

Mayeston, Poppintree, Dublin 11

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Client: O'Briain Beary Architects
Unit C1
The Steelworks
Foley Street
Dublin 1

Licence No: n/a

Archaeologist: Maeve McCormick & Liam Coen

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Report Date: 22nd February 2022

Our Ref: 2022_12

Mayeston, Poppintree, Finglas

SITE NAME	Mayeston
CLIENT	O'Briain Beary Architects Unit C1 The Steelworks Foley Street Dublin 1
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Archaeological Impact Assessment
LICENCE NO	N/A
PLANNING REF	N/A
TOWNLAND	Poppintree
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	Centre of site 714042, 741075
RMP NO	N/A
RPS NO	N/A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Maeve McCormick & Liam Coen
DATE OF ISSUE	22 nd February 2022
JOB REF	2022_12

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Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google/Bing Maps 2020; see Figure 4).

There are no new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential noted from aerial photographic sources.

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SUMMARY

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken at a site at Mayeston, Poppintree, Dublin 11 (Centre of site ITM 714042, 741075, Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for O' Brian Beary Architects. It aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The subject site is moderate in scale, c.1.3 Hectares in extent.
- There are no RMP sites within or adjacent to the site.
- There are no new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential noted from cartographic sources.
- There are no new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential noted from aerial photographic sources. The site was part of an earlier construction development that was not completed.
- The site was previously subject to test excavations under licence 05E0504 that found no archaeological features or material.
- The site visit revealed extensive prior disturbance including the construction of access roads and building foundations.

These factors indicate that there is a very low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.

Recommendations

Following the desktop study and site visit it is deemed that there is a negligible potential for the survival of archaeological remains at this site. Therefore development may proceed without any further archaeological works.

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

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	08/12/21	MMC (Archer)	AOC (Archer)	CMG

1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken at a site at Mayeston, Poppintree, Dublin 11 (Centre of site ITM 714042, 741075, Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for O' Brian Beary Architects on behalf of Fingal County Council. The report presents the results of a desktop study and site visit and aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

1.1 Proposed Development

There are no current development proposals though it is anticipated that it will be developed for residential housing.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject site of c. 1.3 ha in extent is bounded by the M50 motorway to the north, the residential development of Mayeston to the east and south with a landscaped green area to the west. It was formerly part of the Mayeston development application area but was never completed. Largely fenced off, the site contains access roads, spoil heaps and building foundations that are now overgrown. The easternmost section is also overgrown with long grass and self seeding shrubs and small trees leading to the M50 motorway to the north.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record¹
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).
- Fingal Co. Co. Record of Protected Structures

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht ,

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Brief archaeological & historical background

The site is located in the townland of Poppintree, Santry Parish and Barony of Coolock. It gets its name from St. Pappan (www.logainm.ie) who founded an early medieval ecclesiastical centre in Santry (RMP DU014-057). While there is no historical material that can be directly associated with the subject site, the wider area has several potential early medieval sites including cropmarks of enclosures (e.g. DU014-105 & DU014-106) that may be ringforts and definite early medieval settlement activity in the townland represented by the habitation site DU014-115. The arrival of the Anglo-Normans in the 12th Century brought the overthrow of the Gaelic and Viking polities in Dublin and replacement with the manorial system. The sites of several castles such as at Dubber (DU014-018) and Meakstown (DU014-02002) show how the local area was organized and farmed during this period. These castle sites often morphed into the estate houses of the early modern period which is mirrored in the townland names. Poppintree house is marked on cartographic sources to the south of the subject site from the eighteenth century onwards but eventually demolished prior to the development of the area for housing and industry.

4.2 Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see www.archaeology.ie).

There are no RMP sites within or adjacent to the subject site. The closest recorded monument is DU014-115 Habitation site and is located >150m to the east (see Figure 2).

4.3 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded through the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Aerial photography. Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google/Bing Maps 2020; see Figure 4).

There are no new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential noted from aerial photographic sources.

below (Figure 3).

There are no new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential noted from cartographic sources.

Map	Date	Description
Roque	1760	The approximate location of the subject site can be discerned from the outline of St. Margaret's Road and the laneway (now realigned along eastern boundary) running to the north. The area is depicted as a series of agricultural fields and the only features in the area are estate houses such as Poppintree, Meakstown, Sillock, etc.
Historic 6inch	1844	The subject site is still depicted as an agricultural area, straddling three fields either side of the road to Sillogue. A building or house is marked on the road to that may be within the subject site. There is little other development other than the large farm/estate houses from earlier. A castle is labelled to the rear of Meakstown House, c. 500m to the south-west
Historic 25inch	1906-08	Little change from earlier, some field consolidation has occurred
Cassini	1935-38	Little change from earlier

Table 1: Cartographic sources

4.4 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google/Bing Maps 2020; see Figure 4).

There are no new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential noted from aerial photographic sources.

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi (B&W)	1995	The site is shown as agricultural fields with the M50 motorway under construction to the north and the realignment of the local road to the north underway too. The suburb of Ballymun and industrial estate of Poppintree are several hundred metres to the south

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi	2000	Little change from earlier, motorway completed and local road has been realigned with the earlier road now a dead-end though the site.
OSi	2005	Little change from earlier though new housing and other developments are becoming more widespread in area.
OSi	2005-2012	The development of Mayeston has been undertaken with almost all former agricultural fields south of the motorway now developed. The access road and building foundations that are currently on site are visible
OSi Digital Globe	2011-13	The site is in its current overgrown state
Google map	2020	No change from previous photograph

Table 2: Aerial photographs

4.5 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 onwards. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section.

A single excavation has been identified as occurring in the subject site. Test excavations under licence 05E0504 were undertaken by Ciara McCarthy in advance of the construction of the surrounding residential development of Mayeston under planning reference F04A/1127. The current site was then part of a 7.64ha site that had 23 trenches mechanically excavated with five areas of archaeology identified though none in the current subject site.

