

Archaeological Desktop Assessment

Proposed Refurbishment of Temple Bar Square

On behalf of
Dublin City Council Parks Department

17th July 2017.

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY.

An Archaeological Desktop Assessment was undertaken in order to assess the potential archaeological impact of the proposed refurbishment of the public realm at Temple Bar Square, Dublin 2.

There are 12 Recorded Monuments located within 50m of the proposed works, one of these (DU018-020594; Quay) is depicted immediately adjacent to the project area, although its position is approximate. In addition to a programme of archaeological test-trenching carried out at the southern edge of Temple Bar Square in 1994, some 30 archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the blocks surrounding the site under 22 separate licenses.

The site is located on sloping ground along the former southern foreshore of the River Liffey, to the east of an area of higher ground which separates it from the confluence of the River Poddle and the Liffey further to the west. It lay to the east of the Hiberno-Norse and medieval town of Dublin, and to the south-west of the Hoggen Green area. In the mid-13th C the Augustinian Friary of the Holy Trinity was established on the higher ground immediately to the west of Fownes St, sub-surface elements of which have been identified and archaeologically excavated to the north of Cecilia St. Speed's map of 1610 shows the project area as undeveloped land lying between buildings on Dame St and partially within the notionally formalised edge of the river, while de Gomme's map of 1673 shows a large area to the north and east as 'taken in from the sea', with a roadway labelled 'Temple Barr' already established, running along the former foreshore.. Evidence from archaeological excavations in the surrounding area show deep deposits of reclamation infill extending down to an original ground surface up to 4m below present ground level, starting in the 17th C.

Residential or business properties replaced any 17th C buildings on the future Temple Bar Square from 18th C, while the straightening of Crow Lane circa 1800 left the former frontages of an uncertain number of the 18th C residences and warehouses lying within and potentially beneath the widened street.

Limited elements of the works as currently proposed have the potential to impact structural remains and artefact-rich deposits related to the post-1600 reclamation and subsequent development of the project area. A lower potential exists for the recovery of medieval material displaced from adjacent sites and redeposited within the reclamation infill.

A programme of archaeological monitoring of subsurface works is proposed to mitigate this potential impact, permitting the identification, assessment, recording and additional investigation of any archaeological remains exposed. This has the potential to enhance the understanding and appreciation of the archaeological heritage of the Temple Bar Square area.

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Ward:	Royal Exchange	Nat. Grid Co-ords:	315719 234184
Civil Parish:	St. Andrew's	ITM Co-ords:	715645 734210
Barony:	Barony of Dublin	O.S. 6" Sheet No.:	Dublin No. 18
County:	Dublin.	Recorded Monument No.:	DU018-020---

1.0 INTRODUCTION.

1.1 *Purpose of the report.*

This archaeological desktop assessment has been prepared by Citywest Archaeology and Heritage Consultants to form part of of the Part 8 Planning Submission for the Refurbishment of Temple Bar Square. This work is being undertaken by REDscape Landscape and Urbanism and GKMP Architects on behalf of Dublin City Council Parks Department.

1.2 *The proposed development.*

The area of proposed works consists of Temple Bar Square, Crown Alley and Temple Bar between the square and the corner of Temple Lane South, including a short length of Fownes St Upper. The project encompasses the refurbishment of the public realm within this area, including pavements, road surfaces, street furniture, public lighting and drainage. Potential for impact on the archaeological resource is represented by removal of present surfaces and limited reduction in existing ground levels, tree planting, possible installation and electrical connections for lighting, and new surface drainage and its connections into existing systems.

1.3 *Methodology.*

The present study assesses and summarises the potential impact of the proposed refurbishment works on the archaeological resource. Potential impacts on the built environment (protected structures and their curtilage, existing street surface treatments and furniture, visual impacts, historic patterns of use) are addressed in a separate report prepared by GKMP Architects.

This assessment is based on available documentary and cartographic sources, in conjunction with a field inspection. The standard sources for archaeological and heritage information were consulted, including the Archaeological Survey Files related to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Topographical Files of the National Museum

of Ireland (NMI), the published bulletins of licensed archaeological investigations and online repositories. Selected cartographic and historical sources were examined. On this basis an assessment is made of the potential impact of the development proposals on known and potential archaeological sites and material.

