

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
CROSS GUNS BRIDGE,
PHIBSBOROUGH, DUBLIN 7**

ON BEHALF OF: BINDFORD LIMITED

AUTHOR: JACQUI ANDERSON

JANUARY 2021

IAC PROJECT REF.: J3625

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

DATE	DOCUMENT TITLE	REV.	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED BY	APPROVED BY
21.01.21	Archaeological Assessment at Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7	0	Jacqui Anderson	Faith Bailey	Faith Bailey

ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared on behalf of Bindford Limited, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed development at Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7 (ITM 714820/ 736342). This assessment has been carried out by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology.

There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area. The nearest recorded monument is a holy well (DU018-010) located c. 695m northeast of the site.

A limited programme of archaeological testing was carried out within the proposed development area in 2008. Four trenches were excavated in the western section of the site but nothing of archaeological significance was identified. The investigations were constrained by large-scale modern industrial buildings that currently occupy the site.

The proposed development area has been heavily developed in the past and its archaeological potential is considered to be low. It remains possible that ground disturbances associated with developing the site may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that may survive beneath the current ground level.

It is recommended that all ground disturbances across the site are subject to archaeological monitoring. This should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Should any features of archaeological potential be identified further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	I
CONTENTS	II
List of Figures.....	iii
List of plates	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 General	1
1.2 The Development	1
2 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Paper Survey	2
2.2 Field Inspection.....	4
3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY.....	5
3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
3.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork.....	7
3.3 Cartographic Analysis	8
3.4 City Development Plan	9
3.5 Topographical Files	9
3.6 Aerial Photographic Analysis	9
3.7 Field Inspection.....	9
4 CONCLUSIONS.....	11
5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY	12
5.1 Impact Assessment.....	12
5.2 Mitigation	12
6 REFERENCES.....	13
APPENDICES.....	I
Appendix 1 SMR/RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area	i
Appendix 2 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Resource	ii
Appendix 3 Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource	vi
Appendix 4 Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource.....	viii

FIGURES

PLATES

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site location showing the nearest recorded monument
- Figure 2 Plan of proposed development
- Figure 3 Location of archaeological test trenches within proposed development area excavated under licence 08E0377
- Figure 4 Extracts from historic maps Rocque (1757) and Taylor (1816) showing the approximate location of the proposed development area
- Figure 5 Extracts from historic OS maps of 1843 and 1864 showing the proposed development area
- Figure 6 Extracts from historic OS map of 1886 and 1909 showing the proposed development area

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 Oblique aerial view of proposed development area, facing west-southwest (Google Earth)
- Plate 2 Oblique aerial view of proposed development area, facing north-northwest (Google Earth)
- Plate 3 Northern boundary wall to the development area, facing southwest (Google Street View)
- Plate 4 Remains of railway bridge that formerly accessed the proposed development area, facing southeast (Google Street View)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed development at Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7 (Figure 1; ITM 714820/ 736342). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology, on behalf of Bindford Limited.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, the topographical files within the National Museum and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area. A field inspection would usually be carried out as part of the assessment; however, due to restriction of movement brought about by the current Covid-19 pandemic, it was not possible to carry out a field inspection.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposal is for a Strategic Housing Development for Build -To-Rent apartments and will comprise the demolition of all derelict buildings on site and the construction of a new residential development comprising 3 no. blocks ranging in height up to 12 storeys consisting of 205 no. dwellings and associated residential amenities, basement and surface carparking with vehicular and pedestrian access from the eastern end of the site off Phibsborough Road. Additional pedestrian only accesses to the north of the site off the Royal Canal Way. A new café/ retail area will be located at ground floor level of block C along with a new public open space to the east of the site. All associated site development works, landscaping and boundary treatment, children's play area, cycle parking, bin stores, substation, and services provision. A full description is set out in the statutory notices.

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase, usually involving a field inspection of the site, could not be carried out due to Covid-19 restrictions.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019);

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

The Minister for the DoCHG may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites

deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1757
- John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1843-1909

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Dublin City Development Plan (2016–2022) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2019.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information. Due to the fact that the site could not be accessed, all available aerial photographic and Google street view coverage was utilised where possible.

3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located at Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7. There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area, the nearest recorded monument is a holy well (DU018-010) located c. 695m northeast of the site.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Although, recent discoveries in the southwest of the country may indicate an earlier date for human occupation of Ireland (Dowd and Carden 2016), the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear and widespread evidence for prehistoric activity on the island (6000–4000 BC). During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a mobile lifestyle. The most common evidence indicating the presence of Mesolithic communities at a site are scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements. Small numbers of these worked flint fragments have been found in County Dublin and may indicate small-scale transient settlement along the riverbanks and seashores of the Dublin area (Corlett 1999,10).

During the Neolithic period (4000–2500 BC) communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. This transition was accompanied by major social change. Agriculture demanded an altering of the physical landscape; forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries constructed. There was a greater concern for territory, which contributed to the tradition of large communal ritual monuments called megalithic tombs, which are characteristic of the period.

The Bronze Age (2500–800 BC) saw the use and production of metal for the first time in Ireland. During the Bronze Age, the megalithic tomb tradition declined rapidly and ended, with a focus on the individual in burial emerging. Cremated or inhumed bodies were often placed in a cist, which is a stone-lined grave, usually built of slabs set upright to form a box-like construction and capped by a large slab or several smaller lintels. Bronze Age burials are often accompanied by pottery vessels and can be marked by mounds or occur where no surface indication survives.

The Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500) was traditionally seen as a period for which there was little evidence in comparison to the preceding Bronze Age and the succeeding early medieval period. However, development-led excavation in recent decades and projects such as the Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland Project have added significantly to our knowledge of the Irish Iron Age.

Whilst it is likely that the landscape to the north of what is now Dublin City Centre was utilised throughout the prehistoric period, no archaeological evidence for settlement in this area has been identified to date.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural characterised by the basic territorial unit known as *túath*. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over his own *túath*. During this period, roughly circular defensive enclosures known as ringforts were constructed to protect farmsteads. They are typically enclosed by an earthen bank and exterior ditch, and range from 25m to 50m in diameter. The smaller-sized and single banked type (univallate) were more likely to be home to the lower ranks of society while larger examples with more than one bank (bivallate/trivallate) housed the more powerful kings and lords (Edwards 1996).