The trench layout is shown in Figure 5 and that is taken from an unpublished report by Ciara McCarthy, (McCarthy 2005; figure 8; licence no. 05E0504). While the overlay may not be entirely accurate, it indicates that several trenches did extend into the current site. It was also stated in the report that along the northern margin, c. 20m wide, of the assessment area had been disturbed and contained introduced soils, likely from the motorway construction.

4.6 Architectural Heritage

Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to safeguard architectural heritage in accordance with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Under S.51 (1), a County Council must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures which are of special *architectural*,

historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time, though generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. It is intended to provide a basis for recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to Local Authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in Records of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are no Protected Structures within or adjacent to the subject site. The closest entry on the Fingal RPS is Ringfort site, RPS no. 614 that lies over 350m to the east.

4.7 Site Visit

The site was visited by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd on 16th February 2022 in cold rainy conditions (Plate 1-4). The development site is located just to the south of the M50 and is sandwiched between a new apartment development (Mayeston) and the berm for the M50 Motorway. The site is composed of a rectangular green area to the east and a larger partially constructed and abandoned rectangular area to the west. The site slopes gently north to south and west to east in the eastern green area, a wide berm with mature hedging and bushes forms the northern boundary with laurel hedging to the east and Palisade fencing to the south and west. The rectangular area to the west contains three rows of floor slabs with a central area of topsoil mounded to a height of 4-5 m and a higher mound of spoil (max. 8m) to the north of the site, there is a tarmac access road along the western boundary of the site; most of the topsoil on this side of the subject site has been removed or mounded. The ground levels on the eastern area of the site are less disturbed but still show signs of trafficking and mounding of topsoil/spoil along the northern edge (approx. two-thirds of this eastern area appear to be relatively untouched).

No additional features of archaeological potential were noted in the development area.

5. IMPACTS

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken at a site at Mayeston, Poppintree, Dublin 11 aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts. The following factors were identified in the course of assessment:

- The subject site is moderate in scale, c.1.3 Hectares in extent
- There are no RMP sites within or adjacent to the site
- There are no new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential noted from cartographic sources.
- There are no new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential noted from aerial photographic sources. The site was part of an earlier construction development that was not completed
- The site was previously subject to test excavations under licence 05E0504 that found no archaeological features or material.
- The site visit revealed extensive prior disturbance including the construction of access roads and building foundations

These factors indicate that there is a very low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the desktop study and site visit it is deemed that there is a negligible potential for the survival of archaeological remains at this site. Therefore development may proceed without any further archaeological works.

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

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

McCarthy, C. 2005 'Archaeological Impact Assessment, Poppintree, Dublin 11, Excavation Licence no. 05E0504'. Unpublished report prepared by Arch-Tech on behalf of Barina Construction.

7.2 Web references

Online Excavations bulletin www.excavations.ie [accessed 21st February 2022]

Aerial Photography <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html> [accessed 21st February 2022]

Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland www.archaeology.ie [accessed 21st February 2022]

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage www.buildingsofireland.ie [accessed 21st February 2022]

Placename information www.logainm.ie [accessed 21st February 2022]

Fingal Record of Protected Structures [Appendix 2: Record of protected structures | Fingal County Council Online Consultation Portal](#) [accessed 21st February 2022]



Maeve McCormick MSc

22nd February 2022



Liam Coen

22nd February 2022



The logo for Archer Heritage Planning features a stylized 'A' composed of two overlapping triangles, one blue and one orange. To the right of this symbol, the word 'Archer' is written in a large, orange, sans-serif font, and 'Heritage Planning' is written below it in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Table of RMP/SMR sites in vicinity of site

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM
DU014-018----	Castle - unclassified	DUBBER	712951, 741818
<p>According to Adams (1881) the castle at Dubber was erected between 1582 and 1611 by Sir Christopher Daniel Bellingham, first Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1665 (Adams 1881, 492). It was described as a 'small castle' with other 'ruined' walls in the Civil survey (1654-6 see Simington 1945, 199). By 1881 the only remains of the castle was a door-sill which lay NW of the present house (Adams 1881, 492). Located field of low-lying pasture to the rear of Dubber House. No visible surface trace.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adams, B.W. 1881 Antiquarian notes, etc., of the parishes of Santry and Cloghran, Co. Dublin. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 15, 482-98. 2. Simington, R.C. (ed.) 1945 The Civil survey, AD 1654-1656. Vol. VII: county of Dublin. Dublin. Irish Manuscripts Commission. 			
DU014-019----	House - indeterminate date	DUBBER	712972, 741770
<p>According to Adams (1881, 492) Dubber House was built out of the ruins of Dubber castle.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adams, B.W. 1881 Antiquarian notes, etc., of the parishes of Santry and Cloghran, Co. Dublin. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 15, 482-98. 			
DU014-020001-	House - 16th/17th century	MEAKSTOWN	713568, 740980
<p>According to Adams (1881, 492) there was an extensive brick mansion here, the property of Sir James Ware (1594-1666), noted scholar, antiquarian and Auditor-General of Ireland. The Civil Survey (1654-6) describes Ware's Meakstown holdings in some detail: 'There is upon ye premises a dwelling house of Brick with other office houses therto belonging-as a barne & a stable. Also an orchard and Garden Plott Valu'd by ye Jury at 300 li'. Together with 140 acres of land, the Meakstown house constituted the most valuable of Ware's Dublin properties, granted to him in 1638 (Simington 1945, 202).</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adams, B.W. 1881 Antiquarian notes, etc., of the parishes of Santry and Cloghran, Co. Dublin. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 15, 482-98. 2. Simington, R.C. (ed.) 1945 The Civil survey, AD 1654-1656. Vol. VII: county of Dublin. Dublin. Irish Manuscripts Commission. 			
DU014-020002-	Castle - unclassified	KILSHANE	713539, 740940
<p>The site is to the rear of a dilapidated farmyard on a T junction. This location is based on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1838), which places the legend 'Site of Castle' directly to the south of the roadside farm buildings still visible today, almost exactly in the centre of the present farmyard. This identification is consistent with the OS Name Book for Santry parish, which states: 'the offices and out-houses stand on the site of Castle which formerly fronted the road'. Not visible at ground level.</p> <p>Monitoring (Licence no. 05E0044) was undertaken at the reputed location of Meakstown Castle in advance of development. It followed from two test excavation undertaken at the site in 1999 (Licence no. 99E0351/Ext.). No definitive remains of Meakstown Castle were found in either assessment. The monitoring also failed to uncover similar definite archaeological remains relating to the castle. The site of the castle was occupied by farm buildings covering an area of c. 1 acre. Boulder clay was identified under the foundations and it was clear that the ground level was significantly reduced when these sheds were built in the middle of the 20th century.</p> <p>The absence of any buildings on the site on John Rocque's map of 1760 suggests that the castle site may be located elsewhere. The most likely candidate is the site of Meakstown House (DU014-020001-), located on the northern side of St Margaret's Road immediately to the north of the supposed site of the castle (O'Donovan Excavations.ie 2006:657).</p>			
DU014-021----	Field system	SILLOGE	714177, 741784
<p>Situated in very low-lying terrain, dissected by drains. Aerial photographs taken in 1971 (FSI 2.411/10) show a series of linear trenches and curving low earthworks. These may be part of a medieval open</p>			

