

16.4.2.2.3 Nos. 40 – 41 O’Connell Street

The original houses at Nos. 40 – 41 O’Connell Street were demolished in 1968 for the construction of a hotel which was completed by 1972. The hotel was subsequently demolished in 2009 and a number of enabling works were carried out to support the adjoining buildings (including No. 42 O’Connell Street, RPS Ref: 6022) which were monitored (Licence Ref: 09E0118, Simpson 2009). These works revealed the hotel had a deep basement, cut into exposed natural sticky clay and gravels, indicating the basement is likely to have removed any features of significance.

The testing was concentrated in the central area of the site, as the eastern end had been previously inspected and the western end contained a ramp down into the site and could not be disturbed. The previous monitoring programme in 2009, mentioned above, found this concrete to be up to 1m in depth, sitting over natural coarse gravels. A total of nine trenches were then excavated through the basement floor level. These established that the floor sat on natural gravels and silts, with no indication of any walls or features (*Ibid*). In addition to this, an inspection of the site boundaries reveal that they are of modern date or shuttered out in concrete.

The testing programme was very challenging, as there are a series of deep slabs at basement level across the site up to 1m in depth in places, which could not be removed during the testing. A total of five trenches were attempted (Figure 16.15 and Figure 16.21), which exposed the temporary crane base inserted previously. This crane base was sealed by layers of brown organic domestic refuse, which had been thrown down over the modern crane base, but which is likely to have originated from somewhere on the site.

Thus, the archaeological testing confirmed that site (Nos. 40 – 41 O’Connell Street, in Site 1) is unlikely to contain any archaeological features over most of the site although the southern end, the ramp area may represent an area not excavated out in the modern period. From the previous testing the underlying deposits appear to comprise heavy gravels and silts that are natural deposits.

16.4.2.3 Previous Investigations within the Dublin Central Masterplan Area

16.4.2.3.1 O’Connell Street / Moore Lane: Boreholes

A number of bore-holes were carried out within the environs of the site in 1990 and again in 2000 but without the presence of an archaeologist (Figure 16.20). As a result, the information is limited but, in general, the inclusion of brick marks a post-medieval archaeological deposit.

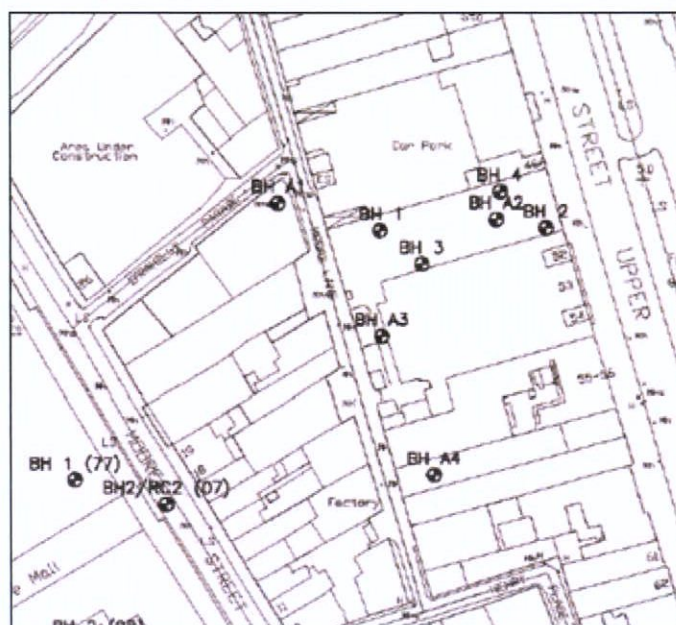


Figure 16.20: O’Connell Street/Moore Lane bore-holes locations.

The relevant bores were done to the rear of Nos. 47 to 50 O'Connell Street and to the rear of No. 53 O'Connell Street / Moore Lane, which give some information on the general ground conditions. In general, most of the bore-holes suggest deposits containing brick to a depth of 3m which is usually indicative of cellars and buildings but with clay deposits in the interior. The cellars appear to be cut into natural gravels and silts, which lie approximately 1m below present ground level.

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16.4.2.4 Investigations adjacent to the Dublin Central Masterplan area

16.4.2.4.1 Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street / 8-9 Moore Lane

The results of archaeological monitoring of site investigation and essential works at the National Monument Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street (under Ministerial Consent) (Simpson 2009, 2014, 2015) provides information on the archaeological potential of Site 4 and 5 in the Dublin Central Masterplan area, the block defined by Moore Street, Henry Place and Moore Lane was the last block to be developed in the Dublin Central Masterplan area as shown on Rocque's maps (Figure 16.9–Figure 16.12). As indicated on these maps, Site 3 within the Dublin Central Masterplan area was developed slightly earlier.

This work involved engineering test pits located within the confines of the National Monument at Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Lane, within Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street, within the rear yard of Nos. 15 and 16 Moore Street and also directly adjacent to the monument in the infill houses to the rear of Nos. 13 and 14 Moore Street and within the cellars of Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane. Subsequent monitoring was carried out during an essential works programme included underpinning within the cellars, of engineering test-pits in the rear, the excavation for pads for propping system to the rear of Nos. 14 and 15 Moore Street and of works to the existing standing elements such as the boundary walls.

Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street lies within the site of the 'Old Brickfield'. This large brickfield was probably opened up in the late 1720s when the various streets were being laid out in the general area, and it was accessed by Moore Lane an early route, which was originally called 'Brick Field Lane'. The combined results of the monitoring works suggests that the 18th brickfield works quarried out the natural boulder clay to a depth of 2.20m exposing a coarse gravel layer. No archaeological finds or features were found in the natural riverine gravels.

It was established that following the clay extraction the quarry pit was deliberately infilled with layers of domestic organic debris, evidently forming the city dump that operated from 1756 to 1773 and containing some ceramics, glass and metal. Along the street frontage the infill material was removed to prepare for the construction of the houses on Moore Street and the house foundations were founded on the natural gravels. In the rear yards of Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street the organic fill depositions were still present.

The post-medieval infill layers were the earliest deposits found on site and there was no indication of any medieval activity. The typical stratigraphy encountered is provided in Table 17.1 (below) which suggests that the dumping occurred in bands indicating the deliberate building up of the quarry pit.

Depth	Results
0.00m – 0.07m	Concrete
0.07m – 1m	Dark brown organic refuse, composed of friable clay, charcoal and cinders, the remnants of domestic refuse. This deposit included inclusions of animal bone shell, mortar and 18 th century brick.
1m – 1.50m	At this level the organic deposit had less mortar and brick and was highly organic in nature with inclusions of bone, including one butchered bone.
1.50m – 1.60m	A thick band of re-deposited yellow/orange boulder clay. This layer was probably the original boulder clay removed during the harvesting of boulder clay for brick-making.
1.60m – 1.80m	A continuation of organic refuse but slightly greyer in colour.
1.80m – 1.90m	A band of very dark brown organic material, as above.
1.90m – 2.05m	A very rich refuse deposit, with a distinctive reddish hue.

Depth	Results
2.05m – 2.15m	Very mixed stony organic, stone averaging 60mm in diameter. It contains shells and layers of black silt.
2.15m	Hard stony clay, dark yellow in colour, with small stones between 30mm and 40mm in diameter. This is a natural deposit.

Table 16.1: Description of an average test-pit through the organic clays

In addition, cellars in Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Lane (part of the National Monument) and separately to the rear of No. 13 Moore Street (Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane) debris dumped in the large basement on the eastern side of the National Monument was cleared out as part of the programme of works. No archaeological matter and/or historical material evidence was found within the rubbish that had been deposited historically within the cellars of Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Lane.

Given the significance of the 1916 Easter Rising event that occurred at the site, the archaeological strategy for the National Monument included the sieving through and collection of the material that had accumulated beneath the floorboards in the cavity spaces between the floor joists to recover any artefacts that might be related to the 1916 events that occurred within the buildings. This revealed a substantial collection of diverse and eclectic artefacts spanning the occupation of the house. In total 756 number of finds were recovered. However, the pottery sherds, nails, glass and metal objects were bulk numbered, and the total of individual objects were in the region of 4,458. These included as expected a very large collection of nails and building debris, but also fragments of paper and textiles (possibly used to block drafts or dragged below the floor boards by rodents), cutlery, crockery, bottles, coins, match-boxes, sewing paraphernalia suggestive of small-scale cottage industry, toys etc. which may have been swept, or lost between the gaps and cracks in the floorboards or along the skirting boards etc. Other more-high quality artefacts included part of a cameo brooch, jewellery, a patriot pamphlet with pictures of Robert Emmet and Sir Edward Fitzgerald, and a stamp of President Garfield (1884). The patriot pamphlet is particularly interesting as it may have been related to the 1916 occupiers. The bulk of these finds date from the late 19th centuries to the first three decades of the 20th century, and therefore are more or less contemporary with the events of Easter 1916. Indeed, some of the objects (the George III and Victoria I coins) found in House No. 16 would have been lying under the floorboards when Connolly and his men had taken refuge there the evening before they surrendered. The artefacts are being retained by the Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage on the grounds of the wealth of information it provides about the material culture and the social history of the people living in the buildings before, during and after Easter 1916, this will be used in the eventual interpretation of the site (Weadick and Deery, 2018).

16.4.2.4.2 Nos. 58 – 66 Parnell Street / Moore Street (Now Jurys Inn)

A large excavation at Nos. 58 – 66 Parnell Street / Moore Street was carried out in 2003, it was located in the north-west corner of the block but outside the Dublin Central Masterplan area (O'Donovan 1999, Licence Ref. 98E0357) in advance of the Jurys Inn development. Four main phases of archaeological activity were identified in what was a dense and complicated site. Phase 1 (the lowest level) was dated to the medieval period (12th – 14th century) and was represented by a thin layer of turbated top-soil, probably the remnants of cultivated soil perhaps associated with St Mary's Abbey. This topsoil layer was sealed by the remains of the brickfield, depicted on Rocque's map of Dublin, dated 1756 and represented by deep deposits of burnt or fired red clay. Sometime during this phase houses with triangular fireplaces were built along O'Rahilly Parade, the cellar of at least one of which survived generally intact. The third and most major phase, dated to between 1750 and 1770, was the construction of the Georgian street-front, fronting onto Parnell Street (formerly known as Great Britain Street) which involved laying out nine new plots running north-south and parallel to Moore Street. The final phase was represented by modern usage, up until the present day.

In general, the surviving remains consisted of stone and brick structures, cellars, buildings, cobbles, drains, a lime-kiln, paths and vaults and extended to 3m in depth on average (Figure 16.21). The cellars were deepest along O’Rahilly Parade at 3.10m but each plot had additional buildings, some with some basements, in the rear plots. Where there were no basements there were garden soils to a depth of between 0.20m and 0.50m in depth, the lowest levels of which were medieval in date, the upper post-medieval. However, there were also large refuse pits some as deep as 3.50m cut into the boulder clay (O’Donovan, 2004).

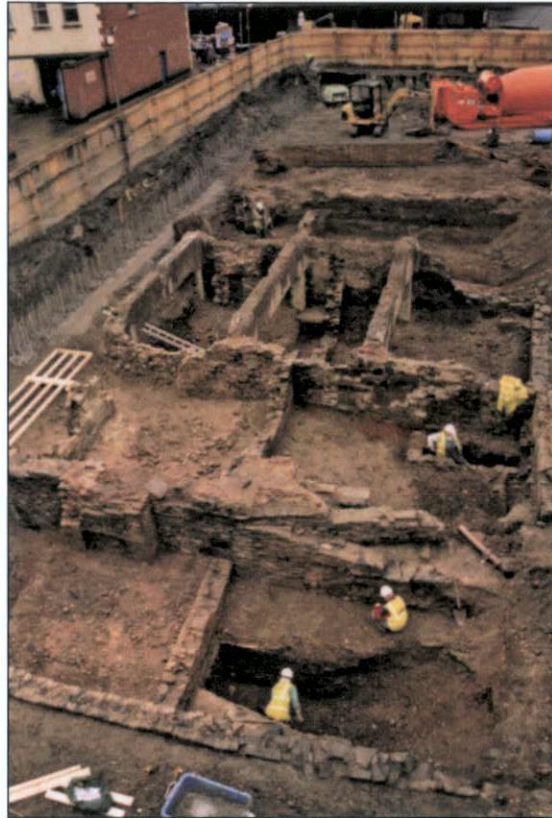


Figure 16.21: Excavations at Parnell Street: Note red clay deposits associated with brick-making (after O’Donovan, 2004).

This site is close to the Viking cemetery site but there was no indication of any Viking burials. However, the survival of the medieval soils makes it a possibility elsewhere.

16.4.2.4.3 Nos. 17-19 Moore Lane

A hotel development of Nos. 17 – 19 Moore Lane is currently nearing completion. Archaeological monitoring of the works revealed that almost the entire footprint of the site was excavated in the 18th and 19th centuries to facilitate the construction of a network of cellars. These cellars correspond to structures and plots depicted in detail within the OS mapping and the 1893 Goad’s fire insurance plan. Three cellar groups (A-C) were identified, cleaned of backfill and recorded. Cellar A group were likely to be associated with the construction of a terrace of Georgian houses in the mid to later 18th century. Cellar B group were later in date and relate to the more commercial use of the site to the south of the houses fronting onto Parnell Street. Cellar C are likely to date to the mid to late 19th century.

Associated with the Cellar C group a service tunnel that ran c. 20m along Moore Lane was identified. It was possibly connected to the public house ‘Devlin’s Pub’ that once stood at No. 17-19 to ‘WA Gilbey’s’ bottling stores located south along Moore Lane (no longer upstanding, at the rear of 46 O’Connell St). Local lore has it that Michael Collins frequented pub which may have acted as a headquarters during the Irish War of Independence and subsequent Civil War (Bailey, 2020, Licence No. 18E0659).

Subsoil was located at an average of 3m depth and, in areas not containing cellars, the overburden consisted of a mixture of soils and post-medieval levelling deposits with red brick, stone and mortar fragments present. All horizons across the site were graded to natural subsoil.

16.4.2.4.4 Excavations and Monitoring relating to the Luas Works – O’Connell Street and Parnell Street

Works connected with the Luas line have also taken place in an around the environs of the site most notably along Parnell Street (although mostly in the central median of the roads) (Seaver & Kavanagh 2017, O’Dowd & Mitchell 2017). At the western end of Parnell Street, to the east of the site under discussion, early cellars were found beneath the Georgian cellars, these were evidently associated with the brick terraced houses of the late 17th century known colloquially as ‘Dutch Billys’. At least one was found in the Parnell Street excavation with similar cellars identified during the Luas works just north of the site outside the Rotunda hospital. A slightly different structure with an early slated roof, probably of late 17th / early 18th century date was also found during the Luas works at the intersection of Parnell Street and O’Connell Street. These works suggest that Parnell Street had been raised significantly presumably because the area was wet and marshy. This raising of the road preserved a significant amount of material beneath.

