

PROJECT:

## Baily Subsea Fibre Optic Cable

SCOPE:

Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment

LOCATION: Irish Sea; Landfall: Carrickhill & Burrow, Co. Dublin

SITE TYPE: Sea and Coast

LOCATION: E 724657, N 744242

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

This report relays the results of an Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAIA) of a proposed subsea telecoms cable system, Baily, linking Ireland to the United Kingdom, from landfall at Velvet Strand, Co. Dublin. *Mizen Archaeology* were engaged by *MDM Engineering* to undertake the assessment from landfall to the Irish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) prior to site investigations including geophysics and geotechnical survey.

## 1.2 Description of Proposed Scheme

The current proposed works include remote seabed mapping (geophysical survey) with some selective sampling of the upper layers of the seabed (geotechnical survey). Results from these surveys will inform a preferred route corridor for the proposed subsea telecoms cable. The site investigations will be used to ascertain a feasible and safe route for cable system design, deployment, survivability and subsequent maintenance. The survey will also enable decisions to be made on cable armouring and burial. The survey will identify the necessary water depths, route features, seabed obstructions, seabed geomorphology and cable hazards and will also provide detailed information on the seabed sediment, subsurface stratigraphy and upper sediment layers to support cable route and installation engineering. The site investigations will provide “ground-truthing” of the geophysical data along the route.

All survey operations will be broken down into Landfall survey (intertidal zone), Inshore survey (from 3m Chart Datum to 15m Chart Datum), and Offshore survey (Water depths greater than 15m Chart Datum). A 50m overlap will occur between the landfall and inshore surveys and a 500m overlap will occur between the inshore and offshore surveys. Below is a summary of planned survey works.

### Landfall Survey and Site Investigation

The landfall survey will include: non-intrusive topographic survey of the intertidal zone, intertidal bar probes at 10m spacing, bar probes from low water to 3m water depth at 30m spacing, 3 trial pits on the beach.

## Inshore Marine Survey

Surveys from the low water mark and inshore of the safe working draft limits of the primary survey vessel will be surveyed using a small craft or an Unmanned Survey Vessel (USV) using Multibeam Echosounder (MBES), sidescan sonar, marine magnetometer, and sub-bottom profile equipment. This will be done with a minimum of nine survey lines.

## Offshore Marine Survey

Surveys extending seaward from the outer limits of the inshore survey to the EEZ limits will be surveyed by the primary survey vessel using Multibeam Echosounder (MBES), sidescan sonar, marine magnetometer, and sub-bottom profile equipment. This will be done with a minimum of seven survey lines.

## Inshore and Offshore Marine Site Investigation

Up to 15 Cone Penetration Tests (CPTs), 12 gravity cores/ vibrocores of 3m depth, and 11 grab samples will be investigated between the low water mark and the EEZ limits (Figure 1). Individual sampling positions will be determined following initial interpretation of the geophysical survey data with consideration given to environmental constraints including archaeological features.

A drop-down camera system or similar will be used to inspect the seabed to investigate seabed obstructions, marine archaeology, or benthic habitats prior to geotechnical works in the area.

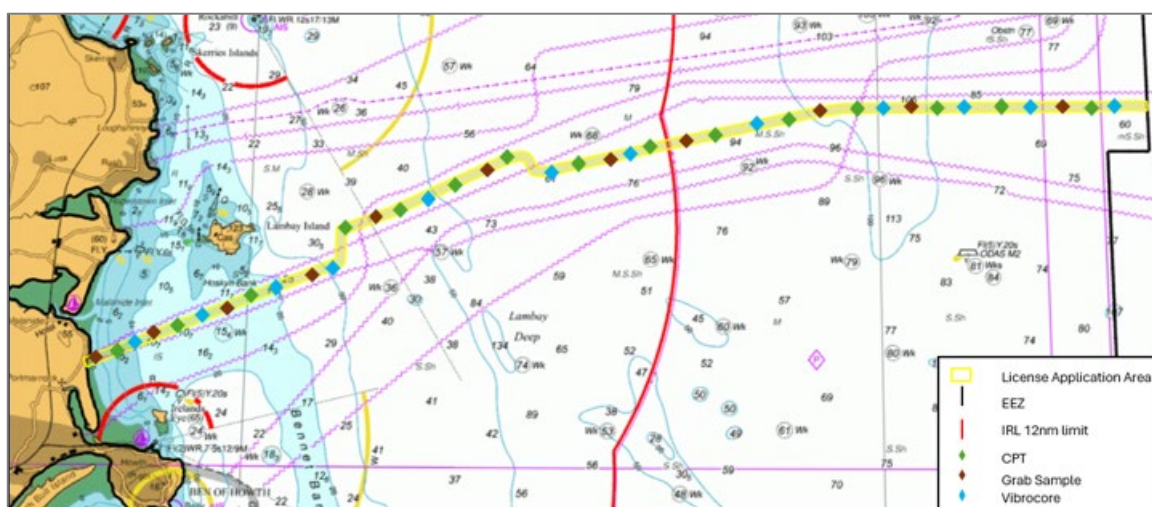


Figure 1: Indicative CPT, Vibrocore, and Grab Sample locations (MDM 2026).

## 2 Site Description

### 2.1 Location

The proposed survey corridor includes landfall at Velvet Strand, Portmarnock in the townlands of Carrickhill and Burrow, Co. Dublin (Figure 2). These townlands are within the parish of Portmarnock in the barony of Coolock. Velvet strand is a sandy east facing beach along the eastern extent of Portmarnock Point, a large natural spit to the northeast of Dublin City and southeast of Malahide. The strand borders the Irish Sea.

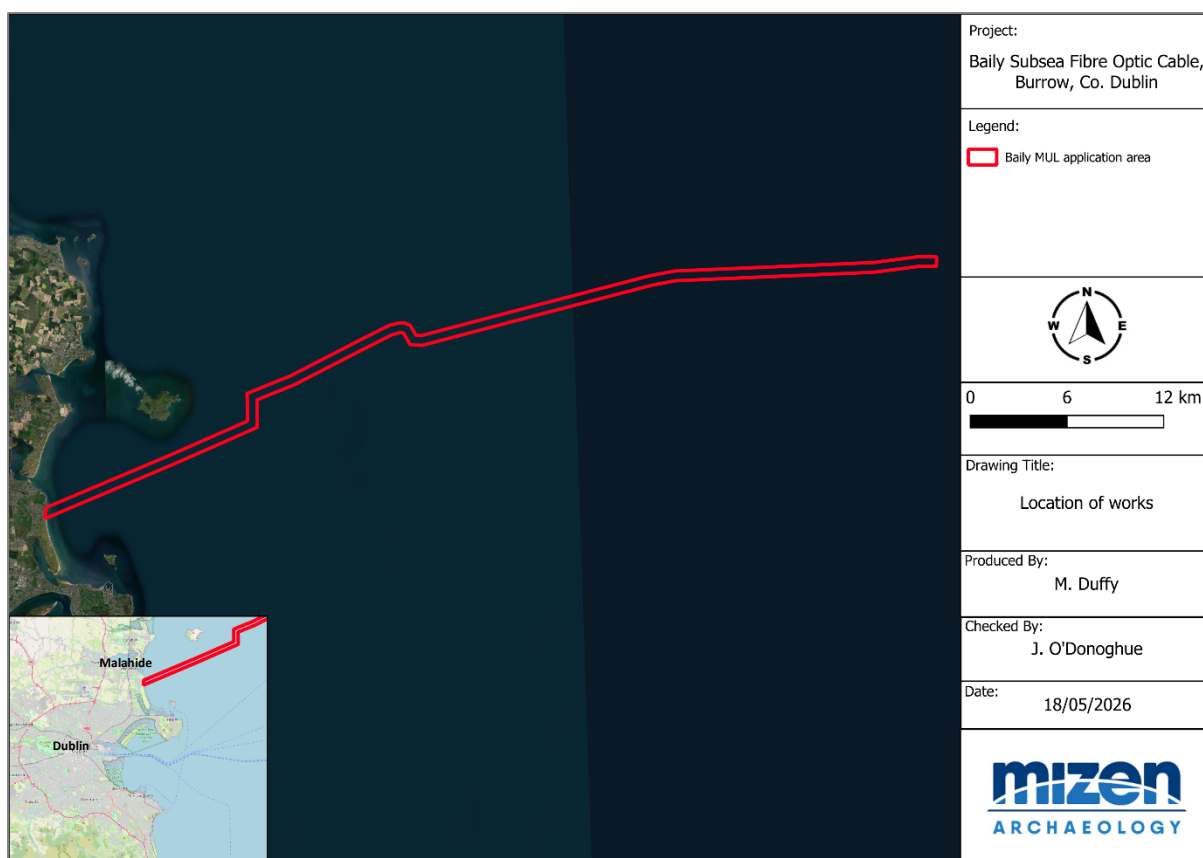


Figure 2: Location of proposed survey area.

### 2.2 Geography and Hydrology

At the proposed landfall at Portmarnock, the bedrock geology is made up of till of Irish Sea origin with limestone and shale. The soils are composed of 75% grey brown podzolics and 25% gleys. The proposed cable route runs through the Irish Sea which separates Ireland from Great Britain. The strongest surface tidal currents are found in St George's Channel to the south. Currents are weakest in the west-central area near the proposed landfall site (Britannica).

### 3 Conventions, Legislations, and Guidelines

Three structures are listed on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for Fingal County Council along the coastline at the proposed landfall. This includes a Martello Tower (RPS 476), a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century kiosk (RPS 916), and a 19<sup>th</sup> century house/ hotel (RPS 917). There are also three sites listed on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) including a holy well (SMR DU012-039), the Martello Tower (SMR DU012-040), and a ring-ditch (SMR DU015-006). The survey route crosses into the Zone of Notification for the Martello Tower. There is also a wreck recorded within 1km of the proposed survey route with a probably date of 1918 (W02078). Though no changes to these structures are proposed and no other known monuments, structures, or wrecks will be directly impacted by the development, the following relevant conventions, legislations, and guidelines informed the assessment:

- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 as enacted
  - National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014 remains in effect
- National Monuments Act, 1930, amended 1954, 1987, 1994, 2004 and 2014
- Heritage Act, 1995
- National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997
- The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1999
- Planning and Development Act, 2024
- Maritime Area Planning Act, 2021
- *Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*, 1999, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands
- Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention') ratified by Ireland in 1997
- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (the 'Granada Convention') ratified by Ireland in 1997
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), advisory body to UNESCO concerning protection of sites and recommendation of World Heritage sites ratified by Ireland in 1992

## 4 Methodology

A detailed desktop study was undertaken to ensure all available literature and background information was considered to inform the underwater archaeological potential of the area under investigation. The following sources were consulted as part of the desktop survey:

- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) compiled by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland comprises lists, classifications of monuments and maps of all recorded monuments with known locations and zones of archaeological significance. The monument records are accessible online from the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage via Historic Environment Viewer, accessible at [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie).
- The Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID) and the Wreck Viewer include a broad range of cartographic, archaeological, and documentary sources concerning wreck data. Each entry in the inventory gives information on the ship's name, type of vessel, port of origin, owner's name, cargo, date of loss, and other relevant information where available. While the WIID contains information on approximately 18,000 shipwreck records (both those with known and unknown locations), the Wreck Viewer contains the same information for those wrecks but only those with known locations; see Wreck Viewer, accessible at [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) historic and contemporary maps were examined to measure the changing landscape.
- The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is a list of all protected buildings in a given area, as designated by the Local Authority. This may be due to a structure's architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, social, scientific, technical, or industrial importance.
- The Excavations Bulletin online database, known as the Database of Irish Excavation Reports ([www.excavation.ie](http://www.excavation.ie)) was consulted to review past archaeological investigations in the area.
- National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files hold details of any artefactual material recovered in Ireland from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present. These are categorised according to County and Townland.
- Cartography: Several historic maps and charts were examined (see references below for a full list). These maps provide insight into the changes to the coastline over time along with changes in structure locations and navigational routes that may inform ship traffic and ship losses.
- Aerial Photography: A variety of low and high-altitude aerial photography was examined along with Open Topographic Data LiDAR (see bibliography below for a full list of referenced aerial and LiDAR data).