Whilst early medieval and Viking settlement is well documented within the centre of Dublin, c. 1.85km to the south of the proposed development area, no archaeological evidence dating to this period has been identified within the vicinity of the proposed development area to date. The closest such site consists of the site of a holy well, c. 695m to the northeast (DU018-010). It was formerly known as 'Dane's Well' and gave its name to the townland of Daneswell. It had the reputation of being a holy well with curative powers and the name may denote a link with Danish or Viking populations within the area.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The beginning of the medieval period is characterised by political unrest that originated from the death of Brian Borumha in 1014. Diarmait MacMurchadha, deposed King of Leinster, sought the support of mercenaries from England, Wales and Flanders to assist him in his challenge for kingship. Norman involvement in Ireland began in 1169, when Richard de Clare and his followers landed in Wexford to support MacMurchadha. Two years later de Clare (Strongbow) inherited the Kingdom of Leinster and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout and Stout 1998). The initial stage of the invasion of the country is marked by the construction of motte and bailey castles. Whilst the hinterlands of Dublin were settled during this period, there are no recorded medieval sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

The Royal Canal, which is located to the immediate north of the proposed development area, was established as a competitor to the Grand Canal to the south during the 18th century. The northern canal was marred by poor planning and high costs with construction beginning in 1790 and taking 27 years to complete. The development of the railways led to the decline of the canals and in 1845 the Midland Great Western Railway Company bought the entirety of the Royal Canal with the intention of laying a railway along the route. The canal eventually closed to navigation in 1961 but has been restored and reopened since 2010, becoming a public amenity.

The site to the immediate east of the proposed development area, formerly contained an iron works, as evidenced within the 1847 Ordnance Survey map. This appears to have only been in use for approximately 13 years before the Dublin North City Milling Company bought the site in 1860 and constructed a larger flour mill that

continued to function until 1957. The main mill building has now been converted to apartments and is located to the immediate east of the proposed development area.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019) and available excavation reports has revealed that a previous programme of limited archaeological testing was carried out within the proposed development area in 2008.

Four trenches were excavated across the accessible open spaces of the proposed development area under licence 08E0377 (Leahy 2008, Figure 3). Trench 1 encountered natural subsoil at a depth of 1.5m. This was sealed by a layer of tarmac over 0.7m of black burnt overburden, which overlay the original sod and topsoil. Trench 2 encountered similar stratigraphy, with subsoil appearing at a depth of 1.2–1.5m.

Trench 3 consisted of a clay and rubble overburden, above natural subsoil at a depth of 1.2m. At the northern end of this trench, a cut feature was identified, 1.5m x 1m of which was exposed in the trench. It was filled with dark grey silty clay and red brick fragments. To the south of this, a linear feature filled with oyster shells was noted with post-medieval pottery and glass also present in the fill. A limestone block-built wall was also recorded in this trench bonded with lime mortar. It is probable that these remains were associated with the post-medieval buildings shown in the western part of the proposed development area within the historic OS maps.

Trench 4 was excavated in three sections due to constraints on the site. The eastern section measures 4m x 2.6m. Natural subsoil was reached at a depth of 3.2m, beneath a tarmac, hardcore, clay layers and charcoal flecked sand. The central section of the trench measured 4m x 2.6m and encountered subsoil at 2m in depth. The western section measured 11m x 2.6m and encountered subsoil at a depth of 1.8m. Two linear features were noted in this section of Trench 4, one filled with oyster shell and one filled with sandy clay with red brick and post-medieval pottery fragments.

It was concluded by the excavator that the large amount of burnt material in Trenches 1 and 2 was the result of the former use of the site as iron works. It is not clear how this conclusion was reached, given that the iron works were located to the east of the proposed development area and were only in operation for a relatively short amount of time (c. 13 years).

Evidence also suggested that the site originally sloped down to the north, given the difference in overburden depth throughout the site.

There have been no other archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1757 (Figure 4)

At the time of this map, it appears that the proposed development area is in use as agricultural fields. There are no structures shown within the immediate vicinity of the site. The cross roads at Prospect Road and Botanic Road is annotated as 'Cross Guns' and a number of structures are shown here, extending along the roads for a short distance.

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816 (Figure 4)

By the time of this map in 1816, the Royal Canal has been constructed. Westmoreland Bridge (now Cross Guns Bridge) is also shown. The proposed development area is still shown as largely undeveloped; however, a number of buildings are shown along Forsagh Lane to the south.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 5)

This map shows the canal to the immediate north of the proposed development area with open fields forming part of the site and extending to the south and southwest. A small building is marked in the western corner of the site and a small structure is shown to the immediate east.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1847, scale 1:1,560

This map shows more detail of the proposed development area. An iron works is marked to the east of the site with a small footprint and are annotated as 'unfinished'. A group of structures are marked in the western corner of the site, including a lime kiln outside of the proposed development area. A circular feature is indicated in this area, to the immediate west of the proposed development area. It is not clear as to how this feature relates to the structures, or its possible function.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, scale 1:1,560 (Figure 5)

By the time of this map, the iron works that were marked to the east of the proposed development area are now marked as the 'North City Flour Mills' and occupy a much larger footprint. Railway lines are shown running through the northern part of the proposed development area, adjacent to the canal and terminating at the mill. A chimney and a lime kiln are marked in the eastern section of the development area and the group of buildings in the western extents are still present, although the circular feature that was previously marked is no longer present.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1886, scale 1:1,560 (Figure 6)

This map does not show major changes, as the mill to the east is present and the chimney remains within the proposed development area, along with the railway tracks. The buildings in the western corner have been reconfigured.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1906-9, scale 1:2,500 (Figure 6)

The flour mill remains present to the immediate east of the proposed development area, along with the railway tracks within the northern section of the site and the

chimney. The buildings in the western part of the site remains present as per the 1886 map. The surrounding area has become more developed with terraced housing marked to the south and north of the proposed development area.

3.4 CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Dublin City Development Plan (2016–2022) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 2).

There are no recorded monuments within a 500m radius of the proposed development area. The nearest recorded monument is the site of a holy well (DU018-010), c. 695m northeast in the townland of Daneswell (Figure 1).

3.5 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Dublin has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

No stray finds are recorded from the vicinity of the proposed development area.

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013), Google Earth (2002-2019), and Bing Maps revealed no previously unknown features of archaeological potential. The site is occupied by a large industrial building.

3.7 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection is usually carried out in order to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. Field inspections were not possible at the time of writing due to the Covid-19 pandemic and associated restrictions on movement. However, Google Street View has been utilised along with 3-D images available on Google Earth.