Utilities works in advance of the Luas on O’Connell Street extended the full length of the street to the junction with Parnell Street and the Parnell National Monument (RMP DU018-425, RPS 6020). Works took place largely in the central paved median, western carriageway and footpaths. Natural gravels were noted at a range of locations along the street during site works. They ranged from 1.6m at the southern end of the street to 2.5m in depth at the northern end. The earliest features and deposits on O’Connell Street comprised deposits of red-brickfield dust related to brickworks (RMP DU018-020506) in Moore Street, they were found at 1.9m, a considerable depth, at the northern end of O’Connell Street opposite Nos. 37 – 38 O’Connell Street.

This was overlain by extensive areas of metalling (the top of the metalling ranged from between 1.2m and 1.66m below current ground level) which were found throughout the northern end of the street. These are likely to represent earlier street levels. The overlying extensive metalled deposits which cover O’Connell Street Upper may relate to the earliest street surfaces connected with Sackville Mall. They have been identified in both northbound and southbound carriageways and therefore are unlikely to be related to the older course of Drogheda Street which was confined to the southbound side of the carriageway.

A range of cellars were also found on O’Connell Street. The earliest were found at the junction of Abbey Street and within the central island. These were related to buildings which fronted onto Abbey Street prior to the construction of Sackville Street Lower (O’Connell Street).

An isolated find of human remains—a fragment of a cranium—was made at the north end of O’Connell Street Upper from a deposit overlying one of these cellar walls, it was suggested that there was no obvious origin for this. The deep sequential deposits of refuse and compacted metalling recorded at the junction of Marlborough Street and Parnell Street show the extent to which the ground was built up over time (Sever & Kavanagh 2017). This is similar to the refuse deposits identified at Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street where the brickfield was infilled.

A further significant cluster of cellars were found in the central median opposite Nos. 35 – 39 and directly outside Nos. 37 – 38 O’Connell Street (Allied Irish Bank – AIB). The latter were part of a complex which continued onto Parnell Street (O’Dowd et al. 2016). A substantial Victorian sewer ran north-south up the northbound carriageway of O’Connell Street at varying depths. During the course of the monitoring programme at Parnell Street a number of archaeological features were uncovered. These were generally 18th to 19th century in date and related to the development of Parnell Street during this period and associated civic infrastructure—drains, watermains and street surfaces.

Monitoring of ground reduction works for a proposed ESB substation for Luas Line A identified sub-surface structural remains on the central median of O’Connell Street between the O’Connell National Monument (RMP DU018-423) and William Smith O’Brien Monument (RMP DU018-424) (Myles and Kerins 2005). The remains comprised a brick outhouse relating to a property marked on Rocque’s Map of 1756 and an attached cobblestone wall of possibly late 17th century date.

16.4.2.4.5 Nelsons Pillar site (The Spire) – O’Connell Street

Investigations at the site of Nelson’s Pillar at the junction of O’Connell Street and Henry Street, in advance of the construction of the Spire, identified sterile gravel layers at a depth of 1.42m OD (3.45m below the level of the footpath). This deposit was truncated by three 18th century basements relating to structures illustrated for this location on Rocque’s Map of 1756. The structures, located under the central median of O’Connell Street, were demolished in the 1780–1790s by the Wide Street Commissioners to accommodate the construction of O’Connell Street Lower. The cellars, which had cobbled floor surfaces, limestone walls and red-brick vaulted ceilings, had a maximum width of 3.43m, height of 2.02m and extended for a length of approximately 4m from the street frontage (Myles 2001). The cellars were in-filled with demolition material relating to the activities of the Wide Street Commissioners this included late 17th century ceramics and roof tiles.

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16.4.2.4.6 Parnell Street

The impact of commercial development from the early 19th century on the remnants of 18th century residential Henry Street removed almost all of the original residential plots. Archaeological test excavation on Parnell Street in 1995 demonstrated the impact of the ILAC Centre. This phase of testing recorded an average depth of 3m of modern overburden across this area with the original street frontages badly damaged by services (Halpin, 1995, Licence Ref. 95E0163). Other archaeological investigations in this vicinity demonstrate similar levels of impact on the residential 18th century features. Survival in the main appears to be street frontage in most cases.

Basements were also noted along Parnell Street during investigations excavations in 1995, which extended to 3m in depth but were cut into archaeological soils, dated to the post-medieval period (Halpin, 1995).

16.4.3 National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division, Topographical Files

There have been very few finds of archaeological interest from within the study area. This is to be expected from this part of the city, as much of the area was covered by high tides until the seventeenth century, when it was reclaimed, and because of the fact that building development in the 18th and 19th centuries has greatly disturbed the ground. The finds recorded by the topographical files, therefore, are post-AD 1700 in date.

Animal bones were discovered during work on a basement at 50 Upper O’Connell Street in 1965. They consisted largely of ox bones, but also included sheep bones. Many appeared to have cut marks, and the archaeologist who visited the site (Peter Danaher) concluded that the site might have been a knacker’s or butcher’s yard (NMI Ref. IA 15/65).

As described above, however, significant archaeological discoveries were recorded north of the O’Connell Street and Parnell Street area in the second half of the 18th century during the development of Parnell Square. The burials were believed to be Viking in origin and may have indicated a Viking cemetery or a small collection of burials on high ground overlooking the river and sea (cf. historical background above).

16.4.4 Designated Archaeological Sites

16.4.4.1 National Monuments

16.4.4.1.1 Definition

A ‘national monument’ as defined in Section 2 of the National Monuments Act (1930, as amended) means 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...”.

- 16.4.4.1.2 Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street is a National Monument in State care, it is subject to a preservation order (PO) made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO No. 1/2007). In addition to this designation, it is also listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP DU018-390) and in the Record of Protected Structures in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 (RPS Nos. 5282-5285).



Figure 16.22: 14–17 Moore Street terrace, view southeast.

- **Description**

The buildings at Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street date from the mid-18th century. The facades of all four buildings were rebuilt in the 19th century and they survive as a distinct and recognisable group in the streetscape (RMP files).

- **Extent**

The designated preservation order boundary under PO No. 1/2007 comprises Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 Moore Street and also includes the rear yards of Nos. 15 and 16 Moore Street and Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Lane (Figure 16.23).

- **Significance**

Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street, as a place, is of significant historical importance in the history of Ireland. The events relate to the final 24 hours of the 1916 Easter Rising; from the evacuation of the Volunteers from the GPO on Friday, 28 April 1916 to the decision to surrender on Saturday, 29 April 1916.

The cultural significance of the terrace lies in the fact that, during the 1916 Easter Rising and after the GPO fell to the British forces, the rebel leaders or the 'GPO Garrison' retreated from the GPO and fought their way to Moore Street where they burrowed their way through the terrace, from No. 10 as far as No. 16 before ultimately setting up the last headquarters of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic (Myles, 2012).

These men included five of the signatories of the Proclamation, Pádraig Pearse, Joseph Mary Plunkett, Thomas Clarke, Sean Mac Diarmada and James Connolly, the latter of whom was badly injured. They eventually surrendered from No. 16 Moore Street on 29 April 1916, signalling the end of the 1916 Easter Rising. The physical impact of the 1916 Easter Rising is visible within the fabric of the surviving structures in the form of creep-holes punched through the walls as the Volunteer leaders moved from one house to another before finally stopping and setting up their base at No. 16 Moore Street.

- **Ownership**

The National Monument Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the Office of Public Works (OPW) look after the National Monuments in State care. The conservation and presentation of these monuments are project-managed by the OPW, with responsibility for the archaeological aspects of projects resting with the Department.

- **Governance – Section 14 Consent**

Section 14 of the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) requires that the consent of the Minister is required for archaeological works at or near a National Monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority or to which a preservation order applies. The Minister is required to consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland in relation to such an application for consent. The Minister may grant a consent in writing for the carrying out of works, other than works connected with an approved road development, affecting such a monument. Such conditions as may be determined by the Minister, including conditions requiring archaeological excavation, may be attached to a consent issued under Section 14. In deciding on a consent, the Minister is not restricted to archaeological considerations but is also entitled to consider the public interest in allowing the carrying out of any works.

- **Area to Assess Potential Impact on the National Monument**

An area defined by the National Monuments Service was formally established around the National Monument to allow an assessment to be compiled of the potential impact of proposed works in proximity to the National Monument (Figure 16.23). The envelope of buildings that form this area comprises Nos. 13, 18 and 19 Moore Street, as far east as and including the Moore Lane frontage (that includes Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane to the rear of No. 13 Moore Street).

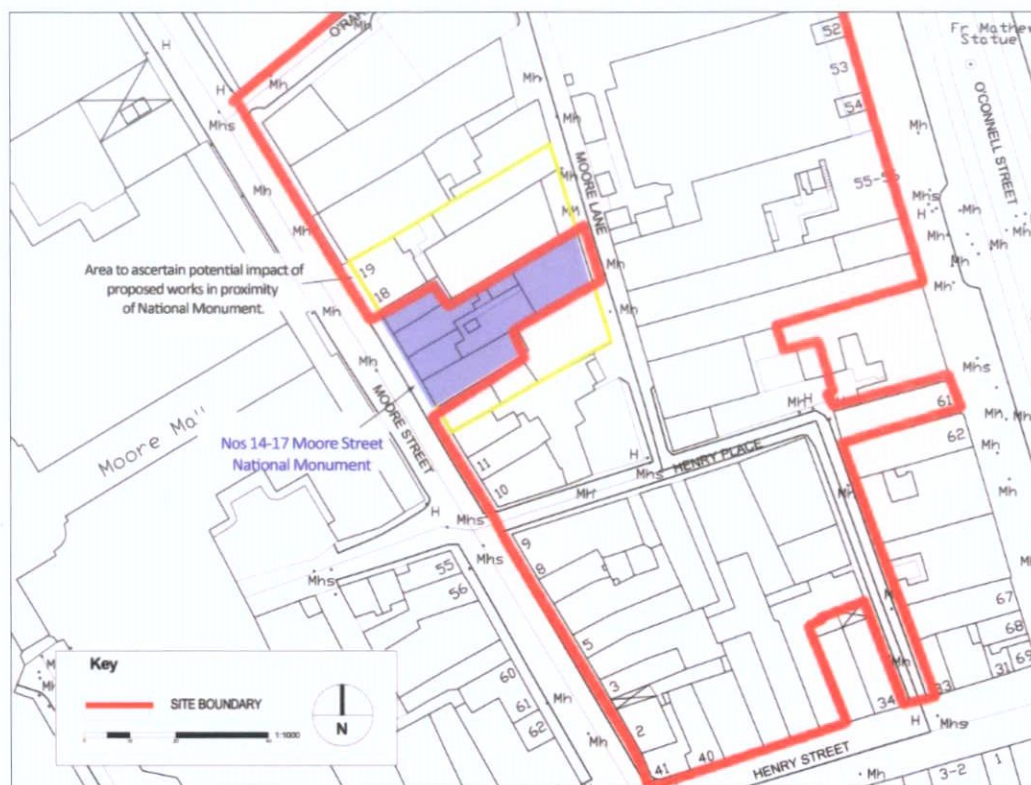


Figure 16.23: National Monument Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street and the area defined around it to ascertain impact

Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street is outside of the proposed Dublin Central Masterplan area but shares its northern and southern boundaries with Site 4 (Figure 16.23). Nos. 13, 18, 19 Moore Street are within Site 4 of the Dublin Central Masterplan area. There is an existing planning permission and Ministerial Consent (C494) in place for the conservation and adaptation of Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street (and the Pre-1916 structures) into a commemorative centre. The works include the walls and yard and the upstanding fabric of Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Lane (including the surviving façade onto Moore Lane) and a new two storey extension to be constructed on the northern side of No. 17 Moore Street, which will require the demolition of No. 18 Moore Street (a post 1916 structure). The southern side of No. 18 Moore Street, No. 18A Moore Street, is in the ownership of the State and the northern side is within the ownership of the Applicant. This new structure will provide an active edge onto the new public plaza (in Site 4) and will protect the party wall of No. 17 Moore Street.

Battlefield

Structures

The assessment of the 1916 Battlefield, mapping of events and the identification of 1916 fabric within the Dublin Central Masterplan area is discussed in detail in Chapter 15: (Cultural Heritage (Architectural)). The forensic assessment and historic review of the structures in the urban block has led to the retention of a number of structures that were standing in 1916: -

- Nos. 20 – 21 Moore Street.
- Party wall of No. 13 Moore Street.
- No. 10 Moore Street.
- Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Street / 11 – 13 Henry Place.
- Nos. 6 – 8 Moore Lane.
- No. 17 Moore Lane.

Though previously considered to be contemporary with the events of the 1916 Easter Rising, forensic evidence has shown that No.10 Henry place was found to be rebuilt after 1916 (see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural)). The 'White House', as it was known, was subject to intense fire from the Rotunda and had the potential to reveal evidence of the battle. Whilst the structure will be removed, the footprint of the building will be retained, and a gallery space will be developed.

Laneways

Though not designated, associated with the events of the 1916 Easter Rising are the laneways surrounding the monument, comprising Henry Place, Moore Lane and O'Rahilly Parade, which formed part of the battleground and the evacuation route from the GPO. These streets significantly aid the interpretation of the events of the 1916 Easter Rising and as such are being retained within the Dublin Central Masterplan area.

Stone setts and granite kerbing survive on Moore Lane and O'Rahilly Parade beneath a tarmac surface (Figure 16.24).

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Figure 16.24: Stone paving in-situ (left) and Granite paving in-situ (right).

A GPR survey carried out on the streets within the Dublin Central Masterplan area has identified what appears to be the substantial survival of stone setts along Moore Lane and O'Rahilly Parade and the complete absence of stone setts on Henry Place. The data suggests that the surface along Henry Place was replaced by reinforced concrete slab. When the GPR results are overlain with existing services it is clear that the setts were lifted and re-laid on several occasions (Figure 16.25, see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural) and Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment).



Figure 16.25: GPR survey of the lanes within the Dublin Central Masterplan area (inset shows the services with the lane).

As mentioned above a mid to late 19th century service tunnel running c. 20m along the top of Moore Lane was recently identified running from the former public house ‘Devlin’s Pub’ (during excavations for Nos. 17 – 19 Moore Lane) with bottling stores south along Moore Lane, WA Gilbey’s stores (no longer upstanding to the rear of Nos. 46 O’Connell Street). No other tunnels were present in the GPR survey data.

