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Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Site of Educate Together National School, Jervis St, Ardee, Co. Louth

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANCY
SERVICES UNIT

Client
Louth County Council
County Hall
Millennium Centre
Dundalk
A91 KFW6

ITM: 695610, 790682

Planning Ref: Louth County Council (Part 8)

Licence No: 17E0565

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PROJECT DETAILS

Project	Archaeological Assessment of the proposed site of Educate Together National School, Jervis St, Ardee, Co. Louth
Report Type	Archaeological Assessment
Archaeologist	Jon Stirland
Client	Louth County Council County Hall Millennium Centre Dundalk A91 KFW6
Site	Jervis St, Ardee, Co. Louth
Townland	Townparks (Ardee By.)
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological assessment (test trenching) carried out on the proposed site of the Educate Together National School, located on Jervis St, Ardee, Co. Louth (Figure 1). The site is currently under pasture and was originally parkland associated with Adree House, a large country house and its associated estate grounds built in 1760-1800. The proposed works occur approximately 300m west of the historic town of Ardee (LH017-101). An Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Desk Based **Assessment was carried out for this site in March 2015 by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd (Aidan O' Connell).**

The current assessment was carried out at the request of Louth County Council, who requested that the archaeological assessment include a geophysical survey and test trenching of the site. The geophysical survey was conducted by Jon Stirland of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit (ACSU) between the 3rd and 4th January 2018 under license number 17R0230. The survey indicated that the site contains numerous magnetic anomalies that may be indicative of agricultural activity, such as iron objects located within the plough soil. Three areas of large isolated anomalies where note that may represent possible archaeological features, but may also represent areas of burning or large ferrous anomalies. A linear response aligned north-west to south-east traversing the centre of the site was also identified representing the line / route of a track / laneway, which is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey Cassini 6-inch MAP.

This assessment (test trenching) was carried out by Jon Stirland of ACSU between the 18th and 19th January 2018 under licence number 17E0565 (Figure 5). There were restrictions over a large area of the site where no test trenches were permitted due to the location of services (ESB, Bord Gáis and a foul sewer). The test trenches were aligned to detect anomalies found during the geophysical survey and assess their archaeological potential.

A total of seventeen test trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded. A number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil or from agricultural features. Given the proximity (circa 80m) to the Tower house (LH017-009) and historic town of Ardee (LH017-101), circa 200m, this is not surprising. The test area lay within two fields in pasture divided by an east west running stream. It is recommended that the archaeological assessment continue in the form of archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal over the entire site given the large areas of the site that were not archaeologically assessed due to the presence of services. These recommendations are subject to the approval of the Department of Heritage, Culture and the Gaeltacht.





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1. INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of an archaeological assessment (test trenching) carried out on the proposed site of the Educate Together National Primary School, located on Jervis St, Ardee, Co. Louth (Figure 1; ITM 695610, 790682). It was carried out at the request of Louth County Council. The site is currently under pastures and was originally parkland associated with Adree House, a large country house and its associated estate grounds built in 1760-1800.

A full detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken by Jon Stirland of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit (ACSU) on the 3rd and 4th of January 2018 (licence number 17R0230). The survey indicates that the site contains numerous magnetic anomalies that may be indicative of agricultural activity, such as iron objects located within the plough soil. Three areas of large isolated anomalies were noted, these may represent possible archaeological feature, but may also represent areas of burning or large ferrous anomalies. A linear response aligned north-west to south-east traversing center of the site was identified. This represents the line / route of a track / laneway, which is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey Cassini 6-inch MAP.

The test trenching was also carried out by Jon Stirland of ACSU between the 18th and 19th January 2018 under licence 17E0565. There were restrictions over a large area of the site where no test trenches were excavated due to the location of services. The test trenches were aligned to detect anomalies identified during the geophysical survey to assess their archaeological potential.

A total of seventeen test trenches were excavated. During the test trenching no archaeological features or deposits were recorded. A number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Proposal

The proposal involves the construction of an 8 classroom Primary School for 240 pupils with a single class Special Needs Unit over a floor area of 1862 sq. m. The area will be accessed by the construction of a new boulevard opening onto Jervis St which will involve the removal and reconstruction of a section of the existing stone wall.

2.2 Archaeological Requirements

This archaeological assessment is being carried out at the request of from Louth County Council. An Archaeological and Architectural **Heritage Desk Based Assessment was carried out for this site in March 2015 by Aidan O' Connell** of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd, which recommended the following mitigation:

- Geophysical survey to include scanning of the entire site and detailed survey of anomalies.**
- Test trenching** of the geophysical anomalies and representative testing of the remainder of the site.
- Full written, photographic and measured survey of the stone culvert under Jervis St and the walls and entrance gates along Jervis Street**



3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Archaeological & Historical Background

The site is located off Jervis St. / Kells Road to the west of Ardee (Figure 2). The proposed works occur approximately 300m west of the historic town of Ardee (LH017-101) which is marked by fortifications along its western boundary and an entrance through the Town Wall at Ash Walk Gate.

Ardee has a rich archaeological and historical past with the first mention of Ardee coming from the Tain Bó Cuailnge telling of **Cuchulainn's last combat with Ferdia (warrior of Queen Maeve) at a river ford. Ath Fhirdia, or Ardee, on the River Dee** is reputedly the Ford of Ferdia and its strategic importance continued into late medieval times. The Anglo-Normans were the first to establish a garrison here when the barony of Ardee was granted to Gilbert Pipard whose family had accompanied **King John to Ireland in 1185. Pipard's Castle**, no longer standing, is believed to have been founded on the earthwork known as Castleguard lying east of the town where, up to the late eighteenth century, the remains of two octagonal buildings were visible. The town saw the foundations of an Augustinian monastery and a Carmelite monastery in 1207 and 1302 respectively. Remains survive of a medieval parish church of thirteenth-century **date, now partly incorporated into the present St Mary's Church of Ireland church** (constructed in the nineteenth century). Remains also survive of the fifteenth-century chantry college.

The earliest mention of a parish at Ardee is a reference in a charter from before 1197 to Robert 'parson of Ardee'. The earliest reference to the actual church is from 1207. The next notable reference to the church describes its destruction at the hands of Edward Bruce in 1315 (Bradley 1984, 280). The most obvious remains of the former medieval church comprise a fifteenth-century arcade of four arches dividing the nave from the south aisle and a possible piscina incorporated into a pier near the altar. Other portions of the original fabric of the medieval church probably survive within the fabric of the present church, most notably the tower. To the east of the church, a ruined building may represent remains of the original chancel or at least indicate its former location (Buckley and Sweetman 1991, 263–64).

The first reference to the chantry college is in 1487 when it was described as 'recently built' (Bradley 1984, 286). Commissioned by **Walter Verdon, the building was the former residence of the chantry chaplains employed in St Mary's and later the residence** of the church sexton until around 1875. The building is a three-storey rectangular structure of limestone and greywacke rubble with cut limestone quoins. Although altered in the sixteenth century, the building still retains its original barrel vault at ground-floor level with garderobe and murder hole at first-floor level (Buckley and Sweetman 1991, 264).

In order to maintain the town's defences, Ardee received five murage grants between 1376 and 1416, though little of the fortifications from that time now survive except for a small section of Cappock's Gate. The walled fortification of the town, which enclosed an area of 25 hectares, originally had six gateways linked by a substantial limestone wall with a slight external batter. Several stretches of wall foundation believed to be part of the town wall were identified during the compilation of the Urban Archaeology Survey of the town in 1983–84 by the Office of Public Works (OPW). A wall foundation 0.80m wide was identified along the supposed western line of the town wall at Malone Terrace (Bradley 1984, 279). It may not represent the wall itself but is probably along the original line. From here, it was believed to run along the west side of the Boat Trench to the site of the Blind Gate, north of which survived a wall foundation 1.0m thick and now incorporated into the south-eastern corner of a chair factory (Bradley 1984, 279). Later fortifications can be traced on the western side of the town where there are remains of a seventeenth-century earthen artillery bastion.



The town contains two urban tower houses (a third lies outside the line of the town walls). The more substantial of these tower houses is the courthouse at the southern end of Castle Street, perhaps one of the largest and best preserved of the sixteenth-century castles. It survives as a rectangular four-storey structure with projecting crenellated towers and still contains features such as a barrel vault, garderobes, machicolation, wall walks and even a murder hole at the end of the entrance passageway (Buckley and Sweetman 1991, 343–45).

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Ardee was most often used as a mustering place during government campaigns against the Ulster Irish and two lord deputies, Sir John Stanley and James Butler (White Earl of Ormond), died in the town as a result of these campaigns. In the seventeenth century, a market charter was granted to the town. Since then it has been a thriving market centre, dominated during the eighteenth century by Market House in Castle Street. The present Market Square was laid out in 1810.

3.2 Record of Monuments and Places

The closest recorded sites to the subject site are a tower house (LH017-009; 80m east), a mound (LH017-002; 155m south) and a ford (LH017-103; 205m southwest), located at the east, south and southwest (Figure 2). The historic town of Ardee (LH017-101) is also located c. 350m to the east. The site is therefore located in an area of archaeological potential, with buried archaeological remains known to be present within the later medieval town. The following monument descriptions are derived from both the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Louth' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1986) and the 'Archaeological Survey of County Louth' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1991).

LH017-009

Class: Castle-tower house

Townland: TOWNPARKS (Ardee By.)

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

Description: The street situated outside the town walls of Ardee, and constructed of roughly coursed limestone blocks, boulders and greywacke. It is almost square in plan (c. 8.8m N-S, c. 8m E-W) with no projecting towers, is three storeys high and is now used as a farm building. The original doorway is at the S end of the E wall. Its arch is missing but the original jambs of hammer-dressed limestone remain in position. The doorway leads to the stairwell in the SE angle and a N-S barrel vault. The barrel vault was lit by an ope almost in the centre of the S wall, now blocked, and another, also blocked, at the N end of the W wall. There are seven cubby-holes in the wall at ground-floor level and a large round arched recess in the E. In the W wall both at first- and second-floor levels there is a rectangular window constructed of hammer-dressed and chamfered limestone.

The E wall had a later building attached to it, the roof line of which can still be seen. There appear to be no opes in this wall except for a blocked one at second-floor level and a simple slit at the top of the stair tower. The S wall of this tower also has two small slit opes, while the main body of the wall has a blocked-up rectangular window at first-floor level. At first-floor level there is a garderobe situated in a short mural passage in the NW angle. The doorway to the garderobe has a flat arch and no dressed stone, while that leading from the stairwell has a lintel over its entranceway. The first-floor level had four single-light windows with single-splayed embrasures and rectangular opes of hammer-dressed limestone. All the windows, except for that in the W wall, are now blocked at this level. There is a large recess in the NE angle which was lit by a small slit ope and may originally have been a garderobe chamber. This level also has three cubby-holes.



