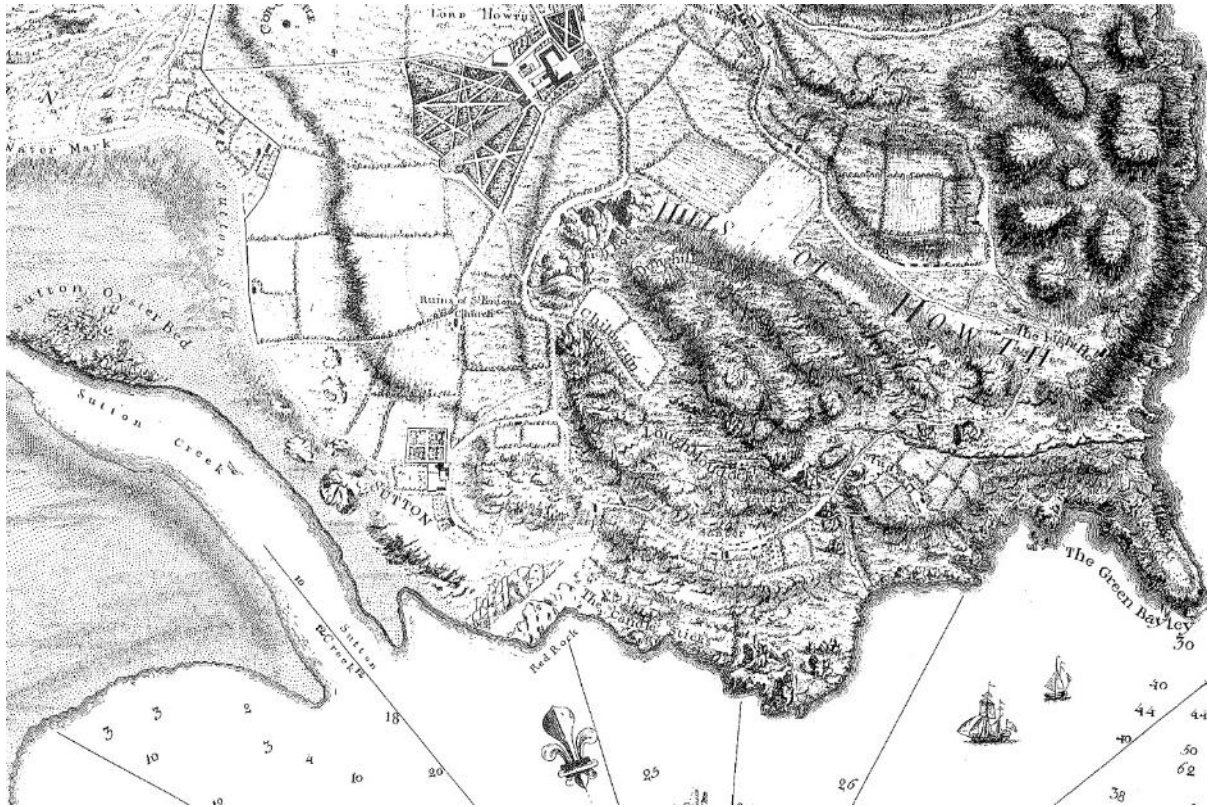


CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY



Redrock/Sutton Castle, Howth

on behalf of

Fingal County Council

3rd December 2019

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1. Introduction

1.1. Site location and description

The site is located at Red Rock, Sutton, in the County of Fingal (ITM E727033 N737166). It occurs within the townland of Sutton South, which is in the Barony of Coolock and the Civil Parish of Howth (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. Site location

1.2. Purpose of assessment

The following report assesses the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage within the site. The assessment was undertaken for inclusion in the Fingal County Council management plan for Red Rock, which aims to fulfil one of the Dublin Bay Biosphere action plan commitments. The aim of the management plan is to establish a long-term strategy for how the lands should be managed in terms of nature conservation, recreation and cultural heritage features. The aim of this study is to provide information on the cultural heritage features of the site and provide recommendations for managing these features of historical interest.

2. Baseline Survey

2.1. Introduction

To set the study area within its wider archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site, a paper survey of available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources was undertaken.

2.2. Recorded archaeological sites and monuments

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), comprising the results of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, is a statutory list of all recorded archaeological monuments known to the National Monuments Service. The relevant files for these sites contain details of documentary sources and aerial photographs, early maps, OS memoirs, the field notes of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland and other relevant publications. Sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places all receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. The information contained within the RMP is derived from the earlier non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); some entries, however, were not transferred to the statutory record as they refer to features that on inspection by the Archaeological Survey were found not to merit inclusion in that record, or could not be located with sufficient accuracy to be included. However, such sites remain part of the SMR. The record is dynamic and is updated to take account of on-going research. The Record of Monuments and Places was consulted in the Archives of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. There is one recorded archaeological monument located within the site boundary, namely a Martello tower (RMP no. DU019-005----). There are thirteen recorded archaeological monuments within the study area, which encompasses a radius of c. 1.5km around the study area (see Figure 2, Table 1 and Appendix 1).

Table 1. Recorded Archaeological Monuments and Places (see Appendix 1 for details)

RMP Number	Townland	Site type
DU015-031001-	Sutton North, Sutton South	Ecclesiastical enclosure
DU015-031002-	Sutton South	Church
DU015-031003-	Sutton South	Graveyard
DU015-031004-	Sutton South	Cross
DU015-032----	Howth Demesne	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb
DU019-002----	Sutton South	Ritual site - holy well
DU019-003----	Sutton South	Cairn - unclassified
DU019-004001-	Howth	Cairn - unclassified
DU019-004002-	Howth	Hilltop enclosure-
DU019-004003-	Howth	Barrow - mound barrow
DU019-005----	Sutton South	Martello tower
DU019-006----	Howth	Cairn - unclassified
DU019-007----	Censure	Castle - unclassified

2.3. Topographical finds

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland were consulted to determine if any archaeological artefacts were recorded from the area. This is the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. It relates primarily to artefacts, but also includes references to monuments and has a unique archive of records of previous excavations. Other published catalogues of prehistoric material were also studied: Raftery (1983 - Iron Age antiquities), Eogan (1965, 1993 and 1994 - bronze swords, Bronze Age hoards and goldwork), Harbison (1968, 1969a and 1969b - bronze axes, halberds and daggers) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database (UCD School of Archaeology). All townlands within 1.5km of the site (Censure, Howth, Sutton North and Sutton South), were assessed (see Table 2 and Appendix 2).

2.4. Excavations

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to 2019. Excavations undertaken in the townlands of Censure, Howth, Sutton North and Sutton South were investigated (see Table 3 and Appendix 3).

2.5. County Development Plan

The Fingal County Council Development Plan 2017–2023 was also consulted. The plan includes policy objectives for the protection of the County’s archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS), contained within the plan, includes every structure which is of special architectural, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest within the county boundaries. There is one structure within the site that is included in the RPS, the Martello tower at Sutton South (RPS no. 0579). There are fifteen structures included in the RPS within a radius of c. 1.5km of the proposed development (see Table 4 and Appendix 4).

Table 2. Recorded archaeological finds (see Appendix 2 for details)

NMI Record No	Find spot	Artefact type
NMI 1885:136	Sutton	Flint tanged tool
NMI 1933:2692	Howth	Iron slag, piece
NMI 1933:2693–701	Howth	Baked clay, 9 pieces
NMI 1933:2702	Howth	Pottery sherd
NMI 1933:2703–4	Howth	Stones, 2
NMI 1933:2705–11	Howth	Flint implements, 7
NMI 1933:2712	Howth	Flint core
NMI 1933:2713–21	Howth	Teeth and bone, 9 fragments
NMI 1933:2722	Howth	Sea shell
NMI 1933:2723	Howth	Chert core
NMI 1934:462	Howth	Polished stone axehead
NMI 1945:163	Howth	Stone axe
NMI 1954:64	Howth	Potsherd, glazed
NMI 1962:1	Howth	Medieval floor tile, fragment
NMI 1962:72	Howth	Stone line sinker
NMI 2014:162	Sutton South	Human Remains
NMI Record	Howth	Bone Scoop
NMI Record	Howth	Interlocked bronze or brass rings, pair
NMI Record	Sutton	Dug-out canoe
NMI Record	Sutton	Human skeletons
NMI Record	Sutton	Early Christian graves
NMI Record	Sutton	The Knock of Howth

2.6. National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a systematic programme of identification, classification and evaluation of the architectural heritage of the State. The Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht uses the Inventory as the basis for making recommendations for the NIAH. There is one structure included in the NIAH within the site, namely the Martello tower at Sutton South (NIAH no. 11366017). There are sixteen structures included in the NIAH within c. 1.5km of the proposed development (see Figure 3, Table 5 and Appendix 5).

2.7. Cartographic sources

Reference to cartographic sources provides information on the development of the area. Manuscript maps consulted included the Down Survey Parish and Barony map of Coolock from 1654–6 (see Figure 3), and John Rocque’s ‘Plan of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Environs of Dublin’ of 1760 (Figure 4). Ordnance Survey maps consulted included the first and later edition 6-inch maps (Figure 5), and the later Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps (Figure 6).

2.1. Shipwreck Inventory

The National Monuments Service Wreck Viewer (<https://www.archaeology.ie/underwater-archaeology/wreck-viewer>) and the published Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland: Louth, Meath, Dublin

and Wicklow (Brady 2008) were consulted for shipwrecks lying offshore of Sutton (see Figure 8 and Appendix 6).

Table 3. Licenced Excavations (see Appendix 3 for details)

No.	Location	RMP No	Licence No:	Site type:
1992:081	'Howth House', Howth	N/A	—	Medieval stone building
1994:094	30 Church St., Howth	N/A	94E0094	Urban medieval
1996:138	Sutton North	DU015-31	96E0106	Vicinity of graveyard and St Fintan's Church
1998:201	Corr Castle, Howth Road, Howth	DU015-25	98E0349	Tower-house
2001:471	Sutton	N/A	01E0834	Stone feature
2001:472	Sutton	N/A	01E0718	Marine wreck
2001:473	Sutton And Bull Island (North)	N/A	01E0403	Intertidal/marine
2002:0474	Bull Island North, Bull Strand North	N/A	01E0718 ext.	Sutton Wreck
2004:0604	Old College, Abbey Road, Howth	DU015-03(02)	03E1804	Medieval deposits
2004:0605	Thulla, Dunbo Hill, Howth	N/A	04E1330	No archaeological significance
2005:492	Abbey Street, Howth	N/A	05E1041	Monitoring
2005:493	Harbour Road, Howth	DU015:28(01, 02)	03E0632	Monitoring
2006:660	Harbour Road, Howth	DU015-029	C124; E2028	Urban, medieval/post-medieval
2008:465	Howth Castle, Howth Road, Howth	DU015-02701	08E0144	No archaeological significance
2008:494	Sutton To Howth	DU015-029, DU015-024	C124; E2028	Various
2011:196	Clontarf And Scots Presbyterian Church	N/A	10E0520	No archaeological significance
2012:233	Church Street, Howth	DU015-02901-05	12E120	No archaeological significance
2014:112	Thormanby Road Howth	N/A	14E0382	No archaeology found
2014:427	Thormanby Road, Howth	N/a	14E0351	No archaeology found
2014:480	822 Howth Road/7 Kilbarrack Road, Raheny, Dublin 3	DU-015	14E0130	Site of a fort, post-medieval, suburban
2015:245	Carrickbrack Road, Sutton	None	15E0484	No archaeological significance
2015:276	Tower Hill, Howth	DU016-002001	E004620	Castle - Motte
2016:156	Shandon, Carrickbrack Road, Howth Road	DU018-067	16E0348	No archaeology present
2017:438	Balscadden Road, Howth	N/A	17E0533	Medieval pits

Table 4. Record of Protected Structures (see Appendix 4 for details)

RPS No	RMP No. / NIAH No.	Structure Name
575	11358033 / DU15-31.2-3	St. Fintan's Church (in ruins) & Graveyard
576	DU19-2	St. Fintan's Well
577	11366009	Sutton South
578	11366001	Sutton Castle
579	11366017 / DU19-5	Martello Tower
581	DU19-3	Cairn
582	DU15-32	Portal Tomb
583	DU19-4.1	Cairn
584	DU-19-6	Cairn
929	11366007	Slieverue
930	11366006	Gilmoss
932	11366004	No. 1 Beachfield House
933	11366004	No. 2 Beachfield House
934	11366003	Sea Law
935	11366014	The Cliffs

Table 5. National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (see Appendix 5 for details)

Reg. No	Name	Townland
11358033	Old Saint Fintan's Private Graveyard and Church	Sutton South
11358034	Saint Fintan's Cemetery	Sutton South
11366001	Sutton Castle Hotel	Sutton South
11366002	Coastguard Station	Sutton South
11366003	Sea Lawn	Sutton South
11366004	Beachfield	Sutton South
11366006	Gilmoss	Sutton South
11366007	Slieverue	Sutton South
11366009	Sutton South	Sutton South
11366010	Gate Lodge	Sutton South
11366011	Post box	Sutton South
11366013	Shearwater	Sutton South
11366014	The Cliffs	Sutton South
11366017	Sutton Creek Martello Tower	Sutton South
11367001	Drynan Lodge	Censure
11367002	Blackberry Hill	Censure

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1. *The Prehistoric Period*

The presence of hunter-gatherer communities along the north Dublin coastline during the Mesolithic is demonstrated through the discovery of stone artefacts of the period in Howth, Sutton, Knocklea and Malahide. The identification of extensive shell deposits along the beaches in the vicinity of Bremore headland may be an indication of Mesolithic activity in this area. The middens recorded by Franc Myles during archaeological monitoring of a new sewer pipe in 2008 (Excavation No. 2008:494; see Appendix 3), were composed of small cockleshells, some of which were crushed. Those investigated by Professor Sollas in 1916 (NMI Record; see Appendix 2) may also date to this period, although no diagnostic finds were recorded and no radiocarbon date was obtained.

There is substantial definitive evidence for human activity in the area during the Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC). The Portal Tomb (DU015-032---) sited on Howth Head is significant (see Figure 2), as it represents the great tradition of megalithic tomb building that commenced with the arrival of the first farmers to Ireland. Portal tombs are one of four classified types of megalithic tomb (the others being court tombs, passage tombs, and the later wedge tombs). These were originally classified by Evans (1966), the classifications were subsequently refined by de Valera and Ó Nualláin (1972). More than 1350 megalithic tombs have been recorded in Ireland, of which portal tombs are the least numerous (185) and are concentrated in the northern half of the island of Ireland. The portal tomb at Poulabrone, Co. Clare is the oldest dated megalithic tomb in Ireland (Lynch 2016), suggesting that these monuments may date to the earliest phase of the Neolithic. The cairns on the summit of Shielmartin Hill to the northeast (DU019-006) and Howth to the east (DU019-003) and northeast (DU019-014.1) may also have their origins in the period.

Further Neolithic evidence is given by the recording of two stone axes (NMI 1934:462 and NMI 1945:163) and several flint artefacts (e.g. NMI 1933:2705-11) found at Howth. Stone axeheads are the single most numerous artefact type surviving from prehistory in Ireland, where they have long been regarded as one of the characteristic objects of the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (e.g. Woodman 1978; 1987; Cooney and Grogan 1994). More than 21,000 have been recorded by the Irish Stone Axehead Project (ISAP) since 1991 (Cooney and Mandal 1998).



Figure 2. Recorded archaeological monuments and places within c. 1.5km of the site

Possible evidence of continued activity into the Bronze Age (c. 2300–600 BC) is limited to a pair of interlocked bronze rings (NMI Record; see Appendix 2), found in Howth. From at least the Iron Age, the area of Howth Head was known as Benn Etar (the peak of Etar), when the erection of a large fortress at Howth was recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters (Simms and Fagan 1992).

In his late nineteenth century study of the antiquities of Howth, M’Cready (1893) referred to the cairn on the summit of Shieltmartin (RMP No. DU019-003; see Figure 2 and Appendix 1):

“It is said to cover the remains of King Griffan (d. A.D. 90) whose stronghold Dun Griffan, was on the peninsula, now terminated by the Baily Lighthouse. From this summit, Atharana – a bard of the first century denounces for a year by the people of the valley.”

Westropp (1922) concluded that it was very probably that the chief sanctuary and Sid of Etar lay on the Dun Hill (RMP No. DU019-004002; see Figure 2 and Appendix 1), occupying *“a beautiful and most imposing position on a conspicuous bastion of the landward flank of Howth”*.

