

By the 1660s, brick was being used to construct houses, replacing any surviving timber-framed house that had survived the turbulent second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest 'planned development' was on the Aungier Estate on the south side of the river, where dating of the oak and deal suggest the date 1663. The arrival of French Huguenots and Flemish settlers, particularly at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, saw new architecture in the form of the brick terraced houses along with new industries, much of them centred on the southern side of the Liffey in the Liberties.

#### 16.4.1.6 Later Post-Medieval / Early 18th Century

Relative political stability up to the Act of Union provide for the expansion, growth and development of Dublin into a prominent European city. From the late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, wealthy and ambitious citizens of Dublin set about acquiring the leases of large tracts of land bounding on the old walled city and along the Liffey frontage especially on the southern side but also on the northern. These were large estates, and their names can still be identified in the place-names today such as Humphrey and Jervis. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Moore family, Earls of Drogheda, were the dominant landholders responsible for laying out Henry Street, Moore Street, Earl Street, Off Lane and Drogheda Street. These new streets were in marked contrast to the narrow winding streets of the old town on the southern side of the Liffey. The new development of the current city streetscape from Capel Street to O'Connell Street and beyond to Parnell and Mountjoy Square occurred principally between the mid-17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Private individuals, such as Luke Gardiner and Nathaniel Clements, became agents of urban development from the 1660s and were particularly important during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Other Landlords such as Viscounts Fitzwilliam and the Earls of Meath, held large areas as part of great estates, some of these holdings also providentially close to the growing city. Many of these estates had been given to those loyal to the English crown as a means of colonization and to maintain stability. Others saw the opportunities offered by property speculation and over time built up holdings of land with an eye to profit (Brady and Simms, 2001).

Both Gardiner and Clements were jointly involved in the development of Georgian Dublin on the north side of the city. Gardiner purchased the Drogheda estate, which was part of the lands of Mary's Abbey, in Dublin in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. This seems to have been Gardiner's first large purchase (Craig, 1959).

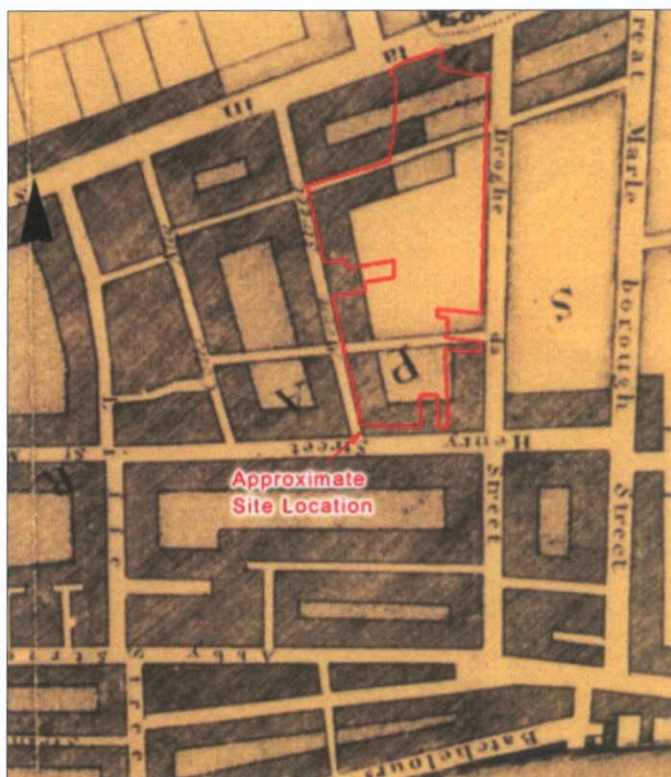
They were also closely associated with the architect Richard Castle. Castle and Clements became respectively Gardiner's architect and contractor after the great architect Edward Lovett Pearce's death. Nathaniel Clements (1705 –1777) in association with Luke Gardiner organised the building of Henrietta Street. Clements leased land and built houses in Sackville Street including two houses on the west side of Sackville Street (within the proposed development area), located at Nos. 40 – 41 O'Connell Street Upper. Clements also owned a house on the opposite side of the street that was situated on the site of the present Gresham Hotel. Other landlords such as Viscounts Fitzwilliam and the Earls of Meath, held large areas as part of great estates, some of these holdings also providentially close to the growing city. Many of these estates had been granted to those loyal to the English crown as a means of colonisation and to maintain stability. Others saw the opportunities offered by property speculation and over time built up holdings of land with an eye to profit (Brady and Simms, 2001).

From the late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, these wealthy and ambitious citizens of Dublin set about acquiring the leases of large tracts of land bounding on the old walled city. The development of the current city streetscape from Capel Street to O'Connell Street and beyond to Parnell and Mountjoy Square occurred principally between the mid-17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century.

By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the city had expanded on both sides of the Liffey, the influx of French Huguenots, and other Dutch and Flemish Protestants from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards contributing to a massive regeneration and repopulation of the city. This was most typified by the construction of brick terraced houses, known colloquially as 'Dutch Billys', with their diagnostic front gable and triangular fireplaces.

