechnical test pit (012) identified along access road
11E0458:182	N	General view of site
11E0458:183	S	Monitoring of eastern side of the site commences
11E0458:184	S	Safety barriers established along western edge of haul road

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:185	W	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding (southern boundary)
11E0458:186	W	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding (southern boundary)
11E0458:187	N	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding (western boundary)
11E0458:188	N	Monitoring of postholes associated with site hoarding (western boundary)
11E0458:189	S	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:190	S	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:191	S	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:192	SW	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:193	S	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:194	WNW	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:195	S	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:196	S	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:197	NW	General working shot associated with (005)
11E0458:198	NW	General working shot associated with (005)
11E0458:199	NW	General working shot associated with (005)
11E0458:200	N	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:201	S	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:202	S	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:203	N	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:204	N	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:205	N	Monitoring of eastern area of the site
11E0458:206	SW	Monitoring of western area of the site commences
11E0458:207	S	Monitoring of western area of the site

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:208	S	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:209	N	General working shot associated with (005)
11E0458:210	E	General working shot associated with (005)
11E0458:211	NE	General working shot associated with (005)
11E0458:212	E	General working shot associated with (005)
11E0458:213	S	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:214	S	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:215	S	Monitoring of western area of the site including guide wall
11E0458:216	N	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:217	NE	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:218	N	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:219	N	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:220	W	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:221	S	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:222	W	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:223	NW	General working shot associated with culvert (005)
11E0458:224	N	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:225	NE	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:226	N	Formation of piling mat and overburden removal along western side of site
11E0458:227	N	Formation of piling mat and overburden removal along western side of site
11E0458:228-230	-	VOID
11E0458:231	S	Monitoring of western area of the site
11E0458:232	N	Monitoring of western area of the site

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:233	E	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:234	S	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:235	W	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:236	W	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:237	W	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:238	W	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:239	W	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:240	W	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:241	W	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:242	WNW	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:243	WNW	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:244	SW	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:245	SW	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:246	E	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:247	E	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:248	E	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:249	E	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:250	E	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:251	E	General mid-excavation shot of culvert (005), walls (026) and (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:252	SW	Monitoring of western area of the site including guide wall
11E0458:253	N	Formation of piling mat
11E0458:254	N	Formation of piling mat
11E0458:255	S	Formation of ramp to access southern section of site
11E0458:256	SW	Formation of ramp to access southern section of site
11E0458:257	E	West facing section through (005) and (008)
11E0458:258	E	West facing section through (005) and (008)
11E0458:259	E	West facing section through (005), (008) showing walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:260	E	Mid-excavation of (005), (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:261	NW	Flooded excavation site
11E0458:262	NE	Flooded excavation site
11E0458:263	NE	Flooded excavation site
11E0458:264	NW	Flooded excavation site
11E0458:265	-	Timber lintels (006)
11E0458:266	-	Timber 1 (006) drain (028)
11E0458:267	E	Timber 1 (006) drain (028)
11E0458:268	E	Timbers 2–4, walls (026) and (027) within culvert (005)
11E0458:269	E	Timbers 2–4, walls (026) and (027) within culvert (005)
11E0458:270	E	Timbers 2–4, walls (026) and (027) within culvert (005)
11E0458:271	E	Timbers 2–4, walls (026) and (027) within culvert (005)

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:272	E	Timber 1, robber trench (008) and wall (026)
11E0458:273	E	Drain (028), wooden lintels (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:274	E	Drain (028), wooden lintels (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:275	E	Drain (028), wooden lintels (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:276	W	Drain (028), wooden lintels (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:277	W	Drain (028), Timber 2–4 of (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:278	W	Drain (028), Timber 2–4 of (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:279	W	Drain (028), Timber 2–4 of (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:280	W	Drain (028), Timber 2–4 of (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:281	W	Drain (028), Timber 2–4 of (006), robber trench (008) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:282	W	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:283	W	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:284	W	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:285	W	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:286	W	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:287	W	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:288	W	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:289	NW	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:290	NW	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:291	SW	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:292	SW	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:293	SW	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:294	W	Timber 1
11E0458:295	W	Timber 1
11E0458:296	W	Timber 1, wall (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:297	W	Timber 1, wall (027) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:298	S	Timber 1 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:299	S	Timber 1 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:300	E	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:301	E	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:302	E	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:303	E	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:304	S	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:305	S	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:306	E	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:307	E	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:308	E	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:309	E	Timbers 2–4, stone-lined drain (028) and walls (026) and (027)
11E0458:310	SE	Monitoring of guide wall
11E0458:311	SE	Monitoring of guide wall
11E0458:312-324	-	VOID