The proposed development area is currently occupied by large-scale modern industrial structures that are in a derelict condition (Plates 1 and 2). The canal borders the site to the north and the renovated mill building is present to the immediate east. Post-medieval residential terraces are located to the south, with some modern houses situated to the immediate west. Much of the tall original southern boundary wall to the site is present. This appears to be of random rubble limestone construction with some coping stones present. This formal boundary is first marked on the 1909 OS map and as such is likely to date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

The northern boundary to the proposed development area is formed by another tall stone wall, which separates the site from the canal. The northern face has been heavily graffitied, but the limestone rubble wall survives relatively intact (Plate 3). The majority of this wall is marked on the 1847 OS map and is earlier than the southern boundary wall in date. To the immediate northeast of the proposed development area the remains of the railway bridge are present, which formerly crossed the canal and joined with the rail tracks to the immediate north (Plate 4).

The visible sections of the interior of the proposed development area, which are not covered with building, are covered with scrub and surfaces of hard standing, such as concrete and tarmacadam. No post-medieval remains (as marked within the historic mapping) are present and within the site and it is clear that it has been subject to disturbance during the post-medieval and modern periods.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area is located at Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7. There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area. The closest recorded monument is a holy well (DU018-010), located c. 695m northeast of the site.

Analysis of cartographic sources has shown that prior to the construction of the canal, which borders the site to the north, the landscape was characterised by open fields. Following the completion of the canal, some industrial activity developed within the proposed development area, which related to a large mill located to the immediate east. Several buildings and a chimney were formerly located in the site, as well as railway tracks that connected the mill to the main railway line to the north of the canal.

A limited programme of archaeological testing was carried out within the proposed development area in 2008. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the course of the works, which were restricted by the presence of upstanding structures (Leahy 2008). Some post-medieval remains were identified in the western section of the site.

Examination of aerial photography and satellite imagery has shown that the majority of the proposed development area is currently occupied by modern industrial structures. A field inspection could not be carried out due to Covid-19 restrictions; however, Google Street view was utilised. This confirmed the presence of large-scale industrial structures across the proposed development area. A section of late 19th or early 20th century limestone wall survives along the southern boundary. Similarly, a slightly earlier post-medieval wall survives along the northern boundary and separates the site from the canal.

Given the presence of large-scale development across the site along with the results of previous archaeological testing, the development area is considered to possess low archaeological potential.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation. Upstanding archaeology can be affected adversely by direct damage or destruction arising from development, from inadvertent damage arising from vibration, undermining etc. and also by indirect impacts to a building's visual setting, view or curtilage.

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- The proposed development area has been heavily developed and its archaeological potential is considered to be low. It remains possible that ground disturbances associated with developing the site may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that may survive beneath the current ground level.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances across the site are subject to archaeological monitoring. This should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Should any features of archaeological potential be identified further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

6 REFERENCES

- Bennett, I. (ed.) 1987–2010. *Excavations: Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland*. Bray. Wordwell.
- Byrne, F. J. 1973. Irish Kings and High Kings. London: Batsford.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a. Standards & Guidance for Field Evaluation.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b. Standards & Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014c. Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Monitoring).
- Corlett, C 1999 The Antiquities of Old Rathdown Bray: Wordwell
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. 1999a. Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. Government Publications Office, Dublin.
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. 1999b. Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation. Government Publications Office, Dublin.
- Dowd, M. and Carden, R. 2016 First evidence of a Late Upper Palaeolithic human presence in Ireland. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 139, 158–63.
- Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022
- Edwards, N. 1996. The Archaeology of Early Medieval Ireland. London: Batsford.
- Environmental Protection Agency. 2015. *Draft Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)*. Government Publications Office, Dublin.
- Environmental Protection Agency. 2017. *Draft Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements*. Government Publications Office, Dublin.
- Leahy, D. 2008 Report on Archaeological Testing at The Bakery, Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7. Unpublished report prepared by ADS Ltd.
- National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. *Sites and Monuments Record*, County Dublin.

National Museum of Ireland. *Topographical Files*, County Dublin.

Stout, G. and Stout, M. 1998. 'Patterns in the Past: County Dublin 5000 BC – 1000 AD'. In F H A Aalen and K Whelan (eds). Dublin City and County: from Prehistory to Present. Dublin: Geography Publications.

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

John Rocque's Map of the City and County of Dublin, 1757

John Taylor's Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816

Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1843-1909

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2020.

www.archaeology.ie – DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000, and 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

www.bingmaps.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	DU018-010
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
TOWNLAND	Daneswell
PARISH	St. Georges
BARONY	Coolock
I.T.M.	715326/ 736882
CLASSIFICATION	Ritual site - holy well
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 695m northeast
DESCRIPTION	Located to the rear of housing off Fairfield Road. Formerly known as 'Dane's Well' this gave its name to the townland of Daneswell. It had the reputation of being a holy well with curative powers (Daly 1957, 21). It is marked as 'Deane's Well' on the OS 6-inch map (1908). Now covered.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (*National Monuments Act 1930* Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the *National Monuments Act* are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months’ notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site

illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that ‘where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice’.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document’s recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable

development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

Dublin City Council Development Plan 2016–2022

It is the policy of Dublin City Council

CHC9: To protect and preserve National Monuments.

1. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of the re-use of buildings, light buildings, foundation design or the omission of basements in the Zones of Archaeological Interest.
2. That where preservation in situ is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to ‘preservation by record’ according to best practice in advance of re-development.
3. That sites within Zones of Archaeological Interest will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
4. That the National Monuments Service will be consulted in assessing proposals for development which relate to Monuments and Zones of Archaeological Interest.
5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards, where appropriate, to ensure that human remains are re-interred, except where otherwise agreed with the National Museum of Ireland.
6. That in evaluating proposals for development in the vicinity of the surviving sections of the city wall that due recognition be given to their national significance and their special character.
7. To have regard to the Shipwreck inventory maintained by the DAHG. Proposed developments that may have potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal environments shall be subject to an underwater archaeological assessment in advance of works.
8. To have regard to DAHG policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO10:

1. To implement the archaeological actions of the Dublin City Heritage Plan 2002-6 in light of the Dublin City Heritage Plan Review 2012.
2. To prepare and implement conservation plans for National Monuments and Monuments in DCC care (City Walls, St Luke’s Church, St James’s Graveyard, St. Thomas’s Abbey, St Canice’s Graveyard etc).
3. To maintain, develop and promote the Dublin City Archaeological Archive (DCAA) at Pearse Street Library and Archives.
4. To ensure the public dissemination of the findings of licensed archaeological activity in Dublin through the Dublin County Archaeology GIS.