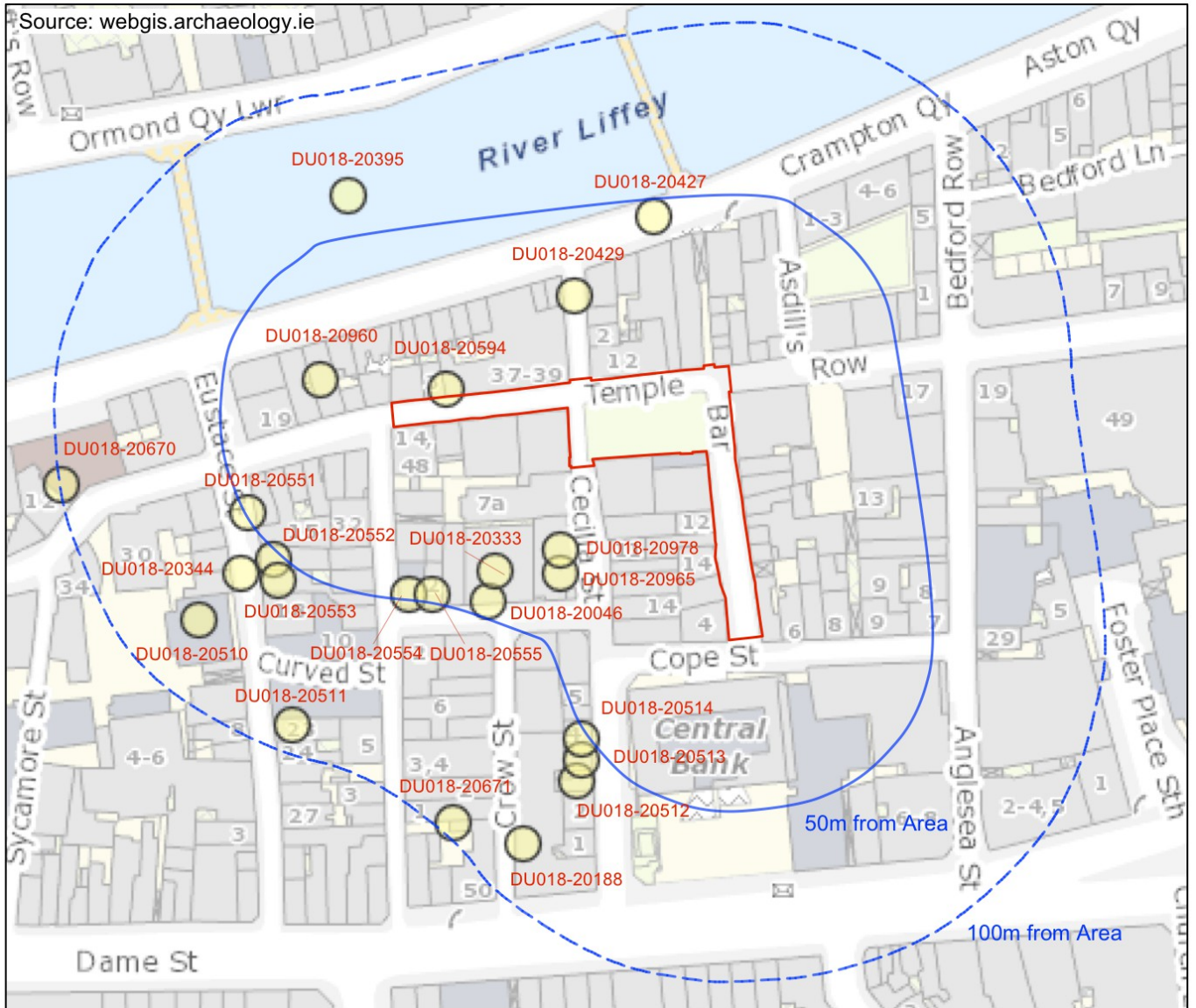


Figure 1: Recorded Monuments within 100m of the project area. Source: National Monuments Service Historic Environment Viewer (webgis.archaeology.ie).

2.0 THE RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES.

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) compiled under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 lists structures, features, objects or sites as Recorded Monuments. It consists of a set of constraint maps and accompanying manuals. The National Monuments Act (1930-2004; as amended) requires an owner/occupier to give two weeks written notice of proposals to carry out works at or in relation to a recorded monument.

2.1 Recorded Monuments in proximity to the development.

There are twelve Recorded Monuments located within 50m of the project area, measuring from the listed co-ordinates to the nearest edge of the area of works (refer Figure 1 and Table 1). It should be noted that the listed locations are frequently approximate, and even where exact represent only the centrepoint of the monument, not its extent: in most cases the project area actually lies within the zone of notification for each of these monuments.

Table 1: Recorded Monuments within 50m of the proposed development.

RMP No.	Street	Site Type	Distance and Direction from Development	Impact of Development
DU018-020594-	Temple Bar	Quay	Within Area	Very low potential for impact
DU018-020960-	Temple Bar	Building	22m W	None
DU018-020978-	Fownes St Upr	Building	23m S	None
DU018-020429-	Fownes St Lwr	Quay	24m N	Very low potential for impact
DU018-020965-	Cecilia St	Kiln - lime	30m S	None
DU018-020333-	Cecilia St	Building	37m SW	None
DU018-020427-	Crampton Quay	Quay	45m N	None
DU018-020046-	Cecilia St	Religious house - Augustinian friars	46m SW	None
DU018-020554-	Temple Lane	House - indeterminate date	48m S	None
DU018-020551-	Eustace St	Well	49m W	None
DU018-020552-	Eustace St	House - indeterminate date	50m SW	None
DU018-020555-	Cecilia St	House - indeterminate date	50m SW	None

One Recorded Monument (DU018-020594; Quay) represents the 17th C quay and is depicted immediately adjacent to the area of proposed works. It was potentially identified during archaeological testing (Licence No 97E0112; Corlett 1997, refer Appendix) as a

substantial quay wall surviving at 2.00-0.60m OD at the Wellington Quay side of the block. additional walls to the S; 17th C infill deposits and 19th C structural elements, implying a low potential for impact from the proposed project.

The second Recorded Monument (DU018-020429) representing a quay is the Bagnio Slip on Lower Fownes St, referred to as a 'watering slyppe' in 1559 (Bennett 1988, 10) where there was a ferry station. This may potentially have extended into the project area prior to reclamation of land N of Temple Bar in the 17th C, but again there is a low potential for impact on remains which are likely to be at several metres depth.

The most significant site in the vicinity of the project area is the complex of Recorded Monuments that make up Holy Trinity Friary (DU018-020046; -333; -965; -978), discussed below, and subject to multiple programmes of archaeological investigation in the 1990s (refer Appendix). While the lands of the Friary lay immediately to the W of Fownes St Upr, excavation revealed a very substantial N-S precinct wall which strongly suggests that the majority of elements of the medieval foundation did not extend beyond the edge of Fownes St Upr. However, the possibility for impact on unrecognised elements remains a possibility, as discussed below.

Table 2: Recorded Monuments between 50-100m from the proposed development.

RMP No.	Street	Site Type	Distance and Direction from Development	Impact of Development
DU018-020512-	Fownes St Upr	House - indeterminate date	53m S	None
DU018-020513-	Fownes St Upr	House - indeterminate date	56m S	None
DU018-020553-	Eustace St	House - indeterminate date	56m SW	None
DU018-020395-	R. Liffey	Ford	60m N	None
DU018-020344-	Eustace St	Ritual site - holy well	61m SW	None
DU018-020514-	Fownes St Upr	House - indeterminate date	61m S	None
DU018-020510-	Eustace St	Meeting-house	79m SW	None
DU018-020188-	Crow St	Burial ground	84m SW	None
DU018-020511-	Eustace St	House - indeterminate date	90m SW	None
DU018-020671-	Temple Lane	Burial ground	95m SW	None
DU018-020670-	Essex St E	Watercourse	99m W	None

RMP No.	Street	Site Type	Distance and Direction from Development	Impact of Development
DU018-020512-	Fownes St Upr	House - indeterminate date	53m S	None

A further twelve Recorded Monuments lie between 50m and 100m from the project area (refer Figure 1 and Table 2). There is no potential for impact on any of these monuments, but they are included here to place the project area in its wider archaeological context.

In addition to a large number of later houses, two require particular further comment: RMP No. DU018-020395 marked in the centre of the Liffey in Figure 1 represents a ford that seems to have run N from the bottom of Temple Lane, and thus immediately W of the edge of the project area. This was apparently controlled by the Augustinian Friars of Holy Trinity, as in 1466 they were ordered to stop people using it (Gilbert 1889-1922, Vol II, 325). This implies the Liffey was wide and low enough to be crossed at low tide, as late as the later 15th C.

The second is RMP No. DU018-020671, which represents the medieval cemetery of the Friary, excavated under Licence No. 93E0319, revealing 65 individual burials beneath 19th C cellars of an early 13th-mid 14th C date, overlying an earlier ditch containing N-S burials that of late 12th C or earlier date. At almost 100m S of the project area, this indicates the southerly extent of the Friary lands.

3.0 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES.

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) collectively contain information on archaeological artefacts in the collections of the Museum and on the find locations of those artefacts. They also contain information on any field monuments investigated by or brought to the notice of the officers of the Museum.

The files contain no entries for any of the streets surrounding the project area, with just a bone pin (NMI Reg 1937:2563) described as "Found in Temple Bar when pipes of Vartry Water were being laid ? 1880" and presented by Howard Leask in 1937. No more specific findspot is given. The next closest entry represents an account by P. J. Hartnett of human remains being exposed under the back yards and basements of Nos. 17-18 Crow St, at least 85m from the site (see RMP No. DU018-020188 on Figure 1 and Table 2).