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM
			field system. Geophysical survey (Licence no. 07R156) undertaken in advance of proposed development identified subtle responses and trends may indicate agricultural activity but not its antiquity. Probable drainage features were identified.
DU014-022----	Enclosure	BALCURRIS	714564, 740986
			An aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDQ 69) showed a cropmark of a roughly circular, single-ditched enclosure (diam. c. 30m) in low-lying pasture. There is an opening in the ESE. Not visible at ground level. The site was subject to archaeological assessment (Licence no. 07E0761) but no archaeological features identified. It was surmised that the cropmark was either a geological feature or in a different location. Subsequent monitoring found no archaeological features. Now IKEA. References: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CUCAP - Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs. Unit for Landscape Modelling, Department of Geography, University of Cambridge.
DU014-061001-	Ringfort - unclassified	BALCURRIS	714353, 740644
			Located on relatively level ground with a stream running along to the west of the site. An aerial photograph taken in 1970 shows a cropmark of a roughly circular enclosure (diam. c. 40m) with traces of an outer enclosure and a rectangular feature to the SE. These sites have had a housing estate and wholesale outlet built over them. Not visible at ground level.
DU014-061002-	Enclosure	BALCURRIS	714527, 740553
			On relatively level ground with a stream running along to the west of the site. An aerial photograph taken in 1970 shows a cropmark of a roughly circular enclosure (diam. c. 40m) with traces of an outer enclosure and a rectangular feature to the SE. These sites have had a housing estate and wholesale outlet built over them. No visible surface trace.
DU014-105----	Enclosure	MERRYFALLS	713425, 741611
			A circular enclosure visible as a crop mark on an aerial photograph together with other features that could indicate a possible field system (DU014-107----) and a further enclosure (DU014-106----) (SMR file; pers. comm. T. Condit).
DU014-106----	Enclosure	MERRYFALLS	713584, 741530
			A circular enclosure visible as a crop mark on an aerial photograph together with other features that could indicate a possible field system (DU014-107) and a another enclosure (DU014-105----) (SMR file; pers. comm. T. Condit).
DU014-107----	Field system	MERRYFALLS	713583, 741666
			A possible field system visible as a crop mark on an aerial photograph together with two circular enclosures (DU014-105---- & DU014-106----) (SMR file; pers. comm. T. Condit).
DU014-110----	Enclosure	SILLOGE	714112, 741574
			A circular enclosure visible as a crop mark on an aerial photograph (SMR file; pers. comm. T. Condit).
DU014-113----	Habitation site	MEAKSTOWN	713507, 740978
			Excavation (Licence no. 05E044EXT) undertaken at the site in advance of a residential development indicated that it had been used for domestic occupation and agricultural activity during the medieval period. Ditches, drains and cobbling were uncovered. There was only limited evidence for medieval structural remains including an L-shaped ditch representing the foundation remains of a square or rectangular structure. It is likely that the main dwelling was located somewhere outside the area of excavation. A large assemblage (1,003 sherds) of medieval pottery was recovered, all of which was derived from vessels that had been produced in the Dublin and/or Leinster area. There were no examples of imported wares. Of note among the metal finds were a possible arrowhead, a French jetton and two medieval buckles. The features and finds uncovered indicate the site was occupied during the late 12th – 15th centuries (McQuade 2007). References: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. McQuade, M. 2007a Archaeological excavation report, Meakstown, Finglas, Dublin 11 (Licence no. 05E044ext.). Unpublished report. National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. 2. McQuade 2009 Archaeological excavations on the site of Meakstown Castle, Fingal. Co. Dublin. In Duffy, S. (ed.) Medieval Dublin IX . Dublin 91-130

