



**Assessment Report on the Results of Metro North
Advance Archaeological Test Trenching,
Testing Area 14, Hampstead South townland, Co.
Dublin,
RPA ref: (MN106) DCU to Mater Hospital**

Excavation Licence Number: 09E482
Director: Brendan Fagan
Report Author: Brendan Fagan
Project Code: RPMN08
Client: Railway Procurement Agency RPA 7120_5
Townland: Hampstead South townland.
Ordnance Datum: 40 m
NGR: 315860.5278/237881.0720

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SUMMARY

Metro North is a light rail project, the route of which will run along a proposed 18 km corridor, from Belinstown in North County Dublin, through Dublin Airport, to the City Centre at St. Stephen's Green.

Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd was commissioned by the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA) to carry out advance archaeological testing of the proposed Metro North scheme. For the purposes of archaeological assessment the Metro North route has been sub-divided into fourteen testing areas, TA 1–14. This report outlines the results of Advance Archaeological Test Trenching undertaken in Testing Area 14, Sub–area 34, Hampstead South Townland (MN106), Co. Dublin at the site of the proposed Griffith Avenue Stop and construction compound (09E482).

The programme of advance archaeological testing for Metro North was carried out following a series of non-invasive archaeological investigations including an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA; CRDS Ltd 2008), the preparation of an Archaeological Strategy Document (MGL Ltd 2007) and a programme of geophysical survey (08R0117; Thebaudeau and Harrison 2009).

The EIS process did not identify any areas of archaeological potential directly within the testing area however Elmhurst House (HC # 26) and a number of converted outbuildings (HC # 389) were situated directly to the northwest (CRDS Ltd. 2008). Additionally four archaeological sites were identified (CRDS Ltd 2008) comprising four recorded monuments including a barrow (DU014-072), an enclosure (DU014-078), an earthwork (DU018-004) and a ritual monument (DU018-005). These sites lie within 750 m of Testing Area 14 and provide evidence for the human settlement and activity within the area however none were directly impacted by the programme of testing.

The remains of the former townland boundary ditch between Hampstead South and Drishoge was identified during the programme of test trenching in Area 14. The boundary ditch corresponds with that depicted on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map suggesting that it dates back prior to 1840. The geophysical survey also noted a curvilinear trend at this location which corresponds with the line of the boundary (AS52, G84; Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 38).

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The advance archaeological testing for Testing Area 14, Sub-area 34 (09E482) was carried out on the 30th September 2009 by Brendan Fagan. Eighteen test trenches were excavated in one field, amounting to a total of 1187 linear metres (2374 m²). This comprised 12.45% of the entire testing area (19,114 m²).

No archaeological features were identified during the course of testing. The features of archaeological potential noted in the geophysical survey were identified as the remains of late post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, namely plough furrows, field boundaries, land drains and stone sockets, and were not considered to be of archaeological significance.

This report outlines the results of the archaeological testing and assesses the impact of the proposed Metro North scheme on features identified in Testing Area 14, Sub-area 37.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is submitted as an assessment report on the Advance Archaeological Testing of Metro North, Testing Area 14, Sub-area 34, Hampstead South Townland (MN106), Co. Dublin (09E482).

Metro North will be a combined underground and surface light rail service development, segregated from traffic using tunnel, road median and Greenfield construction environments. The Metro North route will run along a proposed 18km corridor, from Belinstown in North County Dublin, through Dublin Airport, to the City Centre at St. Stephen's Green.

The route of the Metro North is generally a north/south alignment. It will have stops at Belinstown (where its depot will be located), Lissenhall (provisional), Estuary, (provisional), Seatown, Swords, Fosterstown, Dublin Airport, Dardistown, Northwood, Ballymun, Dublin City University, Griffith Avenue, Drumcondra, Mater Hospital, Parnell Square, O'Connell Bridge and St. Stephen's Green. Testing Area 14 incorporates a construction compound and proposed Griffith Avenue Stop.

The purpose of the advance testing was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts along the route so as to inform the subsequent archaeological strategy in advance of construction. All areas of archaeological potential, sites and significant features recorded for the footprint of the proposed scheme in the Metro North EIS or subsequently identified by the Metro North geophysical survey were investigated as part of the testing programme.

For the purposes of design and construction the Metro North route has been broken into seven zones or section areas (MN101-MN107):

- Area 1 MN101 - Lissenhall to Fosterstown;
- Area 2 MN102 - South of Fosterstown to Dublin Airport Boundary (North);
- Area 3 MN103 - Dublin Airport;
- Area 4 MN104 - Dublin Airport Boundary (South) to M50 motorway;
- Area 5 MN105 - M50 (South) to Dublin City University (DCU);
- Area 6 MN106 - DCU to Mater Hospital; and

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Area 7 MN107 - Mater Hospital to St Stephen's Green

For management purposes, the Metro North route has been sub-divided into fourteen archaeological testing areas (TA1–14) by the RPA Project Archaeologist and each of these areas has been assigned an individual excavation licence number (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Testing Area	Excavation License No.
TA1	09E450
TA2	09E448
TA3	09E449
TA4	09E462
TA5	09E463
TA6	09E464
TA7	09E465
TA8	09E466
TA9	09E467
TA10	09E478
TA11	09E479
TA12	09E480
TA13	09E481
TA14	09E482

Table 1: Testing areas and their assigned excavation licence numbers

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Testing Area 14, Sub-area 34, the site of a proposed construction compound and the proposed Griffith Avenue stop, is located at NGR 315860.5278/237881.0720 in the townland of Hampstead South Townland (MN106), Barony of Coolock, parish of Glasnevin, Co. Dublin (Figure 1). It is situated approximately 1km to the north of Drumcondra and 1km northeast of Glasnevin on land currently used for agriculture. This is within RPA area MN106 – DCU to Mater Hospital.