4.0 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The annual *Excavations Bulletin* (edited variously by Delaney, Cotter & Bennett from 1973-2016) publishes summaries of licensed archaeological investigations carried out between 1970 and 2010. The summaries are also available in an online database from Wordwell at www.excavations.ie. It is a requirement of an Excavation Licence that a summary of results be submitted to the *Excavations Bulletin*. The online database has been searched for licensed works carried out within the project area, and within the streets and blocks adjacent to it. In addition, the County Dublin Archaeology Data Viewer at www.heritagemaps.ie has been consulted, and all scanned excavation reports indexed on the viewer have been consulted, and significant results compiled (refer Fig 2 and Appendix).

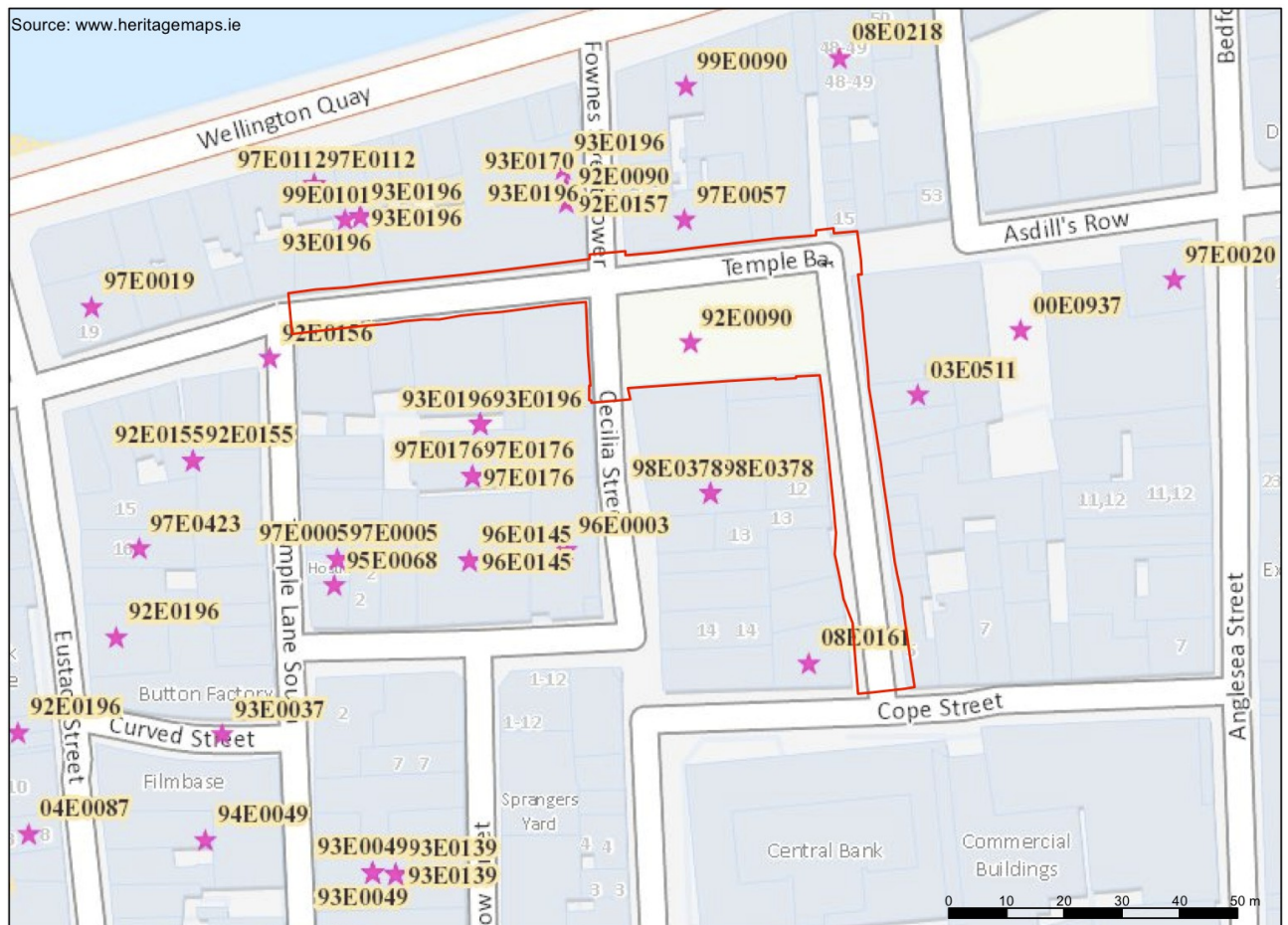


Figure 2: Location of licensed archaeological investigations in vicinity of project area. Source: Dublin County Archaeology Data Viewer (www.heritagemaps.ie).

One licensed archaeological assessment has been undertaken on the site itself (Licence No. 92E0090; Gowen 1994; refer Appendix), consisting of monitoring of 7 engineering test pits, 2 boreholes and the excavation of 4 archaeological test trenches located within and partially within footprint of two proposed buildings at the south of the present Temple Bar Square. Possible medieval demolition/construction material was identified at the SW of site consisting of two limestone blocks, roughly squared and mortared in 17th C fill, from possible medieval demolition, and a layer with water-washed lime and heavily water-rolled medieval pottery in upper levels of the underlying gravels 3.40-3.80m below Present Ground Level (PGL). The infilled remains of probable 18th C cellars remains were present between 1.80-2.80m below PGL. Later 17th C reclamation infill was present 2.00-4.00m below PGL, with natural gravels/bedrock at 4.30m below PGL.

The excavator interpreted the area under investigation as having been situated on the old river front located to the east of the spit of land which jutted out into the river east of Eustace St and on which the medieval Augustinian friary of Holy Trinity was built, but significantly outside its precinct on low-lying tidal lands.

All the elements identified – infilled 18th cellarage, 17th reclamation infill containing domestic waste and possible medieval demolition material, underlying foreshore with possible medieval construction/demolition material – are considered likely to extend under the footprint of the present development. Of these, only potential remains of cellarage and infill deposits are likely to be impacted by the proposed works.

Some 30 programmes of licensed archaeological investigation have been undertaken in the five blocks of buildings surrounding the site, in addition to Temple Bar Square itself, under 22 separate licences and their extensions. The significant results of these works are tabulated and summarised in the Appendix, and organised as follows:

- *Block 1:* Temple Bar Square: the single investigation described above.
- *Block 2:* Area to the south, defined by Fownes St Upr, Cope St, Crown Alley. Three investigations in this area show higher, drier ground, with evidence for foundations and cellarage of the 18th and 19th C.