The stone setts and kerbing will be recorded, lifted, and stored during construction of the Dublin Central Development and will be reused and reinstated in appropriate locations along the laneways in accordance with best conservation practice (see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural)). There is a potential that earlier fabric, or the build-up of surfaces associated with ‘Old Brickfield Lane’ may survive beneath this surface.

16.4.4.1.3 Parnell Monument

The Charles Stewart Parnell monument at the junction of O’Connell Street and Parnell Street is also a National Monument (RMP DU018-425) in the care of the Local Authority. In 1899, the foundation stone was laid for a monument dedicated to Charles Stewart Parnell (1846 – 1891) and after a protracted project the monument was unveiled on 1 October 1911 to large crowds (RMP Files).

16.4.4.2 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP sites)

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory list of archaeological monuments provided for in the National Monuments Act (as amended). The heretofore mentioned National Monument of Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street (RMP DU018-390) is also a recorded monument.

Located just inside the Dublin Central Masterplan area to the north is a brickworks site (DU018-020506) (Figure 16.26), however excavation and cartographic sources shows that it is likely to have been located in an area defined by Parnell Street, Moore Street, Moore Lane and Henry Place, and potentially may have extended as far as O’Connell Street (cf. Section 2.3).

The brickworks site is also recorded in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR Ref. 18_07_110). There are no further DCIHR sites recorded in the vicinity of the Dublin Central Masterplan area.

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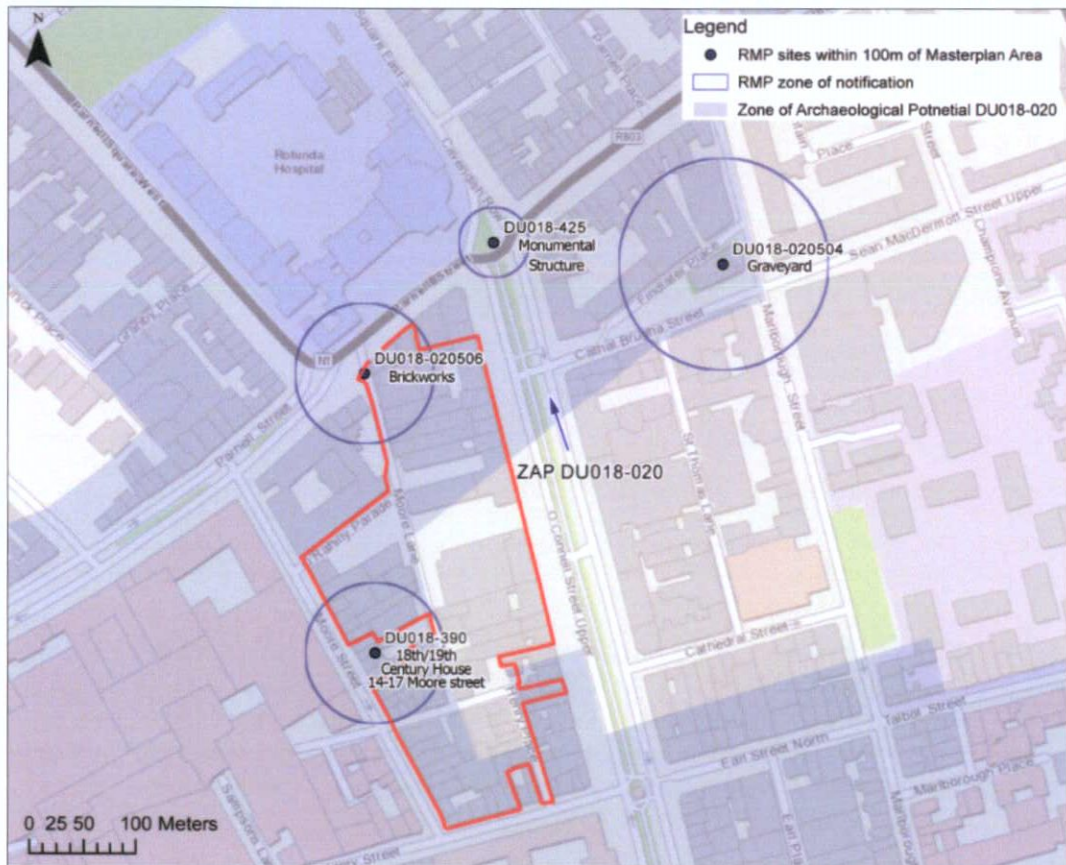


Figure 16.26: RMP site location and Zone of Archaeological Potential for Dublin City and the Dublin Central Masterplan area

RMP/SMR No.	Type	ITM	Location
DU018-020506	Brickworks Site	715670, 734928	Within the Dublin Central Masterplan Area shown at the end of Moore Lane/Parnell Street. Rocque 1756: Old Brick Field. Whilst the site is located in the RMP at the top of Moore Lane Historic sources show that it extended in the urban block bound by Parnell Street, Moore Street Moore Lane and Henry Place. Within Site 5 and 4 of the Dublin Central Masterplan area.

RMP/SMR No.	Type	ITM	Location
DU018-390	House - 18th/19th century house	715680, 734770	Located within the same urban block as the Dublin Central Masterplan Area. As above in the preceding table. Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 Moore Street and also includes the rear yards of Nos. 15 and 16 Moore Street and Nos. 8-9 Moore Lane. Between Site 4 of the Dublin Central Masterplan area.

Table 16.2: RMP / SMR Sites within and in the immediate vicinity of the Dublin Central Masterplan Area.

A further two RMP sites are located within 100m of the Dublin Central Masterplan area development boundary (Table 16.3), the Charles Stewart Parnell monument at the intersection of Parnell Street and O'Connell Street and St. Thomas's Church and Graveyard in an area formed by Cathal Brugha Street, Findlater Place and Marlborough Street.

St. Thomas's Church (DU18-020504) was built between 1758 and 1762, was destroyed during the Civil War in 1922 between 1931 and 1932 (Bennett 1991).

RMP/SMR No.	Type	ITM	Location	Distance
DU018-020504	Church and graveyard site	715873, 734995	Cathal Brugha Street, Findlater Place, Marlborough Street.	c. 250m east of the Dublin Central Masterplan area.
DU018-425	Monumental structure	715742, 735004	Parnell Street, O'Connell Street Upper and Cavendish Row	c. 90m northeast of the Dublin Central Masterplan area.

Table 16.3: RMP / SMR Sites within 100m of the Dublin Central Masterplan lands.

16.4.4.3 Zone of Archaeological Potential for Dublin City (DU018-020)

Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP) can be defined as areas within the urban and rural landscape that possess the potential to contain archaeological remains due to the settlement history of a place and or to the presence of topographical features such as rivers, lakes and high, defensible ground.

The Proposed Development is partially within the Zone of Archaeological Potential (ZAP) for Dublin City (DU018-020) (Figure 16.26). The Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 recognises that the appropriate archaeological strategy for preservation and development can only be determined for each site on the basis of an understanding of the archaeological potential of a site and the archaeological impact of a Proposed Development on that potential.

Any development proposals within a designated ZAP must be subject to pre-planning discussion and it is policy that applications accompanied by an archaeological assessment including where possible archaeological testing.

16.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

16.5.1 Dublin Central Masterplan

The Dublin Central Masterplan area (c. 2.2 Ha) is bounded by Henry Street to the south, O'Connell Street Upper to the east, Parnell Street and O'Rahilly Parade to the north-east and north-west respectively, and Moore Street to the west. Internally it is subdivided by Moore Lane and Henry Place. It comprises six separate development sites (Sites 1 – 5 in Figure 16.27). Site 2 is subdivided into sub-phases 2AB and 2C.

Site 2AB and 2C will include works associated with the facilitation of a proposed O'Connell Street Metrolink Station. Sites 3, 4 and 5 are located on the western side of the Dublin Central Masterplan area block whilst Site 1, 2AB and 2C are on the eastern side.

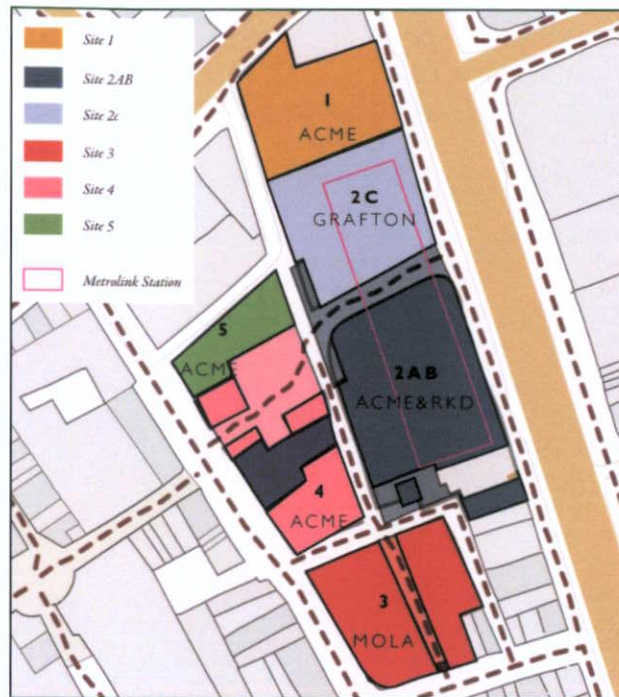


Figure 16.27: Dublin Central Masterplan area with each site indicated.

Each site within the Dublin Central Masterplan area is broadly set out in Table 16.4 below, it and includes a number of protected buildings, protected facades and buildings of historical importance present within the Proposed Development site that will be retained and incorporated into the development (these are assessed and set out in detail in Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural)).

Site	Urban block	Heritage Assets to be retained and incorporated
Site 1	Generally bounded by Parnell Street, Moore Lane and O'Connell Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 O'Connell Street- Protected Structure – retention and refurbishment. O'Connell Hall – Protected Structure – retention and refurbishment. 70 Parnell Street – Protected Structure - retention and refurbishment. 71 Parnell Street – Facade retention.
Site 2 (2AB, & 2C)	Generally bounded by O'Connell Street and Moore Lane.	<p><u>Site 2C</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 O'Connell Street – Facade Above Ground Protected Structure – facade retention. 44 O'Connell Street – Facade Above Ground Protected Structure – facade retention. 45 O'Connell Street – Facade retention. <p><u>Site 2AB</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52-54 O'Connell Street facade (Carlton) – Facade Above Ground Protected Structure – facade retention. 57-58 O'Connell Street facade – Facade Above Ground Protected Structure – facade retention. Rear boundary wall of 56-58 O'Connell Street – Taken down and rebuilt in a similar manner to existing. The Reading Room to the rear of 59 O'Connell Street – retention and refurbishment.

Site	Urban block	Heritage Assets to be retained and incorporated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61 O'Connell Street facade – Facade Above Ground Protected Structure – full retention and refurbishment of the building.
Site 3	Generally bounded by Moore Street and Moore Lane (c. 0.4 Ha). Nos. 36 – 41 Henry Street, Nos. 1 – 9 Moore Street, Nos. 3 – 13 Henry Place (formerly known as Nos. 2 – 13 Henry Place), Clarke's Court and Mulligan's Lane, and also the rear of Nos. 50 – 51, Nos. 52 – 54 and No. 55 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8-9 Moore Street – Full retention and refurbishment. 10 Henry Place- Reinterpretation of building as it was in 1916. 11-13 Henry Place – Full retention and refurbishment. 36-37 Henry Street – Full retention and refurbishment. 39-40 Henry Street – Facade retention.
Site 4	Generally bounded by Moore Street and Moore Lane (c. 0.34 Ha). The centre of Site 4 being retained. Site 4 includes Nos. 10 – 13 and Nos. 18 – 21 Moore Street, Nos. 5 – 8 and Nos. 10 – 12 Moore Lane, and also the rear of Nos. 50 – 51, Nos. 52 – 54 and No. 55 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Moore Street – Full retention and refurbishment 12-13 Moore Street Party Wall – Full retention and refurbishment. 20-21 Moore Street – Full retention and refurbishment. 17-18 Henry Place – Facade retention. 6-7 Moore Lane – Full retention and refurbishment.
Site 5	Generally bounded by Moore Street, O'Rahilly Parade and Moore Lane (c. 0.21 Ha). Site 5 No. 22 – 25 Moore Street, No. 13 Moore Lane and No. 14 Moore Lane (otherwise known as Nos. 1 – 3 O'Rahilly Parade and Nos. 14 – 15 Moore Lane or Nos. 1 – 8 O'Rahilly Parade and Nos. 14 – 15 Moore Lane), Dublin 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 Moore Lane - taken down and material reused within new buildings in Site 4.
Public Realm	Moore Lane, Henry Place and O'Rahilly Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setts and kerbs restored and re-laid.

Table 16.4: Application sites within the Dublin Central Masterplan area.

Site 4 is located to the north and south of Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street (National Monument).

The development is a mixed use development, and includes office, hotel, residential, food and beverage and retail spaces. It is expected that the O'Connell Street Metrolink Station will be proposed below the Site 2 of the Dublin Central development.

The Proposed Development is in an urban area and is almost 100% hardstanding, with no green or planted areas.

16.5.2 Proposed Development – Site 3, 4 & 5

16.5.2.1 Site 3

The Proposed Development comprises a mixed-use scheme (c. 15,842.4 sq. m gross floor area) accommodated in 2no. blocks, ranging in height from 1 – 9 storeys over 2no. new independent single level basements. A proposed new Passageway separates the 2no. blocks (Block 3A & Block 3B), connecting Henry Street and Henry Place (Figure 16.28).

Construction access to Site 3 will be facilitated at the junction of Moore Lane and O'Rahilly Parade (which will require taking down the existing boundary wall of a depot site). The removal of a boundary wall onto Moore Lane at the rear of properties at Nos. 50 – 51 and Nos. 52 – 54 (a protected structure) Upper O'Connell Street is also required to facilitate a layby for construction traffic (Figure 16.28).

Site 3 includes the conservation, repair, refurbishment and adaptive reuse of part of existing building fabric including the retention of Nos. 36 – 37 Henry Street, No. 39 – 40 Henry Street (upper floor façade), Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Street, Nos. 11 – 13 Henry Place with internal and external modifications and new shopfronts. Works to include repair and upgrade works (where required) of existing masonry, external and internal joinery, plasterwork and features of significance. It includes the demolition of all other existing buildings and structures on site.



Figure 16.28: Site 3 site location and Ground floor layout

A full project description for Site 3 is provided in Chapter 3: Description of Proposed Development.

16.5.2.2 Site 4

The Proposed Development comprises a mixed-use scheme accommodating 15no. apartment units, café / restaurant use, retail use, cultural use and office use (c. 3,290 sq. m gross floor area) in 2no. parts located north and south of the Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street (National Monument/Protected Structures) ranging in height from 1 – 3 storeys including retained independent single storey basements. It also includes the provision of a part of the new public plaza and archway onto new public square (Figure 16.29).