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM
DU014-114001-	Pit	POPPINTREE (Castleknock By.)	713748, 740968
<p>Excavation (Licence no. 05E0644) undertaken at the site in advance of a residential development revealed an isolated circular pit (0.96m E-W x 0.65m N-S) that contained a rim of coarse Late Bronze Age pottery. Analysis of an environmental sample from the fill, identified cereal remains, 54% of which were barley (McCarthy 2008, 20).</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. McCarthy, C. 2008 Final Excavation report, Maynestown residential Development, St Margaret's Road, Poppintree, Dubin 11 (Licence no. 05E0644). Unpublished report. National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. 			
DU014-114002-	Pit	POPPINTREE (Castleknock By.)	713741, 740977
<p>Excavation (Licence no. 05E0644) undertaken at the site in advance of a residential development revealed an oval pit (1.6m x 1m) located 19m NNW of another pit (DU014-114001-). It contained four fills with two distinct layers of burning. A flint scraper was recovered from the fill of the pit suggesting a prehistoric date.</p>			
DU014-115----	Habitation site	POPPINTREE (Castleknock By.)	713783, 741086
<p>A cluster of pits and a ditch were excavated (Licence no. 05E0644) in advance of a residential development. Three of the pits were interpreted as cess pits and were located in a line 7m-15m from each other. On average 1.8m deep the base of the pits consisted of organic silt. A wooden vessel with a lid was recovered from one of the pits. Lathe turned from a single piece of wood, it was radiocarbon dated to cal. AD 891-1013. Analysis of a basal sample from the same pit identified wild and cultivated species including plum seeds, blackberries, raspberries and hazelnuts. Animal bones recovered were identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig horse and dog. All the pits were backfilled once they had gone out of use and have been interpreted as probably having been located on the verges of settlement (McCarthy 2008, 29).</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. McCarthy, C. 2008 Final Excavation report, Maynestown residential Development, St Margaret's Road, Poppintree, Dubin 11 (Licence no. 05E0644). Unpublished report. National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. 			
DU014-130---	Ring-ditch	DUBBER	712803, 741211
<p>Located in large arable field close to the field's N boundary, c. 375m NE of a large cropmark enclosure (DU014-102----), cropmarks indicate the presence of an arrangement of four ring-ditches. The ring-ditches are visible on Google Earth imagery (24 June 2018). The ring-ditch, the easternmost of the four ring-ditches, is circular in plan (ext. diam. c. 12.1m) is defined by a ditch (Wth c. 1.1m). There is no evidence for an entrance gap through the ditch.</p>			
DU014-131---	Ring-ditch	DUBBER	712746, 741267
<p>Located in large arable field close to the field's N boundary, c. 342m NE of a large cropmark enclosure (DU014-102----), cropmarks indicate the presence of an arrangement of four ring-ditches. The ring-ditches are visible on Google Earth imagery (24 June 2018). The ring-ditch is circular in plan (ext. diam. c. 10.9m) and is defined by a ditch (Wth. <1m). There is no evidence for an entrance gap through the ditch.</p>			

Appendix 2: Table of previous excavations in vicinity of site

Licence No.	RMP/SMR	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
99E0469	SMR 14:65	713956, 740495	Poppintree Park, Poppintree, Dublin	1999:262	T. Coughlan
<p>An assessment was requested before construction of the North Fringe Sewer in north County Dublin. The proposed route of the sewer is through Poppintree Park, close to the site of a historic well marked as Jamestown Well on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The well is not associated with a saint and may be a natural well serving Jamestown House. No visible trace of the well survives on the ground, and it is now built over by tennis courts.</p> <p>Two test-trenches were opened by mechanical digger along the line of the sewer, both c. 14m long. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in either of the test-trenches. There was no surface evidence of Jamestown Well or other anomalies in the area to the south of the tennis courts.</p>					
00E0328	N/A	714526, 740325	Poppintree 2, Burren Court, Balbutcher Lane, Ballymun, Dublin	2000:0206	A. Purcell
<p>Monitoring was undertaken on the realignment of Balbutcher Lane. A residential development will be constructed on adjoining land. Monitoring indicated that the area had been heavily disturbed previously, and no features or finds of archaeological significance were revealed.</p>					
00E0328	N/A	714837, 740224	Burren Court, Poppintree, Ballymun, Dublin	2002:0464	G. Fegan
<p>After reactivation and transferral of this licence, work was undertaken on the site between August and December 2002. Monitoring of groundworks was required, as a number of SMR sites had been recorded in the vicinity of the development. It was apparent that the ground in the area had been significantly disturbed as a result of previous housing development. No features or objects of archaeological significance were uncovered during this work.</p>					
02E1628	N/A	714030, 740261	27 Crannogue Close, Poppintree, Dublin	2002:0647	R. Elliot
<p>Monitoring was a condition of planning permission for a private residence at 27 Crannogue Close, Poppintree, Dublin 11. The site is within the constraint zone of SMR 14:61, a 'ringfort possible, rectangular enclosure site, earthworks site'. This was marked on the first-edition OS map (1837).</p> <p>Monitoring of groundworks was conducted on 24 October 2002. The site was in the former garden of an end house in a terraced close. It was bounded to the north and west by block walls, and a dwelling-house was situated to the south. Four trenches, constituting the foundations for the outer walls of the proposed dwelling, were excavated. Stratigraphy comprised a basal deposit, 0.3m deep, of soft, light grey, silty clay. Directly overlying this to a depth of 0.3m was a mid-brown silty clay with occasional iron staining. This deposit also contained red-brick fragments, china and broken concrete. The uppermost deposit was 0.1m deep and composed of mixed gravel and clay. No material of an archaeological nature was uncovered on the site.</p>					
04E0384	N/A	714030, 740261	CAPPOGUE/ KILDONAN/ NORTH PARK/ FINGLAS/ MEAKSTOWN/ POPPINTREE/ BALLYMUN, Dublin	2004:0476	D. Moore
<p>Monitoring was carried out along the length of a water pipeline in north County Dublin (Dublin North Fringe Water Supply Scheme, Contract 3) in April 2004. Certain areas along the route had already been tested and have been graded as high, medium or low areas of archaeological potential. The majority of the pipeline</p>					