The testing area measures 19,114 m² and incorporates one large field currently used for agriculture.

Testing Area 14 was situated on relatively flat agricultural land located in one large field which was in wheat stubble at the time of the assessment. The western side of this field, which will be impacted upon by construction works associated with Metro North, underwent archaeological test excavations.

Soils specific to the region of North county Dublin are predominated by a highly consolidated, very stiff clay and silt matrix containing sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders. This clay is generally grey to black in colour. In Testing Area 14 of the proposed scheme however, it was noted that it was grey brown in colour. Pockets of glacial sands and gravels occur within this boulder clay. These sands and gravels are likely to have been deposited in glacial ponds or streams and is generally water bearing. The underlying bedrock comprises a nodular and muddy argillaceous limestone with a relatively uniform bed thickness. It is interbedded with thin shale beds and contains major units of very distinctive, laminated fine limestone (ERM and Jacobs Engineering Ireland Ltd 2008).

3.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Several stages of non-invasive archaeological investigation were carried out on the route of Metro North prior to the archaeological testing, and the results of these investigations have had a direct influence on the strategy adopted for the testing programme.

3.1 Environmental Impact Statement

An Environmental Impact Assessment was carried out as part of the Railway Order Application for Metro North. Cultural Resource Development Services Limited

(CRDS) on behalf of ERM Environmental Resources Management Ireland Limited (ERM) completed the assessment for archaeology, architectural heritage and cultural heritage. The assessment comprised a review of the published and unpublished documentary, aerial and cartographic sources, supported by a field inspection of the proposed alignment.

3.2 *Archaeological Strategy Document*

In addition to the EIS chapter, an Archaeological Strategy document was prepared for Metro North by Margaret Gowen Limited (MGL) in 2007. The strategy supplements the provisions outlined in the EIS for the mitigation of impacts on archaeological heritage arising from the project. The strategy is a live document and is managed by the RPA Project Archaeologist and will continue to evolve on a phased basis to ensure that it remains appropriate and effective in managing archaeological risk throughout the project up to construction commencement.

The EIS and the Metro North Archaeological Strategy recommended that a programme of geophysical survey followed by a programme of testing should be carried out in the Greenfield areas of the route in advance of construction.

3.3 *Geophysical Survey*

A programme of geophysical survey in this area was carried out by MGL between May and September 2008 with further investigations in 2009 (G83 and G84; Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 38). The methodology comprised a scanning gradiometry survey and a detailed magnetometry survey of approximately twenty-eight areas along the route of Metro North.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This historical and archaeological background for Testing Area 14 has been compiled using the Archaeology, Architectural Heritage and Cultural Heritage chapter of the EIS (CRDS Ltd 2008), the aforementioned Archaeology Strategy (Gowen 2008) and Geophysical Survey (Thebaudeau and Harrison 2009) in addition to available literary and cartographic sources.

“Evidence for prehistoric activity in north county Dublin comes from the Record of Monuments and Places, which includes prehistoric sites, previous development-led investigations and surveys and from stray finds. In the early historical period the area

through which the route is aligned formed part of the geographical region of Brega with a range of sites of this period including ringforts, dispersed settlement sites and Early Christian ecclesiastical sites. There are relatively few surviving ringforts in north County Dublin due to the intensive cultivation and agricultural activity in this part of the county, which leveled many earthwork sites. These tend to survive as cropmarks, as illustrated in the archaeological desk study undertaken for the EIS.

After the conquest by Anglo-Normans in the twelfth century new social structures, agrarian development and settlement centers of religious and secular origin followed. Throughout the medieval period monastic foundations and individual lordships held large tracts of lands in north Dublin. A period of great flux occasioned by warfare, confiscation and transfer of ownership occurred during the Tudor era and the Confederate and Williamite conflicts and the development of demesne properties in subsequent years all influenced the character and layout of [the] rural north Dublin... landscape which was also influenced by peacetime economic and agricultural development' (Gowen 2008, 4-5).

Recorded Archaeological Sites

Due to activities associated with modern development and progress such as agriculture, industry and infrastructural improvements in the second half of the 20th century many archaeological sites have been levelled. The present day archaeological landscape is not therefore fully representative of the human occupation of Ireland which has spanned some nine thousand years. Nonetheless, archaeological sites survive today as upstanding structures, earthwork monuments or sub-surface remains.

The EIS did not identify any areas of archaeological potential within the testing area. However sites of architectural heritage merit, comprising Elmhurst House (HC # 26) and a number of converted outbuildings (HC # 389), were situated directly to the northwest (CRDS Ltd. 2008).

A number of Recorded Monuments (RMPs) lie within the vicinity of the proposed testing area; however none are directly impacted by it (See Table 2 below).

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HC #	RMP #	Site Type	NGR	Distance
-	DU014-072	Barrow	315123/238178	600 m to the northwest
-	DU014-078	Enclosure	315088/237791	570 m to the southwest
-	DU018-004	Earthwork	315036/237501	750 m to the southwest
-	DU018-005	Ritual Complex	315300/237500	300 m to the southwest

Table 2: RMPs located within the vicinity of Testing Area 14

Townlands and Townland Boundaries

The Irish landscape is divided into approximately 60,000 townlands and the system of landholding is unique in Western Europe for its scale and antiquity. Many townlands are pre-Anglo Norman in origin and Irish historical documents consistently use townland names throughout the historic period to describe areas and locate events accurately in their geographical context. The townland names and boundaries were standardised in the nineteenth century when the Ordnance Survey began to produce large-scale maps of the country. The original Irish names were eventually anglicised to varying degrees, depending in part upon the linguistic skills of the surveyors and recorders. A study of the townland names can provide information on aspects of cultural heritage including descriptions of the use of the landscape by man. The social customs or history of the people who lived in a particular place is occasionally reflected in the name of the townland, as is the case for the townland in which Testing Area 14 is situated. According to the EIS (CRDS 2008) Hampstead South Townland is an English placename derived from the Old English term for homestead.