Site 4 includes the conservation, repair, refurbishment and adaptive reuse of part of existing building fabric including the retention of Nos. 20 – 21 Moore Street, No. 10 Moore Street, Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane with internal and external modifications and new shopfronts. Works to include repair and upgrade works (where required) of existing masonry, external and internal joinery, plasterwork and features of significance. It includes the demolition of all other existing buildings and structures on site.

In addition, the party wall between Nos. 12/13 Moore Street will be retained, the assessment identified a backfilled creep holes between the terraces which was created during the Rising. The facades of Nos. 17-18 Henry Place (also known as 4-5 Moore Lane) which forms the corner of Moore Lane and Henry Place will also be retained as it forms part of the character of the streetscape. Proposals for the conservation, repair, refurbishment and adaptive reuse of these buildings are provided in Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural).

To the north and south of Site 4 is Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street which are proposed for development by the OPW and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) under Ministerial Consent C495. The buildings will be developed as an commemorative centre that will provide for a visitor experience that will engage with the events of 1916 and provide a greater understanding of the building fabric and significance of the monument. An extension to the National Monument on the northern side, No.18a, is proposed for ancillary use to the monument is included in the Site 4 application (Figure 16.29). This is owned by the (DHLGH) and has already received Ministerial Consent. The extension to the National Monument within No. 17 Moore Street is not included in the Dublin Central Masterplan but will be subject to a separate application made by the DHLGH.

Construction access to Site 4 will be facilitated at the junction of Moore Lane and O’Rahilly Parade (which will require taking down the existing boundary wall of a depot site). The removal of a boundary wall onto Moore Lane at the rear of properties at Nos. 50 – 51 and Nos. 52 – 54 (a protected structure) Upper O’Connell Street is also required to facilitate a layby for construction traffic (Figure 16.29).



Figure 16.29: Site 4 site location and Ground floor Plan and Plaza

A full project description of Site 4 is provided in Chapter 3: Description of Proposed Development.

16.5.2.3 Site 5

Site 5 comprises a mixed-use scheme in a single building (c. 6,478 sq. m gross floor area) ranging in height from 2 – 6 storeys (top floor set back) over single storey localised basement. The building includes office space from 1st to 5th floor with office lobby at ground floor level, with 3no. terraces at 2nd, 3rd and 5th floor respectively and 3no. licenced restaurant / café units with takeaway / collection facility at ground floor, together with provision of a ‘delivery hub’ unit at ground floor level (c. 46 sq. m). Provision of part of a new public plaza (168 sq. m) and associated temporary works pending completion of the combined plaza with the concurrent planning application for the adjoining Site 4 immediately to the south (Figure 16.30).

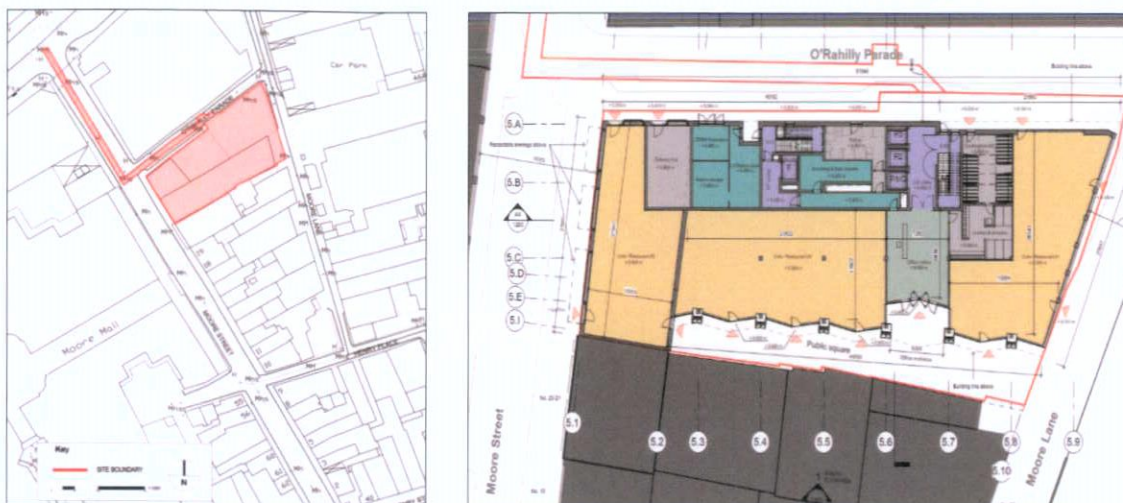


Figure 16.30: Site 5, site location and Ground floor Plan

A full project description of Site 5 is provided in Chapter 3: Description of Proposed Development.

16.6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

16.6.1 Dublin Central Masterplan

16.6.1.1 Construction Stage

16.6.1.1.1 Introduction

The archaeological assessment through the review of previous excavations, of designated sites and of written and cartographic sources has assisted in clarifying the nature, location and significance of the archaeological remains that are likely to be encountered within the Dublin Central Masterplan area. It has facilitated the confident assessment of the potential impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource.

16.6.1.1.2 Impacts to National Monument – Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street

There will be a potential impact on the National Monument PO boundary where its boundaries are shared with Site 4. Proposed works in proximity to the National Monument¹, will include those associated with the demolition of existing buildings at Nos. 18 and 19 Moore Street back to Moore Lane (Nos. 10 – 11 Moore Lane), No. 13 Moore Street and its rear yard, and the retention works associated with Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane. The assessment of the potential impact on the structures are described in Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural).

From an archaeological perspective there is a potential that demolition of the adjacent structures or earthmoving works might reveal material remains associated with the 1916 Easter Rising, for example, guns or other munitions buried or otherwise concealed around the monument or backfilled into cellars in areas that are not currently visible or accessible. The discovery of such material would add to our knowledge of the battle and would ultimately form part of the national collection and interpretation of the site.

¹ An area defined by the National Monuments Service around the National Monument to allow an assessment to be compiled of the potential impact of proposed works in proximity to the National Monument. The envelope of buildings that form this area comprise Nos 13, 18 and 19, as far east as and including the Moore Lane frontage (that includes Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane to the rear of No. 13 Moore Street).

Site preparation, enabling and earthmoving works in the vicinity of the national monument has the potential to impact on below ground in-situ archaeological remains predating both the Georgian terrace and the development of the urban block. Test excavation of archaeological deposits in proximity to and within the National Monument, has revealed infill organic deposits up to 2m in depth which are consistent with the recorded archaeological profiles found in this area of the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (see section 16.4.2.2). This material, though of archaeological interest will not be critical to our understanding of the 1916 Easter Rising event, and the significance attached to the buildings on Moore Street (Nos. 14 – 17). The findings will enhance our knowledge of the eastern development of the city in the 18th century.

The historic identity and layout of the streetscape is at the heart of the public realm plans for the Dublin Central Masterplan area. It acknowledges that Moore Street, Moore Lane, Henry Place and O’Rahilly Parade are a significant aspect of the historic character of the area, contributing to the legibility of the events of the last movements of the rebels before their retreat to Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street from the GPO. The development of the Dublin Central Masterplan area preserves the grid of laneways within the block and as such the key views that support the interpretation of the 1916 events i.e., the existing sight lines along Moore Lane and the lack thereof along Henry Place. In addition, based on a full understanding of the historic fabric of the structures facing the lanes the Proposed Development will retain structures of historic interest (i.e., No. 10 Moore Street, Nos. 20 – 21 Moore Street, Nos. 6 – 8 Moore Lane and No. 17 Moore Lane). The historic granite sets and stone sett pavements on O’Rahilly Parade and Moore Lane will be recorded in-situ, lifted and re-laid in suitable locations along the laneway (see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural)).

The retention of these historic elements will have an overall positive effect on the National Monument and its future use as a commemorative centre (Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage – (Architectural)). They will enhance the experience of the public realm and will assist in the legibility of, and public access to, the 1916 Easter Rising events and how they unfolded, thus reinforcing the interpretation and experience of the National Monument.

16.6.1.1.3 Impact on Archaeological Potential

The Dublin Central Masterplan area is located in the ZAP for the historic city of Dublin (RMP DU018-020). This is a zone of high archaeological potential relating to the development of the city since the earliest of times.

Despite the intensive development of the Dublin Central Masterplan area during the 18th to 20th centuries, which may have truncated or removed entirely the archaeology in its wake, the assessment has revealed the possibility for earthmoving works in this part of the city to encounter archaeological sites, soils or features associated with the following: -

- **Early Medieval and Medieval Potential**

- The findspots of scattered burials associated with a Viking cemetery site (DU018-020495) is concentrated on the northern side of Parnell Street. The Viking burials have been found at 3.50m below present ground level in subsoil. Topographically the burial site is likely to have taken advantage of a high ridge overlooking the former Liffey estuary and a major routeway that ran along Parnell Street. The excavation of two large sites south of Parnell Street and north of O’Rahilly Parade adjacent to the Dublin Central Masterplan area did not identify any human remains.
- The site lies outside the walled precinct of St. Mary’s Abbey, which in medieval times dominated the eastern lands of the northern suburb of the historic core. It is considered unlikely given the distance from the walled precinct that any structural remains associated with the abbey would be identified in the Dublin Central Masterplan area. Should features survive it is likely to be in the form of medieval cultivated soils and/or agricultural features, such as ditches, and boundaries.

There may be undisturbed clays to the rear of the properties in the block, which do not have cellars / basements. These are depicted as open yards in Rocque's 1756 and Scale's 1773 maps, it is in these locations where the highest potential lies to reveal these remains should they be present.

- **Post Medieval Potential**

- There is a significant potential that features associated with the 18th century 'site of' a brickworks (DU018-020506) might be encountered during the earthmoving works. Cartographic sources suggest that the brickfield was located in the area defined by Moore Lane, Moore Street and Henry Place, however archaeological evidence suggests that it might extend to O'Connell Street. In addition to this, the former brickfield quarry pit was backfilled in the 18th century with up to 2m of reclamation deposits representing domestic refuse from the city, this infill material was mostly organic but also contained ceramics, glass and metal. It is likely that such infill material will be identified in Sites 4 and 5 as they are located within the brickfield site defined on Rocque's maps.
- Basements or complex of house foundations, walls, vaults, drains, cobbled surfaces, and other features dating from the early 18th century and later should be anticipated for the Proposed Development. They are likely to extend across the entire Dublin Central Masterplan area.

Ground-breaking works within the ZAP will result in a direct impact on any features that may survive below ground. The as yet undiscovered archaeological features in the ZAP are of Medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of the impact is Medium. This would result in a potentially **Negative, Moderate** and **Permanent** impact on any previously unknown archaeological sites or features which may survive below ground.

The 'Outline Construction & Demolition Management Plan - Master Plan', prepared by Waterman Moylan is provided in Appendix 3.1 of the EIAR.

16.6.1.2 Operational Stage

There is no likely or significant predicted impact on the archaeological resource during the operational stage of the project. All physical archaeological impact issues will be resolved at the pre-construction stage of the development and therefore **no potential impacts** are envisioned at the operation stage of the development.

16.6.1.3 Do-Nothing Impact

In the "do-nothing" scenario the Dublin Central Masterplan area would not be redeveloped and therefore there would be no adverse impacts to any as yet undiscovered subsurface archaeological deposits, features or finds. Under the do-nothing scenario, any archaeological features that lie below the existing ground level will remain in-situ. Any information that might enhance our understanding of the eastern development of the city in the early post medieval and post medieval period will remain unknown.

16.6.2 Proposed Development – Site 3, 4 & 5

16.6.2.1 Construction Stage

16.6.2.2 Site 3

16.6.2.2.1 National Monuments

There are no National Monuments or sites under Preservation Order in the vicinity of Site 3. Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street is located c. 30m north of the site and will not be impacted by the development of this block.

Approximately 9m from the rear wall of the National Monument it is proposed to demolish the boundary wall to the rear of Nos. 50 – 51 and Nos. 52 – 54 (a protected structure) Upper O'Connell Street (on Moore Lane) to facilitate construction access to the Site 3.

The assessment of the potential impact on the physical fabric of the structures are described in Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural).

Part of the evacuation route from the GPO during the 1916 Easter Rising was enacted on Henry Place which bounds Site 3 to the north and east. A detailed account of this is provided in Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural), which examines the battlefield and its relationship to the historic structures. The lanes will be retained in the overall Dublin Central Masterplan area and as such the key views that support the interpretation of the 1916 events i.e., the existing sight lines along Moore Lane and the lack thereof along Henry Place. In addition, Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Street (a late 18th Century Structure), and Nos. 11 – 13 Henry Place to the rear will be retained and the footprint of the former 'White Building' will be retained. This, alongside the retention of No. 10 Moore Street and the building envelope of 17 – 18 Henry Place on the northern side of the lane (in Site 4), will ensure that the evacuation route remains legible in the public realm.

The retention of these historic elements will have an overall positive effect on the National Monument and its future use as a commemorative centre. They will enhance the experience of the public realm and will assist in the legibility of the 1916 events and how they unfolded, thus reinforcing the interpretation and experience of the National Monument.

16.6.2.2.2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments

There are no specific recorded sites (RMP / SMR sites) within the boundary of the site or in its immediate vicinity.

16.6.2.2.3 Zone of Archaeological Potential for Dublin City (RMP DU018-020)

Dublin Central Site 3 lies within the designated ZAP for the historic city of Dublin (RMP DU018-020). This is a zone of high archaeological potential relating to the development of the city since the earliest of times. There is the potential that previously unknown archaeological sites or features may survive below ground within this zone.

Based on the information gathered to date from archaeological research, cartographic sources and previous excavations, the archaeological potential of Site 3 is characterised by the following: -

- **Early Medieval and Medieval Potential**
 - The findspots of scattered burials associated with a Viking cemetery site (DU018-020495) is concentrated on the northern side of Parnell Street. Topographically the burial site is likely to have taken advantage of a high ridge overlooking the former Liffey estuary and a major established routeway that ran along Parnell Street. Given the distance from Site 3 and its closer proximity to the original Liffey shoreline it is considered improbable that Viking remains would be identified within Site 3.
 - The site lies outside the walled precinct of St. Mary's Abbey, which in medieval times dominated the eastern lands of the northern suburb of the historic core. It is considered unlikely given the distance from the walled precinct that any structural remains associated with the abbey would be identified in Site 3. Should features survive it is likely to be in the form of medieval cultivated soils and / or agricultural features, such as ditches, and boundaries.

There may be undisturbed clays to the rear of the properties in the block, which do not have cellars/basements. These are depicted as open yards in Rocque's 1756 map (Figure 16.9), it is in these locations where the highest potential lies to reveal in-situ remains, though some cellars may not be so deep as to have removed all soils to the natural subsoil level.