- Documentary sources: Several historical and archaeological sources were examined (see references below for a full list).
- Other National and International Monument Lists were also referenced. The international lists include: UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) and Tentative World Heritage Sites. National lists include: National Monuments in State Care; Sites with Preservation Orders; Record of Historic Monuments (RHM); County Council Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs); the Urban Archaeology Survey; the Walled Towns of Ireland; the Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes; the Irish Historic Towns Atlas; the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

## 5 Results of Desktop Study

### 5.1 Archaeological and Cultural Background

#### Early Prehistory (up to c. 2400 BC)

Until quite recently, the earliest archaeological evidence of human habitation in Ireland dated to the Mesolithic with the earliest site of Mount Sandel, Co. Derry dating to c. 8000 BC (Woodman *et al.* 1999, 131–51). A recent study by Dowd and Carden, however, have identified evidence of man-made cut marks on a bear patella from Gwendoline Cave, Co. Clare which has been dated to c. 10,500 BC during the Palaeolithic period and may push back the date of Irish colonisation some c. 2500 years (Dowd and Carden 2016). Ireland has been separate from Britain and the rest of Europe since the retreat of the last ice sheets c. 16,000 bp. Early colonists, whether Palaeolithic or Mesolithic, would have needed to travel over water routes to reach Ireland.

A more widespread human colonisation occurred during the Mesolithic. Seasonal occupation of the littoral and wider coastal zone is a feature of these Early Mesolithic people whose lifestyle largely comprised of hunting, gathering and fishing. A substantial amount of lithics have been recovered from Paddy's Hill in Malahide and although most of these artefacts are attributed to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, a possible Early Mesolithic microlithic has also been identified (Stout and Stout 1992; Keeling *et al.* 1994). A Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic date was also recorded from pits related to prehistoric lithic scatters near the Robswalls/ Carrickhill boundary (DU012-037). Late Mesolithic activity is recorded the from of middens at Dalkey (Liversage 1968) and Sutton (Mitchell 1972). A fish trap excavated at the North Wall suggest an organised settled Late Mesolithic society that knew how to catch fish using the tide, who built using wattle-work and baskets, and who undertook coppicing on an 8-year cycle (McQuade and O'Donnell 2007).

The transition to the Neolithic Period (c.4000-2500) saw significant forest clearance, the construction of tombs, cereal cultivation, more permanent settlement, and the domesticity of animals. This implies the use of seaworthy vessels, which would have been needed to introduce cattle and sheep to Ireland. Distribution of stone axes across Ireland and Britain indicate trade links across the Irish Sea. Archaeological evidence for maritime activity for that time in Ireland is limited to logboats, which are generally found in sheltered waters. The discovery of a logboat 1km offshore of Gormanston, Co. Meath during pipeline construction indicates that these vessels were not limited to inland waterways (Breen and Forsythe 2004, 33; Brady 2021, 509–10). A Neolithic quarry and axe production site is located at Eagle’s Nest on Lambay. Megalithic tombs are found on the Dublin coast at Howth and Rush several hill top cairns are also found on Lambay Island and Howth.

#### Late Prehistory (c. 2400 BC–AD 400)

The Bronze Age (c. 2500–700 BC) saw an increase in trade links from Ireland to Britain and the Continent. Tin, needed for the creation of Bronze and not found in Ireland, was imported from Cornwall or Iberia and the finished products were exported in return. Logboats, similar to those mentioned above, continued to be used in both marine and freshwater contexts. The Iron Age (c. 700 BC–AD 400) saw the continuation and expansion of trade. Documentary evidence suggests the use of skin-covered boats in Ireland and England during this time. Tacitus commented on trade with Ireland in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, stating that ‘the interior parts [of Ireland] are little known, but through commercial intercourse and the merchants there is better knowledge of the harbour and approaches’ (from Breen and Forsythe 2004, 39).

Prior to Tacitus, accounts and charts from mariners returning from Ireland were collected by Ptolemy in Alexandria. Ptolemy proceeded to create the earliest known map of Ireland in c. 150 BC (Figure 3). In this map, Ptolemy recorded several tribes, rivers, settlements, and islands. Many attempts to project these landmarks have been made. Recent studies suggest that Ptolemy’s River Oboca is the River Liffey. Eblana may be Loughshinny, Co. Dublin to the north of Dublin City or may be Dublin itself. Ptolemy’s Manapia has also been linked to Dublin; Modonnus and Libnius have been linked to the River Liffey (Abshire *et al.* 2018, 2; Darcy and Flynn 2008, 56–62). Drumanagh promontory fort (DU008-006001), located c. 12km north of the survey area, is a nationally important Iron Age fort with a concentration of Roman evidence from the Iron Age. Such evidence includes possible the first intact Roman pot found in Ireland and a 2000-year-old fig, evidence of exotic food trade between Ireland and the Roman Empire (Bromwell 2025; Licence No: C786; E4805). This is further evidence of Roman maritime trade routes in the area.

## Medieval (c. AD 400–1600)

In the Early Medieval Period (c. AD 400–1169) is defined by the introduction of Christianity, Vikings invasions, and the first use of the written word in Ireland. The Lives of Saints texts make several references to maritime activities. Archaeological remains, such as those found at Church Island and Illaunloughlan, Co. Kerry, suggest that deep sea fishing took place as deep-water species such as cod and wrasse were identified at these sites (Breen and Forsythe 2004, 47). The Vikings began raiding Ireland as early as AD 795, and were establishing permanent bases in Ireland by the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century. Some of these bases – such as Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, Cork, and Limerick – developed into trading towns by the early 10<sup>th</sup> century, with the Vikings integrating with the local communities.

One of the first recorded raids by the Vikings in AD 795 may have taken place on Lambay Island, northeast of the proposed landing site, though the island shares an Irish name with Raithlin Island in the north. Many raids on sites in north Co. Dublin followed, particularly on ecclesiastical sites along navigable inland river systems. There is documentary evidence of a more permanent camp, or longphort, set up in the Malahide estuary by the 9<sup>th</sup> century which facilitated raids in the area (MacShamhráin 2004; Headland Archaeology Ltd.). Dublin itself was heavily raided in AD 837 as part of a concerted effort by the Vikings to seize control of lands and by AD 841, the Annals of Ulster report a longphort at Dublin (Stout 2017, 139–44). Early ecclesiastical sites which may have been targets for raids were founded in the area of the proposed landfall site, the closest of which are St. Doulagh's (DU015-009) in the townland of Saintdoolaghs, c. 5km southwest, and St. Colmcille's (DU011-034) in the townland of Swords Glebe, c. 6km northwest. Early evidence of the use of the written word, in the form of the earliest Irish alphabet, ogham, was found close to the proposed landfall site, though it has been lost since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (DU015-007003).

The High Medieval Period (c. AD 1169–1400) began in Ireland with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans. They rapidly took control of Viking centres on the east coast including Carlingford, Wicklow, Arklow, and Dublin (Brady 2008, 30). Dublin was chosen as the capital of Anglo-Norman lordship in Ireland. Trading networks and mercantile activity expanded under their leadership across Europe. This saw merchants from France, Iberia, and Italy trading wine, salt, and luxury goods with Irish merchants in exchange for hides, wool, fish, flax, and furs (Breen and Forsythe 2004, 71). Under Anglo-Norman charters, ports such as Dublin and Drogheda to the south were given extra powers and privileges similar to rights seen in English ports such as Bristol and Chester (*ibid.* 77).

Naval battle conflict was also seen to increase with the arrival of Anglo-Norman lords throughout the period including large-scale military activity in the Irish Sea under Edward I and II during their wars with Wales, Scotland, and France. During this period, English shipping around Ireland was continually under attack. The King responded to this threat in 1222 by commanding the ports of Ireland to build galleys for the defence of the King's realm in Ireland. Dublin also became home to many hospices dedicated to St. James for those waiting to cross the sea for the pilgrimage to Compostela (*ibid.* 77; Brady 2008, 30–5).

The Late Medieval Period (c. AD 1400–1550) was a time of varied fortune for Irish ports. There was an intensification of Irish contributions to the fishing industry during this time. Herring fishing was concentrated in Dublin, Malahide, Howth, and Rush and other fish such as salmon and eel were important in the areas. This period also saw the manufacture of Irish linen for export to Europe. By the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the sandbar at the mouth of Dublin Bay and the silting in of the waters barred fully laden ships from entering into Dublin Port. They instead had to anchor at Dalkey and Lambay island to unload at least in part in order to continue on to Dublin. An increase in piracy around the Irish waters and elsewhere in Europe was also a feature of the Late Medieval Period. These pirates included sailors from Brittany, Spain, France, Scotland, and Ireland itself. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, a court of admiralty was set up in Dublin to better control shipping (Brady 2008, 35–7).

#### Post Medieval and Early Modern (post - c. AD 1600)

The Irish economy was largely controlled by England during the Post Medieval Period (c. AD 1550–1750). The prominent exports became cattle, butter, and wool. Intensification of the fishing industry along with transatlantic travelling and a growth in local and international trade saw an increase in maritime activity in Irish waters until the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Large trading companies, such as the Dutch East India Trading Company (VOC), developed to facilitate international trade. A number of ships belonging to these companies were wrecked on the Irish coast (Kelleher *et al.* 2012, 21).

The area around Portmarnock, which was previously part of the holding of the Late Medieval abbey of St. Mary's in Dublin, was confiscated by the crown after the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1540s. By the Down Survey of Ireland (1656–8), the land was primarily held by the Plunketts of Loughcrew and the Barnewall family (Headland Archaeology Ltd.).

