	<b>Final Archaeological Report, Contract 2, Section 2</b>	BXD-100-1-FAR-0002-01– Westmoreland/Grafton Street	
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**Final Archaeological Report**

**BXD\_100 Investigation and Treatment of Cellars**

**Luas Cross City**

**Westmoreland Street and Grafton Street**

**Dublin 2**

**Licence Ref. 13E0202**

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*Archaeology and Built Heritage with Transport Infrastructure Ireland for KN Network Services*

On behalf of

**Transport Infrastructure Ireland**

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Archaeology  
and Built Heritage

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This final excavation report has been prepared to detail the archaeological monitoring, recording and post-excavation analysis undertaken as part of the Luas Cross City (LCC) Investigation and Treatment of Cellars Works contract for the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA; now Transport Infrastructure Ireland, 'TII'). The contract was designed to identify and record cellars which will be impacted by the construction of LCC. Five licence areas, from St. Stephen's Green to Dominick Street, was provided for under the contract (Licence Nos. 13E0197; 13E0200-13E0203). This report relates to archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken on Westmoreland Street, Grafton Street (Lower) and St. Andrew's Street on behalf of *Archaeology and Built Heritage* for Transport Infrastructure Ireland, Licence No. 13E0202. The works were carried out from July 2013 to December 2013.

LCC is a twin track light rail system, serving a 5.6km long corridor extending from the Luas Green Line at its current terminus (St. Stephen's Green) to the *Iarnród Éireann* Broombridge Station on the Maynooth line. The scheme links Dublin city centre to Phibsborough and Cabra via Broadstone and Grangegorman. Interchange with the Luas Red Line is at the Abbey Street stop. Thirteen new stops were constructed as part of the scheme.

Analysis of historical and cartographic sources for the route of LCC identified the scheme as being located within a rich Georgian (1714–1830) landscape of planned streets and squares, with houses generally consisting of four or five storey over basement brick buildings with associated cellars. The cellars were originally constructed for the storage of coal and other goods. Each house had between 1 and 3 coal cellars which were generally located beneath the footpath separated from the main building by an insulating passage. The coal cellars were accessed from the house via doorways opening into the insulating passage and were accessed from the street by a coal hole which was sealed by a cast iron coalhole cover. The latter was often set into the pavement within a granite surround, many examples of which survive along Dublin's streets. On other buildings a light well was constructed to the front (a sunken area the length of the façade enabling natural light to penetrate into the front basement space) and the coal cellars were accessed from here.

TII, as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process, identified the potential for Georgian coal cellars to be impacted by LCC (RPA 2010). TII endeavoured to obtain, where possible, full details of these cellars by means of site visits and entry to buildings followed by detailed measured and structural surveys. However, due to various redevelopment works within the city, the majority of the cellars to be impacted are no longer associated with their original buildings and their exact

number and location were unknown. Consequently an 'LCC Investigation and Treatment of Cellars' Works package was set up to investigate and record cellars to be impacted. Previously unknown and inaccessible cellars were identified through the excavation of a series of slit trenches (SLT) along the route of LCC under archaeological supervision. Where a cellar was identified, it was assigned a number according to the slit trench in which it was identified e.g. SLT001-01. Where necessary a break was made in the cellar crown and temporary work supports were designed and constructed to permit safe access for the duration of works. The cellar was then cleaned and recorded and a detailed drawn, measured and photographic survey (DMPS) of the cellar interior was undertaken. Once the cellar was sufficiently recorded it was infilled with a Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM), to allow required Utility Diversions and LCC construction to safely proceed subsequently.

Seven slit trenches were excavated along the east side of Westmoreland Street and two on the west side of lower Grafton Street. These slit trenches revealed the crowns or vestigial remains of 26 previously unknown cellars (as illustrated on drawings ABXD0000EN1030A02 and ABXD0000EN1031A02 and as detailed in Table 1.0). A further seventeen cellars, were 'Known Cellars' accessed from the existing buildings, either without the requirement to excavate a slit trench or with a slit trench to accommodate infilling once all opes had been sealed (as detailed in Tables 1.0 and 3.0).

Of the 43 'known' and 'unknown' cellars, seven were found to have been infilled with concrete prior to LCC works (SLT019B-04, SLT019B-05, SLT021-01 and SLT021-07 – SLT021-10). Where cellars were found to have been previously infilled with concrete, works were restricted to the recording of the cellar crowns as exposed within the slit trench. A summary of each cellar identified is included within Appendix 7.7 of this report.

Two slit trenches on Westmoreland Street (SLT018A and SLT019A) and one on lower Grafton Street (SLT073) did not reveal any cellars. Three additional archaeological and historical features were also noted as part of the investigations and these are discussed as a component of the individual slit trench results.

An investigative slit trench was also excavated on behalf of Dublin City Council (DCC) as a component of these works (refer to Section 4.0). This was excavated at the junction of St. Andrew Street and Suffolk Street, to the north of the present day St. Andrew's Church and within the zone of archaeological potential for two RMPs DU018-020047- (Religious House) and DU018-020072- (Church; as illustrated on drawing ABXD100EN0001).

Final Architectural Heritage Reports (FAHRs) were prepared for each of the original buildings along Westmoreland Street and Grafton Street that had one or more cellars. These numbered 21 in total (as detailed on Table 1.0). The FAHRs included full written descriptions as well as plans, elevations and photographs of each of the cellars that were recorded in full. A history was also provided of each of the buildings for which cellars were recorded. This level of detail is not replicated in the present report. Copies of the FAHRs were issued to the Irish Architectural Archive in May 2016. A summary of each of the cellars recorded is included within Appendix 7.7 of this report.

This Final Excavation Report incorporates the results of the Preliminary Excavation Report (Giacometti et. al. 2015), the FAHRs and the engineering slit trench reports (prepared by KNNS).

**Table 1.0 List of Slit Trenches, Cellars and FAHRs produced for Licence 13E0202**

Slit Trench No.	Cellar No.	Street No.	Street	FAHR No.
SLT018	SLT018-01	108	Grafton Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0020
SLT018	SLT018-02	108	Grafton Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0020
SLT018	SLT018-03	109	Grafton Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0021
SLT018	SLT018-04	109	Grafton Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0021
SLT018	SLT018-05	109	Grafton Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0021
SLT018A	N/A	107	Grafton Street	No cellars
SLT019	SLT019-01	40	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0018
SLT019	SLT019-02	41	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0019
SLT019	SLT019-03	41	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0019
SLT019	SLT019-04	41	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0019
SLT019A	N/A	41	Westmoreland Street	No cellars
SLT019B	SLT019B-01	40	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0018
SLT019B	SLT019B-02	39	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0017
SLT019B	SLT019B-03	39	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0017
SLT019B	SLT019B-04	38	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0016
SLT019B	SLT019B-05	38	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0016
SLT019B	SLT019B-06	37	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0015
SLT019B	SLT019B-07	37	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0015
SLT019B	SLT019B-08	36	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0014
SLT020	SLT020-01	35	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0013
SLT020	SLT020-02	35	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0013
SLT020	SLT020-03	36	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0014
SLT021	SLT021-01	32	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0010
SLT021	SLT021-02	32	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0010
SLT021	SLT021-03	33	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0011
SLT021	SLT021-04	33	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0011

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Slit Trench No.	Cellar No.	Street No.	Street	FAHR No.
SLT021	SLT021-05	34	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0012
SLT021	SLT021-06	34	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0012
SLT021	SLT021-07	31	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0009
SLT021	SLT021-08	31	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0009
SLT021	SLT021-09	30	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0008
SLT021	SLT021-10	30	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0008
SLT022	SLT022-01	29	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0007
SLT022	SLT022-02	29	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0007
SLT022	SLT022-03	28	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0006
SLT022	SLT022-04	28	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0006
SLT022	SLT022-05	27	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0005
SLT022	SLT022-06	27	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0005
SLT022	SLT022-07	26	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0004
SLT022A	SLT022A-01	25	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0003
SLT022A	SLT022A-02	25	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0003
SLT022A	SLT022A-03	24	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0002
SLT022A	SLT022A-04	24	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0002
SLT022A	SLT022A-05	23	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0001
SLT022A	SLT022A-08	26	Westmoreland Street	BXD-100-1-FAR-0004
SLT073	N/A	110-113	Grafton Street	No cellars



## 2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The lands to the south of the River Liffey forming present day Westmoreland Street/College Green and Grafton Street are sited outside the enclosed early medieval Viking settlement in lands which were contemporarily known as 'Hoggen Green'. Hoggen Green extended from the Thingmote (RMP DU018-020132-), across to the then edge of the River Liffey, with an eastern boundary along the course of the River Stein. This name is derived from the use of the area as a burial ground for kings and other important individuals; though subsequently during the late medieval period it was used as commonage for livestock grazing and recreation (Gilligan et. al. 2017, 9).

The Thingmote which occupied lands at the intersection of present day Suffolk Street/Church Lane was a Viking assembly site, believed to have comprised a large earthen mound. The presence of an artificial mound at this general location was depicted on Charles Haliday's 1682 '*Survey taken of the Mount neer St. Andrews church*'. The mound was levelled c.1685 and the material used to raise the height of present day Nassau Street to prevent flooding. However Duffy (2005, 351-360) suggests that the Old Norse word Thing-mót means place or assembly, with no requirement for an associated mound and argues that Haliday's pictorial map has, over the centuries, convinced people that this mound was that of the Thingmote.

The eastern boundary of Viking Dublin, as defined by the shoreline of the River Stein was historically marked by a Viking 'Long Stone' (Stein; RMP DU018-020129-) believed to have functioned as a navigational marker. On the basis of its depiction on early Dublin Corporation lease maps the long stone would have appeared to have survived until at least 1720 where a report attests that it was stolen c.1794. The tentative location of the Viking Long stone was marked in 1986 by the erection of the 3.5m high 'Steine Sculpture'.

More formal development of this area of Dublin occurred from the twelfth century onwards with the establishment of the Augustinian Priory of All Hallows (RMP DU018-020044-) on the eastern side of Hoggen Green (RMP DU018-020391-). The priory was dissolved in 1538 and for a period afterwards the site was used as a barracks. The 'College of Holy Trinity' (now Trinity College Dublin, TCD) was founded by Elizabeth I in 1592 on the old barracks site, after which the area generally become known as College Green. A small graveyard adjacent to the chapel in TCD and known as Challoner's Corner (RMP DU018-020411-), was established in 1613 upon the death of Luke Challoner, the first Provost of TCD.

Recent archaeological investigations to the immediate west of the boundary of TCD on College Green identified human remains at depth of c.1.5m below present ground surface. The remains,

which dated from the 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century, may indicate the presence of a larger sub-surface cemetery at his location (Gilligan et al. 2017, 23)

The site of the chapel of St. Clement (RMP DU018-020995-) was also close to Westmoreland Street. Archbishop Alen records that it was situated in the vicinity of the River Stein between the Liffey and All Hallows (McNeill 1950, 56). A deed in the Register of All Hallows suggests the chapel was located 'before the Gate' (Butler 1845, 28), somewhere to the north of the College Green entrance to TCD (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>). Ecclesiastical remains comprising part of a tiled medieval footpath were found *in situ* (RMP DU018-020487-) during the construction of the Provincial Bank on College Street in 1862.

A watermill site (RMP DU018-02099-), with an associated millpond (RMP DU018-020401-), is believed to have been located just north of the entrance to TCD on College Green. It was located on the River Stein and may date to at least the thirteenth century. Documentation also survives relating to a complex multi-period site (RMP DU018-020430- and RMP DU018-020435-) located on the corner of College Green and College Street. The complex included an early seventeenth-century hospital, a dwelling site, a gate house and bawn.

A bridge (RMP DU018:020385-) stood at the southern end of Westmoreland Street at the intersection of College Street, in the vicinity of the site of the present day Thomas Moore Statue. This probably provided a crossing over the River Stein and may mark the site of a bridge referenced in documents as early as c. 1172.

According to the Archaeological Survey Database the present day St. Andrews Church (RMP DU018-020072-) marks the site of the convent of Arroasian nuns (RMP DU018-020047-) (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>). The curvature of the street line along Suffolk Street and St. Andrew Street is strongly suggestive of the presence of an early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure at this location. Due to its proximity to Hoggen Green it was known as the Abbey of St. Mary de Hogges. The house was founded in c.1146 by Diarmaid MacMurchada, King of Leinster and was rebuilt. It is known to have comprised a significant ecclesiastical complex which was subsequently demolished in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century by William Brabazon (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>).

A church (RMP DU018-020072-) was later constructed on the site of the convent and is depicted on Speed's map of 1610 as comprising both an east-west and north-south range with bell tower and annotated as '*S. Andrews church*'. A new church was built on this site in 1670-74 which in turn was rebuilt in 1793 with the existing church constructed in 1866 (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>; refer to drawing ABXD100EN0001).

## 2.1 Westmoreland Street

The southern end of Westmoreland Street from present day Fleet Street to the junction of College Green/College Street was reclaimed in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century from what was previously tidal marsh land. Further reclamation works at this location were undertaken from 1662-3 by William Hawkins who built a river wall on, or close to the line of the present day Aston Quay, effectively reclaiming the northern extent of Westmoreland Street. This area of land is marked on de Gomme's Map of 1673 as 'Ground taken in from the Sea'. This work involved the culverting of the River Stein which entered the Liffey at the site of present day Westmoreland Street; it still flows through this culvert today (after RPA 2014; refer to Section 3.1.2.2). As is the case on Speed's map of c. 1610, there are no structures depicted to the north of the precinct wall of TCD, however this does not indicate that the ground was undeveloped at this time.

The northern side of College Green appears to have been closed off from the River Liffey by the end of the seventeenth century. Earlier development on the present day Bank of Ireland site saw the establishment in 1602 of Carew's Hospital, built by Sir George Carey for maimed soldiers and other survivors of the Irish campaigns (RMP DU018-020430-). It became a temporary home for the city's courts of law during 1605. Depicted on Speed's map of 1610 as '*The Hospital*', it was purchased in 1612 by reuse as the residence of the Lord Deputy Sir Arthur Chichester before becoming the regular location of the Irish parliament in the 1660s (RPA 2010 Book 1, 534). This arrangement was formalised by the construction of Parliament House on the site in 1728, which became the Bank of Ireland in 1813 (Giacammetti et. al. 2015).

John Rocque's 1756 '*Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin*' is perhaps the best indication available of the development of the area prior to the interventions of the Wide Streets Commissioners (WSC; Figure 1). Rocque depicts Fleet Street as the principle thoroughfare running east-west and intersected by Fleet Lane to the south and Fleet Alley to the north, both representing the narrow forbearer of Westmoreland Street. At this time Fleet Lane is densely occupied with the houses facing onto the street and gardens to rear. Fleet Alley, predominantly functions to provide rear access to buildings fronting Fleet Street, though at its northern intersection with Aston Quay a small number of houses and warehouses are depicted fronting onto the alley (refer to Section 3.1.1.5). In 1799, in order to develop present day Westmoreland Street, the properties lining Fleet Lane and Fleet Alley were compulsorily purchased and demolished, the street was then widened and set out into lots for sale. The development of Georgian Westmoreland Street was undertaken at a rapid pace, with both housing and related paving/infrastructure works completed by 1805 (Plates 1 and 2).

## 2.2 Grafton Street

There are no structures depicted on Bernard de Gomme's 1673 map at lower Grafton Street and it is annotated as the '*High way to St Stephen's Green*'. Two maps from 1682 indicate that lower Grafton Street was under garden, all of which appeared to be leased by '*Mr. Pooly from y Cittie of Dublin*' (WSC 567-3, WSC 567-2). However, a third WSC Map dated to the same day (17 July 1682) depicts a new boundary line denoted with dashed lines to the immediate south of the garden separating the latter and another parcel of land (WSC 567-1). Similarly a narrow street to the south of this property and north of '*Mr. Pooly's houses*' and the '*Bowling Green*' is depicted and delineated with dashed lines. This is annotated as '*Suffolk Street*' and is a continuation of the '*Street 30 foot*' depicted west of the garden and '*Bowling Green*'. The differences in maps would suggest that Suffolk Street was proposed for construction at this time. The latter map also notes that the street was called Grafton Street by that stage.

Brooking's map of 1728 shows that lower Grafton Street was laid out in a similar manner as the present day, which suggests that the street was realigned in the early eighteenth century. Brooking is the first to name the street as Grafton Street and both frontages of the street are shown to have been fully developed by this time. Rocque's map of 1756 indicates that where No. 107 Grafton Street currently stands, a structure then fronted onto Suffolk Street with its side wall facing Grafton Street (Figure 2). A garden to its rear is probably the site upon which No. 108 Grafton Street now stands.

Grafton Street was initially developed as a residential street, but the construction of the Carlisle Bridge (now O'Connell Bridge) in the late eighteenth century resulted in the area's development into a fashionable shopping district and extensive street widening and rebuilding was undertaken in 1841 by the WSC (Casey 2005, 519). A number of publishers and booksellers were also set up in the area and No. 108 is recorded as housing the publishing company of P. Byrne. The first-edition (1847) Ordnance Survey (OS) five-foot depicts the ground plan of No. 108 in its present form with structures fronting onto lower Grafton Street. The façades are depicted c. 1850 in Shaw's *New City Pictorial Directory* (Figure 3). Various degrees of rebuilding on Grafton Street occurred in the 1860s, 1880s, early 1900s and 1990s, thus the street reflects a number of architectural styles (Casey 2005, 519).

The Molly Malone statue, which was located at the junction of Grafton Street and Suffolk Street, was designed by Jean Ryhnart as part of the Dublin Millennium celebrations in 1988. The figure depicts the fictional eighteenth-century fishmonger of the *Molly Malone* ballad. The statue has now been relocated to the junction of St. Andrew Street and Suffolk Street.

### 2.3 Previous archaeological investigations (after RPA 2014)

In 2009 archaeological monitoring of the excavation of five exploratory LCC Utility Slit Trenches was undertaken on Westmoreland Street. The slit trenches were excavated to various depths ranging from 0.05–1.10m. *In situ* post-medieval deposits were identified in three of the slit trenches. The archaeological stratigraphy primarily comprised a deposit of building demolition material incorporating post-medieval ceramics. This most likely relates to the activities of the WSC of 1799–1805. These deposits were encountered at varying depths of 0.35–1.00m. Cellars were identified in three of the trenches, of which one located on the junction of Westmoreland Street and Aston Quay was a concrete cellar located 0.25m below footpath level. A red brick cellar adjacent to 17 Westmoreland Street on the street's western side was located beneath demolition material at a depth of 0.30–0.45m. A red-brick cellar adjacent to 29 Westmoreland Street was identified 1m below footpath level on the street's east side (Doyle 2009; Licence No. 08E956; refer to Section 3.1.1.6), overlain by post medieval *ex situ* deposits interpreted as 'either imported garden soils or building rubble used to raise the surrounding ground level' (Doyle 2009).

A programme of archaeological test trenching in 1997 in the area of College Street/Westmoreland Street/Fleet Street identified a cesspit within an area which was likely to have been underwater or an uninhabitable area of the shore up to the late seventeenth century (Carroll 1997; 96E276). The testing phase was followed up by a subsequent programme of monitoring followed by a full archaeological excavation in 1999 (Desmond and Carroll; 96E276ext.). Monitoring identified a river channel (possibly a tributary of the Stein) and a series of wooden posts which were interpreted as mooring posts. The next phase of activity identified a row of seven eighteenth-century structures fronting onto College Street and Fleet Street. Some associated wells, ice pits and a large circular brick cistern were also recorded, along with artefacts dating from the medieval and post-medieval period. Medieval artefacts included a fine late medieval spoon, a rowel spur and two merchant's tokens dating from the 1600s as well as a small quantity of medieval pottery and floor tiles (refer to Sections 3.1.1.1 and 5.0). Post-medieval finds included pottery, leather scraps and dress-making pins.

In 2000, archaeological testing (Reed 2000; 96E276) undertaken at 5 College Street identified a range of medieval to post-medieval artefacts including a medieval tile pavement suggesting the presence of an ecclesiastical building on the site. Excavations revealed *in situ* river gravels at a depth of 1.54–1.85m below ground level. Constructed in foundation trenches cutting the gravels were four walls surviving at a depth of c. 0.50m below the basement floor, aligned at 45° to the walls of the AIB bank. The alignment of these walls matched that of the buildings demolished in the 1860s for the construction of the Provincial Bank of Ireland (c. 1875) and no earlier features

or artefacts were encountered during the excavations. A subsequent archaeological monitoring programme revealed evidence of several successive phases of construction, carried out on the site since its reclamation at some stage in the seventeenth century. The monitoring identified what was interpreted as a sunken garden feature and a 'wooden-box-like' feature. These features were overlain with wall foundations and floor surfaces.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out in 2003 in the basement of Nos 3–4 College Street (Simpson 2003; 03E0083), an eighteenth-century building. Cartographic analysis indicated that the site was located along the old riverbed of the River Liffey until c.1600 where the monitoring confirmed that the basement slab sat directly on a coarse gravel deposit.

A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken in 2002 to facilitate groundworks at the western (front) entrance of TCD in July and August 2002 (Simpson 2002; Licence No. 98E0150). The programme identified post-medieval features comprising domestic brick houses in the area from the late seventeenth century and a wall that was demolished in the first half of the eighteenth century, probably associated with the outer precinct of the college.