The second floor was carried on wooden beams set into the side walls. It was lit by four windows, one in each wall. They are rectangular in shape with hammer-dressed limestone frames and have seats in their embrasures. Some have been partially destroyed and blocked up. There is a blocked-up doorway in the NW angle which probably led to a garderobe. There are the remains of a fireplace in the E wall at second-floor level and its chimney stack can be seen rising above the battlements. The stairwell leads to the wall-walk on the S side, which is not now easily accessible, but the angle-tower can be seen rising above the level of the parapets. There is a pronounced oversailing at wall-walk level on both sides of the walls, which was carried on corbels and was built to accommodate the extra width for the wall-walk. The wall-walk was placed between two walls like a mural passage rather than the more normal arrangement which is to have only an outer protecting wall with crenellations. This arrangement survives only at the S side; elsewhere the inner wall has collapsed leaving only the corbels projecting. (Bradley and King 1985, 289).

LH017-002

Class: Mound

Townland: TOWNPARKS (Ardee By.)

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

Description: Rectangular mound (L c. 12.8m, Wth c. 3m) recorded as being in existence in 1836 (OS Letters). Located in flat land immediately to the W of the River Dee. The site, known locally as 'Ferdia's Grave' (CLAJ 1922, 135), is now levelled, with no visible surface trace.

LH017-103

Class: Ford

Townland: TOWNPARKS (Ardee By.)

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

Description: No information available.

LH017-101

Class: Historic town

Townland: CAPPOCKSGREEN, DAWSONSDMESNE, TOWNPARKS (Ardee By.)

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

Description: The street pattern of Ardee is essentially linear with one broad street, formed by Market Street and Castle Street running north-south, to which a number of streets are aligned at right angles. Principal among these are Ash Walk-Lambs Lane (Market House Lane) which form a sort of east-west axis making an intersection referred to in 1540 as the "great cross of the town". Market Street, first mentioned as Main Street in 1344, would have functioned as the medieval market-place and the cross presently in St Mary's Church appears to have stood here, perhaps indeed at the intersection mentioned above. It replaced a wooden market cross, referred to in the mid-fifteenth century. A lane known as the "Shepe Cawsey" is mentioned in 1484 and "Horslane" in 1483 but their locations are unknown (Bradley 1984).



The burgage plot pattern survives well along both side sides of Market Street and there are a number of narrow lanes which may have once separated medieval houses. No evidence survives as to the nature of early medieval housing in Ardee but two splendid fifteenth century **fortified houses are present in Market Street. These are known today as Pippard's Castle and Hatch's Castle, but both names** appear to be of relatively recent origin. The former now functions as the Courthouse (LH017:10115; NGR 29616/29067) and this name is to be preferred in order to avoid confusion with the motte and bailey castle (LH017:01201; NGR 29712/29056) constructed by Gilbert Pippard at the end of the twelfth century.

Irish Street, this extra-mural suburb which is shown by Richardson to have had a North Gate (Irish Gate; LH017:10102; NGR 29604/29101) and a portion of it, described as **"a block of masonry and an arch", was discovered during pipe-laying in the 1920s. It was found "about two feet under the present level, four yards into the roadway** from the corner of the last house on the west side of the street". It would appear from Richardson's map that this area was unwalled but the long boundary wall on the west side of Irish Street suggests the former presence of defences. A thick wall forms the north end of the northernmost cottage on the west side of Irish Street and this may have formed part of such defences, but in the present state of knowledge it is impossible to be certain (Bradley 1984).

3.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

A single feature listed in the NIAH is located within the site. This is the gate/railings/walls Reg. No. 13823034. This is located on the Kells Rd/Jervis Street. A full written and photographic and measured survey of this feature will be carried out prior to site works.

Date: 1850-1870

Original Use: gates/railings/walls

In Use as: gates/railings/walls

Rating: Regional

Townland: Townparks (Ardee By.)

Description: Freestanding gates, c. 1860. Squared-and-coursed rubble stone square piers with galleting, pyramidal caps, uncoursed rubble stone field boundary walls, with roughly-dressed stone copings, extending to east and west. Wrought-iron gates with latch. Set behind pavement on north side of Jervis Street.

Appraisal: This good quality set of gates and boundary walls represent typical nineteenth century construction. At the western approach to the town, it serves as a transition from a rural to an urban context. The use of galleting in the stonework of the piers is of interest. The gates exhibit the distinctive blacksmithing techniques associated with wrought-iron such as mortice-and-tenon jointing, riveting and stiffening blocks.



Other features listed in the NIAH located in close proximity to the site include –

The Old Rectory Bed and Breakfast – Reg. No. 13823031

Date: 1900-1920

Original Use: rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house

In Use as: Guest house/b & b

Rating: Regional

Townland: Townparks (Ardee By.)

Description: Detached three-bay two-storey former rectory, built c. 1910, now in use as guest house. L-plan, full-height rectangular gabled bays projecting from north and west elevations, single-storey lean-to porch projecting from west elevation extending to south west corner as canted bay, hipped roof single-storey rectangular bay projecting from south elevation, pitched roof single-storey return to north-east further extended to south c. 1970, gabled dormers to north and south elevations. Pitched slate roofs, crested clay ridge tiles, clay finials to gables, roll-top clay hip tiles, unpainted smooth rendered chimneystacks with moulded brick strings and plain clay pots, painted timber bargeboards, uPVC gutters on painted timber projecting fascias, uPVC and cast-iron downpipes. Unpainted smooth rendered ruled-and-lined walling, moulded strings at ground floor window head level and first floor sill level, roughcast render to gable and dormer heads with painted smooth rendered half-timbering effect, red brick banding to some dormers, red brick plinth to corner bay. Square-headed window openings, smooth render reveals, tooled stone sills, painted timber one-over-one sliding sash windows; three painted timber casements over entrance porch to west elevation. Square-headed door openings; entrance door to porch, painted timber double doors each with three bolection-moulded panels, bipartite plain-glazed overlight; painted timber sheeted door to east elevation, painted timber panelled door with glass panel and overlight to bay. Smooth rendered shed to east c. 1970, set in landscaped gardens to north and south with mature trees including elms, random rubble stone boundary walling to north, wrought-iron entrance gates and pedestrian gate on brick piers with flush stone strings and projecting copings gabled on all four sides.

Appraisal: This asymmetrical former rectory retains many of its original features such as the slate roofing, clay cresting and timber sliding sash windows. Before its present use, the house would have played an important role in the religious life of the Church of Ireland community in Ardee.

Saint Brigid's Hospital – Reg. No. 13823032

Date: 1930-1935

Original Use: hospital/infirmary

In Use as: hospital/infirmary

Rating: Regional



Townland: Townparks (Ardee By.)

Description: Detached multiple-bay two-storey hospital, built 1933. Symmetrical plan about north-south axis, central five-bay main administrative block with pedimented central breakfront, flanking single-storey projections each containing canted bay windows, two-stage pyramid-roofed tower to north, set back from, and linked to, east and west two-storey flat-roofed ward wings each with two full-height projections to outside elevations. Hipped slate roof to south (front) building main block, terracotta hip and ridge tiles, tall red brick chimneystacks to gables with terracotta pots, cast-iron moulded gutters on lead-clad blocking course, cast-iron hopper heads and circular downpipes; pitched slate mansard-style roof with gabled dormers to north end of main block, clay ridge tiles, pre-cast concrete verges; lead-clad blocking courses to flat roofs elsewhere; standing seam copper-clad roof to tower, simple metal cross at apex. Red brick English bond walling, pre-cast concrete roll-top plinth, slightly projecting lead-capped string course at first floor level, moulded pre-cast concrete cornice below blocking course, unpainted smooth rendered walling to either side of central entrance breakfront at ground floor and tympanum of pediment; central recessed panel to each face of tower, upper and lower stages separated by lead capped pre-cast concrete string, moulded pre-cast concrete cornice, wrought-iron fretted clock face to south elevation with Roman numerals. Square-headed window openings, projecting terracotta tile course beneath flush red brick sills, moulded stone sills to first floor window in breakfront, brick dressings, uPVC casement windows; round-headed window openings below gablets to east and west elevations of central block, brick arches, plain concrete keystones, aluminium casement windows; square-headed window openings to tower, single to lower stage, tripartite to upper stage, pre-cast concrete surrounds to lower windows, concrete sills and heads to tripartite windows, metal small-pane casement windows. Round-headed main entrance door opening set in open-topped triangular pedimented stone doorcase, moulded classically-derived enrichments, dentilled cornice, eared moulded architrave, hardwood double round-headed doors each with nine panels; square-headed openings to secondary entrances, painted timber doors each with single lower panel and diamond paned-glazed upper panel, diamond-paned plain-glazed overlights, granite steps. Set in flat landscaped grounds, bitmac driveways chapel to east.

Appraisal

Designed by architect H.T. Wright, this sprawling hospital complex is the dominant feature in the countryside to the west of Ardee. The symmetrically disposed two-storey flat roofed ward blocks frame the classically-inspired main entrance building set in front of a tall copper roofed clock tower. Viewed from the south the entrance block is framed by evergreen trees. The brickwork is relieved by surface modulation and the stone entrance doorcase which displays excellent craftsmanship in its execution.

Saint Brigid's Hospital – Reg. No. 13823033

Date: 1930-1935

Original Use: church/chapel

In Use as: church/chapel

Rating: Regional

Townland: Townparks (Ardee By.)



Description: Detached six-bay single-cell chapel, built 1933. Rectangular-plan with semi-circular chancel to north and flat-roofed sacristy to north-east. Pitched pantiled roof, concrete ridge tiles, concrete verge copings, oversailing eaves with cast-iron gutters on continuous chevron-moulded eaves corbel on concrete modillions, square-section cast-iron downpipes with decorative ears. Red brick English bond walling, concrete plinth. Round-headed window openings, stepped reveals, concrete sills, stained glass leaded lights; concrete traceried rose window, colonette spokes, stained glass leaded lights; coupled round-headed lights flanking main entrance. Square-headed door opening set in blind round-headed concrete arch, flanked by engaged pre-cast concrete columns with decorative capitals, wood-grained timber double doors each with two round-headed panels, approached by concrete ramp and steps. Round-headed door opening to sacristy set in stepped arch, timber panelled door, approached by concrete steps. Set in grounds of Saint Brigid's Hospital complex with hospital to west.

Appraisal: This stripped down Romanesque chapel is interesting for its skilful use of pre-cast concrete details set in plain brick walling. The stained glass windows enliven the exterior. The building forms part of a well designed group by architecture H.T. Wright.

