

**Archaeological Impact Statement,
For a site bounded by Bridgefoot Street, Bonham Street and Island Street
Dublin 8.**

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DU-018:020-313: Recorded Monument School of the Dominican priory of St Saviour

By Linzi Simpson

On behalf of:

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Archaeological Impact Statement has been compiled in advance of the proposed redevelopment of a large urban site bounded by Bridgefoot Street on the east, Island Street on the north, Bonham Street on the north-west and Robert Emmet Street on the southern side. A previous Desk-Study was compiled by the writer and submitted on the 22nd December 2016 and this forms the basis of this report but with the Impact Statement now included. This previous report should be read in conjunction with this Impact Statement. The site is to be developed as a new urban park/garden space by Dublin City Council (Pls 1-6).
- 1.2 The site is a brownfield site which originally contained a large Corporation flat complex. It is now an open space, the southern end of which is set in allotments (Figs 1-2). The site lies within the Zone of Archaeological Potential for the historic town of Dublin (DU-018:020) and is on the medieval east-west route from Kilmainham to the medieval walled city, the centre of which was located roughly at Christchurch cathedral. The site also contains a Recorded Monument (DU-018:020-313), the site of a medieval school associated with the Dominican Priory of St Saviour located on the northern side of the river Liffey, on the east side of Church Street. The Recorded Monument dot on the National Monuments database lies just within the proposed development site in the north-east corner (Fig. 3: www.archaeology.ie) but the exact site of this school is not known, the historical sources simply suggesting that it lies within the general environs of the development site. Marshalea gaol lies to the south-west of the site under discussion, forming part of the southern boundary of the block (rather than the site). This private debtor's prison was constructed in the late 18th century, most of which was only demolished as recently as the mid 1970s.
- 1.3 A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out at the site, by O'Rourke and Walsh in 1999 and Myles and Moriarty in 2007. A desk-study was compiled by Bolger in 2005 followed by a fifth smaller testing carried out by Hayden in 2009. These investigations involved the excavation of test-pits, trenches and engineering test-pits and the results have been summarised as part of the previous Desk-Study (2016) (Fig. 4: Pls 6-8 after Myles). The archaeological investigations extended throughout the site and produced broadly similar results. In summary, the testing found deep organic post-medieval deposits, up to 3.40m in depth, overlying some medieval garden soils, the latter of which measured, on average, 0.60m in depth but were up to 1.30m in the north-east corner.

The post-medieval layers, for the most part, are comprised highly organic black and brown layers of refuse and cess, which could be related to the use of this area as a municipal dump or laystall, as marked on the map by John Rocque in 1756. Close examination of these deposits revealed layers of cess material from latrines, domestic refuse from houses and general detritus from stabling and the keeping of animals. All the deposits had evidently been dumped quickly but in an organised fashion probably as part of a reclamation programme reclaiming this part of the river foreshore. These degraded deposits contained post-medieval

artefacts in the upper levels, such as glass and ceramics but also have potential to produce a wide range of ecofacts (animal bone, shells, environmental samples containing bugs and seeds etc.) which would help document the living conditions and general environment of this part of the city in the 18th century.

The remains of a substantial structure were also found, representing the main structural find and this was a stone and brick 18th-century culvert thought to house the Croker's Stream, a medieval watercourse, which was found at the northern end of the site but in bad condition. A second stone drain, which was still functioning, suggests that there may be more structural post-medieval remains that were not exposed during the testing. The organic waste was sealed by deposits of rubble, presumably some of which emanated from the demolition of the 18th-century terraced buildings along Bridgefoot Street. The fifth testing by Hayden consisted of three trenches excavated to 2.25m in depth but these pits produced evidence of a band of surviving medieval cultivation deposits approximately 1.30m in depth in the north-east corner of the site.

It should be noted there is a possibility that the remains of a mill, depicted on an early map dated to 1610, may survive on the site as the maps suggests it was in this general area. However, no trace of it was found during the various investigations. In addition to this a culvert is depicted in the 18th century running along the southern boundary of the site although no trace was found of this feature either.

- 1.4 This Impact Statement was generated by the writer in July 2017 and was commissioned by Dermot Foley Landscapes Architects. The previous Desk-Study documented the general profile of the known archaeological deposits across the site, as suggested by the previous investigations (2016). This information was presented to the Design Team for consideration in formulating the final landscape design for the new park.
- 1.5 The result is a final park design that involves minimal disturbance with a flexible design based on the creation of large mounds (from material brought in) resulting in little excavation or impact. While some areas of impact have been identified, these are confined to the rubble layers that extend across the site and are unlikely to affect the 18th -century dump deposits beneath these rubble deposits or any of structural remains (a damaged 18th -century culvert, a drain, a 19th -century wall and house foundations along the Bridgefoot frontage). The main additional features are a playground along the western side, with a terraced performance area running along the southern side of the park. There is a flexible infilled space in the north-east corner where the remains of the culvert are thought to lie (and where the ground will be infilled) flanked by community gardens on the south. The park will have five artificially raised mounds dotted throughout the park composed of infill deposits of clays and rubble brought into the site. The medieval soils identified in the north-east corner of the site will not be affected and the northern boundary wall of the Marshalea gaol (outside the application area) will remain as is.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Medieval Suburb

The proposed development lies within the medieval western suburb, some distance to the west of the medieval walled town. This was one of the earliest suburbs to develop after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Dublin in 1170, the route to Kilmainham always a strategic route, which is reflected in the many recent archaeological discoveries found along this alignment. While the maps suggest that this area was generally undeveloped in the late 17th century, De Courcy (1996) suggests that Usher's Pill or Usher's Island, to the north of the site, may have been the landing place of the ancient road or route *Slíge Midluachra* which crossed the river at the *Áth Cliath* or 'Ford of the hurdles'.

- 2.2 The main developers of the western suburb were the monks of St Thomas' abbey located some distance to the south-east of the site, a very wealthy monastery which was founded by royal charter and received significant lands in the western suburb of the city including the Liberty of Donore (Fig. 5). The location of this important monastic house resulted in the Thomas Street/James's Street alignment being extensively developed and settled soon after the invasion, this area particularly attractive as it was dominated by water-courses in the medieval period which were channelled and diverted to feed many of the industrial processes set up in this area.

Howard Clarke, in his map of medieval Dublin, places Crocker's Stream running through the development site under discussion but also a smaller stream or possibly a mill-race running along the northern side of the site (Fig. 6), which later joins with a larger river, known as Colman's Brook (which flowed into the medieval walled town). The remains of an 18th century stone and brick culvert were found during the testing which probably replaced this important waterway.