- *Block 3:* Area to the west, defined by Temple Lane South, Cecilia St, Temple Bar. Extensive excavations in the southern part of this block identified the eastern side and north-western corner of the precinct wall of the Holy Trinity Friary, as well an early limekiln probably used in its construction, foundations of medieval and post-medieval buildings. The northern part produced deep 17th C reclamation deposits overlying foreshore gravels and clays.
- *Block 4:* Area to the north west, defined by Fownes St Lwr, Wellington Quay, Temple Bar, Eustace St. Results indicate this area formed part of the riverbed or tidal foreshore prior to the 17th C, with evidence for stone and timber construction associated with reclamation, as well as multiple metres of 17th C domestic and demolition waste used as infill.
- *Block 5:* Area to the north, defined by Temple Bar, Wellington Quay, Asdill's Row, Fownes St Lwr. No structural elements identified other than later basements, but up top 3m thickness of artefact-rich 17th C domestic and demolition waste used as infill.
- *Block 6:* Area to the east, defined by Crown Alley, Angelsea St, Temple Bar. Cope St, Scattered investigations revealed 18th and 19th C foundations and cellarage, built on deep 17th C reclamation deposits.
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5.0 HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

The site is located on sloping ground along the former southern foreshore of the River Liffey, to the east of an area of higher ground which separates it from the confluence of the River Poddle and the Liffey further to the west.

While no prehistoric sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the project area, the historic foreshore and channel edge of the Liffey as it flows through Dublin has produced a number of very early features. Examples include: five Mesolithic fishtraps (dated to 6100-5760 cal BC) and a further middle Neolithic example, at Spencer Dock

(Licence No. 03E0654; M. McQuade); a Bronze Age post-and wattle revetment 130m long at Clancy Barracks (Licence No. 07E0261; K. Lohan) and an Early Bronze Age fulacht fiadh, or burnt mound (dated to 938-1744 Cal BC; 07E0261; Abi Cyerhall); an Iron Age timber-laced gravel bank (dated to 160-60 Cal BC) with associated hurdle trackways and overlying brush-wood platform was exposed at Ormond Quay, at the confluence of the Bradogue River with the Liffey in the area known as 'the Pill' (Licence 04E1206 ext.; Teresa Bolger).

In all cases these prehistoric sites underlay, and were to some extent protected by, later reclamation deposits, emphasising the potential of deeply infilled riverside locations where excavation is deep enough to reach the level of the original foreshore.

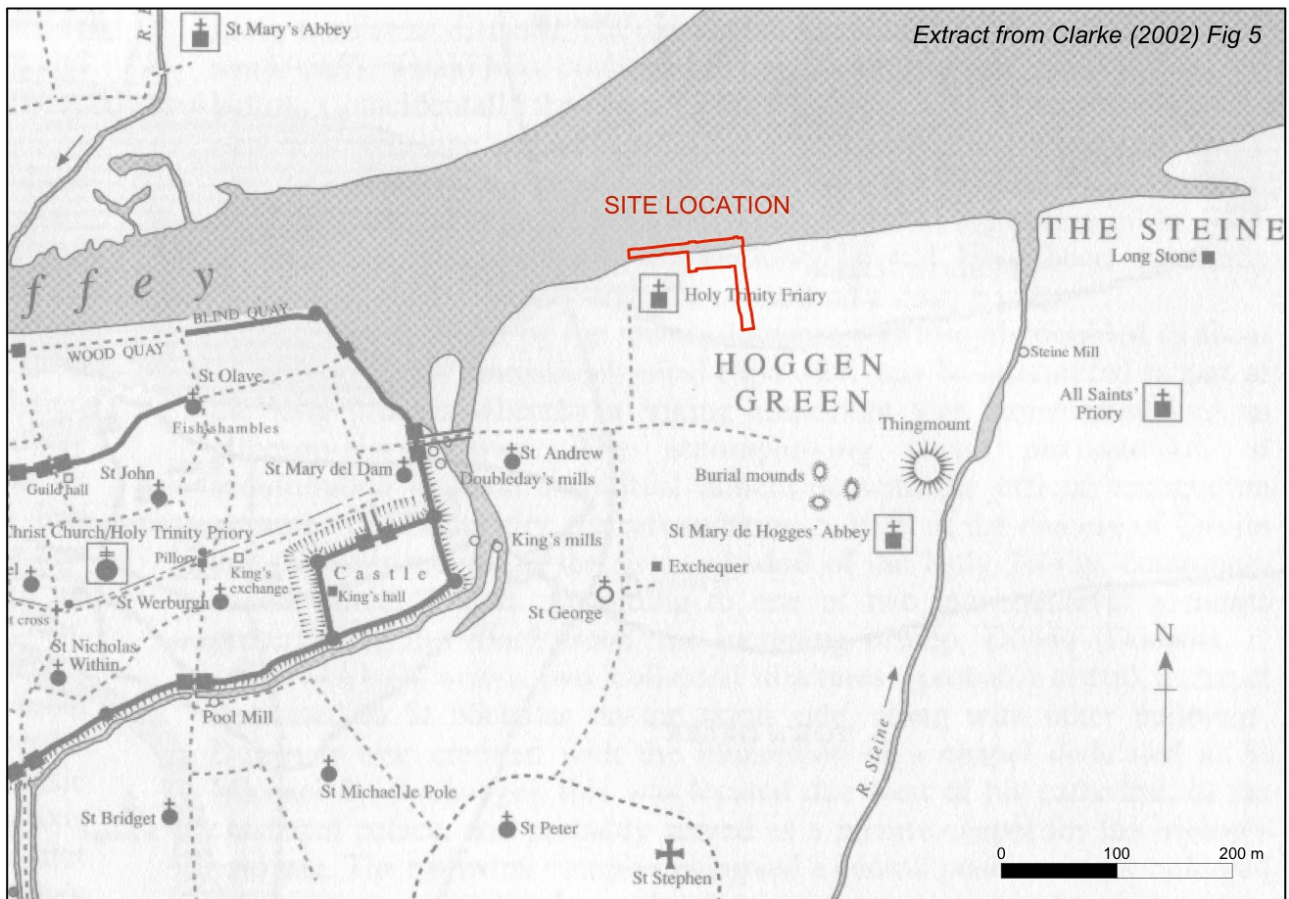


Figure 3: Synthetic map of Dublin circa 1300, extract from Clarke (2002) Fig. 5.

Following the establishment of the Hiberno-Norse town in the early 10th Century, the area to its east appears to have been an open plain, with the Thingmote, used by the Vikings as

a place of assembly, located on what was to be called Hoggen Green (refer Figure 3). In 1166 Dermot McMurrugh established a major religious house which would become All Saints Priory in an area to the east of Hoggen Green, at the present location of Trinity College (Gwynn and Hadcock 1971, 171). The project area thus lay in ground on the very foreshore, to the north of an E-W axis running along present-day Dame St, linking first Hiberno-Norse, then Anglo-Norman Dublin to important extra-mural sites.

North of this routeway, on the higher ground immediately to the west of Fownes St, Holy Trinity Friary was founded by a mendicant order of Augustinian Friars sometime between 1257 and 1282 (Gwynn & Hadcock 1971, 298), with James Ware putting forward the suggested date of 1259 (Ware 1654, 144). The extent prepares in 1540 records: its holdings as 'No superfluous buildings... only what are necessary for farmer', as well as a garden, cemetery, 'land on which church was built', a bell-tower, dormitory, hall, cemetery and garden covering 1.5 acres (White 1943, 79). Following the Dissolution on 20th April 1540, the site was granted to Robert Casey, then Walter Tyrell, its grounds eventually being subdivided for a number of large houses in the mid-16th C and 17th C. From the mid 13th to the 16th C the presence of the Friary and its route to the ford at the river at the base of Temple Lane (see Section 2, above; RMP No. RMP No. DU018-020395) would have overlooked the lower-lying probably-still tidal ground of the project area.