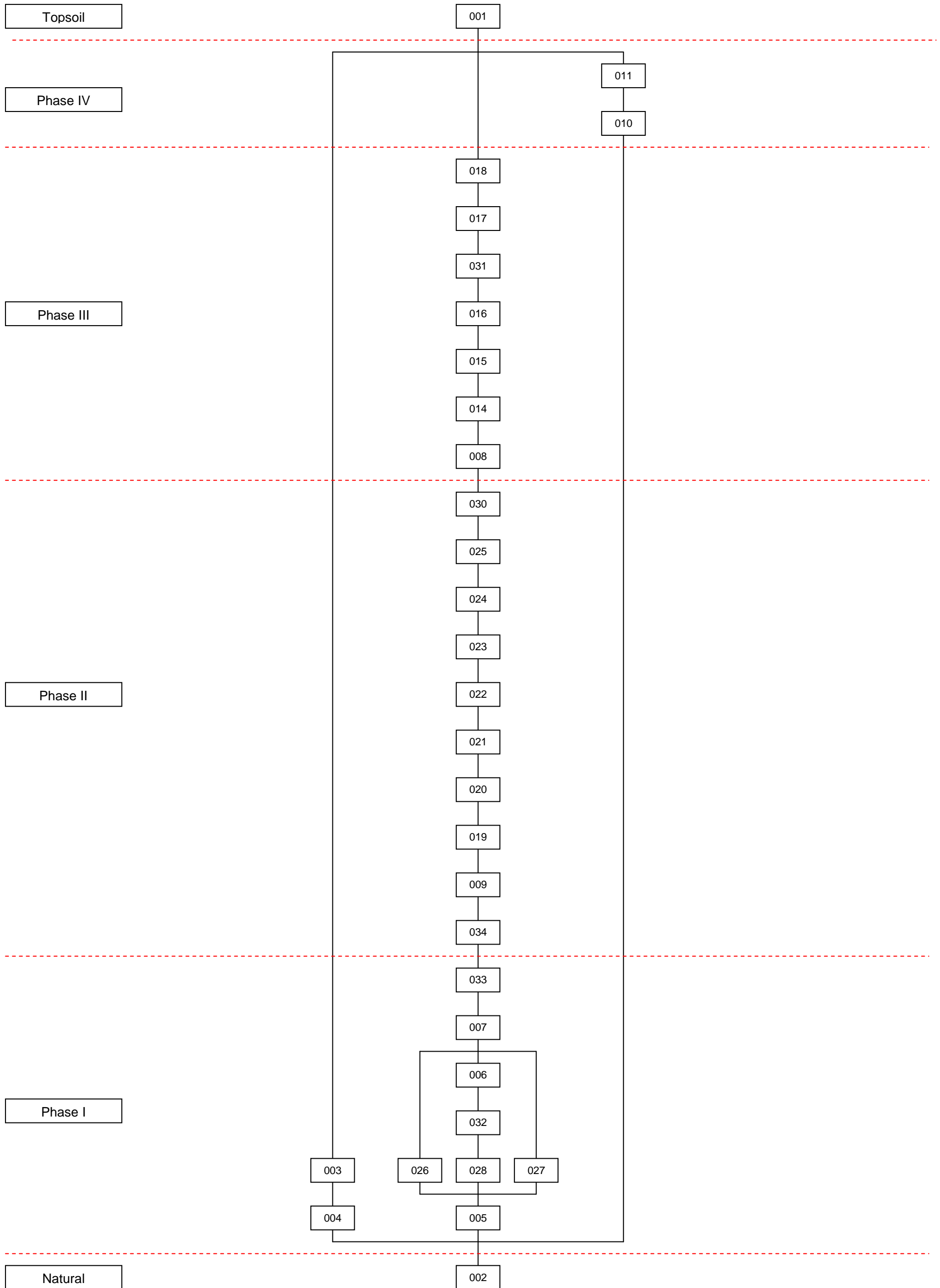
Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:325	S	Timber 2 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:326	S	Timber 3 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:327	S	Timber 3 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:328	S	Timber 4 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:329	S	Timber 4 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:330	S	Timbers 3/4 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:331	S	Timbers 3/4 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:332	S	Timbers 3/4 and stone-lined drain (028)
11E0458:333	E	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:334	E	Mid-excavation of eastern area (Area A)
11E0458:335	S	Monitoring of guide wall along western edge of site
11E0458:336	S	Monitoring of guide wall along western edge of site
11E0458:337	N	Keyed in section of wall (026)
11E0458:338	N	Keyed in section of wall (026)
11E0458:339	W	Wall (026)
11E0458:340	W	Wall (026)
11E0458:341	S	Wall (027)
11E0458:342	W	Wall (027)
11E0458:343	W	Wall (027)
11E0458:344	N	Wall (026)
11E0458:345	E	West facing section through culvert (005) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:346	E	West facing section through culvert (005) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:347	E	West facing section through culvert (005) and robber trench (008)