3.2. The Early Medieval Period

In the seventh century AD, a holy man called Fintan established himself on the southern side of the peninsula of Howth. A ruined church remains at the base of Shieltmartin Hill (DU015-031; see Figure 2), which today comprises the remains of a primitive oratory and a medieval church (Ball 1917). The Holy Well to the south of the church (DU019-002) is also dedicated to St. Fintan. A series of Early Christian inhumations in long stone graves were uncovered at Sutton raised beach, close to Sutton railway station, in 1927.

3.3. *The Viking Period*

Howth was plundered by the Norsemen in AD 819, when the Annals of the Four Masters record the 'the plundering of Etar by the foreigners, who carried off a great prey of women' (Simms and Fagan 1992). Conversely, the Irish managed to retain the peninsula despite the Norsemen establishing themselves in Dublin. However, the disuse of the name Etar and its substitution with the Old Norse *Hoved* (meaning head) indicates that the area had become a primary Norse seaport by the end of the ninth century AD. A dug-out Viking canoe made from oak and measuring over 3m in length was unearthed by workmen at Kilbarrack sandpits in Sutton in 1935 (see Appendix 2).

King Malachy invaded the territory of the Norsemen in the early eleventh century and burned the country as far as Howth. He encountered and defeated the force of the Norse armies at Howth, but was defeated on his return journey at Drinan, near Swords. The Norse hold on the area was not broken until the mid-eleventh century, but war then broke out at Howth between the Irish men of Leinster and Munster, a war won by the Munstermen in AD 1087.

3.4. *The Anglo-Norman Period*

Under the Anglo-Norman's, Armoricus (or Almeric) Tristram, the founder of the House of St. Lawrence, was granted the possession of Howth by King Henry II. He was closely allied to John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster. Almeric is believed to have constructed a motte and bailey on Tower Hill overlooking Bascadden Bay. This corresponds to the present site of the Martello tower at the head of the east pier of Howth harbour. A Gabriel Beranger sketch from 1775 depicted a flat-topped mound with an outer ring or fosse.

3.5. *The Late Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods*

The owners of Howth were at the forefront of military and civil life from the mid-thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth century and the (present) Howth Castle was one of the most important dwellings in Dublin. At the end of the thirteenth century, John de Sutton, an associate of the St. Lawrence's, resided on lands in the southern part of the peninsula, and it is from this family that the area of Sutton attained its name.

Two other considerable residences were located in Howth in the sixteenth century, in addition to Howth Castle. These included Corr Castle, which belonged to the White family, while the residence of the Hackett family was situated in the lands of Sutton (Ball 1917). During the seventeenth century plantation, the area of Howth was amongst three regions of Dublin (including north Dublin and south coastal Dublin), of very high population density (Smyth 1992). These three structures are included on the Down Survey Map in the mid-1600s (see Figure 3).

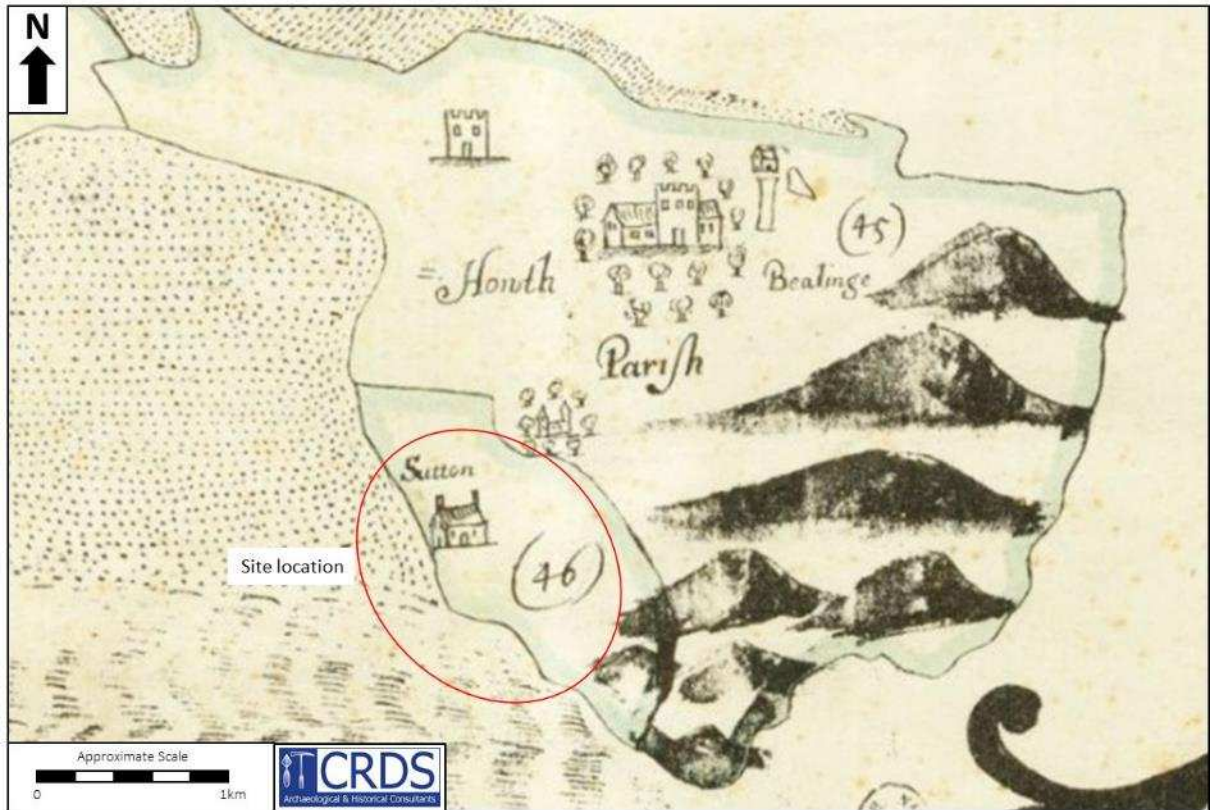


Figure 3. Extract from Down Survey 'Map of the Barony of Coolock' (1654-6)

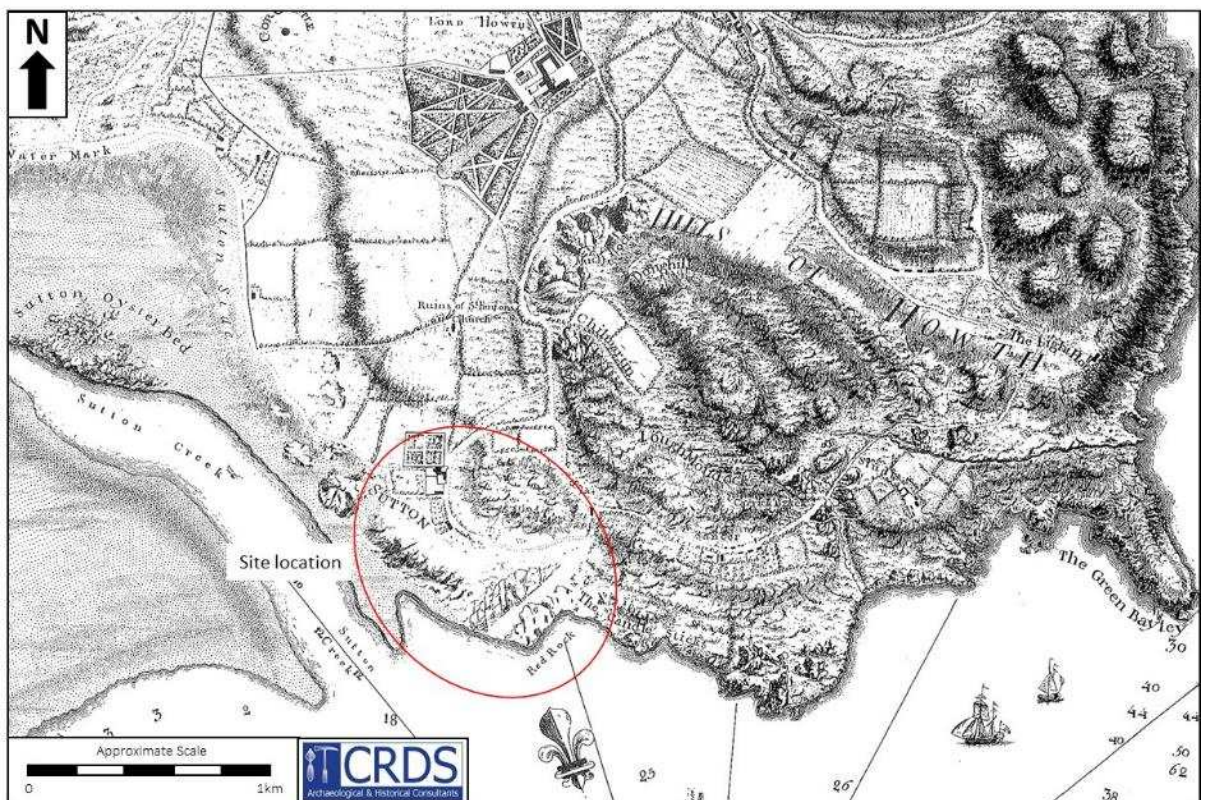


Figure 4. Extract from John Rocque's 'Plan of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Environs of Dublin' (1760)

3.1. The Modern Period

A series of defensive forts were constructed along the Dublin coastline during the Napoleonic Wars of the early nineteenth century. These Martello Towers typically comprised two-storey circular structures that were 12m in height and incorporated walls that were 2–4m thick. Their round structures and thick masonry walls ensured their resistance to cannon fire, while their height made them an ideal platform for the placement of a single heavy artillery piece. The Sutton tower, which was constructed at Red Rock in 1804, was the first Martello Tower built in Dublin. It is referred to in the war annals as ‘Tower No. 1’ and occupied a strategic position that afforded visual contact with all of the Martello Towers along Dublin Bay to the south.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map series from 1836–7 depicts the study area with a recognisably more modern layout (Figure 5). The Martello Tower, which overlooks Dublin Bay to the south and southwest, is reached via Lower Lane to the north and northwest. A series of trails run across the cliff tops from east to west and a Trigonometrical Station is shown upslope of Red Rock. Candlestick House adjoins the subject area to the east and Sutton House is evident to the north-northwest. The subject lands predominantly comprise cliffs and upland pasture.

Lower Lane is no longer evident on the revised 25-inch mapping from 1907 (Figure 6). However, the ‘Sutton and Howth Electric Tramway’ runs from northeast to southeast along the line of the present St Fintan’s Road and Carrickbrack Road. The tram was operated by the Great Northern Railway from June 1901 to May 1959. The original Sutton House, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, has been demolished. The new Sutton House (or castle), which is located to the south of the original structure incorporates outbuildings, a lodge and a well, in addition to formal pathways, landscaped areas and planted mixed forest. Sutton Castle was commissioned by Andrew Jameson, a grandson of John Jameson, who founded the Smithfield distillery in Dublin 7. The Tudor-style mansion, which was designed by Alfred Darbyshire, was completed in 1895.

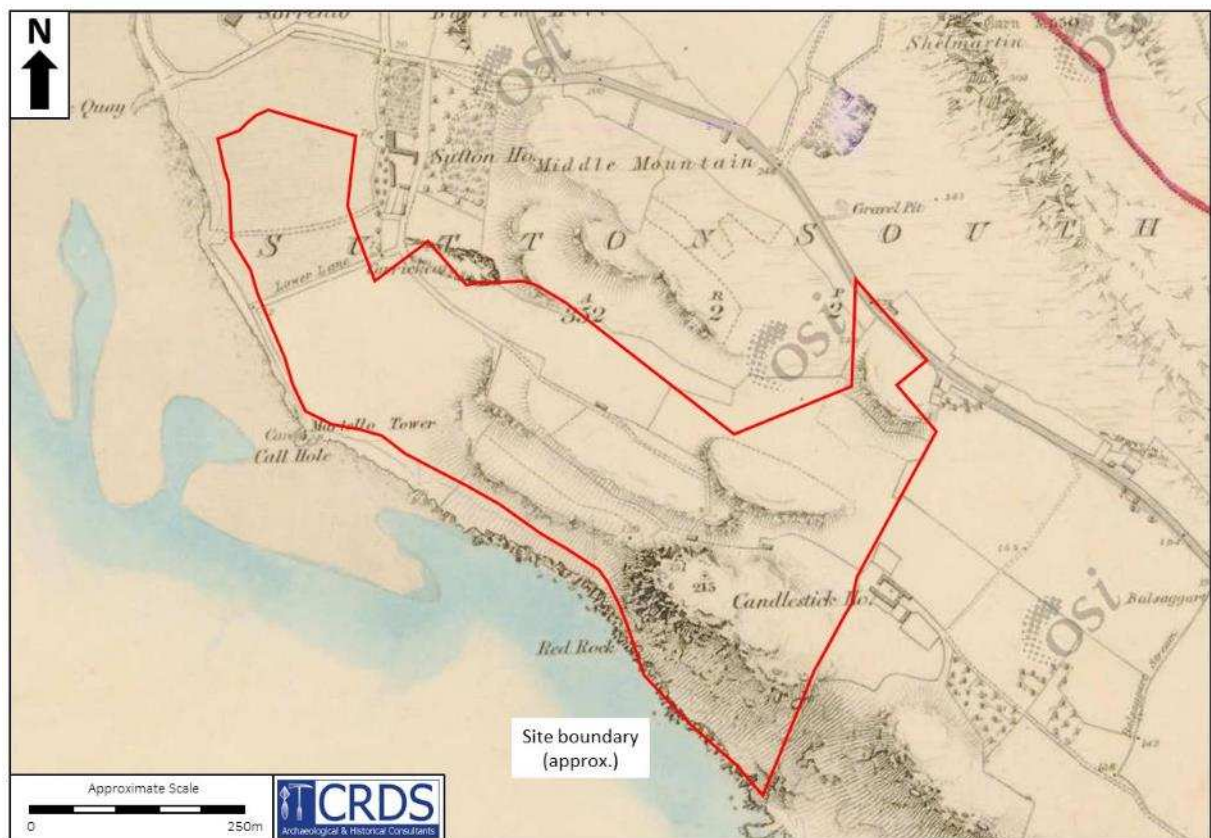


Figure 5. Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch map (1836–7)

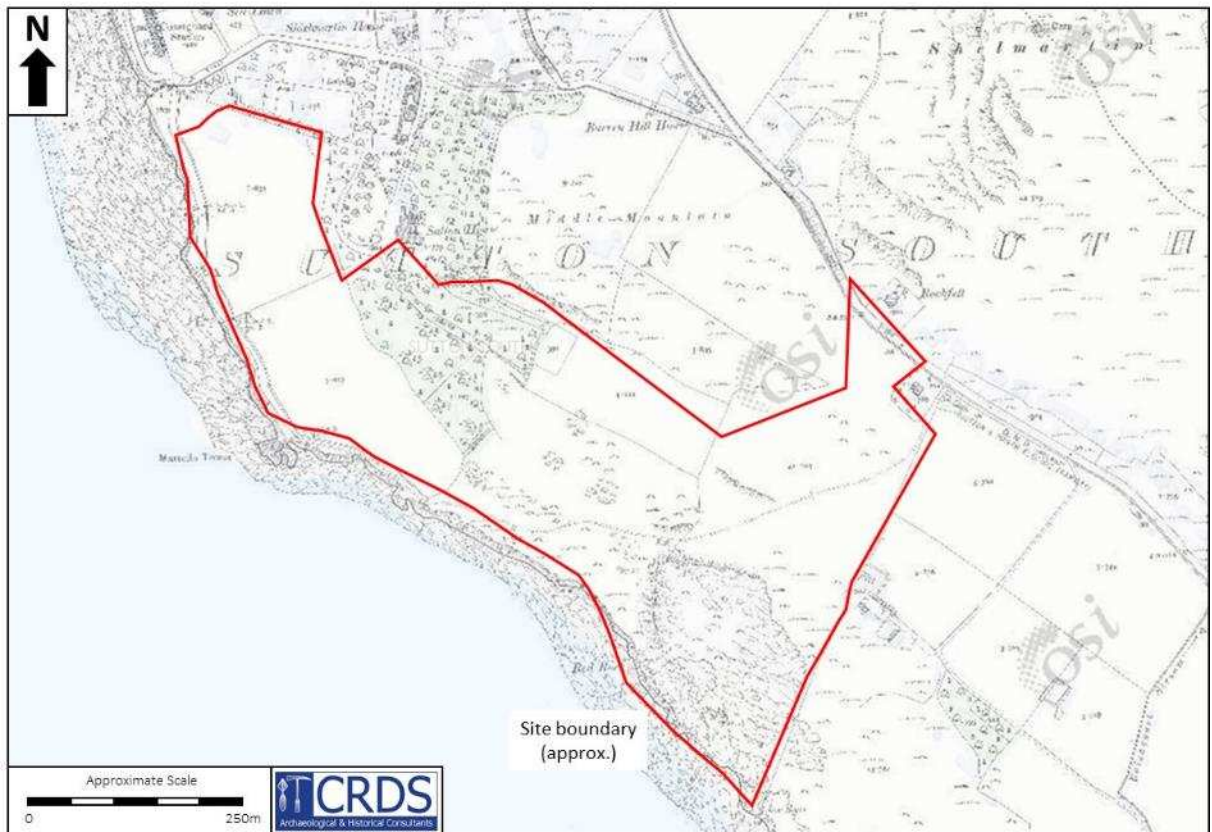


Figure 6. Extract from the Ordnance Survey revised 25-inch map series (1888–1913)