Licence No.	RMP/SMR	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
05E0504	N/A	713917, 741018	POPPINTREE, Dublin	2005:517	C. McCarthy
05E0644	N/A	713917, 741018	POPPINTREE, Dublin	2005:518	C. McCarthy

Licence No.	RMP/SMR	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
recovered from the wells. A preliminary analysis suggested that many of the bones had butchery marks on them.					
06E0463	DU014-064, DU014-065	714140, 740110	Balbutcher Lane, Poppintree Park, Ballymun, Dublin	2006:563	H. Opie
<p>Test-trenching was carried out on a proposed residential development site at Poppintree Park, Balbutcher Lane, Ballymun, Dublin (the former home of Willow's Football Club), between 26 and 28 June 2006. The proposed development was located within the vicinity of two known archaeological monuments. The site measured c. 200m long in the north and up to 360m long in the south and between 100 and 170m wide. At the time of testing the site was greenfield, having being used as a park and football pitch, with the whole of the park having the appearance of being heavily landscaped in recent times</p> <p>A series of 22 trenches were excavated by machine, with the trenches varying between 15 and 60m in length and 2.5m wide. Three typical stratigraphies were noted across the site. Those trenches located on the flat of the football pitch areas consisted of a thin sod and topsoil layer c. 0.2–0.25m deep. Underlying the topsoil was undisturbed natural, consisting of compact, very stony pale orange boulder clay. Other trenches were located on parts of the site that rose quite steeply from the south to the north. In these trenches there was a thin sod and topsoil layer that overlay a very mixed, modern layer of topsoil, rubble and rubbish containing stone, red brick, plastic bags, scrap metal, beer cans, clothing fabric, etc. This was up to 1.25m deep in the north of the trenches, gradually petering out to the south. This was clearly made-up ground representing modern landscaping creating artificial rises to the north of the site. Underlying this layer to the north, and topsoil to the south, was undisturbed natural. The third typical stratigraphy was noted in a series of trenches which ran parallel to a modern hedgerow. This consisted of sod and a loose topsoil layer with considerable root activity throughout and was 0.2–0.3m deep. Underlying this was undisturbed natural.</p> <p>Finds from the trenches consisted of modern rubbish such as crisp packets, beer bottles, plastic bags, etc. No evidence of archaeological activity in the form of artefacts or features was noted in any of the excavated trenches</p>					