- **Post Medieval Potential**

Based on the excavations in this part of the city features that are likely to be encountered within Site 3 include the following: -

- There is a potential that the brickfield site (RMP DU018- 020506) shown on Rocque's Map (ibid) may extend beyond the area defined by Parnell Street, Moore Street, Moore Lane and Henry Place into Site 3. Excavation has shown that it potentially may have extended as far east as O'Connell Street.
- Early basements or complex of house foundations, walls, vaults, drains, cobbled surfaces, and other features dating to the early 18th century and later should be anticipated for the Proposed Development.
- There are areas of the site that have existing basement, where underlying deposits are likely to have been removed (Figure 16.31). However, these basements may have incorporated earlier 18th century fabric.
- The existing basements associated with 8-9 Moore Street, 11-13 Henry Place and of 36, 37 Henry Street will be retained as part of the development; and the basements on the Henry Street frontage will be backfilled (Figure 16.31).

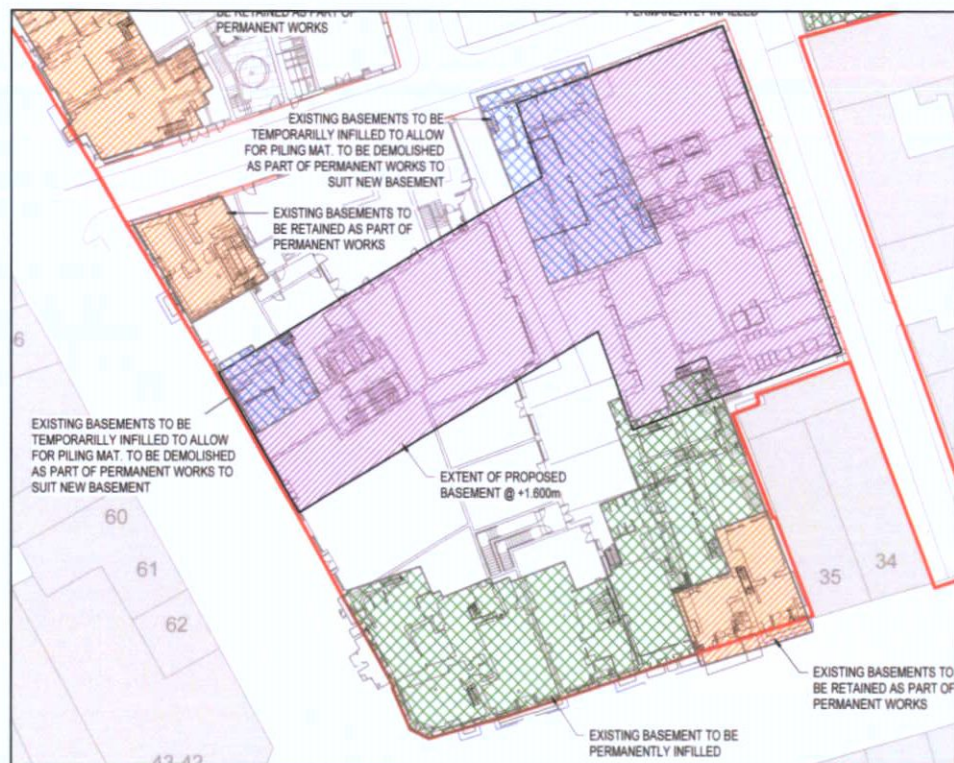


Figure 16.31: Site 3, Basements to be retained (orange), permanently infilled (green) and temporary infilled in advance of piling for new basement (blue), extent of the proposed basement (pink).

Site 3, Basement and Substructure Design

There is a proposed single storey basement to house plant across the northern half of the site (Figure 16.32). The basement will be constructed within a 600mm diameter secant pile wall. The excavation material will generally be made ground down to circa 5m below ground level then Alluvium (Sandy Gravel). The top of the piled wall will be tied together with a 1050x1000mm reinforced concrete capping beam which will allow the transfer of vertical frame and floor loads onto the piles.

The Proposed Development will be supported on piled foundations comprising traditional non-displacement rotary bored piles. Based on the ground conditions identified and the building frame loads, 3 piles are used per column, 1200mm deep pile caps will be used above the piles to support the columns over (Figure 16.32).

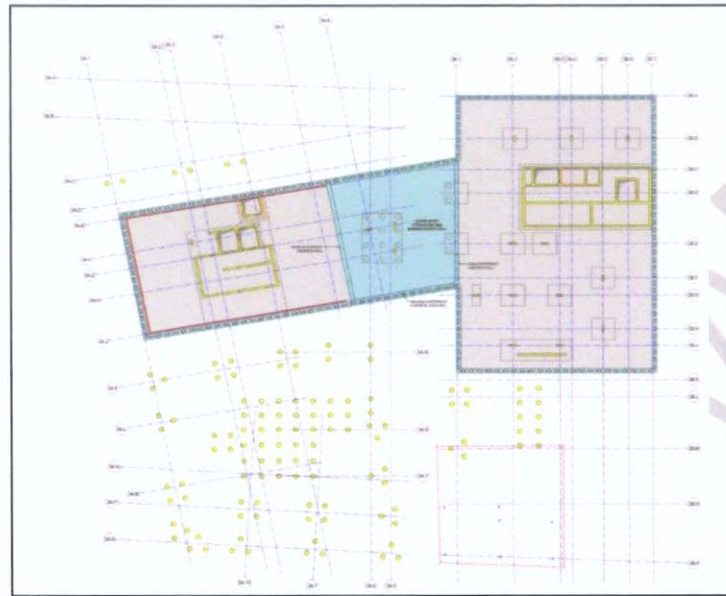


Figure 16.32: The proposed basement and pile foundation layout and attenuation tank (in blue).

There will be a direct impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be encountered during earthmoving within Site 3. The predicted impact of the construction phase on potential intact archaeological remains will be negative. The as yet undiscovered archaeological features within the ZAP are of medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of the impact is medium resulting in an overall **moderate** and **permanent impact** on the archaeological resource which may survive below ground.

The 'Outline Construction & Demolition Management Plan – Site 3', prepared by Waterman Moylan is provided in Appendix 3.2 of the EIAR.

16.6.2.3 Site 4

16.6.2.3.1 Impacts to National Monument – Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street

There will be a potential impact on the National Monument Preservation Order boundary where its boundaries are shared with Site 4. Proposed works in proximity to the National Monument will include those associated with the demolition of existing buildings at Nos. 18 and 19 Moore Street back to Moore Lane (Nos. 10 – 11 Moore lane), No. 13 Moore Street and its rear yard, and the retention works associated with Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane. Approximately 9m from the rear wall of the National Monument it is proposed to demolish the boundary wall to the rear of Nos. 50 – 51 and Nos. 52 – 54 (a protected structure) Upper O'Connell Street (on Moore Lane) to facilitate construction access to the Site 3.

The assessment of the potential impact on the physical fabric of the structures are described in Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural).

The foundation and substructure strategy has been developed considering the age and condition of the existing structures that are proposed to be retained in and around the Site 4 development, and with particular care and consideration to the boundaries with the National Monument. Mini bored piles are proposed as an efficient solution due to the low loads from the structures above, whilst ensuring a low risk to surrounding structures (Figure 16.34).

Appropriate protective measures such as development phasing, further investigation, temporary works (if required) and a vibration monitoring strategy embedded into the construction and management plan, will be put in place during demolition and construction phases of the development as outlined in the accompanying Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural). Such measures will ensure that there is no inadvertent damage to the monument.

From an archaeological perspective there is a potential that demolition of the adjacent structures or earthmoving works might reveal material remains associated with the 1916 Easter Rising, for example, guns or other munitions buried or otherwise concealed around the monument or backfilled into cellars in areas that are not currently visible or accessible. The discovery of such material would add to our knowledge of the battle and would ultimately form part of the national collection and interpretation of the site.

Site preparation, enabling and earthmoving works in the vicinity of the National Monument has the potential to impact on below ground in-situ archaeological remains predating both the Georgian terrace and the development of the urban block. Test excavation of archaeological deposits in proximity to and within the National Monument, has revealed infill organic deposits up to 2m in depth which are consistent with the recorded archaeological profiles found in this area of the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (see section 16.4.2.2). This material, though of archaeological interest will not be critical to our understanding of the 1916 Easter Rising event, and the significance attached to the buildings on Moore Street (Nos. 14 – 17). The findings will however enhance our knowledge of the eastern development of the city in the 18th century.

The historic identity and layout of the streetscape is at the heart of the public realm plans for the Dublin Central Masterplan area. It acknowledges that Moore Street, Moore Lane, Henry Place and O'Rahilly Parade are a significant aspect of the historic character of the area, contributing to the legibility of the events of the last movements of the rebels before their retreat to Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street from the GPO. The development of the Dublin Central Masterplan area preserves the grid of laneways within the block and as such the key views that support the interpretation of the 1916 events i.e., the existing sight lines along Moore Lane and the lack thereof along Henry Place. In addition, based on a full understanding of the historic fabric of the structures facing the lanes the Proposed Development will retain structures of historic interest (i.e. No. 10 Moore Street, Nos. 20 – 21 Moore Street, Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane and No. 17 Moore Lane). The facades of 17-18 Henry Place (also known as 4-5 Moore Lane) which forms the corner of Moore Lane and Henry Place will be retained in Site 4. In addition, the party wall between 12/13 Moore Street will be retained, preserving the backfilled creep hole between the terraces created during the 1916 Easter Rising. The retention of these structures is outlined in detail in Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural).

The historic granite sets and stone sett pavements on O'Rahilly Parade and Moore Lane will be recorded in-situ, reworked and re-laid in suitable locations along the laneway under the Dublin Central Masterplan. These works do not form part of Sites 3, 4 and 5.

The retention of these historic elements will have an overall positive effect on the National Monument and its future use as a commemorative centre. They will enhance the experience of the public realm and will assist in the legibility of, and public access to, the 1916 Easter Rising events and how they unfolded, thus reinforcing the interpretation and experience of the National Monument.

16.6.2.3.2 Impact on Archaeological Potential

Dublin Central Site 4 lies within the designated ZAP for the historic city of Dublin (RMP DU018-020). This is a zone of high archaeological potential relating to the development of the city since the earliest of times. There is the potential that previously unknown archaeological sites or features may survive below ground within this zone.

Based on the information gathered to date from archaeological research, cartographic sources and previous excavations, the archaeological potential of Site 4 is characterised by the following: -

- **Early Medieval and Medieval Potential**

- The findspots of scattered burials associated with a Viking cemetery site (DU018-020495) is concentrated on the northern side of Parnell Street. The Viking burials have been found at 3.50m below present ground level in subsoil. Topographically the burial site is likely to have taken advantage of a high ridge overlooking the former Liffey estuary and a major routeway that ran along Parnell Street. The excavation of two large sites south of Parnell Street and north of O'Rahilly Parade adjacent to the Dublin Central Masterplan area did not identify any human remains.
- The site lies outside the walled precinct of St. Mary's Abbey, which in medieval times dominated the eastern lands of the northern suburb of the historic core. It is considered unlikely given the distance from the walled precinct that any structural remains associated with the abbey would be identified in the Dublin Central Masterplan area. Should features survive it is likely to be in the form of medieval cultivated soils and/or agricultural features, such as ditches, and boundaries.

Site 4 is located within a former quarry associated with a brickworks. It is likely that any archaeology that may have been located in this area dating to the early Medieval/ Medieval period (such as agricultural features or isolated human remains) was removed sometime in the 18th century as part of the brickworks. There is a significant archaeological potential for Site 4 to reveal brickfield levels, brickfield quarry infill and 18th century structural remains: -

- **Post Medieval Potential**

There is a significant archaeological potential for Site 4 to reveal brickfield levels, brickfield quarry infill and 18th century structural remains: -

- The RMP places the 'site of' a brickworks (DU018-020506) at the junction of Parnell Street and Moore Lane c.125m to the north. Cartographic sources however indicate that the brickfield was located in the area defined by Moore Lane, Moore Street and Henry Place and extended into Site 4. There is a significant potential that features associated with the 18th century 'site of' a brickworks (DU018-020506) might be encountered during the earthmoving works.
- Unlike the area to the north of O'Rahilly Parade the results of archaeological investigations in Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street indicate that the area of the former brickfield quarry pit was backfilled in the 18th century to build up the ground for construction. Evidence has shown that part of the former brickfield quarry pit was backfilled in the 18th century with up to 2m of reclamation deposits representing domestic refuse from the city, this infill material was mostly organic but also contained ceramics, glass and metal. It is likely that this is the case other areas within Site 4.
- Basements or complex of house foundations, walls, vaults, drains, cobbled surfaces, and other features dating from the early 18th century and later should be anticipated for the Proposed Development. They are likely to extend across the entire site.

The northern half of Site 4 may be free of cellars / basements where there are open yards in cartographic sources (Scalé's Map of 1773, Figure 16.12) and there may be undisturbed clays. It is in these locations where the greatest potential lies to reveal in-situ features should they be present.

Site 4, Basements and Substructure Design

There are existing basements beneath No's 10 to 13 and between Nos 6-7 Moore Lane which may have removed or truncated any in-situ archaeological sites or features (Figure 16.33). There is also a potential that a basement is present beneath No. 18 Moore Street.

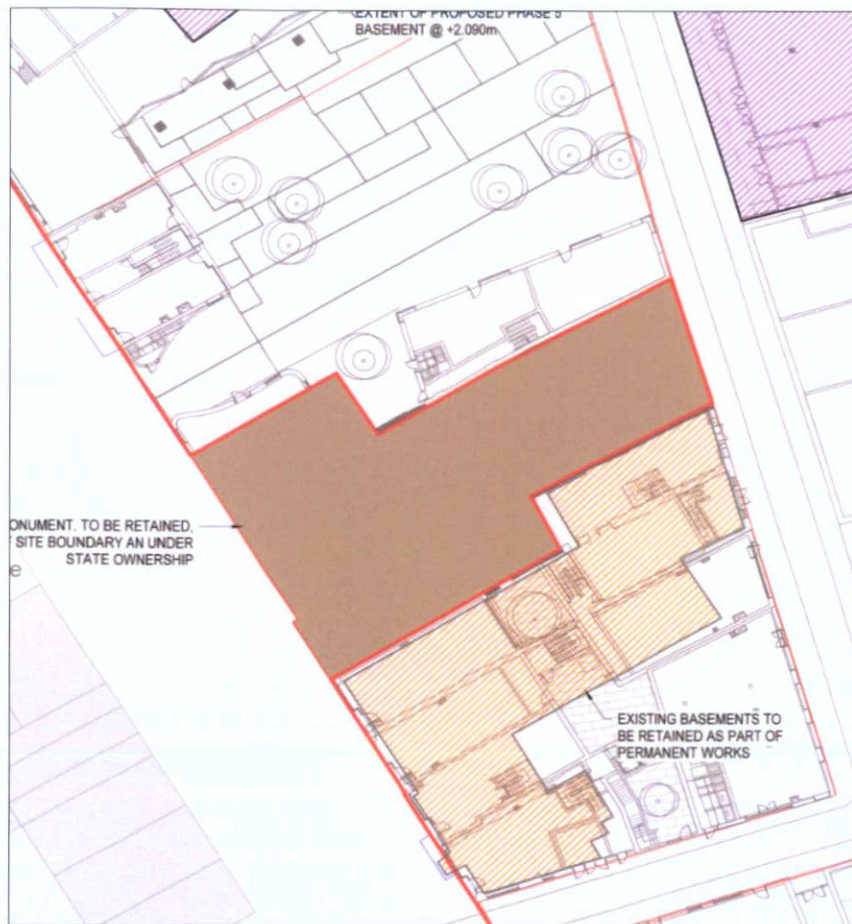


Figure 16.33: Existing basement being retained as part of the permanent works.