Ardee District Hospital – Reg. No. 13823035

Date: 1760-1800

Original Use: country house

In Use as: hospital/infirmary

Rating: Regional

Townland: Townparks (Ardee By.)

Description: Detached seven-bay three-storey over basement former house, built c. 1780, now in use as hospital. Rectangular-plan main block, single-storey projecting porch to centre of front (west) elevation, single-storey over basement flat-roofed extension to north gable, one-bay wide by four-bay deep two-storey flat-roofed extension to south gable c. 1950, full-height rectangular staircase towers to north and south sides of east (rear) elevation c. 1960, single-storey flat-roofed ward block extension to east c. 1965, basement areas to west and north elevations. Hipped slate roofs to main building and south extension, clay ridge and hip tiles, unpainted smooth rendered chimneystacks with projecting flat caps and clay pots, parapet gutter to main block concealed behind parapet wall, cast-iron gutters on continuous concrete eaves corbel to south extension. Red brick walling to front elevation main block, V-jointed ashlar stone quoins, moulded cornice below ashlar parapet; wet-dash walling to north and east elevations, blind roundel with moulded stone architrave interrupted by keystones on vertical and horizontal axis, on north elevation; red brick pilasters sub-dividing wet-dash walling to south extension; unpainted smooth rendered walling to staircase blocks. Square-headed window openings, brick flat arches, dressed stone sills, uPVC casement windows; round-headed window openings to ground floor north gable and stairwell half-landings on east (rear) elevation. Entrance porch to main block with central square-headed door opening, half-round fanlight above transom, open bed triangular pediment; flanked by Doric columns, square-headed sidelights and Doric pilasters at corners; entablature with moulded architrave, plain frieze and moulded cornice; blocking course over; uPVC casements; approached by stone steps. Attached brick and rendered Saint Joseph's Chapel, built 1929. Rectangular-plan, four-bay hall, single-storey flat-roofed porch to west gable, hipped roof sacristy to east gable. Pitched slate roof, roll-top clay ridge tiles, concrete saddle-back verge copings with pedimented corbelled springers and masonry cross finials, moulded cast-iron gutters, circular cast-iron downpipes. Red brick walling to west gable, painted smooth rendered walling



to projecting porch, painted smooth rendered walling to north, south and east elevations, north and south elevations sub-divided into panels by plain pilasters, painted smooth rendered chamfered projecting plinth. Paired round-headed window openings, plain smooth rendered reveals, painted masonry sills, leaded light glazing. Round-headed opening to entrance porch, painted smooth rendered plain reveals, painted smooth rendered string moulding at impost, wrought-iron gates with repousse motifs, chequerboard floor tiling, painted smooth-plastered walls, painted timber panelled double doors to interior. Concrete approach steps and ramp, linked to main block to south. Located to west of town overlooking open countryside to west, wooded grounds to north and east, approached by driveway from north.

Appraisal: This large classically-styled hospital and chapel work together to create a commanding presence on the west side of Ardee. Although much altered, the west elevation of the former house, built for the Ruxton family, retains original proportions and details and a fine entrance porch. The chapel is a pleasant little building with some notable details such as the simple open porch with excellent wrought-iron gates. Views over open countryside to the west enhance the wooded setting.

Reg. No. 13823036

Date: 1890-1910

Original Use: house

In Use as: -

Rating: Regional

Townland: Townparks (Ardee By.)

Description: Detached three-bay two-storey house with full-height canted bays flanking entrance, built c. 1900, now disused. Hipped slate roof with red brick chimneystacks. Red brick walls with limestone string course between floors. Pedimented tripartite doorcase. Boarded openings. Range of outbuildings to north-west, incorporating three-stage fifteenth century tower house.

Appraisal: Though no longer in use, this building retains much of its turn of the century character. The limestone dressings contrast with the warm red brick walls. The tripartite doorcase and projecting bays are interesting features. The medieval tower house adds archaeological interest to the site.

3.4 Cartographic Evidence

This site was depicted as open greenfields on the historic 6 inch map (1835), the OS 25 inch map (1861-64) and on Cassini's map (1938-9). The site was originally parkland associated with Ardee House (NIAH Reg. No. 13823035), a large country house and its associated estate grounds built in 1760-1800.



3.5 Previous Investigations

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place within the town in recent years and these have revealed significant medieval activity at various locations. A summary account of all of these investigations is available in the annual excavations bulletins edited by Isabel Bennet and available online at www.excavations.ie. The more significant of these are summarised below. All references are to the excavation bulletin summaries.

Excavations in the vicinity of the town wall

On a site located between O'Carroll Street/Black Ridge, Old Chapel Street and Lamb's Lane (Conway 1999, O'Hara 2004) an area 12m north–south by 16m was excavated. A masonry wall, survived 0.5–0.65m below the field surface, measuring 3.12m in length by 0.8m in width and at most 0.35m high. The foundation lay below a deposit of dark brown loam containing finds of post-medieval character. The wall was constructed of tightly set limestone slabs and irregular stones set within a base of fine lime mortar, on stony clay subsoil. A single body sherd of similar type to everted-rim or Leinster cooking ware was recovered from the top of the wall. Traces of the base mortar spread were found intermittently to the east and west of the foundation wall and attest to the removal of the masonry remains in **these areas. This feature, to the north of Cappock's Gate, is thought to represent a trace wall of part of the gatehouse or of a related structure.** This feature was preserved in situ as part of this development and remained undisturbed; it is housed behind a high metal fence.

Another section of the town wall was revealed during an archaeological assessment in advance of the construction of the SuperValu supermarket, north of Ash Walk Gate. The seventeenth-century earthen bastion ran in a north-south direction through the site, three test trenches were hand dug through the embankment. The bank comprised a natural glacial deposit with compact and stony orange boulder clay. Numerous sherds of medieval pottery were collected from the bank material. An external U-shaped ditch representing part of the bastion defences was identified. Medieval walls and ditches were overlain by the 17th-century earthen bank. Two sections of a roughly north-south aligned medieval wall were partially covered by the bank. The wall, where it survived, was constructed from roughly hewn limestone blocks and was roughly faced. The surviving fragments of the wall stood to a maximum 3–4 courses high (0.45m) and had a rubble core. No mortar or other bonding was evident. A sherd of medieval green glazed pottery was retrieved from the rubble core of the wall. This structure represents one phase of medieval town wall construction within the town of Ardee.

The western face of a second medieval wall was also identified it consisted of a drystone wall and two foundation levels. The initial foundation level consisted of a layer of re-deposited boulder clay overlain by a layer of rounded cobbles. Four sherds of medieval pottery were collected from this context. The wall was constructed from randomly coursed, roughly hewn limestone blocks with dimensions ranging from 0.2m by 0.35m to 0.1m by 50mm. It was aligned north–south and stood to a maximum height of 1.2m. Inside the walls a number of archaeological features were recorded in the northern area, including two pits and two ditches. The finds from these features were typically domestic and reveal evidence for medieval settlement within the immediate area.

Excavation of Medieval features within the town

On the eastern side of Ardee, at the site of the Credit Union, archaeological investigation revealed evidence for a continuous sequence of occupation from at least the thirteenth century to the twentieth century. The evidence suggested that timber buildings, possibly gable-on houses, fronted onto Market Street. **This corresponds with Richardson's 1677 depictions of the houses. The house was replaced** by a timber-frame structure; a stone-lined hearth was built at the eastern end of this structure. Grey silty clay containing medieval pottery covered this and appeared to extend over the rear wall of the house, suggesting that it had been demolished in the Middle Ages. The



medieval archaeology in the back yard area consisted of a thirteenth-century boundary, contemporary sand and gravel extraction pits and refuse disposal pits. These parts of the properties were presumably used as orchards, gardens or holding areas for livestock. Animal bones recovered during the excavation mainly consisted of cattle, but also sheep/goat and pig. The range of medieval artefacts included imported pottery vessels from England, France and Spain, Leinster Cooking Ware, quern stones, iron knives, and a spur (Clutterbuck, 2003).

During archaeological test excavation, to the rear of the Courthouse in advance of the construction of an extension, medieval deposits were encountered at a depth of 0.35m, immediately below material of very recent date. Natural till lay within 0.45m of the surface in places, but a number of medieval features were cut into the till and extended to a maximum depth of 1.68m. The deposits contained within the cuts produced habitation refuse typical of urban sites, i.e. medieval pottery sherds, animal, bird and fish bone, and organic waste at the deeper levels. The pottery evidence dates the bulk of the medieval activity recorded to the 13th–14th century, i.e. before the building of the present castle in the late 15th century (Campbell 1997). These features were preserved in situ and the new structure was constructed on a raft foundation above them.

At 28 Castle Street, adjoining the northern side of the Courthouse, test excavation revealed archaeological deposits. These consisted of clay silts containing medieval pottery of 13th–14th-century date. The material was consistent with that found to the rear of Ardee Castle.

The northern suburb

At the northern end of Irish Street, building works in the 1920's revealed masonry of apparently medieval origin. It is described as lying 'about two feet under the present level, four yards into the roadway from the corner of the last house on the west side of the street' (Dolan, 1929, 9). It is considered possible that the remains represent the foundation of the pier of the 'North Gate', which is marked at exactly this spot, on the west side of the street, on Richardson's map of 1677.

Archaeological monitoring and testing of four development sites off Irish Street in the northern suburb of the town did not identify any features that might be associated with its seventeenth century origins (Russell 2002 and O'Drisceoil 2000).

3.6 Archaeological Assessment

The site is composed of two fields currently set-out as rough grazing and covers 2.65 ha including a proposed entrance roadway onto Jervis St. There is a small area of woodland (along Jervis St) which will be affected by the entrance way construction; there are a number of large mature specimen trees within the site boundary and just to the north of the site. A watercourse divides the larger school site field from the smaller field to the south through which the entranceway will be constructed. There is a noticeable fall from north to south in the larger field creating a waterlogged area between the two fields.

A total of seventeen test trenches were excavated within the test area. There were restrictions over a large area of the site where no test trenches were permitted due to the location of services (ESB, Bord Gáis and a foul sewer). The test trenches were aligned to detect anomalies found during the geophysical survey and assess their archaeological potential. During the test trenching no archaeological features or deposits were recorded. Post Medieval/Modern features identified included redbrick spreads (C14 and C16), a trackway (C10), drains (C04, C05), ditch (C11), furrow (C08) and a pit (C03).