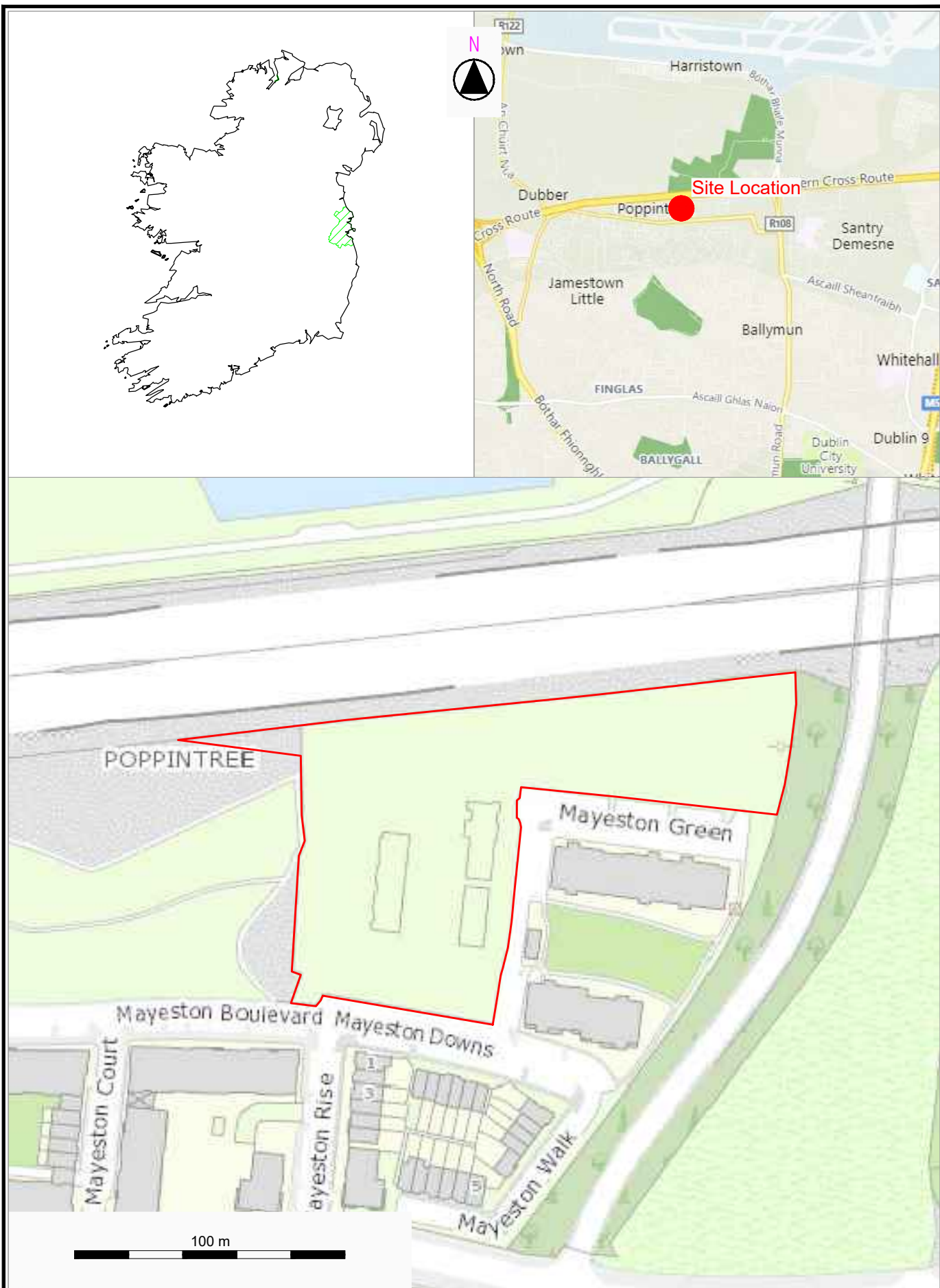
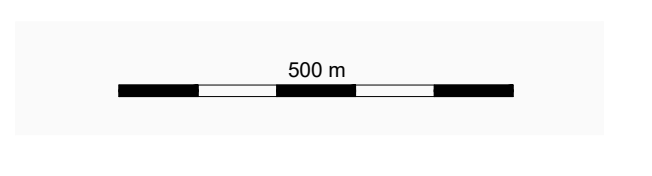
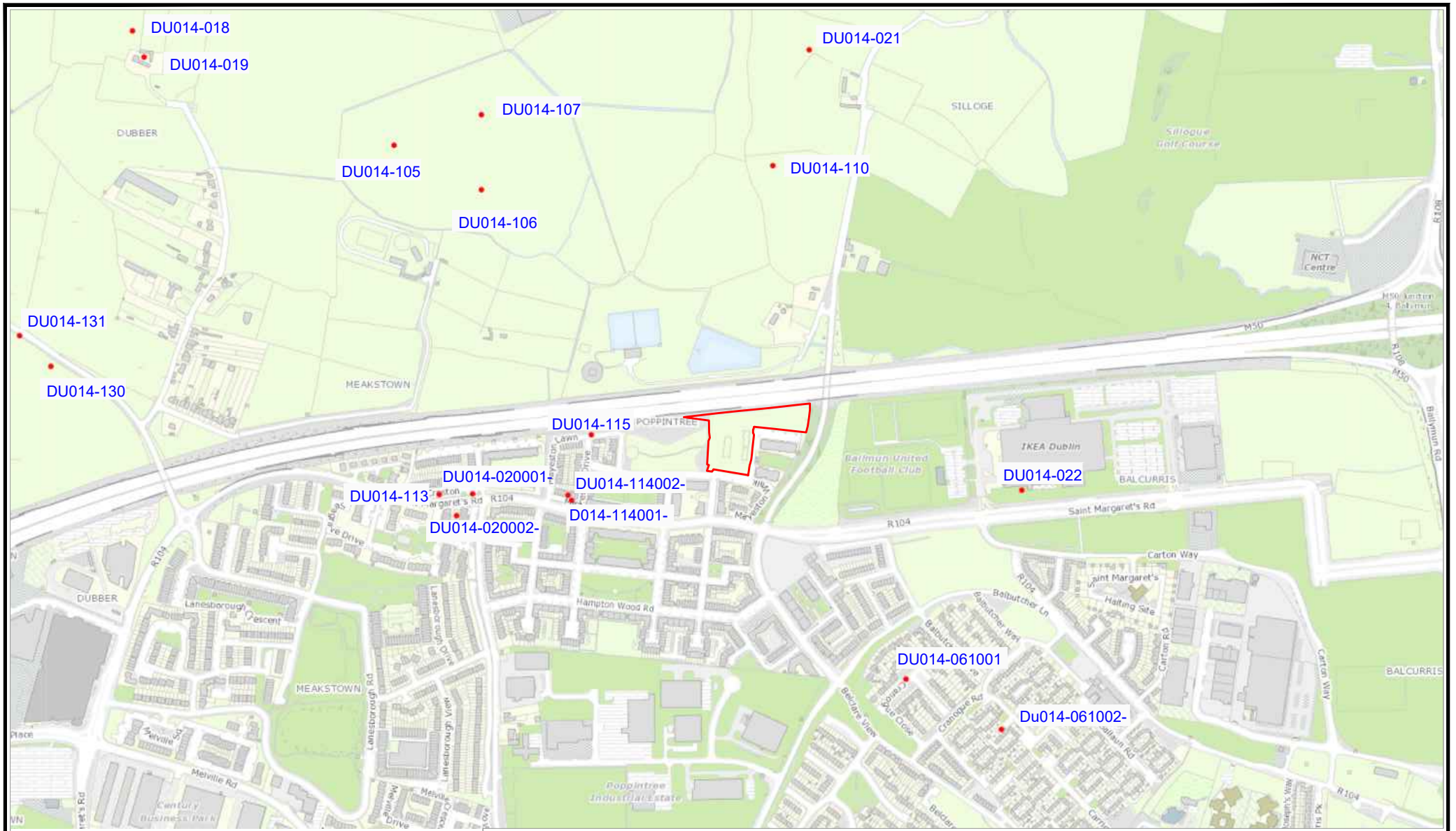