Dublin itself was the centre of this booming maritime industry as the primary port for trade of raw materials for brewing, glass, sugar, and salt industries and for the silk and woollen industry. Unfortunately, acts were put in place after the rebellions from 1641–53 which restricted Irish trade

including the Cattle Act of 1666, which prohibited the export of cattle from Ireland to England, and the Navigation Act of 1671, which prohibited direct trade between Ireland and English colonies. The naval power based in Ireland also increased under the Tudors in the early Post Medieval Period and during the Jacobite Wars at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Brady 2008, 38–40).

Modern Ireland (post c. AD 1750) saw the first systematic recording of ship losses along the Irish coast in 1750. This was beneficial as attacks by numerous privateers from France, Spain, the Netherlands, America, and England in Irish waters took place in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. These attacks and the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century emphasized the importance of Ireland as a strategic base of operations for English authorities (Kelleher *et al.* 2012, 21). The English also sought to put an end to the smuggling activity, which arose along the Irish coast after the Napoleonic War (Breen and Forsythe 2004, 125). During the Napoleonic Wars, coastal defensive towers, known as Martello towers, were built along the Irish coast as part of an anti-invasion initiative within English occupied territories. One of these towers (DU012-040) are found close to the proposed landfall site.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century also saw developments in steam-powered navigation, which was closely linked with the large-scale emigration sparked by the Great Famine (1845–52). This emigration led to the development of new routes across the Irish Sea. Because of these routes being added to established trade routes and naval patrols, the Irish Sea became one of the busiest waterways in the World (Pearsall 1990, 845). Dublin was again at the centre of much of this activity as it was the largest ship-owning port in Ireland and even ships registered in Liverpool were often owned by merchants in Dublin (Brady 2008, 41–3).

The increase in maritime activity in the Irish Sea and elsewhere along the Irish coast also saw an increase in wrecks during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An estimated 60% of all wrecks in Irish waters date to this century with an average of one wreck reported every three days from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century until the outbreak of World War I (Kelleher *et al.* 2012, 23).

During World War I, German submarines frequently entered Irish waters to the north and south of the island which brought about another increase in ship losses including military, civilian, and merchant vessels. Over 1000 ships were lost as a direct result of the First Battle of the Atlantic. (Brady, K. 2021, 515–8; Kelleher *et al.* 2012, 44; Brady 2008, 47). The City of Dublin Company's main packet ship, *Leinster* (W02039), was sunk by the *UB-123* submarine in 1918 in the Irish Sea near Kish Bank. Over 500 passengers and crew were lost in this event. The *RMS Lusitania* is perhaps the most famous loss off the coast of Ireland caused by German submarines. The ship was attacked off the southwest coast in May 1915 resulting in the death of 1201 passengers and crew, including three German stowaways.

This was one of the events which led to the United States of America entering the War (Moore *et al.* 2019; Brady 2008, 47).

Specific to the landing location and the marine area in general regarding the cable route, the recorded wrecks and recorded onshore monuments for County Dublin attest to the long and diverse intense human activity that was in place along this stretch of coast over the millennia. Such activity has the potential to retain significant archaeological remains in the form of structures, artefacts, wrecks, and other maritime infrastructure in the study area. The known sites, both wrecks and archaeological sites onshore are discussed below.

## 5.2 Place Names and Townlands

Ireland is known for its defining place names cities and towns to villages, roads, fields, bays, inlets, streams, and even rocks. Townlands in particular may hold important historical information. These areas are the smallest unit of official land division in Ireland and are thought to preserve some pre-Anglo Norman Conquest territorial boundaries and names. The Irish roots of these names may refer to natural or cultural features of the landscape. The layout and nomenclature of the townlands were recorded and standardised by the Ordnance Survey in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. *Logainm* holds an online database of Irish placenames, their meaning, and related historical references. Other sources may also be used to track place names such as oral traditions, historic sources (e.g. 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier charts), and documentary sources (e.g. the School's Folklore Collections).

The table below provides a list of townlands adjacent to the proposed landfall. The survey corridor for this landfall survey borders the townlands of Carrickhill and Burrow in the parish of Portmarnock, in the barony of Coolock. This is located at Velvet Strand. These placenames all refer to natural features, though Portmarnock, *Port Mearnóg*, refers to a saint and links to traditions of the area.

*Table 1: Townlands and Place names within the study area in English and Irish with their translations.*

| English       | Irish                   | Translation         |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Burrow        | <i>An Coinicéar</i>     | 'The rabbit warren' |
| Carrickhill   | <i>Cnoc na Carraige</i> | 'Hill of the rock'  |
| Coolock       | <i>An Chúlóg</i>        | 'The pillion'       |
| Portmarnock   | <i>Port Mearnóg</i>     | 'St Mernoc's port'  |
| Velvet Strand | <i>An Trá Mhin</i>      | 'The smooth strand' |

## 5.3 Cartographic Information

The area of landfall is shown on the First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map (1843) at the northern end of the sandy beach known as Velvet Strand, with its northern extend beginning at the 'Old Quay,'

‘Tobermaclaney’ (DU012-039), and the ‘Carrickhill Martello Tower’ (DU012-040; NIAH 11345002) (Figure 3). The landfall itself touches on an area labelled ‘Ferny Gutter’ at the townland boundary between Carrickhill and Burrow. The southern extent of the survey area reached just north of a location marked ‘Church Gap’ along the Rabbit Warrens to the west of Velvet Strand.

On the Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (1909), the survey corridor is shown near the same features as on the First Edition map (Figure 4). There is also a new ‘Engine House’ and ‘Lodge’ in a forested area near the southern extent of the survey area. These features are part of the grounds of St. Marnock’s country house. The ‘Church Gap’ is no longer labelled.

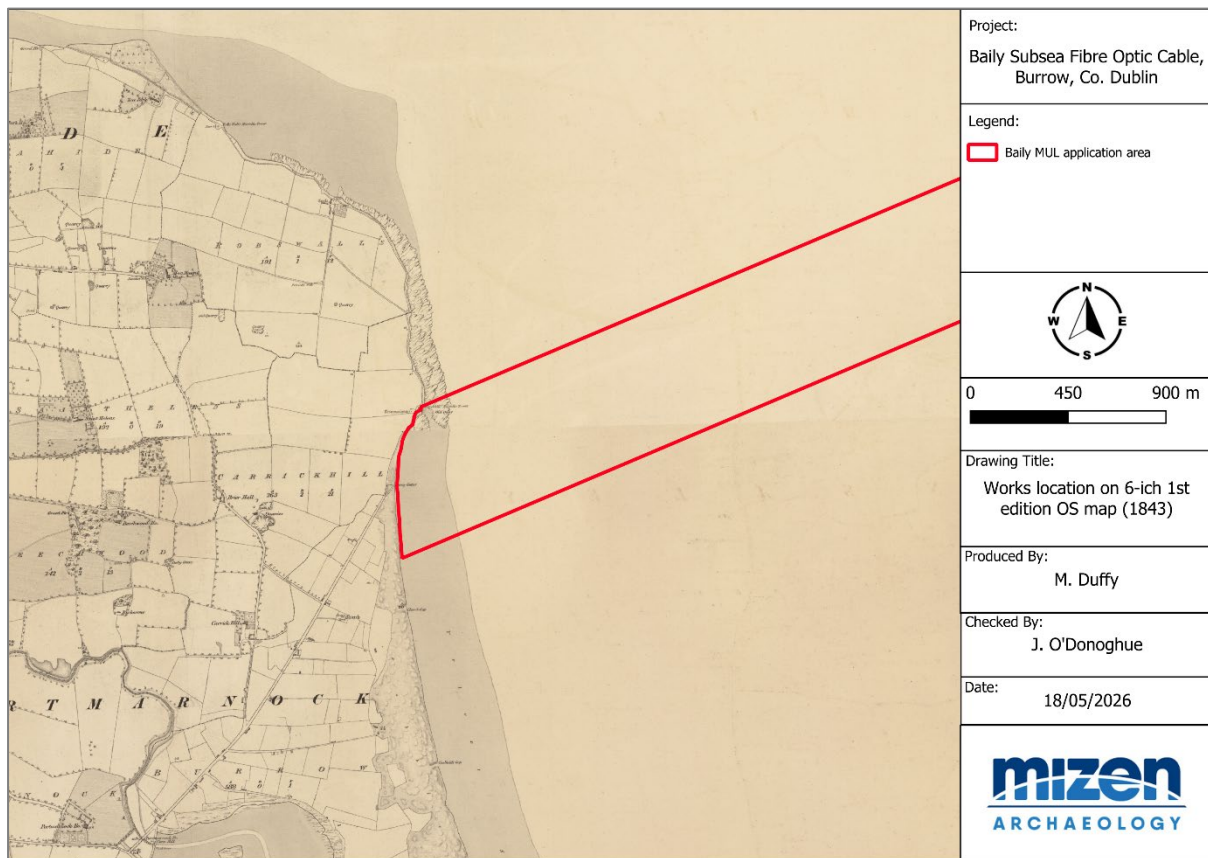


Figure 3: First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map (1843) of the proposed landfall survey area.

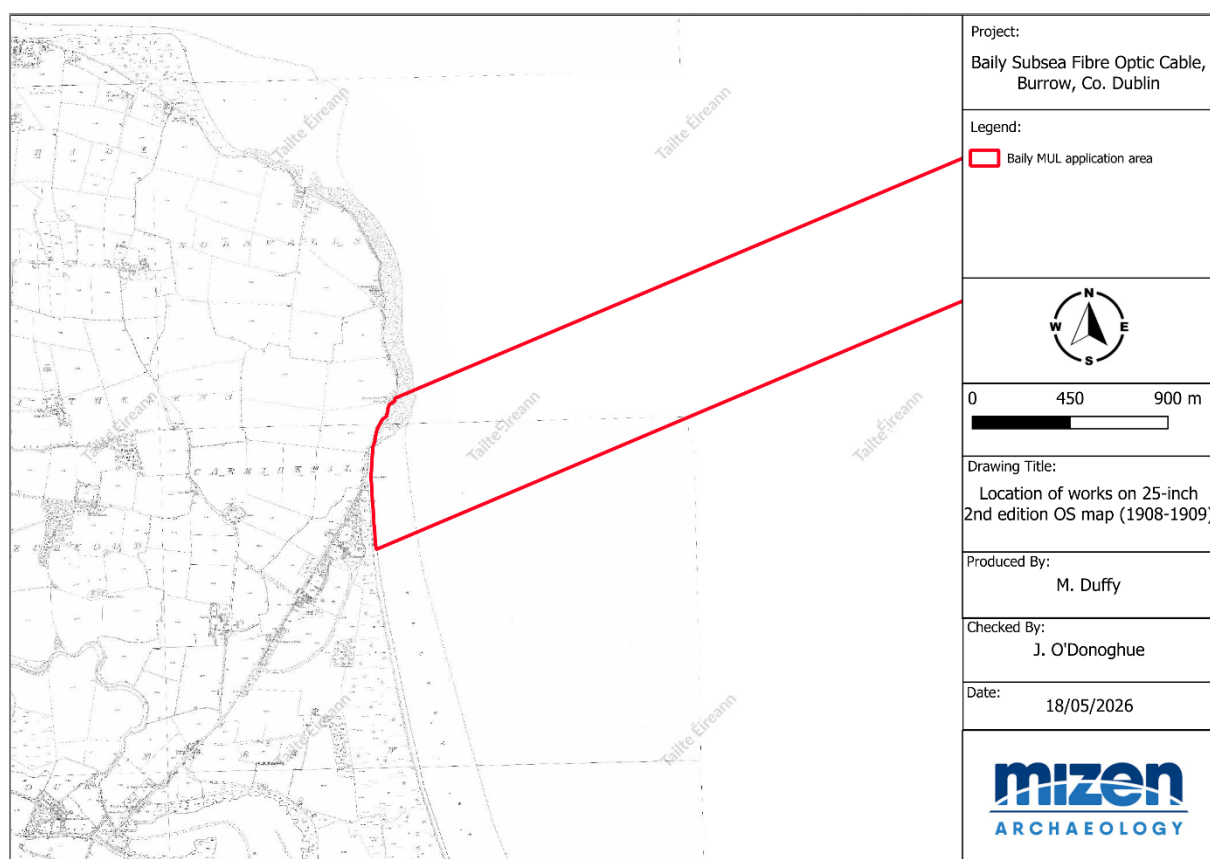


Figure 4: Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (1909) of the proposed landfall survey area.