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:348	E	West facing section through culvert (005) and robber trench (008)
11E0458:349	NW	Section through geotechnical test pit (010)
11E0458:350	NW	Section through geotechnical test pit (010)
11E0458:351	S	Overburden removal across western area (Area B)
11E0458:352	S	Overburden removal across western area (Area B)
11E0458:353	W	Overburden removal across western area (Area B)
11E0458:354	SW	Overburden removal across western area (Area B)
11E0458:355	S	Overburden removal across western area (Area B)
11E0458:356	N	Monitoring of guide wall excavation
11E0458:357	N	Edge of (005) within western area
11E0458:358	N	Edge of (005) within western area
11E0458:359	NW	Monitoring of guide wall excavation
11E0458:360	S	General working shot
11E0458:361	E	Sondage through natural (002)
11E0458:362	-	VOID
11E0458:363	W	Northern wall of culvert (026)
11E0458:364	S	Monitoring of guide wall excavation
11E0458:365	N	Mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) in western area (Area B)
11E0458:366	W	Mid-excavation shot of culvert (005) in western area (Area B)
11E0458:367	S	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)
11E0458:368	E	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)
11E0458:369	W	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)
11E0458:370	W	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:371	W	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)
11E0458:372	W	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)
11E0458:373	-	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)
11E0458:374	E	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)
11E0458:375	S	Walls (026), (027) and timber floor (033)
11E0458:376	W	Walls (026), (027) and base of culvert (005)
11E0458:377	W	Walls (026), (027) and base of culvert (005)
11E0458:378	SW	Walls (026), (027) and base of culvert (005)
11E0458:379	N	Walls (026), (027) and base of culvert (005)
11E0458:380	N	Walls (026), (027) and base of culvert (005)
11E0458:381	E	Walls (026), (027) and base of culvert (005)
11E0458:382	SW	Western area (Area B)
11E0458:383	W	Test Pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:384	W	Test Pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:385	NW	Test Pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:386	NW	Test Pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:387	SE	Spoil from test pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:388	SE	Spoil from test pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:389	S	Spoil from test pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:390	S	Spoil from test pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:391	W	Test Pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:392	W	Test Pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:393	S	Western guide wall

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
11E0458:394	S	Western guide wall
11E0458:395	N	Test Pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:396	N	Test Pit associated with Mater D-Wall trial panel
11E0458:397	N	Water mains connection
11E0458:398	W	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:399	W	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:400	NW	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:401	NW	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:402	NW	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:403	NW	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:404	NW	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:405	NW	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:406	NW	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:407	N	Bentonite and water slurry mixed spoil from trial panel
11E0458:408	N	Bentonite and water slurry mixed spoil from trial panel
11E0458:409	N	Bentonite and water slurry mixed spoil from trial panel
11E0458:410	W	Bentonite and water slurry mix with excavated panel
11E0458:411	S	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:412	SE	Hydromill excavator
11E0458:413	S	Bentonite and water slurry mix with excavated panel
11E0458:414	S	Bentonite and water slurry mix with excavated panel

Appendix 6 – Site Matrix



Appendix 7 – An analysis of the wood excavated from Metro North Stop Box, Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin 7 (11e0458)

By: Ellen O'Carroll

INTRODUCTION

The results of the excavation at the Mater Stop Box site identified a post-medieval culvert (005) that most likely functioned in water management or the removal of water from the area. The culvert was constructed from of a stone wall along the northern edge of the cut and a timber plank (006) along the centre, which was believed to represent the surface of a timber plank built conduit. In addition a wooden platform (033) was identified above stone-lined drain (028) within the terminus of the culvert; this may represent the floor or base of a structure (Hession 2012). A total of eight wood samples were retained from the excavation; sub-samples were obtained from all worked or possibly worked timbers identified at the site.



Figure 1: Wooden culvert *in situ*

The analysis presented here concentrates on species identification, wood working analysis and species selection for the use and construction of the culvert. The amount of information obtainable from each sample varied. However, some conclusions can be drawn from the analysis and these are presented below.

METHODS

A site visit was made during the excavation of the wooden remains to advise on wood recording, excavation and sampling. All sub-samples of the original timbers were then submitted to the offices of Ellen O'Carroll for analysis. The wood timbers were washed and then recorded on specifically designed timber sheets. Smaller sub-samples were then cut off the original timbers for identification.

The samples were then identified microscopically. Where appropriate, the annual tree rings on the samples were counted and some samples were measured and described in terms of their function and wood technology. Annual tree rings on each sample were measured to an approximate size by eye and growth rates for the parent material that the timber was obtained from were determined. A fast growth rate is around 4mm per year. As different factors (weather, ground and soil conditions) determine growth rates of trees, and growth rates vary across each sample, average growth rates were calculated for each sample. The growth rates for some samples varied significantly therefore these samples were classified as slow to moderate, moderate to fast and so on.