Speed's Map of 1610 illustrates this situation well, 60 years after the Dissolution, and while the map does not depict the Friary it does label the area of Temple Lane 'S. Augustines' (refer Fig 4). The map shows the project area as lying between buildings on Dame St and the notionally formalised edge of the river, the original line of the foreshore clearly visible north of the line of Dame Street, is now marked approximately by the line of Fleet Street, Temple Bar and Essex Street. The area lying to the north was below the water level at high tide, and was retained in the ownership of the City.

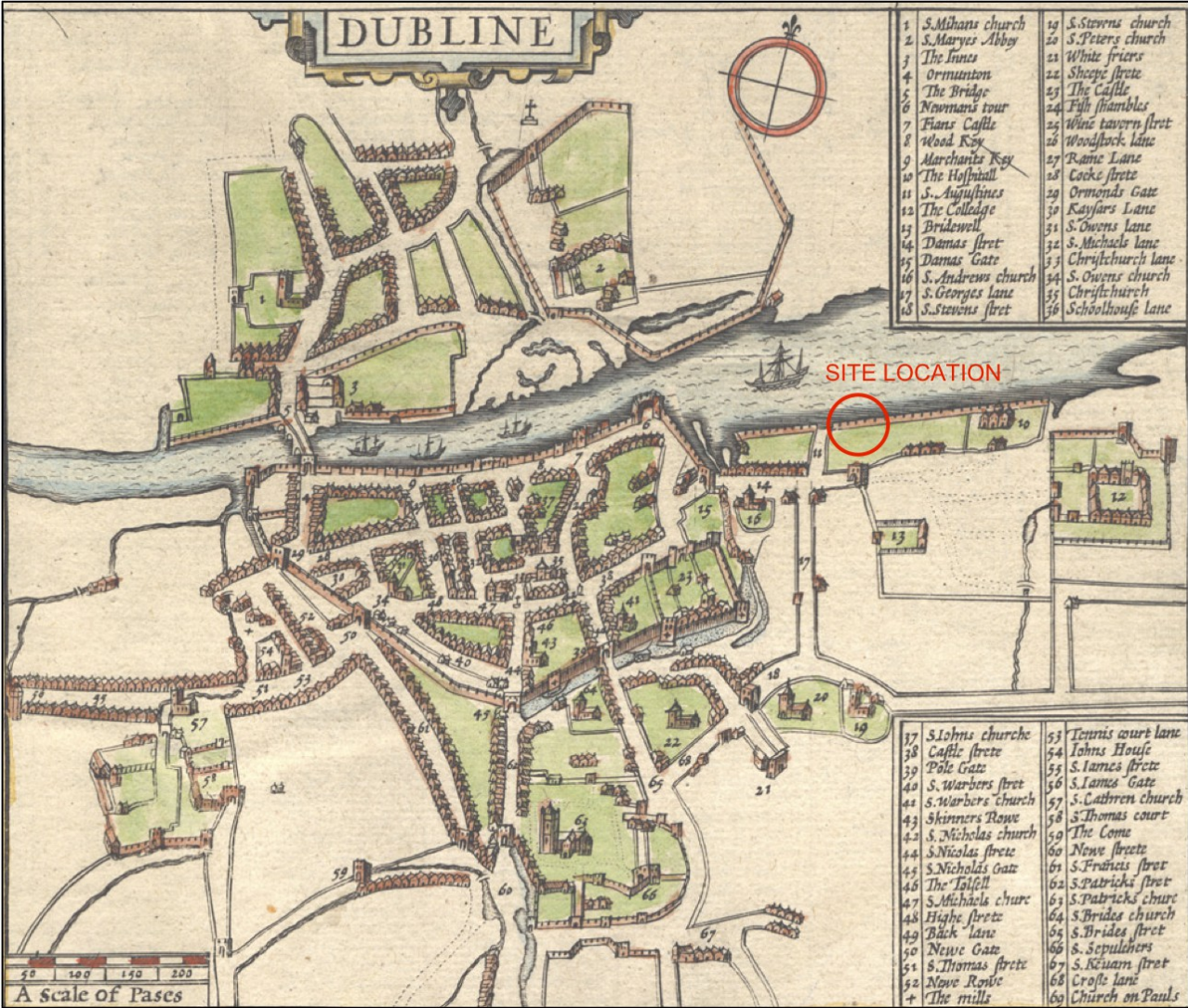


Figure 4: John Speed's Dublin (1610), showing approximate location of project area.

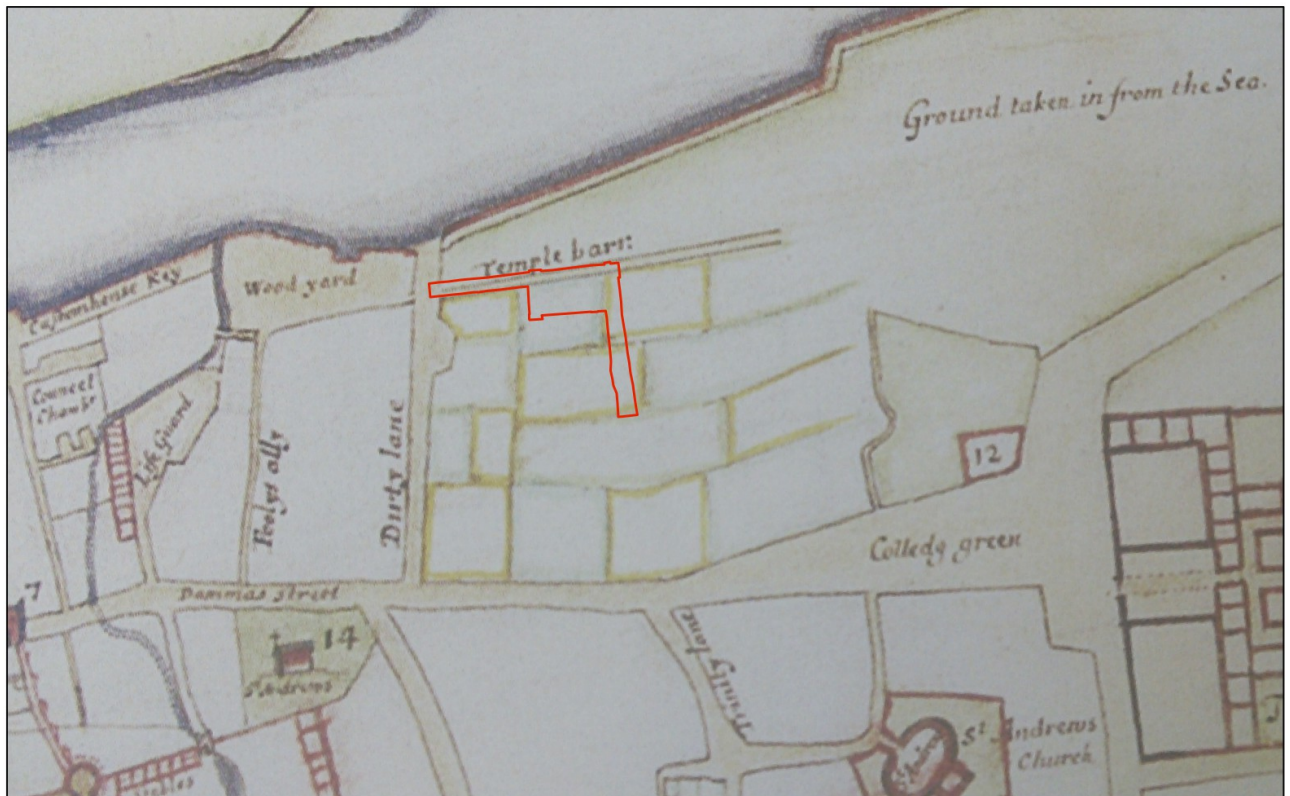


Fig. 5 Extract from Bernard de Gomme's Map of the city and suburbs of Dublin (1673).