## 5.4 Recorded Archaeological and Architectural Heritage

### 5.4.1 Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs)

Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Act 1994 made provision for the establishment and maintenance of a Record of Monuments & Places (RMP). Under this Act, each site recorded in the RMP is granted statutory protection. When the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a recorded archaeological monument they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage 2 months before commencing that work.

There are no archaeological monuments recorded directly within the proposed survey area. There are three sites adjacent to the landfall area and another nine within c. 1km of the proposed landfall area (Table 2; Figure 5). The three adjacent sites include a holy well (SMR DU012-039), a Martello Tower (SMR DU012-040), and a ring-ditch (SMR DU015-006). The survey route crosses into the Zone of Notification for the Martello Tower. There are no surface remains of the holy well and the ring-ditch has been built upon. The Martello Tower was sold as a residence in 1928 and has seen considerable

alterations since. Other nearby sites include two prehistoric lithic scatters, a reported ogham stone site, and church-related remains dating to the Medieval to Post Medieval.

There are no National Monuments or sites with preservation orders within 1km of the proposed landfall survey area.

*Table 2: Sites on the Sites and Monuments Record within 1km of proposed survey area.*

| SMR No.                              | Townland                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Site Type                         | ITM              |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| DU012-037                            | Robswalls                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Prehistoric site – lithic scatter | 724136E, 744766N |
| <b>Description (archaeology.ie):</b> | A major assemblage of flint artifacts and a stone axe found during systematic field collecting and excavation on Paddy's Hill in the early 1980s. A total of 2, 809 artifacts were classified from the site (Keeley 1989-90, 65-80, Keeling and Keeley 1994, 1 -24). These included cores, blades, arrowheads and scrapers. They range in date from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age, the most frequently occurring finds being Neolithic in date (Flanagan 1984, 12-18). The only structural evidence was two pits, the contents of which, produced dates of 4120+70 cal. BC and 4040+70 cal. BC.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                   |                  |
| DU012-038                            | Robswalls                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Ritual site - holy well           | 724272E, 745085N |
| <b>Desc:</b>                         | Annotated 'Patrick's Well' on the 1837 ed. OSi 6-inch map. Located at a kink in a field boundary at a relatively high point within Robswalls Park. This natural spring well, known as St Patrick's well, has been incorporated into a field ditch which is very overgrown.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                   |                  |
| DU012-039                            | Carrickhill                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Ritual site - holy well           | 724728E, 744496N |
| <b>Description:</b>                  | Annotated 'Tobermaclaney' on the 1837 ed. OSi 6-inch map where it is shown standing within a small square-shaped field 12m SW of Carrick martello tower (DU012-040----). No surface remains visible, now underneath road-siding along the beach (Ó Danachair 1958, 79). Building of a pier associated with the martello tower disturbed the well. An 1830 Ordnance recorded the water of the well ran down the hill to form two small pools beside the tower and then ran into the sea beside the curved stone pier (Bolton et al. 2012, 157).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                   |                  |
| DU012-040                            | Carrickhill                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Martello tower                    | 724760E, 744512N |
| <b>Description:</b>                  | Carrick Hill Martello Tower No. 4 (Kerrigan 1995, 174). According to Kerrigan (1995, 168) construction of the Dublin area Martello Towers and their batteries commenced in 1804 under the supervision of Colonel Benjamin Fisher of the Royal Engineers and by December 1805 all towers were armed and complete. Kerrigan (ibid., 174) recorded that; 'Twelve towers were constructed north of Dublin: each tower mounted one 24-pounder, apart from the tower on Ireland's Eye with two 24-pounders. No batteries were constructed with these towers'. Situated to the north of the Velvet Strand, Portmarnock, the tower was mainly used by an Invalid Gunner of the Royal Artillery. Disarmed by 1874, it was sold in 1928 when it was turned into living accommodation. It has been considerably altered with an upper storey and a crenellated parapet addition, a bay window inserted into east side and a wing attached to the north. The machicolation is still present over the western doorway. It is now four apartments set between the road and sea (Bolton et. al. 2012, 157). Martello Tower described by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) as a; 'Martello tower, c.1805, on a circular plan with tapered profile. Projecting entrance porch, crenellated extension to roof and two-bay single-storey extension to side, c.1970. Now in use as dwelling' (NIAH Reg. No. 11345002; <a href="https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11345002/carrick-hill-martello-tower-strand-road-carrickhill-portmarnock">https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11345002/carrick-hill-martello-tower-strand-road-carrickhill-portmarnock</a> ) |                                   |                  |
| DU012-063                            | Robswalls                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Prehistoric site - lithic scatter | 724184E, 745084N |
| <b>Desc:</b>                         | Monitoring of topsoil-stripping for a complex of playing pitches in 1999 revealed 24 pieces of struck flint derived from water-rolled pebbles which included cores and the discarded products of core production (Doyle 2000, 91).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                   |                  |

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|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| DU015-006    | Burrow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Ring-ditch              | 724504E, 743977N |
| Desc:        | Situating on Portmarknock Strand. A circular feature (diam. c. 15m) visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 497/8). This has been built on. Not visible at ground level.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                         |                  |
| DU015-007001 | Burrow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Church                  | 724410E, 743513N |
| Desc:        | Situating at Velvet strand off the main coast road. Dedicated to St Marnock. In 1172 it was granted to St. Mary's Abbey. It is marked on the Down Survey (1655-6) maps and described by the Civil survey (1654-6) as 'Chapell walls' (Simington 1945, 175).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                         |                  |
| DU015-007002 | Burrow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Ritual site - holy well | 724336E, 743481N |
| Description: | <p>St. Marnock's Well situated in sand dunes, 60m SW of St. Marnock's Church (DU015-007001-) and graveyard (DU015-007001-). The Pattern day at the well was August 18th (Ó Danachair 1958, 78). A description in its heyday speaks of a large circular pool with 16 stone steps leading down to it. A horde of penny groats (four-penny pieces) dating from the reign of Henry V, VI and Edward IV were found at the site. The well was destroyed by the local landowner in 1854, an ogham stone (DU015-007003-) that stood beside it was broken into pieces and thrown into the fill of the well (Skyvova 2005, 60). Now a concreted circular area within wasteland that has been dug down about 1m. Folklore collected from Baldoyle Convent recorded the following details about this holy well; 'There is a holy well in Portmarnock which is in the parish of Baldoyle. It is situated in Saint Marnock's graveyard. It was founded by Saint Marnock in the fourteenth century. People in olden days visited and said prayers at the well. Many people were cured of very serious diseases by drinking the water or by bathing in it. Rounds of the stations at one time were performed at the well. It is said that long ago every night a branch of a tree which grew beside the well would bend over it and that at sunrise every morning it would rise again. People were only cured if the water touched the affected part or if they drank it immediately after the branch of the tree arose. I often visited this well but it is not used for curing diseases now' (The Schools' Collection, Volume 0792, Pages 130-1; <a href="https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4498789/4385662">https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4498789/4385662</a>).</p> |                         |                  |
| DU015-007003 | Burrow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Ogham stone             | 724336E, 743477N |
| Desc:        | It is alleged that an ogham stone was broken up at St Marnock's Well (DU015-007002-) beside St Marnock's church in 1854 (Ó Danachair 1958, 78). Supposedly thrown into the fill of the well at this time, or used as building material, it was roughly sketched in 1868 by Rev. J. Shearman (Skyvova 2005, 60; Macalister 1945, 20-21, no. 18).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                         |                  |
| DU015-007004 | Burrow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Graveyard               | 724418E, 743504N |
| Description: | Situating off Strand Road, Portmarnock the roughly square graveyard is surrounded by the golf course. It comprises a raised area enclosed by a low wall and encloses the remains of a medieval church (DU015-007001-). The graveyard had been extremely overgrown but underwent clearance in 2010. As a consequence of greater access many families formalised their grave plots with kerbs and gravel. Contains gravemarkers and a number of memorials from the 18th to the 20th century including those of the Jameson family.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                         |                  |
| DU015-007005 | Burrow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Wall monument           | 724420E, 743520N |
| Desc:        | There is a memorial stone that lies recumbent near the northern wall of the chancel of the chapel behind the railing. Extensively cracked. It reads 'This stone was erected by Oliver Barnewall of Dublin, Marchant. For himself and his wife Mary Galtrim and there children One who lies soules. Oure Lord God, Have Mercie Amen. Oliver Barnewall Mar Died the 3 of September 1690'.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                         |                  |

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |           |                  |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| DU015-007006 | Burrow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Graveslab | 724419E, 743512N |
| Description: | <p>17th-century graveslab dedicated to Teresa Plunket, third daughter of William (d. 1662), whose father Luke (d. 1636) was granted the 'castle, town, lands and hereditaments' of Portmarnock the year before he died. There's most likely a funerary vault under the chancel, where the whole chancel area was reconfigured to the present arrangement c. 1862, when the table tomb was erected for John William Plunkett. Located in SE corner of the chancel of St. Marnock's Church (DU015-007001-), in association with the Barnwall memorial (DU015-007005-). Now exposed after clearance of undergrowth. Set into the ground (probably on a bed of lime mortar visible at the sides), with some cracking. Otherwise intact. It would appear to have been placed there c. 1862 when the table tomb was erected for John William Plunkett. Recently exposed by archaeologist Franc Myles of Archaeology and Built Heritage under licence no. 22E0601, while monitoring conservation works funded by the Community Monuments Fund 2022. Presently protected by a plastic membrane and timber, where scaffolding has been erected above it to repoint the wall. Limestone memorial (ledger or ex situ wall monument?) stone (dims. L 1.4m; Wth 0.55m), orientated north-south. Illegible inscription (apart from the date), with an IHS over a Maltese cross with a long shaft running down the centre of the stone through the H, with parallel lines running down the side. Inscription reads: IHS Heere under lye th the bodie of Teresa Plvnket who decesed th e 20 of Avgust anno dmi 1672</p> |           |                  |