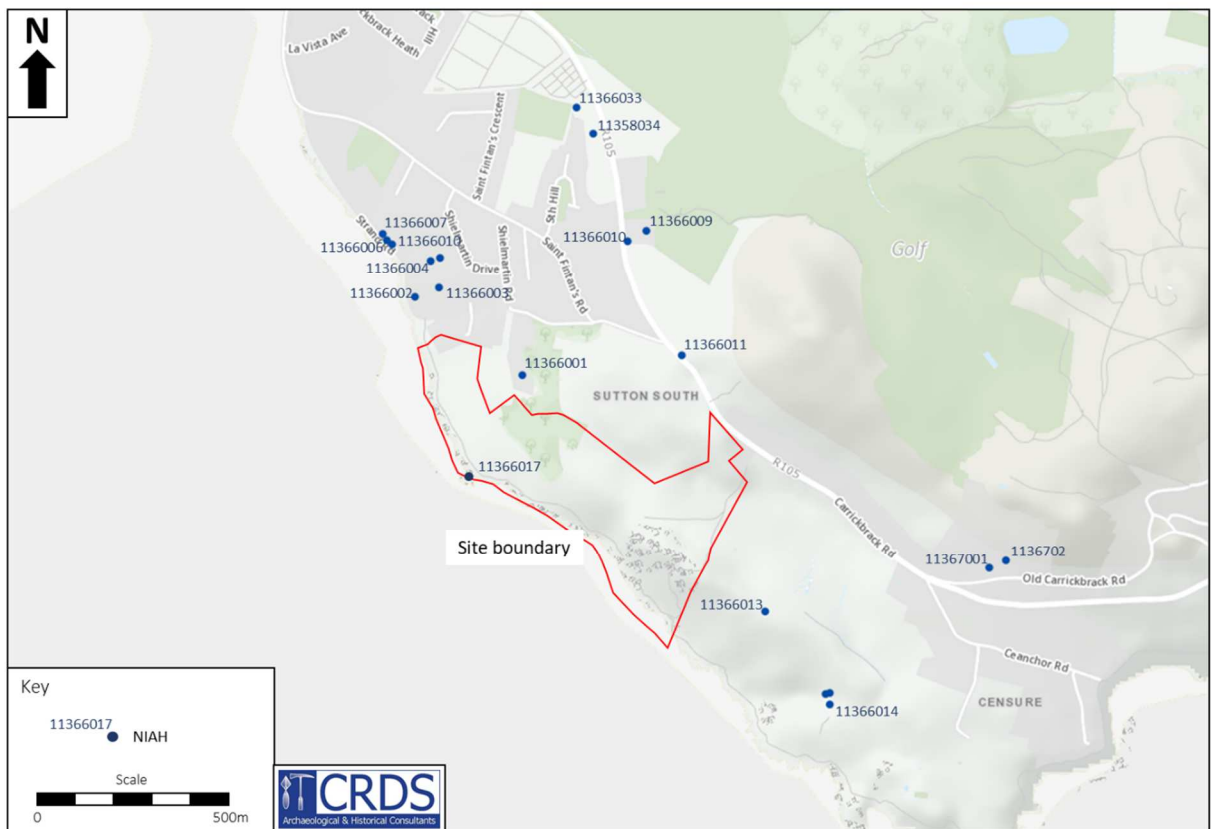


Figure 7. Recorded sites from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within 1.5km of the site

3.2. Shipwrecks

The maritime landscape to the west and north-west of Sutton is dominated by the North Bull Island and the extensive sands and shallow foreshore that typifies Dublin Bay. The area around Sutton Creek and particularly around North Bull Island, to the immediate north and west of the site, has one of the heaviest densities of recorded shipwrecks in the country. Many of the ships were wrecked attempting to enter or leave Dublin Harbour (Brady 2008, 219–41). While the location of many wrecks is not precisely recorded in contemporary records, those listed as Sutton are included in Appendix 6.

Table 6. Navigation charts examined in the National Maritime Museum, Dun Laoghaire, County Dublin.

Year	Title	Notes
c. 1703	Map of 'Part of Dublin Bay'	Shows Sutton Creek's source at Kilbarrack
1728	A New & Correct Map of the Bay & Harbour of Dublin	Sutton Creek is wider. Chart includes plan of sea canal to run from Warren House, Sutton, to the mouth of the river Liffey.
1803	Survey of the Bay of Dublin	Captain Bligh's Chart showing an area of shallow water/ beach at Sutton.
1836	Dublin Bay	-
1874	Admiralty Chart of Dublin Bay by J. H. Kerr.	Area of development shown as outcrop in shallow water of Sutton Strand, deepening to Sutton Creek ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms), c. 250m out. Lime Works shown to north at road junction.
c. 1935	-	German U-boat charts for World War II



Figure 8. Locations of recorded shipwrecks in the area of Red Rock (see also Appendix 6)

A large number of wrecks, which date from the early seventeenth to the mid-twentieth century, have been recorded from the area around Sutton. It is important to note that data concerning shipwrecks in the Dublin area is limited prior to the 1740s, from which time, for insurance purposes, Lloyds of London

started to keep accounts of all ships lost at sea. There are no concise recordings of shipwrecks dating to before this period, particularly for the Medieval and earlier periods.

On the 10th of November 1690 or 1696, the *William*, a packet boat from Holyhead carrying mail and 80 passengers was caught in a storm and dashed to pieces on the shore between Sutton and Raheny. Only the Master and galley boy survived. The passengers included General Fitzpatrick, whose body was found lying on the rocks, and who was later buried in St. Patricks Cathedral (Bourke 1994, 19; de Courcy Ireland 1983, 25).

On the 2nd of February 1768, a vessel of unknown name on route 'from Glasgow to Waterford, with rum, is put on shore at Sutton in Dublin Bay and it is thought the ship will be lost' (Gregg 1969). The *Young Murray*, captained by Portington, went ashore near Sutton on the 4th of December 1792 (Bourke 1998, 52). Also, near Sutton, on the 24th February 1814, the *Ceres*, on route from Whitehaven to Dublin under Captain Irwin, was wrecked, with the loss of one life. The *Ellen*, under the command of Thompson was lost along with five of her crew on the 6th of December 1825, at Sutton (Bourke 1998, 55).

One mile south of Sutton Coast Guard Station, *Janice*, a fourteen-year-old unregistered wooden yawl weighing two tons, became stranded in south-southeast Force seven winds. She was moored in Dublin Bay in Ballast at the time. The master was Williamson, and the owner was A. Richardson of Dublin (Shipping Casualties 1901/2).

4. Site Assessment

The study area was assessed over two days in July and October 2019, in bright and cloudy weather. The purpose of the site assessment was to identify any archaeological or architectural heritage features, or areas of archaeological potential within the site boundary. The site visit commenced at the northern end of the site. Please note that during the July visit, much of the site was covered in dense vegetation, up to 2m in height at the time of the survey, which made detailed assessment problematic (see Plate 1).



Plate 1. Nature of vegetation across site.

Bottle Quay, of eighteenth or early nineteenth century date, is located immediately to the north of the proposed development (FCAS 053---; see Plate 2). The remains of the quay comprise a rubble granite slip now covered in shuttered concrete, a rubble granite retaining walls stands to the south. A projecting quay is indicated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5).



Plate 2. Bottle Quay

Sutton House is situated to the north of the study area and is located south of the site of an older house of the same name (NIAH 11366011; see Figures 4 and 5; see Plate 3). The house is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house, in Arts and Crafts Style that was designed by Alfred Derbyshire. The site is bounded by mature trees (see Plate 4).



Plate 3. Sutton House



Plate 4. Sutton House and surrounding grounds

A narrow laneway now leads south along the headland towards the Martello Tower (RMP DU019-005/RPS/NIAH 11366017). This laneway running along the southern edge of the headland is a later addition, likely inserted following the construction of Sutton House in the late nineteenth century. The Martello Tower was originally accessed from the Lower Lane, which ran northeast to southwest towards the cliffs. The Ordnance Survey map of 1866–7 indicates that the boundary stones marking the land belonging to the War Department (the lands serving the Martello Tower), were originally located along this access lane (Figure 5). The boundary stones were relocated following the opening up of the new access to the south. Two of the boundary stones (Boundary Stone 5 and Boundary Stone 6) are standing on the east and west sides of the access laneway to the north of the Martello Tower. They comprise granite obelisk shaped markers with the letters BS WD (Boundary Stone War Department) carved into the faces. The stone to the south of the laneway is heavily overgrown with lichen (see Plate 5). The boundary stone to the north of the laneway is located in heavy vegetation and only to top is visible (see Plate 6).

The Martello Tower (RMP DU019-005/RPS/NIAH 11366017) is located on a rocky promontory to the south of the boundary stones. It was strategically located to overlook the entrance to Sutton Creek and was consequently one of the last to be disarmed. The tower was modernised in the mid-twentieth century with the addition of the timber walkway at its base and a glazed cover over the gun platform and its external walls were rendered. There is a granite machicolation over the entrance on the north-west side. The tower was subject to another phase of restoration in the early twenty-first century and is currently available to rent (see Plate 7 from north and Plate 8 from south).

To the east of the tower the pathway is bounded to the north by a rubble granite wall with rubble granite coping (see Plate 9). This wall turns north enclosing a large field in pasture. It is accessed at the east end by a wrought-iron gate supported on square profile gate piers with granite coping (see Plate 10). The piers are constructed of dressed granite blocks.



Plate 5. Boundary stone

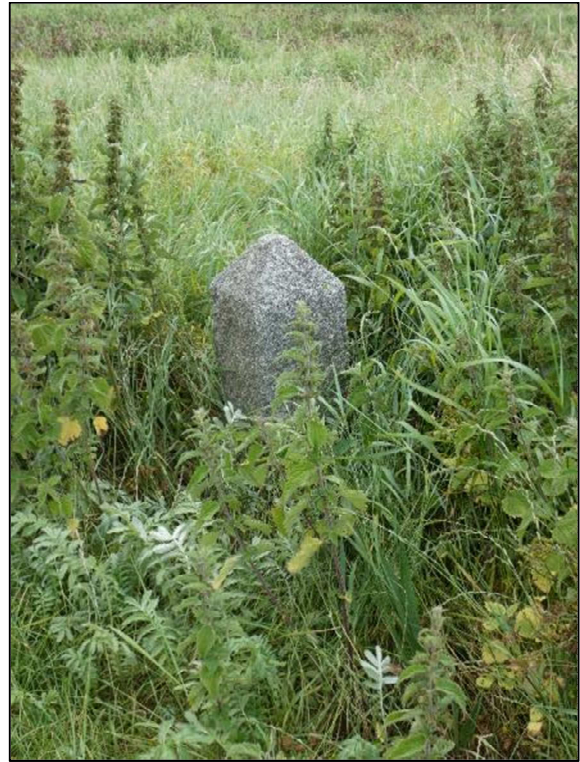


Plate 6. Boundary stone, vegetation covered



Plate 7. Martello Tower from north



Plate 8. Martello Tower from south



Plate 9. Rubble granite wall with rubble granite coping



Plate 10. Wrought-iron gate supported on square profile gate piers with granite coping

Immediately outside the southern corner of the site is a small harbour complete with a boat shed serving Candlestick House, located immediately to its north (see Plate 11). The eastern arm of the harbour comprises a natural outcrop of rock, indicated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (see Plate 12 and Figure 5). The western arm of the harbour is constructed of massive irregular granite boulders but is not indicated on any of the Ordnance Survey maps for the site. A small boat house is located to the north of the harbour and comprises an arched structure with rubble granite walls, which is partially demolished at the south end (see Plate 13).



Plate 11. Small harbour with associated boat house



Plate 12. Eastern arm of the harbour



Plate 13. Boat house

The western site boundary comprises a coursed rubble granite wall with rubble granite coping and cement pointing (see Plate 14). The wall is cement rendered on the western face in parts (Plate 15). The wall runs roughly north south up the headland, it terminates immediately to the north of the boathouse at a rocky outcrop know as 'the Candlesticks'. It forms the southern boundary of the house, marked Candlestick House on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (Figure 5).



Plate 14. Coursed rubble granite wall with rubble granite coping and cement pointing



Plate 15. Close up of wall showing cement rendering

To the northeast of the harbour a pair of square profile gate piers was noted, constructed of rendered squared rubble granite (Plate 16). A cast-iron projection was noted on the northern side of the northern pier, originally used for hanging a gate. A low rubble granite wall runs north from the gate piers (Plate 17). The gateway and associated walls probably relate to the field systems that are depicted on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 5 and 6).



Plate 16. Rendered squared rubble granite gate pier



Plate 17. Piers with wall running north

Another set of two gate piers were noted in the northern portion of the site, comprising a pair of square profile gate piers of rubble granite construction (see Plate 18).



Plate 18. Pair of gate piers in the northern portion of the subject area

A substantial wall was noted 5m to the southeast of the squared block piers that are shown in Plates 16 and 17. The rendered rubble wall, which is predominantly constructed of the distinctive red Howth Head quartzites, extends from east to west for a distance of 7.5m (Plate 19). It then turns at a 90° angle and runs north for another 2m towards the nearby gate piers. It varies between 2.2–2.8m in height and is 0.60m in width. The structure shields the lower north-western slope of Red Rock headland (Plate 20).

Its function is unclear, but its proximity to the gate piers suggest that it may represent an aspect of the field enclosures depicted on the first and section edition ordnance survey maps (Figures 5 and 6).



Plate 19. Quartzite boundary wall running east-west facing southeast



Plate 20. Quartzite boundary wall fronting headland to southwest

A possible quarry pit was noted c. 50m to the northeast of the former field entrance that is indicated through the gate piers and wall section in Plate 17. The pit was located beside a large outcrop of red quartzite; the south-western face of the outcrop also appeared to have been worked in the past. The sub-oval pit was overgrown with dense vegetation so it was not possible to ascertain its precise form and dimensions. However, it had a diameter of c. 8.m and extended upwards for 1.9m from the ground level to the top of the outcrop.



Plate 21. Possible quarry pit from quartzite outcrop facing south

The remains of a former structure, which is depicted on the first and second editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping for the subject area (Figures 5 and 6), was sited c. 150m to the northwest of the possible quarry pit (Plates 22 and 23). The overgrown building has a sub-square shape in plan that measured 10m (NW-SE) by 5.5m (NE-SW) and incorporated an internal dividing wall. The outer walls varied between 1.6–1.8m in height. It is predominantly composed of red quartzite with occasional blocks of limestone and pieces of slate. There was evidence in places for a gravelly lime render that probably derives from sometime during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (e.g. Plate 23).

The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows the building to the southeast of Sutton House and to the northeast of the Martello Tower (Figure 5). It adjoins a field boundary in the south-eastern section of a large sub-rectangular field and is possibly indicative of the small holding of a tenant farmer of Sutton House.



Plate 22. Eastern wall of 19th century structure facing northwest



Plate 23. Southern wall of 19th century structure

The final feature surveyed consisted of a wrought iron fence post that was located c. 50m to the northwest of the nineteenth century structure. It was 1.5m in height and incorporated two stout buttresses, in addition to six connections to affix the tensioned wire (Plate 24). Several rusty fragments of barbed wire were still in evidence along the post. There was no evidence for any associated fenceposts in the immediate vicinity; however, a number are in evidence along the former Lower Lane too.