The process for identifying wood, whether it is charred, dried or waterlogged is carried out by comparing the anatomical structure of wood samples with known comparative material or keys (Schweingruber 1990). Thin slices were taken from the transversal, tangential and longitudinal sections of each piece of wood and sampled using a razor blade. These slices were then mounted on a slide and glycerine was painted onto the wood to aid identification. Each slide was then examined under a microscope at magnifications of 100x to 400x. By close examination of the microanatomical features of the samples the species were determined. The diagnostic features used for the identification of wood are micro-structural characteristics such as the vessels and their arrangement, the size and arrangement of rays, vessel pit arrangement and also the type of perforation plates.

RESULTS

Wood lined culvert

All timbers identified from the wood lined culvert were of spruce wood (*Picea abies*) and were tangential splits (Table 1). The growth rate of the tree that the planks were fashioned from was moderate to slow growth. Between 6 and 23 annual tree rings were present on the sub-sampled wooden remains indicative of young trees. There was no tooling evidence noted on the analysed timbers.

Wooden platform

Similar to the wooden culvert all timbers associated with the wooden platform structure (033) were identified as *Picea abies* or spruce wood. Three of the timbers were tangential splits and one timber was a smaller boxed inner radial split (Table 1). The growth rate was moderate and the boxed radial split contained over 45 annual tree rings suggesting a slightly older tree than the previously identified timbers. There was no tooling evidence noted on the analysed timbers.

Table 1—Identifications of wood timbers from wood lined culvert and wooden platform

Wood No.	Context No.	Description	Species	Annual tree rings	Split type	Further comment	Recommendation
1	006	Timber 1: located furthest east it measured 1.15m in length by 0.21m in width by 0.03m in depth	<i>Picea abies</i>	18	Tangential	Poor condition	Dispose
2	006	Timber 2: located to the west of Timber 1 measured 0.72m in length by 0.21m in width by 0.03m in depth	<i>Picea abies</i>	20	Tangential	Poor condition	Dispose
3	006	Timber 3: located to the west of Timber 2 it measured 1.96m in length by 0.18m in width by 0.02m in depth	<i>Picea abies</i>	23	Tangential	Moderate condition	Dispose
4	006	Timber 4: located to the west of Timber 3 it measured 1.14m in length by 0.23m in width by 0.035m in depth.	<i>Picea abies</i>	18	Tangential	Poor condition	Dispose

Wood No.	Context No.	Description	Species	Annual tree rings	Split type	Further comment	Recommendation
5	033	Timber 5: identified above drain 028), it measured 1.30m in length by 0.15m in width by 0.02m in depth.	<i>Picea abies</i>	6	Tangential	Moderate condition	Dispose
6	033	Timber 6: located to the west of Timber 5 it measured 1.14m in length by 0.24m in width by 0.03m in depth.	<i>Picea abies</i>	20	Tangential	Moderate condition	Dispose
7	033	Timber 7: located to the west of Timber 5, it measured 0.50m in length by 0.24m in width by 0.05m in depth.	<i>Picea abies</i>	10	Tangential	Poor condition	Dispose
8	033	Timber 8: located on the base of drain (028) it measured 0.90m in length by 0.12m in width by 0.07m in depth.	<i>Picea abies</i>	45	Boxed inner radial	Moderate condition	Dispose

DISCUSSION OF WOOD ASSEMBLAGE

One species (*Picea abies*/spruce) was present in the wood samples identified from excavations associated with the wooden culvert and possible platform at Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Co. Dublin. *Picea abies* is a non-native species to Ireland and may have been imported from the Baltic states in the mid- to late 19th Centuries.

For the most part the timbers were split tangentially, were narrow in section and contained relatively few annual tree rings. There was no individual tool marks or tooling evidence present on the analysed timbers. However the timbers were split in a regular and cost effective manner whereby the majority of them were tangentially split. In tangential conversion, roundwood is divided into boards across the log, taking no advantage of the anatomy of the wood. Tangentially sawn timber generates significantly less waste than radial sawing and demands considerably less investment of labour. Tangential sawing is, therefore, the preferred method of conversion of commercial timber.

Comparative material with regards species and wood selection for wooden culverts is rare. However the water main from Islandbridge to the city of Dublin was constructed, in 1746, of Norwegian fir [presumably *Picea abies*, Norway spruce] while other mains in the city were made from elm, which was regularly imported during the 18th century for this purpose (Rynne 2006, 414). The elms along the Grand Canal were also planted in 1766 for such purposes (Fitzpatrick 1965). *Picea abies* or spruce was also used in the construction of several planks from a 19th century tannery in St. James Street, Dublin (Comey 2004) therefore it appears that spruce was commonly employed as a material for industrial and infrastructural purposes such as water mains, wood culverts and tanning pits in 19th Century Dublin.

Picea abies is a large evergreen coniferous tree which can grow to between 35-55m tall and with a trunk diameter of up to 1-1.5m (Mitchell 1974). It is one of the most economically important coniferous trees in Europe and as such is used in forestry for timber and paper production, and as an ornamental tree in parks and gardens as well as for Christmas trees.