Bernard de Gomme's map of 1673 (refer Fig 5) shows a large area to the north and east as 'taken in from the sea', with a roadway labelled 'Temple Barr' already established, running along the former foreshore. The lands between Dame St and this new road are still shown as undeveloped. This is consistent with the evidence from archaeological excavations in the surrounding area, which show deep artefact-rich deposits of domestic waste and demolition material used as reclamation infill extending down to an original ground surface up to 3m below present ground level, starting in the early 17th C.

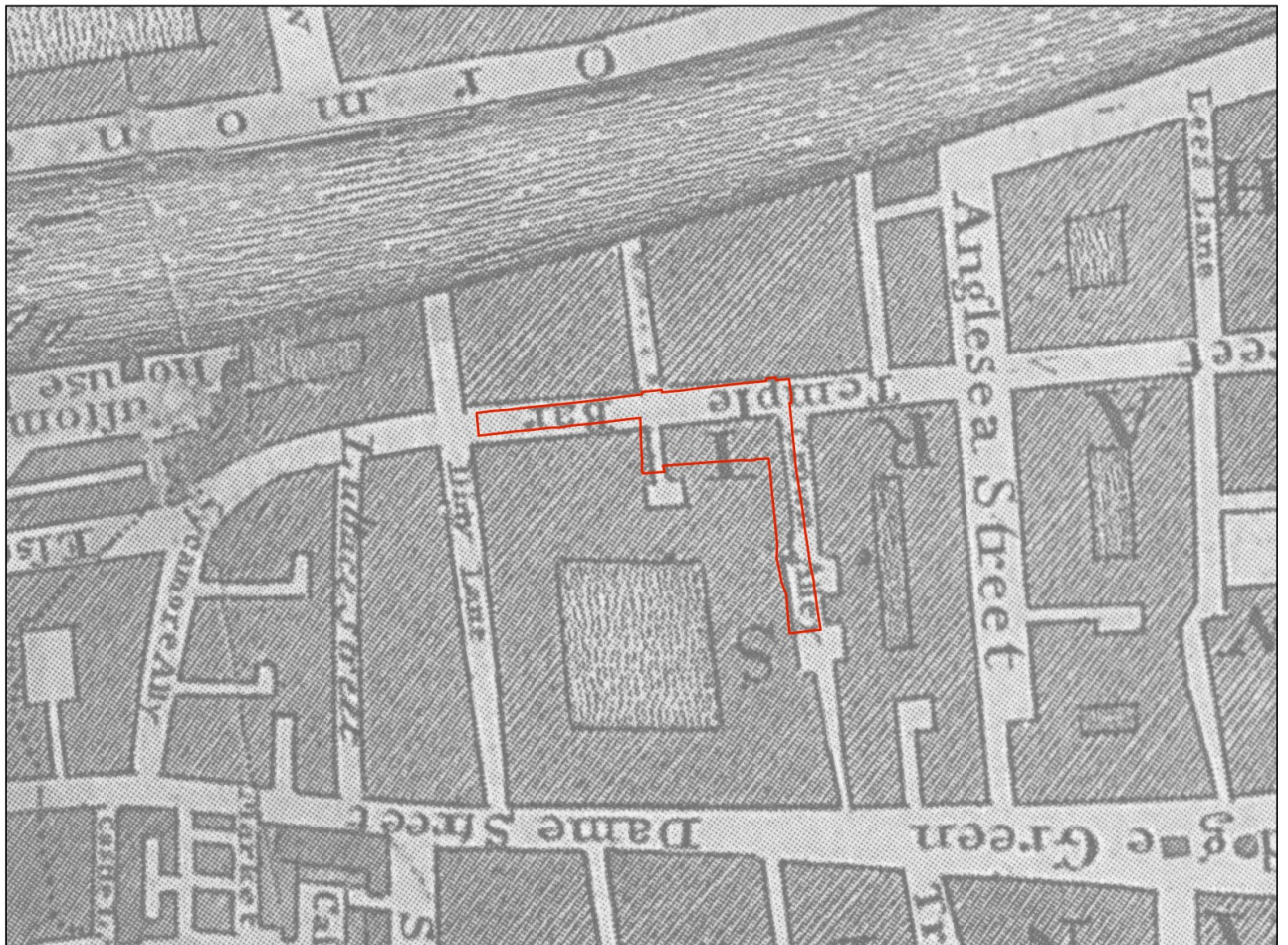


Fig. 6 Extract from Charles Brooking's Map of the city and suburbs of Dublin (1728).

Brookings Map of 1728 doesn't depict individual buildings, but whole area appears to be developed for the first time. The irregular line of Crown Alley apparent, and Fownes St ends at the S in a small courtyard, possibly later echoed in the larger plot extending behind the buildings in the 19th C.

There was still no quay between the Customs House and Angelsea St, making Temple Bar the *de facto* quayside route. Warehouses and residences opened directly onto the Liffey, but their focus was on the roadway rather than the river.