Archaeological excavations at the Provost Stables, located on the intersection of Grafton Street and Nassau Street, revealed a series of earlier house foundations, which can be related to a range of buildings that originally fronted onto Nassau Street in the eighteenth century. The remains were identified beneath a 0.40m deposit of demolition material which in turn was located beneath the floor of a stable building. Subsequent archaeological monitoring of two utility slit trenches excavated on the footpath to the fore of TCD identified significant deposits of post-medieval fill at a depth of 0.28m below current ground level. The fill layers primarily comprised clay with inclusions of gravel, rubble, redbrick and oyster shells and was consistent to the base of the trench which was 1.50m deep (Bolger 2012; Licence Ref. 11E0280).

### **3.0 EXCAVATION RESULTS**

The investigative slit trenches were mechanically excavated, under archaeological supervision, to the crowns of any cellars present. Where cellars were not identified within the slit trench the maximum depth of excavation was 1.50m. Where cellars were identified their crowns were cleaned by hand by the monitoring archaeologists and were recorded. Once the external surface was recorded a small access break was made in the roof of the cellar and CCTV inserted to investigate whether the cellar had been filled or not.

Where the backfill of cellars was loose material other than concrete, it was removed either by machine or by means of hand excavation. This excavation was monitored by the archaeologists and artefacts identified within the fill were recovered. Once the cellar had been emptied of fill and was made safe for entry, the internal structure was recorded by photography, measurements and written notes.

The cellars investigated along Westmoreland Street and Grafton Street were constructed of stone and brick masonry bonded with lime mortar. Access to the insulating passage and main cellar from the building basement had been blocked off for over half of the cellars recorded. A large number of these 'unknown' cellars exhibited evidence of internal modifications both during the early and late 20<sup>th</sup> century. These alterations ranged from the rendering of interior cellar walls to the infilling of cellars with concrete.

Once the survey and any necessary treatment works were completed, the cellar or the area of the cellar to be impacted upon by LCC works was filled with a CLSM. Upon completion the slit trench stratigraphy was recorded by the site engineers and archaeologists and the road/pavement surface at the location of the slit trench was reinstated.

#### **3.1 Description of Excavation Results**

This section of the report should be read in conjunction with Table 1.0, Appendix 7.7 and drawings ABXD0000EN1030A02 and ABXD0000EN1031A02, where details of each cellar and slit trench recorded as a component of the LCC Investigation and Treatment of Cellars works are provided. All slit trenches are described numerically for Westmoreland Street, Grafton Street and St. Andrew Street respectively. The site registers and matrix are provided as Appendices 7.1 – 7.4 and details of the specialist analysis are provided in Appendices 7.5 and 7.6.

### 3.1.1 Westmoreland Street

#### 3.1.1.1 SLT019 (formerly 40-41 Westmoreland Street)

This slit trench was located on the eastern footpath of Westmoreland Street north of the junction with Fleet Street, to the fore of Allied Irish Bank (formerly Scottish Widow's Insurance; RPS 8459) constructed in 1868 (Figure 4). It was orientated north-south, and measured c.11.50m in length by 0.80m in width. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.06m	concrete paving slab
0.06m – 0.09m	bedding material
0.09m – 0.16m	lean mix
0.16m – 0.66m	loose rubble in soil matrix ((002); Appendix 7.1)

Four cellars were uncovered and recorded in this slit trench with the average depth to cellar crown being 0.66m (SLT019-01 – SLT019-04). A number of utilities truncated the slit trench at varying depths of 0.27m – 0.40m below present ground surface. The crown of cellar SLT019-04 was damaged due to the previous insertion of an Eircom jointing chamber.

The original Georgian buildings at this location were constructed c.1805 but had a short-lived lifespan were demolished to accommodate the construction of the Scottish Widows Insurance building in 1875. However, the Georgian coal cellars were retained in the design and use of the latter.

Cellars SLT019-01 and the adjacent SLT019B-01 (refer to Section 3.1.1.3) were associated with No. 40 Westmoreland Street, with cellars SLT019-02, -03 and 04 associated with No. 41 Westmoreland Street. Apart from SLT019-04, the cellars were in good condition despite the use of poor quality brick in their construction. Coal holes were present for three cellars (SLT019-01, -02 and -03) and these were defined by soldier set handmade bricks. The crowns of all cellars extended eastwards beyond the gable wall (and outside the area of investigation) to cover the associated insulating passages. Rough masonry walls constructed over the cellar crowns suggest No's 40 and 41 Westmoreland Street were constructed contemporarily and in all probability by the same developer.

All three cellars associated with No. 41 Westmoreland Street had been modified internally in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century through the construction of a breeze block spine walls, perhaps to provide structural stability. These cellars had also been partially infilled with concrete obscuring the original floors and springer walls.



A deposit of infill was located between the original cobbled and later lime floors of SLT019-01. This material appeared to incorporate up-cast from the excavation of a drain [(003); refer to Appendix 7.1]. The inclusion of a sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> century Ham Green Ware from this deposit may indicate that underlying archaeological deposits were truncated through the insertion of the drain (refer to Appendices 7.2, 7.5 and 7.6). Additional ceramics retrieved from this cellar include a sherd of earthenware (1600-1750) date and a whiteware serving bowl (1850-1980). A small number of ceramics/clay pipe sherds (1550-1750) were also retrieved from the material overlying the cellar crowns (002). These are likely to represent residual finds up-cast from the excavation of the cellar foundations and subsequently incorporated into the backfill material placed over the cellar crowns, to accommodate the reinstatement of the pavement above (refer to Appendices 7.2, 7.5 and 7.6).

No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.

#### **3.1.1.2 SLT019A (formerly 41 Westmoreland Street)**

This slit trench was located on the eastern footpath of Westmoreland Street at the junction of Westmoreland Street and Fleet Street, as a southern extension to SLT019 (refer to Section 3.1.1.1 above). It was orientated north-south, and measured c.3m in length by 0.80m in width. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.06m	concrete paving slab
0.06m – 0.09m	bedding material
0.90m – 0.16m	lean mix
0.90m – 0.66m	loose rubble in soil matrix ((002); Appendix 7.1)

The southern wall of cellar SLT019-04 as described in Section 3.1.1.1 was uncovered and recorded in this slit trench at a depth of 0.70m below pavement level. The crown of cellar SLT019-04 was damaged due to the previous insertion of an Eircom jointing chamber.

No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.

#### **3.1.1.3 SLT019B (formerly 36-40 Westmoreland Street)**

This slit trench was located on the eastern footpath and carriageway of Westmoreland Street, to the fore of the Westin Hotel (Nos 35-39 Westmoreland Street) and the Allied Irish Bank (Nos 40-41 [RPS8459]; refer to Section 3.1.1.1). No's 36-39 Westmoreland Street previously comprised

a terrace of Georgian residences and shops constructed c.1805. In 1936 No. 36 (and the adjacent No. 35; RPS 8548) was replaced by the Pearl Insurance Building (refer to section 3.1.1.4; Figure 4 and Plate 3). No's 37-39 were demolished in 2001 to facilitate the construction of the Westin Hotel, while the façade of No. 36 was incorporated into that of the hotel (Casey 2005, 422). The slit trench was orientated north-south and measured c.25.20m in length by 0.80m in width. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.10m	road surface
0.10m – 0.15m	lean mix
0.15m – 1.50m	loose rubble in soil matrix ((002); Appendix 7.1)

Eight cellars were uncovered and recorded in this slit trench with the depth to cellar crown being 0.54m (SLT019B-01 – SLT019B-08). A significant number of utilities truncated the slit trench at varying depths of 0.26m – 0.85m below present ground surface; a number of utilities were also located within the cellars, truncating the cellar floors.

Each property was associated with two cellars, with the second cellar of No. 40 Westmoreland Street recorded within SLT019 (refer to Section 3.1.1.1) and that of No. 36 Westmoreland Street recorded within SLT020 (refer to Section 3.1.1.4). The cellars were generally in good condition, however those associated with No. 38 Westmoreland Street (SLT019B-04 and SLT019B-05) had been infilled with concrete prior to TII works. Coal holes with soldier set brick surrounds and evidence of coal dust were recorded for all cellars, though due to previous infilling, only vestigial remains of that associated with cellar SLT019B-04 survived. The remains of coal hole chutes, which connected the cellars to the overlying pavement, survived in association with just two cellars SLT019B-01 and -03.

The crowns of the cellars associated with No. 39 Westmoreland Street (SLT019B-02 and -03) exhibited evidence of different workmanship in their method of construction suggesting that each half of the cellar crown may have been built by two different labourers. The crowns of these cellars and that of the adjacent No. 40 Westmoreland Street (SLT019B-01) also extended eastwards beyond the gable wall (and outside the area of investigation) to cover the associated insulating passages (refer also to Section 3.1.1.1).

Each of the accessible cellars exhibited evidence of internal modification through the complete or partial construction of breeze block spine walls or concrete buttresses, with the majority also containing modern poured cement floors. An unusual feature in a number of cellars was the presence of low red brick walls or 'benches', which may have functioned to support coal grates

(see also Section 3.1.1.5). This would have kept the coal dry, should the cellar flood, but would also have functioned to remove coal dust, and avoid dragging of same through the house.

As for SLT019, the backfill material within this slit trench (002) contained a mix of demolition material with inclusions of animal bone, oyster shell, clay pipe stems, lead pipe, pearlware, slip-trailed slipware, hand-painted blue-on-white, sgraffito ware and tin-glazed earthenware. From stratified and unstratified fill deposits within cellars SLT019B-01, SLT019B-07 and -08, early 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century English stoneware and tin-glazed earthenware were retrieved (refer to Appendices 7.2 and 7.5; Plate 3).

No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.

#### **3.1.1.4 SLT020 (formerly 35-36 Westmoreland Street)**

This slit trench was located on the eastern carriageway and footpath of Westmoreland Street, to the fore of the Westin Hotel. The original Georgian buildings which occupied Nos 35-36 were demolished, as described above, in 1936 to accommodate the construction of the Pearl Insurance Building (RPS 8548; refer to Section 3.1.1.3 and Figure 4). The slit trench was orientated north-south and measured c.14.10m in length by 0.80m in width. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.10m	road surface/paving slab
0.10m – 0.25m	lean mix/bedding and Claus 804
0.25m – 1.35m	loose rubble in soil matrix ((002); Appendix 7.1)

Three cellars were uncovered and recorded in this slit trench with the depth to cellar crown ranging from 0.50m – 0.55mm (SLT020-01 – SLT020-03). A number of utilities truncated the slit trench at varying depths of 0.20m – 0.50m below present ground surface, with the combined presence of street furniture resulting in damage to the cellar crowns.

Cellars SLT020-01 and -02 were associated with the original No. 35 Westmoreland Street, with cellar SLT020-03 (and the adjacent SLT019B-08) associated with No. 36 (refer to Section 3.1.1.3; Figures 4 and 5). All three cellars were square in plan and had been internally rendered in the mid-late twentieth century with a thick cement plaster. This render, combined with poured cement floors, obscured all of the original interior fabric. The only original material recorded was the portion of the crown as visible within the slit trench. Each cellar crown comprised a flat arch which was unusually constructed of a mix of very poor quality handmade bricks and dry laid limestones. The limestone was restricted to the lower levels of the crown immediately above the springer

walls. Only the coal hole of cellar SLT020-01 was visible within the slit trench. As for other cellars along Westmoreland Street, it was defined by 'soldier' set bricks. Similar to other cellars at this location, rough masonry walls were constructed over the cellar crowns suggesting construction by the same developer.

Concrete breeze-block spine walls were centrally located within each cellar and it is interpreted that their construction was contemporary to that of the Westin Hotel. It is interpreted that a small concrete block buttress, within cellar SLT020-01, was constructed to support the overlying street furniture.

No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.

#### **3.1.1.5 SLT021 (formerly 30-34 Westmoreland Street)**

This slit trench was located on the eastern footpath of Westmoreland Street, to the fore of the Educational Building Society (CCT Education Building). The original Georgian building of No. 32, had been demolished c.1910-1911 to accommodate the construction of the La Fayette building, a photographic studio designed by Jermyn and Fuller and completed in 1912 (Figure 6). Nos 33-34 were demolished in the 1970s with Nos 30-32 demolished in the 1980's to construct office blocks; both to the design of Stephenson, Gibney & Associates. The original terracotta and glass façade of No. 32 Westmoreland Street (RPS 8547), which incorporates a timber oriel set window and large parapet, survives within the modern building frontage (RPS 8547; Casey 2005, 422). The slit trench was orientated north-south and measured c.26.50m in length by 0.80m – 0.92m in width. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.10m	paving slab
0.10m – 0.30m	lean mix/bedding and Claus 804
0.30m – 1.50m	loose rubble in soil matrix [(002); Appendix 7.1]

Two 'known' (SLT021-01 and-02; No. 32 Westmoreland Street) and eight 'unknown' cellars (SLT021-03 – SLT021-10) were uncovered and recorded in this slit trench with the average depth to cellar crown ranging from 0.55m – 0.65m (refer to Section 3.1.3; Figure 7). Approximately 24 number utilities truncated the slit trench at varying depths of 0.12m – 0.64m below present ground surface, with historic utilities (sewer and drains) also recorded within a number of cellars.

Each original property plot had 2 cellars to the fore. The cellars of Nos 30 and 31 Westmoreland Street were infilled with concrete prior to TII works (SLT021-07 – SLT021-10), the remaining cellars were in relatively good condition. The cellar crowns were constructed of handmade red,

orange and yellow brick which had been poorly fired. Soldier set brick coal holes survived, either in whole or in part, in association with seven cellars. The gable walls were of uncoursed limestone. The recorded cellars were generally square in plan and all exhibited evidence for internal modifications in the form of rendering of walls and floors, and the construction of spine walls. As for SLT020 the majority of the internal rendering appears to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century/early 20<sup>th</sup> century (refer to Section 3.1.1.4). This activity generally followed the insertion of drains/sewers and raised floors to combat flooding. In the case of cellar SLT021-05 the activity was securely dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by ceramic finds entrapped between the original floor and later cobbled floors.

The cellars of No. 33 Westmoreland Street (SLT021-03 and -04) contained low red brick walls, similar to those identified in the cellars of SLT019, which may have functioned to support coal grates (see also Section 3.1.1.1). Interestingly this property once belonged to Joseph Wright, a famous milliner listed in Thom's Directory as 'Hatter to the Queen' (Giacometti 2015a, 4).

The excavation of a small sondage through the floor of cellar SLT021-05 (No. 34 Westmoreland Street) provided evidence for an earlier limestone flagged basement floor extending under the walls of the existing cellar. Its location corresponds to an earlier structure which stood at this site during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and is marked on Rocque's map of 1756 as 'Fleet Lane'. This would therefore reflect the compulsory purchase and demolition of properties at this location by the WSC, when Westmoreland Street was widened and extended southwards to College Green.

Tentative evidence for *in situ* brick firing was also identified under the floor of cellar SLT021-05, in the form of a 0.10m thick layer of brown organic material and purple industrial cinders in a gritty matrix with inclusions of charcoal and brick. This layer may represent waste from brick clamp fires built during the construction of the buildings on Westmoreland Street (refer to Section 6.0).

As for elsewhere on Westmoreland Street, the backfill material within this slit trench was (002) and incorporated cream ware, earthen ware and pearl ware, dating from 1600-1980. Similar ceramics were retrieved from the fill deposits within cellars SLT021-05 and -06. An Oswald Type 18 clay pipe with a date range of 1660-1680 was also retrieved (refer to Appendices 7.2, 7.5 and 7.6).

No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.

#### **3.1.1.6 SLT022 (Nos 26–29 Westmoreland Street)**

This slit trench was located on the eastern footpath of Westmoreland Street, to the fore of the original Georgian buildings of Nos 26-29, which are protected structures (RPSs 8543-8546;

Figure 6). All four properties are two bay five storey Georgian buildings with modern shop fronts at ground level. No. 29 Westmoreland Street is the only Georgian building on the streets eastern side, which has not had an external render applied to its original brick façade. The slit trench was orientated north-south and measured c.19.90m in length by 0.80m in width. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.07m	paving slab
0.07m – 0.17m	bedding material
0.17m – 0.37m	lean mix
0.37m – 1.25m	loose rubble in soil matrix ((002); Appendix 7.1)

Seven cellars were accessed and recorded via this slit trench, of which three were 'known' cellars associated with Nos 26 and 28 (SLT022-03, -04 and -07) and four associated with Nos 27 and 29 were 'unknown' (SLT022-05 and -06). The second cellar of No. 26 Westmoreland Street was recorded as SLT022A-08 (refer to Sections 3.1.1.7). The depth from footpath to cellar crown ranged from 0.41m – 0.58m. Approximately 23 number utilities and two jointing boxes truncated the slit trench at varying depths of 0.15m – 0.75m below present ground surface.

Two known cellars (SLT022-01 and -02), were associated with this property. The cellars had been heavily modified on at least two occasions in the past. Consequently only the original fabric relating to the western sections of the cellars survived, separated from the modified east halves by a breeze block walls. This work also obscured the original floors and substantially decreased the internal height of the cellars. The modified sections of these cellars were accessible from the basement of No.29 Westmoreland Street at the time of survey.

The cellars were all square in plan and generally in good condition, however those of No.29 had been expanded to the east such that only a small section of the original cellar fabric arrived. Coal holes, with soldier set bricks, survived in association with Nos 26-28 Westmoreland Street, with occasional remnants of coal hole chutes and coal dust. A noted feature was the use of thin slates between the bricks. The vaults of cellars SLT022-04 – SLT022-07 extended over the surviving eastern walls to cover the adjacent insulating passages. A number of the cellars had been internally rendered and all cellars had poured concrete floors.

A complete stoneware ointment pot was recovered from the debris which had accumulated on the floor of cellar SLT022-05. Fragmentary sherds of pearlwares and creamwares dating to the initial period of construction and use were recovered from deposits on the floors of cellars SLT022-06, -07 and -08 (refer to Appendices 7.2 and 7.5). As for elsewhere on Westmoreland

Street, the backfill material within this slit trench was (002) with inclusions of occasional limestone street setts which were retained for reuse elsewhere.

No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.

#### **3.1.1.7 SLT022A (formerly Nos 23 — 26 Westmoreland Street)**

This slit trench was located on the eastern footpath of Westmoreland Street as an extension to SLT022. It was excavated to the fore of Nos 23-26 Westmoreland Street of which only No. 26, a Protected Structure (RPS 8543), is original (refer to Section 3.1.1.6; Figure 6). The original Georgian buildings of Nos 23-25 are depicted in Shaw's Pictorial Directory of 1850 as two bay five storey buildings with shopfront at ground level. They were demolished in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and replaced with a five storey commercial 'six-bay red brick office building of modern construction with stone lined windows and mansard roof' (RPA 2010 Book 1, 634). The slit trench was orientated north-south and measured c.17.50m in length by 0.80m in width. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.07m	paving slab
0.07m – 0.17m	bedding material
0.17m – 0.37m	lean mix
0.37m – 1.30m	loose rubble in soil matrix ((002); Appendix 7.1)

Six known cellars were identified at this location prior to the commencement of TII works, however none were accessible for survey from the basements of the existing structures and were therefore accessed and recorded from the slit trench with the depth to cellar crown ranging from 0.47m – 0.61m (SLT022A-01 – SLT022A-05 and SLT022A-08). As detailed in Section 3.1.1.6, two known cellars were associated with No. 26 Westmoreland Street of which one, SLT022A-08 was accessed via this slit trench. A number of utilities truncated the slit trench at varying depths of 0.25m – 0.50m below present ground surface.

All six cellars were in relatively good condition and, on average, measured 2.70m (north-south) by 2.76m by 1.56m – 1.70m in height. Five of the cellars had been internally rendered obscuring the original fabric, and all cellars had floors of poured cement. The interior of cellar SLT022-5 had an eroded lime wash adhered with coal dust indicative of its original use.

The original door opes of most cellars had been modified and lined with a cement render but subsequently sealed with breeze blocks, presumably at the time of demolition of the original buildings. Rendered brickwork in the corner of cellar SLT022A-01 forming a small arch, would

indicate the former presence of a passage or entrance way at this location, linking the cellars of Nos 25 and 26 Westmoreland Street.

A find of whiteware dating from 1800-1980 was recovered from the debris which had accumulated on the floor surface of cellars of SLT022A-01 and -02 (refer to Appendices 7.2 and 7.5). No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.



### 3.1.2 Grafton Street

#### 3.1.2.1 SLT-018 and SLT-018A (Nos 107 — 109 Grafton Street)

Slit trench 18 was located on the western footpath of lower Grafton Street to the fore of Nos 107-109, of which Nos 107 and 108 are Protected Structures (RPSs 3257-3259; Figure 3). The slit trench was orientated north-south and originally measured c.9m in length by 0.80m – 0.90m in width. The slit trench was subsequently extended to a total length of 13.20m (SLT018A) to facilitate further detailed recording of the exposed cellars. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.07m	paving slab
0.07m – 0.27m	bedding material
0.27m – 0.37m	old tarmac surface
0.29m – 0.31m	old concrete surface
0.31m – 1.00m	humic dark clay deposit ((004); Appendix 7.1)
1.00m – 1.50m	compact clay

Five cellars were uncovered and recorded in this slit trench, of which two were 'known' cellars associated with No. 108 Grafton Street (SLT018-01 and -02) but inaccessible from the building basement. One 'known' cellar and two 'unknown' cellars were associated with No.109 Grafton Street (SLT018-03 – SLT018-05) were also recorded. No cellars were identified with No.107, though known to exist, reflecting the distance of the property from the LCC impact zone. The depth from footpath to cellar crown ranged from 0.60m – 0.80m. A small number of utilities truncated the slit trench at varying depths of 0.25m – 0.70m below present ground surface, resulting in limited damage to the crown of cellar SLT018-01.