The sod (C01), varied in depth between 0.20m and 0.40m. A number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil (17E0565:01:3, 4, 6, 7), which may be associated with the tower house or the medieval activity of the town of Ardee. Post Medieval/modern pottery (17E0565:01:1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12), flint (17E0565:01:5) and a clay pipe stem (17E0565:01:10) were also recovered from the topsoil. The natural subsoil was a light greenish yellow to mid brown silty clay with poorly sorted angular and rounded stones from gravel size to cobble size. There was a gradual change in the natural subsoil close to the stream where the silty clay changed to a grey clay with peat deposits.

Test trench 1

Trench 1 measured 142m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.3m along its length (Plate 5). It was orientated east west. At the western end there was a spread (C14) of dark purple brown silty clay that had infrequent red brick that was mixed into the natural subsoil. This spread was 0.02m deep and extended 4m to the east from the start of the test trench. It was also seen in Test trench 2 at the western end, 18m to the south. It is likely to be construction rubble from the buildings or from sewer drains to the west of the trench. Circa 20m from the eastern end of the test trench there was the cut of foul sewer trench. This was circa 1.4m wide at the top and went to a depth of 2.3m. This appeared to run from **St Joseph's to St. Bridget's hospital**.

Test trench 2

Trench 2 measured 67m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.25m along its length (Plate 6). It was orientated east west. At the western end of the trench there was a spread (C14) of what appeared to be waste material from construction works which included red brick and white glazed pottery sherds. This was probably modern material from construction works. It had a maximum depth of 0.02m.

Test trench 3

Trench 3 measured 28m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.3m along its length (Plate 7). It was orientated east-west. An additional trench (test trench 12) was excavated roughly 10m in a north south direction from the western end cutting through the test trench 3 **forming a "X" shape**.

Two land drains (C04 and C05) were identified in Trench 3 and investigated (Plate 1). C04 was a stone filled land drain that was orientated NE by SW. It had a width of circa 0.55 to 0.65m and a depth of 0.8m and was exposed for a length of 4m. It had a sharp break of slope at the top and the base. **The base was flat to slightly concave and had a "U" shape section**. It had a mixture of rounded, flat and irregular stones and occasional red brick. Running perpendicular to this was land drain C05. It was orientated SE by NW and had a width of 1.2m. It had a depth of 0.25m and had a light yellow brown silty clay fill, C07. It had a sharp break of slope at the top and **at the base and had a shallow truncated "V" section. It had red brick, brown colored glass bottle bases and brown ware pottery inclusions**. The drains C04 and C05 were also visible in Trench 12. A deposit of broken red brick (C06) was also identified close to the intersection between the Trenches 3 and 12. This deposit was irregular in shape and measured 3m north south by 1.8m by 0.05m. It appeared to be similar to spread C14 (found in Trenches 1 & 2) **and it thought to be associated with construction activity at St. Bridget's hospital**.



Test trench 4

Trench 4 measured 57.5m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.3m along its length (Plate 8). It was orientated east west. The western end of this trench flooded quite quickly as it was in a low lying section of the field. A small extension to this trench was excavated 10m from the western end of the trench in a southerly direction. No features were identified. This was called Test trench 13.

Test trench 5

Trench 5 measured 74m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.3m along its length (Plate 9). It was orientated east west. Trench 5 had a low lying area which flooded after the test trench was dug through the topsoil. This area was circa 15m from the western end. There was an agricultural furrow (C08) orientated north east by south west and 40m from the western end of the trench. **This furrow was 0.75m wide and had a depth of 0.25m. It had a shallow "U" shaped section with a sharp break of slope at the top and a gradual break of slope at the base.** It had a single fill (C09) of a mid-orangey brown silty clay with small irregular stone inclusions. An additional trench (Test trench 14) was excavated to the south to investigate this feature further. The furrow remained linear. There were six sherds of medieval pottery (17E0565:09:1-6), a small iron object (17E0565:09:9), probably a nail, clay pipe stem (17E0565:09:12), post medieval/modern pottery (17E0565:09:7, 8, 10, 11) and some burnt bone from the fill (C09) of this furrow. It is likely that the agricultural furrow has churned up some medieval pottery from the topsoil given the later period pottery found in the fill too.

Two additional test trenches were offset to the north of test trench 5. These were Test trenches 15 and 16. These were excavated to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (C10).

Test Trench 6

Test trench 6 measured 43m in length and 1.80m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.3m along its length (Plate 10). It was orientated east west. A small extension was put in 9m from the eastern end of the trench. This was to investigate a shallow ditch (C11; Plate 2), orientated in a north east to southwest direction. An additional test trench, Trench 17, was excavated 21m to the south west and the ditch C11 was located again. It appeared linear and is likely to be agricultural in nature. The shallow ditch C11 was orientated north east by south west and was 2.2m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.29m. It was a shallow **"U" shape in section with a gradual break of slope at the top and an imperceptible break of slope at the base.** It had two fills (C12 and C13). C12 was the upper fill and it had a width of 0.18m and a maximum depth of 0.2m and was a dark purple brown silty clay. It had five sherds of pottery in the fill, one of these was medieval. One had white glaze on both sides and the other three were an orange fabric like black ware pottery. C13 was the basal fill and it was a greyish brown clay. It had a width of 0.22m and a depth of 0.09m.

Test trench 7

Trench 7 measured 29m in length and 1.80m wide and was excavated to an average depth of 0.3m along its length (Plate 11). It was orientated east west. No features were identified.



Test trench 8

Trench 8 measured 138m in length and 1.80m wide and was excavated to an average depth of 0.2m along its length (Plate 13). It was orientated east west. There was a gap 30m from the western side of the trench for 4m because of tree roots then the trench continued on to the east. A small worked piece of flint was found 36m from the western end of the trench. A 6m extension (Plate 14) orientated to the south towards the stream was excavated but no archaeological features were found. The natural subsoil turned to a grey clay here with peat deposits and large stones noted.

Test trench 9

Trench 9 measured 43m in length and 1.80m wide and was excavated to an average depth of 0.22m along its length (Plate 15). It was orientated north-west by south east and extended towards the stream between the two fields.

Test trench 10

Trench 10 measured 59m in length and 1.80m wide and was excavated to an average depth of 0.25m along its length (Plate 16). It was orientated north south. At the southern end of the trench there was a small oval pit (C03; Plate 4). It measured 0.8m by 0.6m by 0.1m and was orientated east west. It had an imperceptible break of slope at the top and base. The base was concave. It had a single fill (C15), of light yellowish grey silty clay. It contained three sherds of medieval pottery (17E0565:15:1-3), a clay pipe stem (17E0565:15:5), a sherd of black ware and a thick well fired sherd of orange pottery (17E0565:15:4 and 6).

Test trench 11

Trench 11 measured 70m in length and 1.80m wide and was excavated to an average depth of 0.3m along its length (Plate 17). It was orientated north south. No features were identified.

Test Trench 12

Test Trench 12 measured 16m in length and was 1.8m in width. It was orientated north south. This was excavated across est trench 3 in order to fully investigate C04 and C05 (field drains) and the deposit of broken redbrick (C06) exposed in Trench 3.

Test Trench 13

A small extension to trench 4 was excavated 10m from the western end of the trench in a southerly direction. This was called est trench 13. Trench 13 measured 4m in length and 1.8m in width and had a topsoil depth of 0.28m. No features were identified.

Test Trench 14

Trench 14 was excavated to investigate C08 (which was identified in Trench 5) further. It was orientated north south. It measured 4m in length, 1.80m in width and the topsoil had a depth of 0.30m. C08 was an agricultural furrow.



Test trench 15

Trench 15 was located immediately north of Trench 5 and was 16m in length, 1.80m wide and was excavated to an average depth of approximately 0.3m along its length. It extended 3m to the south of trench 5. It was orientated north south. A graveled trackway (C10), was discovered at the northern end of this trench (Plates 3, 18 & 19). The trackway, C10, was circa 3m wide and had a depth of circa 0.15m and consisted of small gravel sized stones to large stone under 0.15m in diameter with occasional cobble sized stones mixed in. C10 was also in test trench 16 which had the same dimensions as C15 only it was 11m in length. It was located 3m from the end of trench 5 and extended north from that trench.

Test Trench 16

Trench 16 was located east of Trench 15. It measured 11m in length, 1.80m wide and was excavated to an average depth of approximately 0.3m along its length. It was orientated north south. The graveled trackway (C10), was also discovered in this trench.

Test trench 17

Trench 17 measured 9m in length and 1.80m wide and was excavated to an average depth of approximately 0.25m along its length (Plate 20). It was orientated north west to southwest. The ditch C11, which was identified in Trench 6, was also identified in Trench 17.

3.7 Survey of Gate (NIAH Reg. No. 13823034)

The fields tested had a containing wall and entrance gate at the southern end of the field. This was located on Jervis Street (see Plates 21-24). The gate had two squared pillars 3mm apart. Each pillar measured 0.8m in width and had a height of 2.5m to the base of the cap stone and 2.85m to the top of the cap stone. The pillars were squared and built to courses. The cap stone was a pyramidal shape with smooth edges. It was square and measured 0.92m in width and 0.35m in height. The corners of the pillars had squared stone with eight courses. The squared stones were not uniform in shape and ranged from 0.8m by 0.25m by 0.2m to 0.25m by 0.15m by 0.1m. The wall abutted the pillars up to a height of 1.25m.

The gates were made of iron and were attached to the pillars at a loop 2m from the base and a spud stone at the base. The gate was made of a set of horizontal (rails) and vertical (pickets) flat iron bars which open in the center. There were seven long (including the post) and six short pickets and three horizontal rails on each end of the gate (1.7m high and 1.42m wide). The post bar is closest to the pillar and is the most robust of the iron bars. It is square in section where it attaches to the three rails and round sectioned at the top and the base. The three rails attach to the post at 0.1m, 0.45m and 1.45m from the base of the gate post (where it enters the ground). There are six long pickets (1.7m in length) equally spaced on each side of the gate. These pickets attach to the top, middle and bottom rail. Between these long pickets are six short pickets (0.65m high) which attach to the middle and bottom rails and each one is located between the long pickets. The western gate has been damaged and is missing the first and sixth short picket. The eastern gate also has been damaged. The first short picket (closest to the post) has been bent sideways from the base rail and is bent at an angle.

The walls are orientated roughly east west along the northern side of Jervis Street in the area of the report (roughly 275m). The western end of the wall curves slightly in a north-west direction. They measure 0.4m in width and 1.25m in height. They are made of random uncoursed stone construction with the occasional red brick mixed in. The walls have deteriorated in the northern side with areas of



collapse visible close to the pillars and gate. In addition, there is an area of repair circa 70 west of the gate where the stone wall has been replaced with red brick and plastered on the inside. The wall is capped with a curving top made of concrete.