Figure 1: Location of site




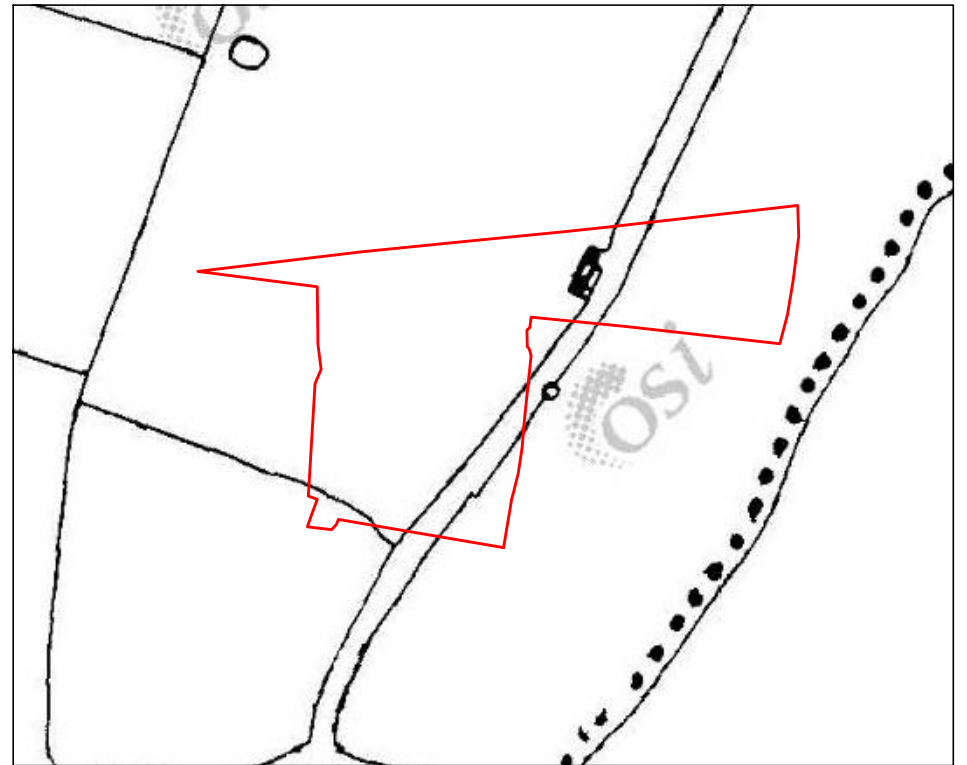
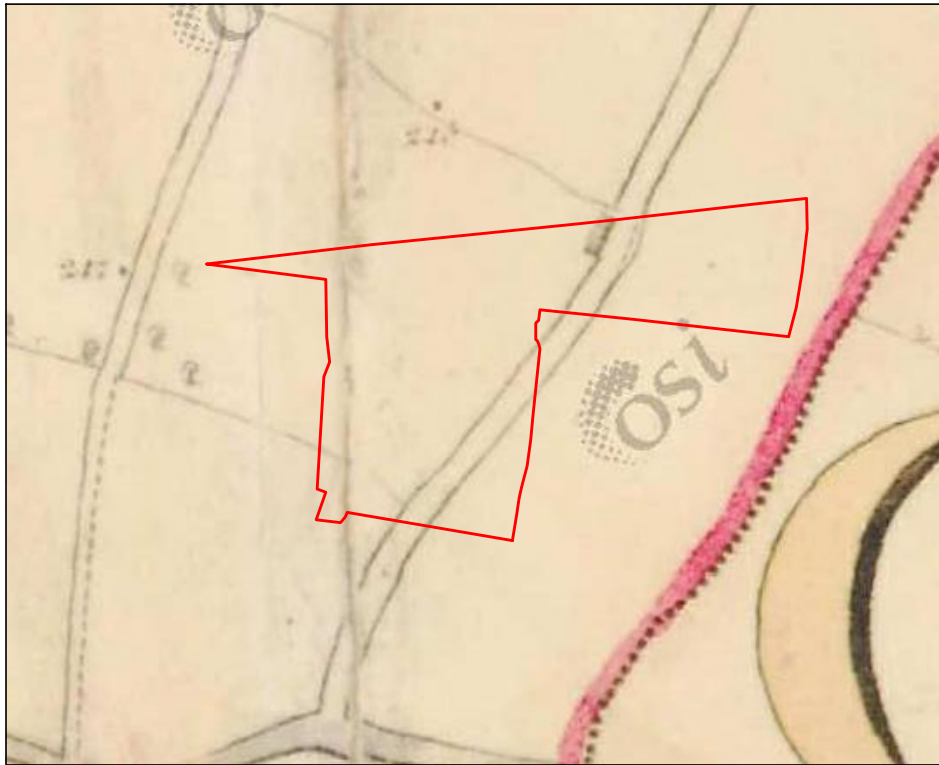
	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mayestown, Poppintree, Dublin 11	Scale: 1:10000 A4 Date: February 2022
	Archaeological Impact Assessment		Origin: www.archaeology.ie Ref: 2022_12_AIA_02

Figure 2: Surrounding RMP/SMR sites



(l) 1st edition OS - 1844

(r) Cassini - 1930's-40's



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Mayeston, Poppintree, Dublin 11