The cellars were generally in good condition with the crowns constructed of handmade yellow-orange brick. The bricks used in the cellar crowns are unusually small, varying from 6½ by 2½ inches, to 8½ by 3 inches and 3 by 3 inches. This is well below the 1730 legislative standards, and may indicate reuse from another earlier site or represent 'canal bricks' which were known to be smaller (DoEHLG 2009, 8 and 15). The smallest 3 by 3 inch bricks may represent the use of snapped headers. Soldier set coal holes, with partially surviving coal hole chutes were identified in association with three of the cellars.

It was not necessary to acquire the full extent of two of the unknown cellars associated with No. 109 Grafton Street for LCC works, and thus the recording of these cellars was restricted to their eastern halves (SLT08-03 and -04). The cellars were generally rectangular in plan with limestone

gable and springer walls, within which red brick was occasionally used. Cellar SLT018-05, which was in use by the building occupants at time of survey, had been internally rendered obscuring all original fabric. The east wall of cellar SLT018-02 has also been internally rendered. A variety of floor types were identified including red brick, concrete and ceramic tile. The internal render and cement/tile floors are presumably efforts to stabilise the structures and stop moisture entry from the surrounding soil.

Finds from SLT018-02 at No. 108 Lower Grafton Street (Barnardo's) included items associated with the furriers' which took possession of the building above between 1860 and 1880 (Plates 4-7). Additional finds in the form of two types of clay pipe bowls and stems dating from 1610-1840 and from the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century (refer to Appendices 7.2 and 7.6)

At the northern end of the slit trench, the excavation reached a full depth of 1.50m without encountering a cellar. Underneath the pavement and modern disturbance, a very humic deposit of dark silty clay (004), some 0.65-0.70m in depth was recorded. This contained clay pipe fragments and a sherd of black-glazed red earthenware, all of which probably date to the early eighteenth century (refer to Appendix 7.1).

No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.

### **3.1.2.2 SLT073 (Nos 110 — 113 Grafton Street)**

This slit trench located on the western footpath of lower Grafton Street to the fore of Nos 110 to 113 (RPSs 3259-3261) of which only No.111 is not original (Figure 3). The slit trench was orientated north-south and measured c.28m in length by 0.60m – 1.00m in width. The stratigraphy recorded was as follows:

0.00m – 0.07m	paving slab
0.07m – 0.27m	bedding material/lean mix
0.27m – 0.57m	old carriageway surface (concrete and tar)
0.57m – 1.40m	loose rubble in soil matrix ((002); Appendix 7.1)

No cellars were identified within the slit trench. It is probable that the rear wall of the cellars associated with these properties was located to the west of the slit trench alignment. Due to the considerable number of services present, the required uniform excavation depth of 1500mm was not attainable. The material encountered was allocated context number (002) being comparable to the backfill material covering the void over the cellar structures on Westmoreland Street, and

providing a formation level for the pavement above. Approximately 20 utilities truncated the slit trench at varying depths of 0.25m – 1.40m below present ground surface.

A modern east-west culvert (005) was uncovered crossing the trench at a depth of 0.80m below pavement. It was 1.40m wide and constructed of wire-cut brick and cement with a provisional construction date of c.1940-1950. An internal survey was undertaken using a tracked CCTV. It is possible that this may be associated with the River Stein, which is known to exist in a culvert at this location, alternatively it may simply represent drainage works undertaken in the area by DCC (refer to Appendix 7.1).

No other features or artefacts of archaeological or cultural heritage interest were recorded within this slit trench.

### **3.1.3 Known cellars**

The 'known cellars' of four Protected Structures (RPSs) and six structures of architectural heritage merit on Westmoreland Street and Grafton Street were acquired and infilled to accommodate the construction of LCC (as detailed on Table 3.0). All buildings were originally constructed for retail use, with shops to ground floor and residential accommodation above. The nature of the trade undertaken on Westmoreland Street reflected the prestigious nature of the street which, in 1840, included Medical/Apothecaries (Nos. 26 and 30), furriers (No. 28), suppliers of musical instruments (No. 32) and the makers of hats, gloves and watches for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Queen of England (Nos 24, 23 and 25).

Only those cellars of Nos 28, 29 and 40 Westmoreland Street remained accessible from the original building to which they relate at the time of survey. As all cellars were accessed and surveyed from a slit trench rather than the related property, details of the findings of these known cellars have been described within Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, to avoid unnecessary repetition. Information relating to the original occupants of properties with known cellars is also provided in Table 3.0.

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**Table 3.0 List of 'known' cellars on Westmoreland Street (DCC 201 6-2022)**

RPS Number	Cellar No.	Street	Description
N/A	SLT022A-05	23 Westmoreland Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> During the 19th century, this property was occupied by various retail tenants and offices, though also experiencing some episodes of vacancy. By 1860 it was the business of John Scriber watchmaker to the Queen and as the Office of the General Mining Co. of Ireland. In the early 20th century it was leased as an outlet of The Rover Cycle Co. changing to the offices of Wallace Bros. coal and coke merchants prior to 1930 (Giacometti 2015b).
N/A	SLT022A-04 SLT022A-03	24 Westmoreland Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> From c.1805 to at least 1860 this premises was leased to John Singleton hatter to the Queen. By 1880 the lease was taken by Treacy Simon a shirt & collar, hatter, military and general outfitter passing to Kennedy and McSharry men's outfitter's by 1911; who continued in this location up to the 1990s. (Giacometti 2015c).
N/A	SLT022A-02 SLT022A-01	25 Westmoreland Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> This property was leased to Harrick M., glove maker to 'his excellency the Lord Lieutenant' from 1834-1860. In 1880 Hammond, 'cigar, etc., outlet' was the main occupant changing in 1910 to The Irish Civil Service Building Society (Giacometti 2015d).
RPS 8543	SLT022A-08 SLT022-07	26 Westmoreland Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> This property was leased from 1834-1840 by Vecchio, a mirror, print seller and plaster de Paris retailer. Shaw's pictorial dictionary of 1850 depicts the building as a musical warehouse run by a John Bray. From 1880 to 1910 the building is listed as the premises of 'Wright', a military tailor (Giacometti 2015e).
RPS 8545	SLT022-03 SLT022-04	28 Westmoreland Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> Thom's Directory of 1834 lists Carr, auctioneer as the premises main occupant but in 1840 this had changed to Kildahl an estate agent and conveyancer. By 1850 Macken, publisher of school and college books, is listed as the main occupier in addition to six solicitors, an esquire and a surgeon. In 1860 Corcoran J., furrier, is listed while in 1881 it is occupied by stock brokers, insurance agents and solicitors. In 1901 and 1911 it is listed as the family residence of the Edward Shillington (Giacometti 2015f).
N/A	SLT021-09 SLT021-10	30 Westmoreland Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> Thom's Directory of 1834 lists Ward, Ping (sic) & Co as having a Medical Hall on the premises of No.30. The 1850 edition adds that Elijah James Pring was a licentiate apothecary with Shaw's Pictorial Directory referring to it as the 'New Medical Hall'. Shaw depicts No. 30 as an elaborate two bay five storey structure with a pointed pediment at parapet level and embellishment of the hood mouldings at first floor. The latter is also flanked by two statues on low pedestals and a string course of decorative ironwork. Quoin stones, which are not original, are shown on the first to fourth floor party walls. The 1860 and 1880 editions of Thom's directories show a change in ownership, but not function, with Graham J.J listed as the chemist. The latter editions also list Alex Kennedy with a Life Assurance business as a tenant. In the 1901 census, a Fawcett Marwell is resident at No. 30 Westmoreland Street. He is described as a chemist's assistant (Giacometti 2015g).
N/A	SLT021-07 SLT021-08	31 Westmoreland Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> In 1834 and 1840 George Alker, with a china and glass business, is listed as the main occupant. Shaw's Pictorial directory of 1850, illustrates No. 31 as having a decorated parapet with decorative brick

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RPS Number	Cellar No.	Street	Description
			string course at fifth floor located beneath the original granite string course. A wrought iron string course has been added to first floor. At this time William Fry & Co., dealers in upholsterer's wares, manufacturers of Irish poplins, furniture fringes, etc. are the main occupant. The directory of 1852 adds coach lace, furniture prints, carpets, floor cloths and liner drapers to the business. William Fry & Co. is also listed at this address in the 1860s and 1880s. In 1930 Thom's Directory lists the building, along with No. 32 Westmoreland Street, as part of the Irish Times offices. (Giacometti 2015h).
RPS 8547	SLT021-01	32 Westmoreland Street	<b>EBS Building Society: facade of former La Fayette building:</b> The original Georgian building comprised a two bay five storey structure with elaborate decorated shop front to ground floor and was demolished c.1910-1911 to accommodate the construction of the La Fayette photographic building. This was subsequently demolished in the 1980s. As with Nos 30-31, the façade of the Georgian building had been embellished with a decorated parapet, quoin stones and elongated chimney stacks (Giacometti 2015i). In 1834 the original premise was leased to Leland, a hat manufacturer, but by 1840 he had been replaced by Martin, who ran a drapery. In 1850 the occupants were Goodbody, T.P. & Co. tea, coffee and wine merchants and Mr William Robinson; replaced in 1852 by Mansfield, a stationer, bookseller and 'fancy warehouse'. Further changes in occupancy are recorded in the 1860s and 1880s when the premise was occupied by a series of photographers. By 1930 it, along with No 31, functioned as part of the Irish Times' offices.
	SLT021-02		
RPS 8549	SLT019-01	40 Westmoreland Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> Thom's Directory of 1834 lists Gardiner, a stationer, as the main occupant of No. 40. By 1840, while the business stays the same, the name of the main occupant changes to Lewis. In 1850 it is depicted by Shaw as a simple two-bay five storey building with shop front to ground floor and described as 'L. Cohen Importer of Foreign Cigars' with 'Billiards' also written above the first floor windows. In 1860 the main occupant is James Mackey, seed merchant, also of No. 41 and an Alderman of the city. In 1880, following the amalgamation of the property with No 41. Westmoreland Street the premises is vacant. (Giacometti 2015j).
N/A	SLT018-05	109 Grafton Street	<b>Commercial Premises:</b> Thom's Directory of 1840 records No. 109 Grafton Street as being leased by Peter & Mockler, goldsmiths, jewellers and watchmakers. The building's façade of No. 109 Grafton Street is depicted on Shaw's Pictorial Directory of 1850 as a five story Georgian terraced building, with shopfront to ground floor. The shopfront displays the name of Richard Peter, with the words 'Plate and Jewellery Warerooms' overhead. The directory records that Richard Peter was a Goldsmith who occupied this property in 1850, as well as J. Bradshaw, a dentist (Gilligan 2015). No lightwells are present, indicating the cellars were accessed directly from the building basement. The premises continued to be leased to commercial tenants including Adcock, St. John; anatomical boot and shoe maker in 1880 to the Irish Unionist Alliance C.A. in 1900. The 1901 Census records that it was used as a shop and that the walls had been constructed from stone, brick or concrete and roofed with slate or iron. It is recorded in the 1911 Census as an uninhabited shop. An image of the street captured between 1930 and 1950, which shows that F. Barrett remained in business throughout the early part of the twentieth century. However, this picture also indicates that by this time the upper three levels of the property had been demolished (Plate 2). It would appear that reconstruction of the upper three floors (at least) commenced in the late 1940s or early 1950s by O'Connell & Bailey for Kingston Ltd. The architect is listed as Donal Alfred Tyndall ( <a href="http://www.dia.ie">www.dia.ie</a> ; Gilligan 2015).

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RPS Number	Cellar No.	Street	Description
			The present building comprises five storeys over basement, with stone cladding of the façade from first to fifth floor levels. The ground floor shop is occupied by the Chopped franchise.

### 3.3 St. Andrew Street

As part of the LCC construction works it was necessary to relocate the Molly Malone statue from its location on Grafton Street lower to the junction of Suffolk Street and St. Andrew Street to the fore of St. Andrew's Church (Drawing ABXD100EN0001). A small investigative trench was excavated under archaeological supervision, to determine a suitable area within which a new foundation for the statue could be accommodated. The trench, was originally linear in plan measuring (2.81m north-south by 0.50m) but was extended to the southeast for an additional 1.65m by 1.31m due to the identification of a calp limestone wall (008; Plates 8 and 9). The trench was excavated to an average depth of 1.05m and the general trench stratigraphy was recorded as follows:

0.00m – 0.35m	modern pavement/hardcore
0.35m – 0.55m	demolition material (011)
0.55m – 0.85m	rubble layer (012)
0.85m – 1.05m	dark brown clay (013)

The trench stratigraphy generally comprised 0.35m of modern pavement and hard core overlying a deposit of demolition material (011), which in turn overlay a rubble deposit (012). The base of the trench was lined with a 0.20m deposit of brown clay with charcoal inclusions (013). No artefacts recovered from this trench.

The wall (008), as exposed within the north of the trench, measured 0.67m north-south by 0.55m by 0.40m in height. It comprised 3 courses of rough limestone masonry blocks (0.29m x 0.19m x 0.80m) bonded with a white lime mortar. It was truncated to the south by a ceramic Victorian drainage pipe (009); the upper courses were also truncated by a modern drainage pipe (010). The wall was sealed by a 0.40m deposit of grey sand and stones [(007); refer to Appendix 7.1].

This wall is likely to belong to the eighteenth-century church which once stood on this location (RMP DU018:020072-), however this could not be confirmed within the limited confines of the investigative trench. The church is depicted on several contemporary maps, including those by de Gomme (1673) and Rocque (1756), as an oval building (though known as the 'Round Church'), within an enclosed churchyard (refer to Section 2.0).

## 4.0 SPECIALIST ANALYSIS

A small ceramic and clay pipe assemblage was recovered during the course of monitoring works, both from the backfill material overlying the cellar crowns, within the cellars and from limited archaeological investigative trenches excavated through cellar floors. The clay pipe assemblage provided a broad date range of 1610 to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery was recovered from cellar SLT019-01. All other ceramics dated from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century with a concentration of ceramics from the period 1600-1750. This most likely represents the original occupation of the area of Westmoreland Street prior to c.1800 and the period of demolition and rebuilding under the auspices of the WSC (refer to Appendices 7.2 and 7.5).

The small number and nature of these finds is perhaps reflective of the continuous use of these cellars despite the demolition of the majority of the original Georgian buildings; the damp nature of the spaces and the fact that the original function of these cellars was not for human occupation but for the storage of coal and other goods.



## 5.0 DISCUSSION

Throughout its relatively brief history Westmoreland Street, in particular its eastern side to which this report pertains, has exhibited at least four phases of rapid construction, demolition and rebuilding. After the initial land reclamation works it was first set out as two narrow laneways 'Fleet Lane' and 'Fleet Alley' intersecting with the larger Fleet Street in the south and providing access to the new Aston Quay in the north (Phase I). This development took place between 1685 when it is recorded as open reclaimed land on Philip's *'An exact survey of the City of Dublin'*, and 1728 when the laneways are recorded by Brooking as being densely occupied. However by 1799 these structures were demolished by the WSC, to make way for the significantly wider Westmoreland Street. Excavations at No. 34 Westmoreland Street exposed part of a limestone flagged basement floor, below that of cellar SLT021-05. Its location corresponds to an earlier structure which stood at this site during the 18<sup>th</sup> century on the former 'Fleet Lane'.

In 1803, upon completion of the WSC demolition and street widening works, the newly named 'Westmoreland Street' was subdivided into lots for leasing, each to be an equal width of 21' 6"; but with varying length and shape at the rear. An account for paving the east side of the street from No. 38 Westmoreland Street to O'Connell Bridge was submitted on 28th June 1805 (WSC/Min/20). This suggests that construction of all of the Westmoreland Street properties, and thus Phase II of the streets history, had been completed within two and a half years of its initial setting out into lots (Giacametti et.al. 2015).

The speed of this construction programme was in part due to the selling of multiple lots to single developers. Evidence for this practice was gleaned from the excavation of the cellars, where the identification of specific variations in the techniques of cellar construction are indicative of groups of cellars being built by the same workmen. This was particularly true of cellars in slit trenches SLT019, SLT019B, ST022 relating to the properties of Nos 28-29 and 37-41 Westmoreland Street (Plate 3). Rough brick walls had been built over the crowns/springer walls of the cellars relating to these properties, indicative of a specific builders technique, and has only been recorded at one other location during LCC works (Dawson Street). The purpose of these walls is unclear but it is postulated that they may have functioned to support walkways or scaffolding for the labourers and builders of the cellars in the absence of adjacent paved surfaces. Alternatively they may have been used to define cells to facilitate the backfilling and retention of material over the cellar crowns during the process of pavement construction (McQuade 2016; Giacometti et al. 2015).

Other distinctive construction techniques noted at these properties include the placement of slivers of slate between the bricks of the cellar crowns (Nos 27 - 29 Westmoreland Street) and

the construction of cellar crowns from a combination of bricks and dry-laid limestone slabs (Nos 35 - 36 Westmoreland Street). The use of slate may have represented an attempt to even out the brick placement within the crowns. Alternatively it may have functioned to aid the carbonation process of the lime bonding material, which was noted as being quite thick. The extension of the cellar crown over the eastern gable wall, to provide cover for the adjacent insulating passage, was also noted at Nos 25, 26, 28, 39, 40 and 41 Westmoreland Street.

Other than these variations to the construction detail of the cellar crowns, the main body of the cellars were quite uniform in both elevation and plan. The cellars were typically square in plan with limestone gable and springer walls and on average measured 2.70m in length and width by 1.20m – 1.80m in height (Plate 10). Due to various phases of interventions, very few of the original cellar floors were encountered. Where present, either in whole or in part, they comprised clay, cobble, redbrick or limestone flag surfaces. Coal holes survived, or were visible for recording, in association with 35 cellars. All were circular in plan, predominantly 380mm in diameter and generally defined by soldier set well formed bricks.

One property produced very limited evidence suggestive of the use of a cellar space for the mixing of lime mortar (SLT021-05, No. 34 Westmoreland Street). This evidence arose in the form of a discrete excavation which identified the original floor level of this cellar as comprising a thin layer of green-grey clay mixed with hydraulic lime (0.20m). Although the hydraulic lime identified was interpreted as damaged flooring material, it could equally have been waste material from slaking lime within the cellar space during construction. Directly under this clay and hydraulic-lime floor surface was a 0.10m thick deposit of brown organic and purple industrial material, primarily comprising cinders and grit. The deposit, which also had inclusions of charcoal and brick, could represent the remains of demolition material from the WSC or, a brick clamp fire (Giacometti 2015k).

This latter interpretation is extremely tentative given the small nature of the area available for investigation, and the fact that such clamp fires were generally built near the clay source, not the construction site. While some sources do state that in the Georgian period bricks for townhouses were often burned on site, this view is not generally supported (Giacometti 2015k, 6-7). The main reason this interpretation is unlikely arises from a 1771 legislative ban on the manufacture of brick within two miles of the city of Dublin (Roundtree 2010, 74). As this legislation was in place prior to the construction of Westmoreland Street, it is more probable that this deposit represents material associated with the demolition of properties which stood on the earlier Fleet Lane.

In the early days of the development of Westmoreland Street flooding appears to have been a regular problem. The minutes of the WSC record a petition brought forward on the 18th

November, 1801 complaining of instances during which flooding to depths of 6" and 1'4" occurred (Giacometti 2015j). The LCC cellar works, confirmed that the Westmoreland Street sewerage and drainage systems continued to be updated throughout the nineteenth century, both to improve existing facilities and to counteract recorded episodes of flooding. Corcoran (2005) refers to two major public works affecting this street, commencing in the late 1840's/1850s with the replacement of sewers in the centre of Dublin. It is probable that the brick-lined drain inserted through the floor of cellar SLT019-01 (No. 40 Westmoreland Street) dates to this programme of works (Giacometti 2015j). The glazed ceramic pipe, also recorded within this cellar, most likely relates to the second phase of improvement works, which occurred in the early 1900s, when the brick sewers were replaced with ceramic pipes (Giacometti 2015j). The brick walls or benches recorded in a number of cellars, such as that of No. 33 Westmoreland Street (SLT021-03), may not only represent the remnants of coal grates, constructed in an attempt to remove coal dust from the main building, but may also represent an attempt to keep valuable coal stores dry during flood events.