The stone culvert ran underneath the roadway in a north – south direction. It measured 0.8m in height and 0.5m in width. The total height of the wall from road level to stream level was 2.31m. A dressing course was present at a height of 1.0. The culvert was constructed from random uncoursed mortared stone.

3.8 List of Contexts

Feature	Description
C01	Sod / top soil.
C02	Natural boulder clay.
C03	Modern rubbish pit at the south end of Trench 10. Filled with C15.
C04	Agricultural land drain in Trenches 3 & 12.
C05	Agricultural land drain in Trenches 3 & 12. Filled with C07.
C06	Spread of red brick in Trenches 3 & 12.
C07	Fill of land drain C05 in Trench 12.
C08	Agricultural furrow orientated NNW – SSE in Trench 5. Width was 0.8m and depth was 0.01m. Filled with C09.
C09	Fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. A dark orangey brown silty clay. Trench 5.
C10	Trackway orientated east-west between St Bridget's and St. Joseph's. Located in Trenches 15 and 16.
C11	Shallow ditch in Trench 6. Straight and probably agricultural land drain. Contained two fills, C12 and C13.
C12	Upper fill of ditch C11. A soft dark purple brown silty clay with infrequent small stone inclusions. Trench 6
C13	Basal fill of ditch C011. A soft greyish brown clay. Trench 6.
C14	A spread of soft dark purple brown silty clay with infrequent fragments of red brick inclusions. This feature was found at the western end of Trenches 1 and 2 and may represent rubble from construction work or from land drains.
C15	Fill of pit C03. A light yellowish grey silty clay. Trench 10.

3.9 List of Finds

Licence No	Context No	Find No	Description
17E0565	01	01	Brown glazed pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	01	02	Black ware pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	01	03	Medieval pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	01	04	Medieval pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	01	05	Flint blade fragment with dorsal rib from topsoil.
17E0565	01	06	Medieval pottery sherd from topsoil.



Licence No	Context No	Find No	Description
17E0565	01	07	Medieval pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	01	08	Orange fabric pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	01	09	Orange fabric pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	01	10	Clay pipe stem from topsoil.
17E0565	01	11	White glazed pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	01	12	White glazed pottery sherd from topsoil.
17E0565	09	01	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	02	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	03	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	04	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	05	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	06	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	07	Orange pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	08	Orange pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	09	Ferrous object, possible nail from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	10	Black ware pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	11	Stone ware pottery sherd from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	09	12	Clay pipe stem from fill of agricultural furrow/land drain C08. Trench 5.
17E0565	12	01	Medieval pottery sherd from upper fill of ditch C11. Trench 6.
17E0565	12	02	Brown ware pottery sherd from upper fill of ditch C11. Trench 6.
17E0565	12	03	Orange pottery sherd from upper fill of ditch C11. Trench 6.
17E0565	12	04	Orange red brick fragment from upper fill of ditch C11. Trench 6.
17E0565	12	05	White glazed pottery sherd from upper fill of ditch C11. Trench 6.
17E0565	12	06	Chert from upper fill of ditch C11. Trench 6.
17E0565	15	01	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of pit C03. Trench 10.
17E0565	15	02	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of pit C03. Trench 10.
17E0565	15	03	Medieval pottery sherd from fill of pit C03. Trench 10.
17E0565	15	04	Black ware pottery sherd from fill of pit C03. Trench 10.
17E0565	15	05	Clay pipe stem from fill of pit C03. Trench 10.
17E0565	15	06	Orange colored pottery sherd, well fired from fill of pit C03. Trench 10.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The site of the proposed development of the Ardee ETNS is currently under pasture and was originally parkland associated with Adree House, a large country house and its associated estate grounds built in 1760-1800. The proposed works occur approximately 300m



west of the historic town of Ardee (LH017-101) which is marked by fortifications along its western boundary and an entrance through the Town Wall at Ash Walk Gate. An Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Desk Based Assessment was carried out for this site in **March 2015 by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd (Aidan O' Connell).**

A geophysical survey of this site was conducted by Jon Stirland of Archaeological Consultancy Services (ACSU) between the 3rd and 4th January 2018 under license 17R0230. This assessment (test trenching) was also carried out by Jon Stirland of ACSU between the 18th and 19th January 2018 under licence 17E0565. There were restrictions over a large area of the site where no test trenches were permitted due to the location of services (ESB, Bord Gáis and a foul sewer). The test trenches were aligned to detect anomalies found during the geophysical survey and assess their archaeological potential. A total of seventeen test trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded. Post Medieval/Modern features identified included redbrick spreads (C14 and C16), a trackway (C10), drains (C04, C05), ditch (C11), furrow (C08) and a pit (C03). A number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil or from agricultural features. Given the proximity (circa 80m) to the Tower house (LH017-009) and historic town of Ardee (LH017-101), circa 200m, this is not surprising. It is recommended that the archaeological assessment continue in the form of archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal over the entire site given the large areas of the site that were not archaeologically assessed due to the presence of services.

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the relevant local authorities. As the **statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource**, the DCHG may issue alternative or additional recommendations.



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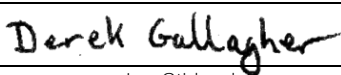

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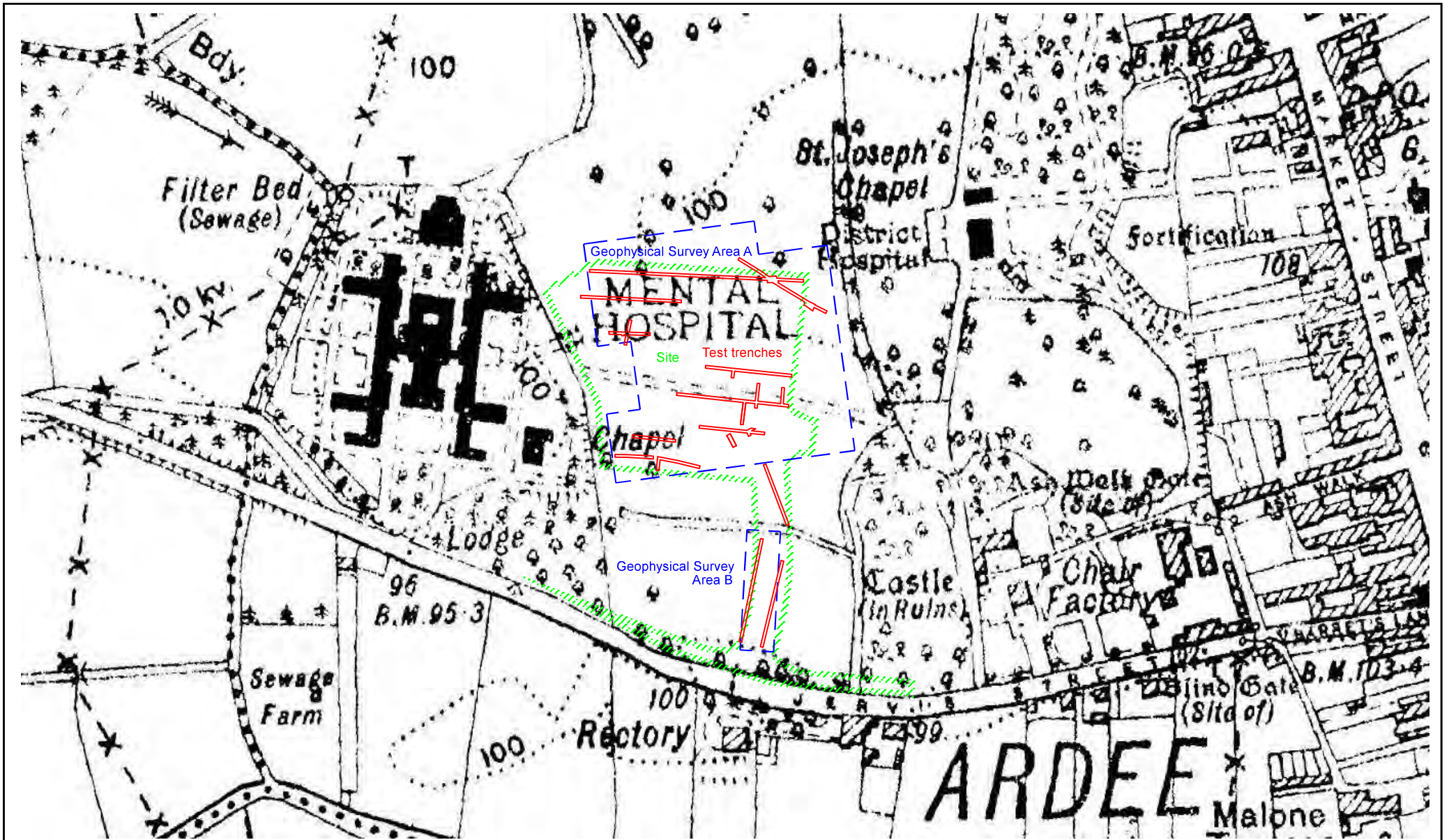
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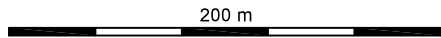
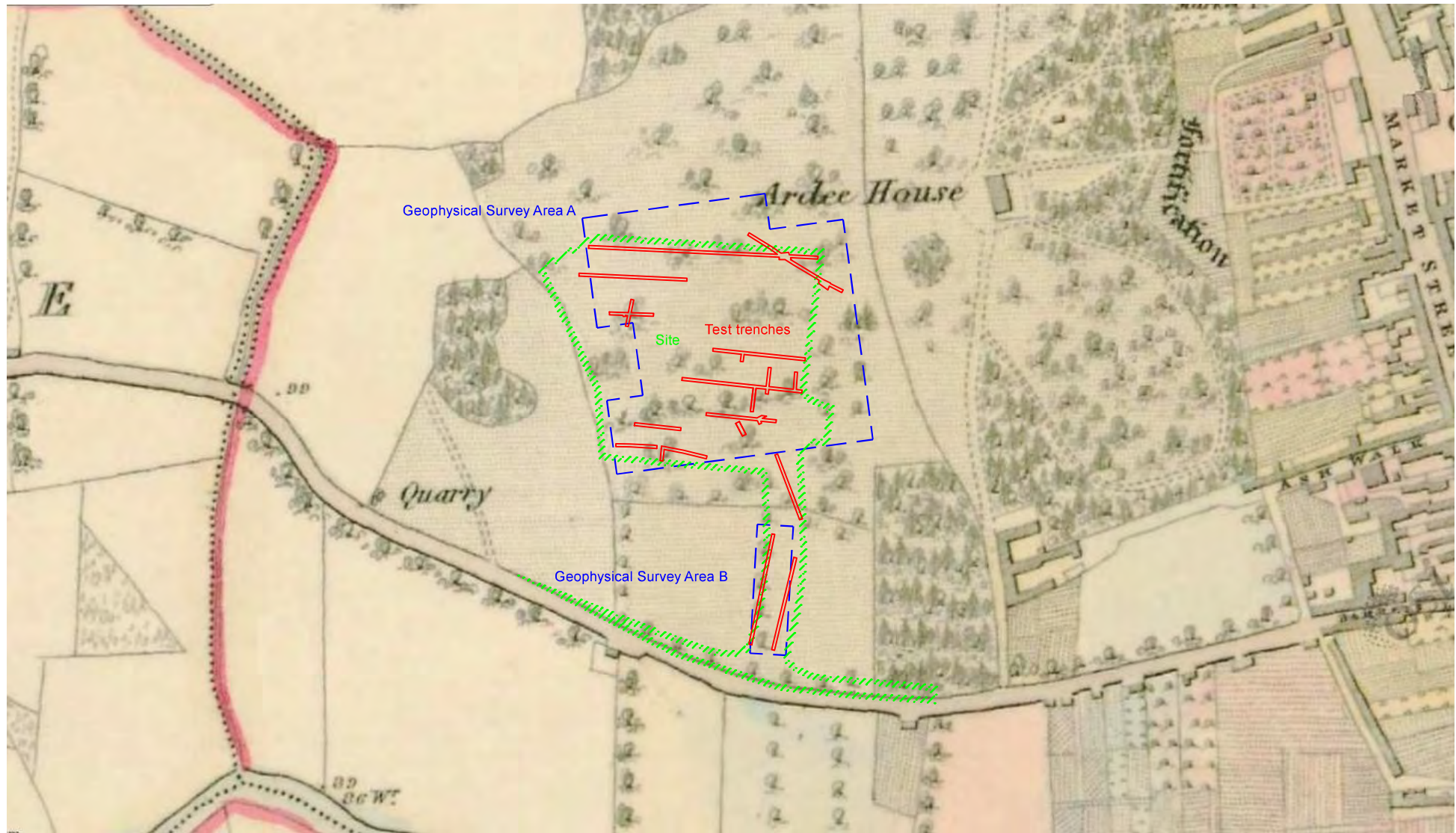
Report Status:	Final
Issue/Revision:	1
Revision Date:	29 th January 2018
Prepared by:	Derek Gallagher
Signed:	
Approved by:	Jon Stirland
Signed	