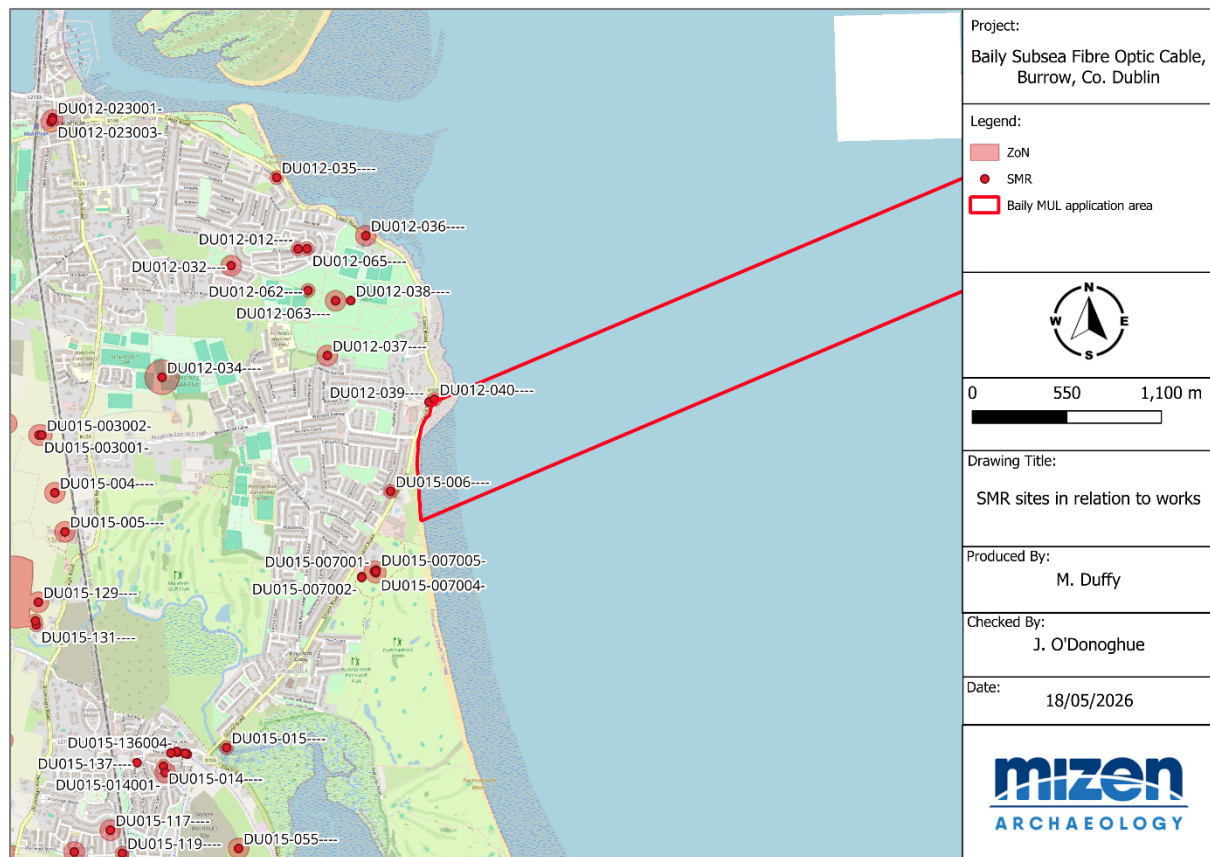


Figure 5: Sites and Monuments Record near proposed survey area.

### 5.4.2 Architectural Heritage

Section 10(2)(f) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) states that the Local Authority's County Development Plan shall include objectives for: "The protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest."

Section 51(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) indicates the rationale for providing a Record of Protected Structures, stating that:

'For the purpose of protecting structures, or parts of structures, which form part of the architectural, heritage and which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, every development plan shall include a record of protected structures, and shall include in that record every structure which is, in the opinion of the planning authority, of such interest within its functional area.'

Accordingly, Fingal County Council has prepared a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for their Development Plan 2023–2029 which was utilised in the preparation of this assessment. There are three structures listed on the RPS along the coastline at the proposed landfall (Table 3; Figure 6). This includes a Martello Tower (RPS 476), a mid-20th century kiosk (RPS 916), and a 19th century house/hotel (RPS 917). An additional three structures are located within c. 1km of the proposed landfall survey area. These include St. Marnock's Church (in ruins) (RPS 478), a thatched cottage (RPS 917), and a late 19<sup>th</sup> century house (RPS 918).

There is one structure listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is not included in the Record of Protected Structures (Table 3; Figure 7). The grounds of Portmarnock Hotel & Golf Links (once Saint Marnock's country house; RPS 917; NIAH 11351004) are also listed on the Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Garden No. FI0111).

There are no architectural conservations areas within 1km of the proposed landfall survey area.

*Table 3: Structures on the Record of Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within 1km of proposed survey area.*

| NIAH     | RPS | Name                            | Type                   | Townland    | Date          | ITM                 |
|----------|-----|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 11345002 | 476 | Carrickhill Martello Tower      | martello tower         | Carrickhill | 1805          | 724757E,<br>744511N |
| 11351005 | 478 | St. Marnock's Church (in ruins) | graveyard/<br>cemetery | Burrow      | 1500-<br>1700 | 724411E,<br>743512N |
| 11351006 | 479 | Thatched Cottage                | house                  | Burrow      | 1800          | 724192E,<br>743353N |
| -        | 916 | Kiosk                           | kiosk                  | Carrickhill | 1950          | 724632E,<br>744173N |

|          |     |                                                  |               |        |         |                  |
|----------|-----|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|------------------|
| 11351004 | 917 | Saint Marnock's - Portmarnock Hotel & Golf Links | country house | Burrow | 1847    | 724532E, 743774N |
| 11351003 | 918 | Saint Marnock's - South Lodge                    | country house | Burrow | 1900    | 724154E, 743274N |
| 11351001 | -   | Saint Marnock's Cottage                          | House         | Burrow | c. 1910 | 724313E, 743599N |

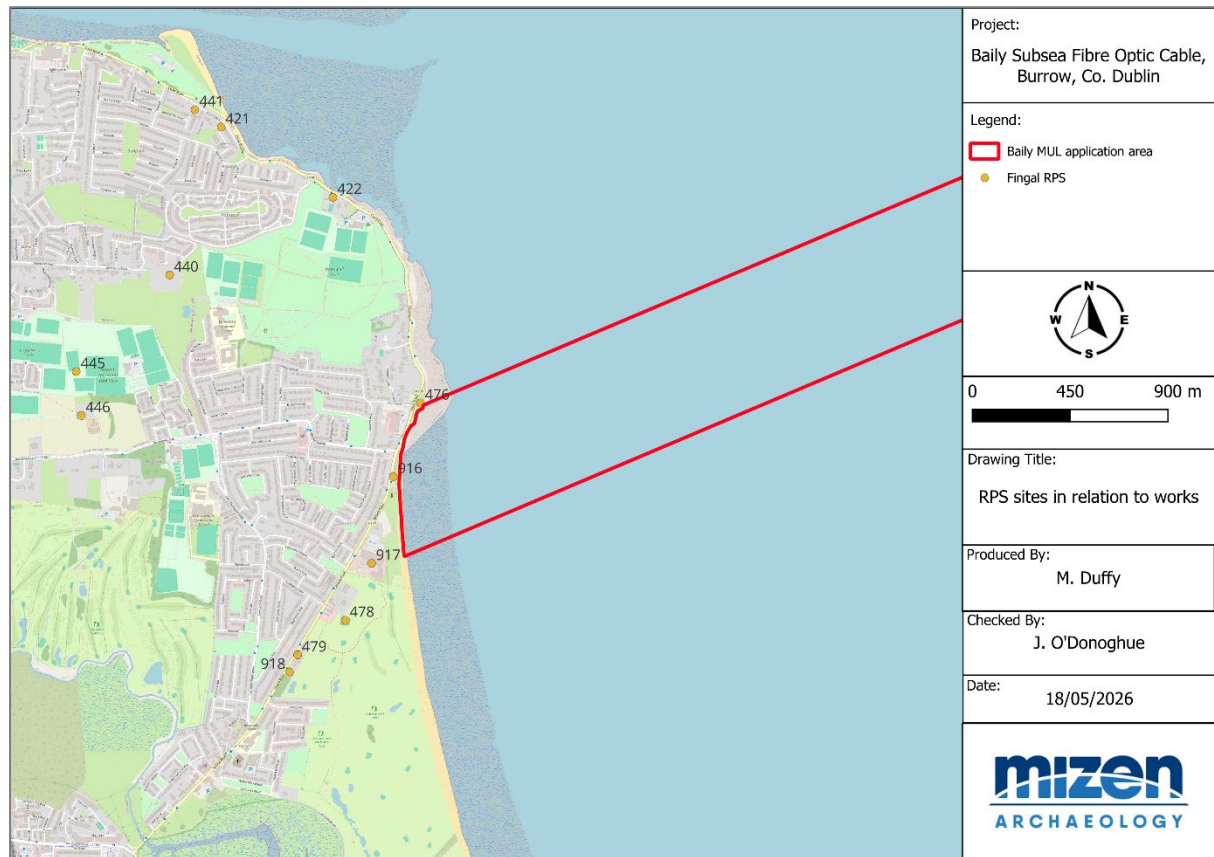


Figure 6: Sites on the Record of Protected Structures near the proposed survey area.