As outlined in Section 3.1.3, the analysis of the various 19<sup>th</sup> century Dublin directories, shows that each of the original Georgian buildings on Westmoreland Street had purpose built shopfronts at ground floor level. The nature of the trade undertaken reflected the prestigious nature of the street and its clientele. This led to the adaptation of a number of the original retail shops to offices for 'upmarket' companies. From the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, this change of retail use led to the demolition of Georgian buildings and their replacement with purpose built banks and offices (Phase III). This is particularly evident with the properties of Nos 35–41 Westmoreland Street. Nos 40-41 Westmoreland Street were demolished in 1868, approximately 65 years after their initial construction, to make way for the Scottish Widow's Insurance building (RPS 8459) now the Allied Irish Bank. No. 32, was demolished c.1910-1911 to accommodate the construction of the La Fayette photographic studio (RPS 8547). Nos 35-36 Westmoreland Street (RPS 8548) were demolished in 1936 to be replaced by the Pearl Insurance Building. What is of interest here is the fact that these purpose built establishments incorporated the original Georgian cellars and continued to use them as a valuable building element throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The final phase of construction on Westmoreland Street relates to the demolition, or significant reconfiguration, not only of the majority of the surviving Georgian buildings, but also those buildings constructed from the late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early-20<sup>th</sup> century (Phase IV). As a result, only 4 of the original 20 Georgian buildings constructed on the streets east side survive today (Nos 26-29 Westmoreland Street; RPSs 8543-8546). It is likely that the complete separation or closure of

access to the majority of cellars, from the relevant property plot, took place during this phase of works which dates from c.1970 to c.2001.

## 5.1 Conclusion

The LCC Investigation and Treatment of Cellar works were undertaken with the purpose of recording and infilling cellars; however, the associated archaeological works provided an insight into other aspects of the city's history. For example, it provided brief insight into the initial setting out of Fleet Lane after the completion of land reclamation works by Hawkins in 1662-1663. Additionally, the retrieval of a single sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery is indicative of the earlier, predominantly ecclesiastical, occupation of the College Green/College Street area during the medieval period.

The history and occupation of the above ground architecture of Westmoreland Street was often fleeting, changing in response to commercial demand for purpose built prestigious buildings. Despite this, it is interesting to note that irrespective of the above ground change in appearance of Westmoreland Street, the reliance on coal cellars remained constant, reflecting a basic need for heat and recognising the suitability of the existing facilities in the provision of same.

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## Figures

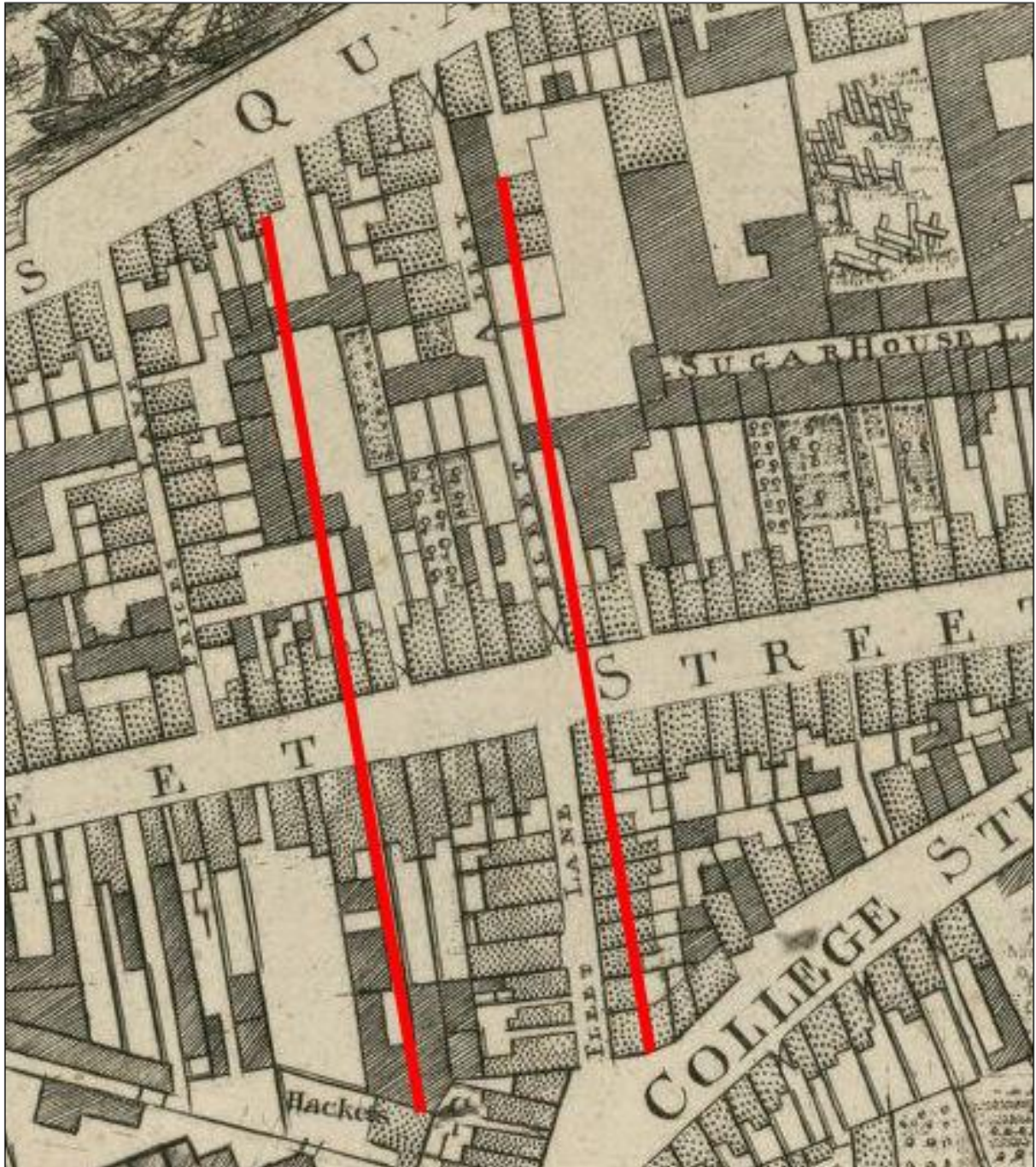


Figure 1 John Rocque, *Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin*, 1756. Approximate line of Westmoreland Street indicated



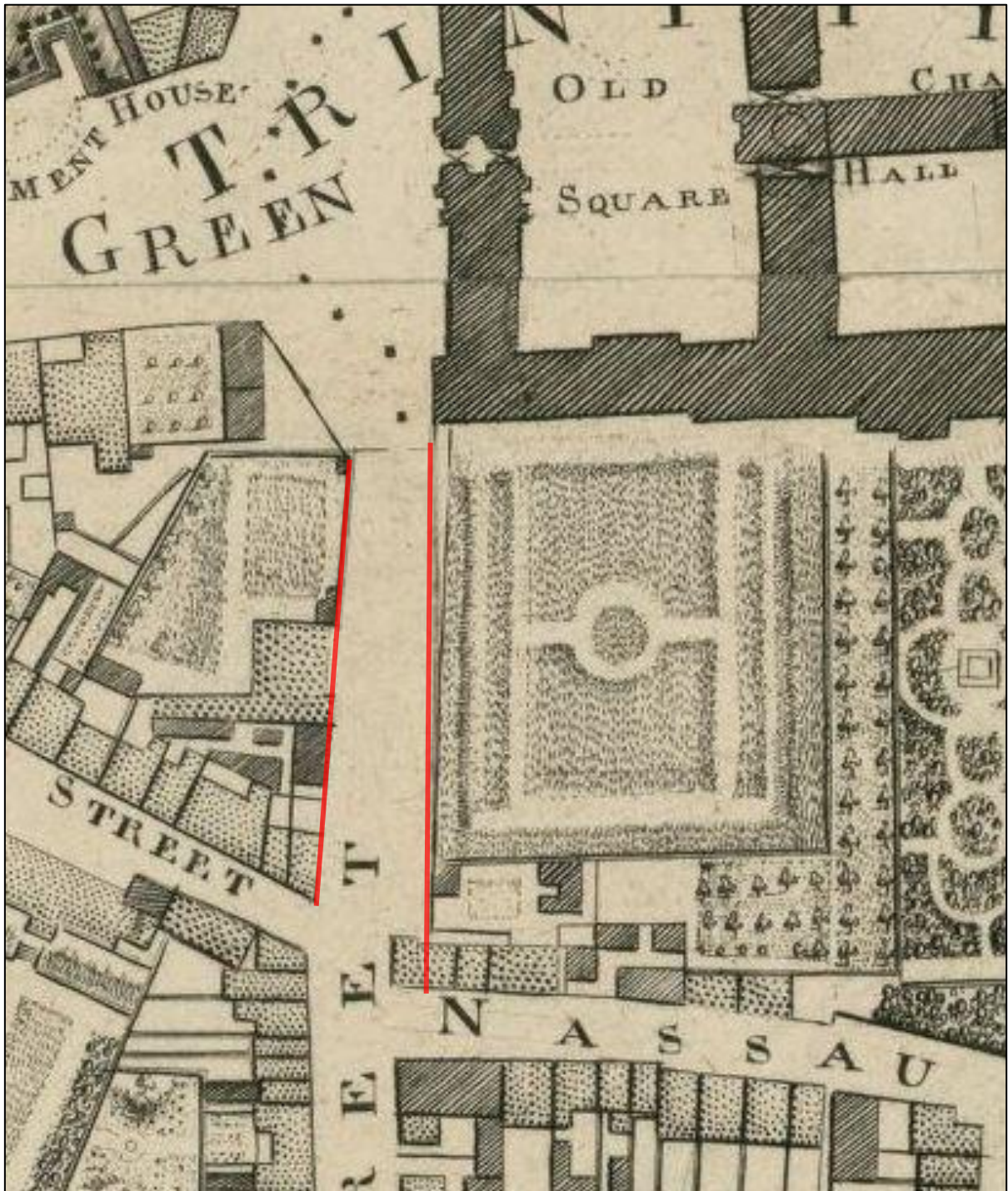


Figure 2: John Rocque, *Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin*, 1756, showing the northern end of Grafton Street, to the north of Nassau Street and Suffolk Street



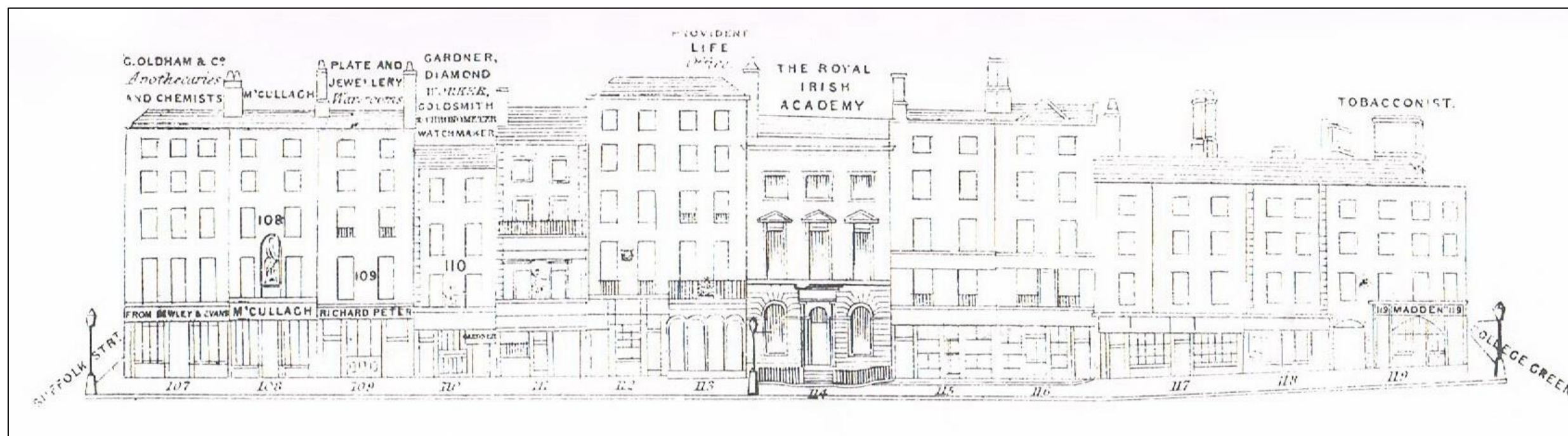


Figure 3: Shaw's *Dublin Pictorial Guide and Street Directory*, 1850, depicting the west side of Grafton Street from Suffolk Street to College Street

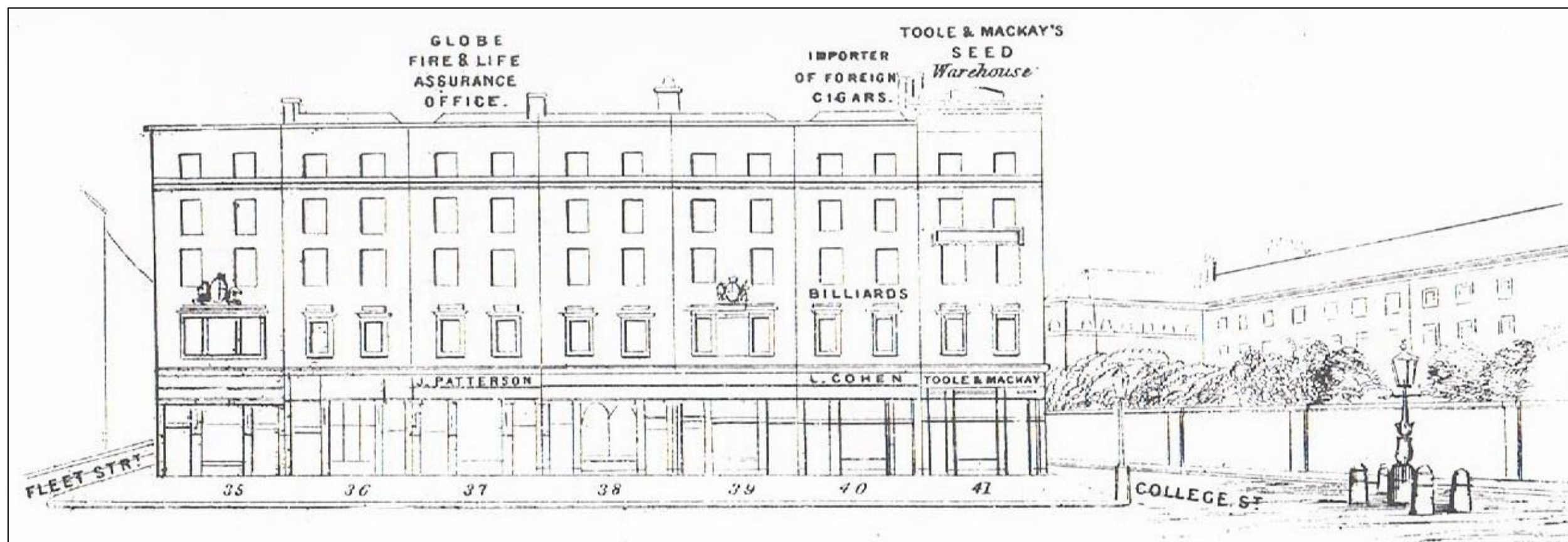


Figure 4 Shaw's *Dublin Pictorial Guide and Street Directory*, 1850, depicting the eastern side of Westmoreland Street from Fleet Street to College Street

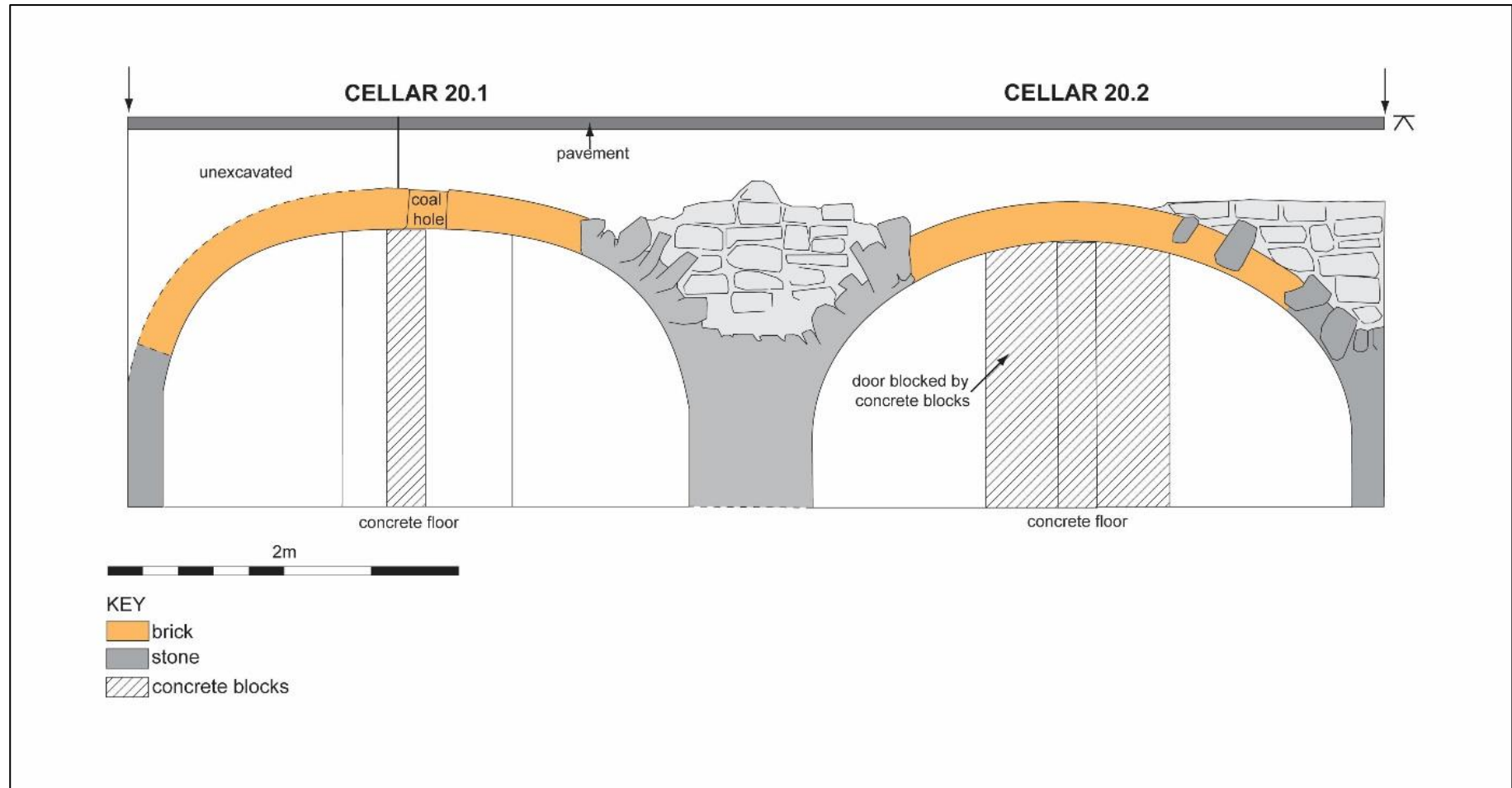


Figure 5: SLT020-1 and SLT020-2, typical cellar sectional forms from No. 35 Westmoreland Street



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Figure 6 Shaw's *Dublin Pictorial Guide and Street Directory*, 1850, depicting the eastern side of Westmoreland Street from the quays to Fleet Street

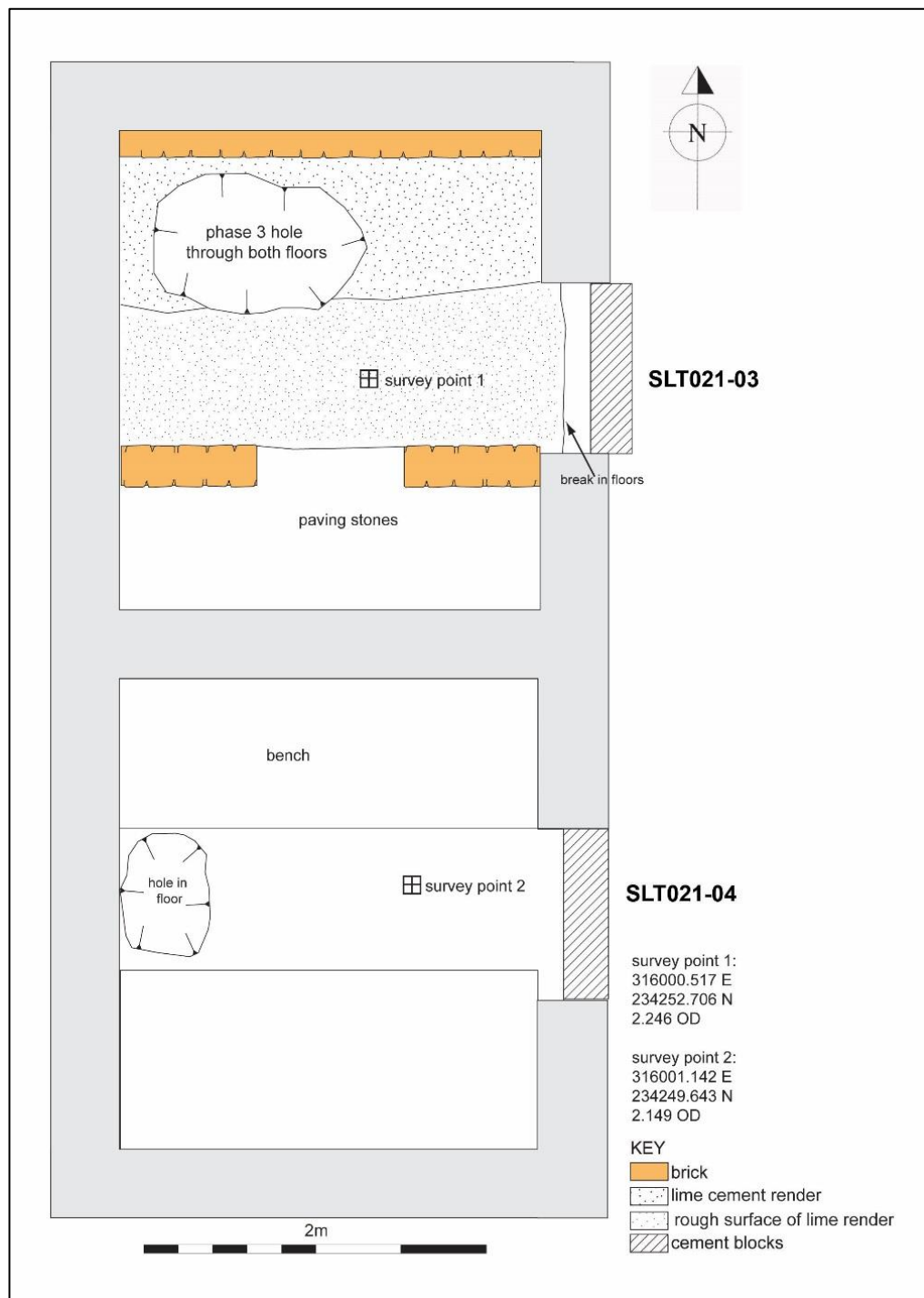


Figure 7: SLT021-03 and SLT021-04, typical cellar plan forms from No. 33 Westmoreland Street