The subsurface remains of the townland boundary between Hampstead South and Drishoge were identified Testing Area 14. the boundary had been completely levelled sometime in the last century.

Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Archaeological Excavations Bulletin was also checked for a record of any licensed archaeological investigations carried out within the townlands of Hampstead South since 1970, however no excavations were listed ([www.excavations .ie](http://www.excavations.ie)).

Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey noted several features of archaeological potential within Testing Area 14, Sub-area 34 (Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 38). The geophysical survey revealed a number of features of possible archaeological significance. These included:

- A number of fragmented linear east–west orientated features located at the centre of the area under review (AS52 – G83-G84; Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 37).
- A substantial curvilinear feature believed to have been a townland boundary ditch between Hampstead South and Drishoge (AS52 – G84; Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 38).
- An isolated pit-like feature (AS52 – G83 Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 38)
- Several areas of magnetic disturbance thought to represent ferrous material within the Topsoil (001) (AS52 — G84; Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009, 38)

Cartographic sources

Testing Area 14 was contained within one large field, however, when the extant present-day field systems are compared to those present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1843) it is apparent that this field has been enlarged through the removal of an internal east–west field boundary which divided this area into three fields. By the time of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1906-1908) the field boundary running across the centre of the area had been removed but an east-west field boundary remained on the north side of the field and must have been removed since.

5.0 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the testing was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts along the route so

as to inform the subsequent archaeological strategy in advance of construction. All areas of archaeological potential, sites and significant features identified in the EIS and by the geophysical survey were investigated during the testing programme.

6.0 METHODOLOGY AND CONSTRAINTS

The archaeological excavation licence number 09E482 was granted to James Hession of Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. and transferred to Brendan Fagan of Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). This licence pertained to the excavation of test trenches as per the trench layout plan for Testing Area 14, Sub-area 34, which was submitted together with the licence application method statement (Figure 2).

The works were carried out by Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. on behalf of the RPA on the 30th September 2009.

The methodology of the investigation complied with the Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (Dúchas 1999) and the specification, terms and conditions of the Contract between the RPA and Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. The work was undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice agreed between the DoEHLG and the Railway Procurement Agency.

Testing Area 14, Sub-area 34 encompassed approximately 1.9 hectares. A total of 1187 linear metres was excavated (2374 m²) totalling 12.45 % of the testing area (Appendix 1). Testing was in the form of mechanically excavated test trenches. These were excavated using a mechanical tracked excavator (generally 21-tonne) with a toothless ditching/grading bucket under the direct and continuous supervision of the director Brendan Fagan or his supervisor. This work was overseen by the Headland Archaeology Senior Archaeologist Patricia Long. One archaeological assistant was employed to assist the licensed director and the supervisor with the recording of the trenches and the features identified within them.

The layout of the test trenches was designed to test the features of archaeological potential identified in the geophysical survey. A total of 18 trenches, generally set at a distance of 10 m apart, were excavated throughout Sub-area 34. As stated the pattern of test trenches was pre-determined. There were no changes to the trench layout during the course of fieldwork.

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Where features of archaeological potential were identified, mechanical excavation ceased and the features were cleaned back and tested by hand. The purpose of the testing was to establish the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits and features present. With this in mind, partial excavation and half-sectioning of features was undertaken where appropriate but every effort was made to preserve the stratigraphical integrity of archaeological sites/features. All features of archaeological potential were sectioned to ascertain their significance. If a feature was deemed to be non-archaeological due to its character or the presence of modern datable material no detailed recording was undertaken, but notes were made on the trench sheets contained within the site archive.

Recording

Unique numbers were given to all contexts of archaeological potential and small finds identified during archaeological test trenching. Prefixes were not used by Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. but context numbers are illustrated throughout the report in brackets e.g. (001). Digital photographs were taken of each field, trench and feature. All trenches were surveyed using Trimble GPS surveying equipment with accuracy levels within 3 mm for the duration of the project. All recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd. *pro forma* record cards. All archaeologically significant features have been related to Ordnance Datum and the Irish National Grid as per RPA Project Control.

Environmental Samples

It was not found necessary to take environmental samples within Testing Area 14 Sub-area 34. Had sampling material emerged they would have been processed in consultation with Headland Archaeology (Ireland) Ltd archaeobotanist Karen Stewart.

Finds Retrieval

No finds were retrieved during the course of archaeological test trenching at Testing Area 14, Sub-area 34. However, a single piece of 18th century North Devon Gravel tempered ware was noted within the Ploughsoil (002) in Trench 12.

7.0 RESULTS

A total of 18 test trenches were mechanically excavated in the one large field comprising Testing Area 14, Sub-area 34, totalling approximately 1190 linear metres

of 2.0 m-wide trenches; an area measuring 2380 m². This comprised 12.45% of the entire Testing Area 14 space of 19,114 m². Aside from the discovery of a backfilled townland boundary; little of archaeological interest was identified in any of these trenches (Figure 2).

The test trenches were excavated to an average depth of 0.43 m (maximum 0.48 m) exposing the underlying Subsoil (003). This material varied over the site from yellowish brown moderately compacted, silty clay, as found at the bases of Trenches 1 to 6, to the less compact greyish brown stoney and silty clay which predominated elsewhere. The varying trench depth was due to the intermittent presence of Ploughsoil (002) across the site. This was identified beneath the sod layer and consisted of dark brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Given the quantity of 19th century pottery sherds scattered across the surface of this field it was suggested that the Topsoil (001) might consist in part of 'night soil' from urban Dublin which may have been intended as a fertiliser for the land. The present landowner recounted how 'wash' taken from the Guinness brewery had been used as fertiliser in this field some years before.