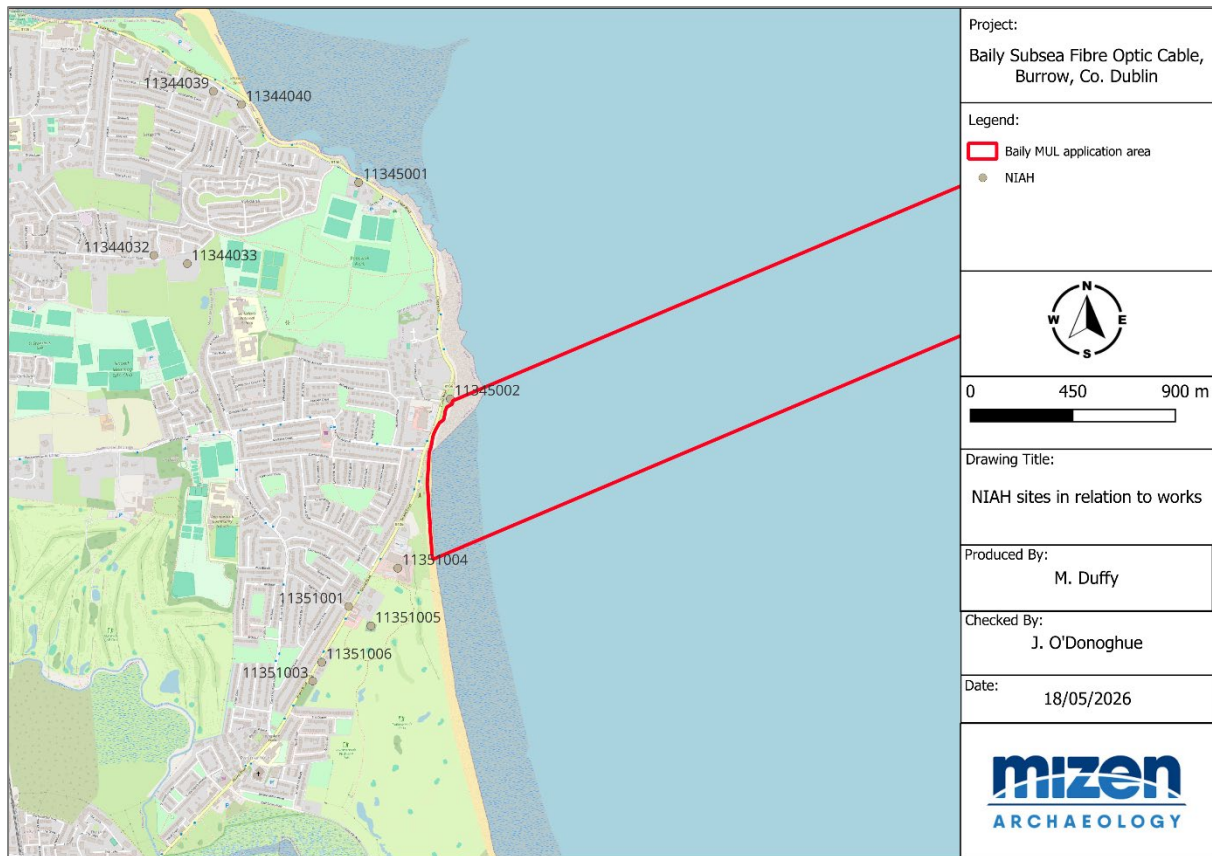


Figure 7: Sites on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage near the proposed survey area.

## 5.5 Wreck Inventory

The National Monuments Service (NMS) has compiled a database of shipwrecks from around the coast of Ireland – the Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID). The inventory lists c. 18,000 wrecks comprising both known and unknown losses, and with both known and uncharted locations, from within Ireland’s territorial waters and to the edge of Ireland’s Continental Shelf. Wrecks with known locations, numbering nearly 4000, are mapped and can be viewed on the NMS’s online Wreck Viewer.

There are no recorded wrecks within the proposed survey corridor, but there are seven wrecks within c. 1km of the survey corridor (Table 4; Figure 8). There have also been numerous wreck sites identified in the area of Portmarnock in recent years, leading to an ongoing program of monitoring for shipwrecks in the area. Three new wrecks, likely dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, were identified in 2024 following reports of a previously recorded wreck becoming visible again. This brings the total of located wrecks in the Portmarnock/ Baldoye area to at least 13 with the potential for further remains to be uncovered in the area of proposed works (DHLGH 2025).

An additional 116 shipwrecks have been recorded lost near local landmarks without exact locational coordinates (Appendix 9.1). They include three reported lost near Ireland’s Eye, 12 near Baldoye, 15 near Portmarnock, 31 near Malahide, and 55 near Lambay Island.

Table 4: Recorded wrecks within c. 1km of the proposed survey corridor.

| Wreck No | Name                       | Classification | Place of Loss                                               | Date of Loss | Lat, Long          |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| W00856   | Unknown                    | Unknown        | Dublin, Portmarnock, beach, midway up the beach at low tide | Unknown      | 53.42497, -6.122   |
| W00861   | Unknown                    | Unknown        | Dublin, Portmarnock, Strand, 53 25 40.02N, 006 07 13.92W    | Unknown      | 53.42783, -6.12053 |
| W02078   | St. Michan (FV) (possibly) | Trawler        | Dublin, Lambay Island, 10 miles NE / 10 miles E             | 30/03/1918   | 53.54028, -5.72833 |
| W02215   | Unknown                    | Unknown        | Dublin, c. 20 E of Skerries.                                | Unknown      | 53.54917, -5.62    |
| W09908   | Noranya (MFV)              | Fishing boat   | Skerries, 22.5nm east of                                    | 07/07/2006   | 53.55125, -5.48015 |
| W11141   | Unknown                    | Unknown        | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, beach                               | Unknown      | 53.4287, -6.12209  |
| W18555   | Unknown                    | Unknown        | Ireland's Eye, 5.1km NE                                     | Unknown      | 53.4453, -6.01767  |

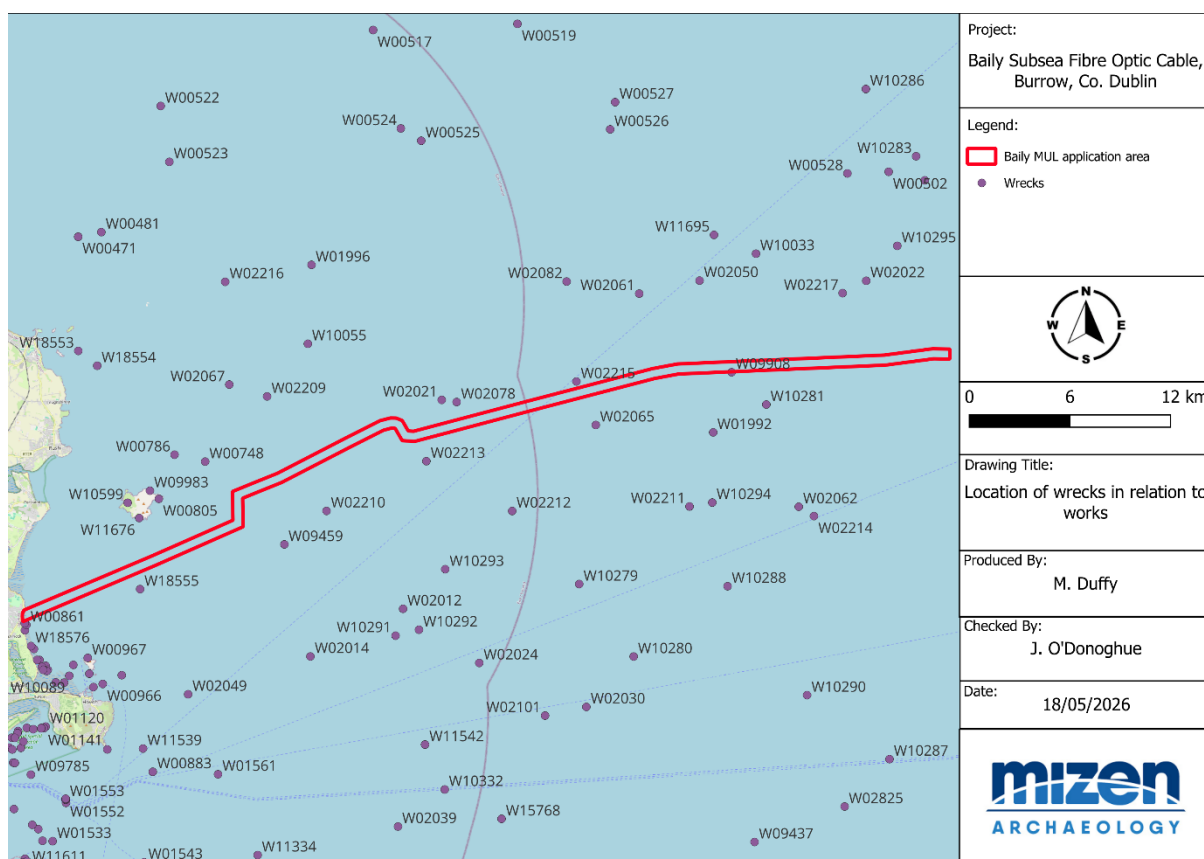


Figure 8: Recorded wrecks near the proposed survey corridor.

## 5.6 Topographical Files

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) holds details of any artefactual material recovered from the 18th century to modern day. The files up to 2010 were consulted. Three waste flints (NMI 1978:70-72) are recorded from Carrickhill.

## 5.7 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The *Excavations Bulletin* online database, known as the Database of Irish Excavation Reports ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) is published and updated annually. It provides summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland from the years 1969 to present. It can also contain summaries of surveys (both terrestrial and underwater) and of archaeological monitoring work. Two archaeological investigation has taken place in the vicinity of the proposed survey area (Appendix 9.2). Archaeological remains found included a Medieval settlement consisting of six property plots (08E0376). Monitoring works on the foreshore at Velvet Strand (15E0340) found no archaeological remains.

# 6 Discussion

The archaeological data for proposed wreck sites in the area of Portmarnock and the historical accounts of maritime activity around Dublin Bay in particular suggests there is high potential for archaeological remains in the general area of the proposed cable installation and the associated survey corridor. There is evidence of human activity in the area from the Mesolithic onward. The landfall site sits on an historic beach which is known to contain shipwrecks with at least 13 located within its sands. Further buried features related to these wrecks or other nearby features may be revealed by the works.

Previously recorded shipwrecks held by the National Monuments Service are numerous in the wider vicinity of the proposed works; there are 123 potential wrecks in the area. Seven of these wrecks are within c. 1km of the proposed corridor boundaries. Given that the remaining 116 potential wrecks in the area have no known locational coordinates, there is a high possibility that more are closer to the route than currently known. Some of these unknown wrecks may be buried by marine sediments and may not be revealed unless further investigations take place.

None of the S.I. works are proposed over any known wreck locations. The non-invasive geophysical survey shall have a positive impact on the underwater cultural heritage of Dublin Bay and the Irish Sea as it shall provide further information on potential cultural heritage sites.

Any requirement for beach access for vehicles or equipment at the landfalls will be via the existing established slipways from the R106.

Ten bar probes with a diameter of 50mm shall be driven into the seabed in the intertidal zone and another ten from low water to the 3m contour. The cone penetration tests involve pushing a steel rod with a diameter of 35.7 mm through the seabed at up to eight locations along the corridor. The gravity corers and Vibrocorers which recover sediment samples have a maximum diameter of 120mm. The grab samplers will retrieve sediment at eleven locations from the seabed surface to a depth of 0.1 to 0.5m.

The S.I. works shall have no impact on known SMR'S, RMP's, RPS, or structures listed in the NIAH. Although the S.I. works have the potential to impact unknown buried archaeological sites such as wrecks, as well as wreck-related materials and artefact, the surface area involved is very small.