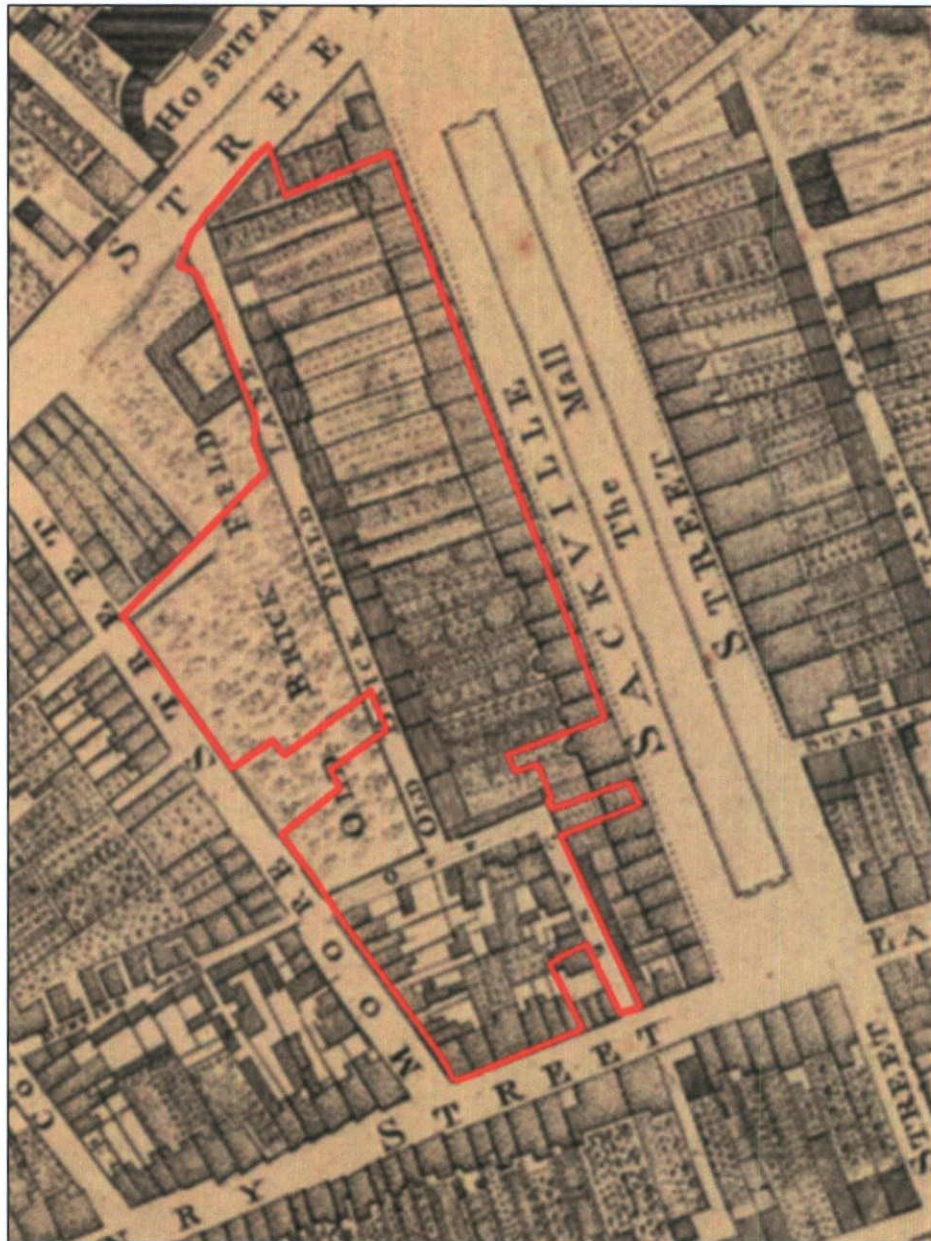
Charles Brooking's map of Dublin, made in 1728 (Figure 16.8), shows that substantial development had occurred. O'Connell Street, then named Drogheda Street, extending between Great Britain Street

(subsequently Parnell Street) and Abbey Street was developed but not as far as Bachelor's Walk along the river. The North Strand Road formed the eastern sea wall (part of which is now Amiens Street), although the area to the east had been walled and was silting up. According to this map the study area was already partially developed with blocks of structures (not individual building plots) fronting onto Moore Street, Henry Street and the now O'Rahilly Parade (within Sites 5, 4 and 3), the northeastern corner at Parnell Street / O'Connell Street (Drogheda Street) appears to be similarly developed. The blocks of development and the east–west laneways indicated do not seem to relate to the subsequent cartographic evidence, which suggests that site was first developed in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and not the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.



**Figure 16.8:** Brooking's map of Dublin, 1728 and approximate Dublin Central Masterplan area location

By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, the Moore Street/ O'Connell Street area was developed for housing and this is captured on Rocque's map of the city, dated 1756 (Figure 16.8). This is the first map to show the individual plots of land and structures associated with them, it shows a greatly expanded city. The present streetscape has been developed. In addition to Moore Street, Off Lane (now Henry Lane) and Old Brick Field Lane (now Moore Lane) is laid out. Only the western section of Sackville Lane (now O'Rahilly Parade) has been formed and is unnamed. In terms of the plot development, the information shown on Rocque's map does not correlate to Brooking's map. According to Rocque only the northern and southern ends of Moore Street are fully developed, comprising houses of varying sizes with rear plots and some gardens.



**Figure 16.9:** John Rocque, 'An exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin', dated 1756 and approximate Dublin Central Masterplan area location

An area bounded by Moore Street / Off Lane / Old Brick Field Lane, consists of a large open area called *Old Brick Field*, which stretches from Parnell Street to Off Lane (within Sites 5 and 4 of the Dublin Central Masterplan area). It appears to have been partially enclosed by a wall, including a 'u' shaped structure at the northern end of the field (recent excavations on O'Connell Street show that the brickfield may have been much more extensive, see Section 16.4.2).