New basements in the Proposed Development are minimised and will be in the location of the existing basements (Figure 16.34, Figure 16.35, Figure 16.36). They will be used to house plant for the residential and retail units above and remove the requirement for area above ground to be allocated to plant. The existing basement at No. 5a Moore Lane (also known as 15-16 Henry Place), adjacent to the retained No. 6-7 basement, is to be infilled to provide the new ground level. Beneath the retained buildings at No. 10 Moore Street and No. 6-7 Moore Lane the basements are to be retained and used for residential storage and a café/restaurant respectively. The retail unit at No. 11 Moore Street will also have an accessible basement for use with the retail store.

Site 4 requires 124m³ of attenuation through the combination of blue roofs and an attenuation tank. The tank is to be constructed from 300mm thick concrete walls and slab and positioned below ground. A lift pit will also be required lift will be constructed from the basement slab on the higher level of the attenuation tank (Figure 16.34).

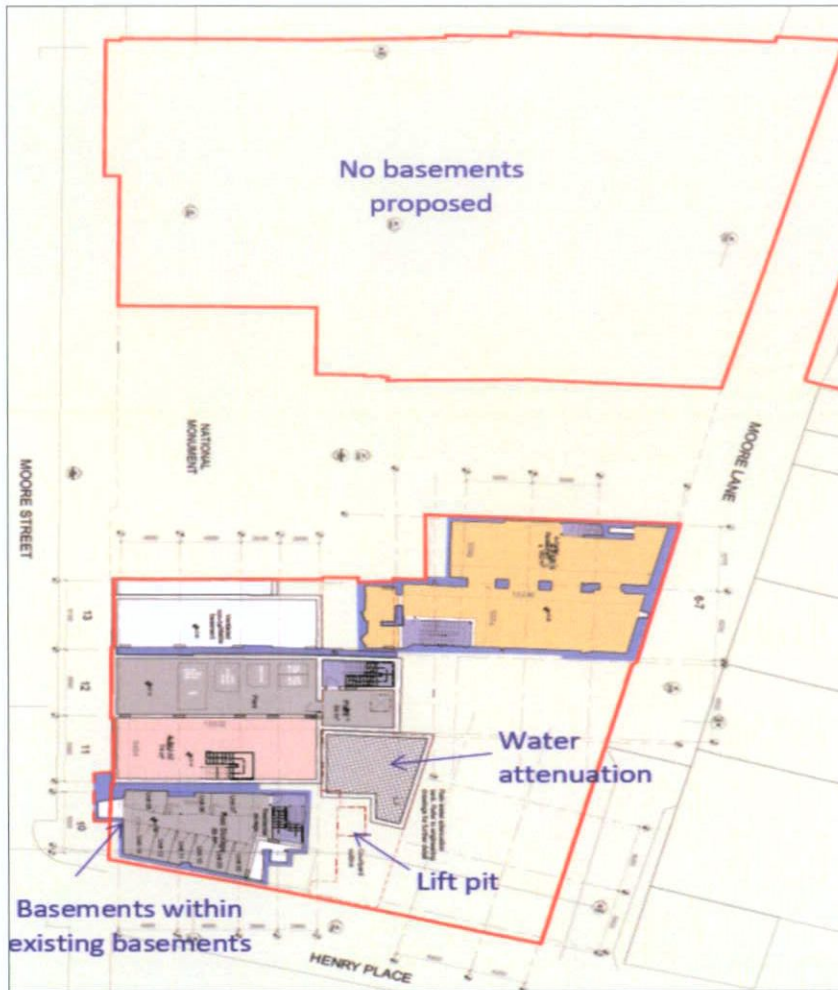


Figure 16.34: Site 4, proposed basement slabs, walls and columns (blue shows existing fabric).

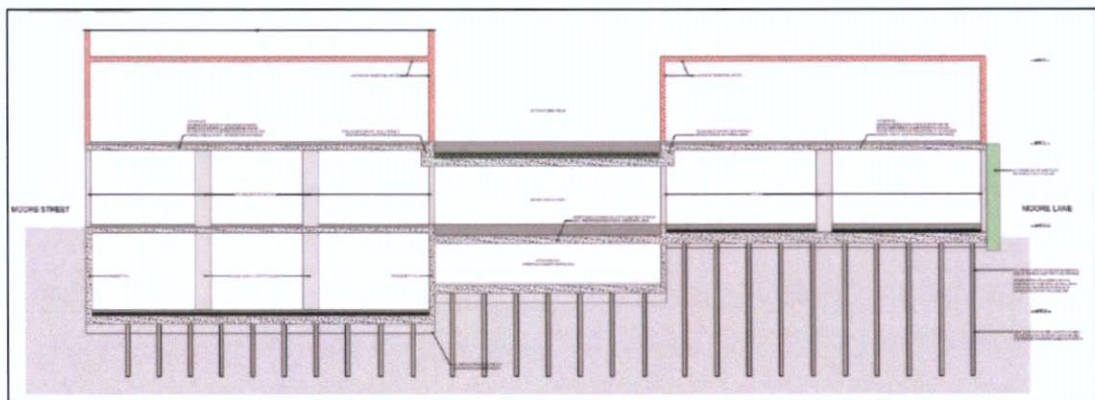
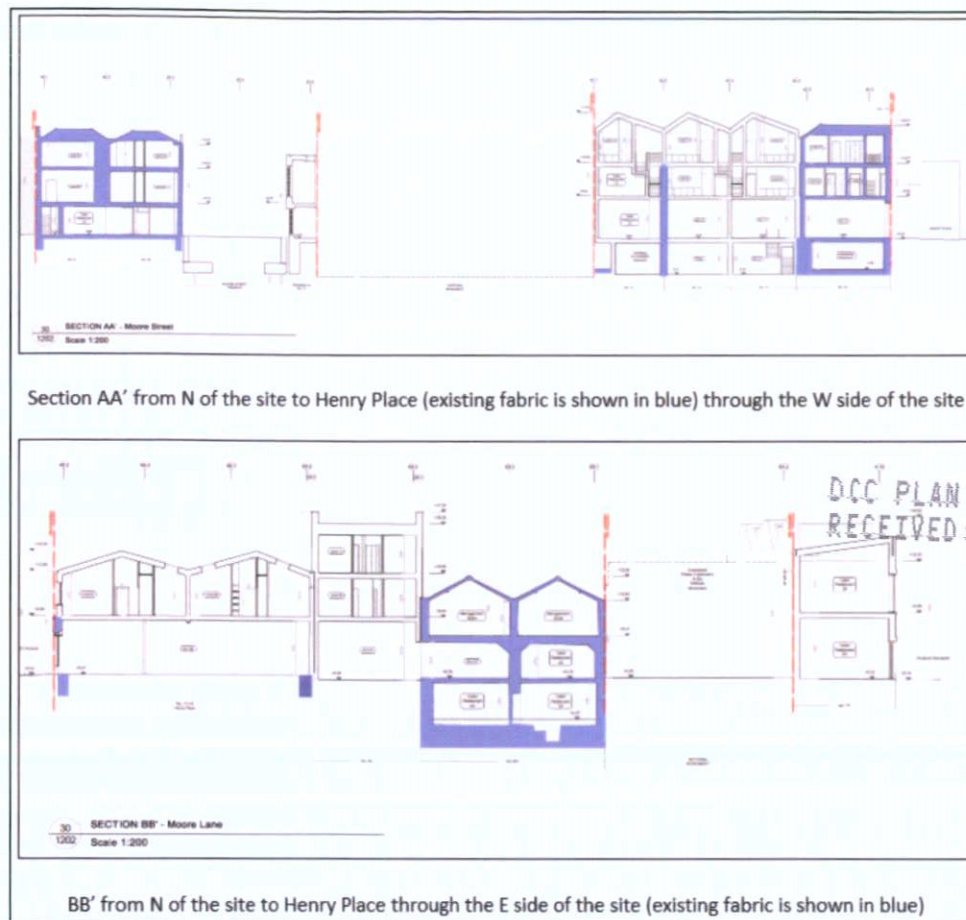


Figure 16.35: Section through Site 4 (Moore Street to Moore Lane) showing mini pile foundation strategy and basement levels.



Section AA' from N of the site to Henry Place (existing fabric is shown in blue) through the W side of the site

BB' from N of the site to Henry Place through the E side of the site (existing fabric is shown in blue)

Figure 16.36: Typical cross sections across Site 4.

There will be a direct impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be encountered during earthmoving works within Site 4. The predicted impact of the construction phase on potential intact archaeological remains will be Negative. The as yet undiscovered archaeological features within the ZAP are of Medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of the impact is medium resulting in an overall **moderate** and **permanent impact** on the archaeological resource which may survive below ground.

The 'Outline Construction & Demolition Management Plan – Site 4', prepared by Waterman Moylan is provided in Appendix 3.3 of the EIAR.

16.6.2.4 Site 5

16.6.2.4.1 National Monument

Site 5 is located to the north of the National Monument of Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street (located c.20m from No. 17 Moore Street and to 31m to No. 9 Moore Lane). The development will have no impact on the properties.

O'Rahilly Parade, previously named Sackville Place bounds Site 5 to the north. It was renamed after Michael Joseph O'Rahilly. 'The O'Rahilly', as he was known, was shot down close to the corner of Sackville Lane as he tried to take Moore Street. The historic identity and layout of the streetscape is at the heart of the public realm plans for the Dublin Central Masterplan area. It acknowledges that Moore Street, Moore Lane, Henry Place and O'Rahilly Parade are a significant aspect of the historic character of the area, contributing to the legibility of the events of the last movements of the rebels before their retreat to 14–17 Moore Street from the GPO.

The implementation of the Dublin Central Masterplan area preserves the grid of laneways within the block and as such the key views that support the interpretation of the 1916 Easter Rising events i.e., the existing sight lines along Moore Lane and the lack thereof along Henry Place. A detailed account of this is provided in Chapter 15: (Cultural Heritage (Architectural)) which examines the 1916 battle site and its relationship to the historic structures.

The retention of these historic elements will have an overall positive effect on the National Monument and its future use as a commemorative centre. They will enhance the experience of the public realm and will assist in the legibility of the 1916 events and how they unfolded, thus reinforcing the interpretation and experience of the National Monument.

16.6.2.4.2 Impact on Archaeological Potential

Dublin Central Site 5 lies within the designated ZAP for the historic city of Dublin (RMP DU018-020). This is a zone of high archaeological potential relating to the development of the city since the earliest of times. There is the potential that previously unknown archaeological sites or features may survive below ground within this zone.

Based on the information gathered to date from archaeological research, cartographic sources and previous excavations, the archaeological potential of Site 5 is characterised by the following: -

- **Early Medieval and Medieval Potential**

- The findspots of scattered burials associated with a Viking cemetery site (DU018-020495) is concentrated on the northern side of Parnell Street. The Viking burials have been found at 3.50m below present ground level in subsoil. Topographically the burial site is likely to have taken advantage of a high ridge overlooking the former Liffey estuary and a major routeway that ran along Parnell Street. No such finds have been recorded to the south of Parnell Street. The excavation of two large sites south of Parnell Street and north of O'Rahilly Parade adjacent to the Dublin Central Masterplan area did not identify any human remains.
- The site lies outside the walled precinct of St. Mary's Abbey, which in medieval times dominated the eastern lands of the northern suburb of the historic core. It is considered unlikely given the distance from the walled precinct that any structural remains associated with the abbey would be identified in the Dublin Central Masterplan area. Should features survive it is likely to be in the form of medieval cultivated soils and / or agricultural features, such as ditches, and boundaries.

Site 5 is located within a former quarry associated with a brickworks. It is likely that any archaeology that may have been located in this area dating to the early Medieval / Medieval period (such as agricultural features or isolated human remains) was removed sometime in the 18th century as part of the brickworks.

- **Post Medieval Potential**

There is a significant archaeological potential for Site 5 to reveal brickfield levels, brickfield quarry infill and 18th century structural remains: -

- The RMP places the 'site of' a Brickworks (DU018-020506) at the junction of Parnell Street and Moore Lane c. 125m to the north. Cartographic sources however indicate that the brickfield was located in the area defined by Moore Lane, Moore Street and Henry Place and extended into Site 5. There is a significant potential that features associated with the 18th century 'site of' a brickworks (DU018-020506) might be encountered during the earthmoving works.

- Unlike the area to the north of O'Rahilly Parade the results of archaeological investigations in Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street indicate that the area of the former brickfield quarry pit was backfilled in the 18th century to build up the ground for construction. Evidence has shown that part of the former brickfield quarry pit was backfilled in the 18th century with up to 2m of reclamation deposits representing domestic refuse from the city, this infill material was mostly organic but also contained ceramics, glass and metal. It is likely that this is the case other areas within Site 5.
- Basements or complex of house foundations, walls, vaults, drains, cobbled surfaces, and other features dating from the early 18th century and later should be anticipated for the Proposed Development. They are likely to extend across the entire site.

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Site 5, Basement and Substructure Design

There is an existing basement beneath No. 22 and 23 Moore Street which extends to No. 13 Moore Lane (Figure 16.37), this basement will be permanently infilled as part of the Proposed Development.