5. To develop a long-term management plan to promote the conservation, management and interpretation of archaeological sites and monuments and to identify areas for strategic research.
6. To have regard to the city's industrial heritage and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) in the preparation of Local Area Plans (LAPs) and the assessment of planning applications and to publish the DCIHR online. To review the DCIHR in accordance with Ministerial recommendations arising from the national Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City and in accordance with the Strategic Approach set out in Section 11.1.4 of this Chapter
7. To promote awareness of, and access to, the city's archaeological inheritance and foster high-quality public archaeology.
8. To promote archaeological best practice in Dublin city.
9. To promote the awareness of the international significance of Viking Dublin and to support post-excavation research into the Wood Quay excavations 1962-81.
10. To develop a strategy for the former Civic Museum collection and for other collections of civic interest and importance.
11. To investigate the potential for the erection of Columbarium Walls.
12. To support the implementation of the Kilmainham Mill Conservation Plan.
13. Dublin City Council will seek to work with Diageo to undertake a more comprehensive industrial heritage survey of the constituent historic buildings within the Guinness Brewery complex at Saint James's Gate.
14. To implement and promote The Dublin Principles (ICOMOS, 2011) as guiding principles to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of Dublin and Ireland.
15. To continue to implement actions of the Saint Luke's Conservation Plan on the basis of funds available to conserve the monument, recover the graveyard, provide visitor access, improve visual amenity and secure an appropriate new use.

APPENDIX 3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 4 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

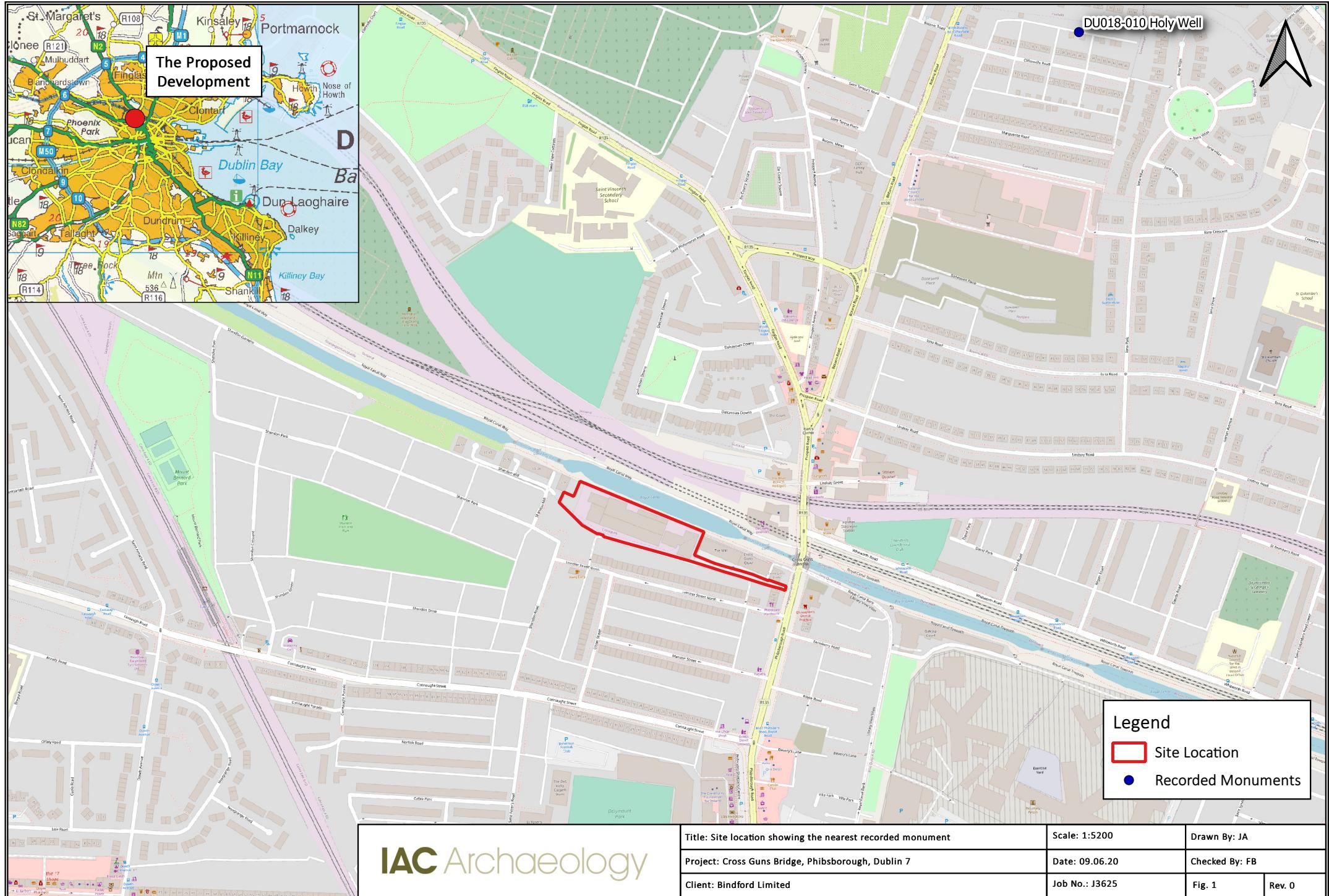
Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (ClfA 2014a).

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (ClfA 2014b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be

disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2014c).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.





Proposed Level 00 - Site plan - 1/250 @ A1

Legend

- studios
- 1 Bed Apartments
- 2 Bed Apartments
- Tenant amenity
- Cafe / retail unit
- Trelliswork glazing
(windows / privacy screens)

Revision Description

Date

Rev. No.