It is most likely that the spruce timbers were imported from the Baltic States as Spruce is a non-native species to Ireland. However, from 1700 until the Land acts of the 1880s private planting frequently with conifers which included Scots pine and spruce became popular. This planting was encouraged with the allocation of premiums and prices and by the mid-19th Century private plantations had reached a total area of 140,000 hectares (O'Carroll 1984, 34). Large tracts of these new plantations were sold in the 19th Century to provide tenants and landlords with much needed capital (Feehan 2006, 84). It is against this backdrop of early private plantations of areas of forestry that the wooden spruce planks could

conceivably have been grown, cut and manufactured in Ireland and subsequently used in the manufacture of the wooden culvert.

CONCLUSIONS & SUMMARY ON WOOD ASSEMBLAGE

The analysis above indicates that spruce was specifically selected for use in the construction of the wooden culvert and the wooden platform associated with the culvert. The use of spruce for the wooden platform and wooden culvert may suggest that these features are contemporaneous. Comparative material indicates that spruce was commonly used as construction material for water mains, which may indicate a similar function for the wooden culvert. Spruce appears to have been used for many industrial requirements in the city of Dublin in the 19th and 20th Centuries.

It is likely that the spruce was imported from the Baltic states. However, it is not inconceivable that the wood originated from woodlands or plantations which developed in Ireland from the 18th Century onwards.

DATING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As the timbers are non-oak they are not suitable for dendrochronological dating. The timbers have been recorded in detail on timber sheets. They have also been planned, photographed, species identified and analysed and carpentry techniques have also been described. It is my specialist opinion that this material has been recorded sufficiently and may be disposed of.

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Appendix 8 – Post medieval pottery from the Mater Hospital, County Dublin

By: Dr Niamh Curtin

INTRODUCTION

The assemblage contains 48 sherds of post-medieval pottery (and two sherds of roof tile) from excavations at the Mater Hospital, Dublin ranging in date from 17th/20th century types from Ireland, Britain and continental Europe. The assemblage is that typical of a household/domestic situation, consisting of pottery types and vessel forms associated with food storage, preparation and consumption, and personal hygiene.

METHODOLOGY

These fragments were identified visually in accordance with existing typologies. A brief description of fabric and decoration is given. The different types of pottery are presented in tabular form. Medieval vessel types and styles of manufacture were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's classification of ceramic forms (1998). Both medieval and post-medieval types were identified based on information from published excavations in Ireland and existing typologies. Reference is made to specific fragments of pottery in the text by find number as per museum guidelines, however the licence number has been omitted in the text so that the reference is feature number:find number.

DATING

Date ranges for the pottery types are based on published dates for the production and distribution of pottery excavated from archaeological sites in Ireland and England.

QUANTIFICATION

Table 1 illustrates the number of sherds found within each type and the date range and origin of each type. A count of the Minimum Number Represented (MNR) of each vessel type is also included.

Type	No. of Sherds	MNR	Form	Date range	Origin
Possible Frechen	1	1	Bellarmino/ Bartmann Jug	17th C	Germany
North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	1	1	dish/bowl	17th- E18th C	England
Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	2	vase/ <i>alberello</i> , plate	17th-18th C	UK/Ireland
Porcelain	3	3	small bowl/teacup	18th C	England
Creamware	3	2	bowl/dish	18th-19th C	England
Shell edged ware	3	2	bowl/dish, jug	m18th-19th C	England
Spongeware	1	1	bowl/mug	18th-20th C	Scotland
Painted Pearlware	1	1	vase/jug	18th-20th C	England
Black Glazed Red Earthenware	20	11	Chamber pot, large bowl, pancheon, storage vessels	18th-20th C	UK/Ireland
Glazed Red Earthenware	1	1	large bowl	18th-20th C	UK/Ireland
Unglazed Red Earthenware	8	4	flower pot	18th-20th C	UK/Ireland
English Stoneware	4	4	Annotto/Porter bottle, flat bottle, jug/tankard	19th-20th C	England

Type	No. of Sherds	MNR	Form	Date range	Origin
Total	48	33		17th-20th C	

Table 1: Table of post medieval pottery from the Mater Hospital, Dublin

Possible Frechen Stoneware

Frechen is located south-west of Cologne, Germany; excavations within the centre of Frechen have revealed over fifty kilns and documentary and archaeological evidence has shown the production and trade of stoneware to be one of the largest and widest ranging industries of Frechen from the late 13th/late 19th centuries (Gaimster 1997, 208). Frechen bottles, in particular the famous *Bartmanner* bottles, dominated the market in stoneware bottles until the glass bottle became widespread, they remained prominent in English assemblages until the 17th century when English stoneware bottles came on the market (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 214). Bartmann jugs were typically bulbous bodied with applied masks depicting a bearded man. The bearded man is thought to relate to the popular 14th/16th century myth of the wild man of the mountains. A possible Frechen stoneware Bartmann jug was identified by the characteristic salt glaze and applied decoration depicting a face on the shoulder of the vessel (11E0458:009:010). The example from the Mater Hospital has a crudely formed rim and very thick wall at the neck of the vessel suggesting it possibly represents a late 17th/18th century English version of this vessel.