Plate 24. Wrought iron fence post

5. Oral Histories

The Redrock lands have long been treasured by the people of Howth and Dublin as an area of outstanding natural beauty and exceptional recreational value. In the past, walkers, horse riders, writers and artists mingled happily with the cattle and horses in the fields. Rabbits were hunted and mushrooms and wild berries were picked. To capture some of the local historical knowledge of the Redrock lands and surrounding area, interviews were held with three local residents on the 17th of October 2019. The interviews were undertaken in two parts. The first interview took place with John Bellingham of Cliffs Farm, also known as Bellinghams Farm, and the second interview with two long standing residents of the Red Rock area; Stella Dunphy and Nessa O'Brien.

5.1 Interview with Mr Bellingham

John Bellingham (90), who owns the Cliffs Farm east of the Red Rock lands, was interviewed and asked about what the area was like when he was growing up. In particular, he was asked about the farming practices and the people who worked on the land.

Mr. Bellingham spoke of the effect that the Economic War between the UK and the Irish Free State had on the farming community. He recounted that after Eamonn De Valera won the election in 1932 his father knew that there would be no future in mixed farming, because De Valera had promised to stop paying the land annuities to the British Government who had subsidised the tenants so that they could buy the land on which they farmed. Consequently, the British imposed tariffs on Irish exports, most of which at the time were farm produce. Overnight farmers were ruined. On hearing the news on his way into Dublin he jumped off the tram and returning home told his man, who was ploughing the Sea Field with a pair of horses, to reverse the sock on the plough and turn the furrow back to the sod. Bellingham's father decided that dairy farming was the only way forward as people would always need milk; consequently he let the lands at the Cliffs to a dairy farmer from North County Dublin, Peter Moore, who had a herd of Friesian cows and supplied milk by pony-and-trap to most of the houses on the south side of the Peninsula.

With the outbreak of World War II, the tariffs were lifted as Britain needed food leading to an agricultural boom in Ireland. Some of the deeper soils at Red Rock (Sutton House) and the Bellinghams' farm at the Cliffs were ploughed during this period to cater for the extra food production required by the government, however only in a small way as dairy farms were largely exempted from the rule. Bellingham remembers how difficult farming all over the country was at this time; there were no pesticides, weedkillers or artificial fertilizers; no driers for the corn or machines to cut it. Work was done by scythes to cut the hay which was made into cocks and the shieves of corn which were set in stooks. Then the threshing machine would come to separate the grain from the chaff and the straw. The work was all done by hand, neighbours helping each other at harvest time. Some farmers had a horse-drawn reaper-and-binder; the tractor had not yet been invented; nor were there any motor-cars; those who owned one had it chocked up on blocks to save the tyres and they were left in the garage; the only people allowed to drive a car were the government inspector, the doctor, the vet, the priest and the clergyman.

Farming changed after the second World War; around that time there were several small farms on the Hill of Howth: the Bellinghams at the Cliffs; the O'Neills on Strand Road, whose lands are now totally built over; the Butterlys along Ceanchor Road; the Larkins at Fairy Hill, who kept goats on Shielmartin; the Radcliffs who farmed near the Summit close to the quarry; the O'Briens on the East Mountain; The Green Hollows, a cottage and field where the woman of the house made clotted cream which she offered to those who rode past; and of course the Howth Castle Demesne of which all these had at one time been tenants. As the years went by the housing development saw a gradual end to these farms and only the Bellinghams and Howth Castle would remain; Bellinghams went in for beef-farming,

single-suckling and rearing hay. He mentioned how people from Dublin would come and walk the Cliff Path during the summer and how his farm would become a tourist attraction when they were making hay cocks and bringing them into the barn on a horse drawn hay bogey.

Then about 20 years ago after the only remaining farm employee had died and not been replaced the cattle were removed and every bit of level ground about 30 acres, was ploughed by a contractor who sowed a crop of potatoes for the factory making crisps. The first year was highly successful but the following year the weather at harvest time was disastrous and much of the crop left in the ground; for a couple of years the fields lay fallow and became a wonderful resort of wildlife, particularly for birds of prey. Finally they were put back to grass and are now used for grazing horses.

Mr. Bellingham was asked who had owned the lands at Red Rock. All over the southern side of the peninsula where tall gorse is seen to grow, closer inspection will find that it is growing on the remains of pre-famine lazy-beds where potatoes would have been sown. The lands at Red Rock and the Cliffs had been bought from the Pyle Estate which comprised the south-west corner of the Peninsula; these lands had been mortgaged in the early 19th Century by the Earl of Howth, whose estates included Baldoyle and the land as far as Raheny where the Dower House was situated. When Bellingham's Great Grandfather bought the lands at the Cliffs, Lord Howth refused to allow the public road, which now exists, to be built; consequently Bellingham's Great Grandfather had to build, around 1830, the boat-house and Bellingham's Harbour which lie at the foot of Red Rock, to bring in by sea the materials which he used for building the Cliffs, the Tansey and Cenchor House. At the top of Red Rock, where Shearwater House now stands, was an amateurish light house called the Candle, the gas to fuel it being landed at Bottle Quay. The St Lawrences were hereditary admirals entitled to the flotsam and jetsam between high and low water mark; during Penal Times they allowed Mass to be celebrated in a cave with access to the sea on Bellingham's land which was also used by smugglers and blown up by the coastguards during the Napoleonic Wars.

Sutton House had been bought by the Jamesons, a family of distillers who rebuilt the present house in the red sandstone of their native Scotland. The land around it was not extensive enough to allow for commercial farming. As with the other bigger houses on the Peninsula, enough land had been retained around the messuage to provide for a large garden and grazing for the carriage horses, the children's ponies and the milch cows for the house - people made their own butter, every house had a separator and a churn. After the Jameson family sold up in the 1950's the house, now styled castle, and lands have changed hands many times but have never since been used for grazing.

5.2 Interview with Nessa O'Brien and Stella Dunphy

The Lower Field at Redrock

In the 1970's and possibly into the 1980's, there was sporadic cattle grazing on this field. People roamed the field at will. Local people were unaware that a builder owned the field and that a pre-1963 planning permission had been given by Dublin City Council to build houses on this field until a bulldozer arrived to start building. The builder laid the foundations for several houses. These foundations remain visible in the area of the field where the orchids grow each year together with a wide variety of other wildflowers.

There was an outcry in the area from local residents and some demonstrations took place. The ad hoc Residents' Group sought and got help from politicians and legal people. Dublin City Council agreed to rescind the planning permission. The builder appealed to An Bord Pleanála. His appeal was rejected. Fearing possible further appeals Dublin City Council was asked by the local community to purchase the field. They did and thus the field came into public ownership around 1994. The builder was given

compensatory development land on the south side of the City. The status of this field as well as the status of the other Redrock fields as a public amenity was hugely strengthened later by their inclusion in the S.A.A.O. for their safe keeping.

The middle and upper fields of Redrock

These fields were originally owned by the Jameson family of Sutton House (now called Sutton Castle). The main pathway through the woods from the fields was the farm entrance to Sutton House. Subsequently they had several owners. As with the Lower Field the public roamed freely over these fields and among grazing cattle and horses. Later, local teenagers who had horses grazed them there paying the owners a small fee. There was a water trough and a stile at the corner of the field at the junction of Carrickbrack Road and St. Fintan's Road opposite Barren Hill House. This stile was used by workers, mainly from Howth who walked to work at Sutton House, by the public as an entrance to the fields and also for putting winter feed in that field for the horses.

In 1967 the then owner applied for planning permission for a two storey House. Permission was refused on the grounds that the site was reserved as amenity land/open space in the Draft Development Plan.

The fields were later sold and the new owner once again sought permission for a number of houses on the upper fields. Permission was refused and again refused on appeal. Subsequently this owner was given permission to build two houses in a designated section of the upper field and under very strict conditions which also included the ceding of 36 acres of land as open space for public use and the sterilization of the ten acres adjoining the site of the larger house. The owner had the two houses built, one for himself and one for a family member. The Public Rights of way and other paths remained intact and were widely used. The 36 acres of land was given into public ownership in circa 1998 and later included in the S.A.A.O.. All of the Redrock fields were now secured for posterity.

In May 1997 some of the lands at Middle Mountain including the larger house mentioned above were sold at public auction and bought by a local resident. The new owner did not permit walkers on these fields and enclosed the lands with a timber post and rail fence, and build a stone wall along the Carrickbrack Road boundary where access to the lands had always been possible. A new Community group "SAVE REDROCK AND SHIELMARTIN HILL" was quickly assembled to prevent access to the lands being lost. Many of the original residents and others who had been active in the area became members and their number was hugely augmented by residents and walkers from all over the Peninsula. They were supported by several public representatives. Word spread across the wider Dublin City area and on Sunday 19th October 1997 hundreds of walkers, men women and children and their dogs from all over Dublin assembled to protest at Middle Mountain. They crossed over the fence and the wide-open ditch blocking their way and walked across the fields. Pictures and press reports in the daily newspapers recorded the event.

Fingal County Council agreed to take proceedings against the owner of the fields provided it was supplied with sufficient evidence that the lands had been habitually open to or used by the public during the ten years preceding the fencing or that rights of way existed there. Local residents came forward to offer their evidence and a resident solicitor submitted their evidence in the required legal format together with relevant maps and pictures to Fingal County Council. Fingal County Council took the case to the High Court and won it. Subsequently, the County Council agreed an alternative route for the right of way between the Carrickbrack Road and the Redrock lands, which is still the main access route between Redrock, the Carrickbrack Road and Shielmartin today.

The people of the Peninsula and the thousands of people from near and far who enjoy the fields at Red rock are indebted to the small band of dedicated women and men who made this possible to them.

6. Conclusions

The study area, which is located at Red Rock, Sutton, occupies a strategic position on Howth Peninsula that overlooks Dublin Bay to the south and the south-west. It occurs within the townland of Sutton South, which is in the Barony of Coolock and the Civil Parish of Howth in County Fingal (Figure 1). The assessment investigated the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage for the area, on behalf of Fingal County Council, in advance of its inclusion in the Red Rock Management Plan. The key objective of the plan is to establish a long-term strategy for the protection, preservation and management of Red Rock's natural and cultural heritage resources, in addition to its diverse recreational assets.

A baseline survey was undertaken that assessed the available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources for the subject area. These included the Record of Monuments and Places of the National Monuments Service, the Topographic Files of the National Museum of Ireland and the summary database of the findings from archaeological investigations, www.excavations.ie. The Fingal County Council Development Plan for 2017–23 was also consulted, in addition to the Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland (Brady 2008) and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. Historical maps for the area were also studied for changes in land-use over time. These included William Petty's seventeenth century Down Survey Maps for the Barony of Coolock (Figure 3), John Roque's 'Plan of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Environs of Dublin' from 1760 (Figure 4), and the first and second editions of the Ordnance Survey maps for Howth (Figures 5 and 6).

The assessment demonstrated that Red Rock and its environs encompass an area with a rich and diverse archaeological and architectural heritage, with evidence of human occupation from the earliest stages of prehistory to the modern era (see Tables 1–5 and Figures 2 and 7). Consequently, the production of the management plan for Red Rock is a welcome, worthy and timely endeavour, which also aligns with the commitments of the Dublin Bay Biosphere Action Plan.

It is recommended that a survey is undertaken of the features of architectural interest noted during the field survey (those beyond the remit of the NIAH) are recorded by photographic and descriptive record by a suitably qualified architectural heritage recorder, in consultation with the National Inventory for Architectural Heritage section of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Measures for the protection of these should be discussed with the county conservation architect, and may include stabilisation, fencing off and / or preservation by record.

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Appendix 1. Recorded Archaeological Monuments and Places

Recorded Archaeological Monuments located within a radius of 1.5km of the proposed development are listed below (source Record of Monuments and Places for Dublin, www.archaeology.ie).

RMP/SMR No.	DU015-031001-
Site Type	Ecclesiastical enclosure
Townland	SUTTON NORTH, SUTTON SOUTH
ITM	726982, 738079
Description	The small, oratory-like, building (DU015-031002-) is eccentrically located in a circular enclosure (diam. c. 28m) which is defined by a flat-topped bank (Wth 6m, H 0.6m) best preserved to the east of the church. The 1937 edition OS 6-inch map shows a curved boundary to the west of the church which is probably a continuation of this ecclesiastical enclosure.
Sources	Located west of St. Fintan's Road, south of Howth Village. Preserved in ESE quadrant. At a distance of 28m east of St. Fintan's Church there are traces of a flat-topped bank (width 6m, height 0.6m). This curves around the east end of the church. The OS 6" (1937 ed.) shows a curved ditch to the west of the church which is probably part of this enclosure.

RMP/SMR No.	DU015-031002-
Site Type	Church
Townland	SUTTON SOUTH
ITM	726977, 738087
Description	The small, oratory-like, building is located within a circular enclosure (DU015-031001-). Known as St Fintan's the church is roughly rectangular in plan (int. dims. L 5m, Wth 2.45m). Built of large blocks of sandstone, granite and tufa with dressed quoins. The walls are battered. It appears to be an Early-Norman church with later medieval alterations. Originally entered in the west through a lintelled doorway, which was replaced by a pointed arched doorway. This has chamfered jambs. A square recess above the doorway has a circular ope. There is a single bellcote on the west gable. In the interior there are three wall presses, that in the east end of the north wall incorporates the arch of an earlier window. The wall niche in the south is angular in plan with deeply chamfered side stones and a carved head; the third wall press is a square-headed niche in the west end of the south wall. The east window is rounded with septfoil moulding on the arch and chamfered sandstone and limestone jambs. Now blocked up. Partial remains of a window are present at the western end of the north wall. The window in the northeast angle is semi-circular headed whilst that in the south is overgrown. Metal railings have been added to roof and door. The Bellingham grave plot, also defined by railings is attached externally to the church on the north facade. Much of the mortar has been washed out of the exterior of the south, north and east walls.
Sources	Cochrane, R. 1893, Notes on the Ecclesiastical Antiquities in the Parish of Howth, County of Dublin in JRSAI Vol 23, Part IV, pp. 386-403. Cochrane, R. 1896, Notes on the Ecclesiastical antiquities in the Parish of Howth, County of Dublin in JRSAI Vol. 26, Part I p.1-21. Stoney, Sadleir, 1893, St. Fintan's Howth in JRSAI, p.433. Miscellanea. After the party left the so-called St. Fintan's Church, Howth, I examined the narrow doorway, and observed that it was constructed to as to admit of a coffin's entrance through it, the left hand door jamb being left wide about two feet from the ground thus bearing out what I stated, that it must have been a mortuary chapel, built for the caretaker of the cemetery to watch the graveyard, and as a place to say Masses for the dead after the run of the original church, from ruin the stones were taken to build the mortuary and I think, in the Journal wherein an account of our excursion will be published, notice of this should be inserted. – SS.

RMP/SMR No.	DU015-031003-
Site Type	Graveyard
Townland	SUTTON SOUTH
ITM	726973, 738082
Description	A roughly square area enclosed by the Townland boundary on all sides except the W where there is a curve in the boundary indicating the former existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU015-031001-). St Fintan's graveyard has been extended significantly to the southeast and northwest. the oldest section known as the 1189 section adjoins St Fintan's church. To the east is the 1907 section and to the west is the 1954 section. The newest extends downslope to the west as is known as the 'lawn' as it contains only flat grave markers (Fingal Historic Graveyards Project 2008). Still in use.
Sources	Fingal Historic Graveyards Project 2008, Vols. 1 and 2 http://www.fingal.ie/planning-and-buildings/heritage-in-fingal/heritage-and-communities/historic-graveyards/

RMP/SMR No.	DU015-031004-
Site Type	Cross
Townland	SUTTON SOUTH
ITM	727004, 738034
Description	There is a plain granite cross with short flat arms in the second graveyard S of church (dims. H 0.60m, T 0.13m) (Cochrane 1893, 386-396). Located within southwestern addition to cemetery within a sea of crosses and headstones. In danger of being encroached by vegetation from adjoining grave plots.
Sources	Cochrane, R. 1893 Notes on the ecclesiastical antiquities in the parish of Howth, County of Dublin. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 23, 386-403.