- 2.3 The Dominican Order arrived in Dublin in 1224 and set up a monastery, the Priory of St Saviour, in Oxmantown on the north side of the river (just east of Church Street) (Gwynn 1998, 225). This house established a school that taught Philosophy and Divinity but this was located on the south side of the river, somewhere in the vicinity of the site under discussion. The location of the site in the Record of Monuments and Places (DU-018:020-313) is at the junction of Island Street and Bridgefoot Street in the north-east corner of the site, although the exact site is not known (Fig. 3). The documentary sources record that the friars rebuilt the 'Old Bridge' in 1428 (presumably Church Street) to connect the school with the monastic house suggesting there was no bridge there until this date. No trace of this monastic property was found during archaeological testing although potential medieval soils were identified.

- 2.4 The proposed development site lies to the south of an island known as 'Sir William Ussher's Island', depicted on De Gomme's map of 1678, a name which gradually expanded to include the general area (Fig. 8). This island became known as Usher's Pill, which was still open in the late 17th century, as it is

depicted on De Gomme's map. Usher's Island or The Pill, consisted of an inlet on the Liffey formed by the Crocker's Stream (and the Glib Water). While open on De Gomme (where the island is clearly defined) by 1728, on Brooking's map of the area, it is depicted by a broken line indicating that it was culverted by this date (Fig. 9).

2.5 Development of the riverside in the Early Modern Period

In 1685 the documentary sources record that Christopher Usher leased the land adjoining the island, specifically 'the strand near the Old Bridge, being seventy yards in length and twelve yards in breadth, upon the bridge at the east end, and at the west end, from south to north into the river, twenty one yards' (De Courcy 1996). Thus began the reclamation of this area later formalised as Usher's Quay and Usher's Island, which was developed and reclaimed at the same time as the other side of the river, at what became Essex Quay and Arran Quay.

2.6 Bridgefoot Street was probably an informal route by the late 17th century but is first shown on Brooking's map of 1728 (Fig. 9) and named on Rocque's map of 1756 (Fig. 10). It was the northern end, by the bridge, that was called Bridgefoot Street while the southern end was known as Dirty Lane, due to its proximity to what appears to be a municipal dump or laystall, shown on Rocque's map of 1756 (Fig. 10). The name Bridgefoot Street derives from 'Bridge-foot or foot-bridge across the river and it was also the name of the residence of Sir William Usher the Younger (1610–1671), which lay to the west of the Old Bridge (M'Cready 1892).

2.7 During the 18th century the inhabitants of Thomas Street/James's Street area made good use of the development site as it was in use as a municipal dumping ground, represented by dung-heaps on Rocque's map of Dublin (1756). Island Street was aptly named Dunghill Lane at this date while the southern end of Bridgefoot Street, as already mentioned, was called 'Dirty Lane'. This was an extensive dumping area encompassing most of the site under discussion but extending to the west also. The extreme eastern side of the development site, however, did not form part of the dump, as depicted earlier on Brooking's map and this was developed with terrace housing fronting onto what is now Bridgefoot Street.

2.8 The Marshalsea Prison

The Marshalsea Prison was located to the south beyond the site under discussion on the other side of what was originally Bonham Street, which linked Bridgefoot Street on the east and Watling Street on the west (until at least 1911) (Fig. 11). The prison was accessed along Marshalsea Lane at the southern end of Bridgefoot Street and was a private debtors' prison, where debtors could hide out from the debts. Most paid rent but the prison also contained destitute debtors who were fed by the public. It was a large complex laid around two courtyards that also contained, not only prisoner accommodation, but also

various guard rooms, two chapels and an infirmary. The marshal of the prison had his own accommodation in the upper yard.

While often reported the complex was used by Robert Emmet as an arsenal during the failed rising in 1803, Myles refutes this robustly, identifying instead a depot in Marshalsea Lane instead, which was used by Emmet (Myles 2007, 3). The Dublin Militia used it as a barracks in the later 19th century, adding additional buildings to the already considerable complex. After 1922 Dublin Corporation took over the conglomeration of buildings, they were developed into public accommodation but quickly became tenements. In 1975 most of the gaol was demolished but part of the external wall was left intact and still survives forming part of the southern boundary of the site (Fig. 12).

3. CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

3.1 Speed's map, 1610

The earliest map of Dublin is Speed's map of 1610 and Crocker's Stream, called after the potters that carried out their trade on the banks of the river throughout the medieval period, can be clearly identified extending east-west through the general area of the proposed development (Fig. 7). The river contains what appears to be a mill, no doubt taking advantage of the steep slope down to the river, necessary for overshot mills to work. The mill is large and there is at least one other smaller building suggesting this represents a substantial complex, possibly built on a modified or redirected watercourse as the mill-stream turns sharply to flow directly down the slope, probably to service an over-shot mill built into the side of the slope. The remaining suspiciously straight channel is presumably the tail-race. If the mill-race was artificially channelled, it was most likely to have been contained by timber revetments, as found at St Patrick's Street where the Poddle watercourse was re-channelled in the late 12th century to flow in a timber-revetted watercourse (Simpson, 2010, INSTAR).

Directly west of the mill complex is a bridge across the Crocker's Stream, evidently large enough to be included in the map and therefore most likely made of stone. While the map is unscaled and therefore it is impossible to place this mill complex accurately, comparison with the De Gomme map and the position of Wattle Street shown on de Gomme (Bridgefoot Street is not shown) (Fig. 8) suggests that it may be within the development site in the north-east corner in roughly the same location as the supposed site of the Dominican school. The complex is only depicted on Speed (1610) and is not shown on de Gomme (1673) suggesting it was pulled down or just not included for some other reason. The detail of the development site on this map suggests it was being carved up into plots, bounded by the watercourse on the east and with the suggestion of the Crocker's Stream having been redirected to run along the southern side of Usher's Island. This suburb is not dealt with in detail by de Gomme but it should be noted that the site of a saw mill is marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1911), which may suggest a continuity of use (which is often the case). While this mill is likely to have been powered by water, this is not certain (Fig. 13).

3.2 De Gomme's map, 1673

De Gomme's map of Dublin (1673) does not show any buildings or structures within the development site but Usher's island is clearly depicted, named 'Sir William Usher's Island'. Watling Street is also clearly shown extending north-south from James's Street to the river Liffey (Fig. 8). There is no indication of the mill or bridge illustrated by Speed but these details are not necessarily recorded by Speed, as previously mentioned.

3.3 Brooking's map, 1728

Charles Brooking's map of 1728 depicts a far more developed site with buildings fronting onto Bridgefoot Street (unnamed) and Usher's Quay (Fig. 9). The most dominant feature is the major curving street at the southern end which presumably represents the original Bonham Street but which is not named. Interestingly, Crocker's Stream, which is visible and above ground west of 'Twatling Street' is culverted across the southern end of the development site, the curving line mirroring that of Bonham Street, which may suggest the latter was an early route. This culverting of the river suggests that the site was intended to be developed although there is little surviving evidence of this phase of activity. The culvert was in existence as early as 1663 as the De Gomme map depicts the line of the stream as a dotted line, representing a culvert, which may still survive along the southern side of the site. Brooking shows heavy development along Bridgefoot Street and the beginnings of what was to become Island Street.