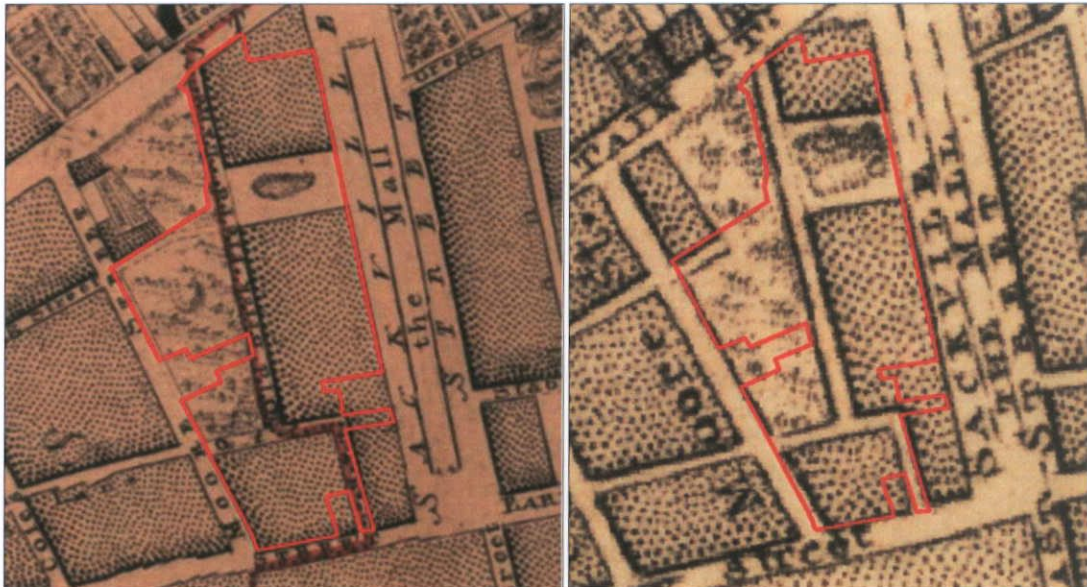
In this map the eastern (Site 1 and 2) and southern side of the Dublin Central Masterplan area (Site 3) has been almost completely developed. Large houses are shown fronting onto O'Connell Street (called Sackville Street) and stretching back as far as Moore Lane (called Old Brick-field Lane), with evidence of stable / mews buildings along this frontage. In between are pleasure gardens are laid out in geometric patterns. Site 3, the block between Moore Lane and Henry Street and Henry Place (Off Lane) was less formal or regular in its layout with different sized building plots wrapping around the block, with irregular sized yards to the rear. There appears to be gardens associated with large structures fronting Henry Street.

#### 16.4.1.6.1 The Brickfield

The Brickfield was evidently in use extracting clay to make the handmade bricks in big clamps firing the bricks on site. It was probably in production well before the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as excavations at Parnell Street and O'Connell Street have identified even earlier houses dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century rather than mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Brick is first recorded in Dublin in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, with Richard Frame / Feane recorded as a bricklayer in 1560, and with lands leased by Dublin Corporation to George Burroes in 1599 'to make bricks on a 4½ acre plot of ground east of the Stein River'. From the late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards brick kilns and brick fields are recorded on maps of the city and property deeds maps generally located on the outskirts of the city and pushed further out as Dublin city developed. In 1730, Edward Lovett Pearce passed a building act controlling the quality of brick which also indicates that it was a widespread activity at the time. Non-mechanised brick making was a slow and seasonal, it involved digging the brick clay in autumn or winter, tempering the clay, hand-moulding the brick, air drying and then burning them in temporary kilns. By 1756 the brickfield on Moore Street is termed 'Old Brickfield' and was presumably out of date by this stage. Prior to this, in 1771, brickmaking was banned in Dublin. An 'Act to prevent the pernicious practice of burning bricks within the City of Dublin, or neighbourhood thereof' was made where no brick could be made or burnt within two miles of the public lamps of the city of Dublin (Roundtree, 2007).

The excavations at Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street suggests that the brickfield had been opened up as a municipal dump before the houses were built there in the 1770s. It would appear that after the clay was extracted, the quarry pit was deliberately infilled with layers of domestic refuse in much the same way as the modern dockland was partially reclaimed today, the quarry pit proving a very convenient dumping place for the general population of north Dublin (Simpson 2014a, cf. 16.4.2.3). The site of the quarry was eventually developed, the infill material removed along the street frontage in preparation for the construction of a new terrace of houses, Moore Street.