RMP/SMR No.	DU015-032----
Site Type	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb
Townland	HOWTH DEMESNE
ITM	727590, 738320
Description	The tomb is situated by a pathway under tree cover at the edge of Deer Park golf course at the foot of Muck Rock on the north side of Howth Head. There is an entrance in SE to a single chamber (L 2.6m; Wth 1.1m). This is indicated by two portals (H 2.75m and 2.45m respectively). The door stone has partially collapsed into the chamber. The large roof stone (L 5.2m; Wth 4.2m; D 1.9m) still rests on the upper edge of the portals above the collapsed chamber (Borlase 1897, 2, 376-9; Ó Nualláin 1983, 82, 96).
Sources	O'Nuallain, S. 1983. Irish portal tombs, topography, siting and distribution in JRSAI Vol 113, p. 81-2, 96. Borlase W. C. The Dolmens of Ireland, Vol II 376-9, 377. M'Cready, C. T JRSAI Vol. 23. 445-6 Powell, TGE 21-3. O'Neill, Henry 1852 The Rock Monuments of the County of Dublin in JRSAI Vol. 2, Part I pp.40-6.

RMP/SMR No. DU019-002----	
Site Type	Ritual site - holy well
Townland	SUTTON SOUTH
ITM	727067, 737797
Description	Located within the garden of a private residence. This is a natural spring enclosed by a rough, dry-stone built, super-structure. Tradition records that water from the well cures sore eyes and stomach disorders (Ó Danachair 1958, 77). It is still venerated.
Sources	Daly, Marjory 1957, Curative Wells in Old Dublin in Dublin Historical Record, Vol XVII, No. 1, p. 13-24. O'Danachair, C. 1958, Repertorium Novum, Vol. 2, 1958, 77 Wheeler, Henry OPW Field Report. 'Parish Howth, Townland, Sutton South, Sheet 19, 765:584. St. Fintan's Well on 6" map. A small well, roughly walled and covered, with a clear spring, in a grove of trees. A notice board on the roadside shows the way to the well. It is still visited, prayers said and water used to bathe sore eyes and drunk to cure stomach disorders. The water should be drunk from the cupped hands. Rags hung on trees and small religious objects left as offerings, sometimes dropped into the well. Legends: An angel was seen there. A man who was cutting the tree stopped work and ran home twice when he thought his house was on fire; on the third occasion he ignored the smoke and cut the tree, but on coming home found his house burned down'.

RMP/SMR No. DU019-003----	
Site Type	Cairn – unclassified
Townland	SUTTON SOUTH
ITM	727534, 737607
Description	This is a kerbed cairn on the summit of Shelmartin (diam. 15.8m; H c. 2m). Kerbstones are visible in NE and SW. There is considerable collapse in the W and S section. Much of the cairn was rebuilt in the early 20th century (McCready 1893, 23, 446-7; Westropp 1922, 59).
Sources	Westropp T. J. 1922, The Promontory Forts and Adjoining Remains in Leinster Part 1 in JRSAI Vol. 52, 59. 'We have a larger and even more conspicuous, if less interesting, cairn on the fine conical peak of Shelmartin, or Slievemartin, south of Dun Hill. It has been much rebuilt, even in my recollection. Nothing of Sit Sameul Ferguson's poem connects it with Athirne's curse of Leinster'. M'Cready CT 1893' JRSAI Vo. 23 446-7 The Carns – on the summit of Shelmartin (550 feet above the level of the sea) there is what may be a very ancient Carn. It is said to cover the remains of King Griffan (d. A.D. 90) whose stronghold Dun Griffan, was on the peninsula, now terminated by the Baily Lighthouse. From this summit, Atharana – a bard of the first century denounces for a year by the people of the valley. Shelmartin better Slievemartin, may be readily ascended in a very few minutes by a path from its northern base.

RMP/SMR No. DU019-004001-	
Site Type	Cairn - unclassified
Townland	HOWTH
ITM	727977, 737876
Description	<p>Located at the NW end of a natural knoll known as 'Dun Hill' which has been enclosed in antiquity (DU019-004002-). This is a circular denuded cairn (diam 14m; H 1.5m) which incorporates a cist-like structure (L 0.8m; W 0.89m; D 0.5m). The latter is indicated as 'post office signal post' on the 1843 edition of the OS 6-inch map and may not be original (Westropp 1922, 58-9). This cairn was apparently built on top of a low earthen mound thought to be a barrow (DU019-004003-).</p> <p>The headland was subject to gorse fire over the summer of 2013 revealing field walls to the southwest. The cist itself and the summit remained unburned.</p>
Sources	<p>Westropp T. J. 1922, The Promontory Forts and Adjoining Remains in Leinster Part 1 in JRSAI Vol. 52, 58-9. 'I think it very probably that the chief sanctuary and Sid of Etar lay on the Dun Hill. It occupies a beautiful and most imposing position on a conspicuous bastion of the landward flank of Howth. It consists of a natural knoll, revetted and walled with dry stone, forming a level oval enclosure. To the west of this was a disc barrow, crowned with a cairn. Much of the stone around the platform has slipped down the rock even since the late Dr Bindon B. Stoney first brought me to it (about 1884, I think) and told me how much had disappeared since he first saw it. The wall, though generally oval in plan followed (as so often) the lesser irregularities of the rock, and along with some scarps and the set stones of its inner foundation, can be traced round three side of the knoll; the westward section has utterly disappeared. The garth is about 132 feet across; the same distance east and west brings us opposite the ends of the broken ring. This may have closed in, excluding the disc barrow, or may have joined another lesser ring in the familiar form of ceremonial and sepulchral structures, like Dumha Brosna, Skeirk etc. The disc barrow on the western end of the platform is earthen, low, circular and 21 feet across, and barely 4 feet high, but conspicuous from its lofty position. Cairns frequently stood on such mounds and within ring walls like the Forrad, in Tirawley; the Leacht air Iorruis, near Belmullet; Kiltumper, in Co. Clare, and Ballinbeg, near Aghada, in Co. Cork...It is hard to believe the Howth dun, on so storm-swept and bare a site, near no line of road or pass, to be residential'.</p>

RMP/SMR No. DU019-004002-	
Site Type	Hilltop enclosure-
Townland	HOWTH
ITM	727977, 737875
Description	<p>The natural knoll known as 'Dun Hill' is a regular oval platform (L 41m, Wth 30m) defined by a steep, exposed rock scarp. It occupies an imposing position with dramatic views onto Howth harbour and Dublin Bay. According to Westropp there had been evidence for revetment and dry-stone walling around the knoll in the late 19th-century (1922, 58-59). The headland was subject to gorse fire over the summer of 2013 revealing field walls to the SW and possible cairn material or collapsed revetment to the W. There is a cairn in the NW end of the monument (DU019-004001-).</p>
Sources	<p>Westropp T. J. 1922, The Promontory Forts and Adjoining Remains in Leinster Part 1 in JRSAI Vol. 52, 58-9.</p>

RMP/SMR No.	DU019-004003-
Site Type	Barrow - mound barrow
Townland	HOWTH
ITM	727976, 737875
Description	Located at the NW end of a natural knoll known as 'Dun Hill' which has been enclosed in antiquity (DU019-004002-). A later cairn was apparently built on top of a low earthen mound thought by Westropp (1922, 58-9) to be a barrow.
Sources	Westropp T. J. 1922, The Promontory Forts and Adjoining Remains in Leinster Part 1 in JRSAL Vol. 52, 58-9.

RMP/SMR No.	DU019-005----
Site Type	Martello tower
Townland	SUTTON SOUTH
ITM	726703, 737150
Description	Located in an impressive position on the SW side of Howth Head, overlooking Dublin Bay. This tower protected Sutton Creek in the mudflats on the north side of Dublin Bay (Kerrigan 1996, 174; Bolton et al 2012,147). The masonry has been rendered. Doorway is in the N and is defended by machicolation. The parapet level is marked by a string course. The windows are on two levels. They are rectangular with decorative plasterwork. This Martello Tower has been converted to a private residence.
Sources	Kerrigan, P. 1996. Bolton <i>et al.</i> 2012.

RMP/SMR No.	DU019-006----
Site Type	Cairn - unclassified
Townland	HOWTH
ITM	728290, 737250
Description	Located on elevated ground close to a trackway N of Carrickbrack. A relatively small cairn of stones of possible antiquity (Diam. 4.5m; H 1.25m). According to Westropp (1922, 59) it was known as the 'Cross Cairn' or 'St Patrick's Cross'. Difficult to locate as the area is overgrown with gorse. Extensive views of entire coast south to Wicklow.
Sources	Westropp T. J. 1922, The Promontory Forts and Adjoining Remains in Leinster Part 1 in JRSAL Vol. 52, 59. 'The 'Cross Cairn' or 'St. Patrick's Cross' stands on the east end of the great plateau. It is a small heap, 15 feet across and 4 feet high, with no clear evidence of antiquity. M'Cready CT 1893' JRSAL Vo. 23 446-7. 'On the elevated ground at the rere of Carrig Breac there is the site of another Carn, which in the last century was called St. Patrick's Cross. It is now called the Cross, or the Carn of the Cross'.

RMP/SMR No.	DU019-007----
Site Type	Castle - unclassified
Townland	CENSURE
ITM	727843, 736311
Description	The site is accessible from the cliff walk S of Bottle Quay on the W side of Howth Head. The castle was demolished prior to 1937. It is a naturally sloping promontory under pasture, which is enclosed by a later property boundary. No visible remains at ground level.
Sources	Marked Drumluck Castle on the 1843 OS map.

Appendix 2. Archaeological finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, from townlands within a 1.5km radius of the site

Finds recorded in Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland for the study area are list below. The following Townlands were assessed Censure, Howth, Sutton North and Sutton South.

NMI 1885:136	Sutton
Flint tanged tool Found January 1876 Flint implement, spear shaped, light brown, triangular and tanged, length 2 7/8 inches, greatest width 1 3/4 inch, found at Sutton, January 1876.	
NMI 1934:462	Howth
Polished stone axehead Found at the Red Rock Highly polished stone axehead, which curves somewhat towards the butt. It measures 14cm in total length, 5cm in width at bevelled cutting edge and 3.2cm in width at the butt which is slightly broken	
NMI 2014:162	Sutton South
Human Remains Bone Sutton Dinghy Park Human remains reported and taken into State Pathologist's Office (File not accessible)	
NMI Record	Sutton
Dug-out canoe Unearthed by workmen digging in a sandpit at Sutton, found 10' below ground surface, ¼ mile from the seafront, in Kilbarrack Sandpits. Made from oak, 10' long, weighing ½ ton. Probably a Viking boat. (Irish Times article 1935).	
NMI Record	Sutton
Human skeletons The remains of two adults and a young girl, comprising two skulls and a number of bones. Close to Sutton Cross Railway Station, appeared to be early 19 th century burials. (Irish Times article 1936).	
NMI Record	Sutton
Early Christian Graves Series of inhumations in long stone graves at Sutton raised beach, close to Sutton Cross Railway Station, in 1927. A flint flake, possibly worked, was found close to the burials. Published in PRIA 1940/1.	
NMI Record	Sutton
The Knock of Howth North of Sutton Railway Station, at junction of Boroughfield and Station road, the latter cutting through the tumulus. Finds included a human skull. Interpreted as a Norse warrior burial (Irish Independent article 1933).	

Appendix 3. Licenced Excavations undertaken in the study area

Previously published archaeological excavations undertaken in the area from 1969 to 2019 (www.excavations.ie) are summarised below. The townlands of Censure, Howth, Sutton North and Sutton South were assessed.

1992:081 - 'Howth House', Howth, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	'Howth House', Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.:	N/A
Licence number:	—
Author:	Alan Hayden, 15 St Brigid's Rd Upr, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.
Site type:	Medieval stone building
ITM:	E 728523m, N 739325m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):	53.388432, -6.067829

The site occupies a triangular area of some 0.8 acres and Howth House stands at its east end. St Mary's medieval church stands atop the cliff immediately south of the site. Test trenching was undertaken by Claire Cotter in 1992 and revealed the existence of a stone building of uncertain date on the site. Excavation was undertaken by the author over a 3-week period in June 1992. The building proved to be of 13th- or 14th-century date and measured 8.6m east-west by 4m north-south internally and had walls up to 950mm in thickness, standing to a maximum height of 600mm. The building is likely to have had more than one storey judging from the stoutness of the walls. The entrance was situated at the east end of the building. Three floor levels were uncovered in the interior and took the form of mortar or clay floors with associated occupation deposits. Initially the ground floor may have been a single room but during the 2nd level it was divided into 2 rooms by a stone footing presumably carrying a wooden superstructure. The building was set in a trench partly cut into the rising ground below the cliff to the south and water seeping down the cliff face appears to have been a problem. This was alleviated by the construction of underfoot drains and a sump in the 2nd level. The building appears to have gone out of use and been demolished by the 15th or 16th century when the area appears to have been inundated by the sea and large sand banks were laid down.

As well as medieval pottery and iron objects a number of medieval line impressed tiles were uncovered from the occupation deposits in the house. During the period of the excavation the writer visited the adjacent St Mary's Church and discovered a number of sherds of similar type of floor tiles in disturbed ground there. It is therefore possible that the building uncovered may have had some connection with the church, possibly functioning as a forerunner of the 'Priest's House' that was built in the church grounds in the 15th or 16th centuries.

The work was commissioned and funded by the owners of the site in advance of selling it for potential development.

1994:094 - 30 Church St., Howth, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	30 Church St., Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.:	N/A
Licence number:	94E0094
Author:	Roseanne Meenan, Roestown, Drumree, Co. Meath.
Site type:	Urban medieval
ITM:	E 727723m, N 739325m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):	53.388626, -6.079846

A site assessment was required by Dublin County Council as the development is located directly west of 'Abbey Cottage' which is the western portion of the priests' house associated with St Mary's Abbey and is generally considered to have a 16th-century date.

A trench was excavated north-south across the site. It revealed the north-west angle of an earlier stone structure, comprising two courses of quoin stones overlying a more crudely constructed foundation layer. The dressing on the stone indicated a 16th-century date. As this structure and the gable wall of Abbey Cottage observe the same line, it appears that this may have been the original gable of Abbey Cottage which was rebuilt 900mms to the east, probably during the 19th century.

1996:138 - Sutton North, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Sutton North
Sites and Monuments Record No.:	SMR 15:31
Licence number:	96E0106
Author:	Rosanne Meenan, Roestown, Drumree, Co. Meath.
Site type:	Vicinity of graveyard and St Fintan's Church
ITM:	E 726924m, N 738125m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):	53.378043, -6.092345

A site assessment was carried out on land directly south and west of St Fintan's graveyard prior to granting of planning permission for two houses. The site is separated from the graveyard by a surviving portion of the enclosure bank.

Six test-trenches were dug by machine. Trench 1 was dug east—west, with its east end located at the bottom of the slope of the enclosure bank; the excavation produced evidence for a grey silty layer (700mm—1m deep) with charcoal and cockle-shells at the interface between the topsoil and natural boulder clay. This layer was present along the 1.8m length of the trench. Nothing was found which would indicate a date. Evidence for the same layer was found in Trench 2, located to the south, but not in the other four. No evidence for an enclosing ditch was found in any of the trenches. There was evidence for the dumping of modern rubble in the field to bring up the ground level.

1998:201 - CORR CASTLE, HOWTH ROAD, HOWTH, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	CORR CASTLE, HOWTH ROAD, HOWTH
Sites and Monuments Record No.:	SMR 15:25
Licence number:	98E0349
Author:	Rónán Swan, Arch-Tech Ltd, 32 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.
Site type:	Tower-house
ITM:	E 728707m, N 739321m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):	53.388350, -6.065070

Testing took place at this site for a period of six weeks, commencing on 3 August 1998, to determine the interface between the undisturbed deposits on the rise and the backfill deposits of the surrounding quarry, and also the nature and extent of archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the castle. It was undertaken in compliance of An Bord Pleanála planning conditions. This development is being undertaken in the vicinity of Corr Castle, which is intended for use as the focal point within the development.

For the past 150 years this site has been used as a limestone quarry, and it has been backfilled within the past twenty years. An aerial photograph shows that the quarrying activity avoided the castle itself and an area 10m around it.

Five cuttings were excavated initially, positioned to identify the limit of the archaeological area, while a test-pit was positioned to determine the existence of a bawn wall (at the north-western corner). It was decided to extend the scope of the testing programme as a cobbled layer was found to the front of the castle, a garderobe chute found on its south-eastern corner and a limekiln identified to the north-east of the castle. As a result of extending the cuttings the entire area to the north of the castle was exposed.

The area of cobbles extended across the entire area to the north of the castle. This surface seems to be contemporary with the castle, as the layer extends into the ground floor and is at the same level as the base of the jambstones. The eastern edge of the cobbling is aligned to the eastern edge of the castle and stair tower. Also uncovered was a cobbled driveway leading from the east onto the rise. This driveway is defined on the northern side by a setting of boulders and on the southern by a setting of roughly cut stone. These cobbles appear to be set directly upon natural deposits. Artefacts recovered from above the cobbled layer included sherds of gravel-tempered ware.