No features of archaeological significance were identified in Trenches 1-18 in Area 14 (Figure 2). Non-archaeological features identified within Testing Area 14 - which were investigated by hand across the site - generally comprised of linear furrows, french, earthen and stone land drains orientated north-northwest to south-southeast. Some of the above mentioned drains had modern material within their fills which indicated that they were of post-medieval or early modern date. Although finds were not forthcoming from all of the above mentioned features, they were interpreted as having fulfilled a similar agricultural function based on their shared dimensions and orientation. These features were non-archaeological and were recorded on the trench sheets for inclusion in the archive but the features were not archaeologically recorded. The agricultural features and field boundary uncovered are described in detail below. A full description of all trenches is included in Appendix 2.

Agricultural Furrows

The plough furrows identified were orientated in a variety of directions but were principally aligned in a north-northwest/south-southeast direction. These had an average width of 0.50 m and had a maximum depth of 0.03 m. They were filled by moderately compact mid brown silty clay, which contained occasional inclusions of

charcoal fleck, animal bone, post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and fragments of glass. The furrows had u-shaped profiles and were cut into the natural Subsoil (003). The majority of furrows were discontinuous and revealed themselves at intervals within the trenches.

Field drains

Most field drains could be best referred to as french drains. They were constructed from large sub-angular field stones and occasionally fragmented red brick. More recently relatively modern drains constructed from linked sections of terracotta pipe had been inserted throughout the field. One of these enclosed drains had been placed alongside the south eastern edge of the redundant Townland Boundary (004), an event which may have taken place at the same time as the backfilling of this boundary ditch.

The Townland Boundary (004)

The remains of a former townland boundary ditch were identified within Test Trenches 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18. The remains identified in these Test Trenches corresponds with the field boundaries depicted on the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey Map giving a pre 1840's date for their instatement. The clear fragmented curvilinear response identified by the geophysics in Area 14 corresponded to the curving townland boundary between Hampstead South and Drishoge.

The boundary extended across the site in an approximately east/west direction. The large field in which the testing took place had previously been sub-divided into four smaller fields and the townland boundary had once been the principle field boundary within this network of smaller fields.

A section was placed through the redundant townland boundary in Trenches 8 and 16 (Plate 1). The hand dug section in trench 16 revealed a compact silty grey clay fill with few stones within it. The boundary had a u-shaped profile with a gradual break of slope at the top and base (Plate 2; Figure 3). The fill of the boundary ditch within Trench 8 consisted of light to dark loosely compacted silty clay (005) with early to mid 20th century refuse and a red clay pipe drain overlain with stones (006).

7.1 Interpretative assessment of the geophysical survey anomalies in Testing Area 14, sub-area 34

The geophysics survey identified several fragmented linear responses within Area AS49 (G79), AS50 (G82) and AS52 (G83, G84) as possible ditch-type features, which did not correspond to known former boundaries depicted on the Ordnance Survey Mapping (1st and 2nd edition). However, all of the anomalies identified on the geophysical survey (Thebaudeau and Harrison 2009) seem to represent the remains of agricultural activity, namely plough furrows, field boundaries, drainage ditches and stone sockets. The most substantial feature identified during the geophysical examination of the field was a well defined but fragmentary curvilinear response located at the centre of the area under discussion. The remains noted in Trenches 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17 & 18 has been identified as the former field and townland boundary between Hampstead South and Drishoge which is depicted on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS map.

Strong linear areas of magnetic disturbance were identified during the geophysical survey and appeared to extend south from the former townland boundary. It was suggested in the geophysics report that this strong response was suggestive of modern service piping and that archaeological potential was likely to be minimal (Thébaudeau and Harrison 2009). These are likely to correspond to the modern field drains identified.

A further linear response ran roughly parallel to, and north of, the Hampstead South – Drishoge townland boundary. This response was interpreted as perhaps representing a ditch with an agricultural origin. This was confirmed by the presence of a field drain between 2 m and 2.30 m in width at this location in Trenches 14 and 15.

8.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As this area is the proposed location of the Griffith Avenue Stop, any sub-surface archaeology would be subject to direct negative impact from ground disturbance works associated with site preparation (including removal of topsoil) and other construction activities. However, no significant archaeological features were identified during the course of archaeological test trenching at Testing Area 14 and no impact on archaeological remains is predicted.

The sub-surface remains of the townland boundary, which is post-medieval in date, will be impacted upon by the proposed stop and construction compound.

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9.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION

Test trenching did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance and no further mitigation is recommended in the areas tested.

The sub-surface remains of the townland boundary have been recorded and no further recommendations are made regarding it.