Tin Glazed Earthenware

The term Tin Glazed Earthenware describes double-fired ceramics with a fine earthenware fabric and a lead glaze made opaque through the addition of tin. These wares were first produced in Europe in Italy and Spain, and were later manufactured in the Netherlands and in England from the 16th century. They were imported widely into Ireland, mainly from the English and Dutch centres, producing similar types that were termed Anglo Netherlands wares, but also from Italy and Spain in the 16th and 17th centuries. A Tin Glazed Earthenware ointment jar/*alberello*/vase is represented by a base fragment (11E0458:021:008) with a white glaze. This utilitarian vessel was most likely manufactured in Ireland or Britain; the absence of further diagnostic marks or decoration prevents identification of an exact provenance. A plate of this type was represented by base fragment (025:001); the fragment was decorated with a plain white glaze although it is possible that the absent portions from both Tin Glazed Earthenware vessels from the Mater Hospital were decorated.

North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware

North Devon pottery was imported into Ireland from England on a large scale during the 17th and early 18th century (Grant 1983, 101). Records note the shipping of '100 dozen of Earthen Pottes of all sorts' into Dublin from Barnstaple, England in 1601 (Grant 1983, 101). Irish exports to England, continental Europe and the colonies included large amounts of farm produce, including butter that was contained within North Devon vessels, and often traded

from Ireland through North Devon (Grant 1983, 105). North Devon Gravel Tempered Wares are identified by their characteristic gravel temper and vessels of this type are often used for food storage and preparation, as well as general household tasks (Meenan 1997, 350). A bowl of this type, possibly used in food preparation/ personal hygiene, was identified within the assemblage from the Mater hospital (11E0458:023:001).

Porcelain

The assemblage contained fragments from two small porcelain teacups or tea-bowls; the first is decorated with a blue-painted natural scene depicting a tree (11E0458:009:022) and the second has a blue-painted pattern (11E0458:016:003). These vessels are likely to have been manufactured at one of the ceramic centres in England, such as Staffordshire or Liverpool in the 18th/19th centuries.

Creamware

Creamware was manufactured in factories across the UK from the 1730s (Jennings 1981, 227); it became increasingly popular by the mid-18th century and replaced the use of Tin Glazed Earthenware as a more durable, cheaper option for household ceramics. The assemblage contained a rim fragment from a small Creamware bowl (11E0458:034:001) and fragments from another small dish/bowl of this type (11E0458:009:019–020).

Shell Edged Ware

Shell edged ware was produced as a decorated pearlware from the mid-18th century; it was extremely popular as tableware and was made in a variety of forms. Vessels of this type have impressed scalloped pattern edges which are usually over-painted, most commonly in blue or green, but also in red, purple, brown, black and a rare yellow form. The assemblage contains two vessels of this type characterised by their scalloped and painted edges. The first is most likely a jug or tall serving vessel (11E0458:021:009) with a blue painted pattern that is different to the majority of this type because the scalloped pattern is located below a straight rim rather than along the edge of the vessel rim. The second Shell Edged Ware vessel from the Mater Hospital is a small bowl/dish decorated with a green painted scalloped edge (11E0458:009:021 and 023).

Sponge-ware

Sponge-ware is a type of decorated Pearlware, made predominantly in Scotland from 1740-1875 and was distributed as a cheap decorated type up to the 1920s. The pottery is usually white, decorated with coloured paint applied using a natural sponge. A small bowl/mug of this type was represented by body fragment (11E0458:009:024) from the Mater Hospital that was decorated with the characteristic sponge-painted decoration in a brown/green colour.

Painted Pearlware

The assemblage contains a base fragment (11E0458:009:026) from a small, ornate vase or jug; the vessel is sub-ovoid in shape and decorated with a painted blue line near the base. The underside of the vessel is stamped with an impressed stamp: 'Wedgwood', indicating that it was manufactured by the famous Staffordshire pottery that has been in operation since the mid-18th century. This vessel probably dates to the late 18th/19th century, the fact that the stamp appears to have been applied using moveable printer's type instead of a single slug suggests that it might belong to the date range 1759-1769 when the use of the latter was introduced. The vessel is blackened through burning, most likely after it was discarded.

Black Glazed Red Earthenware

Production of large black glazed storage and food processing vessels began in England in the late 16th/17th century and by the 18th century they were produced in Ireland (Meenan 1997, 349). The assemblage contained a MNR of eleven vessels of this type, largely pancheons or large storage jars, in different fabrics that have been divided into two groups. The first and largest group (ten of eleven vessels from the Mater Hospital) is comprised of vessels that have a hard agate fabric and glossy black glaze which is typical of the Black Glazed Earthenware vessels produced in Buckley, Wales during the 19th/20th century (11E0458:007:001-006, 11E0458:007:008-009, 11E0458:009:002-009, 11E0458:009:018, 11E0458:009:27 and 11E0458:021:007). The second group is represented by a single Black Glazed Red Earthenware vessel (11E0458:009:001) that has a soft red fabric with black glaze that suggests it may have been manufactured in Ireland in the 18th/20th centuries.