## Plates



Plate 1: Westmoreland Street c. 1870. The cellars investigated lay under the pavement along the buildings to the right (image courtesy of W.J. Myles)

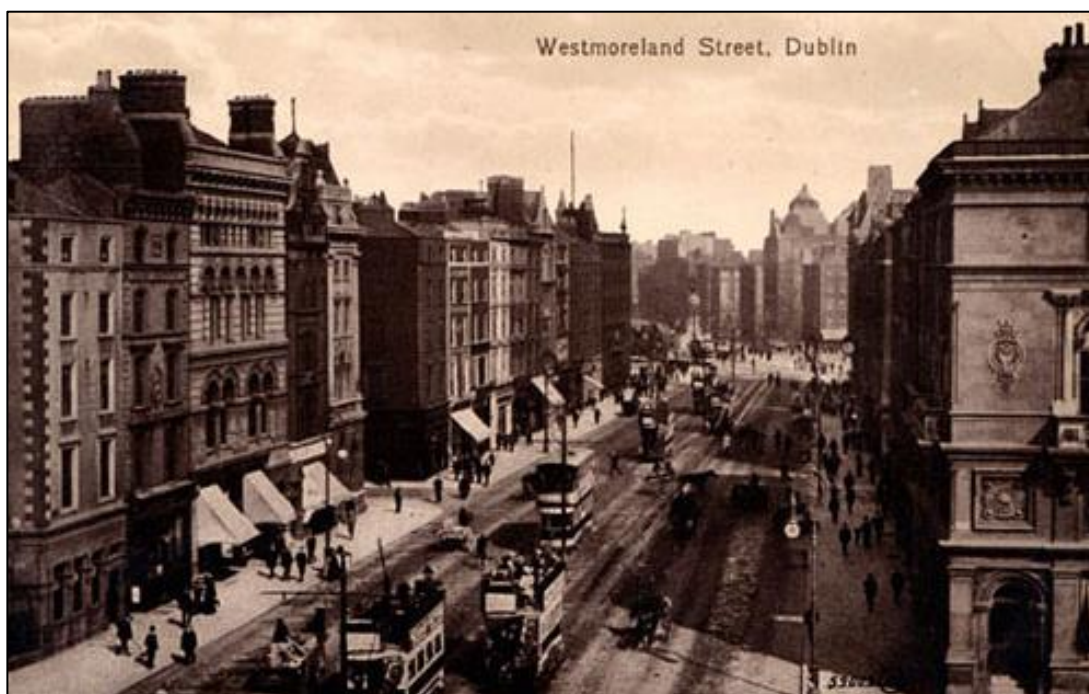


Plate 2: *Westmoreland Street, Dublin*. Postcard c. 1900 (courtesy of W.J. Myles)





Plate 3: Cellar crown of SLT019B-07, outside No. 37 Westmoreland Street



Plate 4: Detail of floor surface in SLT021-04, No. 33 Westmoreland Street.





Plate 5: View of the eastern wall and vaulted arch of SLT018-01, No. 108 Grafton Street.



Plate 6: View of the door ope of SLT018-01 containing modern concrete blocks. No. 108 Grafton Street.



Plate 7: View of crowns of SLT018-01 and -02 under excavation, facing south. No. 108 Grafton Street.





Plate 8: Southern end of investigative trench at St. Andrew Street, facing southwest.



Plate 9: Overview of extended investigative trench at St. Andrew Street: facing southwest. Note masonry wall (008)



Plate 10: Typical cellar interior, Westmoreland Street

## 7.0 APPENDICES

### Appendix 7.1: Context Register

Context No.	Slit Trench No.	Type	Description	Dimensions
1	All	Surface	Modern surfaces.	Depths vary from 300-500mm
2	All	Deposit	Cellar construction backfill, generally comprising infrequent rubble and stone in a light sandy soil matrix to the cellar crowns.	400-650mm in depth depending on location
3	019-01	Deposit	Grey marl clay sub-floor.	Fromm 300mm in thickness
4	018	Deposit	Highly humic dark brown silty clay.	650-700mm in depth with upper surface presenting at c. 700mm sub modern pavement
5	073	Structure	Culvert constructed in wire-cut brick and cement, possibly dating to 1940-50, with upper level.	Generally 800mm sub-pavement. Width 1400mm extending E-W across trench
6	073	Deposit	Disturbed soils under modern services containing brick and infrequent stone fragments	
7	St. Andrew's	Deposit	Grey sand, with some silt content and frequent stones. Sealing (008)	
8	St. Andrew's	Structure	Masonry structure in calp limestone, bonded with a white lime mortar with no obvious inclusions. Cut by (009) and (010).	L: 670mm; W: 550mm; SH: 400mm
9	St. Andrew's	Structure	6" Victorian drainage pipe, extending E-W across trench.	
10	St. Andrew's	Structure	Modern drainage pipe extending NW-SE across trench.	
11	St. Andrew's	Deposit	Mid-brown clay containing red brick fragments, mortar and slate. Seals (012).	200mm in thickness at southern end of trench
12	St. Andrew's	Deposit	Rubble and stone deposit in a matrix of grey sand and silt. Sub (011).	200mm in thickness
13	St. Andrew's	Deposit	Medium to dark brown clay, with charcoal flecks present throughout. Sub (012).	200mm in thickness and extending deeper below level of excavation
14	All	Structures	Cellar crowns (Westmoreland Street)	

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## Appendix 7.2 Finds register

Find No.	Slit Trench No.	Cellar No.	Category	MNV*	Description
13E202:1	019	01	Ceramic	1	Sgraffito rim sherd. Unknown provenance
13E202:2	019	01	Ceramic	1	Ham Green sherd?
13E202:3	019	01	Ceramic	1	Refined whiteware serving dish or bowl, highly decorated blue-on white
13E202:4	019	n/a	Ceramic	2	Clay pipe bowl fragments
13E202:5	019	n/a	Ceramic	1	Gravel-tempered earthenware, North Devon, red fabric
13E202:6	019	n/a	Ceramic	1	Gravel-free basal sherd, North Devon
13E202:7	019	n/a	Ceramic	1	Mottled ware tankard, body sherd
13E202:8	019	n/a	Ceramic	1	Tin-glazed earthenware. Blue two-tone with brown line, pictorial design
13E202:9	019B	01	Ceramic	1	North Devon gravel-free earthenware handle, vessel internally glazed
13E202:10	019B	07-08	Ceramic	2	Sgraffito dishes, striated fabric, very crude, possibly not North Devon?
13E202:11	019B	07-08	Ceramic	1	Glazed red earthenware dotted slipware, large with red fabric, rim sherd
13E202:12	019B	07-08	Ceramic	1	Fine brown-glazed stoneware, English ink-pot
13E202:13	019B	07-08	Ceramic	1	Hand-painted blue on white tin-glazed earthenware, buff fabric
13E202:14	021	05	Ceramic	2	Creamware plates
13E202:15	021	05	Ceramic	1	Black-glazed pot, very brown in colour
13E202:16	021	05	Ceramic	1	Glazed red earthenware
13E202:17	021	05	Glass	1	Glass pharmaceutical bottle, green, bubbles in mettle
13E202:18	021	05	Ceramic	1	Pearlware cup or bowl
13E202:19	021	05	Ceramic	1	Whiteware, transfer-printed blue on white
13E202:20	021	06	Ceramic	1	Bristol-Staffordshire dotted, brown on yellow posset pot rim. White slip everywhere with brown slip decoration over lead glaze
13E202:22	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	Clay pipe bowl, narrow foot
13E202:23	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	North Devon gravel-free, large vessel base
13E202:24	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	Sgraffito, North Devon

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Find No.	Slit Trench No.	Cellar No.	Category	MNV*	Description
13E202:25	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	Black-glazed earthenware, early purplish glaze
13E202:26	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	Mottled ware tankard
13E202:27	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	Modern porcelain plate
13E202:28	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	Rim of serving dish and body sherd
13E202:29	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	Brown-on-white transfer-printed whiteware plate
13E202:30	021	n/a	Ceramic	1	Transfer-printed rough whiteware blue-on-white plate
13E202:31	022	05	Ceramic	1	Stoneware complete small ointment pot
13E202:32	022	06/07/08	Ceramic	3	Whiteware, pearlwares, creamwares various
13E202:33	022A	01/02	Ceramic	5	Whiteware, pearlwares, creamwares various
13E202:34	19B	n/a	Ceramic	2	Sgraffito, 2 different dishes, 1 very crude and not North Devon
13E202:35	19B	n/a	Ceramic	1	Pearlware, plain plate
13E202:36	19B	n/a	Ceramic	1	Tin-glazed with buff fabric, hand-painted blue on white. Basal sherd of European continental pharmaceutical jar
13E202:37	18	n/a	Ceramic	1	Clay pipe stem
13E202:38	18	n/a	Ceramic	1	Clay pipe stem
13E202:39	18	n/a	Ceramic	1	Clay pipe bowl fragment
13E202:40	18	n/a	Ceramic	1	Body sherd, brown glazed red earthenware
13E202:41	18	n/a	Ceramic	1	Body sherd, undecorated Creamware plate

\*Minimum number of vessels

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Title: LCC Final Archaeological Report Licence No. 13E0202

**Appendix 7.3 Photographic register**

Photo No.	Slit trench	Cellar No.	Description
1	SLT019	1	Crown of cellar
2	SLT019	1	View of cellar internally facing N
3	SLT019	1	View of cellar internally facing S
4	SLT019	1	View of cellar internally facing E
5	SLT019	1	View of cellar internally facing W
6	SLT019	2	Crown of cellar
7	SLT019	2	View of cellar internally facing N
8	SLT019	2	View of cellar internally facing S
9	SLT019	2	View of cellar internally facing E
10	SLT019	2	View of cellar internally facing W
11	SLT019	3	Crown of cellar
12	SLT019	3	View of cellar internally facing N
13	SLT019	3	View of cellar internally facing S
14	SLT019	3	View of cellar internally facing E
15	SLT019	3	View of cellar internally facing W
16	SLT019	4	Crown of cellar
17	SLT019	4	View of cellar internally facing N
18	SLT019	4	View of cellar internally facing S
19	SLT019	4	View of cellar internally facing E
20	SLT019	4	View of cellar internally facing W
21	SLT019B	1	Crown of cellar
22	SLT019B	1	View of cellar internally facing N
23	SLT019B	1	View of cellar internally facing S
24	SLT019B	1	View of cellar internally facing E
25	SLT019B	1	View of cellar internally facing W
26	SLT019B	2	Crown of cellar
27	SLT019B	2	View of cellar internally facing N
28	SLT019B	2	View of cellar internally facing S
29	SLT019B	2	View of cellar internally facing E

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**Title: LCC Final Archaeological Report Licence No. 13E0202**

Photo No.	Slit trench	Cellar No.	Description
30	SLT019B	2	View of cellar internally facing W
31	SLT019B	3	Crown of cellar
32	SLT019B	3	View of cellar internally facing N
33	SLT019B	3	View of cellar internally facing S
34	SLT019B	3	View of cellar internally facing E
35	SLT019B	3	View of cellar internally facing W
36	SLT019B	4	Crown of cellar
37	SLT019B	4	View of cellar internally facing N
38	SLT019B	4	View of cellar internally facing S
39	SLT019B	4	View of cellar internally facing E
40	SLT019B	4	View of cellar internally facing W
41	SLT019B	5	Crown of cellar
42	SLT019B	5	View of cellar internally facing N
43	SLT019B	5	View of cellar internally facing S
44	SLT019B	5	View of cellar internally facing E
45	SLT019B	5	View of cellar internally facing W
46	SLT019B	6	Crown of cellar
47	SLT019B	6	View of cellar internally facing N
48	SLT019B	6	View of cellar internally facing S
49	SLT019B	6	View of cellar internally facing E
50	SLT019B	6	View of cellar internally facing W
51	SLT019B	7	Crown of cellar
52	SLT019B	7	View of cellar internally facing N
53	SLT019B	7	View of cellar internally facing S
54	SLT019B	7	View of cellar internally facing E
55	SLT019B	7	View of cellar internally facing W
56	SLT019B	8	Crown of cellar
57	SLT019B	8	View of cellar internally facing N
58	SLT019B	8	View of cellar internally facing S
59	SLT019B	8	View of cellar internally facing E
60	SLT019B	8	View of cellar internally facing W
61	SLT020	1	Crown of cellar

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**Title: LCC Final Archaeological Report Licence No. 13E0202**

Photo No.	Slit trench	Cellar No.	Description
62	SLT020	1	View of cellar internally facing N
63	SLT020	1	View of cellar internally facing S
64	SLT020	1	View of cellar internally facing E
65	SLT020	1	View of cellar internally facing W
66	SLT020	2	Crown of cellar
67	SLT020	2	View of cellar internally facing N
68	SLT020	2	View of cellar internally facing S
69	SLT020	2	View of cellar internally facing E
70	SLT020	2	View of cellar internally facing W
71	SLT020	3	Crown of cellar
72	SLT020	3	View of cellar internally facing N
73	SLT020	3	View of cellar internally facing S
74	SLT020	3	View of cellar internally facing E
75	SLT020	3	View of cellar internally facing W
76	SLT021	1	Crown of cellar
77	SLT021	1	View of cellar internally facing N
78	SLT021	1	View of cellar internally facing S
79	SLT021	1	View of cellar internally facing E
80	SLT021	1	View of cellar internally facing W
81	SLT021	2	Crown of cellar
82	SLT021	2	View of cellar internally facing N
83	SLT021	2	View of cellar internally facing S
84	SLT021	2	View of cellar internally facing E
85	SLT021	2	View of cellar internally facing W
86	SLT021	3	Crown of cellar
87	SLT021	3	View of cellar internally facing N
88	SLT021	3	View of cellar internally facing S
89	SLT021	3	View of cellar internally facing E
90	SLT021	3	View of cellar internally facing W
91	SLT021	4	Crown of cellar
92	SLT021	4	View of cellar internally facing N
93	SLT021	4	View of cellar internally facing S



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**Title: LCC Final Archaeological Report Licence No. 13E0202**

Photo No.	Slit trench	Cellar No.	Description
94	SLT021	4	View of cellar internally facing E
95	SLT021	4	View of cellar internally facing W
96	SLT021	5	Crown of cellar
97	SLT021	5	View of cellar internally facing N
98	SLT021	5	View of cellar internally facing S
99	SLT021	5	View of cellar internally facing E
100	SLT021	5	View of cellar internally facing W
101	SLT021	6	Crown of cellar
102	SLT021	6	View of cellar internally facing N
103	SLT021	6	View of cellar internally facing S
104	SLT021	6	View of cellar internally facing E
105	SLT021	6	View of cellar internally facing W
106	SLT021	7	Crown of cellar
107	SLT021	7	View of cellar internally facing N
108	SLT021	7	View of cellar internally facing S
109	SLT021	7	View of cellar internally facing E
110	SLT021	7	View of cellar internally facing W
111	SLT021	8	Crown of cellar
112	SLT021	8	View of cellar internally facing N
113	SLT021	8	View of cellar internally facing S
114	SLT021	8	View of cellar internally facing E
115	SLT021	8	View of cellar internally facing W
116	SLT021	9	Crown of cellar
117	SLT021	9	View of cellar internally facing N
118	SLT021	9	View of cellar internally facing S
119	SLT021	9	View of cellar internally facing E
120	SLT021	9	View of cellar internally facing W
121	SLT021	10	Crown of cellar
122	SLT021	10	View of cellar internally facing N
123	SLT021	10	View of cellar internally facing S
124	SLT021	10	View of cellar internally facing E
125	SLT021	10	View of cellar internally facing W

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**Title: LCC Final Archaeological Report Licence No. 13E0202**

Photo No.	Slit trench	Cellar No.	Description
126	SLT022	1	Crown of cellar
127	SLT022	1	View of cellar internally facing N
128	SLT022	1	View of cellar internally facing S
129	SLT022	1	View of cellar internally facing E
130	SLT022	1	View of cellar internally facing W
131	SLT022	2	Crown of cellar
132	SLT022	2	View of cellar internally facing N
133	SLT022	2	View of cellar internally facing S
134	SLT022	2	View of cellar internally facing E
135	SLT022	2	View of cellar internally facing W
136	SLT022	3	Crown of cellar
137	SLT022	3	View of cellar internally facing N
138	SLT022	3	View of cellar internally facing S
139	SLT022	3	View of cellar internally facing E
140	SLT022	3	View of cellar internally facing W
141	SLT022	4	Crown of cellar
142	SLT022	4	View of cellar internally facing N
143	SLT022	4	View of cellar internally facing S
144	SLT022	4	View of cellar internally facing E
145	SLT022	4	View of cellar internally facing W
146	SLT022	5	Crown of cellar
147	SLT022	5	View of cellar internally facing N
148	SLT022	5	View of cellar internally facing S
149	SLT022	5	View of cellar internally facing E
150	SLT022	5	View of cellar internally facing W
151	SLT022	6	Crown of cellar
152	SLT022	6	View of cellar internally facing N
153	SLT022	6	View of cellar internally facing S
154	SLT022	6	View of cellar internally facing E
155	SLT022	6	View of cellar internally facing W
156	SLT022	7	Crown of cellar
157	SLT022	7	View of cellar internally facing N

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**Title: LCC Final Archaeological Report Licence No. 13E0202**

Photo No.	Slit trench	Cellar No.	Description
158	SLT022	7	View of cellar internally facing S
159	SLT022	7	View of cellar internally facing E
160	SLT022	7	View of cellar internally facing W
161	SLT022	8	Crown of cellar
162	SLT022	8	View of cellar internally facing N
163	SLT022	8	View of cellar internally facing S
164	SLT022	8	View of cellar internally facing E
165	SLT022	8	View of cellar internally facing W
166	SLT022A	1	Crown of cellar
167	SLT022A	1	View of cellar internally facing N
168	SLT022A	1	View of cellar internally facing S
169	SLT022A	1	View of cellar internally facing E
170	SLT022A	1	View of cellar internally facing W
171	SLT022A	2	Crown of cellar
172	SLT022A	2	View of cellar internally facing N
173	SLT022A	2	View of cellar internally facing S
174	SLT022A	2	View of cellar internally facing E
175	SLT022A	2	View of cellar internally facing W
176	SLT022A	3	Crown of cellar
177	SLT022A	3	View of cellar internally facing N
178	SLT022A	3	View of cellar internally facing S
179	SLT022A	3	View of cellar internally facing E
180	SLT022A	3	View of cellar internally facing W
181	SLT022A	4	Crown of cellar
182	SLT022A	4	View of cellar internally facing N
183	SLT022A	4	View of cellar internally facing S
184	SLT022A	4	View of cellar internally facing E
185	SLT022A	4	View of cellar internally facing W
186	SLT022A	5	Crown of cellar
187	SLT022A	5	View of cellar internally facing N
188	SLT022A	5	View of cellar internally facing S
189	SLT022A	5	View of cellar internally facing E

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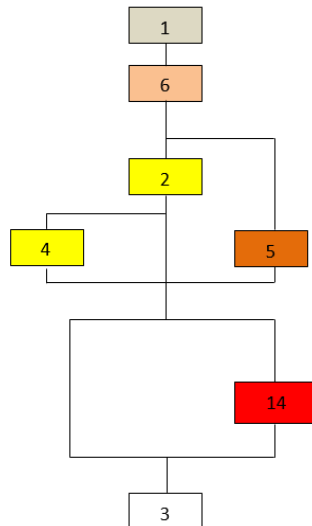
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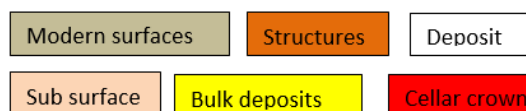
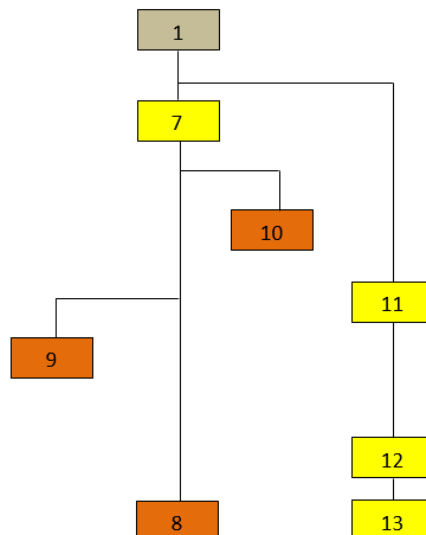
Photo No.	Slit trench	Cellar No.	Description
190	SLT022A	5	View of cellar internally facing W

## Appendix 7.4 Site Matrix

### Westmoreland Street



### St. Andrew Street



## **Appendix 7.5 Specialist Report (Ceramics)**

By Antoine Giacometti for Archaeology and Built Heritage

### **7.6.1 INTRODUCTION**

This report comprises a catalogue of the ceramics recovered under five archaeological licences over the Investigation and Treatment of Cellars contracts for Luas Cross City (LCC) for the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA). The contracts were designed to identify and record cellars which will be impacted by the construction of LCC. A total of five licence areas, from St. Stephen's Green to Dominick Street Upper, were provided for under the contract (Licence Nos. 13E0197; 13E0200-13E0203).