3.4 Rocque's map of Dublin, dated 1756

Rocque's map of Dublin, dated 1756 (Fig. 10), depicts Dirty Lane (Bridgefoot Street) and Watling Street with Dunghill Lane (now Island Street) linking the two. By this date, the site under discussion forms part of a municipal dumping area, represented by the large dunghills, with two major entrances of Dirty Lane/Bridge foot Street. Buildings are also depicted fronting onto Bridgefoot Street and the east end of Dunghill Lane (now Island Street). A curving pathway along the southern side of the dump corresponds roughly with the curving street shown on Brooking's map, which must have been reduced to a pathway by the time of Rocque although it re-emerges later as Bonham Street.

3.5 Ordnance Survey (1838)

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey shows buildings and properties on the site fronting onto all the surrounding streets. A manuscript preliminary edition of this map consulted for a previous assessment of the site (Walsh 1999a, Fig. 5) indicates a *Hide and Skin Market* within the site footprint as well as the *Stone yard of Mendicity*, along with sheds (not illustrated). This, Walsh suggests, indicates a general industrial character for much of the occupation.

3.6 Modern Era (After Myles, 2007)

The Bridgefoot Street flats for Dublin Corporation were designed by architect Michael Scott and in 1958 the firm was renamed Michael Scott and Associates,

bringing on board Ronnie Tallon and Robin Walker as partners. From then on, each major commission was apparently spearheaded either by Walker or Tallon. The Bridgefoot Street flats were mooted in 1957 and a sketch design was presented to Dublin Corporation the following year. It is not known whether Tallon or Walker was responsible for the finished scheme of 143 units in five conjoined blocks, or indeed, if the design pre-dated their joining the practice. The piling scheme was rather dense, with the piles anchored on bedrock at approximately 1.3m O.D. where they remain to this day. The original structural drawings indicate that two separate pile sizes were used (30t and 60t), the diameters are not stated. In general, the pile centres appear to have varied between 3900mm and a maximum of 4300mm. These piles are still in place.

4. THE IMPACT AND MITIGATING STRATEGY

4.1 The site has seen significant development since the 18th century as demonstrated by the cartographic sources. Most recently, there was the construction and subsequent demolition of the corporation flats, comprising three blocks, running east-west along the northern side of the site, east-west along the southern side of the site and north-south along the western side. Terraced houses, probably 18th century in date, originally fronted onto Bridgefoot Street also. However, the former use of the site in the mid 18th century as a laystall or municipal town dump (most likely as part of a riverine reclamation project) has resulted in a rise in the general ground level ensuring the survival of these deep reclamation deposits despite the extensive construction on the site throughout the centuries. As part of the development of the area as a park there will be impact but this impact is confined to minor works rather than a comprehensive removal of deposits.

4.2 As part of the Mitigating Strategy a Desk-Study was commissioned in the early stages of the project, as previously mentioned, which collated all the relevant archaeological reports and summarized the general findings, providing the Design Team with specific information before the design was finalized. The site has had significant archaeological testing as part of different campaigns and this has produced a coherent record of the important archaeological horizons. With this in mind, the current design tries to incorporate as much of the existing elements on the site as possible, employing Preservation *in situ*, the national policy for sites of archaeological importance. The new development comprises an open park and therefore the Design Team has been able to limit the archaeological impact significantly (Figs 14-16).

4.3 The north-west corner of the site

The north-west corner of the site is dominated by a large irregular dump of rubble and clays. The most significant mound is orientated east-west and stands almost 2m higher than the surrounding ground while smaller mounds to the south, over 1m in height (Fig. 17)

4.3.1 Mounds 1 and 2

The proposed development sees the creation of two mounds in this location (1 and 2) involving the re-modelling of the existing mounds which will be then flanked by a new playground on the south (Fig. 16). The archaeological testing in this area (west end of Trench 1) suggests deep rubble deposits, over 2.20m in depth, along the Island Street side with the silt levels considerably closer to the surface just south in the one small pit excavated (D1) where they lay at just 0.60m below present ground level, perhaps suggesting the ground was lowered in this location (the existing mounds cover this area now (Fig. 4). As a mitigating strategy, the two mounds (1-2) will result in little impact apart from the re-arranging of the mounds already in this location. Mound 1 will involve an addition of 3m of material while Mound 2 will involve building up the ground by approximately 2m. A third large mound, Mound 3, will lie to the south-east and will be built up to a level of 4.75m. All mounds will have a sub-base layer and a layer of topsoil on the top, and will be certified material brought from another site. There is likely to be little impact in this area as nothing structural is proposed. In addition to this, the area is protected by a layer of rubble, 1.60m in depth.

4.3.2 *The playground*

The playground will involve excavation into the ground but this will be limited to 0.95m in depth, which is likely to be within the rubble layer although this area was not tested. In the event archaeological silts are exposed, these will be excavated under archaeological licence by the monitoring archaeologist and 'Preservation by Record' will be employed.

4.4 **South-west corner of the site**

4.4.1 *The terrace*

A terrace will be constructed along the southern side of the site but this will involve building up the ground levels rather than excavation. In all there will be four seating levels with build-up of ground required from 0.10m to 0.40m. However, there is likely to be constructional impacts in the final engineering design which will be monitored by the licenced archaeologist.

4.4.2 *The area to the north of the terrace*

A strip of ground orientated east-west in front of the terrace will be reduced in level by approximately 0.25m which will have little impact in this area.

4.5 **The north-east side of the site**

4.5.1 *Flexible open space*

The testing revealed the remains of a brick culvert running east-west along the northern side of the site along with medieval soils to the south of the culvert. The culvert, which turned southwards at the western end, was in very bad condition (exposed in Trench C2) and was found to lie at 3.40m below present ground level, well below the present ground level (at 6.08m). The mitigating strategy is to leave the extensive tarmac covering mostly left undisturbed in this area which will preserve this features *in situ*. A long strip to the north of the

flexible open space will involve excavation but this will be limited to 1m in depth, well within the rubble layers in this location which are 1.20m in depth. A damaged drain found in the general area lies at 2.40m below present ground level (west end of Trench 1) but this will be preserved *in situ* also.

4.5.2 *Community Garden*

The Community Garden will lie to the south of the Flexible open space and the tarmac surface will have to be cut out to facilitate the construction of allotments in this location. As the ground disturbance will be confined to between 0.45m and 0.90m in depth, there should be no impact in this area where the testing records rubble up 1.20m in depth (Trench 3). A wall found in Trench 3 (20m from the eastern end and extending for 12m in length) will also be preserved.