Issued by

o'mahony pike

Project No.: 1723A

Scale @ A1: 1/250

Project Lead: TS/IMP

Date Printed: 12-01-2021

Drawn By: J.M.P

Current Rev:

Model No.: 1723A-OMP-ZZ-00-DR-A-1000

Model No.: 1000

Purpose: PLANNING

Project: Cross Guns Bridge
Location: Phibsborough, Dublin 7

IAC Archaeology

Title: Plan of proposed development

Scale: NTS

Drawn By: JA

Project: Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7

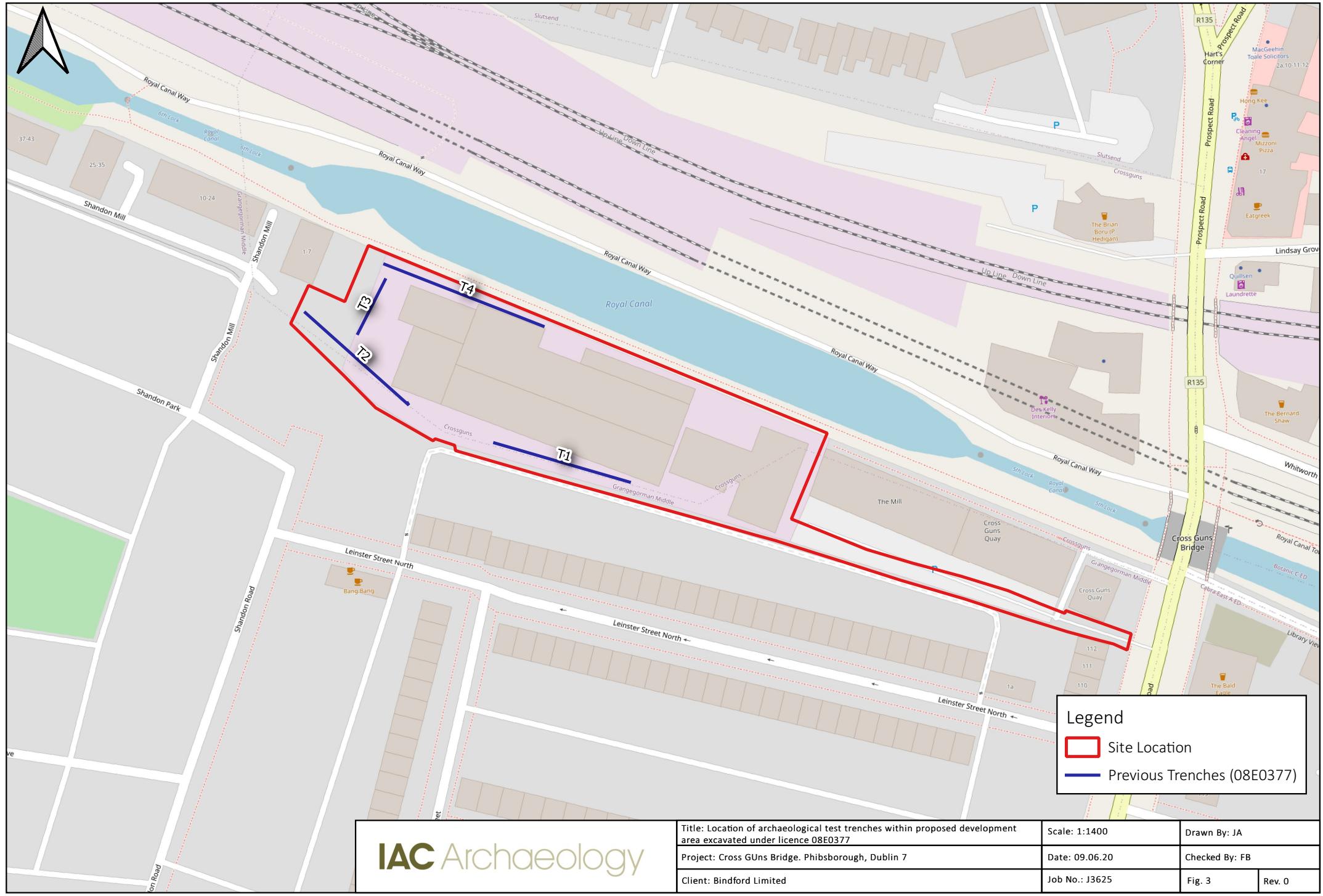
Date: 21.02.21