Luas Cross City is a twin track light rail system, serving a 5.6km long corridor from the Luas Green Line at its current terminus (St. Stephen's Green) to the Iarnród Éireann Broombridge Station on the Maynooth line. The scheme thus links Dublin city centre to Phibsborough and Cabra via Broadstone and Grangegorman. Interchange with the Luas Red Line will be at the Abbey Street stop where 13 new stops are planned as part of the scheme.

Analysis of historical and cartographic sources for the route of LCC unsurprisingly identified the scheme as being located within a rich Georgian landscape. The Georgian era spans the eighteenth century and is typified by well laid out streets and squares, where the house type invariably comprises three-storey over basement brick buildings with associated cellars.

The cellars recorded over the contracts were originally constructed for the storage of coal and other goods. Each house had between 1 and 3 coal cellars which were generally located beneath the footpath separated from the main building by an insulating passage. The coal cellars were accessed from the house via doorways opening into the insulating passage and from the street by a coal hole which was usually sealed by a cast iron coal hole cover. The latter was often set into the pavement within a granite surround, many examples of which survive along Dublin's streets.

On other buildings a light well was constructed to the front (a sunken area the length of the façade enabling natural light to penetrate into the front basement space), and the coal cellars were accessed from here.

The RPA (now Transport Infrastructure Ireland; TII) over the Environmental Impact Assessment process, identified the potential for Georgian coal cellars to be impacted by LCC. The RPA endeavoured to obtain, where possible, full details of these cellars by means of site visits and entry to buildings, followed by detailed measured and structural surveys. However, due to various

redevelopment works within the city, the majority of the cellars are no longer associated with their original buildings and their exact number and location were unknown. Consequently an 'LCC Investigation and Treatment of Cellars' works package was set up to investigate and record cellars that were being impacted. Previously unknown and inaccessible cellars were identified through the excavation of a series of slit trenches (SLT) along the route of LCC under archaeological supervision. Where a cellar was identified, it was assigned a number according to the slit trench within which it was identified e.g. SLT001-01. Where necessary a break was made in the cellar crown and temporary work supports were inserted to permit safe access for the duration of works. The cellar was then cleaned and recorded and a detailed drawn, measured and photographic survey (DMPS) of the cellar interior was undertaken. Once the individual cellar was sufficiently recorded, it was infilled with a Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM), to allow required Utility Diversions and LCC construction to safely proceed.

#### 7.6.2 THE CERAMICS

The ceramic assemblage from all five licences was in the main recovered from the backfill of cellars which were constructed from the mid-eighteenth century. The contexts were therefore secondary, apart from the few instances where individual sherds were collected from *in situ* deposits on the cellar floors.

The collection policy was defined on the basis of a document discussed with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI), where it was proposed and accepted that the individual licence holders retain any material recovered at their *own professional discretion*. In this regard, small representative samples of ceramics and other items were retained, where a general list of items discarded on site was kept by the individual licence holders.

In the case of Westmoreland Street (13E0201), the site director allocated NMI numbers to a representative sample of the assemblage, which serves as a representative sample of the entire assemblage from both contracts. On Dominick Street (13E0203) only one piece, a complete Spongeware bowl, was considered suitable for inclusion in the national collection.

For the purposes of this report, all sherds allocated NMI numbers have been photographed, along with a representative sample of other wares catalogued in the assemblage.

### 7.6.3 Westmoreland Street

The ceramic assemblage recovered from secondary contexts in the Westmoreland Street cellars contained a minimum number (MNV) of 42 vessels, as broken down in Table 1 below. The production dates ranged from the twelfth century (a single sherd) and from the mid-seventeenth century through to the modern period.

Table 1 Ceramic types and number of sherds, 13E202

Type	Number of sherds
Staffordshire wares	3
Creamware	2
Pearlware	2
Earthenwares (mixed)	14
Tin-Glazed	2
Porcelain (modern)	1
Stoneware (English)	3
Whitewares (modern)	13

Most contexts contained mixed assemblages with the single exception of the general overburden from SLT019, which only contained pottery dating from the late-seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century (MNV 6).

It is recommended that only one sherd be retained, 13E202:19:1, a sherd of medieval Ham Green ware. The remainder of the assemblage can be discarded.

A catalogue of ceramics retained from the Westmoreland Street cellars appears below as Table 2, with relevant illustrations provided as **Plates**.

Table 2: Ceramics Catalogue, Westmoreland Street

SLT	Cellar	NMI No.	Type	Description	MNV	Date range
019	01		Earthenware	Sgraffito plate rim sherd (Plate 1)	1	1600-1750
019	01	13E202:1	Medieval	Ham Green body sherd (Plate 2)	1	1100-1300
019	01		Whiteware	Serving dish or bowl, highly decorated blue on white, possibly by hand, crudely executed (Plate 3)	1	1850-1980
019	na		Earthenware	North Devon gravel tempered with red fabric (Plate 4)	1	1600-1750
019	na		Earthenware	North Devon gravel-free basal sherd	1	1600-1750
019	na		Mottled ware	Tankard sherd	1	1670-1750
019	na		Tin-glazed earthenware	Blue two-tone with brown line and	1	1550-1750



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SLT	Cellar	NMI No.	Type	Description	MNV	Date range
				pictorial design. Poss. Montelupo?		
019 B	01		Earthenware	North Devon gravel free handle, vessel internally glazed	1	1600-1750
019 B	07-08		Earthenware	Sgraffito dishes, striated fabric, very crude, poss. not North Devon (Plate 5)	2	1600-1750
019 B	07-08		Earthenware	Glazed red dotted slipware, large rim sherd with red fabric	1	1600-1800
019 B	07-08		Stoneware	Fine brown-glazed stoneware, English ink-pot	1	1780-1850
019 B	07-0		Tin-glazed earthenware	Hand-painted blue on white, buff fabric	1	1650-1800
021	05		Creamware	Plate sherds	2	1720-1820
021	05		Earthenware	Black-glazed pot, very brown in colour	1	1600-1900
021	05		Earthenware	Glazed with red fabric	1	1700-1900
021	05		Pearlware	Cup or bowl sherd	1	1750-1900
021	05		Whiteware	Transfer-printed blue on white	1	1800-1980
021	06		Earthenware	Bristol-Staffordshire dotted slip, brown on yellow posset pot rim. White slip everywhere with brown slip decoration and lead glaze over, over. (Plate 6)	1	1680-1790
021	n/a		Earthenware	North Devon gravel-free, large vessel base	1	1600-1750
021	n/a		Earthenware	Sgraffito, North Devon	1	1600-1750
021	n/a		Earthenware	Black-glazed earthenware, early purplish glaze (Plate 7)	1	1600-1800
021	n/a		Mottled ware	Tankard sherd	1	1680-1780
021	n/a		Porcelain	Porcelain plate sherd	1	1800-1980
021	n/a		Whiteware	Rim of serving dish	1	1800-1980
021	n/a		Whiteware	Brown-on-white transfer-printed plate	1	1800-1980
021	n/a		Whiteware	Blue-on-white plate	1	1800-1980

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Title: LCC Final Archaeological Report Licence No. 13E0202

SLT	Cellar	NMI No.	Type	Description	MNV	Date range
022	05		Stoneware	Complete small pot for ointment, poss. English	1	1700-1900
022	06/7/8		Whiteware	Small sherds pearlware, creamware and transfer-printed	3	1800-1980
022 A	01/02		Whiteware	Small sherds pearlware, creamware and transfer-printed	5	1800-1980
19B	n/a		Earthenware	Sgraffito, 2 different dishes, 1 very crude and not North Devon	2	1600-1750
19B	n/a		Pearlware	Undecorated plate sherd	1	1780-1900
19B	n/a		Tin-glazed earthenware	Buff fabric, hand-painted blue on white. Basal sherd of continental pharmaceutical jar. Poss. Dutch.	1	1600-1730

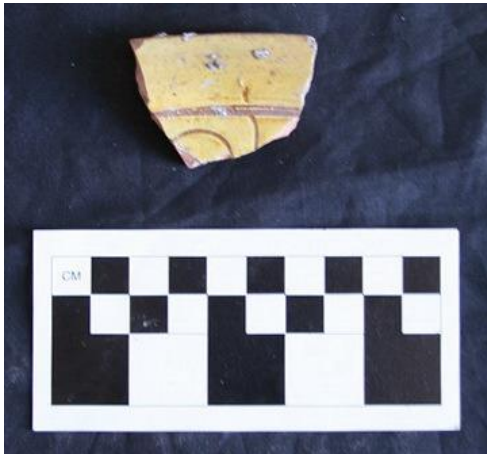


Plate 1 Sgraffito rim sherd

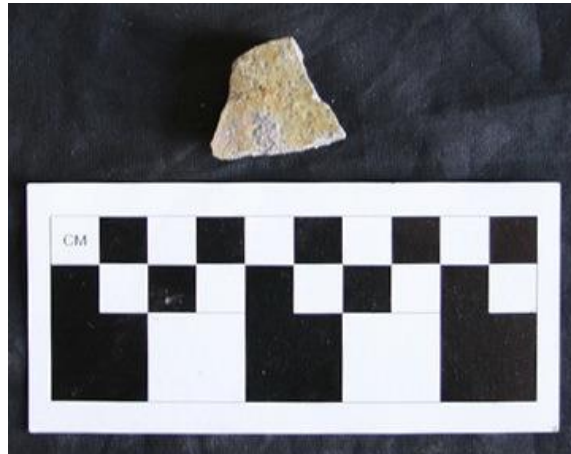


Plate 2 Ham Green body sherd



Plate 3 Refined whiteware bowl base



Plate 4 North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware body sherd



Plate 5 North Devon/Bristol sgraffito rim sherds



Plate 6 Bristol-Staffordshire dotted slipware rim sherd

## Appendix 7.6 Specialist Report (Clay Pipes; extract)

By Franc Myles, Archaeology and Built Heritage

### 7.6.1 Introduction

This report comprises a catalogue of the clay pipes recovered under five archaeological licences over the Investigation and Treatment of Cellars contracts for Luas Cross City (LCC) for the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA). The contracts were designed to identify and record cellars which will be impacted by the construction of LCC. A total of five licence areas, from St. Stephen's Green to Dominick Street Upper, were provided for under the contract (Licence Nos. 13E0197; 13E0200-13E0203).

*The clay pipes* The clay pipe assemblage from all five licences was in the main recovered from the backfill of cellars which were constructed from the mid-eighteenth century. The contexts were therefore secondary, apart from the few instances where individual fragments were collected from *in situ* deposits on the cellar floors.

The general collection policy was defined on the basis of a document discussed with the National Museum of Ireland (NMI), where it was proposed and accepted that the individual licence holders retain any material recovered at their *own professional discretion*. In this regard, small representative samples of ceramics and other items were retained, where a general list of items discarded on site was kept by the individual licence holders.

In the case of the clay pipes, the individual site directors were asked to retain all bowls and decorated stems recovered along with a representative sample of the stems.

### 7.6.2 Clay pipe catalogue

Where there was clay pipe material retained from three of the licenced workfronts (13E197, Parnell Street; 13E200, Dawson Street and 13E202, Westmoreland Street), a small quantity of undecorated stems was recorded but not retained from Marlborough Street (13E201) and Dominick Street (13E203). These were inspected by the writer and were not manufactured any earlier than c. 1850.

The usefulness of collecting clay pipe fragments from archaeological contexts in normative terms can be demonstrated where precise dating is an issue. The bowl shape and style can demonstratively be associated with the relative price and availability of tobacco (Oswald 1975), where more analytical work can produce similar results regarding bore sizes where the bowls are not available for examination (Harrington, 1954; Binford, 1962).

In an Irish context, much of the information available is presented in the 'grey literature' with relatively few illustrated catalogues published. The interested reader can perhaps most easily consult the late Joe Norton's 2013 article on the subject in *Archaeology Ireland* (Vol. 27, No. 1, 31-6), where his 2007 article co-authored with Shelia Lane provides a more national context.

Where dating is not an issue with the secondary contexts recorded within the cellars, it is interesting that the three bowls retained from Westmoreland Street can quite comfortably be dated to the late seventeenth century, where the incomplete single bowl recovered from Parnell Street is possibly even earlier.

The bowls recovered from Dawson Street are, on the other hand, all nineteenth-century in date and two of them were manufactured in the pipe kilns of the Liberties.

The stems retained are unremarkable apart from one recovered from Westmoreland Street, which again probably dates to the mid-seventeenth century on the basis of the diameter of its bore, and a single example of a decorated stem from Parnell Street which dates to the late nineteenth century.

The descriptions and relative chronology presented in the tables below are derived from Oswald's classification (1975) where an adjustment of anything up to c. 20 years has been applied to the Dublin context where other examples exist in the writer's research collection from secure datable contexts. Bore diameters have not been measured, however there is a general understanding that diameters decrease relative to the stem diameter from the sixteenth into the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### 7.6.3 Westmoreland Street

The Westmoreland Street assemblage is tabulated as such:

SLT No.	Description	Comments	Dating
019	Stem	Undecorated fragment with large to medium-sized bore	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
019	Bowl fragment	Undecorated fragment with thin wall; no heel or spur present	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century
019	Stem and bowl base	Complete squat heel; medium-sized bore. Oswald T9 (1680-1710)	1700-1750
021	Semi-complete bowl and stem	Rouletting to bowl rim and complete spur; large to medium-sized bore. Oswald T18 (1660-1680)	1660-1700

#### 7.6.4 Discussion

The assemblage recorded here is interesting insofar as most of the main types (excepting the very early examples) is represented. Where all the fragments were recovered from cellars (as opposed to the SLTs excavated outside the structures), they all come from the general backfill and are not from traditional sealed contexts.

In this regard the provenance of the earlier examples retrieved is possibly indicative of an introduced fill, where the cellars themselves can be dated to a later period. It is however worth noting that the classification generally used relates to excavated examples in the UK, and that a weighted date based on sealed contexts in Smithfield and the Liberties can extend the UK typological periods by anything up to fifty years.

A final point of interest is the absence of counterfeit pipes with the *Leiden* stamp, common throughout the city in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

## Appendix 7.7: Catalogue of cellars

### 7.7.1 Westmoreland Street

Cellar No.	SLT019-01 Known Cellar	Street Address	No. 40 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 250mm below present ground level with the springers 1450mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 380mm in diameter. The coal hole chute survived to a height of 190mm above the crown and was roughly constructed of hand-made red bricks. The crown was constructed with handmade bricks which were a mix of yellow, fiery-orange and dark-red in colour. The bricks typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roof of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019-02 – SLT019-04 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan and measured 2800mm (north-south) by 2800mm. Two phases of construction were recorded (Phase I and II). The maximum floor to ceiling height of Phase I was 1750mm decreasing to 1500mm for Phase II.</p> <p>The west gable wall comprised calp limestone and red brick. The east wall of the cellar was of calp limestone. This wall did not touch the barrel vault of the cellar, instead supporting the east-west barrel vault of the insulating passage. The north and south springer walls were of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the eastern gable wall and was 1000mm wide and 1520mm high. It was originally 1750mm high. The original Phase I floor was formed from well-laid limestone naturally-rounded cobbles. The Phase II floor was surfaced in a rough spread of lime cement over nineteenth century demolition rubble.</p> <p><b>Finds:</b> refer to Appendix 7.2, 7.5 and 7.6.</p>			

Cellar No.	SLT019-02	Street Address	No. 41 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 250mm below present ground level with the springers 1450mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 350mm in diameter. Bricks were arranged in a 'soldier' setting around the coal hole. The coal hole chute survived to 490mm in height above the crown and was D-shaped in plan. The crown was constructed with handmade bricks which were a mix of yellow, fiery-orange and dark-red in colour. The bricks typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019-01 and SLT019-03 – SLT019-04 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan and measured 2780mm (north-south) by 2780mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1440mm.</p> <p>The west and east gable walls predominantly comprised uncoursed calp limestone. The east wall did not touch the barrel vault of the cellar, instead supported the east-west barrel vault of the insulating passage. The north and south springer walls were obscured by a modern concrete floor.</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT019-02	Street Address	No. 41 Westmoreland Street
The door ope was centrally placed in the eastern gable wall and was 750mm wide and 1100mm high. It was blocked by a modern breeze-block concrete wall. The floor comprised modern poured concrete.			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT019-03	Street Address	No. 41 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 660mm below present ground level with the springers 1450mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 350mm in diameter. Bricks were arranged in a 'soldier' setting around the coal hole. The crown with handmade bricks which were a mix of yellow, fiery-orange and dark-red in colour. The bricks typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019-01, SLT019-02 and SLT019-04 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2760mm (north-south) by 2680mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1340mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The east wall of the cellar was made entirely of uncoursed calp limestone. This wall did not touch the barrel vault of the coal cellar, instead supported the east-west barrel vault of the insulating passage. The cellar was reinforced in the recent past by a centrally placed breeze block concrete wall and the cellar had been backfilled with cement to springer level, obscuring the north and south walls.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the eastern gable wall and was 750mm wide and 1100mm high. The floor comprised modern poured concrete.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT019-04	Street Address	No. 41 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 700mm below present ground level with the springers 1450mm below. The crown was in poor condition due to the previous insertion of traffic signalling and was constructed of with handmade bricks which were a mix of yellow, fiery-orange and dark-red in colour. The bricks typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. No evidence of the coal hole survived. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019-01 – SLT019-04 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2740mm (north-south) by 2670mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1340mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick (9 x 4 x 3 inches). The east wall of the cellar was made entirely of uncoursed calp limestone. The cellar was reinforced in the recent past by a centrally placed breeze block concrete wall and the cellar had been backfilled with cement to springer level, obscuring the north and south walls.</p>			



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Cellar No.	SLT019-04	Street Address	No. 41 Westmoreland Street
The door ope was centrally placed in the eastern gable wall and was 1100mm wide and 1340mm high. The floor comprised modern poured concrete.			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT019B-01	Street Address	No. 40 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 520mm below present ground level with the springers 1450mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 350mm in diameter. The coal hole chute survived to 120mm in height above the crown. The crown was constructed with handmade bricks which were a mix of yellow, fiery-orange and dark-red in colour. The bricks typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellar SLT019-01 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2800mm (north-south) by 2800mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1630mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall comprised calp limestone the uppermost 500mm of which was constructed almost entirely of brick and probably represents repair. The east gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone. A modern square cement buttress supported the southwest corner and a modern concrete plinth propped up the western wall. The north and south springer walls comprised 80% uncoursed calp limestone and 20% brick.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was 1630mm high and 1000mm wide. The floor comprised a rough spread of lime over nineteenth-century demolition rubble. The original floor of this cellar was not encountered.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			

Cellar No.	SLT019B-02	Street Address	No. 39 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 540mm below present ground level with the springers 1550mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 420mm in diameter. The crown was constructed of handmade red or orange brick which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019B-03 – SLT019B-05 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2800mm (north-south) by 2860mm. The maximum height from the current floor to ceiling was 1650mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall comprised uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The east gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone. The north and south springer walls were of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was 1000mm wide and 1650mm high (floor to ceiling). The floor comprised modern poured cement.</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT019B-02	Street Address	No. 39 Westmoreland Street
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT019B-03	Street Address	No. 39 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 500mm below present ground level with the springers 1500mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 400mm in diameter. Bricks were arranged in a 'soldier' setting around the coal hole. The coal-hole chute survived to 240mm in height above the crown. The crown was constructed of handmade red or orange brick which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019B-02, SLT019B-04 and SLT019B-05 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2800mm north-south. The maximum height from the current floor to ceiling was 1600mm. The exact length of the cellar could not be ascertained as only 1280mm was required for infill; therefore c. 2000mm was inaccessible for recording and preserved <i>in situ</i>. It is likely that the cellar measured c. 2800mm east-west.</p> <p>The west gable wall was comprised uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The east gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone. This wall did not touch the barrel vault of the coal cellar, instead supported the east-west orientated barrel vault of the insulating passage. The north and south springer walls were predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was 1000mm wide and 1620mm high. The floor comprised modern poured cement</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT019B-04	Street Address	No. 38 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 510mm below present ground level with the springers 1600mm below. The cellar had been infilled with concrete prior to TII works restricting recording to the cellar crown as visible within the slit trench. No coal hole survived, but two soldier set bricks indicate it may have been centrally placed in the crown. The crown, which was partially removed prior to TII works was constructed of red, yellow and orange handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019B-03 and SLT019B-05 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2800mm north-south and the walls were xx high. .</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