## 7 Recommendations

The objective of mitigation is to minimise and avoid any impacts, while the preferred mitigation approach is avoidance. When dealing with previously unrecorded sites, it is not possible to put in place exclusion zones in advance, so other mitigation measures are required, such as archaeological monitoring to ensure that should archaeology be revealed during the course of work, it can be dealt with by the archaeologist on site.

The following is offered as recommendations for mitigation specific to the site investigations works proposed for the Baily subsea telecoms cable system. The S.I. works will help to identify any archaeological areas, features or objects which will inform further mitigation measures for works associated with the installation of the cable.

- The geophysical survey data sets shall be assessed by an underwater archaeologist with experience in interpreting geophysical surveys in advance of the geotechnical works taking place. No geotechnical investigations will be carried out within a 100m buffer of any known or potential archaeological features identified in the geophysical data. The assessment of the geophysical data may lead to further mitigation measures in the event that potential archaeological features are noted in the geophysical data.
- A walkover survey comprising a visual and metal detection survey shall be undertaken on the inter-tidal and upper foreshore within the cable route corridor at Portmarnock. The survey

shall be carried out by underwater archaeologists under licence from the National Monuments Service.

- All intrusive works along the intertidal zone shall be archaeologically monitored under licence from the National Monuments Service.
- No geotechnical works shall be undertaken in advance of agreement with the National Monuments Service regarding the assessment of the geophysical data and site inspection.
- Following the completion of the geotechnical works the data logs relating to the core and grab samples shall be assessed by an underwater archaeologist.
- At the completion of the geophysical and geotechnical works the AIA report shall be updated to consider potential impacts associated with the main installation works. The report shall assess the results of the geophysical and geotechnical works and shall include proposals for mitigation of potential impacts on archaeology, such as avoidance, dive surveys, monitoring or test excavations.

**It should be noted that all mitigation measures are recommendations only. The ultimate decision rests with the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in collaboration with the National Museum of Ireland.**

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## 9 Appendices

### 9.1 List of Unlocated Shipwrecks Near Proposed Works

| Near Ireland's Eye (3) |                       |                 |               |                                                                               |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No.                    | Name                  | Classification  | Date of Loss  | Place of Loss                                                                 |
| W11929                 | <i>Friendship</i>     | Schooner        | 18/05/1852    | Ireland's Eye, Co Dublin                                                      |
| W11966                 | <i>Antje</i>          | Unknown         | 27/10/1851    | Ireland's Eye, Co Dublin (ran on)                                             |
| W12887                 | Unknown               | Brig            | 28/09/1816    | Ireland's Eye, a league off                                                   |
| Near Baldoyle (12)     |                       |                 |               |                                                                               |
| No.                    | Name                  | Classification  | Date of Loss  | Place of Loss                                                                 |
| W00736                 | <i>Active</i>         | Unknown         | 27/10/1804    | Baldogh (sic. Baldoyle), near                                                 |
| W00740                 | <i>Annie / Anny</i>   | Brig            | 25/01/1853    | Malahide, Co Dublin / N of Baldoyle                                           |
| W00742                 | <i>Bahia Packet</i>   | Unknown         | 26/02/1858    | Baldoyle, near                                                                |
| W00744                 | <i>British Queen</i>  | Unknown         | 16/11/1842    | Baldoyle                                                                      |
| W00752                 | <i>Elizabeth</i>      | Brig            | 02/04/1882    | Baldoyle Bank, Dublin Bay                                                     |
| W00755                 | <i>Fanny</i>          | Dandy           | 03/03/1881    | Baldoyle                                                                      |
| W00756                 | <i>Gainsborough</i>   | Brig            | 27/11/1838    | Carrick Hill, Baldoyle Strand / Gay Brook Cove, Malahide                      |
| W00758                 | <i>Globe</i>          | Brig            | 17/11/1842    | Baldoyle, strand near                                                         |
| W00804                 | <i>Swansea</i>        | Unknown         | 31/03/1812    | Baldoyle                                                                      |
| W00812                 | <i>Weser</i>          | Unknown         | 04/04/1858    | Howth, Co Dublin / N side of Baldoyle                                         |
| W15488                 | <i>Rose</i>           | Unknown         | 23/01/1855    | Baldoyle                                                                      |
| Near Portmarnock (15)  |                       |                 |               |                                                                               |
| No.                    | Name                  | Classification  | Date of Loss  | Place of Loss                                                                 |
| W00770                 | <i>Jamaica Packet</i> | Unknown         | 1887 / 1888   | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Velvet Strand                                         |
| W00778                 | <i>Malfilatre</i>     | Schooner        | 28/12/1899    | Portmarnock Point, Co Dublin / a bank inside Ireland's Eye                    |
| W00788                 | <i>Nicholas</i>       | Merchant Vessel | 08/08/1306    | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Strand, near Malahide                                 |
| W00792                 | <i>Perseverance</i>   | Schooner        | 09/02/1861    | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Velvet Strand / Spit of Baldoyle                      |
| W00801                 | <i>Snowdon</i>        | Barque          | 21/03/1855    | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, beach / Belost Strand, off Carnick Head, Malahide Bay |
| W00811                 | <i>Weiser</i>         | Unknown         | 1859          | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Velvet Strand                                         |
| W00818                 | Unknown               | Unknown         | December 1464 | Portmarnock, Co Dublin                                                        |
| W00825                 | Unknown               | Unknown         | 1838          | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, black rocks at Tobermaceany, near the shore           |
| W00839                 | Unknown               | Unknown         | 13/02/1861    | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Velvet Strand                                         |
| W00847                 | Unknown               | Yacht           | 1920          | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Strand, behind the Country Club                       |
| W00850                 | Unknown               | Unknown         | Unknown       | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Velvet Strand                                         |
| W00855                 | Unknown               | Unknown         | Unknown       | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, beach, 100 yards S of the esplanade                   |
| W00862                 | Unknown               | Unknown         | Unknown       | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Strand, N end, at the low water mark                  |
| W00863                 | Unknown               | Unknown         | Unknown       | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Strand, near Portmarnock Point and Baldoyle Spit      |
| W17228                 | <i>Prosperity</i>     | Smack           | 05/04/1907    | Portmarnock golf links/Baldoyle Strand                                        |
| Near Malahide (31)     |                       |                 |               |                                                                               |
| No.                    | Name                  | Classification  | Date of Loss  | Place of Loss                                                                 |
| W00738                 | <i>Ann</i>            | Unknown         | 25/01/1853    | Malahide, Co Dublin, rocks S of                                               |
| W00739                 | <i>Anne</i>           | Yawl            | 14/11/1828    | Malahide, Co Dublin, harbour                                                  |
| W00740                 | <i>Annie / Anny</i>   | Brig            | 25/01/1853    | Malahide, Co Dublin / N of Baldoyle                                           |

| W00743                         | <i>Bezery</i>              | Yacht                 | 26/05/1929          | Malahide, Co Dublin, harbour                                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| W00749                         | <i>Cygnets</i>             | Unknown               | 15/11/1842          | Malahide, Co Dublin, harbour entrance                                         |
| W00753                         | <i>Elizabeth</i>           | Schooner              | 18/06/1886          | Malahide Bar, Co Dublin, outside                                              |
| W00756                         | <i>Gainsborough</i>        | Brig                  | 27/11/1838          | Carrick Hill, Baldoyle Strand / Gay Brook Cove, Malahide                      |
| W00761                         | <i>Guardian</i>            | Barque                | 08/09/1852          | Malahide, Co Dublin, off                                                      |
| W00769                         | <i>Jamaica Packet</i>      | Unknown               | 09/01/1836          | Malahide, Co Dublin, near                                                     |
| W00775                         | <i>Lady Hobart</i>         | Unknown               | 29/01/1865          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off / off Malahide                                  |
| W00779                         | <i>Margaret</i>            | Unknown               | 28/11/1838          | Malahide, Co Dublin, near                                                     |
| W00784                         | <i>Mary Ann / Anne</i>     | Brig                  | 22/10/1881          | Malahide, Co Dublin, 1 mile N                                                 |
| W00787                         | <i>Newry</i>               | Schooner              | 18/02/1827          | Malahide, Co Dublin, near                                                     |
| W00788                         | <i>Nicholas</i>            | Merchant Vessel       | 08/08/1306          | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, Strand, near Malahide                                 |
| W00790                         | <i>Ocean Ranger</i>        | Sailing Ship          | 12/11/1865          | Malahide Bay, Co Dublin/ entrance to Malahide River                           |
| W00791                         | <i>Oona</i>                | Cutter                | 12/05/1886          | Malahide, Co Dublin, 1 mile S. of                                             |
| W00801                         | <i>Snowdon</i>             | Barque                | 21/03/1855          | Portmarnock, Co Dublin, beach / Belost Strand, off Carnick Head, Malahide Bay |
| W00807                         | <i>Triumph</i>             | Unknown               | 16/12/1820          | Malahide, Co Dublin                                                           |
| W00808                         | <i>Two Friends</i>         | Unknown               | 07/12/1812          | Mallowwhite (sic Malahide)                                                    |
| W00813                         | <i>William &amp; Sarah</i> | Unknown               | 1878                | Malahide, Co Dublin, estuary                                                  |
| W00827                         | Unknown                    | Unknown               | 27/11/1838          | Malahide, Co Dublin, Velvet Strand                                            |
| W00834                         | Unknown                    | Unknown               | 15/11/1858          | Malahide, Co Dublin, N of                                                     |
| W00835                         | Unknown                    | Unknown               | April 1859          | Malahide, Co Dublin, Donabate, between                                        |
| W00848                         | Unknown                    | Unknown               | Unknown             | Malahide, Co Dublin, near Robswalls Castle                                    |
| W02969                         | <i>Lancaster</i>           | Ship                  | 20/01/1789          | Malahide, Near                                                                |
| W12040                         | <i>Windsor</i>             | Unknown               | 07/04/1858          | Malahide, Co Dublin, off                                                      |
| W15026                         | <i>Gitana</i>              | Unknown               | 23/03/1893          | Malahide                                                                      |
| W16012                         | Unknown                    | Ship                  | 20/02/1855          | Malahide, Carrick Tower, near                                                 |
| W16063                         | Unknown                    | Unknown               | 06/04/1858          | Malahide Bar                                                                  |
| W16638                         | <i>Mary Kate</i>           | Unknown               | 30/09/1871          | Malahide, near                                                                |
| W17271                         | <i>Lancashire (SS)</i>     | Steamship             | 05/11/1908          | Malahide inlet, S. side of                                                    |
| <b>Near Lambay Island (55)</b> |                            |                       |                     |                                                                               |
| <b>No.</b>                     | <b>Name</b>                | <b>Classification</b> | <b>Date of Loss</b> | <b>Place of Loss</b>                                                          |
| W00737                         | <i>Albion (SS)</i>         | Iron Steamship        | 11/12/1887          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, N side                                              |
| W00741                         | <i>Avon (SS)</i>           | Iron Steamship        | 12/08/1879          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, Burren Rock                                         |
| W00746                         | <i>Ceres</i>               | Schooner              | 02/09/1825          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, rocks off                                           |
| W00747                         | <i>Clansman</i>            | Schooner              | 20/02/1874          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, Taylor's Reef                                       |
| W00751                         | <i>Echo</i>                | Merchant Vessel       | 10/11/1806          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                                 |
| W00754                         | <i>Emily</i>               | Schooner              | 05/10/1868          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, Taylor Reef,                                        |
| W00757                         | <i>Georgina</i>            | Schooner              | 01/03/1873          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, the Quarry inside Taylor's Rocks                    |
| W00759                         | <i>Grand Mile (SS)</i>     | Steamship             | 16/04/1847          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                                 |
| W00760                         | <i>Granuaile (SS)</i>      | Steamship             | 14/04/1847          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, NE of                                               |
| W00763                         | <i>Henry</i>               | Sailing Ship          | 11/01/1780          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin                                                      |
| W00764                         | <i>Horatio</i>             | Unknown               | 17/08/1848          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                                 |
| W00765                         | <i>Industry</i>            | Unknown               | 22/01/1760          | Lambay Island, Co Dublin (Lanly Bay sic. Lambay?), near                       |