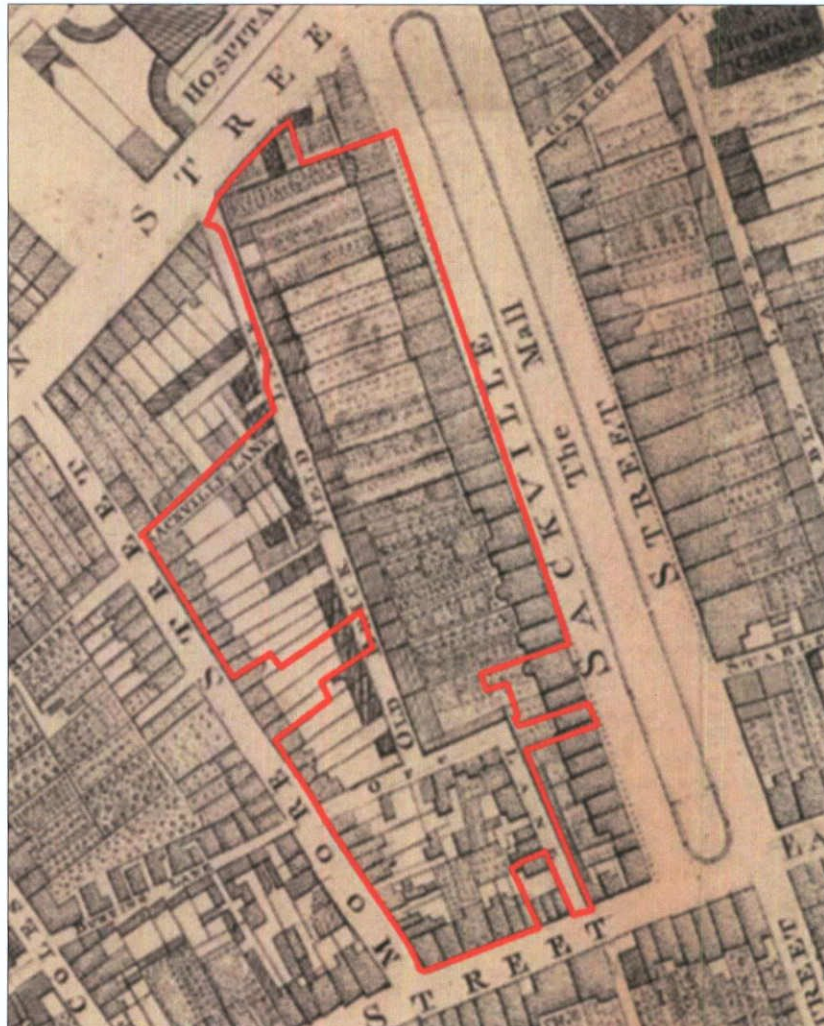
In the reduced versions of Rocque's map (which vary in detail), there is a large undeveloped site (roughly at Nos. 42 – 45 O'Connell's Street, in Site 1) at the northern end of Sackville Street that may be a remnant of the brickfield, either a mound or quarry indicated which dominates the western side of the site (Figure 16.10 and Figure 16.11). However, it may equally be spoil generated from the construction activity being carried out around the site.



**Figure 16.10:** John Rocque's reduced plan from Survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin, with the parish divisions, dated 1757 and the Dublin Central Masterplan area

**Figure 16.11:** John Rocque, Survey of the City, Harbour, Bay and Environs of Dublin 1757 and the Dublin Central Masterplan area

Almost two decades later the Scale's 1773 revised edition shows this brickfield area entirely developed (Figure 16.12). The western side facing Moore Street was fully developed with a continuous terrace of buildings. The eastern side of the block facing Old Brick Field Lane is also developed with a terrace of eight buildings and a numerous of other structures. 'Sackville Lane' (now O'Rahilly Parade) is now named and extends to Old Brick Field Lane. There is a vague scar of the mound / quarry in the gardens to the rear of Nos. 42 – 45 O'Connell Street shown in the later map editions.



**Figure 16.12:** Bernard Scalé updated version of Rocque's map, dated 1773 and the Dublin Central Masterplan area

The somewhat unregulated development and growth of the city during this era, coupled with a narrow medieval street pattern, left the city difficult to navigate, having a serious impact on commerce and trade. A 1757 Act of Parliament was therefore passed for the establishment of the Commissioners for the Making of Wide and Convenient Streets and Passages, otherwise known as the Wide Street Commissioners. This organisation was responsible for the planning and construction of new streets on behalf of the city, or for overseeing the planning and construction of all new streets by private developers. In 1777, the Wide Streets Commission was given a grant to extend Sackville (now O'Connell) Street to the quays, and, in 1782, it was given Parliamentary approval to build a bridge (to be called the Carlisle Bridge, now O'Connell Bridge) over the River Liffey. The bridge, designed by James Gandon, was opened in 1795, but the extension of Sackville Street was under construction until 1800. Because of the works of the Wide Street Commissioners, cellars from structures demolished at this time can sometimes be found beneath the road surfaces.

By the first Edition of the Ordnance Survey map, dating to between 1838 and 1847, the modern streetscape is recognisable. Substantial development has taken place at the site and the brickfield has been completely developed. 'Old Brick Field Lane', now renamed Moore Lane and 'Sackville Lane', now O'Rahilly Parade, is also shown (Figure 16.13). But there are still gardens intact on both sides of the development site where presumably there was minimal ground disturbance.

By 1891 and 1911 Ordnance Survey maps the gardens have all but disappeared and there are numerous infill buildings with dense occupation (Figure 16.14).