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Cellar No.	SLT019B-05	Street Address	No. 38 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 520mm below present ground level with the springers 1300mm below. The cellar had been infilled with concrete prior to TII works restricting recording to the cellar crown as visible within the slit trench. The coal hole was centrally placed in the cellar crown and measured 300mm in diameter. This coal hole had been heavily altered in the past changing its shape and widening it to 400mm north-south. The crown was constructed of red, yellow and orange handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019B-04 and SLT019B-06 indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT019B-06	Street Address	No. 37 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 540mm below present ground level with the springers 1300mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 300mm in diameter. The crown, which was in poor condition, was constructed of handmade red and orange bricks which typically measured 9 x4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019B-05 and SLT019B-07, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2800mm (north-south) by 2720mm. The maximum height from the current floor to ceiling was 1550mm the springer walls were 250mm high. A breeze block wall constructed through the centre of the cellar combined with the presence of a gas and sewer service restricted recording.</p> <p>The west gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick with a white lime wash or eroded light render. The original east gable wall, which contained the door ope, could not be accessed due to previous modifications. The surviving eastern wall, (located 1500mm east of the western wall), comprised two phases of handmade red brick masonry. The north and south springer walls (255mm height exposed) were predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick.</p> <p>The surviving secondary floor was a rough lime surface.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT019B-07	Street Address	No. 37 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 520mm below present ground level with the springers c.1350mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 300mm in diameter. The crown, which was in good condition, was constructed of handmade red and orange bricks which typically measured 9 x4 x 3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019B-06 and SLT019B-08, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT019B-07	Street Address	No. 37 Westmoreland Street
<p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2800mm (north-south) by 2800mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1400mm (decreasing to 320mm). The cellar had been internally modified by the construction of a centrally placed breeze block wall.</p> <p>The west gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The original east wall of the cellar was only partially visible and appeared to be of uncoursed calp limestone. The north and south springer walls were of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. Two low redbrick walls were recorded within the cellar constructed of kiln-fired ventilation bricks three-courses high.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was not accessible for survey. Three floor levels were identified. The primary floor comprised very rough limestone paving stones and natural cobbles covered in brown richly-organic soil and coal dust. The secondary floor comprised hard lime mortar. The tertiary floor comprised a patchy layer of poured cement associated with the construction of the central breeze-block wall.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			

Cellar No.	SLT019B-08	Street Address	No. 36 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space flat vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 520mm below present ground level with the springers 1300mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 300mm in diameter. The crown, which was in good condition, was constructed of limestone blocks and poorly fired bricks. The latter typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. The limestone, which was confined to the lower 500mm appears to be dry-laid from the outside. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellar SLT020-03 to the north, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2740mm (north-south) by 2700mm east-west. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1400mm and the walls were 1560mm high.</p> <p>All interior cellar surfaces were rendered obscuring the original fabric and limiting recording. The north and south springer walls survived to a height varying from 400mm to 500mm within the cellar. A modern breeze-block support buttress had been constructed in the northwest corner of the cellar.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was 1040mm wide and 1400mm high. The cellar floor comprised poured cement. A modern manhole in the centre of the floor sealed a disused modern 'porcelain' sewer access junction.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			

Cellar No.	SLT020-01	Street Address	No. 35 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 400mm below present ground level with the springers 1250mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 380mm in diameter. Bricks were arranged in a 'soldier' setting around the coal hole. The crown was in poor condition and truncated by the previous insertion of street furniture at street level. The crown was constructed of limestone blocks and poor quality</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT020-01	Street Address	No. 35 Westmoreland Street
<p>bricks. The latter were of a range of colours and typically measured 9 x 4 3 inches. The limestone, which was confined to the lower 500mm appears to be dry-laid from the outside.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2700mm (north-south) by 2099mm east-west. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1580mm.</p> <p>All interior cellar surfaces were rendered with a thick coat of twentieth century render obscuring the original fabric and limiting recording. The cellar had been reinforced in the recent past by a breeze-block concrete wall possibly contemporary to the construction of the Westin Hotel in 2001. An earlier concrete-block square buttress had been constructed in the southwest corner of the cellar in the mid-late twentieth century.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was 970mm wide and 1580mm high. The floor was poured cement. The insulating passage had been heavily modernised and converted into a toilet.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT020-02	Street Address	No. 35 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space flat vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 550mm below present ground level with the springers 1250mm below. No coal hole was identified. The crown was in good condition and was constructed of limestone blocks and poorly fired bricks. The latter typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. The limestone, which was confined to the lower 500mm appears to be dry-laid from the outside. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars of SLT020-01 and SLT019B-08, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2700mm (north-south) by 3070mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1520mm, and the springer walls were 400mm high.</p> <p>The interior walls and vault of the cellar were rendered with a thick coat of twentieth-century cement obscuring the original fabric and the location of the coal hole. The cellar had also been reinforced in the recent past by a breeze-block concrete wall possibly contemporary to the construction of the Westin Hotel in 2001.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was 1050mm wide and 1470mm high. The floor, which had been built up in the mid-twentieth century comprised modern poured concrete</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT020-03	Street Address	No. 36 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space flat vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 560mm below present ground level with the springers 1350mm below. No coal hole was identified. The crown was in good condition and was constructed of limestone blocks and handmade red/orange bricks. The latter were of poor quality and typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. The limestone, which was confined to the lower 500mm appears to be dry-laid from the outside. A rough</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT020-03	Street Address	No. 36 Westmoreland Street
<p>masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT019-08 to the south and SLT020-02 to the north, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2700mm north-south and 2700mm east-west. It is likely to have measured 2800mm east-west/north-south without the heavy internal render. The maximum current floor to the ceiling height was 1480mm.</p> <p>The interior walls and vault of the cellar were rendered with a thick coat of twentieth-century cement obscuring the original fabric and the location of the coal hole. The cellar had been reinforced in the recent past by a breezeblock concrete wall.</p> <p>The door opening was centrally placed in the east gable and was 850mm wide and 1480mm high. The floor comprised modern poured concrete.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT021-01	Street Address	No. 32 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 560mm below present ground level with the springers c.1200mm below. The crown was in poor condition as the cellar had been heavily modified in the past in the east and no coal hole survived/was visible for survey. The crown was constructed of yellow-dark red handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The coal cellar was a small square space that was half-filled and truncated prior to LCC works such that complete dimensions were not available. The area of the cellar accessible for survey measured 900mm (north-south) by 1340mm. The maximum current floor to the ceiling height was 1580mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The southern half of the chamber had been backfilled with cement to springer level and the northern half had been backfilled to ceiling level. The original east wall did not survive (destroyed c.1900-1920) and the north and south springer walls were concealed by modern poured cement. The cellar had also been reinforced in the recent past by a breeze-block concrete wall.</p> <p>No door opening survived. The floor comprised modern poured cement.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT021-02	Street Address	No. 32 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault running north-south perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar had been infilled prior to TII works and the survey was therefore restricted to the cellar crown as visible within the slit trench.</p> <p>The cellar crown was located 560mm below present ground level with the springers c.1200mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and measured 380mm in diameter. Bricks were arranged in a 'soldier' setting around the coal hole. The crown was constructed in predominantly stretcher coursing with an irregular header course at the base to north and south resting on the springer walls.</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT021-02	Street Address	No. 32 Westmoreland Street
<p>The crown was constructed with yellow-dark red handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches</p> <p>The cellar had been truncated to the east c. 1900-1920 by a modern yellow-brick and concrete block wall resulting in the removal of the original eastern gable wall.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT021-03	Street Address	No. 33 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 530mm below present ground level with the springers c.1000mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 380mm in diameter. The crown was in good condition and constructed with yellow/orange/red red handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. Evidence for repair was noted in the south.</p> <p>The cellar was originally rectangular in plan and measured 2800mm (north-south) by 2450mm. Three phases of activity were recorded within the cellar. The maximum original floor to ceiling height was 1520mm.</p> <p>The east and west gable walls of the cellar were heavily rendered with a lime plaster 50mm thick. The north and south springer walls were predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The northern springer wall was covered by low brick wall/bench and an original height could not be obtained.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was 1000mm wide and 1520mm high. The original cellar floor comprised good quality fine limestone paving slabs which was replaced in the nineteenth century with a rough surface of re-used demolition rubble stone and brick.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT021-04	Street Address	No. 33 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 430mm below present ground level with the springers c.1000mm below. The coal hole was off-set to the southwest in the crown and was 380mm in diameter. The crown was in good condition and constructed with red/orange/yellow handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. Evidence for repair was noted in the south.</p> <p>The cellar was originally square in plan measuring 2750mm (north-south) by 2450mm. The maximum original floor to ceiling height was 1730mm.</p> <p>The east and west gable walls were heavily rendered with a lime plaster 50mm thick. The north and south springer walls were mostly concealed by the construction of two 'benches'. There was no clear point of separation between vault and springer the visible parts of which were heavily plastered.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the east gable and was 100mm wide and 1730mm high. The floor comprised a layer of lime cement.</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT021-04	Street Address	No. 33 Westmoreland Street
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT021-05	Street Address	No. 34 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 610mm below present ground level with the springers 1100mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 380mm in diameter. The crown was in good condition and constructed with red/orange/yellow handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was originally square in plan measuring 2900mm (north-south) by 2360mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1530mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick, which was subsequently rebuilt/covered with a series of granite paving slabs/kerbstones. The east gable wall, of which only the northern half survived was of uncoursed calp limestone; the southern half was subsequently replaced by a brick and cement. The north and south springer walls were predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick.</p> <p>The door ope was originally located in the east gable wall and did not survive. The original floor level of this cellar comprised a thin clay mixed with hydraulic mortar. It was replaced with a rough cobble and limestone floor.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			

Cellar No.	SLT021-06	Street Address	No. 34 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 610mm below present ground level with the springers c.1300mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 380mm in diameter; the coal hole chute was roughly constructed and survived to a height of 100mm. The crown was in good condition and constructed with red, orange and yellow handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was originally square in plan measuring 2850mm (north-south) by 2450mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1530mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. Due to the demolition of the insulating passage only the southern half of the original east gable wall survived. It was of uncoursed calp limestone and was replaced with re-used brick, paving slabs and cement. The north and south springer walls were predominantly of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick.</p> <p>The door ope was originally located in the east gable wall and did not survive. The surviving secondary floor comprised naturally-rounded limestone cobbles, unworked limestone flat stones and red brick.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			



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Cellar No.	SLT021-07	Street Address	No. 31 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault running north-south perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar had been infilled prior to TII works and the survey was therefore restricted to the cellar crown as visible within the slit trench.</p> <p>The cellar crown was located 570mm below present ground level with the springers 1650mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 360mm in diameter. The crown was constructed in predominantly stretcher coursing with an irregular header course between haunch and crown. The handmade bricks were yellow-dark red and typically measured 9 x 4 x3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellar SLT021-08, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT021-08	Street Address	No. 31 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault running north-south perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar had been infilled prior to TII works and the survey was therefore restricted to the cellar crown as visible within the slit trench.</p> <p>The cellar crown was located 578mm below present ground level with the springers 1650mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 360mm in diameter. The crown was constructed in predominantly stretcher coursing with an irregular header course between haunch and crown. The crown was constructed of yellow-dark red handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT021-07 and SLT021-09, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT021-09	Street Address	No. 30 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault running north-south perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar had been infilled prior to TII works and the survey was therefore restricted to the cellar crown as visible within the slit trench.</p> <p>The cellar crown was located 400mm below present ground level with the springers 1450mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 250mm in diameter; the coal hole chute survived to two courses in height. The crown was constructed of yellow-dark red handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x3 inches. A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT021-10 and SLT021-08, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

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Cellar No.	SLT021-10	Street Address	No. 30 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault running north-south perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar had been infilled prior to TII works and the survey was therefore restricted to the cellar crown as visible within the slit trench.</p> <p>The cellar crown was located 350mm below present ground level with the springers 1450mm below. No coal hole survived. The crown was in good condition and constructed in stretcher coursing with an irregular header course between haunch and crown c. 1000mm apart. The yellow-dark red handmade bricks typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>A rough masonry and brick wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellar SLT021-09, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p>			
<p><b>Finds:</b> N/A</p>			

Cellar No.	SLT022-01	Street Address	No. 29 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 450mm below present ground level with the springers 1300mm below. No coal hole survived. The crown was in good condition and constructed with yellow to orange handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. The bricks were interspersed with thin slivers of slate. A rough limestone wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellar SLT022-02, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was originally square in plan, but was blocked to the east with modifications restricting recording. The area accessible for survey measured 2800mm (north-south) by 2350mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height was 1900mm and the springer walls survived to a height of 960mm high but originally measured 1040mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The northern half of the western gable was reinforced with concrete blocks. The east gable was truncated by an early twentieth century brick wall constructed across the southern half the cellar and 1140mm from the west wall. The north and south springer walls were predominantly uncoursed limestone blocks and handmade red brick.</p> <p>No evidence of the original door survived. The northern half of the cellar was filled with poured concrete; the southern half comprised rough stones informally laid.</p>			
<p><b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.</p>			

Cellar No.	SLT022-02	Street Address	No. 29 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 500mm below present ground level with the springers 1250mm below. No coal hole survived. The crown was in good condition and constructed with yellow to orange handmade</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT022-02	Street Address	No. 29 Westmoreland Street
<p>bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough limestone wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT022-01 and SLT022-03, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2802mm (north-south) but truncated to the east with modifications restricting recording to the original western end. The maximum floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1750mm.</p> <p>Little of the original cellar survived. The west gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. As for the adjacent cellar SLT022-01, the east wall of the cellar was replaced by an early twentieth century brick wall constructed across half the cellar 1810mm from the west wall. The north and south springer walls, of which only the tops were exposed were of uncoursed limestone blocks and handmade red brick.</p> <p>No evidence of the original eastern door ope or floor survived.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			

Cellar No.	SLT022-03	Street Address	No. 28 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 500mm below present ground level with the springers 1250mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 300mm in diameter. The brick-lined soldier set coal hole chute survived 300mm above the crown. The crown was in good condition was constructed with yellow to orange handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough limestone wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellars SLT022-02 and SLT022-04, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2810mm (north-south) by 2640mm. The maximum floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1560mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was built with uncoursed calp limestone and was partially rendered. The east gable wall of the cellar was predominantly bright orange well-made handmade bricks with limestone blocks and a heavy lime render. This wall did not touch the barrel vault of the coal cellar, instead supporting the east-west barrel vault of the insulating passage. The north and south springer walls were of uncoursed limestone blocks with handmade red brick.</p> <p>The door ope was located off-centre in the eastern wall and was 930mm wide by 1560mm high. The floor was modern lean mix</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT022-04	Street Address	No. 28 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 500mm below present ground level with the springers 1250mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 380mm in diameter. The bricks forming the coal hole were interspersed with thin slivers of slate. It was subsequently rebuilt with concrete to a surviving</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT022-04	Street Address	No. 28 Westmoreland Street
<p>height of 200mm. The crown was in good condition and constructed with yellow to orange handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches. A rough limestone wall was built over the roofs of this and the adjoining cellar SLT022-03, indicating they had been constructed simultaneously.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2800mm (north-south) by 2600mm. The maximum floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1630mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall of the cellar was coursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The northern 1000mm of the western wall had been completely rebuilt in brick. The east gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone. This wall did not touch the barrel vault of the coal cellar, instead supporting the barrel vault of the insulating passage, which was 1160mm wide. The north and south springer walls were of uncoursed limestone blocks and handmade red brick.</p> <p>The door ope was located centrally in the eastern gable and was 1020mm wide and 1630mm high. The floor was modern poured cement.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT022-05	Street Address	No. 27 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 510mm below present ground level with the springers c.800mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 380mm in diameter. Bricks were arranged in a 'soldier' setting around the coal hole interspersed with thin slivers of slate. The surviving coal hole chute was not original, and was constructed of two courses of yellow slate capped with a granite kerbstone. The crown was in good condition and constructed with yellow-orange handmade bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2700mm (north-south) by 2600mm. The maximum floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1630mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was rendered in cement and no original fabric was exposed. The east wall was of uncoursed calp limestone. The north and south springer walls were constructed with well-faced angular coursed limestone blocks and handmade red brick. The cellar had been reinforced in the recent past by a breeze-block concrete buttress in the southwest wall.</p> <p>A square (830mm east-west by 880mm north-south) storage area constructed from red brick was situated in the southeast cellar corner, comprising an opening 940mm high and 610mm wide. This probably dates to the mid- or late twentieth century; its exact function is unknown.</p> <p>The door ope was located centrally in the eastern gable and was 1000mm wide and 1630mm high. Two phases of flooring were identified in this cellar: an older cement floor dating to c.1910-1950 and a later modern cement floor contemporary to the storage area and buttress.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			

Cellar No.	SLT022-06	Street Address	No. 27 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b>			

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Cellar No.	SLT022-06	Street Address	No. 27 Westmoreland Street
<p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 560mm below present ground level with the springers 1400mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 350-370mm in diameter. The coal hole chute comprised two courses of red brick capped with a concrete plug. The crown was in good condition and constructed with yellow-orange handmade bricks interspersed with thin slivers of slate. The bricks typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2800mm (north-south) by 2750mm. The maximum floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1350mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall of the cellar was rendered in cement and no original fabric was exposed. The east wall of the cellar was unusual being constructed of a single basal course of very large limestone blocks topped by red brick. The north and south springer walls were of well-faced angular almost coursed limestone blocks with handmade red brick fillers.</p> <p>The door ope was originally located centrally in the eastern gable but was blocked with a new doorway inserted to the south. The new doorway was 1350mm high and 650mm wide. The floor was modern poured concrete.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			

Cellar No.	SLT022-07	Street Address	No. 26 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 410mm below present ground level with the springers 1400mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 360mm in diameter. A single course of bricks capped with a concrete slab over the crown represented the remains of the coal hole chute. The crown was in good condition and constructed with yellow-orange-red handmade red bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2900mm (north-south) by 2740mm. The maximum floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1700mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone with handmade red brick fillers; the upper half of this wall had been rebuilt. The interior east wall was of red brick; however from the exterior wall within the insulating passage showed the original construction to be uncoursed calp limestone. The north and south springer walls were of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick; with later repairs of orange brick in the east.</p> <p>The door ope was located centrally in the eastern gable and was 880mm wide and 1380mm high. The floor was modern poured concrete.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> Refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5.			