REFERENCES

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Cartographic sources

6" Ordnance Survey maps, 1st Edition 1843, 2nd Edition 1871-5

25" Ordnance Survey Map, Dublin, 1906–1908

Record of Monuments and Places Constraint Map, Dublin

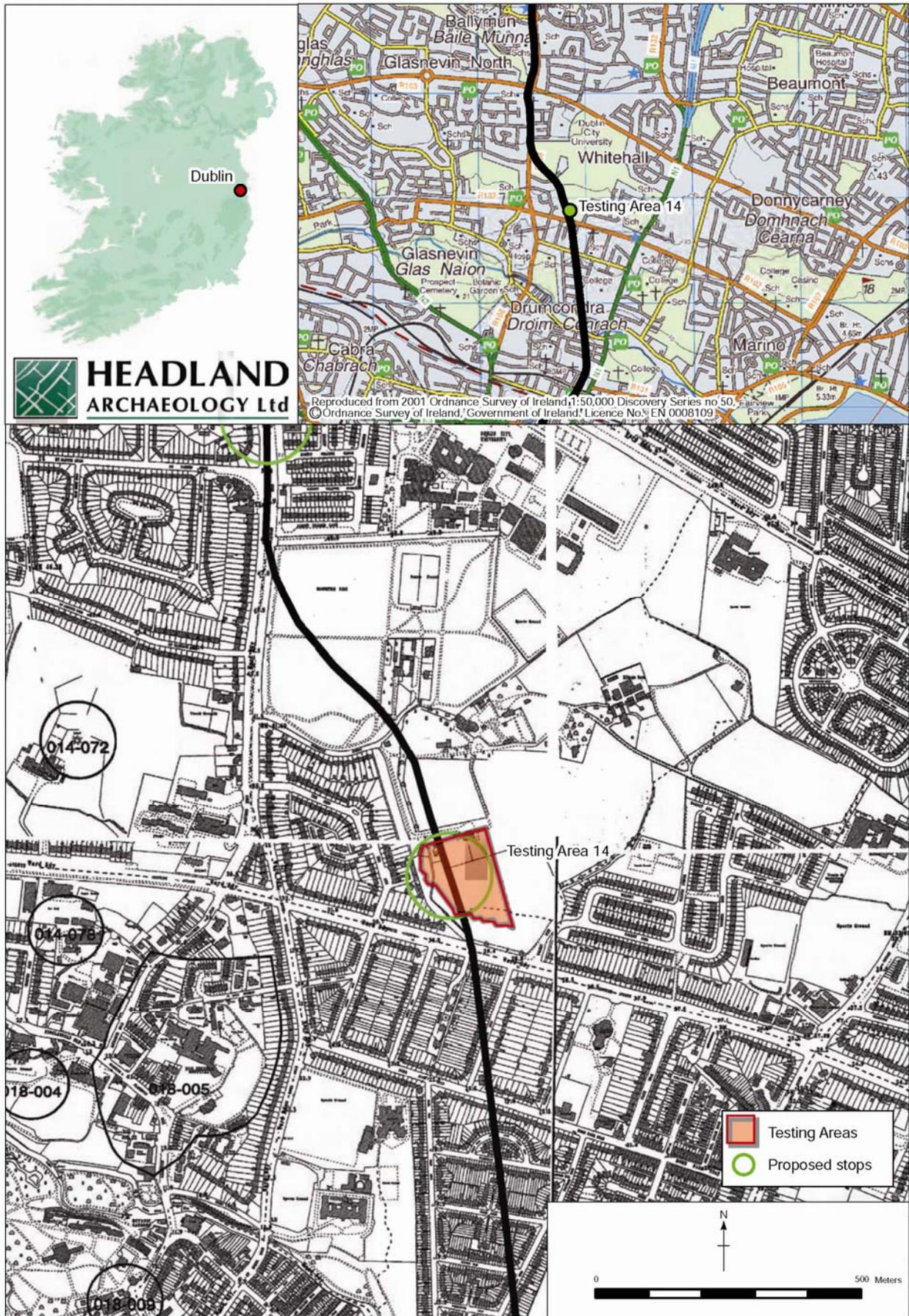


Figure 1 - Advance Archaeological Test Trenching of Metro North: Testing Area 14, Hampstead South townland, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN106) DCU to Mater Hospital. Testing Area 14 (Sub-area 34), site location and RMP extract.



Figure 2 - Advance Archaeological Test Trenching of Metro North: Testing Area 14, Hampstead South townland, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN106) DCU to Mater Hospital. Trench layout including geophysical survey results.

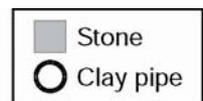
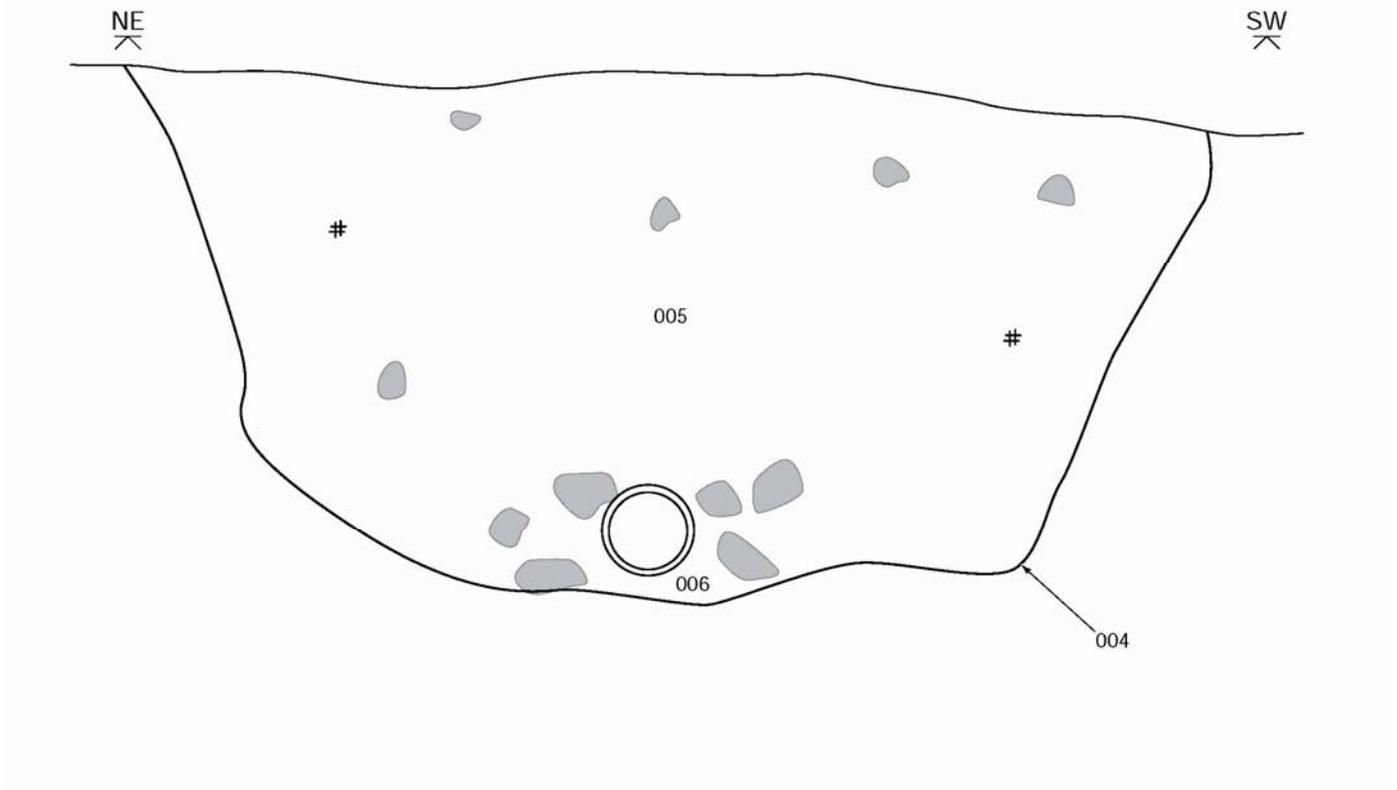