4.5.3 *Along the Bridgefoot Street frontage*

The archaeological testing by Walsh did locate the remains of cellars presumably associated with the terraced houses that originally occupied the site, fronting out onto Bridgefoot Street and extending to 3m in depth. These remains are likely to extend along the eastern side of the site but will not be impacted on as no excavation is proposed for this area.

4.5.4 *Mounds 4 and 5*

Two additional mounds, 4 and 5, will also be created to the south and this will involve the addition of soil to heights of 1.50m and 2m but there will be no excavation required.

4.5.5 *Additional impacts*

An additional impact that can be identified is tree-planting, which will mostly be contained within the artificial mounds but will include plantings along the eastern side. These will require a minimum excavation to 0.90m but will be contained within the rubble deposit. The remainder of the planting will involve a mix of lawn and groundcover planting with ground disturbance from between 0.25m to 0.45m anticipated. The park will be accessed from the four corners and the site will be open with most of the existing fencing removed. There will be no disturbance at the historic Marshalsea wall, which lies outside the application boundary area. A full survey will be carried out of this wall further in the development process.

4.6 **Construction programme**

- 4.6.1 The construction programme has the potential to cause impact but certain safeguards can be put in place to protect the archaeological heritage of the site.
- 4.6.2 The contractor will be informed of the location and depth of the archaeological horizons across the site and any sub-contractor will also be provided with this information to prevent accidental damage.
- 4.6.3 All site works will be monitored by a licenced archaeologist and this will include any site investigations, including engineering trial holes (if required), looking for services or grubbing-up, although the latter will be limited.

- 4.6.4 Within the site, the existing tarmacadam surface will be left in place as long as possible and will not be removed at all in the north-east corner. This will provide a protective cover which will help protect the underlying deposits.
- 4.6.5 Site excavation has been kept to a minimum to protect the underlying deposits.
- 4.6.6 The Marshelsea wall, while not strictly part of the application boundary, will be physically fenced-off to protect it from accidental damage and warning signage will be erected.
- 4.6.7 The licenced archaeologist is also likely to implement protective measures during the construction programme.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The redevelopment of the Bridgefoot Street site as a public park reduces significantly the potential impact on the known archaeological deposits of this site. The entire design has been based on the principle of adding material rather than removing and the result is a sensitive layout design, which accommodates rather than impacts negatively on known archaeological deposits.
- 5.2 This design involves by the construction of earthen mounds, providing platforms which will complement the falling level across the site by providing elevated viewing areas. These mounds will be composed of certified infill material and their presence will further protect the archaeological levels beneath, by creating a robust buffer zone. In general, the design has sought to reduce the necessity of any excavation and has been successful in this regard. The greatest depth anticipated is in and around 1m in depth.
- 5.3 The site works will be carried out under the supervision of a licenced archaeologist who will oversee all excavation and produce a report at the end of the construction programme. This may involve some excavation during which any features found will be fully recorded, as per best archaeological practice. Any artefacts will also be gathered and reported on, as per best archaeological practice.
- 5.4 The park has not yet been named but consideration should be given to the history of the site. 'Crocker's stream' is most likely to have extended through the site and this was a medieval topographical feature, well represented in the historical documents. Speed's map 1610 also shows a mill complex in this general area which may well be within the development site. Bridgefoot Street itself is an historic name, first shown cartographically in 1728 but most likely a route before this, the 'bridge element' referring to the 'old bridge' across the Liffey. Unfortunately, the laystall or dump which occupied the site is unlikely to provide a suitable name, this phase of the site's history represented by place-names such as 'Dirty Lane' and 'Dunghill Lane'. The place-name 'Marshelsea' while technically outside the site is also a significant contender. While this would essentially commemorate a debtors' prison, which may perhaps be perceived as a 'negative commemoration', this historical complex, nevertheless, represents a huge part of the social history of this area for the period of time it was in operation. In

addition to this, a large number of people lived in the barracks after it was decommissioned and converted into Dublin Corporation tenements.

- 5.5 Consideration should also be given to providing historical information about the site, perhaps on information panels within the park. These could document the presence of the 'Croker's' or potters in the general area and also allude to the presence of medieval deposits in the north-east corner. The information panels could perhaps include the historic maps of the local area which best illustrate the different phases of the site's history, including its use as a municipal dump, followed by industrial use in the form of a saw-mill.
- 5.6 Consideration should also be given perhaps marking out the line of the Croker's stream (and mill?) in some sort of park feature. The use of ceramic material, perhaps in mosaic format within a feature in the park, could also help bring history to life in this area.
- 5.7 The Marshalsea wall, while not within the planning application, does form part of the historic environs of the park and is a well-known feature in the Liberties. A record/survey of this significant structure (standing 7.2m in height) should be carried out before development begins. This wall should also be physically protected during the construction process.
- 5.8 This Impact Statement is based on the general design for the new park but no engineering drawings have been generated yet as this is the pre-planning phase. Additional minor impacts might be identified in the future.
- 5.9 The archaeological phase of works will be accommodated and scoped for the within the contract for the site works.
- 5.7 All recommendations are subject to agreement with the relevant heritage authorities.