**Figure 16.13:** First Edition of the Ordnance Survey, dating to between 1838 and 47 and Dublin Central Masterplan area

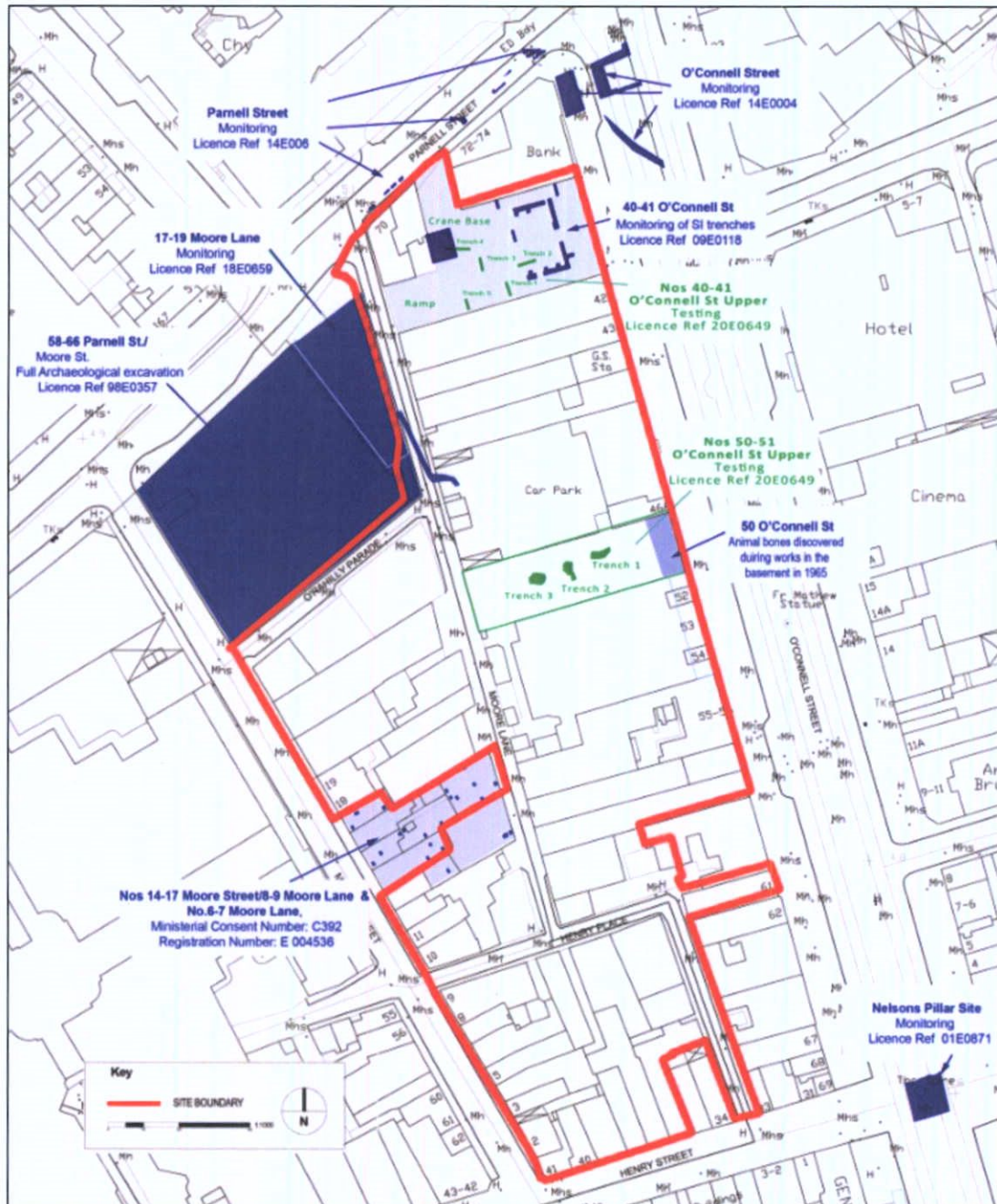
**Figure 16.14:** Revised Edition of the Ordnance Survey, 1891, 1:1056 sheet XVIII and the Dublin Central Masterplan area

All the existing structures within the Dublin Central Masterplan area is described in detail the Architectural Heritage assessment Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural).

## 16.4.2 Archaeological Assessments

### 16.4.2.1 Introduction

Investigations have been carried out within the general environs which provide some insight into the general ground conditions and archaeological potential within the Dublin Central Masterplan area (Figure 16.15).



**Figure 16.15:** Archaeological excavations, assessments within and in the environs of Dublin Central Masterplan area

#### 16.4.2.2 Archaeological Assessment within the Dublin Central Masterplan Area

##### 16.4.2.2.1 Introduction

Archaeological testing was undertaken on behalf of the Applicant in two vacant plots within the Dublin Central Masterplan area, at Nos. 40 – 41 O'Connell Street and Nos. 50 – 51 O'Connell Street (Licence Number 20E0649, (Figure 16.16). The testing was carried out on Saturday the 28th of and the 30th of November 2020 under licence no. 20E0649 (Simpson 2020). Both sites are open car-parks, stretching between O'Connell Street on the east and Moore Lane on the west. The full testing report is provided in Appendix 16.4.