Glazed Red Earthenware

A single Glazed Red Earthenware bowl is represented by a rim fragment (11E0458:009:025) that shows the vessel had a thin wall, red fabric and green-brown lead glaze. This vessel was most likely produced in Ireland or Britain in the 18th/20th centuries.

Unglazed Red Earthenware

The assemblage contains a MNR of four Unglazed Red Earthenware flower pots (11E0458:007:007, 11E0458:009:012-015, 11E0458:009:017 and 11E0458:016:001-002) of various sizes and decorated with bands of dotted rilling either around the shoulder or rim of the vessels.

Stoneware

The assemblage contains a MNR of four English Stoneware bottles of varying forms and functions. The first stoneware bottle (11E0458:001:002) is a near-complete vessel which is

missing the portion from the top of the vessel shoulders. Unfortunately, this impedes identification of the vessel function although it resembles the shape of two bottle forms recorded in the Doulton and Watts 1873 catalogue (Tyler *et al.* 2005, figure 54). The first possible bottle form represented by fragment 001:002 is an 'Annotto bottle', which was used to contain a food dye and colouring called Annotto that was derived from Latin America and the Caribbean. The second potential vessel form represented by 11E0458:001:002 is a porter bottle. The vessel has a light grey fabric and clear glaze and was most likely manufactured in England during the 19th/20th century. A second stoneware bottle (001:001) with the same fabric as that described for (11E0458:001:002) represents a flat bottle form.

The assemblage also contains a rim fragment (021:006) from a stoneware vessel with a salt glazed grey and brown exterior, possibly manufactured in Fulham, England. Unfortunately, the remaining portion of the vessel is too small to identify the bottle form and function.

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Appendix 9 – Analysis of the glass from the Metro North Mater Stop Box (MN106), Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin 7

By: Sara Nylund MA

INTRODUCTION

This assemblage consisted of 30 objects, all of which were identified as the remains of free blown glass bottles bar one small fragment of possible window glass without any further diagnostic traits.

METHODOLOGY

Analysis was carried out by hand with the use of a hand-lens where necessary; pre-established typologies were used where appropriate. Relevant parameters were recorded on a shard-by-shard basis to create a catalogue of the assemblage using Microsoft Excel (see Table 1). This catalogue is based on the National Museum of Ireland's requirement that each individual find have an individual find number.

THE BOTTLE GLASS

Upon analysis a total of 29 shards were identified as deriving from bottles. Twenty-eight are the remains of wine or beer bottles, while one base fragment represents the possible remains of a condiment or pharmaceutical bottle.

Free-blown bottles

All of the identified bottle glass shards were identified as deriving from "free-blown bottles". Such bottles were manufactured without the use of a mould, resulting in a typically irregular appearance. The colours of the glass were incidental, i.e. natural rather than deliberate, due to the presence of impurities like iron and manganese in the sand used for the bottles (Lindsey 2008).

Beer or wine bottles

Sixteen of the recovered glass fragments were bottle bases, all of them displaying disc pontil scars—a pontil scar is the mark left on the base of a bottle by the punty rod that held the bottle in place while the glass was being blown. A disc pontil scar can be recognised by rough chips of glass in a circle on the base; they are commonly found on early English and European bottles in the 18th and early 19th Century.

Artefacts 11E0458:009:048 and 11E0458:009:049 refit to form a complete base. The majority of the base fragments were retrieved from deposit (009), comprising dumped material representing activity during Phase II of the site.

Thirteen of the glass fragments were represented by the neck and finish part of the bottle. The majority of these fragments were also from deposit (009). The lip of a bottle is very diagnostic. All of the lips present in the assemblage displayed an applied string rim. The string rim was a thread of glass applied around the lip of the bottle. They were used when tying a piece of thread to secure the cork or wedge of wood in place. They are commonly found on 18th century bottles (Jones 1986).

Domestic or pharmaceutical bottle

Based on the shape and size of one light green base fragment— (5cm in dm) in fine glass— artefact 11E0458:021:005 is probably the remains of a domestic condiment or a pharmaceutical bottle. Unfortunately the fragment was found in a layer of redeposit material (021) and not enough of the bottle remains for a precise date.

DISCUSSION

The datable glass within the assemblage lies within a time span of the early 18th-early 19th centuries. The assemblage consists of bottle glass and was dominated by wine/beer bottles, with one possible example of a domestic or pharmaceutical bottle also present. The majority of the glass was found in a deposit of dumped material (009) representing Phase II activity at the site. Dating of the glass corresponds with the date of other finds retrieved from the same deposit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work required.