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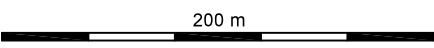
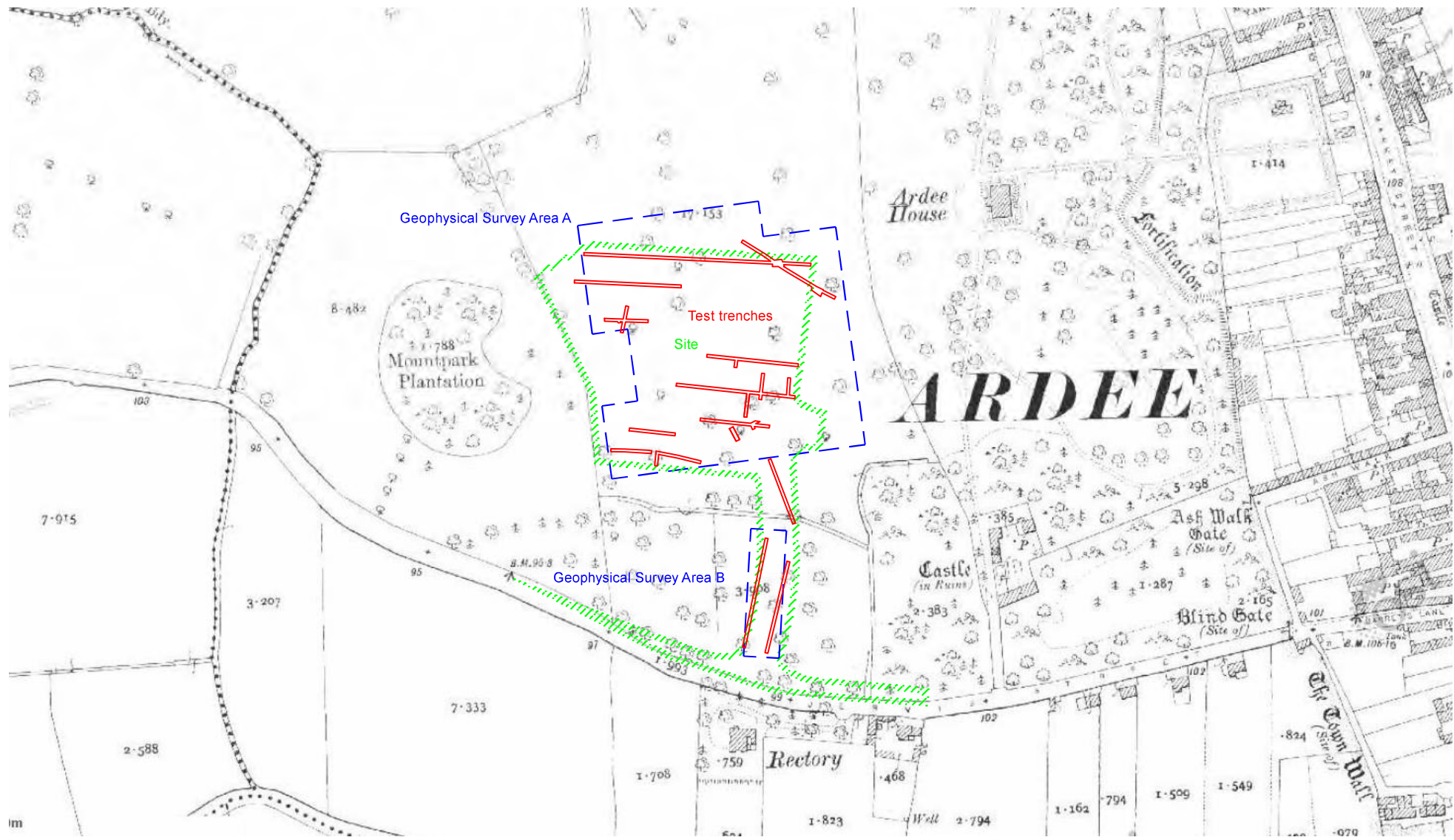
Figure 2: Extract from OS 6 inch Cassini map (1938-39) showing location of site, areas of geophysical survey and test trenches



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Figure 3: Extract from first edition OS 6 inch map (1835) showing location of site, areas of geophysical survey and test trenches



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Figure 4: Extract from 25 inch OS map (1907-9) showing location of site, areas of geophysical survey and test trenches