Cellar No.	SLT022A-01	Street Address	No. 25 Westmoreland Street
<b>Description:</b>			

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Cellar No.	SLT022A-01	Street Address	No. 25 Westmoreland Street
<p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 610mm below present ground level with the springers 1400mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 380-400mm in diameter. The crown was in good condition and constructed with handmade red bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2700mm (north-south) by 2700mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1700mm.</p> <p>The cellar interior was heavily rendered with cement and no original fabric was visible. The east gable wall did not touch the barrel vault of the cellar, instead it supported the east-west barrel vault of the insulating passage.</p> <p>The door ope was located centrally in the eastern gable and was 1700mm high and 610mm wide. The floor was poured cement.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5			

Cellar No.	SLT022A-02	Street Address	No. 25 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 470mm below present ground level with the springers 1400mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 380-430mm in diameter. The crown was in good condition and constructed with handmade yellow-orange-red bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2760mm (north-south) by 2680mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1700mm.</p> <p>The interior of the cellar was heavily rendered with cement obscuring all original fabric. Modern breeze-block walls and buttresses had also been built in the northeast and southwest.</p> <p>The door ope was originally located centrally in the eastern gable however. the eastern jamb was previously removed and the ope was widened to c.1000mm. The floor of the cellar was in poured cement.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> refer to Appendix 7.2 and 7.5			

Cellar No.	SLT022A-03	Street Address	No. 24 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 520mm below present ground level with the springers 1400mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 380mm in diameter. It had been modernised with the insertion of a concrete pipe that extended 200mm above the crown, and reduced the internal diameter to 260mm. The crown was in good condition and constructed with handmade red bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2770mm (north-south) by 2720mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1650mm.</p>			

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Cellar No.	SLT022A-03	Street Address	No. 24 Westmoreland Street
<p>The interior of the cellar was heavily rendered with cement and no original fabric was visible.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally located in the eastern wall and was 1650mm high and 950mm wide. The floor was poured cement.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT022A-04	Street Address	No. 24 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 610mm below present ground level with the springers 1400mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 400mm in diameter. The crown was in good condition and constructed with limestone masonry in the north and handmade red bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches in the south.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2700mm (north-south) by 2760mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1560mm.</p> <p>The interior of the cellar was heavily rendered with cement and no original fabric was visible.</p> <p>The original door ope was centrally located in the eastern wall and was 1560mm high and c.1000mm wide. A new doorway (750mm wide) had been opened up 330mm from the southern wall. The floor was poured cement.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT022A-05	Street Address	No. 23 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 540mm below present ground level with the springers 1400mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 370-400mm in diameter. The coal hole chute survived as a single course of bricks. As with cellar SLT022A-04 the crown was in good condition and constructed with limestone masonry in the north and handmade bricks in the south. The bricks varied in colour from yellow to fiery-orange to dark-red and typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2700mm (north-south) by 2760mm. The maximum current floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1560mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone with handmade red brick fillers. The east gable wall was of handmade red brick. The north and south springer walls were of uncoursed calp limestone, with occasional red-brick fillers. All interior walls had an eroded lime wash adhered with coal dust.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally located in the eastern wall and 1580mm high and 1000mm wide The floor was cement.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

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Title: LCC Final Archaeological Report Licence No. 13E0202

Cellar No.	SLT022A-08	Street Address	No. 26 Westmoreland Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 580mm below present ground level with the springers c.1200mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed in the crown and was 340mm in diameter. A large well-preserved coal hole chute constructed of limestone, granite and handmade red brick extended up to 450mm above the crown, flaring out to 400mm in internal diameter. It was capped with a concrete slab. The crown was in good condition and constructed with handmade red bricks which typically measured 9 x 4 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was square in plan measuring 2880mm (north-south) by 2760mm. The original floor to ceiling height ceiling was 1860mm.</p> <p>The west gable wall was of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. The east wall was red brick. This wall did not touch the barrel vault of the cellar, but instead supported the barrel vault of the insulating passage. The north and south springer walls were of uncoursed calp limestone and handmade red brick. As with cellar SLT022-07 later repairs of orange brick in the east end of both springer walls.</p> <p>The door ope was originally located centrally in the eastern gable and was 1700mm high and 620mm wide. The floor was cement. An infilled arch door linked this cellar to that of the adjacent No.25 Westmoreland Street (SLT022A-05).</p>			
<p><b>Finds:</b> N/A</p>			

### 7.7.2 Grafton Street

Cellar No.	SLT018-01	Street Address	No. 108 Grafton Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>This cellar consisted of a single space under a barrel vault, perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 500mm below present ground level with the springers 1100mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and visible from the interior only. It had a soldier set brick surround and measured 230mm in diameter, with the coals chute surviving for a height of 450mm. The crown comprised pale purple bricks which were laid in a variable English/English Cross bond and typically measured 6½ x 2½ inches.</p> <p>The cellar was rectangular in plan with internal measurements of 2670mm (east-west) by 1970mm (north-south). The maximum floor to ceiling height was 1450mm. The eastern gable wall consisted predominantly of hewn calp limestone. Red-brick was also visible within this wall. The western wall comprised hewn calp limestone. The northern wall consisted predominantly of hewn calp limestone; red-brick was also visible within this wall. The southern wall was covered in a thick lime-based render and was therefore obscured and its primary fabric could not be recorded.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the western gable wall and it was 960mm wide by 1440mm high. The floor was poured cement.</p>			
<p><b>Finds:</b> N/A</p>			

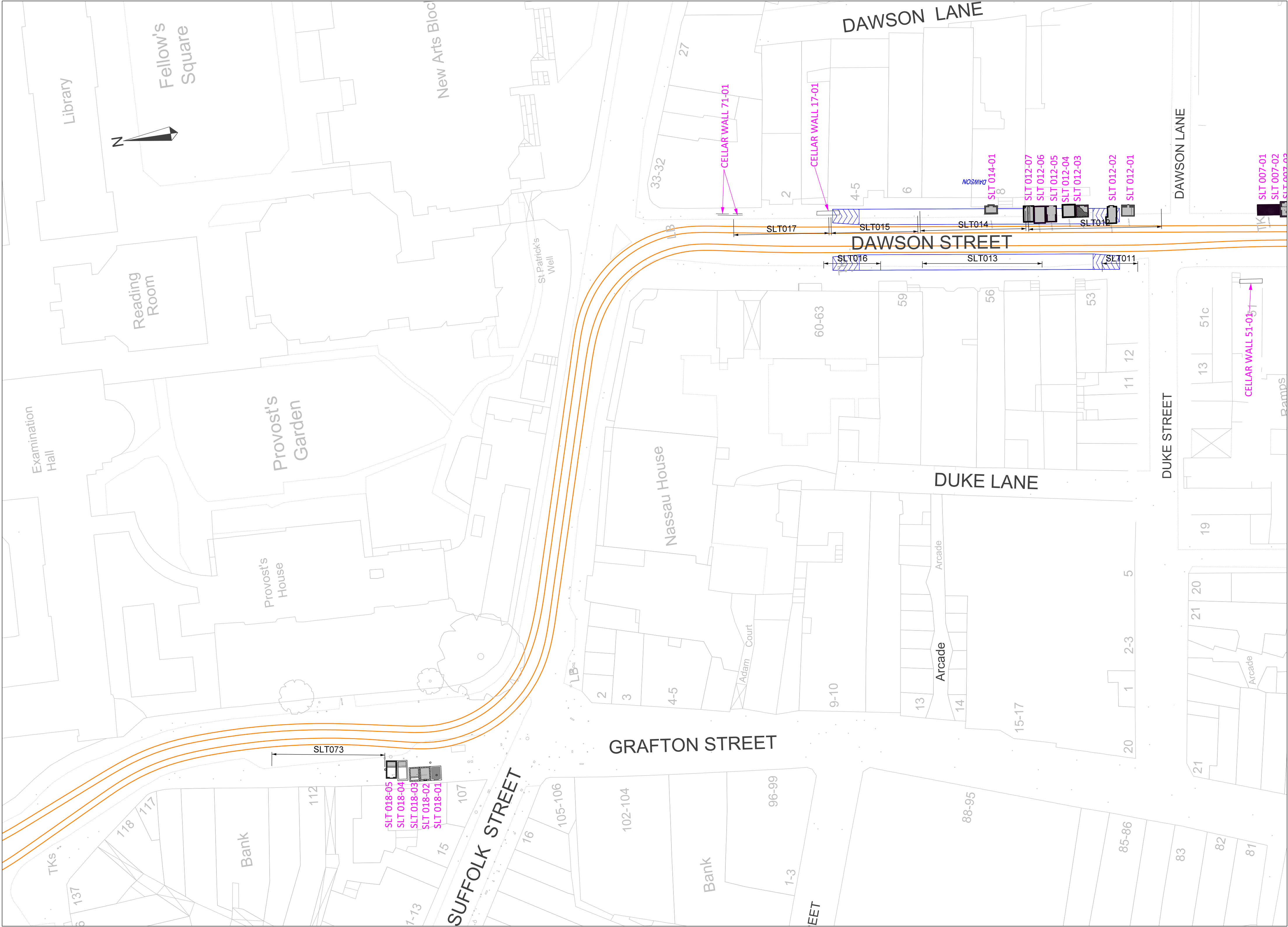


Cellar No.	SLT018-02	Street Address	No. 108 Grafton Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 600mm below present ground level with the springers 600mm below. The coal hole was centrally placed and visible from the interior only; it measured 370mm in diameter with a height of 480mm. The crown comprised orange-red handmade bricks which typically measured 8½ x 3 inches and 3 x 3 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was rectangular in plan and measured 2650mm (east-west) by 2000mm. The maximum floor to ceiling height was 1200mm.</p> <p>The eastern gable wall was completely obscured by a grey concrete mortar and its primary fabric could not be recorded. The western wall comprised hewn calp limestone, small amounts of red-brick were visible in parts of the wall. The northern springer wall was almost completely obscured by a grey-cement mortar. However, where this had disintegrated regular courses of orange and red handmade brick and roughly hewn calp limestone was visible. The southern wall also comprised pale orange handmade bricks; roughly hewn limestone blocks were visible along the base of the wall.</p> <p>The door ope was centrally placed in the western gable wall and was 110mm wide and 970mm high. The floor was poured concrete.</p>			
<p><b>Finds:</b> N/A</p>			

Cellar No.	SLT018-03	Street Address	No. 109 Grafton Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located 700mm below present ground level with the springers c.1500mm below. The coal hole, which was soldier set, was visible from the interior only; it measured 300mm in diameter with a minimum height of 450mm. The crown comprised orange-red and purple handmade bricks which typically measured 4 x 2 inches and 7 x 2 inches.</p> <p>The cellar was probably rectangular in plan and measured 1840mm (north-south). The exact length of the cellar could not be ascertained as only 1000mm was required for infill; therefore c. 2000mm was inaccessible for recording and preserved <i>in situ</i>. It is likely that the cellar measured c. 3500mm east-west. The maximum floor to ceiling height was 1470mm.</p> <p>The eastern gable wall consisted predominantly of a mix of hewn calp limestone brought to course and handmade red-brick; much of the wall was covered in a white lime-based render. A step comprising limestone blocks and slabs jutted from this wall; it was 210mm high and 280mm wide. The western gable wall was not visible due to the presence of infill. The northern springer wall comprised a mix of hewn calp limestone and red and purple handmade bricks. A white lime-based render covered the upper courses. A red-brick step jutted out from the wall and was c. 210mm high and 280mm wide. The southern wall was similar in construction to the northern wall and was obscured by a thick lime-based render. A red-brick step, consisting of two courses and similar to that along the northern wall was present.</p> <p>The door ope was not exposed during the works. The floor consisted of red-brick laid out in stretcher fashion.</p>			
<p><b>Finds:</b> N/A</p>			

Cellar No.	SLT018-04	Street Address	No. 109 Grafton Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located c.600mm below present ground level with the springers c.1200mm below. This cellar contained a coal hole which was visible from the interior; however it was not accessible for recording. The crown was constructed with red handmade bricks which typically measured 3½ x 2 inches and 4 x 2½ inches. Evidence for repair was noted in the south.</p> <p>The cellar was probably originally rectangular in plan and measured 1850mm (north-south). The exact length of the cellar could not be ascertained as only 1000mm was required for infill; therefore c.2000mm was inaccessible for recording and preserved <i>in situ</i>. As for cellar SLT018-03, it is likely that the cellar measured c.3500mm east-west. The maximum floor to ceiling height was 1350mm.</p> <p>The eastern gable wall consisted of handmade red-brick laid in a variable English/English Cross bond. The western wall not accessible for survey however limestone blocks were visible. The northern springer wall comprised handmade red-brick. The southern wall comprised roughly hewn limestone blocks.</p> <p>A rectangular feature comprising a red brick surround and a mortared interior was present in the north-eastern corner of the cellar. The external dimensions of the feature were 780mm (east-west) by 880mm with a depth of 200-500mm.</p> <p>Elements of the door ope were visible during the works, it appeared to be of modern construction and to extend the height of the western gable wall. The floor consisted of red-brick laid out in stretcher fashion.</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			

Cellar No.	SLT018-05 Known Cellar	Street Address	No. 109 Grafton Street
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The cellar consisted of a single space barrel vault perpendicular to the street frontage. The cellar crown was located c.600mm below present ground level with the springers c.1200mm below. No coal hole was visible within the interior of the cellar as the vault was rendered in cement obscuring original details. The crown was constructed with red handmade bricks which typically measured 3½ x 2 inches and 4 x 2½ inches.</p> <p>The cellar was rectangular in plan and measured 1940mm (north-south) by 3500mm. The maximum floor to ceiling height was 1800mm.</p> <p>All of the walls were rendered internally with cement obscuring original detail. The northern and southern springer walls were 900mm high. The gable walls were 1900mm wide with an apex 1800mm in height. There were modern pipes running across the walls and electrical sockets had been added.</p> <p>The door ope was placed in the western gable wall and was 1550mm high and 800mm wide. The floor consisted of modern tiles</p>			
<b>Finds:</b> N/A			



PLAN VIEW  
SCALE 1:500

**LEGEND:**

- TRACK LOCATION BY OTHERS
- STOP LOCATION BY OTHERS
- SLT001
- SLIT TRENCH (MIN. 600mm WIDE)
- TYPICAL CELLAR
- TYPICAL CELLAR WITH COALHOLE
- TYPICAL CELLAR WITH CONCRETE INFILL

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APD	
A02	18/12/2017	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION		PMC	ED	CBR
A01	12/07/2017	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION		PMC	ED	CBR

**KEY MAP - LUAS CROSS CITY**

**TI**  
Bonnasagar Ionpair Einnann  
Transport Infrastructure Ireland

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Bráile Gheata na Páirce  
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**LUAS**

CONTRACT NO	AREA	CHAINAGE
BXD_0000	29	

LOCATION  
**GRAFTON ST & DAWSON ST (NORTH ENDS)**

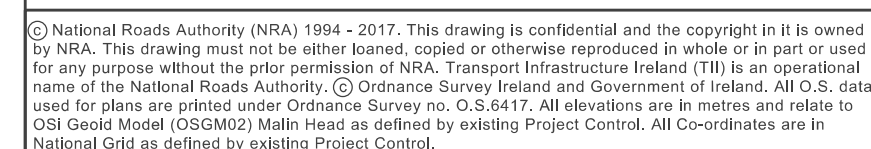
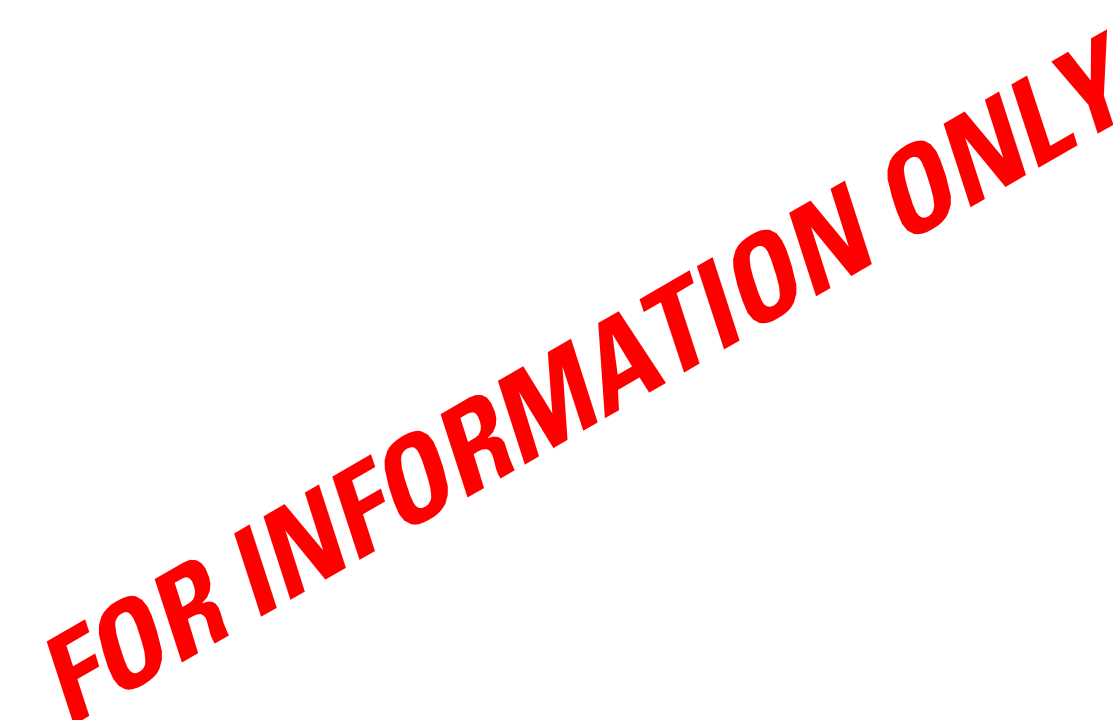
DRAWING TITLE  
**LOCATION OF SLIT TRENCHES AND CELLARS  
GRAFTON STREET AND DAWSON STREET**

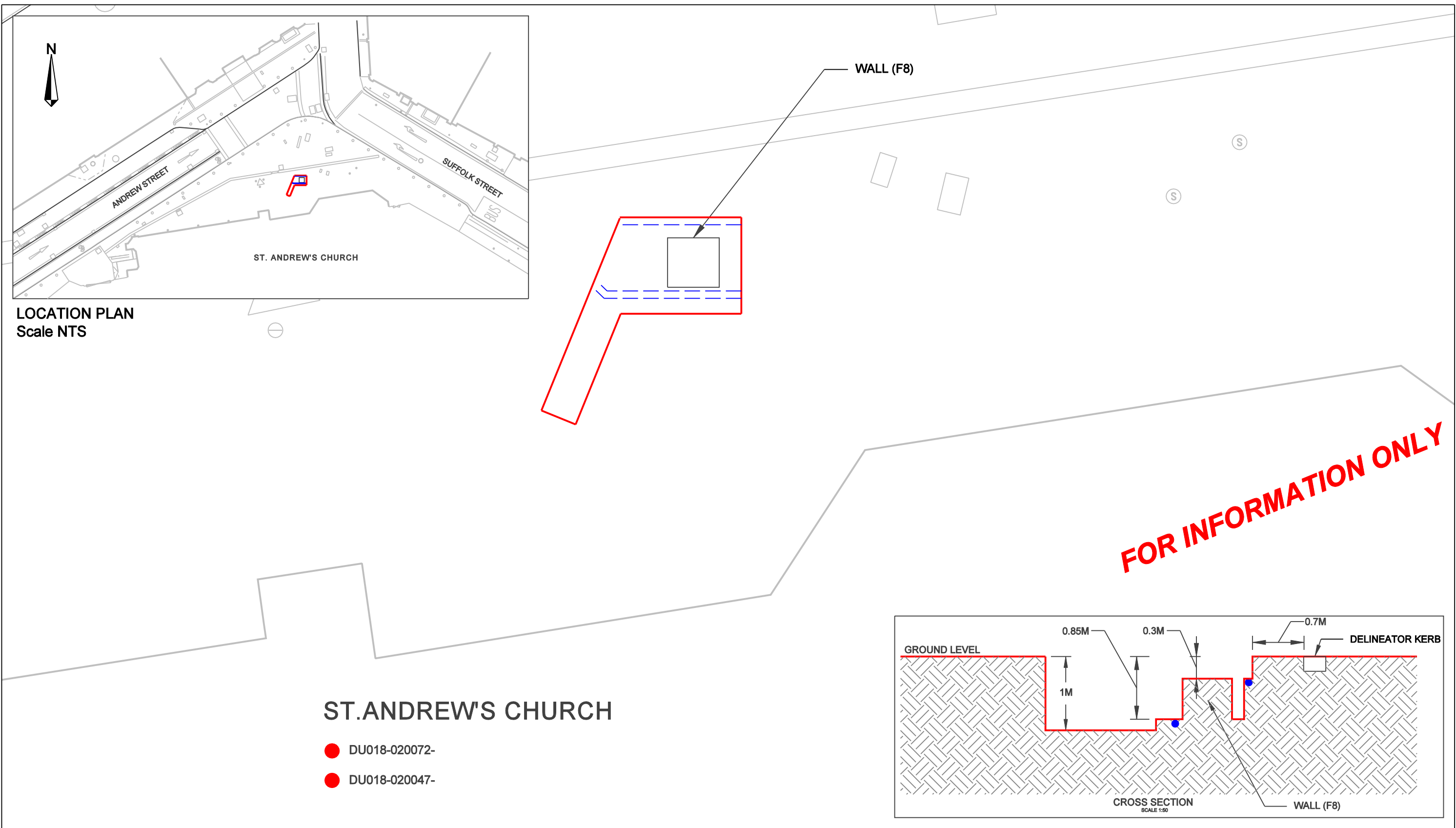
PREPARED BY	PMC	DESIGNED BY	ED	APPROVED BY	CBR
PREPARED	ED	DESIGN	RS	AS BUILT BY	
CHECK BY		CHECK BY		SHEET SIZE	A1
DATE	JULY 2017	SCALES	1:500		

STAGE	LINE	CONTRACT	ELEMENT	DRW NO	DRW REV
A	BXD	0000	EN	1030	A02

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**LOCATION PLAN**  
Scale 1:50


**LEGEND**

- RECORDED MONUMENT AND PLACE
- UTILITY
- SLIT TRENCH

A01	26.07.16	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	PMC	ED	HF
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APD

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PREPARED BY	PMC	DESIGNED BY	RS	APPROVED BY	HF
PREPARED CHECK BY	ED	DESIGN CHECK BY	ED	AS BUILT BY	
DATE	JULY 2016	SCALES	1:50	SHEET	A3

CONTRACT NO	AREA	CHAINAGE
<b>BXD_100</b>	<b>29</b>	-

LOCATION  
**ANDREW STREET/SUFFOLK STREET**

DRAWING TITLE  
**LOCATION OF INVESTIGATIVE SLIT TRENCH  
ST.ANDREW'S CHURCH LUAS CROSS CITY**

STAGE	LINE	CONTRACT	ELEMENT	DRW NO	DRW REV
<b>A</b>	<b>BXD</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>EN</b>	<b>0001</b>	<b>A01</b>