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Table 1—Summary of the discussed material

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description	Comment
11E0458:009:029	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:032	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:034	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:035	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:037	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:038	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:039	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description	Comment
11E0458:009:040	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:042	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:043	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:047	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar
11E0458:009:048	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar, refits with 049
11E0458:009:049	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar, refits with 048
11E0458:009:051	Glass	poss. early 1700	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle
11E0458:021:004	Glass	End 18th century	Base of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with disc pontil scar

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description	Comment
11E0458:021:005	Glass	Post-medieval	Base of bottle	Free blown light green glass small condiment/pharmaceutical bottle with open pontil scar
11E0458:009:028	Glass	ca 1760s	Finish of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:041	Glass	Post-medieval	Glass bottle fragment	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle
11E0458:009:031	Glass	1760-1780	neck and finish of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:033	Glass	1760-1780	neck and finish of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:036	Glass	ca 1760s	neck and finish of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:045	Glass	1760-1780	neck and finish of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:009:046	Glass	1760-1780	neck and finish of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip

Find no.	Type	Identification	Description	Comment
11E0458:009:044	Glass	Start 19th century	Neck finish and shoulder fragment of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:007:013	Glass	Post-medieval	Neck fragment of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle
11E0458:009:030	Glass	End 18th century	Neck fragment of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle
11E0458:021:001	Glass	Poss. 1790s	Neck of bottle	Free blown green glass neck only
11E0458:021:002	Glass	1760-1780	Neck of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:021:003	Glass	1770-1810	Neck of bottle	Free blown green glass wine/beer bottle with tooled finish and applied string lip
11E0458:007:012	Glass	Post-medieval	Poss. window glass	clear in colour

Appendix 10 – Analysis of the architectural stone from the Metro North Mater Stop Box (MN106), Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin 7

By: Robert Hanbidge, BA

INTRODUCTION

Two broken architectural stones (11E0458:009:052-053) were recovered during the test excavations for the Metro North Mater Stop Box (MN106), Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin 7. Both fragments belong to the one piece and join together to form most likely a corner fragment of an ornate window sill.

ARCHITECTURAL STONE

The largest fragment (which bears the corner detail) measures 19.5cm long by 10.8cm high by 13.4cm wide. The second smaller fragment measures 10.5cm long by 10.8cm 13.4cm wide.

Both fragments are hewn from a cut length of a sedimentary stone (probably sandstone with visible inclusions of fossilized sea shells). To the upper surface of the pieces, there are further indications that support the assumption that this was part of a window sill. Directly above the corner of the sill on the upper surface, there is a notable clean rectangular area which would have presented the area of the sill that was incorporated into the masonry of the wall. Adjacent to this, there is a dark line of residue which continues along the length of the fragments, which may indicate the presence of window glass. To the interior side of this dark line, the upper surface of the stone is notably a darker grey in colour, possibly from use and contact with other materials from the interior of the building. To the rest of the surface of this sill, it is notably rougher in texture due to weathering.

The façade of the sill is moulded and follows a Neo-Classical style based on stylised classical entablature. A bead moulding forms the top of the sill which surmounts a cove moulding above a frieze. Further ornamentation to the frieze (not as clear in relief due to weathering) in the form of a series of short vertical carved lines, again mimic a classical ornamentation known as a triglyph. These stylised triglyphs are also of further interest, they are much cruder and rougher in appearance and do not display the same degree of masonry skill which is present to the rest of the two pieces. Further chisel and scutch marks are visible to the other surfaces along with two short but deep chiselled indents to the interior side. Another small recess to the side of the corner of the sill may have assisted in the bonding of the sill to the masonry wall.

DISCUSSION

Similar window sills were commonly used during the period between the 18th and early 20th centuries, especially in Georgian and Victorian house architecture. The excavation results support this assumption, indicating a post-1750 date for the site. The context from which both pieces were recovered is the backfill of a culvert (005). This culvert housed a stone-lined drain which most likely functioned in the removal of waste or foul water from the area. It has been noted that the Ordnance Survey 6" Map Sheet 018 (1844) depicts a small cluster of buildings which front onto the north side of Stable Lane. These buildings are in close proximity to this culvert to the west. The lane along with these buildings are not depicted on the later Ordnance Survey 25" Map Sheet 018-07 (1911). It is possible that these architectural fragments could represent demolition debris from these buildings. The surrounding architecture in the vicinity of the site is also worthy of mention due to its rich architectural heritage. The original historic stone buildings of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital (1852) are protected structures (RPS: 2437). It must also be noted that the carved granite window sills to the main façade, share a similar design to the carved stone sill fragments discussed above. While further historic architecture of other period buildings are to be found nearby to the south of the site along Eccles Street, which is considered to be one of the finest Georgian Streets on the north side of Dublin and was reputedly built between the 1750s and 1820.