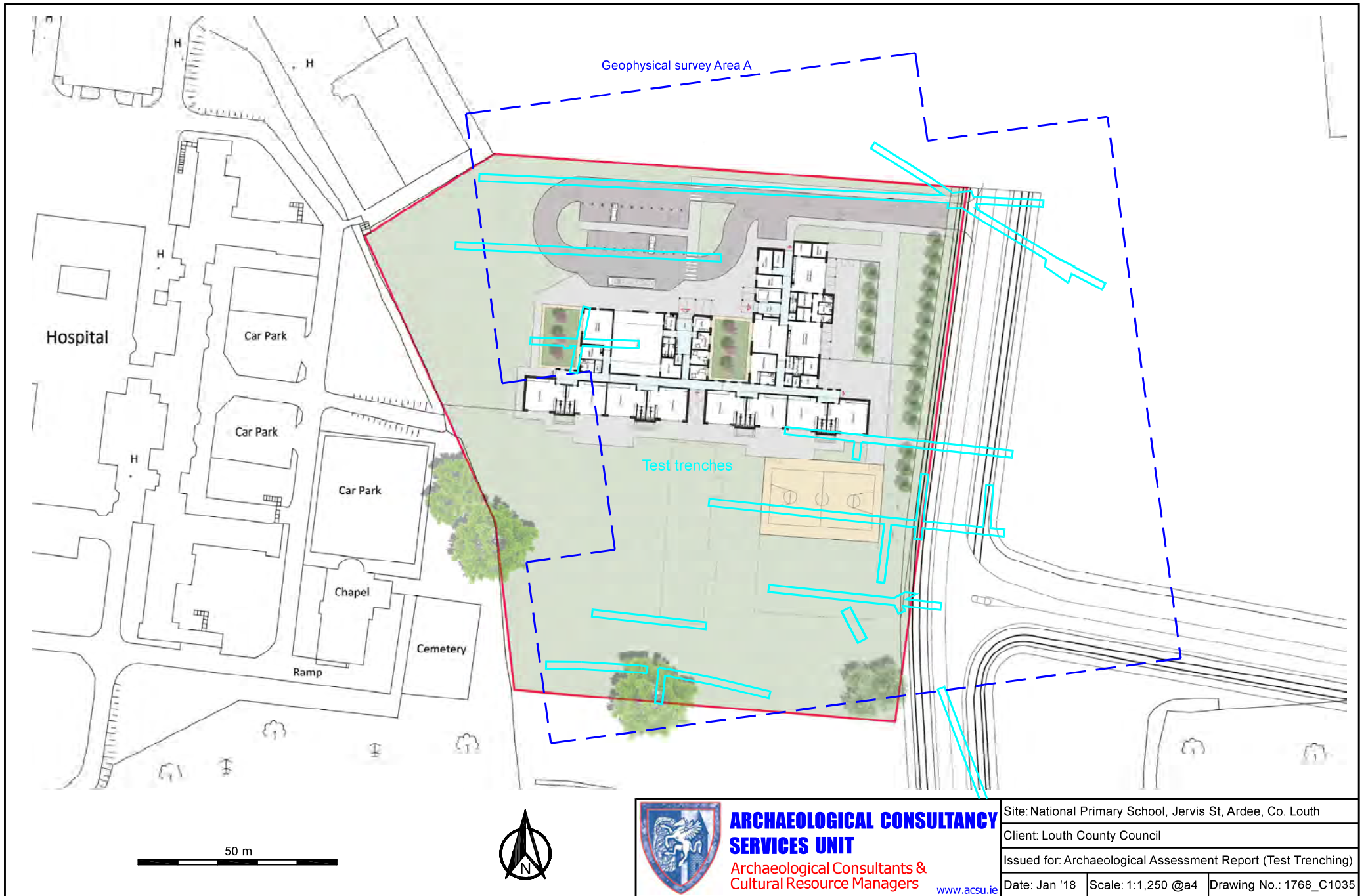
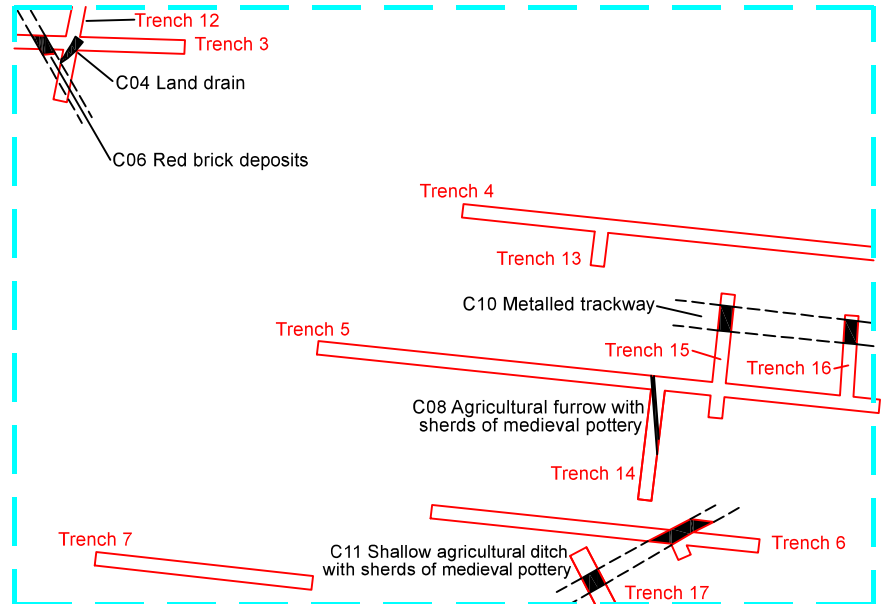
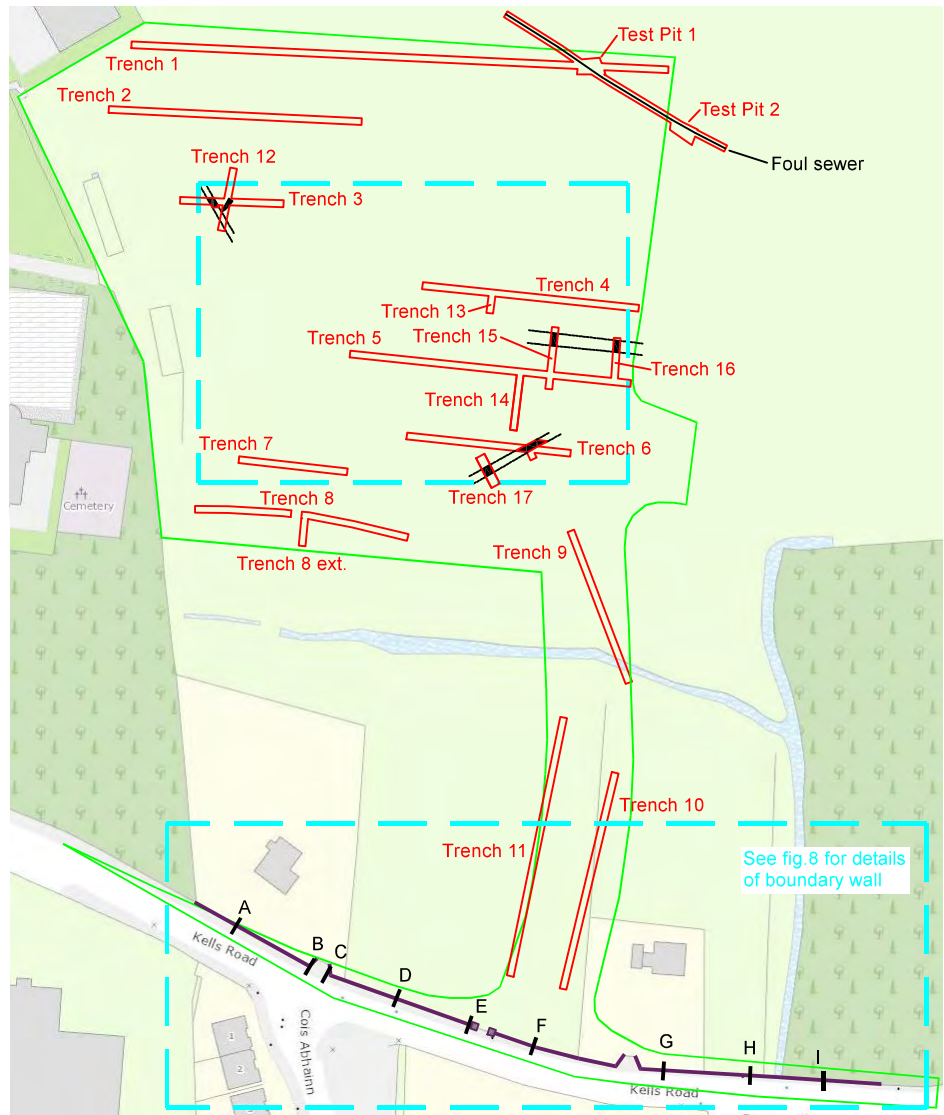


Figure 5: Detail of proposed development showing geophysical survey Area A & trenches within it



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Figure 6: Detail of test trenching

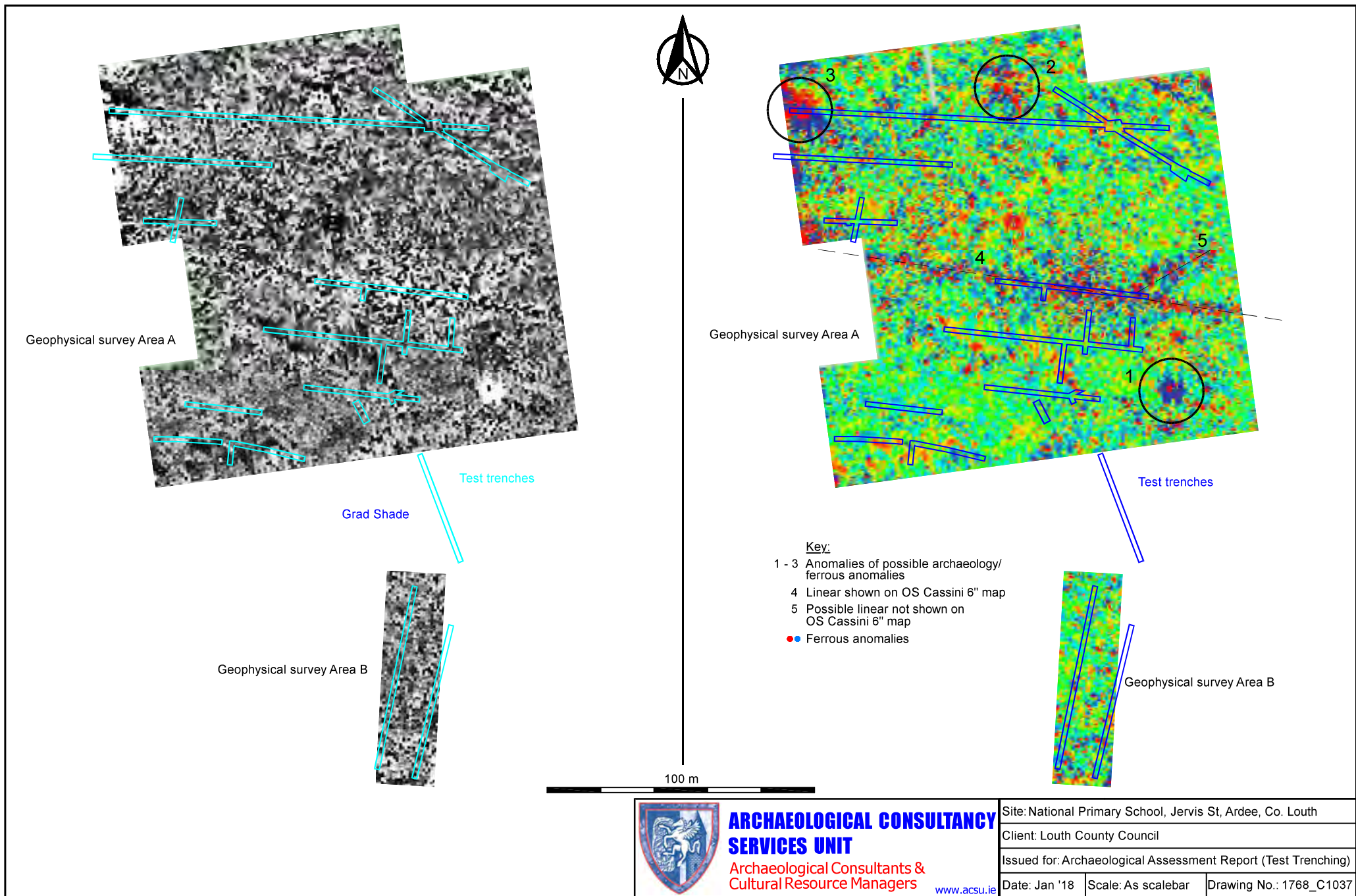
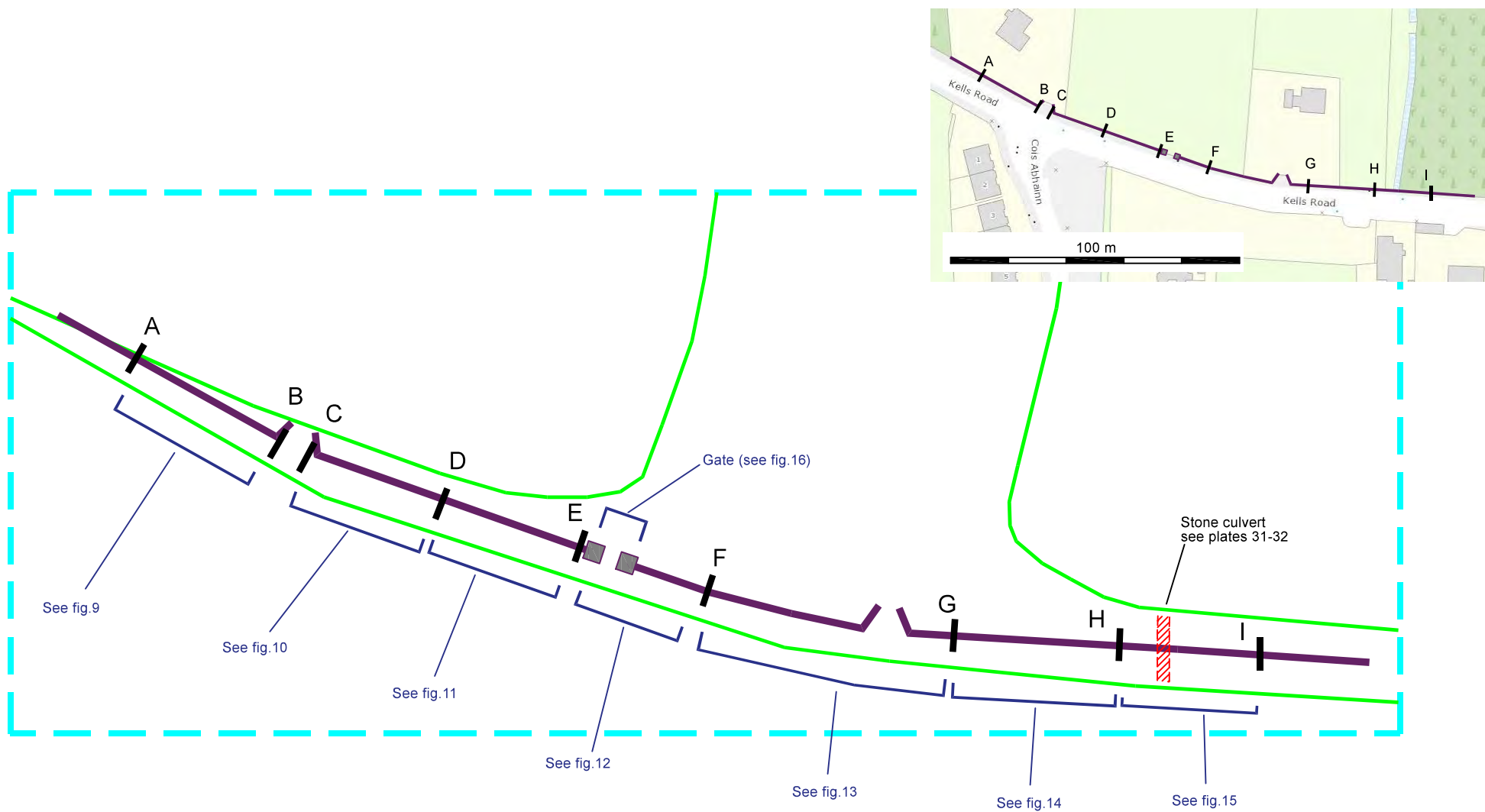