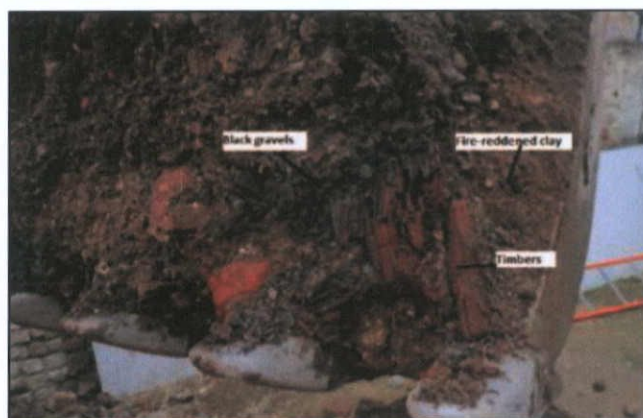


**Figure 16.16:** Nos. 40 – 41 O'Connell Street (left) and Nos. 50 – 51 O'Connell Street (right).

#### 16.4.2.2.2 Nos. 50 - 51 O'Connell Street Upper (in Dublin Central Masterplan Site 2)

Currently in use as a car-park, Nos. 50 – 51 O'Connell Street Upper located in Site 2AB of the Dublin Central Masterplan area (Figure 16.15), originally comprised two property plots which were amalgamated by the removal of the boundary wall. The northern and southern boundary walls are historic walls preserving the imprint of various buildings. They were constructed of brick and limestone and reveal the imprint of at least four buildings, dating from the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (the testing report in Appendix 16.4 provides a photographic and written record of the walls). Thus, the expectation was that the foundations of these buildings would survive in situ along with the drains, latrines and surfaces usually found on similar sites. The trenches were carefully positioned to try and trace any walls that could be associated with the historic standing walls. However, no other features were found. The unstable nature of the fill resulted in the sides of the trenches constantly collapsing and, as a result, the trenches were restricted to just three, these unexpectedly revealed deep deposits of very modern infill and refuse, extending up to 4m in depth.

Trench 1 exposed modern fill up to 3.40m. It exposed yellow clays at the base of the trench and close inspection identified areas of fire-reddening in the clay, the result of intense heat, most likely to have emanated from the brickworks, captured on Rocque's map of Dublin, dated 1756.



**Figure 16.17:** Fire reddened clay and timbers found at the base of Trench 1.

In trench 3, a substantial limestone footing lying 2.70m below present ground level and orientated east-west was identified. It was constructed of small cut limestone blocks and measured approximately 1m in width by at least 0.80m in depth. It was well-faced on the exposed northern side and it had been demolished to a single continuous level. There was an offset on the northern face, set 0.14m below the top of the wall, measuring 80mm in width. A small section of what appeared to be a blackened floor was exposed on the northern side of the trench, extending for 0.35m north-south by 0.55m east-west perhaps suggesting that there was a cellar in this location originally.





Figure 16.18: The northern face: note modern debris.

The Goad's Insurance map of 1893 indicates that the building at the western end of the site was two stories in height but with a basement, which was relatively unusual for a rear building. Rocque's map, dated 1756, does show a stable/coach-house, which is unlikely to have a basement, but which might have been integrated into the building on Goads Map. The wall foundation and floor found in Trench 3 is likely to be related to this structure. The evidence suggests that the basement was demolished but the foundations of the wall and possibly the floor are still *in situ*.

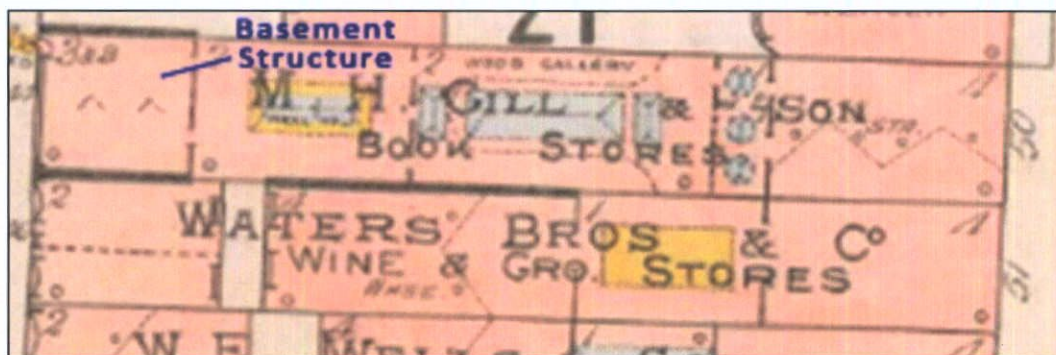


Figure 16.19: Goad's Insurance map of 1893, extract showing Nos 50 and 51 O'Connell Street.

The testing of this plot is likely to be most representative of the probable archaeological findings for the western side of the Dublin Central Masterplan area (Site 1 and 2AB / 2C), comprising buried structural elements (where there are no basements) and standing historic walls. There is also potential for archaeological deposits extending back to the medieval period to survive in the central area of the plots that were formerly gardens.

#### 16.4.2.2.3 Nos. 40 – 41 O'Connell Street (in Dublin Central Masterplan Site 1)

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.

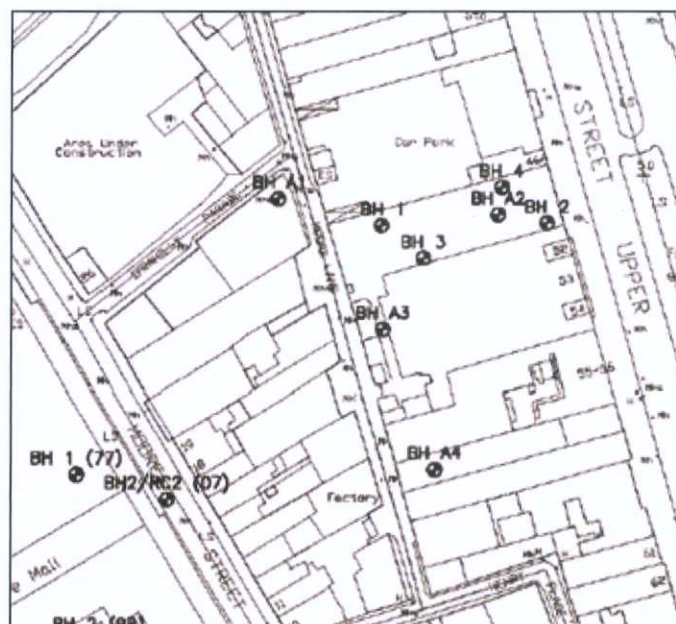


Figure 16.20: O'Connell Street/Moore Lane bore-holes locations.