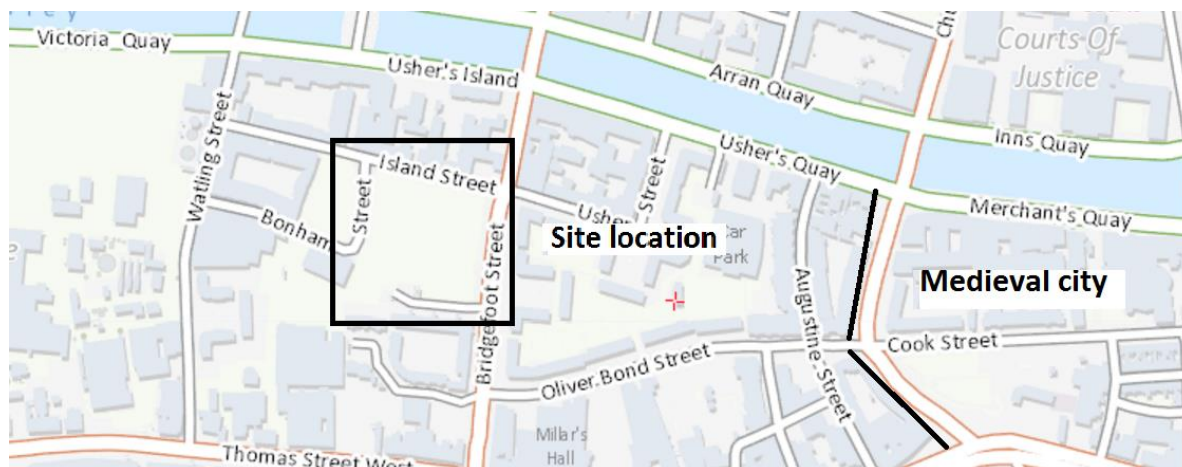


Fig. 1: Site location

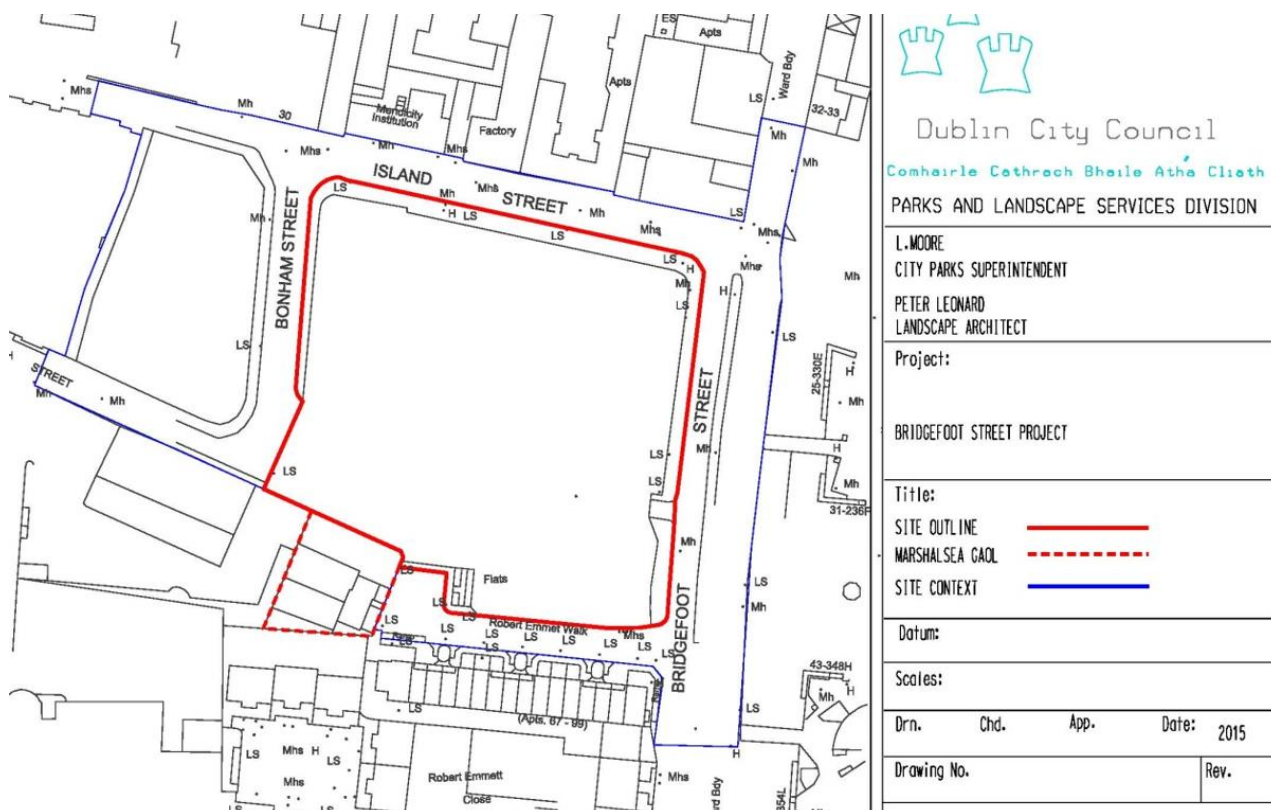


Fig. 2: Detail of site boundary

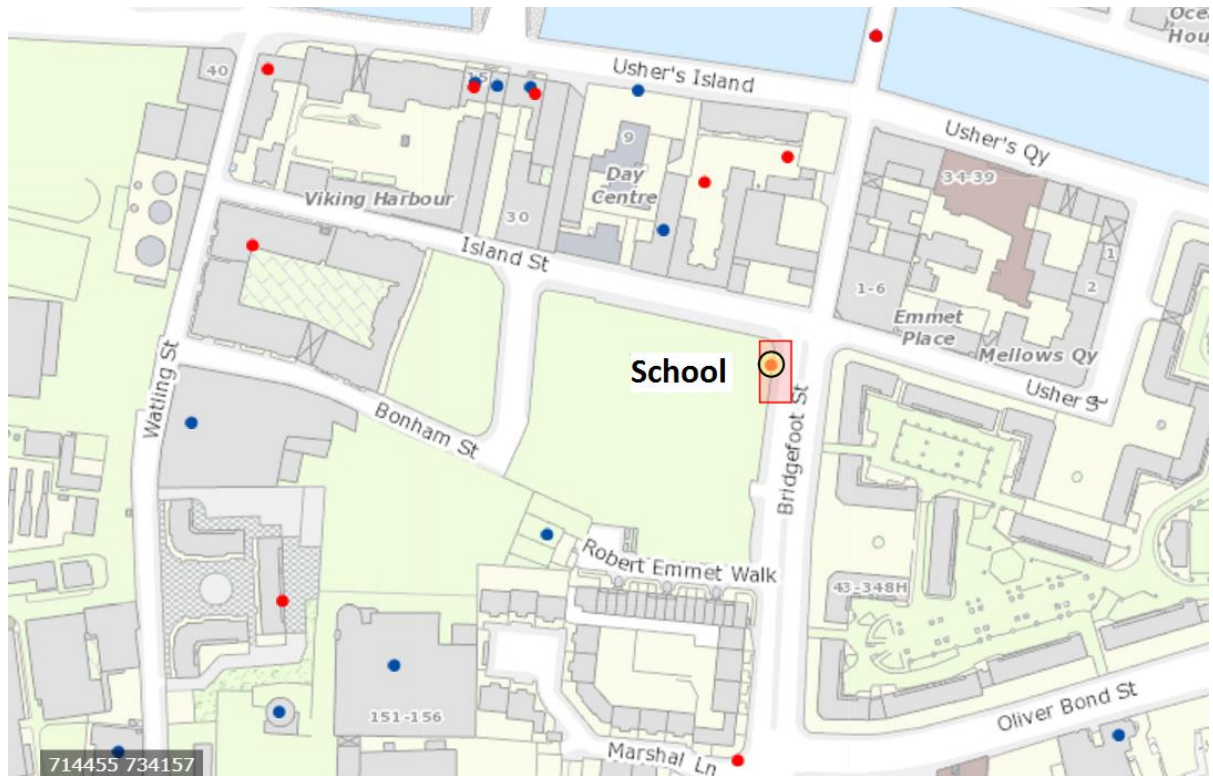


Fig. 3: Recorded Monuments, red dots: supposed site of Dominican school

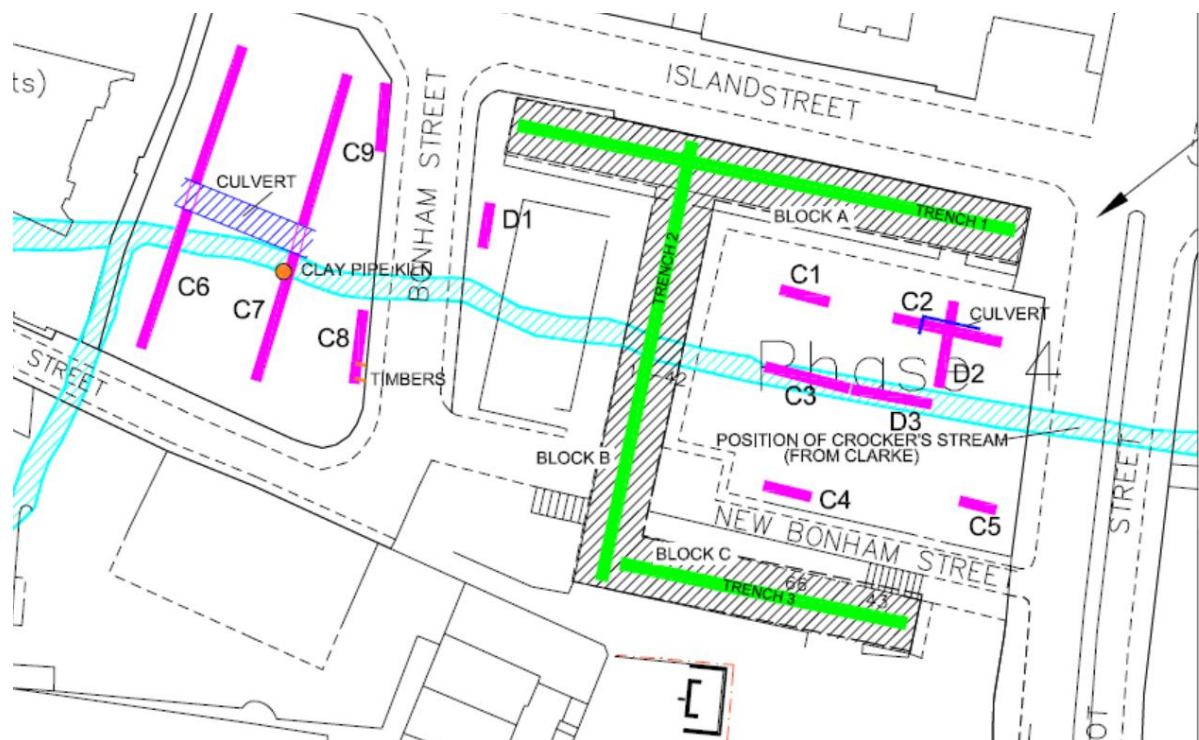