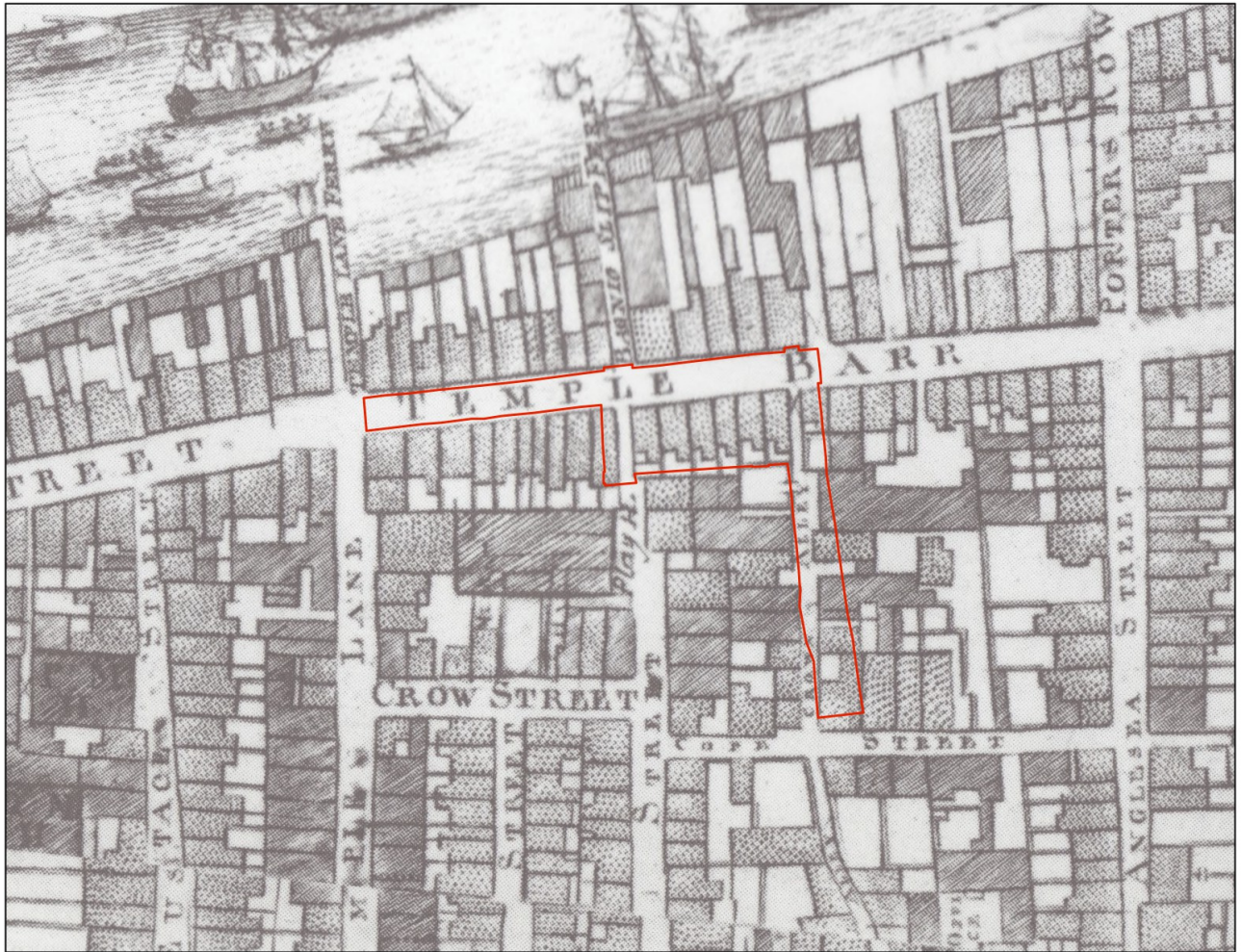


Fig. 7 Extract from John Rocque's *An exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin* (1756).

Six narrow residential or business properties replaced probable 17th C buildings on Temple Bar Square from at least the mid-18th C, fronting onto Temple Bar (refer Figure 7), but the straightening of the haphazard course shown for Crow Lane that the Wide Street Commissioners implemented circa 1800 left the former frontages of an uncertain number of the 18th C residences and warehouses lying within and potentially beneath the widened street.



Fig. 8 Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" Map Sheet 18 (1846-7).

By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1846-7), the passage to Ha'penny Bridge is in place through Merchant's Hall, and Crown Alley has its modern shape, with a straightened eastern side. Open yards depicted in rear of the Temple Bar Square properties, but it is difficult to discern individual buildings on this map.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

While the current project represents the refurbishment of above-ground elements of the public realm, there are a number of elements which may have the potential for an impact on sub-surface archaeological remains:

- Tree planting within Temple Bar Square requires relatively deep excavation to hold substrate, drainage etc.
- New surface drainage connections may require relatively deep excavation.
- Electrical connections may require limited excavation.
- Change in levels and gradients across Temple Bar square, carriageways and pavements.
- Preparation for new paving surfaces on Crown Alley and Temple Bar.

On the basis of the present desktop assessment, the main archaeological issues to be addressed in the project, and the potential for Archaeological Impact of each, are:

1. *Potential for subsurface survival of building fabric from 17th-19th C buildings and associated services.*

Cartographic analysis indicates the presence of at least six plots within the Temple Bar Square area, including residences, business premises and outbuildings, backing onto warehouses and other properties. In addition, the widening and straightening of Crown Alley in the early 19th C means that subsurface remains of the frontages of 17th and 18th C buildings potentially lie beneath the present street and pavement. Previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area have shown stone foundations and cellarage to survive as little as 0.20m below present ground level, and to extend down below 2.50m, sitting on deep wooden piles driven through the reclamation infill.

2. *Potential for subsurface survival of earlier surfaces of the Temple Bar routeway.*

Depicted as early as 1672 on de Gomme's map, the route runs east towards Lazy Hill (Townsend St), and has been in use continuously since. The nature of the earliest phases of this routeway is of considerable interest, as are later street-surface treatments. Potential for the latter also exists on Crown Alley.

3. *Potential for subsurface survival of structural elements of 17th C land reclamation works.*

While no structures associated with the infill and reclamation of the Temple Bar Square area have been identified in previous investigations on the site itself, extensive remains of earlier timber and stone features have been identified in archaeological investigations to the NW, and there exists the potential for a range of wicker, timber and stone structures to be present.

4. *Subsurface survival of 17th C artefactual material redeposited as part of land reclamation works.*

The presence of metres-thick deposits of domestic and industrial waste and demolition material used as landfill behind the quay wall is well documented by previous archaeological excavations. These deposits generally date from the 17th-18th C, and contain well-preserved leather items, animal bone and ceramics, within alternating organic silts, sands and demolition material. Any deeper excavation (such as tree-planting pits) that does not coincide with deep cellarage is certain to expose this material.

5. *Potential for presence of artefactual material disturbed and redeposited from the demolition of the adjacent 13th C Augustinian Friary of the Holy Trinity.*

Analysis of the results of previous archaeological investigations on the site and in the immediate area indicates that material displaced from the site of the medieval Friary was used as part of the reclamation infill. As a result there is the potential for recovery of medieval artefacts and displaced structural elements from the infill deposits. The presence of this potential material in a much later secondary context would reduce its archaeological significance, but it would still be a potentially important source of information about the Friary.

6. *Potential for prehistoric, early historic and medieval features on the Liffey foreshore.*

Analysis of previous archaeological investigations on the site and in the vicinity indicates that the original pre-reclamation ground surface lies between XX and XX below present ground level. The exception would be the southern end of the Crown Alley portion of the project, where natural gradients bring the original ground

surface closer to the present level, but this area will not be subject to any of the deeper works considered here. As a result it is considered very unlikely that works associated with this project will impact on features or material from earlier periods.

7.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES.

By far the highest potential for archaeological impact is on subsurface structures and deposits dating from the 17th-19th Centuries, rather than material from any earlier period. However, archaeological evidence for the post-medieval and early modern city must be considered significant in its own right. The creation of new land and the developing and evolving mercantile activity behind the new quay is intrinsic to the story and historic character of Temple Bar, and any potential impact on this resource can be mitigated by appropriate archaeological intervention.