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 (Site 2), 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.

#### 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 Masterplan area as shown on Rocque's maps (Figure 16.9–Figure 16.12). As indicated on these maps, Site 3 within the 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18th 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.   |
| 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

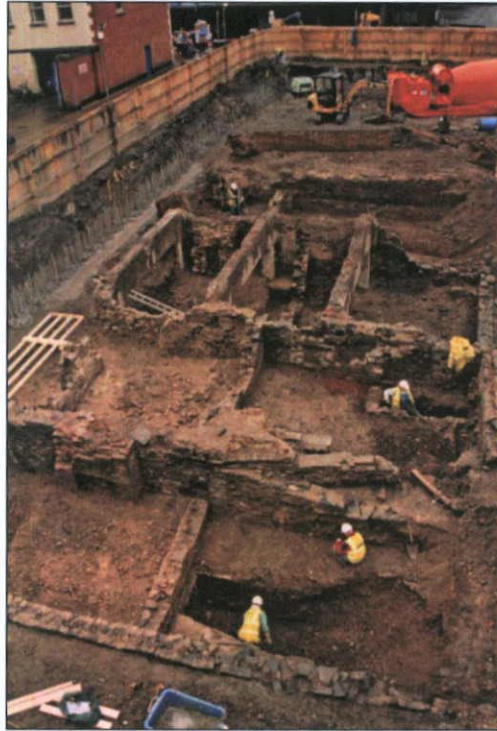
In addition, cellars in Nos. 8 – 9 Moore Lane (part of the National Monument) and separately to the rear of No. 13 Moore Street (Nos. 6 – 7 Moore Lane) debris dumped in the large basement on the eastern side of the National Monument was cleared out as part of the programme of works. No archaeological 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 19<sup>th</sup> centuries to the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> / early 18<sup>th</sup> 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 metallated 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 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 16.4.2.4.6 Parnell Street

The impact of commercial development from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century on the remnants of 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 Visual and GPR Survey of the Public Realm

#### 16.4.3.1 Introduction

O'Rahilly Parade, Moore Lane and Henry Place are busy public lanes. The original historic street surfaces lie for the most part concealed below the modern tarmac. A baseline assessment of the existing street surfaces was carried out. It included a photographic survey and a detailed Ground Penetration Survey (GPR) (Murphy Survey, 2020) to establish as far as possible the survival of historic surfaces below the present modern street surface.

The visual survey identified surviving granite kerbstones (on Henry Place and the northern end of Moore Lane) and also areas of exposed stone setts (on Moore Lane and O'Rahilly Parade). The visible historic surfaces are generally in good to moderate condition; however, many setts and kerbs have split or have been cut or damaged by the insertion of services or from the pressures of traffic.

#### 16.4.3.2 Visual Survey

##### 16.4.3.2.1 Henry Place

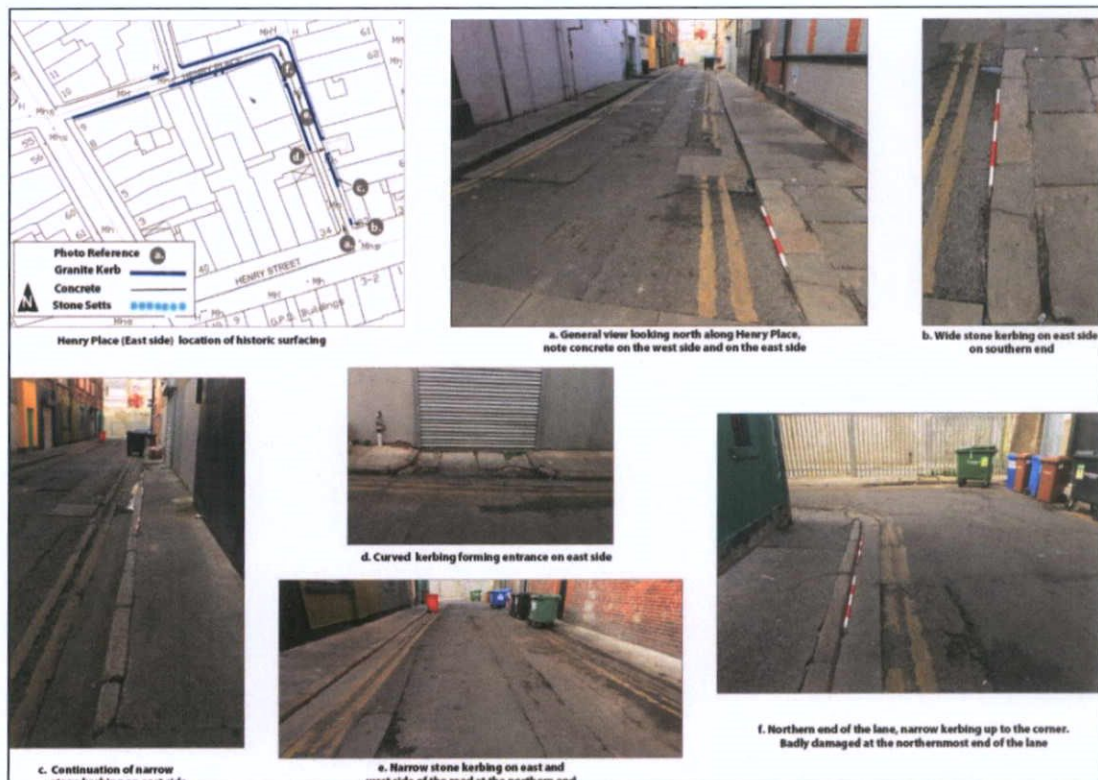
Henry Place is at present surfaced with tarmac that is disturbed by patchy repairs and underground services and drainage. A concrete strip runs along both edges of the road carriageway and the footpaths are mostly in-situ concrete. The GPR survey has revealed that there is unlikely to be any surviving stone setts on Henry Place. The survey suggests that the surface beneath the current one is concrete. Concrete is exposed in areas where the tarmac surface is worn away (Figure 16.22).