Fig. 4 (After Myles 2007) C= Claire Walsh, D= Daire O'Rourke, Green = Franc Myles

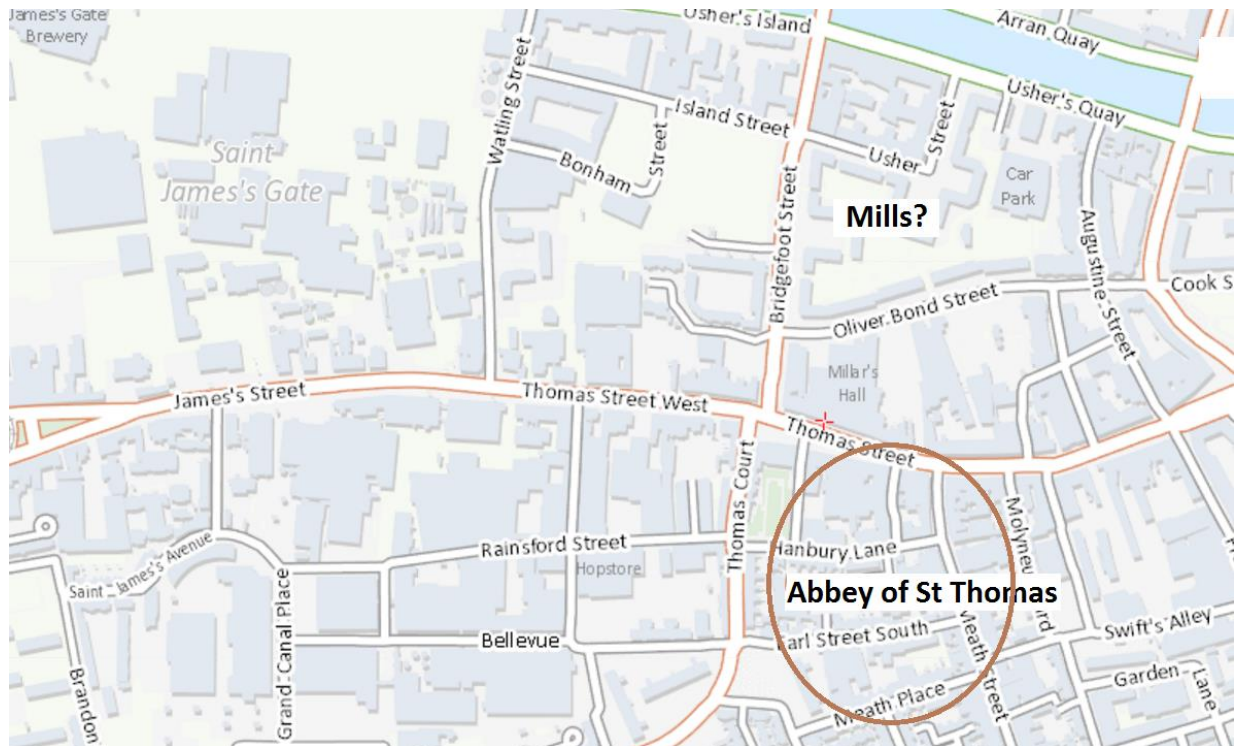


Fig. 5: The site of the abbey of St Thomas

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Fig. 6: Supposed location of Crockers' Stream and smaller watercourse along the northern boundary (Clarke 2002).