It is proposed that a programme of Archaeological Monitoring be undertaken during subsurface works by an appropriately qualified and licensed archaeologist. Provision should be made for the assessment and archaeological recording of any structural or artefactual material exposed during works. In the event that significant material is identified, the City Archaeologist and the statutory archaeological authorities must be consulted in advance of any further works, and a mitigation strategy agreed.

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14 July 2017

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- The Record of Monuments and Places, accessed at www.archaeology.ie
- Various unpublished archaeological reports, accessed at www.heritagemaps.ie

APPENDIX: LICENSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SURROUNDING AREA

Excavation Licence	Location	Archaeologist	Date	Significant Results	Programme
BLOCK 1	ON SITE				
92E0090	Temple Bar	Margaret Gowen, MGL	1993-1994	Possible medieval demolition/construction material 3.40-3.80m below PGL (SW of site); 18 th C basement/cellar remains to 1.80-2.80m below PGL; 17 th C reclamation infill 2.00-4.00m below PGL; Natural gravels/bedrock 4.30m+	Monitoring of 7 engineering test pits; 4 test trenches
BLOCK 2	S of SITE				
98E0378	10 Fownes St Upr	James Eogan, ADS	1998	Natural sands and gravels	2 test trenches within basement
98E0378 Ext	10 Fownes St Upr	Audrey Gahan, ADS	1998	Natural sands and gravels	Monitoring
08E0161	3-4 Cope St / 17 Crown Alley	R. Clutterbuck, CRDS	2008	19 th C merchants' cellars with sequence of modification and adaptation	2 test trenches within cellars
BLOCK 3	W of SITE				
92E0156	Multiple locations	Margaret Gowen, MGL	1992	N/A	N/A
93E0196	40-42 & 46-48 Temple Bar / 15-16 Temple Lane	Margaret Gowen, MGL	1995	<i>NE of Site:</i> Later 17 th C infill 2.60-4.10m leather, shell, clay pipes; finds-scarce grey silt at 4.10m OD; bedrock at 3.70-4.40m PGL, steep fall from S to N. <i>S of Site:</i> Probable medieval soil 3.20m PGL (0.13m oD); E-W granite wall 2.10m PGL; N-S granite wall at 0.20-2.30m PGL, built on vertical timber piles; E-W limestone wall, foundations at 2m PGL	10 test trenches
95E0068	1 Cecilia St / 17-19 Temple Lane	Margaret Gowen, MGL	1996	Archaeological deposits and natural gravels below live basement	4 test pits
96E0003	5-6 Cecilia St	Linzi Simpson, MGL	1996	Foundations of 13 th C Holy Trinity Friary buildings; limekiln at W; E precinct wall along E side at 0.35m PGL with buttresses to the E; later 16 th building foundations; later limestone walls ca. 1700; 18 th C red brick cellar. Later infill.	Excavation
96E0145	4 Cecilia House	Linzi Simpson, MGL	1997	Wall of of late 16 th C 'Crow's Nest' and 1731 Musical Hall; 2 18 th C walls.	Archaeological survey
97E0005	1 Cecilia St / 17-19 Temple Lane	Malachy Conway	1997	NW corner and S return of precinct wall of Holy Trinity Friary exposed in monitoring to surviving height of 1.16m (2.20-2.40 OD), but no trench. Possible W return onto Temple Lane Phasing in reclamation, diff content in infill N and S of site. 18 th C foundation and cellar walls	Monitoring, 5 test trenches and excavation
97E0176	7a Fownes St Upr	Margaret Gowen & Linzi Simpson, MGL	1995-7	Mid-late 17 th C infill deposits from 2.60m PGL; original ground level at 0.90m OD. Post-17 th C wall sitting on timber piles	4 test trenches, 4 test pits
BLOCK 4	NW of SITE				
92E0090	Temple Bar Gallery and Studios, Fownes St Lwr	Margaret Gowen, MGL	1992	Late 17 th C infill deposits from 1.80m PGL, overlying dense stony glacial till at 2.80m PGL.	2 test trenches
92E0157	<i>Fownes St Upper/Crow Lane</i>	Margaret Gowen, MGL	1992	Possible garden soil 2.40-2.80m PGL, natural gravelly clays 2.20-2.90m PGL; brick vaulted basements down to 2.20m PGL <i>SITE MISLOCATED ON HERITAGE MAP</i>	4 test trenches
93E0170	Temple Bar Gallery / 9 Temple Bar	Martin Reid	1992-3	Late 17 th C infill deposits from 2.00m PGL, including leather, animal bone, glass, clay pipes and pottery; sloping bedrock at 3.00-4.00m PGL	4 test pits and monitoring
93E0170	4 Temple Bar	Martin Reid	1993	Late 17 th C infill deposits from 1.40m PGL, including leather	2 test trenches

				shoes, wood, animal bone, roof tiles. clay pipes and pottery; directly overlying compact stony clay of foreshore at 3m below PGL	
93E0196	7 Fownes St Upr / 41-42 Temple Bar	Margaret Gowen, MGL	1996	No archaeological significance	4 test trenches and monitoring
97E0019	19 East Essex St	Una Cosgrave, ADS	1997	Multiple phases of timber ramparts and platforms, associated with 17 th C reclamation; infill deposits including leather book cover, shroud pin, hazelnut shells; natural gravels at 0.10m OD.	Monitoring and excavation
97E0112	31-32 Wellington Quay	J. C. Corlett, Arch-Tech Ltd	1997	17 th C quay wall at 2.00-0.60m OD, additional walls to the S; 17 th C infill deposits and 19 th C structural elements.	2 test trenches
99E0101	34-35 Wellington Quay	Claire Walsh, Archaeological Projects Ltd.	1999	Layer of pure silt sloping S-N 0.15m to -0.10m OD; underlying post-medieval infill from 1.35m OD; 19 th C wall footings.	1 test trench
BLOCK 5	N of SITE				
97E0057	10-13 Temple Bar	Ronan Swan, Arch-Tech Ltd	1997	Possible early surface at 0m O.D, (3m PGL) underlying early 17 th C material	2 test trenches
99E0090	44 Wellington Quay	Helen Kehoe, MGL	1999	Reclamation infill from 3.70m below PGL with leather, bone, One sherd of medieval pottery	1 test trench
08E0218	48-49 Wellington Quay, 'Merchants Hall'	Daire Leahy, ADS	2008	Mortar floors, no archaeological significance.	5 test pits
BLOCK 6	E of SITE				
97E0020	17 Angelsea St, 'The Auld Dubliner'	Martin Byrne	1997	Bedrock at 0.30m OD; organic silty deposit with leather scraps to 0.90-0.50m OD; silty sand infill with late 17 th C material at 1.10m OD.	Monitoring
00E0937	26-34 Temple Barracks; Rear of 6-7 Crown Alley	John O'Neill, MGL	2001	Wall from 0.90-2m below PGL, reclamation deposits at 3m	5 test pits and Excavation
03E0511	5/5a Crown Alley	Christine Baker, MGL	2003	8 walls from the 18 th & 19 th C at 4.00-3.60m OD (1m below PGL), reclamation deposits from 1.10m PGL	4 test pits