|        |                             |                 |            |                                                                      |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| W00768 | <i>Isabel (SS)</i>          | Steel Steamship | 09/01/1913 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, c.2 miles N of / Fraser Patch, N of Lambay |
| W00772 | <i>Jane</i>                 | Brig            | 15/11/1854 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00773 | <i>John Dugdale</i>         | Ship            | 05/02/1838 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00775 | <i>Lady Hobart</i>          | Unknown         | 29/01/1865 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off / off Malahide                         |
| W00776 | <i>La Nawede</i>            | Ship            | 1307       | Lambay Island, Co Dublin                                             |
| W00777 | <i>Maid of the Mill</i>     | Unknown         | 31/10/1826 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00780 | <i>Margaret</i>             | Schooner        | 30/06/1909 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off / S Rock Lightship, 6 miles SW of      |
| W00781 | <i>Maria Stella</i>         | Lugger          | 18/10/1865 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00782 | <i>Mary</i>                 | Unknown         | 29/09/1828 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00793 | <i>Pioneer</i>              | Schooner        | Unknown    | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, Saltpan Bay, near Taylor's Rocks           |
| W00795 | <i>Richard &amp; Martha</i> | Ketch           | 24/09/1689 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin                                             |
| W00796 | <i>Robert</i>               | Unknown         | 03/02/1834 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin to Rush, between                            |
| W00797 | <i>Robert and Ross</i>      | Unknown         | 06/06/1817 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin                                             |
| W00798 | <i>Sarah Jane</i>           | Cutter          | 26/05/1869 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin to Howth, between                           |
| W00799 | <i>Shamrock</i>             | Schooner        | 21/12/1878 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, NW side of                                 |
| W00800 | <i>Shamrock (SS)</i>        | Iron Steamship  | 05/05/1918 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, NE corner, Carrickdoorish Point            |
| W00802 | <i>Speedwell</i>            | Pilot boat      | 08/05/1869 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00803 | <i>Strathtay (SS)</i>       | Iron Steamship  | 18/10/1885 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, rocks at NE end, Harp Ear                  |
| W00806 | <i>Tom</i>                  | Unknown         | 06/09/1849 | Lambay Island, rocks at back of                                      |
| W00809 | <i>Una</i>                  | Schooner        | 28/02/1881 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, Tailor's Rock / Rockabill, off             |
| W00815 | <i>Will O' The Wisp</i>     | Schooner        | 09/02/1855 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, Burren Rocks / Talbot Bay / off Harp Ear   |
| W00822 | Unknown                     | Schooner        | 27/09/1779 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, near                                       |
| W00824 | Unknown                     | Ship            | 08/09/1807 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, near                                       |
| W00833 | Unknown                     | Ship            | 07/03/1855 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, near                                       |
| W00836 | Unknown                     | Unknown         | 09/02/1861 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00837 | Unknown                     | Unknown         | 09/02/1861 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00844 | Unknown                     | Trawler         | 05/05/1901 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin                                             |
| W00845 | Unknown (SS)                | Steam Trawler   | 24/07/1904 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, off                                        |
| W00852 | Unknown                     | Schooner        | Unknown    | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, E side of Harp Ear                         |
| W00853 | Unknown                     | Boat            | Unknown    | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, Seal Hole, c.1 mile E of                   |
| W00854 | Unknown                     | Unknown         | Unknown    | Kiln Point, Lambay                                                   |
| W00869 | <i>Brothers</i>             | Brigantine      | 16/11/1880 | Dublin Bay, Baily Light / Lambay, off                                |
| W00878 | <i>Dusty Miller</i>         | Brig            | 28/04/1859 | Ireland's Eye, Co Dublin, NE corner / near Lambay                    |
| W02006 | <i>Eva (SS)</i>             | Screw Steamer   | 27/12/1853 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 15 miles ENE of                            |
| W02015 | <i>Flora</i>                | Brigantine      | 27/03/1872 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 40 miles E of                              |
| W02028 | <i>Hypatia (SS)</i>         | Steam Trawler   | 24/07/1904 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, c. 6 miles E                               |
| W02037 | <i>Lancashire (SS)</i>      | Steel Steamship | 28/01/1910 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, Deep, 6 miles E of                         |
| W02038 | <i>Leinster</i>             | Cutter          | 22/08/1868 | Howth, Co Dublin to Lambay                                           |
| W02051 | <i>Mary</i>                 | Unknown         | 02/02/1833 | Irish Sea, circa. 20 miles E of Lambay                               |

|        |                     |               |            |                                                        |
|--------|---------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| W02172 | Unknown             | Brig          | 02/02/1833 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, c20 miles E                  |
| W02178 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 12/11/1852 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 8 miles off                  |
| W02181 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 03/04/1856 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 18 miles E of                |
| W02187 | Unknown             | Brigantine    | 02/12/1863 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, about 16 miles E of          |
| W02195 | Unknown             | Trawler       | 29/07/1890 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 10 miles off                 |
| W02199 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 04/05/1892 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 15 miles E of                |
| W02201 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 14/04/1899 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 10 miles N                   |
| W02205 | Unknown             | Scow          | 25/06/1907 | Dublin Bay, Baily, SW ½ W, Lambay WNW                  |
| W02208 | Unknown             | Unknown       | Unknown    | Rockabill, Co Dublin to Lambay, between                |
| W02220 | Unknown             | Vessel        | Unknown    | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 6 miles NE of                |
| W03092 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 30/03/1877 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin to Carlingford Light, between |
| W11988 | <i>Diamond</i>      | Smack         | 09/08/1853 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin (found abandoned)             |
| W12079 | <i>Margaret</i>     | Cutter        | 14/12/1865 | Lambay Island, 3 miles SSE of                          |
| W12467 | <i>Earnest</i>      | Steam Trawler | 30/09/1916 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 12 miles E of                |
| W12711 | <i>William John</i> | Cutter        | 14/01/1890 | Lambay Island, Co Dublin, 2 miles SSW of               |
| W13613 | <i>Margaret</i>     | Unknown       | 30/11/1837 | Lambay, off                                            |
| W14605 | <i>Isabel</i>       | Schooner      | 09/01/1913 | Lambay Island, off                                     |
| W14744 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 13/05/1890 | Lambay Island, off                                     |
| W15012 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 30/07/1890 | Lambay Island, 10M off                                 |
| W15247 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 04/05/1892 | Lambay Island, 15M E of                                |
| W16013 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 07/03/1855 | Lambay, near                                           |
| W16158 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 07/09/1807 | Lambay, off                                            |
| W16287 | <i>Brother</i>      | Brig          | 20/11/1880 | Lambay, off                                            |
| W16398 | Unknown             | Unknown       | 30/10/1779 | Lambay                                                 |
| W17174 | Unknown             | Ship          | 30/03/1877 | Lambay island E by N and Carlingford light, SSE        |
| W18357 | Unknown             | Lugger        | 13/08/1868 | Rockabill and Lambay, between                          |

## 9.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

08E0376 - Portmarnock

724109E, 743881N

‘An extensive medieval settlement, containing six well-defined property plots, was excavated between September and December 2008 at Station Road, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin. The area of excavation was roughly rectangular in plan and measured c. 50–70m north–south by 110m. The property plots uncovered were defined by linear ditches and were separated into toft and croft areas by internal divisions. They measured between 16m and 22m wide and up to 65m long, although their true lengths could not be properly assessed as the very front of the plots were truncated by a 19th-century roadway (Station Road).

The majority of settlement activity took place in the toft areas where the remains of at least four truncated buildings were identified. The structures were rectangular in plan and were defined by shallow wall cuts which contained low stone foundations that probably supported cob/mud walls. They varied in size, with the smallest building measuring c. 4m by 5m and the largest, although severely truncated, measuring at least 16m in length. Internally the buildings had floors of packed clay and areas of in situ burning indicated the former presence of hearths. Finds recovered from the structures included butchered animal bone, medieval pottery and ferrous objects. A number of horse skulls had also been deliberately placed within the clay floors.

Yard areas defined by metalled surfaces were identified to the front of the tofts and in some instances these had been terraced into the natural slope. Each plot also contained at least one large well-pit and these were sometimes accessed by metalled pathways. The wells measured up to 2m deep and were filled by waterlogged deposits that contained well-preserved organic remains including leather shoes and wooden bowl fragments. Numerous small gullies, ditches and rubbish pits were also excavated and these indicate that the plots were intensively occupied over a considerable length of time.

A large assemblage of artefacts was recovered during the excavation, including in excess of 2,000 sherds of medieval pottery, mainly locally produced Leinster cooking ware and Dublin-type wares, as well as large numbers of metal objects (3001). Evidence for food waste included large amounts of butchered animal bone as well as quantities of seashell (cockles, muscles, oysters, periwinkles, razor shell, etc.) and carbonised grains.

Post-excavation work for this site is ongoing.’ (excavations.ie)

'A programme of monitoring was conducted during the course of marine geotechnical investigations associated with the development of the Greater Dublin Drainage Scheme in north County Dublin.

The development proposes the installation of a marine outfall of approximately 5km in length from the foreshore at Velvet Strand (Burrow townland) to an offshore point approximately 1km north-east of Ireland's Eye.

Monitoring was required due to the high archaeological potential within Dublin Bay, including 12 recorded wrecks within 2km of the works corridor. Three investigative techniques were employed that had potential to impact on the archaeological resource: Cable Percussion Boring (Shell & Auger); Standard Penetration Testing and Vibracoring.

Works were carried out from a jack-up platform barge, towed into position by an assisting tug-boat. Monitoring was conducted from the barge between 30/07/15 and 22/08/15. Water depths ranged from approximately 3m to 29m and varied with tidal conditions. A total of ten site locations were monitored within the works corridor.

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered during the geotechnical site investigations phase of works. Future monitoring of dredging and associated construction activities will be required for this project.' (excavations.ie)