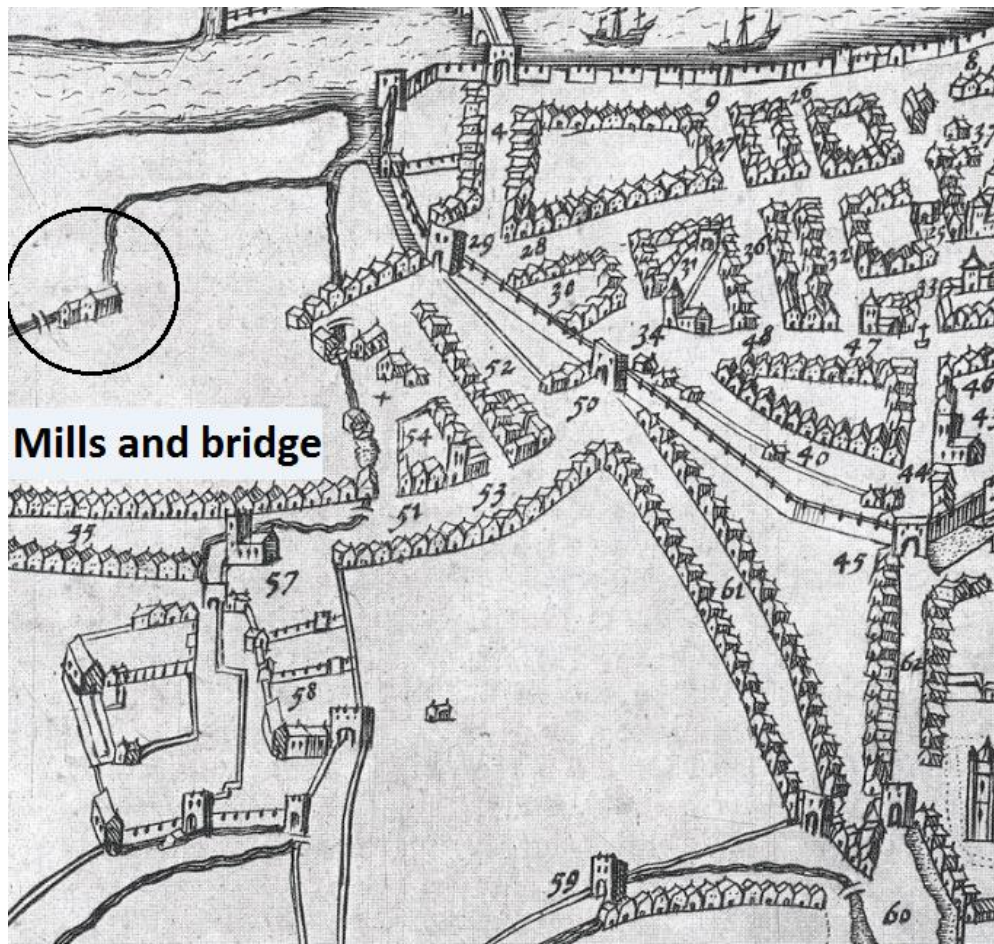


Fig. 7: Speed's map of Dublin, 1610



Fig. 8: De Gomme's map of Dublin, 1673

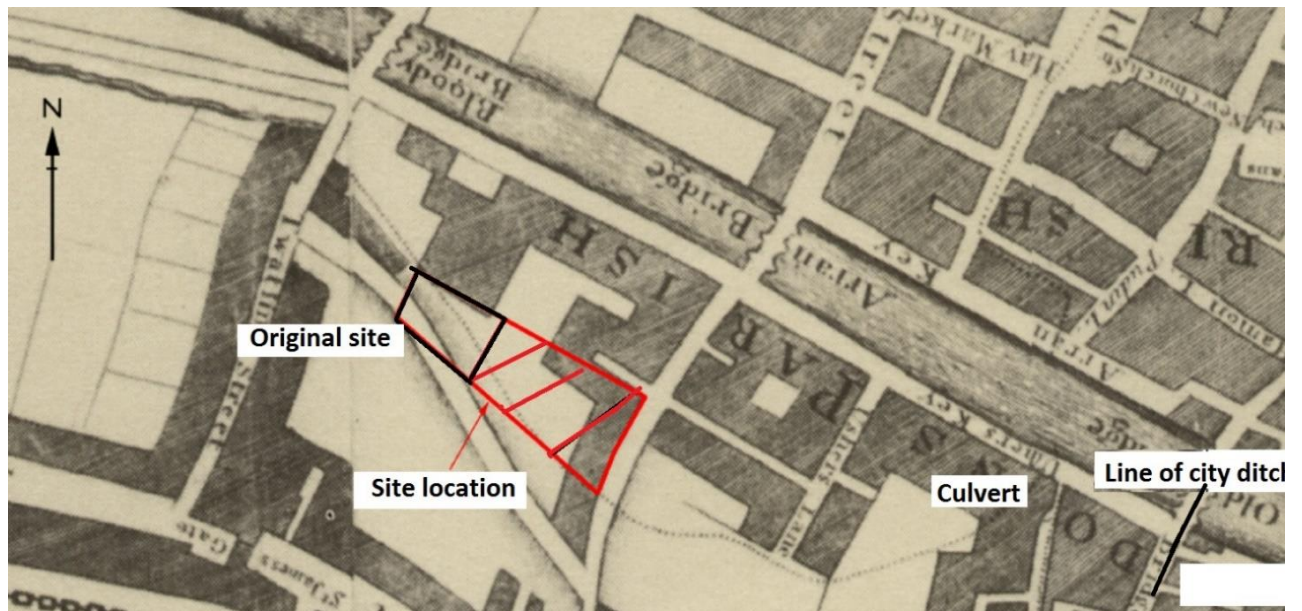


Fig. 9: Brooking's map of 1728



Fig. 10: Rocque's map of Dublin, dated 1756



Fig. 11: The site of Marshalsea Gaol

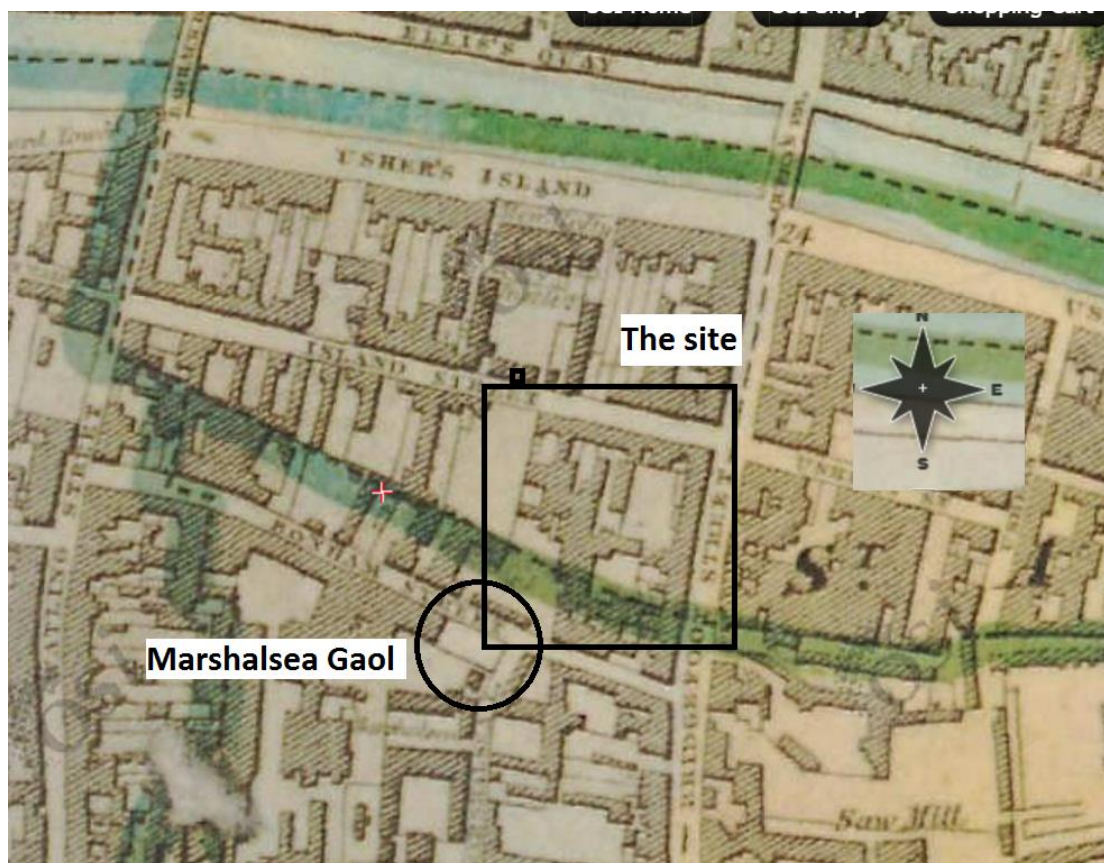


Fig. 12: The Ordnance Survey, 1838



Fig. 13: Ordnance Survey, 1911 (2nd Edition)



Fig. 14: Overhead view



Fig. 15: Sketch of the proposed park

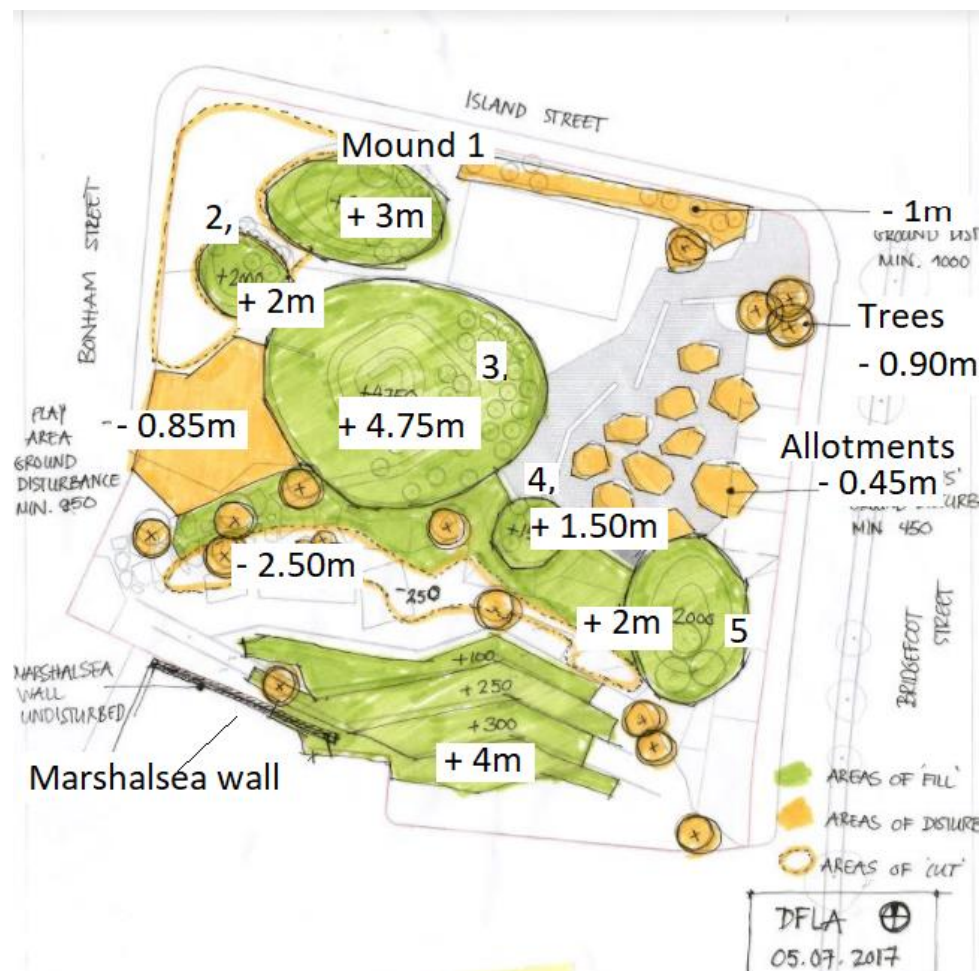