Figure 7: Test trenches overlaid on results of geophysical survey



50 m



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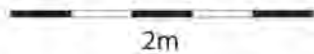
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Figure 8: Detail of boundary wall showing section points

A



B



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Figure 9: Detail of wall section A-B

C



D



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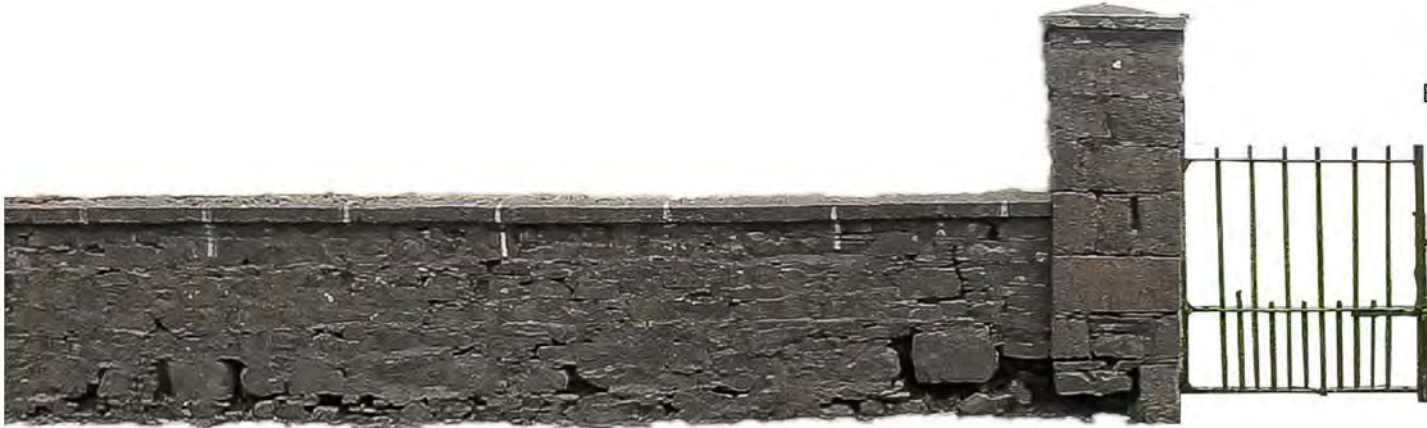
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Figure 10: Detail of wall section C-D

D



E



2m



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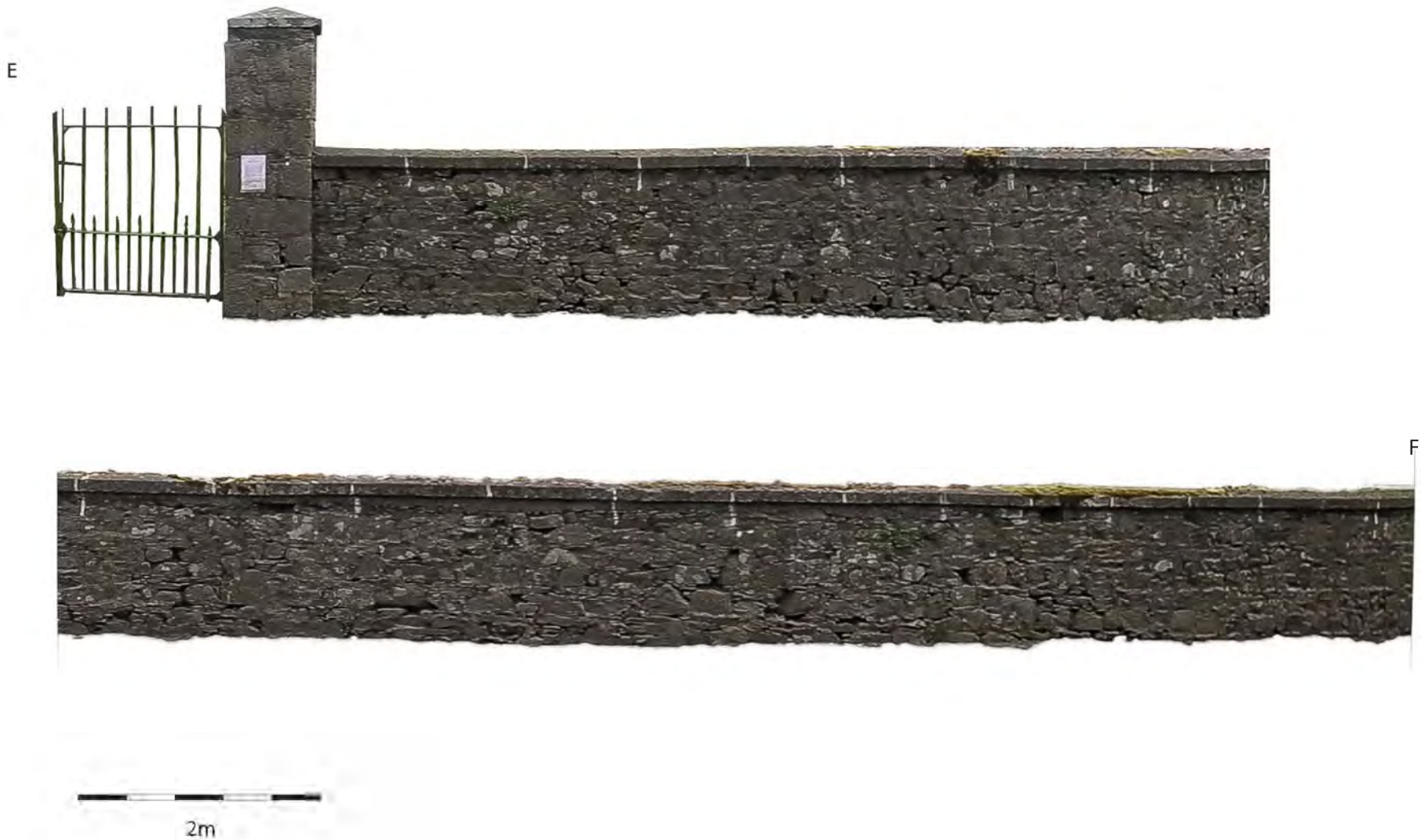
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Figure 11: Detail of wall section D-E



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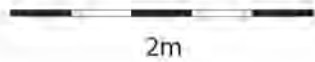
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Figure 12: Detail of wall section E-F

F



G



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Figure 13: Detail of wall section F-G

G



H



2m



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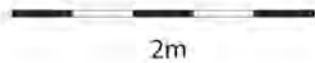
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Figure 14: Detail of wall section G-H

H



I



2m



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Figure 15: Detail of wall section H-I



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Figure 16: Detail of 19th century gateway



Plate 1: Trench 3 & 12 looking east. Agricultural land drains C04 and C05.



Plate 2: Trench 6 with extension. Agricultural ditch C10, SW facing section



Plate 3: Metaled trackway (C10) orientated east-west. Trench 15 looking E



Plate 4: W facing section through pit C03, trench 10



Plate 5: Trench 1. Looking east.



Plate 6: Trench 2. Looking east.



Plate 7: Trench 3 Looking east



Plate 8: Trench 4 Looking east.



Plate 9: Trench 5. Looking east.



Plate 10: Trench 5. Looking east.



Plate 11: Trench 7. Looking east



Plate 12: Trench 8. Looking east



Plate 13: Trench 8 Looking west.



Plate 14: Trench 8 extension. Looking north.



Plate 15: Trench 9. Looking north west.



Plate 16: Trench 10. Looking NNE



Plate 17: Trench 11. Looking NNE



Plate 18: Trench 15. Metaled trackway (C10). Looking north east



Plate 19: Trench 16. Metaled trackway (C10). Looking north west.



Plate 20: Trench 17. Looking north west. Land drain flooded trench.



Plate 21: NIAH Reg. No. 13823034. Gate on Jervis Street looking north.



Plate 22: NIAH Reg. No. 13823034. Gate & wall on Jervis Street looking NE.



Plate 23: Interior of Gate on Jervis Street, looking south.



Plate 24: Field view of Gate & wall looking south west.



Plate 25: NIAH Reg. No. 13823034. Gate on Jervis Street looking northeast



Plate 26: NIAH Reg. No. 13823034. Gate on Jervis Street looking south.



Plate 27: General view of boundary wall looking southwest.



Plate 28: General view of boundary wall looking northeast.



Plate 29: View of interior of wall showing brick looking southwest



Plate 30: Plastered covered wall interior looking southwest.



Plate 31: View of stone culvert looking southwest.



Plate 32: View of stone culvert looking southwest.