There was no evidence of a bawn wall; however, there was evidence of a one-course, mortared plinth that may have been used to support a gallery-type feature to the front of the castle.

To the east a cutting was positioned from the base of the castle to the edge of the quarry. There was evidence of the deposition of a layer of stone chippings to provide a level surface for the castle's construction, beneath which was a layer of burning on the surface of the bedrock.

A single cutting extended to the south of the castle. As with the eastern trench, fissures in the bedrock were filled with stone chippings to provide a level surface for the construction of the castle. At the southern end of the cutting sherds of 13th/14th-century medieval pottery were recovered, but they were not associated with any archaeological features or structures.

A cutting was positioned to the west leading from the base of the castle to a recent boundary wall. This area had been used on several occasions for the dumping of charcoal and ash from fires, which were probably associated with the occupation of the castle itself. However, at the eastern end of the cutting an area of burning was identified that extended under the castle. A stone setting was evident at the base of the garderobe chute. It seems that this setting was designed to collect the effluent, which could be subsequently dumped elsewhere.

The aim of this testing was to define the extent of the archaeological area around the base of the castle. To the north the limit of the archaeological area is a maximum of 13m from the base. The quarry deposits are 11m from the western wall of the castle, just on the far side of the western boundary wall. On the eastern side the quarry deposits are within 5m of the base of the castle, while the quarry did not extend to the south of the castle.

Historically, Corr Castle is believed to have been built during the 16th century-the first record of the castle refers to the White family living here in 1550. However, the architectural features of the castle may place its construction a century earlier, while the areas of burning to the west and east of the castle and the 13th/14th-century pottery that has been found throughout the site, but particularly to the south of the castle, suggest an earlier phase of activity, pre-dating the construction of the castle.

2001:471 - Sutton, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Sutton
Sites and Monuments Record No.:	N/A
Licence number:	01E0834
Author:	Laurence Dunne, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, 3 Canal Place, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Site type:	Stone feature
ITM:	E 725695m, N 739370m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):	53.389517, -6.110306

In the course of dredging works associated with the laying of submarine pipes across Dublin Bay from Ringsend to Sutton, a discrete stony feature was exposed on the eastern side/shore of the excavated pipeline trench. The site is exposed on a sandy island at low tide at Sutton Creek, Sutton, Co. Dublin. A test excavation to ascertain its nature and extent was carried out.

The site, accessible at low water, comprises a small stony feature on the eastern side of the excavated pipeline channel. It extends as a simple irregular cluster or spread of sandstones, some 6.2m by 3.2m. None of the stones appeared water-rolled or abraded. Only recent and minor sea grass adhered to the feature. Indeed, the virtual lack of any marine encrustations or sustained plant accretions suggests that either the feature has only recently been deposited there or that it has become visible only after impact by the dredging works. The stony or rocky feature is situated some 370m to the north-west of the newly discovered Sutton wreck (see below, No. 472).

Two baseline profiles were set up at right angles that traversed the feature on its short and long axes and were plotted by EDM from across the channel. The feature was then drawn and photographed. A 4m by 1m trench was excavated along the short axis baseline. The trench extended from the edge of the channel through and beyond the feature by 1.5m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The stones comprise irregular hewn sandstones with an average size of 0.4m by 0.3m. They are disposed in a general rectangular fashion without any attempt at formality or construction. The stones were removed by hand and the remaining sandy fill was removed by trowel and spade. The stones did not overlie any other stones or features and lay as they were originally left. The excavation of the trench was undertaken over three tidal opportunities with unfortunate total infilling of sand by marine activity between tides.

A 20m-radius line was extended from the eastern point of the short axis baseline. A curving arc was drawn in the sand, demarcating the limits of the investigation, and was physically marked and plotted with an EDM. This zone

was investigated by metal auger to an average depth of 0.63m, with radiating test-holes undertaken every 0.5m for a distance of 4m and reduced to 1m separations up to a limit of 20m. The most proximate or potentially sensitive auger holes were also plotted by EDM. As the auguring continued to produce negative results, electronic plotting was discontinued. Ultimately the extent of the exposed stony feature was confined to the physically visible mapped limits.

The results show that the feature consists of a single stony deposit associated with one single event that was covered in sand by tidal action almost immediately. The stony feature was then uncovered in the course of the dredging works associated with the submarine trench excavation. It was not possible to date the original deposition but it is most likely that the stones represent the discharge of ballast from some vessel in an effort to disengage from the sand.

2001:472 - Sutton, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Sutton
Sites and Monuments Record No.:	N/A
Licence number:	01E0718
Author:	Laurence Dunne, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, 3 Canal Place, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Site type:	Marine wreck
ITM:	E 725695m, N 739370m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):	53.389517, -6.110306

A survey and temporary conservation works were carried out on a previously unknown wreck below the low-water mark at Sutton, Co. Dublin. The wreck was impacted on during marine dredging works associated with the excavation of a submarine trench across Dublin Bay from Ringsend to Sutton. The wreck is located below the low-water mark on the eastern limits of Bull Island where Sutton Creek issues into Dublin Bay.

A large coherent hull section, separated from the body of the wreck, is visible at optimum low tides. The wreck section comprises a coherent convex or curvilinear hull section, with its outer more rounded exterior now topside and its interior unfortunately disposed towards the incoming tides and the wider vagaries of weather and wave action. The outer exposed planking is constructed with ten 50mm oak planks varying in width from 175mm to 300mm, with many of the planks tapering to accommodate construction curvature. The planks are fastened edge to edge in the carvel technique with numerous wooden dowels or treenails. The diameter of the treenails averaged 37.5mm. The inner concavity was partially filled with sand which, when combined with wave action in this intertidal zone, reduced safe and satisfactory examination. However, it was possible to identify a large cross-member, 200mm by 150mm, possibly a rib-beam, that seemed to extend the limits of the wreck section at right angles and onto which the planking was fastened.

Two profile drawings bisecting the wreck section were plotted and an EDM plan undertaken. The interior was then temporarily protected by the judicious insertion of sandbags, which were also placed around and ultimately on top of the wreck.

A diver investigation of a 20m zone around the wreck section was also undertaken. No exposed artefacts or features were noted.

Subsequent and regular monitoring of the wreck section identified further treenails and other features that included a small and poorly carried out repair job.

The pipeline channel was reinstated in December and the exposed wreck section was reburied.

Preliminary examination of the wreck section supports the theory that this vessel was most likely a trading ship as repairs to the vessel were poorly undertaken, whereas if it were a naval vessel the repair work would most likely have been undertaken to a much higher standard. That the ship traded and lingered in warmer climes is evident from lice holes in the planking. Apart from a few nail holes, no metal was noted. An estimated size of the vessel is tentatively given at 45m by way of a rule-of-thumb calculation based on 30m per 25mm width of treenails. No precise dates have been received yet but a late 17th-century date is tentatively suggested.

2001:473 - Sutton and Bull Island (North), Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Sutton and Bull Island (North)
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 01E0403
Author: Stuart Elder, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, Unit 2F, Dungarvan Business Park, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Site type: Intertidal/marine
ITM: E 711929m, N 736609m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.367807, -6.318139

Excavations were carried out in two locations at the northern end of the Dublin Bay Pipeline Scheme, at Sutton. The pipe trench was excavated mechanically along the foreshore, after insertion of a coffer-dam comprising sheet piles driven into the marine sediments. Initially work began above the low-tide zone with a mechanical excavator within the coffer dam, excavating the trench to a depth of around 7–10m and piling the spoil outside of the dam for a second mechanical excavator to create a stockpile further away. As excavation of the trench was to proceed beyond the low-tide zone, the level of the ground surface within the coffer-dam had to be raised to enable the machines to continue working; this was done by laying imported hard core to a level well above the water-line, and using a larger machine with a longer reach to continue the excavation. The excavated material was then loaded into dumpers and removed to the stockpile location. Monitoring was initially carried out whilst the excavation was under way, but after moving below low-tide level it was downscaled to daily spoil-heap inspections owing to safety considerations and the fact that the excavated sediments comprised mostly imported hard core and boulder clay.

The excavation work on North Bull Island was effected by a single bulldozer and up to three mechanical excavators loading a fleet of articulated dumpers, which stockpiled the excavated beach sand close to the low-tide zone for later removal by suction dredger at high tide. Monitoring was limited to watching the bulldozer pushing material towards the excavators, and inspecting the excavated area for timbers or other artefactual material.

Several timbers were retrieved from Bull Island, including a section of ship's keel, broken into four sections, and a couple of timbers associated with the Sutton wreck (see above, No. 472). Nothing of archaeological significance was noted from the coffer-dam excavations. Post-excavation work is ongoing.

2002:0474 - Bull Island North, Bull Strand North, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Bull Island North, Bull Strand North
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 01E0718 ext.
Author: Laurence Dunne, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, 3 Canal Place, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Site type: Sutton Wreck
ITM: E 715826m, N 734698m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.349805, -6.260310

Monitoring took place of the foreshore at Bull Island, Sutton, Co. Dublin, in relation to previous stabilisation works of a marine wreck affected by marine dredging works in Dublin Bay. Hand auguring was undertaken to determine the effectiveness of the stabilisation works and the level of sand cover over the wreck. A number of ship's timbers have been recovered at intervals along the high-water mark, some of which appear to be typologically related to the wreck. The timbers are currently in temporary wet storage at Sutton.

2004:0604 - OLD COLLEGE, ABBEY ROAD, HOWTH, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: OLD COLLEGE, ABBEY ROAD, HOWTH
Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 15:3(02)
Licence number: 03E1804
Author: Christine Baker, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 27 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
Site type: Medieval deposits
ITM: E 728664m, N 739185m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.387143, -6.065770

Hand excavation of engineering test-pits took place within the Old College, Abbey Road, Howth, in January 2004. Four pits (averaging 1m²), at the corners of the building and the southern footing of a proposed stairwell (3m east-west by 1.1m), were excavated through archaeological deposits to determine the natural subsoil. Leask dated the college to the late 15th/early 16th century (1971, 30). In an unpublished survey carried out in 2000, Alan Hayden established that the ground floor within the building had been lowered by 1.1-1.7m in the modern period. A previous assessment by Linzi Simpson (Excavations 2003, No. 609, 03E0122) had established the medieval horizon to be just below the present ground level. This was confirmed by the current work, where the medieval horizon containing 13th/14th-century pottery was identified 0.06-0.43m below the present ground level. Natural subsoil was identified in the western corners 0.83-1.4m below ground level. The depth of the medieval deposit was at least 2.6m in the eastern pits. The foundation of a rubble-built internal wall (0.5m high) was identified almost centrally, 0.3m below the ground surface.

Reference

Leask, H.G. 1971 Irish churches and monastic buildings, Vol. III, 28-30. Dundalk.

2004:0605 - THULLA, DUNBO HILL, HOWTH, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: THULLA, DUNBO HILL, HOWTH
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1330
Author: Patricia Lynch, 27 Hilltown Way, Swords, Co. Dublin, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Site type: No archaeological significance
ITM: E 728287m, N 739240m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.387726, -6.071410

Testing was carried out at Thulla, Dunbo Hill, Howth, using a medium-sized digger, on 1 October 2004, prior to the construction of three houses. The site is in the area of archaeological potential of SMR 15:28. Six trenches were dug. Animal bone, modern china and modern domestic refuse were recovered from all of the trenches. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

2005:492 - ABBEY STREET, HOWTH, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: ABBEY STREET, HOWTH
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 05E1041
Author: Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3.
Site type: Monitoring
ITM: E 728678m, N 739131m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.386655, -6.065576

Monitoring was carried out at 14B Abbey Street, Howth, on 22 September 2005. Testing was requested prior to the construction of a townhouse, as the site is within the buffer zone for a number of monuments (SMR 15:29 ecclesiastical remains, SMR 15:30 dwelling, SMR 16:2 possible motte site and Martello tower, SMR 16:4 dwelling site).

The area to be monitored consisted of a modern concrete surface overlying sand. After the removal of the concrete surface, eight pad foundations were excavated to depths of 0.6–1m; all eight were dug through a mottled orange/grey sand, with occasional inclusions of modern building debris, in the area alongside the extant buildings at the northern edge of the site. No features of archaeological significance were revealed.

2005:493 - HARBOUR ROAD, HOWTH, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: HARBOUR ROAD, HOWTH
Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 15:28(01, 02)
Licence number: 03E0632
Author: John O'Connor, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3.
Site type: Monitoring
ITM: E 728430m, N 739268m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.387943, -6.069260

Monitoring of groundworks at the St Lawrence Hotel, Harbour Road, Howth, Co. Dublin, was carried out over the period 30 June 2003 to 17 February 2005. The works involved the construction of a mixed commercial and residential development on the site of the St Lawrence Hotel, which resulted in the demolition of mainly later elements of the building. The site is within the zone of archaeological potential of the site of a cist burial and a mound, both of which were exposed during construction work for the house of the District Inspector of coastguards in 1867 (PRIA 1866–9, 330–2). No evidence of either site was uncovered during testing carried out on the site by Audrey Gahan in 2002 (02E0602), but it was recommended that all groundworks be monitored.

The works could be divided into three distinct areas of the site: the old garden area to the side of the hotel, the carpark to the front and the sloping 'cliff' area to the rear. All ground clearance works were carried out by a tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless bucket. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered on the site during the monitoring of groundworks.

2006:660 - Dublin Bay Project Contract 5.1, Harbour Road, Howth, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Dublin Bay Project Contract 5.1, Harbour Road, Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU015–029
Licence number: C124; E2028
Author: Franc Myles, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 27 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
Site type: Urban, medieval/post-medieval
ITM: E 715826m, N 734698m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.349805, -6.260310

An assessment was undertaken along the route of a proposed sewer pipeline in the village of Howth. The pipeline will extend along the Harbour Road and through the adjacent carpark and forms part of the 2.6km development between Howth and Sutton. The pipeline passes through the constraint zone of the national monument of St Mary's Church and the assessment thus required ministerial consent.

Contract 5.1A involves the construction of c. 2.6km of sewer (of which 0.3km is in tunnel, the remaining section in an open cut), with depths of 2–7m. The proposed sewers are located mainly along Howth Road and Harbour Road. Also proposed is the construction of a new pumping station within the existing Dublin City Council depot and a combined sewer overflow (CSO) and storm tank within Howth carpark in the Howth Harbour area. Five trenches were opened mechanically along the line of the proposed sewer pipe at locations agreed with the National Monuments Section of the DoEHLG.

The evidence from the assessment trenches indicates that the area appears to have been beach or foreshore up until the period when the harbour was developed. Howth became the official mail-packet station in 1800 and seven years later construction of the harbour commenced to accommodate the increased traffic. The siting of the harbour caused some controversy and the design was criticised in some quarters for being nothing more than a sand trap. Such was the effect on official opinion that the harbour at Dún Laoghaire was started after eighteen months and £350,000 had been spent on Howth.

The foreshore activities prior to this may have included rubbish deposition (as evidenced by the presence of discarded animal bone in Trenches 2 and 5). Although this material is hardly prehistoric, it may be significant that no pottery was recovered in association with the animal bone, suggesting the depositions are from the early post-medieval period, after the time when the area was inundated with sand.

The exposure of the tram tracks aroused some local interest during the assessment. The trams used to travel up to the East Pier area, where they would turn around to face back into the city. When the service was withdrawn, it appears a decision was made not to remove the tracks, presumably because they were so well embedded into the street surface. The removal of the tracks also proved difficult during the assessment and a decision was taken to leave them in situ and to work around them using a trenching bucket.

The assessment did not produce material of any great archaeological significance. Construction of the proposed sewerage pipeline is planned to proceed in 2007. As agreed with the DoEHLG, a licence will be taken out to inspect and monitor groundworks on a regular basis during this phase and the work will be reported in a future edition of Excavations.

2008:465 - Howth Castle, Howth Road, Howth, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Howth Castle, Howth Road, Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU015-02701
Licence number: 08E0144
Author: Antoine Giacometti, Arch-Tech Ltd, 32 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.
Site type: No archaeological significance
ITM: E 727737m, N 739055m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.386198, -6.079745

Test-trenching was conducted in the grounds of Howth Castle (DU015-02701), a protected structure, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the old castle kitchens and a proposed carpark.