Fig. 16: The 'cut and fill' on the site



Fig. 17: The existing mounds

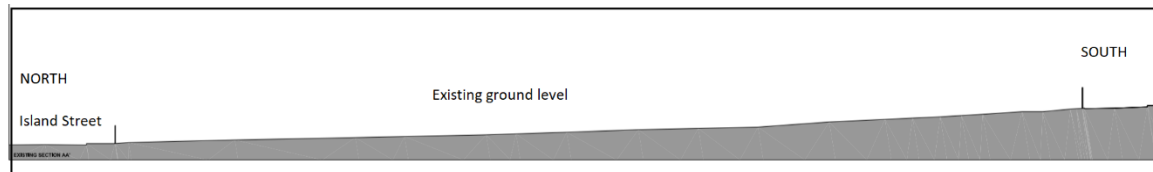


Fig. 18: Existing elevation AA on the eastern side of the site

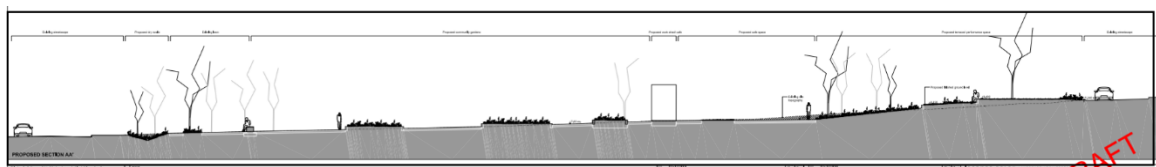


Fig. 19: Proposed elevation AA on the eastern side of the site.



Pl. 1: Bridgefoot Street from the north



Pl. 2: The site from the north, looking south (note allotments at southern end)



Pl. 3: Northern end, looking west



Pl. 4: The allotments at the southern end of the site (looking west): note the Marshalsea