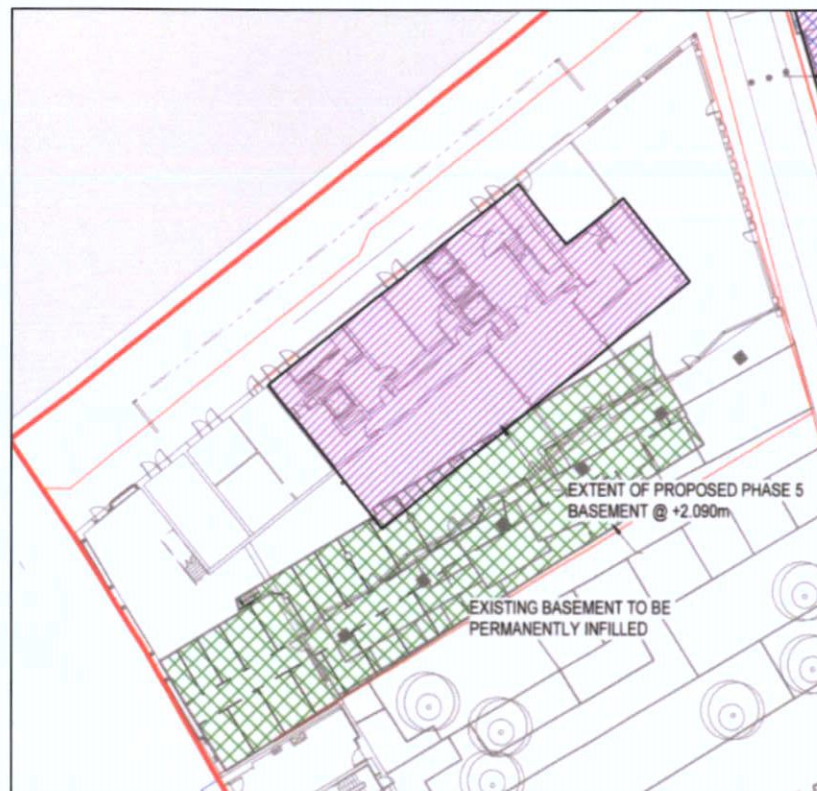


Figure 16.37: Existing basement beneath No. 22 and 23 Moore Street backfilled permanently (green) and proposed basement (pink) in Site 5.

A basement will be required for plant in Site 5, it will be housed in a new single storey basement level (Figure 16.38). The basement will be constructed within a 600mm diameter secant pile wall. The excavation material will generally be made ground (likely to include c.2m of the backfilled brickfield quarry material) down to circa 5m below ground level then Alluvium (Sandy Gravel).

The top of the piled wall will be tied together with a 1050x1000mm reinforced concrete capping beam which will allow the transfer of vertical frame and floor loads onto the piles.

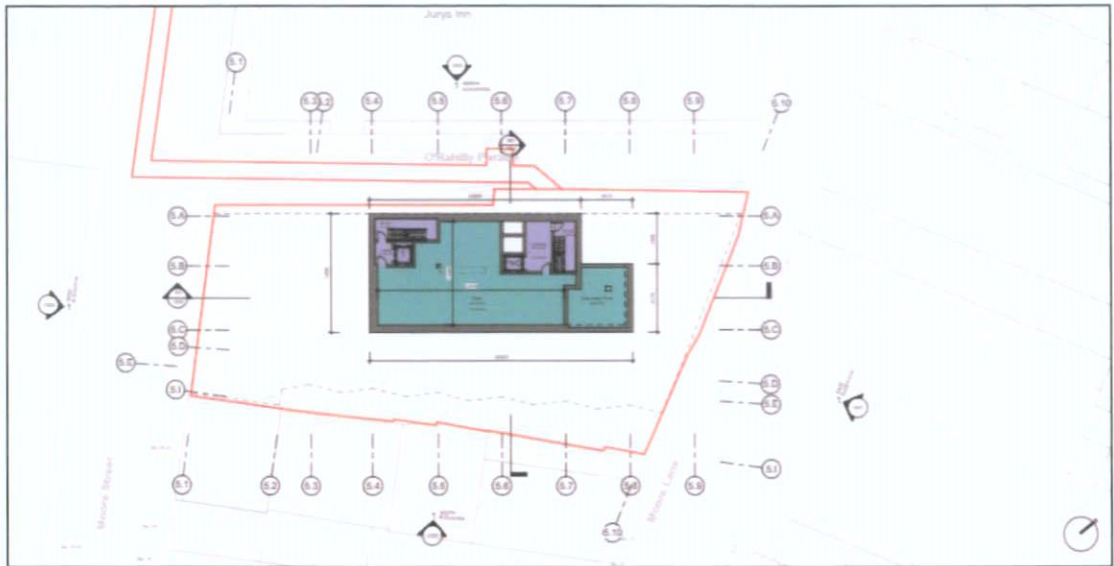


Figure 16.38: Detail of the proposed basement.

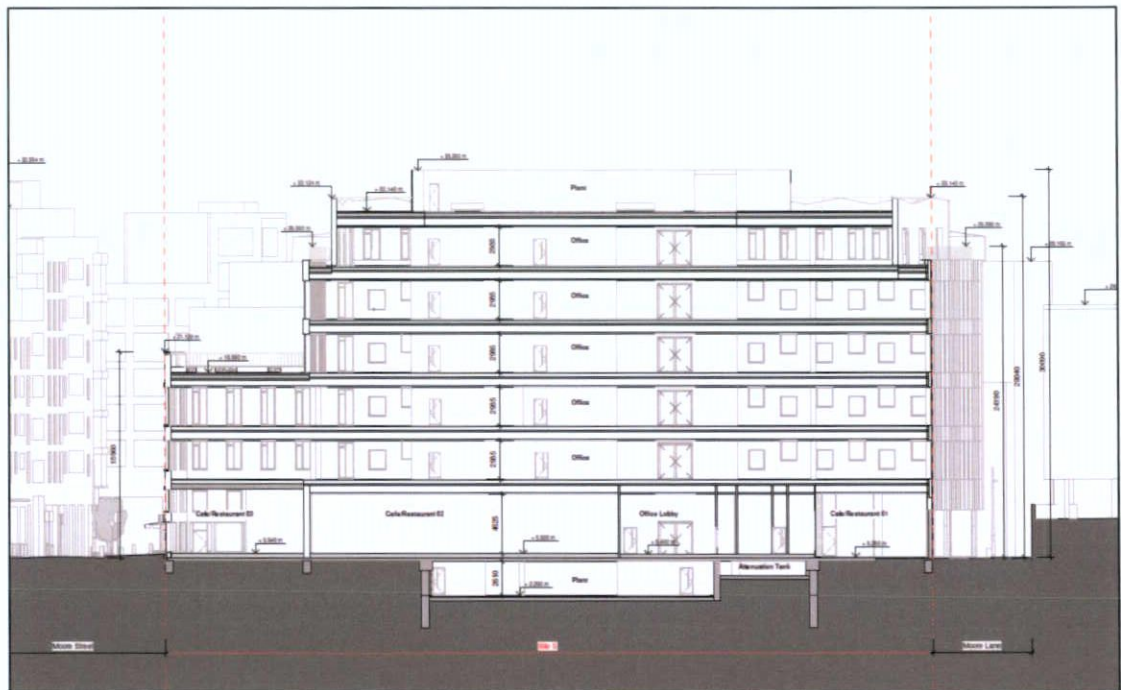


Figure 16.39: Cross section through Site 5 from Moore Street to the west to Moore Lane to the east.

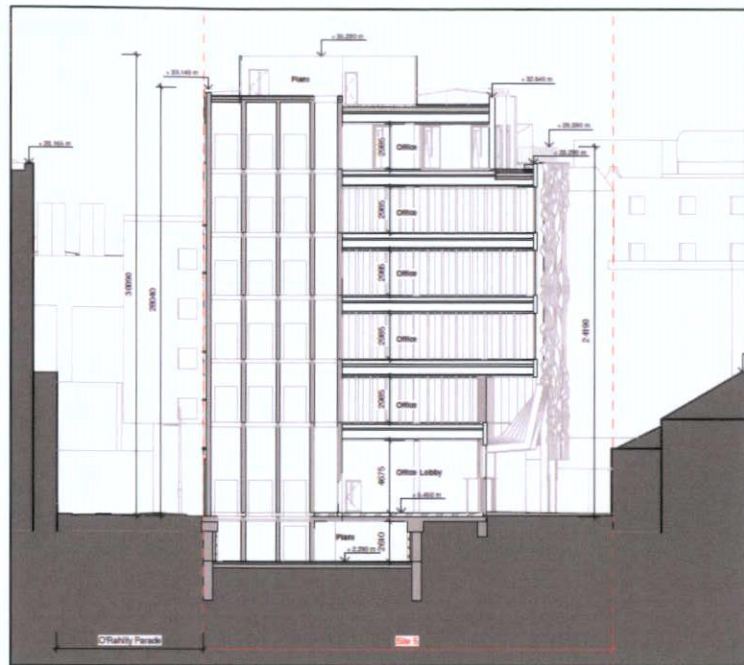


Figure 16.40: Cross section through Site 5 from O’Rahilly Parade to the north to Site 5 to the south.

Where columns are not located above the secant pile wall of the basement, it is anticipated that the proposed scheme will be supported on piled foundations comprising traditional non-displacement rotary bored piles. Based on the ground conditions identified and the building frame loads, 3 piles are used per column, 1200mm deep pile caps will be used above the piles to support the columns over (Figure 16.41).

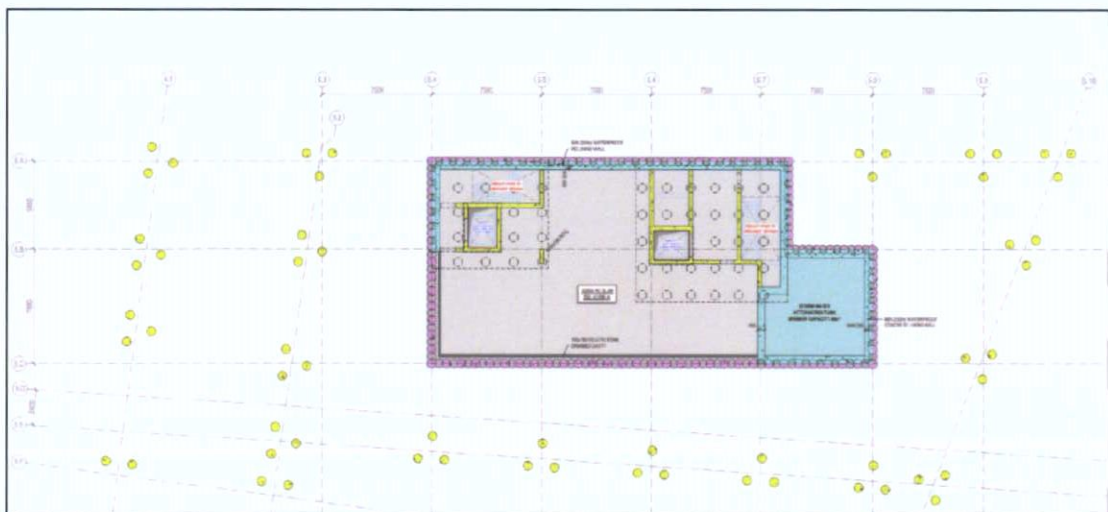


Figure 16.41: Piling layout and basement layout.

There will be a direct impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be encountered during earthmoving works within Site 5. The predicted impact of the construction phase on potential intact archaeological remains will be Negative. The as yet undiscovered archaeological features within the ZAP are of Medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of the impact is medium resulting in an overall moderate and permanent impact on the archaeological resource which may survive below ground.

The 'Outline Construction & Demolition Management Plan – Site 5', prepared by Waterman Moylan is provided in Appendix 3.4 of the EIAR.

16.6.2.5 Operational Stage

16.6.2.6 Site 3

There is no likely or significant predicted impact during the operational stage of Site 3. All physical archaeological impact issues will be resolved at the pre-construction stage of the development and therefore no potential impacts are envisioned at the operation stage of the development.

The retention of the lanes and properties of historic merit fronting Henry Place will have a significant positive and permanent impact on the setting of the National Monument. The operational stage impacts are most relevant to the upstanding historic buildings and historic fabric (see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural)).

16.6.2.7 Site 4

There is no likely or significant predicted impact during the operational stage of Site 4. All physical archaeological impact issues will be resolved at the pre-construction stage of the development and therefore no potential impacts are envisioned at the operation stage of the development.

The Dublin Central Masterplan proposals include the retention of structures of historic merit that are contemporaneous with the events of the 1916 Easter Rising, the retention of the laneways of the evacuation route from the GPO and the reuse of stone sett pavements and kerbstones. When considered in combination with the anticipated development of Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street as a commemorative centre the Proposed Development will have a permanent positive impact on the setting of the National Monument. It ensures its protection and appreciation into the future and will bring to the fore the relationship between these structures and laneways and the history and heritage of the Moore Street area. The retention of the lanes and properties of historic merit within the site have a significant positive and permanent impact on the setting of the National Monument.

The operational stage impacts are most relevant to the upstanding historic buildings and historic fabric (see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage –(Architectural)).

16.6.2.8 Site 5

There is no likely or significant predicted impact during the operational stage of Site 5. All physical archaeological impact issues will be resolved at the pre-construction stage of the development and therefore no potential impacts are envisioned at the operation stage of the development.

The Dublin Central Development proposals include the retention of structures of historic merit that are contemporaneous with the events of the 1916 Easter Rising, the retention of the laneways of the evacuation route from the GPO and the reuse of stone sett pavements and kerbstones. When considered in combination with the anticipated development of Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street as a commemorative centre the Proposed Development will have a permanent positive impact on the setting of the National Monument. It ensures its protection and appreciation into the future and will bring to the fore the relationship between these structures and laneways and the history and heritage of the Moore Street area. The retention of the lanes and properties of historic merit within the site have a significant positive and permanent impact on the setting of the National Monument.

The operational stage impacts are most relevant to the upstanding historic buildings and historic fabric (see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage –(Architectural)).

16.6.2.9 Do-Nothing Impact

In the “do-nothing” scenario Sites 3, 4 and 5 would not be redeveloped and therefore there would be no adverse impacts to any as yet undiscovered subsurface archaeological deposits, features or finds. Under the do-nothing scenario, any archaeological features that lie below the existing ground level will remain in-situ. Any information that might enhance our understanding of the eastern development of the city in the early post-medieval and post-medieval period will remain unknown.

16.6.3 Cumulative Dublin Central Masterplan

16.6.3.1 Construction Stage

Potential cumulative impacts may arise during construction and operation, as a consequence of the Proposed Development acting in-combination with other plans and projects. The archaeological sites within the environs of the development are subsurface in nature and do not have an above ground legibility, the below ground surviving remains albeit truncated provide a record of the of the past.

Considering the predicted impacts associated with the implementation of the Dublin Central Masterplan on archaeology, the mitigation measures proposed to identify and record the archaeological resource and the receiving environment, and the protective policies and objectives of the City Development Plans that will direct future development locally, significant cumulative negative effects on archaeology are not predicted.

16.6.3.2 Operational Stage

There is no likely or significant predicted impact during the operational stage of the Dublin Central Masterplan area. All physical archaeological impact issues will be resolved at the pre-construction stage of the development and therefore no potential impacts are envisioned at the operation stage of the development.