The St Laurence's of Howth, who came to Ireland in the 12th century with the Anglo-Normans and gained renown during the victory over the Danes at the Battle of Evora Bridge in Howth, are well documented in historical sources. They were made Lords of Howth and constructed their first castle c. the 1180s at the eastern end of the peninsula. This was described as the 'old castle' in a deed from 1225, suggesting that the present site of Howth Castle (on the western side of Howth) had been constructed at that time. The St Lawrence's continued to reside at Howth Castle in its present location for the following eight centuries. The standing castle buildings date from the 15th century onwards.

One trench was excavated in the yard directly outside of the castle kitchens in order to connect new services, and this exposed demolition rubble dating to Lutyens' renovation works in 1910; no earlier layers or material were encountered. Two test-trenches were excavated in the area of the proposed carpark and these exposed a 20th-century metal water pipe, a curved pathway marked on cartographic sources from 1870 and a large pit or localised area of scarping of 19th- or 20th-century date, perhaps resulting from tree planting.

2008:494 - Sutton to Howth, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Sutton to Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU015-029, DU015-024
Licence number: C124; E2028
Author: Franc Myles, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 27 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
Site type: Various
ITM: E 726582m, N 739554m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.390953, -6.096909

Monitoring was undertaken along the route of a new sewer pipeline from the Offington Estate in Sutton to the village of Howth, forming the main part of the 2.6km development that included the construction of a new pumping station and a combined sewer overflow and storm tank.

The pipeline passed through the constraint zone of the national monument of St Mary's Church and it was initially recommended that test excavations be carried out in all areas of the development within a 100m radius of the church and that monitoring and periodic inspection be carried out along the remainder of the contract. A report on the testing phase of the operation concluded that no material of any great archaeological significance survived in the vicinity of the national monument (Excavations 2006, No. 660).

The monitoring and inspection of the remainder of the works was carried out by the writer and Peter Kerins from March 2007 to February 2008. Little of archaeological interest was discovered over the length of the trench, excavated to a width of barely 1.5m and to a varying depth. The remains of a shell midden, at least 1.5m in length and 0.25m in depth, were disturbed on the northern side of the trench c. 25m west of the junction with the road into the Offington Estate. The midden was composed of small cockleshells, some of which had been crushed. It was located on flattish ground at the base of a gradual rise in ground levels and associated with an accumulation of reddish-brown sand.

The stratigraphy here is suggestive of there being an old inlet or creek over the area when the sea levels were higher. The present foreshore is c. 150–200m north of this trench, beyond the railway line and the seafront properties on the Burrow Road. As the sea level dropped or was deliberately excluded, a fine reddish-brown silt accumulated over the coarse sands and gravel. At some point early in this process the harvesting of shellfish resulted in the build-up of waste shell product.

Although the find site was located some 200m away, a shell midden has been recorded in the Townland (DU015–024). The midden was fully excavated in 1949 and 1970. It contained shallow pits that produced animal bone material including dog, fish, pig and bird, and flint artefacts comprising parallel-sided blades, leaf-shaped points and scrapers of Larnian type. Polished stone axes were also found on-site, now occupied by a housing estate. The headland of Howth is linked to the mainland by a low-lying isthmus of beach sand and gravel at Sutton. At the time the midden was in use Howth was an island, and the midden was situated on the old shoreline along the western side of the headland. The boundary wall of Howth Demesne approximately follows this old western shoreline.

A large excavation to house a water tank was opened within the carpark area in Howth opposite St Mary's. This area had already been tested during the initial assessment for the development. The excavated area measured c. 10m² by 5.5m deep. It was found the area was reclaimed in the later part of the 20th century during the development of the marina. The first 4–4.5m of excavated material consisted of fill. The fill was homogeneous in texture and consisted of small to very large blocks of granite and gravel. Small circular holes in the larger stones indicated blast quarrying. There was no domestic or builders' waste material within the fill, with the exception of a number of well-dressed granite blocks: e.g. windowsills, column braces, lintels and other worked objects. These must have been carefully selected as there was no red brick evident. The base material below the infill consisted of layers of gravel and rounded stone.

The north-facing section of the excavation removed a large section of the old sea wall. The wall was composed of large granite blocks at a c. 40° angle. This sea wall can be seen in a number of old photographs and was in use up to the latter half of the 20th century.

For most of its extent along Harbour Road, the pipeline trench was largely along the fault line dividing the old shore deposits, principally sand, and the boulder/gravel infill of the old shoreline.

2011:196 - CLONTARF AND SCOTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOWTH ROAD/CLONTARF ROAD, DUBLIN

County:	Dublin
Site name:	CLONTARF AND SCOTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOWTH ROAD/CLONTARF ROAD, DUBLIN
Sites and Monuments Record No.:	N/A
Licence number:	10E0520
Author:	Claire Walsh, 27 Coulson Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin 6
Site type:	No archaeological significance
ITM:	E 716461m, N 735184m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees):	53.354029, -6.250594

Monitoring of topsoil-stripping in advance of the construction of a new community centre on this brown-field site was undertaken in June 2011. No finds or features of archaeological significance were uncovered.

2012:233 - Church Street, Howth, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Church Street, Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU015-02901-05
Licence number: 12E120
Author: Rob O'Hara, Archer Heritage Planning, 8 BEAT Centre, Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin
Site type: Monitoring – No archaeological significance
ITM: E 728615m, N 739225m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.387512, -6.066488

Monitoring was undertaken at The Anchorage, Church Street, Howth (which is adjacent to St Mary's Abbey), prior to the construction of an extension and car-parking spaces at the property. Groundworks comprised the excavation of a foundation trench for a retaining wall at the east of the site, a service trench for ESB ducting and the excavation of a surface water soakaway to the west of the site. Excavated soils consisted solely of introduced material (horticultural soil and building rubble). No archaeological features or objects were noted in the course of monitoring.

2014:112 - Thormanby Road Howth, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Thormanby Road Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 14E0382
Author: Faith Bailey & David McCreavy, Kilcoole
Site type: No archaeology found
ITM: E 729203m, N 737890m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.375370, -6.058200

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during ground works associated with a residential development at Thormanby Road, Howth, County Dublin. It followed on from recommendation made by Faith Bailey in a desktop assessment of the site carried out in May 2013.

The area under development consisted of four fields under pasture with an adjoining area of woodland that was preserved in situ. All topsoil stripping was carried out under archaeological supervision.

No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the monitoring; however two retouched flint tools of prehistoric date were retrieved from the topsoil with specialist information included within this report.

No further archaeological monitoring is deemed to be necessary in conjunction with the development of the site.

2014:427 - Thormanby Road, Howth, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Thormanby Road, Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/a
Licence number: 14E0351
Author: Faith Bailey, IAC Ltd, Unit G1, Network Enterprise Park, Kicoole, Co. Wicklow
Site type: No archaeology found
ITM: E 729167m, N 737903m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.375502, -6.058738

Monitoring was carried out during ground works associated with a residential development at Thormanby Road, Howth, County Dublin. The area under development consisted of four fields under pasture with an adjoining area of woodland that was preserved in situ. All topsoil stripping was carried out under supervision. No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the monitoring; however two retouched flint tools of prehistoric date (Neolithic/early Bronze Age) were retrieved from the topsoil.

2014:480 - 822 Howth Road/7 Kilbarrack Road, Raheny, Dublin 3, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: 822 Howth Road/7 Kilbarrack Road, Raheny, Dublin 3
Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU-015: 083
Licence number: 14E0130
Author: Linzi Simpson, 28 Cabinteely Close, Old Bray Road, Cabinteely, Dublin 18.
Site type: Site of a fort, post-medieval, suburban
ITM: E 723476m, N 738799m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.384910, -6.143868

Testing was followed by a monitoring programme carried out at a development site at the corner of the Howth Road and Kilbarrack Road. DU015-083, the site of a 'fort' defined on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map (1837) of which there is no trace above ground, is within the site. The new infill development involved the construction of four houses with gardens and attendant grounds. The fort shown on the map is defined by what appears to be a curving ditch along the southern side with a rectangular building north of the ditch, although this building may not be related to fort. Despite the fact the fort is not shown on Rocque's map of the suburbs, dated to 1760, Kilbarrack Road does kink out at the southern end where it meets the Howth Road and this may reflect the eastern side of a circular enclosure now gone but still in existence in 1760. This kink can be traced in all the succeeding cartographic sources and is visible in the road today.

Testing was carried out in June 2014 and established that the entire site had been very truncated in the past, exposing subsoil in various locations. The assessment located the line of the original foreshore running along the Howth Road frontage, positioned approximately 8m inside the site hoarding. This foreshore was made up of deep layers of sand and silt, naturally deposited by the sea and lapping over solid boulder clay, which runs parallel to the Howth Road. The modern Howth Road therefore is built on reclaimed ground. The assessment located some sort of ditch feature in the general location indicated by the 1837 map, and this ditch was cut through the foreshore deposits at the southern end of the site, running parallel to the Howth Road. It was substantial in size and measured approximately 6m wide by 1.8m deep, filled with a mix of deposits from sticky yellow clay, sandy soils, black gravel deposits and, in one location pottery sherds suggestive of an infill date in the late 19th century. The location of the ditch along the coastline and the dating of pottery from the fill may suggest it formed part of the Napoleonic defence system of the late 18th century although this is not certain as the site was so disturbed.

There was no firm evidence of the building shown on the 1837 map but finds of 18th/19th-century industrial brick north of the ditch (Trench 4) do suggest the presence of a building of this date in this location. The rest of the site consisted of truncated clays over subsoil, with subsoil lying on average, between 0.4m and 0.6m below present ground level. A localised area of burning was also identified in the north-west corner of the site, which was also post-medieval in date.

The site was monitored as a mitigating strategy and, as part of this, the footprint of the two southern houses were moved to avoid the ditch and the excavation for the foundation trenches was monitored. An area of burning was also avoided and no additional archaeological features were noted during monitoring.

2015:276 - Tower Hill, Howth, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Tower Hill, Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU016-002001
Licence number: E004620
Author: Paul Duffy, Grassroots Archaeology, 15 Vartry Heights Roundwood, Co. Wicklow
Site type: Castle - Motte
ITM: E 728801m, N 739245m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.387645, -6.063689

A targeted test excavation was carried out at the suspected site of a motte castle (DU016-002001) in the vicinity of the Martello Tower (DU016-002001) on Tower Hill in Howth Co. Dublin by the Resurrecting Monuments community archaeology group from 19 to 29 August 2015. The suspected motte is known from 18th-century cartographic and pictorial representation, most famously by Gabriel Beranger who depicted a large flat-topped mound surrounded by a circular bank on Tower hill in the 1770s.

The excavation was funded under the Irish Research Council's 'New Foundations Grant Scheme' and the project was coordinated by Grassroots Archaeology in partnership with Professor Gabriel Cooney of UCD, supported by Fingal County Council. The works were carried out under ministerial consent. Excavation at Tower Hill sought to test a geophysical anomaly identified during the earlier stages of the project.

The geophysical survey of a grid 40m x 40m was conducted at the Tower Hill site in May 2015 by Kevin Barton of Landscape and Geophysical Services and the Resurrecting Monuments group to investigate potential subsurface features that may be associated with the suspected motte castle (DU016-002001). This survey identified a curvilinear anomaly which had the potential to represent a cut feature. It was thought that this feature could possibly have represented an enclosing defensive ditch surrounding the motte castle.

A trench 8m x 1.5m was excavated across the position of the curvilinear anomaly to ascertain its character, and extent. The trench was excavated by hand and all arising soil was passed through 30mm sieves. The topsoil (C01) was found to be an imported modern layer c. 0.4m deep representing recent landscaping at the site. This overlay a deposit of former garden soils thought to date to the early-mid 20th century during which time Tower Hill was in use as allotments. This deposit was c. 0.31m deep.

In the eastern portion of the trench, a compact layer of redeposited subsoil was observed. This compact and hard layer (C02) occurred close to the upstanding Martello Tower and may represent a working surface dating to the construction of the tower.

This layer overlay a deep deposit of mid-brown silty clay (C04) mixed through with patches of redeposited sandy boulder clay (C05). Contexts C04 and C05 contained ten sherds of medieval pottery including Dublin-type wares, Saintonge ware and Leinster Cooking Ware. In addition, these contexts contained post-medieval pottery ranging from north Devon wares to the dipped wares and transfer-printed wares of the last decades of the 18th century. A copper alloy dress pin with a ball head, of 17th/18th-century date was also retrieved from C05. Contexts 4 and 5 were interpreted as a cultivated plough zone created late in the 18th century as a result of the levelling of the suspected motte mound and pre-dating the construction of the Martello tower at the beginning of the 19th century. The date of the pottery assemblage from contexts 4 and 5 supports this interpretation. No cut feature or ditch was identified in this trench.

2015:245 - Carrickbrack Road, Sutton, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Carrickbrack Road, Sutton
Sites and Monuments Record No.: None
Licence number: 15E0484
Author: Alan R. Hayden
Site type: No archaeological significance
ITM: E 727042m, N 737924m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.376206, -6.090647

An archaeological assessment of a proposed residential development revealed nothing of archaeological interest or significance.

2016:156 - Shandon, Carrickbrack Road, Howth Road, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Shandon, Carrickbrack Road, Howth Road
Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU018-067
Licence number: 16E0348
Author: Aisling Collins ACAS, Annesley Mews, Brighton Ave, Monkstown, Co. Dublin
Site type: No archaeology present
ITM: E 727037m, N 737808m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.375165, -6.090769

Monitoring was carried out in accordance with the planning grant conditions for the proposed development at Shandon, Carrickbrack Road, Howth Road, Co. Dublin.

The site is located adjacent to site scheduled for inclusion in the next RMP – DU019-002 – Ritual site – Holy well associated with St Fitan; this is located in the garden of a private residence next door (south) to the site. This is a natural spring enclosed by a rough, dry-stone built, superstructure. Tradition records that water from the well cures sore eyes and stomach disorders. It is still venerated. See RMP location map attached. (Ó Danachair 1958, 77). Currently the well is dry.

The development will consist of the construction of split lever two/three-storey dwelling with balconies to rear on first and second floor level on site to the side of Shandon, with new entrance off the Carrickbrack Road. No archaeology was identified and there are no further archaeological recommendations.

2017:438 - Lands at Balscadden Road, Howth, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Lands at Balscadden Road, Howth
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 17E0533
Author: Niall Colfer, Archaeology and Built Heritage, Spade Enterprise Centre, St. Paul's, Smithfield, Dublin 7
Site type: Medieval pits
ITM: E 728766m, N 739169m
Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 53.386971, -6.064245

Testing was undertaken in advance of the development of a c. 1.55ha site located in the centre of Howth, Dublin 13.

Test trenching revealed that historic surface levels over more than half the site have been truncated by modern gravel and sand extraction. Trench 3, excavated on the level surface along the southern perimeter of the site, offered several indicators of medieval activity. These included four pits, ranging in diameter from 2m to 0.65m, which all provided evidence of medieval food waste; most notably marine shell, animal and bird bone. Food production is also identified by finds of charcoal and burnt stone, indicators of the fires on which the above animals and birds were cooked. Pottery sherds recovered from the Pits 1 and 4 in Trench 3 include six pieces of late medieval Dublin-type green glazed red earthenware, providing an indicative date for the activity recorded. All the sherds were from wheel-thrown ceramic vessels and four had decoration in the form of horizontal ribbing.

These findings are significant when considering the development of medieval Howth. It is likely the pits containing evidence of food production and waste are contemporary with St Mary's Church (DU015-029001) and the 'College of Howth' (DU015-030) with both buildings dating to the late medieval period. The location of the pits is also significant in that they represent the most easterly recorded example of activity contemporary with the medieval ecclesiastical establishment and may indicate the survival of subsurface medieval settlement in the southern area of the proposed development site.