Figure 3 - Advance Archaeological Test Trenching of Metro North: Testing Area 14, Hampstead South townland, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN106) DCU to Mater Hospital. Northeast-facing section of boundary ditch (004).

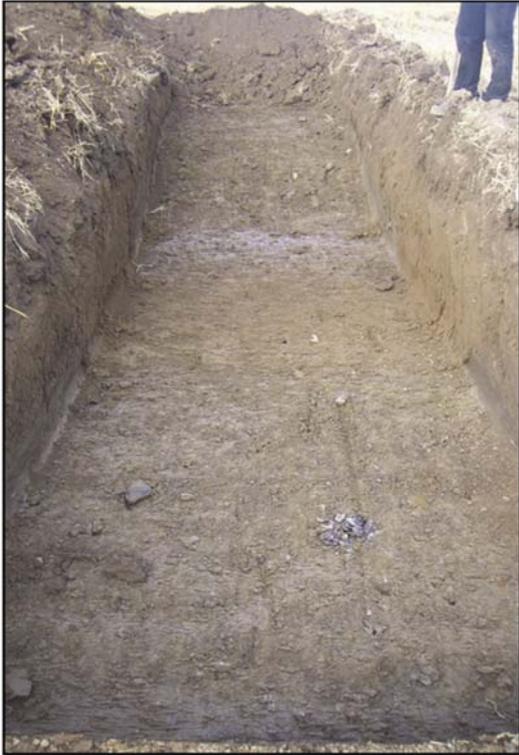


Plate 1 - Townland boundary (004) in Trench 16, prior to investigation, facing southeast.



Plate 2 - East-facing section of Townland Boundary (004) in Trench 16, facing west.



Plate 3 - General photograph of Trench 13, facing west-northwest.

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Appendix 1: Field Register

Testing Area	Sub-area	Townland(s)	Description	Total Linear Metres	Services Present
14	34	Hampstead South Townland	In stubble at time of testing, large irregularly shaped field, 19114 m squared.	1190 m	None.

Appendix 2: Trench Register

Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
14	34	1	40.00	2.00	0.35	N/S	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Two types. The first was moderately compact light brownish yellow silty clay with moderate occurrence of stone and decayed stone inclusions. The second type was isolated to the southern extent of the trench and was a moderately compact mid brownish silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three furrows orientated NNW/SSE and located at the start of the northern extent of the trench and also 8 m and 14 m from the northern extent of the test trench. They measured 0.50 m in width and had an average depth of 0.03 m. Filled by mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, animal bone, shells and post-medieval pottery inclusions. These furrows were unsubstantial and patchy. Furrow orientated NE/SW located 8 m from the northern end of the trench. Measured 0.30 m in width and 0.03 m in depth and had a u-shaped profile. Filled by mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, animal bone, shells,

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								<p>glass and post-medieval pottery inclusions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furrow orientated E/W located 29 m from the northern end of the test trench. Measured 0.30 m in width and 0.08 m in depth and had a v-shaped profile. Filled by mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, animal bone, shells, glass and post-medieval pottery inclusions. Linear stone filled field drain orientated NE/SW and located 36 m from the northern end of the test trench. The drain contained inclusions of modern red brick.
14	34	2	70.00	2.00	0.45	NE/SW	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three linear stone filled field drains orientated NW/SE and located 14 m, 38 m and 61 m from the NE end of the test trench. Linear furrow orientated NW/SE and located 6 m from the NE end of test

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							<p>inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Moderately compact light brownish yellow silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and occasional areas within test trench of grey silt.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance identified.</p>	<p>trench. Filled with grey silty clay with occasional glass and frequent small stone inclusions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two shallow linear furrows orientated E/W and located 43 m and 49 m from the NE end of the test trench. Filled with grey silty clay.
14	34	3	70.00	2.00	0.45	NE/SW	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Mid brown to orangey brown boulder clay with decayed stone inclusions.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three linear stone filled field drains roughly orientated E/W and located 5.40 m, 28.80 m and 55.10 m from the NE end of the test trench. They measured 0.30 m minimum width to a maximum width of 0.45 m. The post-medieval drains contained red brick inclusions. Linear furrow orientated E/W and located 4.95 m from the SW end of the test trench. Filled dark brown silty clay with charcoal and crushed slate inclusions.