The Dublin Central Development proposals include the retention of structures of historic merit that are contemporaneous with the events of the 1916 Easter Rising, the retention of the laneways of the evacuation route from the GPO and the reuse of stone sett pavements and kerbstones. When considered in combination with the development of Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street as a commemorative centre the Proposed Development will have a permanent positive impact on the setting of the national monument. It ensures its protection and appreciation into the future and will bring to the fore the relationship between these structures and laneways and the history and heritage of the Moore Street area.

The retention of the lanes and properties of historic merit within the site have a significant positive and permanent impact on the setting of the National Monument.

16.6.3.3 Do-Nothing Impact

In the “do-nothing” scenario the Dublin Central Masterplan area would not be redeveloped and therefore there would be no adverse impacts to any as yet undiscovered subsurface archaeological deposits, features or finds. Under the do-nothing scenario, any archaeological features that lie below the existing ground level will remain in-situ. Any information that might enhance our understanding of the eastern development of the city in the early post medieval and post medieval period will remain unknown.

16.7 MITIGATION MEASURES (AMELIORATIVE, REMEDIAL OR REDUCTIVE MEASURES)

16.7.1 Dublin Central Masterplan

16.7.1.1 Construction Stage

16.7.1.1.1 Works in the Vicinity of the National Monument – Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street

Appropriate conservation methodologies will be employed on all works carried out adjacent to the National Monument (see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural)).

The preservation order for Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street provides the site with the highest level of statutory protection. The investigation, demolition, earthmoving and construction works within the previously defined assessment area for works in proximity to the National Monument (Figure 16.23) for the development of Site 4 in the Dublin Central Masterplan area will require Ministerial Consent under Section 14 of the National Monuments Act (as amended). The consent application will be supported by detailed method statements compiled by the integrated conservation team for the Dublin Central project (comprising a conservation architect, structural conservation engineer, architect and archaeologist). This will include an archaeological strategy.

It is anticipated that the National Monument will be developed as a commemorative centre under Ministerial Consent C495. Consultation with the OPW and their conservation team has and will continue to be carried out to ensure that there is an integrated and collaborative approach for the protection and conservation of the monument and their shared/adjointing boundaries.

The archaeological mitigation in the vicinity of the National Monument will as a minimum include: -

- Archaeological monitoring of site investigation, site preparation and temporary works as required.
- Archaeological monitoring of site clearance (including the clearance of cellars/basements) and of demolition works to identify and record as appropriate, any objects, fixtures or features that can be related to the 1916 Easter Rising.
- Archaeological testing will be carried out after demolition in the areas to the rear of Nos. 18 and 19 Moore Street and in the rear yard of No. 13 Moore Street to establish the depth and nature of the infill material associated with the backfilling of the brickfield quarry.
- Archaeological excavation of archaeological soils or features that are encountered and impacted by the Proposed Development.
- Archaeological monitoring of earthmoving works.

The archaeological works will be carried out under Ministerial Consent. The Minister may attach further conditions in the granting of consent, including conditions requiring archaeological excavation.

Where the Minister has granted a consent under Section 14 of the Act, no other consent or licence under any provision of the National Monuments Act, including an excavation licence, is required for any archaeological work or activity, (e.g., the other works in Site 4 not bounding the National Monument will require an archaeological licence).

16.7.1.1.2 General Mitigation

The following archaeological mitigation measures will be carried out within the Dublin Central Masterplan area under licence to the DHLGH: -

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- **Monitoring**

A programme of archaeological monitoring will take place at the pre-construction, site preparation and enabling works / early stages of construction where any preparatory ground reduction works are required. This will be carried out in order to establish the presence or absence, as well as the nature and extent, of any archaeological deposits, features or sites that may be present, where ground investigation and earth-moving works are taking place. This will include the survey and recording of any surviving 18th century structures that may be revealed.

- **Test Excavation**

Given that the development is within the ZAP for Dublin (DU018-020), archaeological test excavation will be required. The testing will be carried out during the post demolition phase in areas where it is possible and safe to do so. It will be strategic and focused in areas where there are no existing basements. The testing will establish the nature and the level of disturbance across the site.

Following the implementation of an approved programme of mitigation, any impact on archaeological soils, finds or features identified within the Dublin Central Masterplan area will be resolved in consultation with the relevant authorities during the course of the project.

- **Excavation**

In the event that archaeological features or deposits exist, the mitigation for development impact will involve an excavation which will be integrated into the early phases of the site's development programme.

Archaeological excavation will ensure that this removal is systematically and accurately recorded, drawn and photographed, to achieve a full descriptive paper and digital archive, thereby adding to the archaeological record and to the knowledge of a specified area.

The results will be compiled in detailed reports which will be submitted to DCC and to DHLGH and the NMI in compliance with the awarding of a licence.

- **Licensing**

Archaeological monitoring and excavation will be carried out under licence from the DHLGH and the NMI, and will ensure the full recognition of, and the proper excavation and recording of all archaeological soils, features, finds and deposits which may be disturbed below the ground surface.

All mitigation measures will be carried out in accordance with an approved method statement which will be agreed in advance with the DCC City Archaeologist.

- **General**

These proposed strategies do not prejudice any further recommendations made by the Department, who may seek additional information or consider alternative strategies.

National Monuments Legislation (as amended) states that in the event of the discovery of archaeological finds or remains, the NMI should be notified immediately. Provision must be made to allow for, and fund any, archaeological work that may be needed if any remains should be noted during ground preparation works or during construction. As described above, if features are revealed, the area will need to be investigated, allowing no further development to take place until the site is fully identified, recorded and excavated or, alternatively, avoided.

All archaeological issues shall be resolved to the satisfaction of the DHLGH and the NMI.

The Applicant is aware of the archaeological potential of the site and its implications for the development and the possibility of a significant design change. The Applicant will make provision to allow for and fund whatever archaeological work may be needed on the site in accordance with the National Monuments legislation (1930–2004).

16.7.1.2 Operational Stage

None required.

16.7.2 Proposed Development – Site 3, 4 & 5

16.7.2.1 Construction Stage

16.7.2.2 Site 3

Site 3 is a conglomeration of properties amassed over a period of time. A phased approach to the archaeological investigation and mitigation is suggested: -

- **Monitoring**

Archaeological monitoring will take place at the preconstruction, site preparation and enabling works / early stages of construction and where any preparatory ground reduction works are required. This will be carried out in order to establish the presence or absence, as well as the nature and extent, of any archaeological deposits, features or sites that may be present, where ground investigation and earth-moving works are taking place.

It is anticipated that the following works will be monitored as required: -

- *Pre-Demolition Investigation Works*

Including but not limited to the monitoring of: -

- Site investigation works.
- Opening up works at basement or ground levels.
- Site survey of existing basements in association with the conservation contractor (as required) to record any early 18th century fabric that might be identified.
- Recording of basement vaults beneath Henry Street prior to infilling (where it is safe to do so).

- *Demolition & Enabling Works*

Including but not limited to the monitoring of: -

- Temporary enabling works where they will require opening up works at ground level.
- Strip footings associated with retention of structures and adjacent basements.
- Excavation of pile guide.
- Post-demolition grubbing out of foundations and substructures.
- All earthmoving works.

- **Test Excavation**

Given that the development is within the ZAP for Dublin (DU018-020), archaeological test excavation will be required.

The testing will be carried out during the post demolition phase in areas where it is possible and safe to do so. It will be strategic and focused in areas where there are no existing basements. The testing will establish the nature and the level of disturbance across the site.

Following the implementation of an approved programme of mitigation, any impact on archaeological soils, finds or features identified within Site 3 will be resolved in consultation with the relevant authorities during the course of the project.

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- **Excavation**

In the event that archaeological features or deposits exist, the mitigation for development impact will involve an excavation which will be integrated into the early phases of the site's development programme.

Archaeological excavation will ensure that this removal is systematically and accurately recorded, drawn and photographed, to achieve a full descriptive paper and digital archive, thereby adding to the archaeological record and to the knowledge of a specified area.

The results will be compiled in detailed reports which will be submitted to DCC and to DHLGH and the NMI in compliance with the awarding of a licence.

- **Licencing**

Archaeological monitoring and excavation will be carried out under licence from the DHLGH and the NMI, and will ensure the full recognition of, and the proper excavation and recording of all archaeological soils, features, finds and deposits which may be disturbed below the ground surface.

All mitigation measures will be carried out in accordance with an approved method statement which will be agreed in advance with the DCC City Archaeologist.

- **General**

These proposed strategies do not prejudice any further recommendations made by the Department, who may seek additional information or consider alternative strategies.

National Monuments Legislation (as amended) states that in the event of the discovery of archaeological finds or remains, the NMI should be notified immediately. Provision must be made to allow for, and fund any, archaeological work that may be needed if any remains should be noted during ground preparation works or during construction. As described above, if features are revealed, the area will need to be investigated, allowing no further development to take place until the site is fully identified, recorded and excavated or, alternatively, avoided.

All archaeological issues shall be resolved to the satisfaction of the DHLGH and the NMI.

16.7.2.3 Site 4

16.7.2.3.1 Works in the vicinity of the National Monument – Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street

Appropriate conservation methodologies will be employed on all works carried out adjacent to the national monument (see Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural)).

The preservation order for Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street provides the site with the highest level of statutory protection. The investigation, demolition, earthmoving and construction works within the previously defined assessment area for works in proximity to the National Monument (Figure 16.23) for the development of Site 4 in the Dublin Central Masterplan area will require Ministerial Consent under Section 14 of the National Monuments Act (as amended). The consent application will be supported by detailed method statements compiled by the integrated conservation team for the Dublin Central project (comprising a conservation architect, structural conservation engineer, architect and archaeologist). This will include an archaeological strategy.

The national monument will be developed as a commemorative centre (a cultural use) under ministerial consent C495. As part of the design process the Dublin Central Team has consulted with the DHLGH, the OPW and their conservation team. Consultation will be an ongoing process to ensure that there is an integrated and collaborative approach for the protection and conservation of the monument and the shared/adjoining boundaries with Site 4. The detailed methodologies for these works will be developed through the Ministerial Consent process. The archaeological mitigation in the vicinity of the National Monument will as a minimum include: -

- Archaeological monitoring of site investigation, site preparation and temporary works as required.

- Archaeological monitoring of site clearance (including the clearance of cellars / basements) and of demolition works to identify and record as appropriate, any objects, fixtures or features that can be related to the 1916 Easter Rising.
- Archaeological testing will be carried out after demolition in the areas to the rear of Nos. 18 and 19 Moore Street and in the rear yard of No. 13 Moore Street.
- Archaeological excavation of archaeological soils or features that are encountered and impacted by the Proposed Development.
- Archaeological monitoring of earthmoving works.

The archaeological works will be carried out under the Ministerial Consent. The consent application will be supported by detailed method statements compiled by the integrated Dublin Central conservation team (comprising a conservation architects, structural conservation engineers, architects and archaeologists). This will include an archaeological strategy for the works for all phases the development i.e., site preparation, demolition and construction. The Minister may attach further conditions in the granting of consent, including conditions requiring archaeological excavation.

Where the Minister has granted a consent under Section 14 of the Act, no other consent or licence under any provision of the National Monuments Act, including an excavation licence, is required for any archaeological work or activity, (the other works in Site 4 not bounding the National Monument will require an archaeological licence).

16.7.2.3.2 General Mitigation

The following archaeological mitigation measures will be carried out within Site 4: -

- **Monitoring**

Archaeological monitoring will take place at the preconstruction, site preparation and enabling works / early stages of construction and where any preparatory ground reduction works are required. This will be carried out in order to establish the presence or absence, as well as the nature and extent, of any archaeological deposits, features or sites that may be present, where ground investigation and earth-moving works are taking place. This will include the survey and recording of any surviving 18th century structures that may be revealed.

It is anticipated that the following works will be monitored as required: -

- *Pre-Demolition Investigation Works*

Including but not limited to the monitoring of: -

- Site investigation works.
- Opening up works at basement or ground levels.
- Site survey of existing basements in association with the conservation contractor (as required) to record any early 18th century fabric that might be identified.
- Recording of basement prior to infilling.

- *Demolition & Enabling Works*

Including but not limited to the monitoring of: -

- Temporary enabling works where they will require opening up works at ground level.
- Strip footings associated with retention of structures and adjacent basements.
- Post-demolition grubbing out of foundations and substructures.
- All earthmoving works.

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- **Test Excavation**

Given that the development is within the ZAP for Dublin (DU018-020), archaeological test excavation will be required.

The testing will be carried out during the post demolition phase in areas where it is possible and safe to do so. It will be strategic and focused in areas where there are no existing basements. The testing will establish the nature and the level of disturbance across the site.

Following the implementation of an approved programme of mitigation, any impact on archaeological soils, finds or features identified within Site 4 will be resolved in consultation with the relevant authorities.

- **Excavation**

In the event that archaeological features or deposits exist, the mitigation for development impact will involve an excavation which will be integrated into the early phases of the site's development programme.

Archaeological excavation will ensure that this removal is systematically and accurately recorded, drawn and photographed, to achieve a full descriptive paper and digital archive, thereby adding to the archaeological record and to the knowledge of a specified area.

The results will be compiled in detailed reports which will be submitted to DCC and to DHLGH and the NMI in compliance with the awarding of a licence.

- **Licensing**

Archaeological monitoring and excavation will be carried out under licence from the DHLGH and the NMI, and will ensure the full recognition of, and the proper excavation and recording of all archaeological soils, features, finds and deposits which may be disturbed below the ground surface.

All mitigation measures will be carried out in accordance with an approved method statement which will be agreed in advance with the DCC City Archaeologist.

- **General**

These proposed strategies do not prejudice any further recommendations made by the Department, who may seek additional information or consider alternative strategies.

National Monuments Legislation (as amended) states that in the event of the discovery of archaeological finds or remains, the NMI should be notified immediately. Provision must be made to allow for, and fund any, archaeological work that may be needed if any remains should be noted during ground preparation works or during construction. As described above, if features are revealed, the area will need to be investigated, allowing no further development to take place until the site is fully identified, recorded and excavated or, alternatively, avoided.

All archaeological issues shall be resolved to the satisfaction of the DHLGH and the NMI.

16.7.2.4 Site 5

General Mitigation

The following archaeological mitigation measures will be carried out within Site 5: -

- **Monitoring**

Archaeological monitoring will take place at the preconstruction, site preparation and enabling works/ early stages of construction and where any preparatory ground reduction works are required. This will be carried out in order to establish the presence or absence, as well as the nature and extent, of any archaeological deposits, features or sites that may be present, where ground investigation and earth-moving works are taking place.

It is anticipated that the following works will be monitored as required: -