Appendix 4. Features included in the Record of Protected Structures in the Fingal County Council Development Plan 2017–23

RPS	Site type & location	Description	RMP & NIAH
575	St. Fintan's Church (in ruins) & Graveyard; Carrickbrack Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Remains of possible early Norman church within enclosed graveyard that is still in use	11358033 / DU15-31.2-3
576	St. Fintan's Well; Iniscara, Carrickbrack Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Holy Well within enclosed stone structure	DU19-2
577	"Sutton South"; Carrickbrack Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Mid 20th century house, designed by the architect Frank Gibney as his own home	11366009
578	Sutton Castle; Shielmartin Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Late 19th century four-storey Victorian Tudor-style house & gates, extended and converted into apartment complex	11366001
579	Martello Tower; Sutton Strand, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Former early 19th century circular military fortification of Martello Tower, converted to residence	11366017 / DU19-5
581	Cairn; Shielmartin, Hill of Howth, Howth, Dublin 13	Archaeological site of cairn on the summit of Shielmartin on the Hill of Howth	DU19-3
582	Portal Tomb; Deerpark Golf course, Howth Castle, Howth Demesne, Howth, Dublin 13	Megalithic portal tomb known as 'Aideen's Grave', in grounds of Deer Park Golf Course, Howth Castle	DU15-32
583	Cairn; Dung Hill, Hill of Howth, Howth, Dublin 13	Archaeological site of circular cairn at NW end of natural knoll named Dung Hill in early 19th century maps	DU19-4.1
584	Cairn; Blackheath, Hill of Howth, Howth, Dublin 13		DU-19-6
929	Slieverue; 41 Strand Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Distinctive late 19th century two-storey house with elaborate external moulding and detailing (one of a group of three adjoining ornate Late Victorian houses)	11366007
930	Gilmoos; 42 Strand Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Distinctive late 19th century three-bay two-storey house with elaborate external moulding and detailing (one of a group of three adjoining ornate Late Victorian houses)	11366006
932	No. 1 Beachfield House; 44B Strand Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Mid 19th century semi-detached two-bay three-storey over raised basement double-pile house.	11366004
933	No. 2 Beachfield House; 44A Strand Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Mid 19th century semi-detached two-bay three-storey over raised basement double-pile house.	11366004
934	Sea Lawn; Strand Road, Sutton South, Sutton, Dublin 13	Early 19th century detached villa	11366003
935	The Cliffs; Carrickbrack Road, Sutton South, Howth, Dublin 13	Early 19th century detached three-bay single-storey house with later additions	11366014

Appendix 5. Features included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

(see Figure 3; source www.archaeology.ie)

Reg. No 11358033



Name Old Saint Fintan's Private Graveyard and Church
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Private graveyard of Bellingham family, c.1890, with pair of cut stone grave markers set behind cast-iron railings. Set adjacent to rubble granite single-cell medieval church, with bellcote over gable, now in ruins.

Reg. No 11358034



Name Saint Fintan's Cemetery
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Cemetery, with various cut stone grave markers from c.1910 to present. Rubble granite and limestone boundary with castellated coping; gravel path around plots.

Reg. No 11366001



Name Sutton Castle Hotel
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Detached multiple-bay four-storey Victorian Tudor style former house, c.1925, built on several terraces, and retaining original fenestration. Designed by architect Alfred Darbyshire. Single- and two-storey extension to north gable, c.1990. Now in use as hotel. Multiple span pitched roof of varying heights. Terracotta tiles and ridge tiles. Tall red brick art deco style chimneys. Cast iron rainwater goods. WALLS: Combination of yellow brick, pebbledash and terracotta tiles. Large rendered late 20th century extension to side. OPENINGS: Bi-pantile and tri-pantite timber casement windows with canted stone sills. Gothic style pointed entrance porch. INTERIOR: Retains original lobby and reception rooms.

Reg. No 11366002



Name Coastguard Station
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Terrace of six three-bay single-storey yellow brick former coastguard cottages, c.1850, with projecting entrance porches. Now in use as private dwellings. ROOF: Single span roof gabled at both ends with slate roof having terracotta ridge tiles; rendered or brick chimney to gable end with terracotta pots. WALLS: Yellow brick with cement rendered plinth. OPENINGS: Timber sash windows, granite sill. Timber tongue and grooved door.

Reg. No 11366003



Name Sea Lawn
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1830, with flight of granite steps to centrally placed door. Entrance piers and screen walls with cast-iron gates. ROOF: Slate hipped roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered stacks. WALLS: Smooth plaster with plaster quoins and string course; decorative urns to parapet; hood mouldings over windows. OPENINGS: Original multipane timber sashes. Timber door surround with leaded side lights and fanlight; timber door.

Reg. No 11366004



Name Beachfield
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Semi-detached two-bay three-storey over raised basement double-pile houses, c.1845, with segmental-headed door openings approached by flight of steps. Single-bay three-storey returns to rear. House to right partly re-fenestrated, c.1990. House to left retaining original fenestration. ROOF: Double-pile behind nap rendered parapet; nap rendered chimney stacks; yellow clay octagonal pots. WALLS: Nap rendered; channelled to ground floor; ruled and lined to upper floors; nap rendered and cut-stone courses; exposed rubble stone and red brick construction to left side elevation; roughcast to right side elevation; nap rendered to returns; unpainted. OPENINGS: Square-headed window openings; continuous sill courses; moulded architraves; consoled entablatures to first floor; 6/6 timber sash windows; replacement uPVC windows, to right upper floors; segmental headed door openings; cut-stone Doric door cases; timber panelled doors; overlights.

Reg. No 11366006



Name Gilmooss
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Semi-detached four-bay single-storey house with turrets to dormer attic, c.1900. Ornate latticed veranda to ground floor. ROOF: Double pitched sprocketed red tile roof; catslide over veranda; decorative turret and gable to attic windows; corniced red brick chimney. WALLS: Smooth plaster walls with plaster decoration over windows. Ornate timber veranda. OPENINGS: Timber casement windows; original timber door; timber cornice to upper window surrounds.

Reg. No 11366007



Name Slieverue
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Detached double-pile three-bay two-storey house, c.1890, with full-height bowed entrance projection, flanked by Dutch gable-fronted end bays. Refenestrated, c.1990. Cast iron rainwater goods. Bow extension to side elevation. ROOF: Double-pitched and gable-fronted - behind curvilinear-gabled parapets; double-pile; terracotta tile – scalloped / fishscale: red clay ridge tiles; nap rendered chimney stacks; clay pots; cast-iron rainwater goods; flat roof to bows. WALLS: Nap rendered; string course to first floor; moulded coping to Dutch gables; painted. OPENINGS: Square-headed; continuous nap rendered sill courses; lugged architraves; replacement uPVC windows, c.1990; architrave to door opening; replacement uPVC doors, c.1990; stained glass overlight.

Reg. No 11366009



Name Sutton South

Rating Regional

Townland Sutton South

Description Detached multiple-bay single-storey house with dormer attic, c.1930, on an irregular plan, having circular end bay attached to north-west corner. Rubble granite faced columns supporting roof of main block, and two-storey return to rear. ROOF: Double pitched and turret roof with small clay tiles; rendered chimney stacks; copper flashing to dormer windows. WALLS: Granite walls; curricular end bay rendered. Columns of granite support the roof of the main block to a form a count. OPENINGS: uPVC casement windows and timber fixed panes; timber doors.

Reg. No 11366010



Name Gate Lodge

Rating Regional

Townland Sutton South

Description Detached single-bay single-storey gable-fronted gate lodge with dormer attic, c.1930. ROOF: Double pitched tiled roof. WALLS: Granite rubble walls. OPENINGS: Replacement timber bay window, circular timber window to gable.

Reg. No 11366011



Name Post box
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905, with 'GR' monogram, and cast by 'T.Allen & Co., London'.

Reg. No 11366013



Name Shearwater
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Detached four-bay single-storey house with gabled dormers to attic, c.1915, having recessed end-bay to right-hand side, timber veranda supporting roof, and single-storey clapper-board return. uPVC conservatory to recessed bay, c.1990. ROOF: Monopitched terracotta tiled roof with large overhang; two prominent stacks; monopitched hipped roof to two-storey return. WALLS: Pebble dashed. OPENINGS: uPVC replacement windows; timber glazed doors; original timber casements to clapperboard return.

Reg. No 11366014



Name The Cliffs
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Detached three-bay two-storey over basement house, c.1860, with single-storey central canted bay window. Returns and extensions added to rear in several phases. Outbuildings to site. ROOF: Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles; nap rendered chimney stacks with terracotta pots; cast-iron rainwater goods. WALLS: Pebble dashed with bow to right hand side and canted bay to front. OPENINGS: Square headed with timber sash windows; nineteenth century casements; granite and concrete cills; granite doorcase with fluted console brackets supporting cornice; timber raised and fielded panelled door.

Reg. No 11366017



Name Sutton Creek Martello Tower
Rating Regional
Townland Sutton South
Description Martello tower, c.1805, granite rubble walls, on a circular plan with tapered profile, having machicolation supported by brackets over entrance door. Raised extension to roof, c.1990.

Reg. No 11367001



Name Drynan Lodge
Rating Regional
Townland Censure
Description Detached two-bay two-storey gable-fronted Edwardian style house with dormer attic, c.1910, having single-bay single-storey canted bay window to left and two-storey flat-roofed recessed end bay to right. ROOF: Gable-fronted; red clay profiled tiles; square rooflight; red clay ridge tiles; roughcast chimney stack; yellow clay pots; cast-iron rainwater goods; flat-roof to end bay behind parapet; iron/lead ridges. WALLS: Roughcast; unpainted. OPENINGS: Square-headed window openings; no sills; timber side-hung casement windows advanced from line of façade; canted bay window to left ground floor; canted oriel to end bay; round-headed door opening.

Reg. No 11367002



Name Blackberry Hill
Rating Regional
Townland Censure
Description Detached three-bay single-storey Edwardian style house with dormer attic, c.1915, with internal entrance bay to centre. Refenestrated, c.1990. ROOF: Double-pitched; gable-fronted to dormer attic window; red clay tiles; square rooflight; red clay ridge tiles; overhanging timber eaves; cast-iron rainwater goods chimney stack to rear; red clay pots. WALLS: Roughcast; painted; buttresses to front and to right corner; nap rendered 'timber-frame' dressings to right gable end having red clay tiles to apex. OPENINGS: Square-headed openings - windows to left within recessed panels; concrete sills; replacement uPVC casement windows, original glazed timber panelled door with entablature over and sidelights; round-headed open internal porch; glazed uPVC door and side lights.

Appendix 6. Recorded shipwrecks from the Sutton area

The following are the recorded ship wrecks for the area of Red Rock, listed in the National Monuments Service Wreck Viewer (<https://www.archaeology.ie/underwater-archaeology/wreck-viewer>); see Figure 8.

Wreck Name Unknown

Wreck No. W01120

Classification	Unknown
Place of Loss	Dublin, North Bull, N end, near Sutton Creek, 53 22 23.366N, 06 06 20.536W
Date of Loss	Pre 1821
Year of Loss	1821
DD Latitude	53.37316
DD Longitude	-6.10570
Source of co-ordinate	Duncan's 1821 map of Dublin
Description	One of three wrecks plotted on William Duncan's 1821 map of Dublin. It is the most northerly of the wrecks and is located at the N end of the Bull near Sutton Creek.
Record Source	Brady 2008; 233; Duncan's 1821 map of Dublin.

Wreck Name Unknown

Wreck No. W01132

Classification	Unknown
Place of Loss	Dublin, North Bull, N end, 53 22 21.284N, 06 06 33.628W
Date of Loss	Unknown
Year of Loss	
DD Latitude	53.37258
DD Longitude	-6.10934
Source of co-ordinate	Vernon's estate map of North Bull
Description	One of 10 wrecks marked on John Vernon's estate map of the North Bull. It is the most northerly wreck shown and is located adjacent to a small creek, near the Sutton Creek.
Record Source	Brady 2008, 236; Vernon date estate map of North Bull.

Wreck Name Unknown

Wreck No. W01141

Classification	Unknown
Place of Loss	Dublin, North Bull, on the N side of the Sutton Creek
Date of Loss	Unknown
Year of Loss	
DD Latitude	53.37233
DD Longitude	-6.10731
Source of co-ordinate	National Monuments Service
Description	Wooden wreck became exposed near the dredge channel for the Dublin Bay pipeline in March 2002. The wreck lies flat on the seabed and measures approximately L. 18m X B. 5m X H. 1m. The remains consist of hull planking and internal framing. The remains of a possible mast is lying collapsed inside the wreck. There is also evidence of the remains of a possible rudder. The wreck lies approximately 150m to the E of the 'Sutton Wreck' which was discovered during dredging for the Dublin Bay pipeline.
Record Source	Inspection Report by Karl Brady 28-04-2011.

Wreck Name Unknown (Sutton Wreck)

Wreck No. W01142

Classification	Carvel
Place of Loss	Dublin Bay, North Bull, near Sutton. 53 22 20.2W, 006 06 34.9W
Date of Loss	Unknown
Year of Loss	
DD Latitude	53.37228
DD Longitude	-6.10969
Source of co-ordinate	National Monuments Service
Description	Wooden wreck discovered during dredging for the Dublin Bay Pipeline Project during April 2001. Subsequently called the Sutton Wreck. A series of wooden ship frames was revealed, protruding from the excavated trench approximately 25–30cm below the surrounding seabed. The wreck appeared to be orientated N–S. The site appeared to consist of the remains of an intact carvel-built vessel buried in the seabed up to 1.5m in depth. The lower hull of the vessel was visible, with planking held in place with treenails and futtocks. A keel was also present. A large section of the hull, measuring 3m x 3.5m, floated free from the wreck and resettled on the seabed. It consisted of a curving section of hull made up of fourteen strakes held together by futtocks and treenails. Iron staining suggested that some iron fittings were also used in the construction of the ship. Approximately 50 timbers were retrieved from the wreck site.
Record Source	Brady 2008, 240; Lar Dunne; National Monuments Service.

The following wrecks are listed in and the published Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland: Louth, Meath, Dublin and Wicklow (Brady 2008), for the Sutton area.

Shipwreck Inventory #	Name of Vessel	Place of Loss	Description
W00981	Ceres	Near Sutton	Wrecked en route from Whitehaven to Dublin, captain was Irwin. One life lost. LL 4850, 4 th March 1814.
W00986	Defiance	Near Sutton	Lost in a south south-east gale en route from Whitehaven, captain was Pettigrew. LL 6070, 6 th December 1825.
W00996	Ellen	Near Sutton	Captain was Thompson. Encountered south south east gale, became wrecked. Five crew lost. LL 6070, 6 th December 1825.
W01010	Helen	Sutton Strand	Brigantine of Liverpool en route from Dublin to Ayr. Parted from two rope whilst being towed out of harbour. Drifted ashore, expected to become a total wreck. LL 16476, 13 th March 1868.
W01011	Henry	Sutton Bar	Of Whitehaven, master was Noble. Driven ashore en route from Whitehaven, cargo of coal. Crew abandoned vessel. Abandoned vessel caught fire, burnt to the waters's edge, sank. Freeman's Journal, 9 th -11 th January 1776, 239.
W01018	Janie	Sutton Coastguard Station, 1 mile south	Two-tonne, fourteen-year old yawl (yacht). Owned by A. Richardson of Dublin, master was Williamson. Moored in ballast in Dublin bay, no one aboard. Became stranded, totally lost in a south-south-east force 7 wind. PP 1903, LXIII, 141.
W01023	Lady Forbes	Near Sutton	Of Glasgow, driven ashore en route to Waterford, cargo of rum. Master was William Glasgow. Freeman's Journal, 19 th -23 rd January 1768, 162.
W01036	Norry Kirwan	Sutton	Of New Ross, master was Kirwan. Driven ashore during a gale en route to Waterford, cargo of coal. Feared vessel would become a total wreck, crew saved. LL 18318, 4 th January 1873.
W01054	Steam Hopper No. 6	Sutton	Owned by Port Harbour Board, broke down, went ashore. LL 20396, 10 th September 1879; LL 20397, 11 th September 1879.
W01064	William	Near Sutton	Packet boat en route from Holyhead, cargo of mail, 80 passengers. Encountered a violent storm, driven ashore, became wrecked. Master and ship's boy were sole survivors. Passengers aboard included General Edward Fitzpatrick, who is buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. De Courcy Ireland 1983, 25; Harris 1766, 367.
W01066	Young Murray	Near Sutton	Fifty-two-ton wooden sloop, classed E1 by Lloyd's. Owned by Coster, captain was Partington. Went ashore, expected to be lost. Larn and Larn 2002; LL 2459, 4 th December 1792.
W01075	Unknown	Sutton	En route from Glasgow to Waterford, cargo of run. Went ashore, expected to be lost. LL 3343, 2 nd February 1768.
W01095	Unknown	Sutton	Lighter became stranded, laden with deerskins, honey, bees' wax, flaxseed from the American ship Three Brothers. Lord Mayor, sheriff ordered a guard to prevent plunder. Surveyor of Clontarf saved cargo. Freeman's Journal, 17 th -19 th February 1789.
W01124	Unknown	Off Sutton	Casks of spirits, boxes of oranges, cork bark, corks washed ashore, indicating a vessel may have been wrecked. Freeman's Journal, 21 st December 1853, 3.