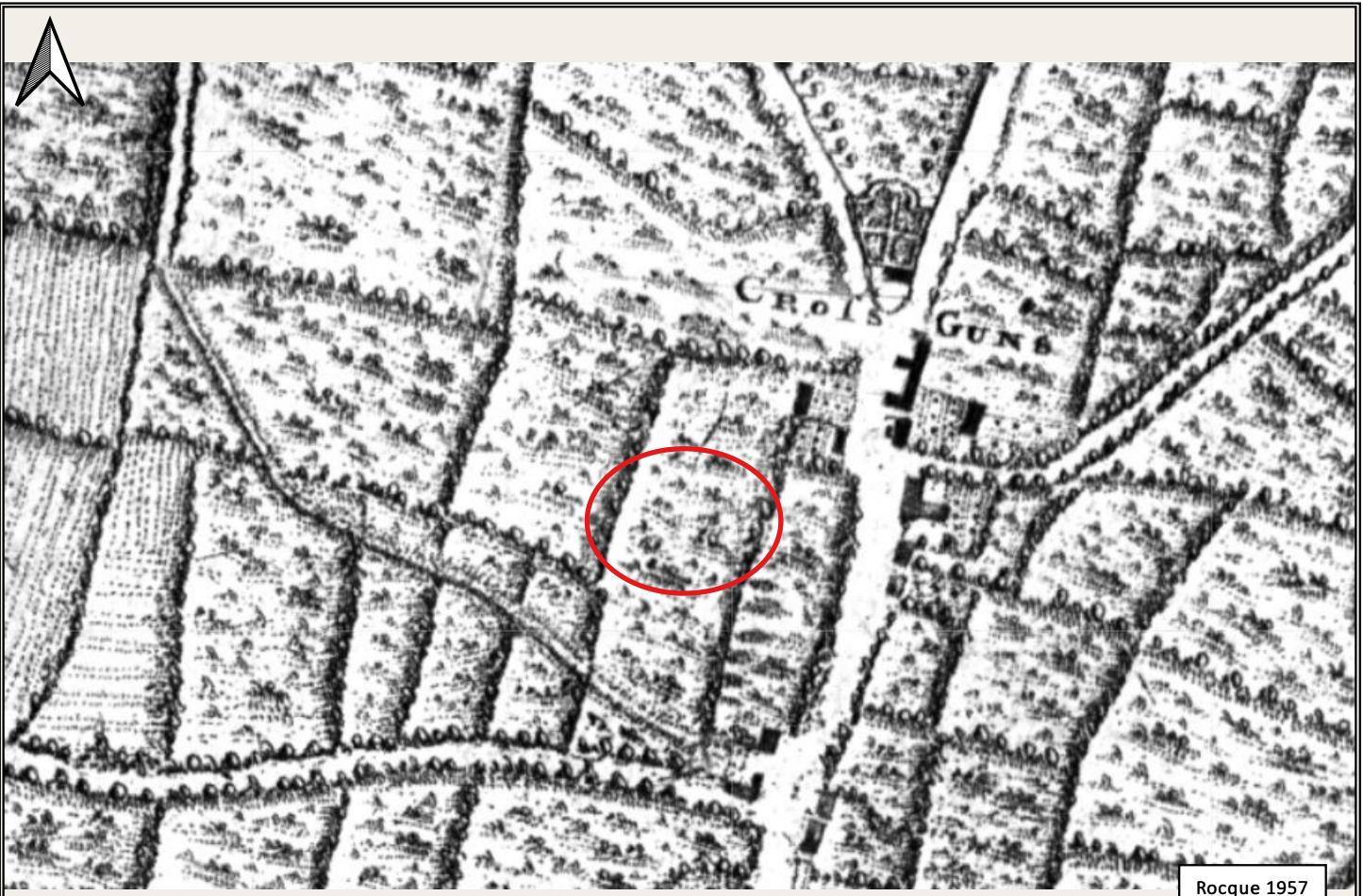
Checked By: FB

Client: Bindford Limited

Job No.: J3625

Fig. 2 Rev. 0





Rocque 1757



Taylor 1816

Title: Extracts from historic maps Rocque (1757) and Taylor (1816)
showing the approximate location of the proposed development area

Scale: NTS

Drawn By: JA

Project: Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7

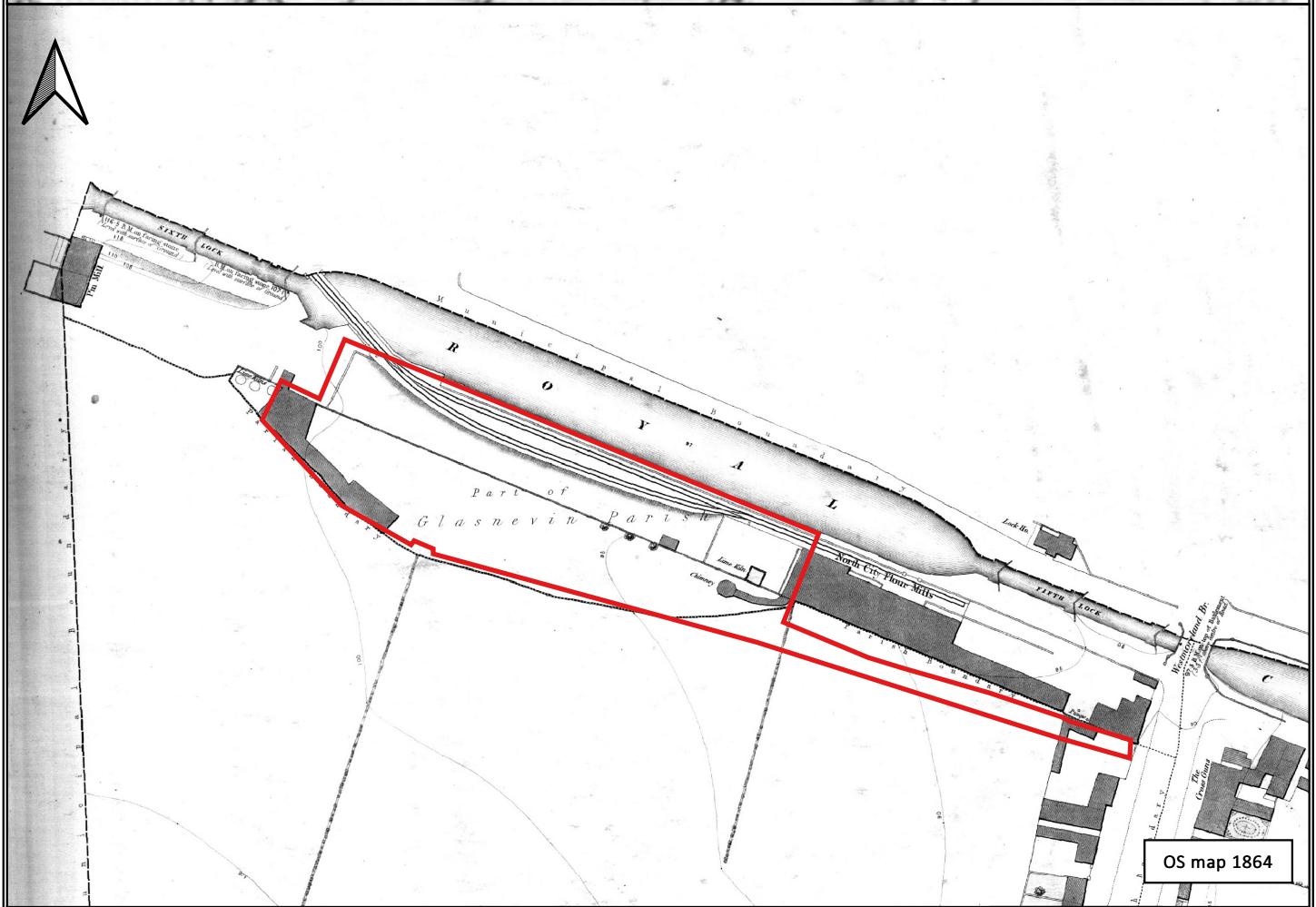
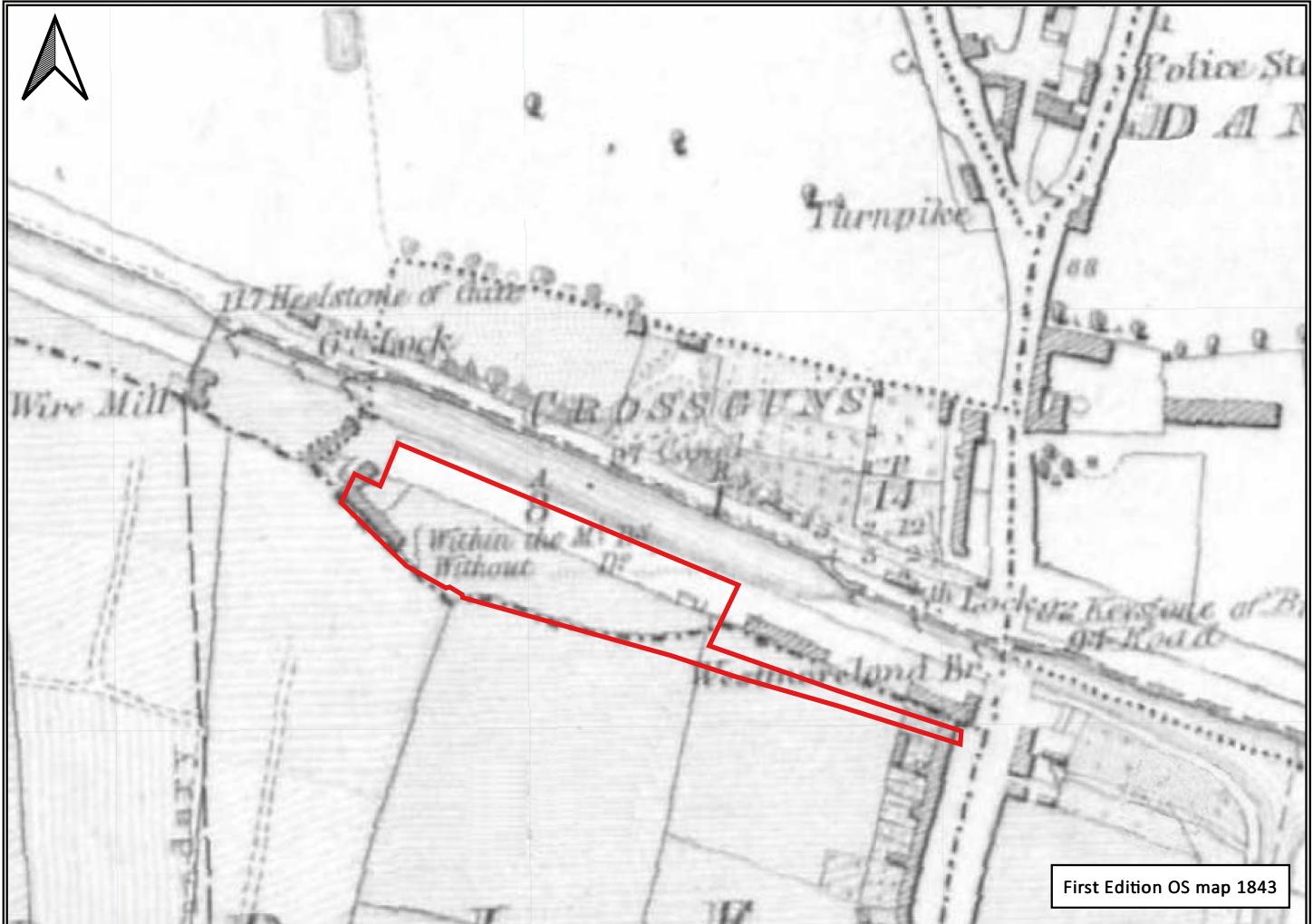
Date: 09.06.20