Archaeological Impact Assessment

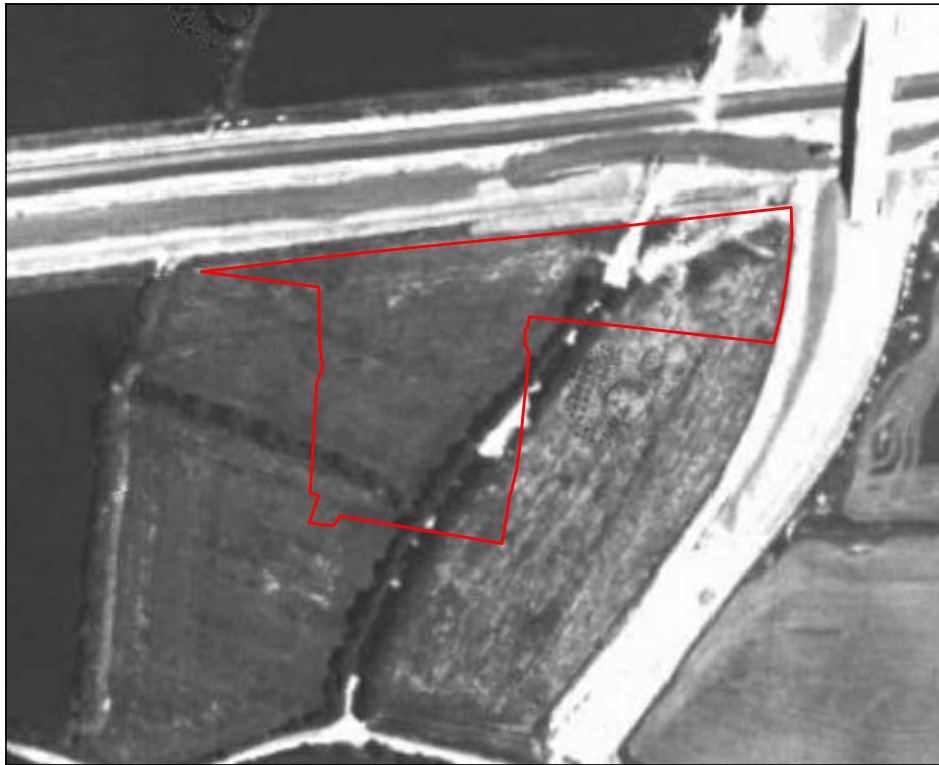
Scale: Not to scale

Date: February 2022

Origin: NMS

Ref: 2022_12_AIA_03

Figure 3: Extracts from cartographic sources



(l) 1995
(r) 2013-18


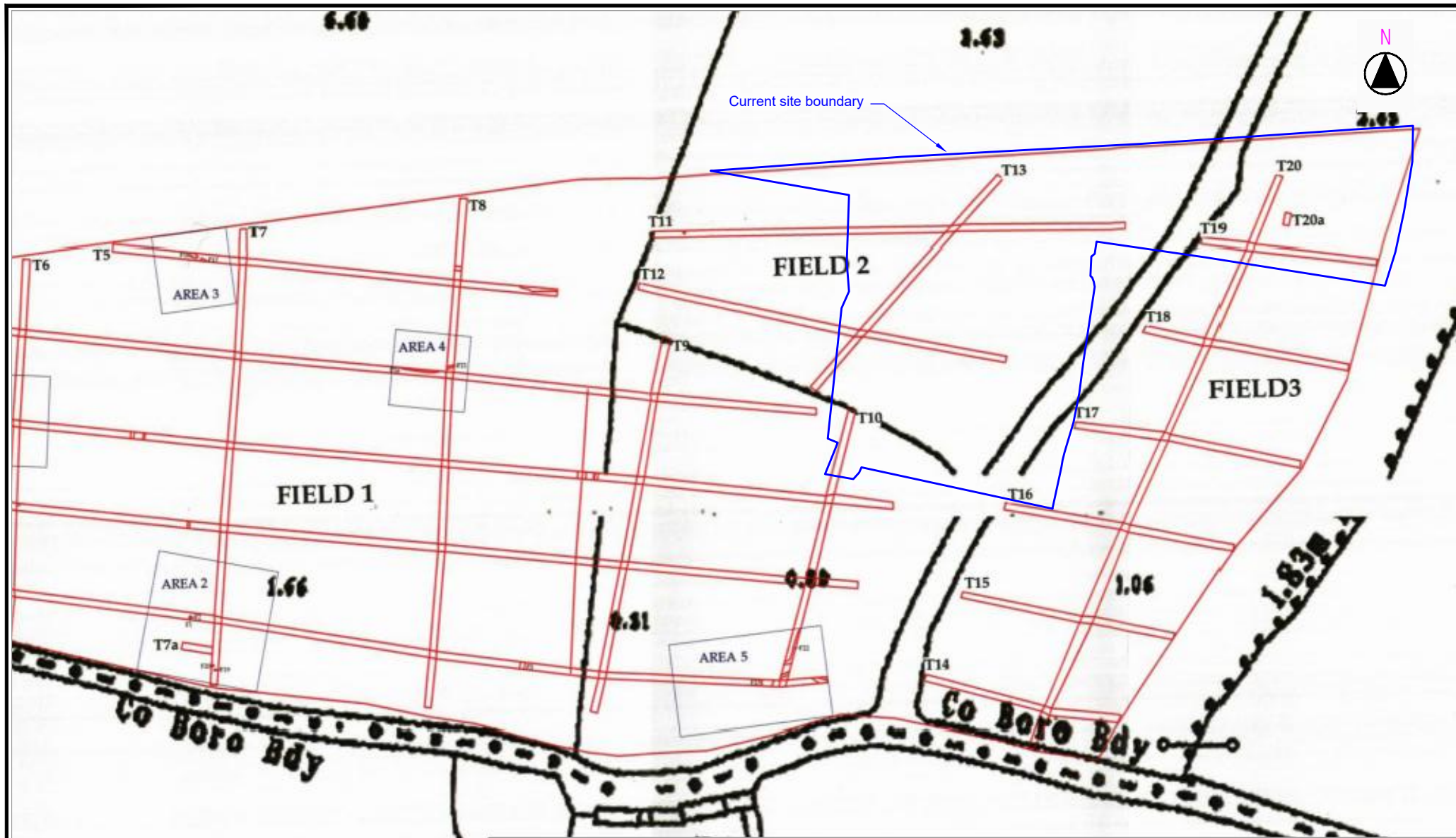
	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mayeston, Poppintree, Dublin 11	Scale: Not to scale
		Archaeological Impact Assessment	Date: February 2022
			Origin: OSI
			Ref: 2022_12_AIA_04

Figure 4: Extracts from aerial photography



	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mayeston, Poppintree, Dublin 11	Scale: not to scale
	Archaeological Impact Assessment	Date: February 2022	Origin: heritagemaps.ie
			Ref: 2022_12_AIA_05

Figure 5: Test trench layout 05E0504



Plate 1: Eastern area of site with M50 to left and Mayeston apartments to right



Plate 2: Western area looking south from M50 boundary berm



Plate 3: Western area looking south



Plate 4: Berm along M50 (to right) looking west