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
14	34	4	70.00	2.00	0.40	NE/SW	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Mid brown to orangey brown boulder clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear furrow orientated NNW/SSE and located 33.30 m from NE end of the test trench. Measured 0.25 m in width. Filled with dark grey silty clay with inclusions of small stones and post-medieval pottery. Two linear furrows orientated NW/SE and located 40.50 m and 57.60 m from the NE end of the test trench. They measured 0.50 m and 0.90 m in width and were filled with mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Not half sectioned.
14	34	5	70.00	2.00	0.55	NE/SW	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear furrow orientated E/W and located 9 m from the NW end of the test trench. Filled by brown clayey silt with inclusions of two fragments of North Devon gravel tempered

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions. Subsoil (003): Moderately compact light brownish yellow silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and occasional areas within test trench of grey silt. No features of archaeological significance identified.	ware and a nail.
14	34	6	70.00	2.00	0.40	NE/SW	Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions. Subsoil (003): Mid brown to orangey brown boulder clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. No features of archaeological significance identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear furrow orientated NNW/SSE and located 11.70 m from the NE end of the test trench.

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
14	34	7	180.00	2.00	0.35	N/S	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Two types. The first was moderately compact light brownish yellow silty clay with moderate occurrence of stone and decayed stone inclusions. The second type dominated the southern half of the trench and was moderately compact greyish brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sized stone inclusions.</p> <p>Townland Boundary (004) within the test trench.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous linear furrows orientated N/NW/SSE and NNE/SSW was distributed through the length of the test trench. They were shallow, patchy and unsubstantial. Townland Boundary (004) orientated E/W and located 75 m from the southern end of the test trench. Measured approximately 2.30 m in width. The linear ditch was the subterranean remains of a townland boundary, which corresponds with the location of a linear detected during the geophysical survey. Sectioned in Test Trench 8 and 16.
14	34	8	180.00	2.00	0.35	N/S	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townland Boundary (004) orientated NE/SW and located 60 m from

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							<p>medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Two types. The first was moderately compact mid yellow fine grained silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. The second type dominated the southern end of the trench and was moderately compact greyish brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sized stone inclusions.</p> <p>Townland Boundary (004) within the test trench.</p>	<p>the southern end of the test trench. Measured approximately 2.30 m in width and 1.50 m in depth. At the base of the ditch there was a stone filled drain with a red clay pipe. The linear ditch was the subterranean remains of a townland boundary, which corresponds with the location of a linear detected during the geophysical survey. Sectioned in Test Trench 8 and 16.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three linear furrows orientated NNE/SSW were distributed through the length of the test trench. They measured 0.50 m in width and were shallow, patchy and unsubstantial.
14	34	9	40.00	2.00	0.45	NNW/SSE	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear furrow orientated NW/SE located 26 m from the NNW end of the test trench.

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							<p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Moderately compact light brownish yellow silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and occasional areas within test trench of grey silt.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance identified.</p>	
14	34	10	40.00	2.00	0.35	NW/SE	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of stone inclusions.</p> <p>No features of archaeological</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three linear furrows orientated N/S were distributed throughout the length of the test trench. They were patchy and insubstantial.

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							significance identified.	
14	34	11	40.00	1.80	0.35	NNW/SSE	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay occasional stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Greyish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone filled linear field drain orientated NE/SW and located 38 m from the SSE end of the test trench. The stones within the drain were approximately 0.05 m in diameter. Five linear plough marks orientated E/W and located within 6 m of the SSE end of the test trench. Measured 0.10 m in width and filled by dark brown silty clay. Four linear plough marks orientated N/S and located between 11 m and 18 m of the SSE extent of the trench. They measured between 0.07 m and 0.10 m in width and were filled by dark brown silty clay.
14	34	12	20.00	2.00	0.60	NE/SW	<p>Topsoil (001): Friable dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townland Boundary (004) orientated E/W and located 9 m from

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							<p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with very occasional stone inclusions and a single rim-shoulder of North Devon gravel tempered ware was recovered from this layer.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Mid brown orangey brown boulder clay with occasional inclusions of decayed stone.</p> <p>Townland Boundary (004) within the test trench.</p>	the northern end of the test trench. Measured approximately 2.30 m. The linear ditch was the subterranean remains of a townland boundary, which corresponds with the location of a linear detected during the geophysical survey. Sectioned in Test Trench 8 and 16.
14	34	13	20.00	2.00	0.45	NE/SW	<p>Topsoil (001): Friable dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with very occasional stone inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Mid brown orangey brown boulder clay with occasional inclusions of decayed stone.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear Drain with stone infilling perpendicular to (004)
14	34	14	20.00	2.00	0.30	NE/SW	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several linear furrows orientated NNW/SSE located within 8 m from NE end of the test trench. They measured

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							<p>stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Moderately compact mid brownish yellow fine grained silty clay with moderate occurrence of stone and decayed stone inclusions.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance identified.</p>	<p>0.45 m in width and 0.05 m in depth. Filled by mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, animal bone, shells and post-medieval pottery inclusions. These furrows were unsubstantial and patchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear ditch orientated roughly E/W and located 8 m from the southern end of the test trench. Measured approximately 2.30 m in width. The linear was possibly part of a redundant field system and is parallel to the Townland Boundary (004) to the south. The ditch corresponds with the location of a linear detected during the geophysical survey.
14	34	15	100.00	2.00	0.45	NNE/SSW	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two linear stone filled field drains orientated E/W and NW/SE and located 2 m and 18 m from the NNE end of the

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							<p>stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Moderately compact light brownish yellow silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and occasional areas within test trench of grey silt.</p> <p>Townland Boundary (004) within the test trench.</p>	<p>test trench.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townland Boundary (004) orientated E/W and located 38 m from the NNE end of the test trench. Measured approximately 2.30 m in width. The linear ditch was the subterranean remains of a townland boundary, which corresponds with the location of a linear detected during the geophysical survey. Sectioned Test Trench 8 and 16.
14	34	16	40.00	2.00	0.45	NW/SE	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional post-medieval and early modern pottery inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): Moderately</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townland boundary (004) orientated ENE/WSW and located 17.5 m from the NW end of the test trench. Measured approximately 3.00 m in width. The linear ditch was the subterranean remains of a townland boundary, which corresponds with the location of a linear detected during the geophysical survey.