Checked By: FB

Client: Bindford Limited

Job No.: J3625

Fig. 4 Rev. 0



Title: Extracts from historic OS maps of 1843 and 1864 showing the proposed development area

Scale: NTS

Drawn By: JA

Project: Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7

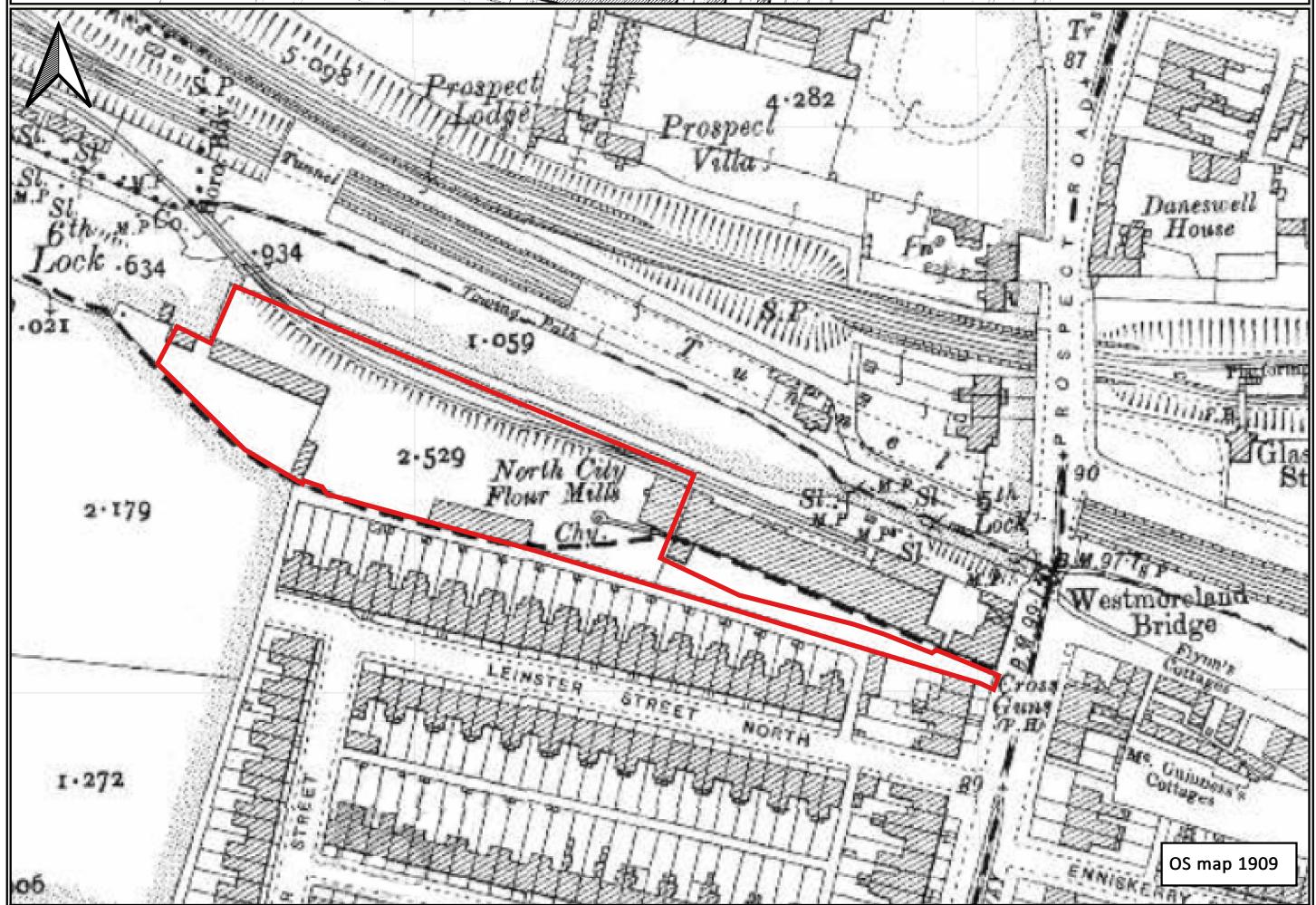
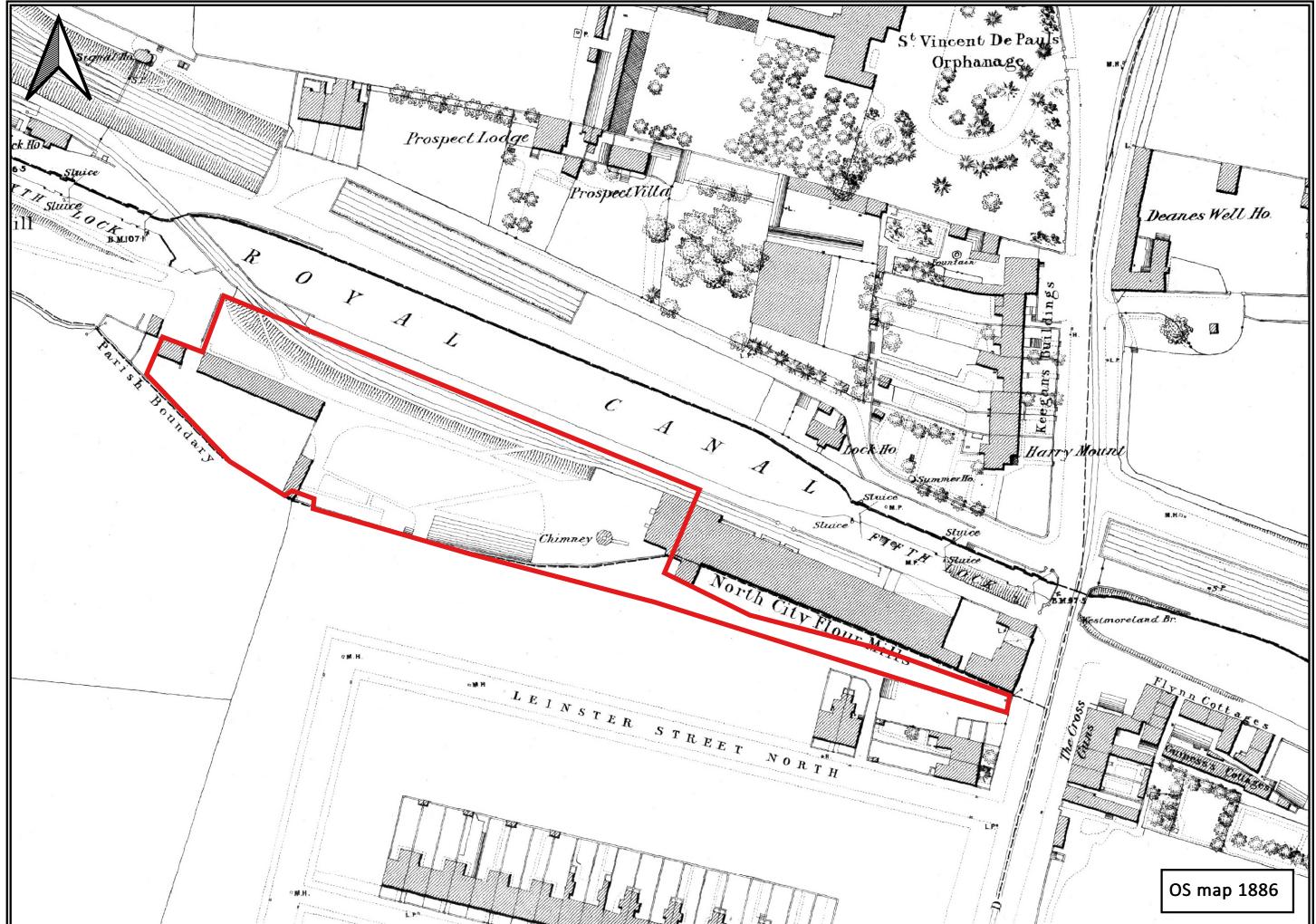
Date: 09.06.20

Checked By: FB

Client: Bindford Limited

Job No.: J3625

Fig. 5 Rev. 0



Title: Extracts from historic OS map of 1886 and 1909 showing the proposed development area

Project: Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough, Dublin 7

Client: Bindford Limited

Scale: NTS

Drawn By: JA

Date: 09.06.20

Checked By: FB

Job No.: J3625

Fig. 6 Rev. 0



Plate 1: Oblique aerial view of proposed development area, facing west-southwest (Google Earth)



Plate 2: Oblique aerial view of proposed development area, facing north-northwest (Google Earth)



Plate 3: Northern boundary wall to the development area, facing southwest (Google Street View)

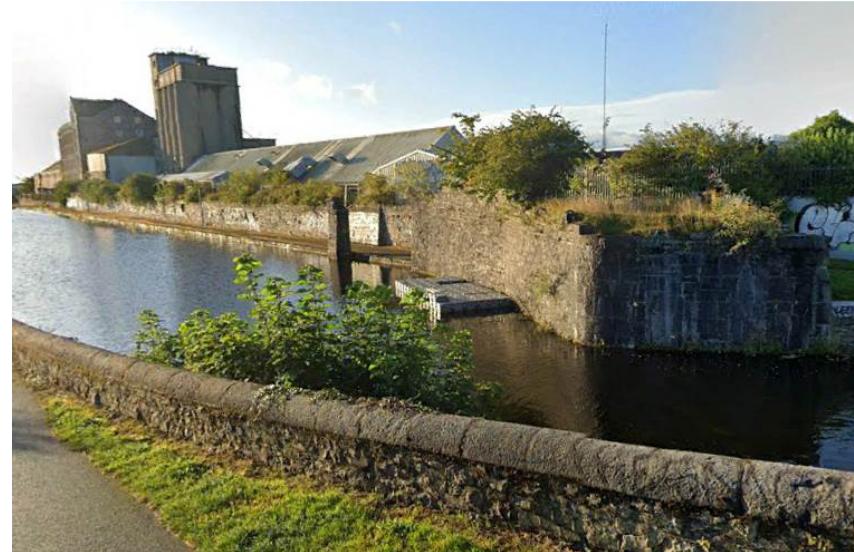


Plate 4: Remains of railway bridge that formerly accessed the proposed development area, facing southeast (Google Street View)