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
							compact light brownish yellow silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and occasional areas within test trench of grey silt. Townland boundary (004) within the test trench.	Sectioned in Test Trench 8 and 16.
14	34	17	60.00	1.80	0.45	NW/SE	Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions. Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact light greyish brown silty clay with moderate occurrence of stone inclusions. Subsoil (003): Moderately compact light brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular medium sized stone inclusions. Townland Boundary (004) within the test trench.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townland boundary (004) orientated ENE/WSW and located 26 m from the SE end of the test trench. Measured approximately 2.80 m in width. Mixed fill consisting of loose and friable light brown silty clay and dark brown silty clay (005). Fill contained inclusions of angular and sub-angular stones and post-medieval pottery and tiles, mortar, brick, slate and modern debris such as paint cans. The linear ditch was the subterranean remains of a townland boundary, which corresponds with the location of a linear detected during the geophysical survey. Sectioned in Test

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Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Orientation	Description	Summary of Features
								Trench 8 and 16.
14	34	18	60.00	1.80	0.50	NE/SE	<p>Topsoil (001): Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions.</p> <p>Ploughsoil (002): Moderately compact light reddish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.</p> <p>Subsoil (003): The natural Subsoil (003) varied within the trench. There was grey brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular medium sized stone inclusions. There was also friable reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular and decayed stone inclusions.</p> <p>Townland boundary (004) within the test trench.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townland boundary (004) orientated ENE/WSW and located within 11 m from the NW end of the test trench. Measured approximately 5 m in width. Filled by dark brown silty clay (005) with inclusions of modern debris, door knocker, tiles, mortar and a red clay pipe (006). The linear ditch was the subterranean remains of a townland boundary, which corresponds with the location of a linear detected during the geophysical survey. Sectioned in Test Trench 8 and 16.

Appendix 3: Context Register

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	
001	14	34	All	Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.28-0.37 m	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions. Inclusions of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and debris.	Topsoil
002	14	34	All	Deposit	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderately compact light reddish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. Inclusions of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and debris.	Ploughsoil
003	14	34	All	Deposit	N/A	N/A	N/A	Variable. Grey brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular medium sized stone inclusions. There was also friable reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular and decayed stone inclusions.	Subsoil

Context No.	Testing Area	Sub-area	Trench No.	Type (cut/fill/deposit)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
004	14	34	7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18.	Cut	-	2.3 m to 3 m	1.50	Linear ditch orientated roughly ENE/WSW and curving to the southwest on the west side of Area 14. U-shaped profile with a gradual break of slope at the top and base	The linear ditch was the subterranean remains of a townland boundary. Corresponds with the location of linear detected during geophysical survey.
005	14	34	7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18.	Fill	-		1.5	Light to dark brown silty clay with inclusions of post-medieval debris, mortar, tile, pottery	Fill of Townland boundary ditch (004)
006	14	34	7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18.	Fill	-	0.28 m		Red clay water pipe at base of boundary ditch with associated stones	Clay pipe within Townland boundary ditch (004)

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Title: Metro North, Assessment Report on the Results of Advance Archaeological Test Trenching, Testing Area 1, Belinstown and Lissenhall Little townlands, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN101) Belinstown Depot

Appendix 4: Photo Register

Photo No.	Camera No.	Trench No.	Townland	Direction Facing	Description
122	Casio 8c	2	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
123	Casio 8c	1	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
124	Casio 8c	2	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
125	Casio 8c	3	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
126	Casio 8c	4	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
127	Casio 8c	5	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
128	Casio 8c	6	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
129	Casio 8c	8	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
130	Casio 8c	15	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
131	Casio 8c	7	Hampstead South	S	General shot of trench.
132	Casio 8c	14	Hampstead South	NE	General shot of trench.
133	Casio 8c	9	Hampstead South	SE	General shot of trench.
134	Casio 8c	10	Hampstead South	SE	General shot of trench.
135	Casio 8c	11	Hampstead South	SE	General shot of trench.
136	Casio 8c	12	Hampstead South	NE	General shot of trench.
137	Casio 8c	13	Hampstead South	WNW	General shot of trench.

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Photo No.	Camera No.	Trench No.	Townland	Direction Facing	Description
138	Casio 8c	18	Hampstead South	NW	General shot of trench.
139	Casio 8c	17	Hampstead South	NW	General shot of trench.
140	Casio 8c	16	Hampstead South	NW	General shot of trench.
141	Casio 8c	16	Hampstead South	SE	Pre-ex of townland boundary
142	Casio 8c	16	Hampstead South	W	E-facing section through townland boundary

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Title: Metro North, Assessment Report on the Results of Advance Archaeological Test Trenching, Testing Area 1, Belinstown and Lissenhall Little townlands, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN101) Belinstown Depot

Appendix 5: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Type	Scale	Trench No.	Townland	Description
001	Section	1:20	16	Hampstead South	Northeast-facing section of ditch (004).

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Title: Metro North, Assessment Report on the Results of Advance Archaeological Test Trenching, Testing Area 14, Hampstead South townland, Co. Dublin, RPA ref: (MN106) DCU to Mater Hospital

Appendix 6: Archive Quantities

Item	Quantity
Context Sheets	6
Trench Record Sheets	18
Field record sheets	1
Drawings	1
Photographs	21
Registers	2
Notebooks	0