**Figure 16.22:** Concrete beneath tarmacadam surface on the Henry Place laneway

At the Henry Street/Henry Place junction, there is a c. 2.5m stretch of historic (Leinster/Wicklow) granite kerbing and four historic limestone slabs on the east side (Figure 16.23). The kerbing comprises wide rectangular blocks of various lengths (measuring c. 40cm wide, c. 10-15cm in visible depth and the longest block measuring c. 1m). Following this, in-situ concrete kerbing defines both sides of the lane up to No. 4 Henry Place and the rear of 65 O'Connell Street on the east side. From here, a narrow granite kerbing (measuring c. 70cm–1.2m long, c. 15cm wide and up to c. 10cm in visible depth) defines the in-situ concrete footpaths.

The granite kerbing is in moderate condition but is damaged and broken at the top of the lane where it turns to the west; smaller kerbs are used to form the corner.



**Figure 16.23:** Henry Place (east side, north-south running section) detail of historic kerbing



The narrow kerbing continues along Henry Place as it runs westwards to Moore Street right up to the junction of Moore Lane on the northern side (Figure 16.24). At the front of Nos 8/9 Henry Place on either side of the vehicular entrance, the kerbing comprises substantial rectangular blocks and two curved cornerstones. Adjacent to this is a kerb carved with a channel for rainwater which is slightly askew of an existing downpipe. The wider kerbing continues to the entrance to No. 10 Henry place and then returns to narrow granite kerbs with intermittent concrete on the southern side up to Moore Street. The northern footpath has a short stretch of kerbing on Henry Place and Moore Lane; after that, there is a concrete footpath up to Moore Street.



Figure 16.24: Henry Place (east-west running section) historic paving

16.4.3.2.2 Moore Lane

There are footpaths in two locations along the lane, at the southern end where it is defined on the eastern side by narrow granite kerbing and at the northern end on the western side of the lane, also with granite kerbs. There are a several granite kerbs concealed beneath the concrete footpath at the southern end of the lane, on its west side (Figure 16.25).

On the tarmac road surface, areas of wear and tear expose stone setts beneath it along Moore Lane (Figure 16.26). The setts comprise rectangular diorite stone, which is tightly laid in a stretcher bond pattern running perpendicular to the direction of the roadway. They range in size from 9–18cm long and 8cm wide. One small section shows the setts running parallel to the road along the side of the footpath.



Figure 16.25: Moore Lane granite kerbing



Figure 16.26: Moore Lane stone sett pavements beneath the tarmac surface

#### 16.4.3.2.3 O'Rahilly Parade

O'Rahilly Parade, previously named Sackville Place, bounds Site 2 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. A bronze memorial plaque is located on a modern structure on the northern side of the street.

There is no granite kerbing on O'Rahilly Parade. There is a small number of stone setts exposed beneath damaged tarmac at the eastern end of the lane (Figure 16.27). The exposed stone setts are badly damaged, with deep striations probably caused by machinery.

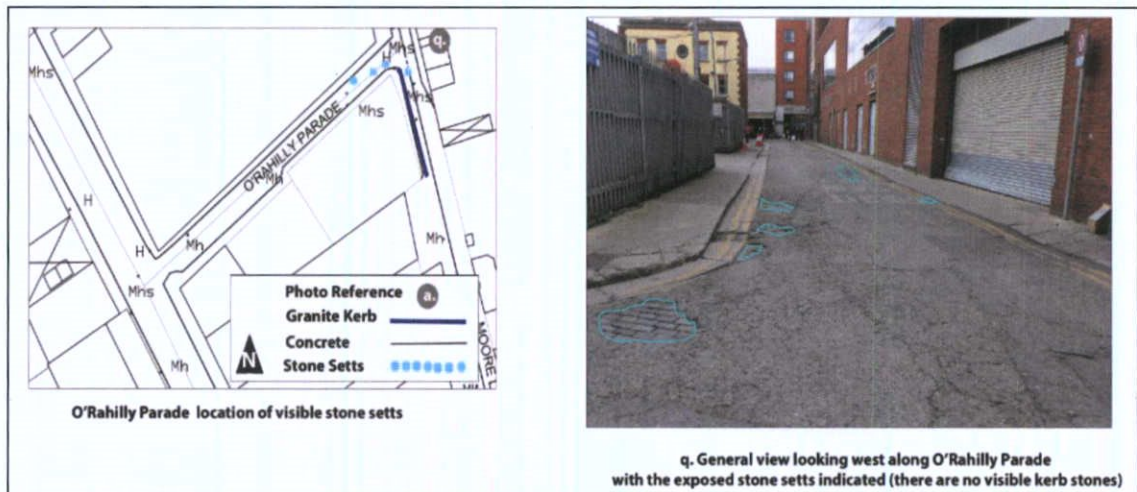
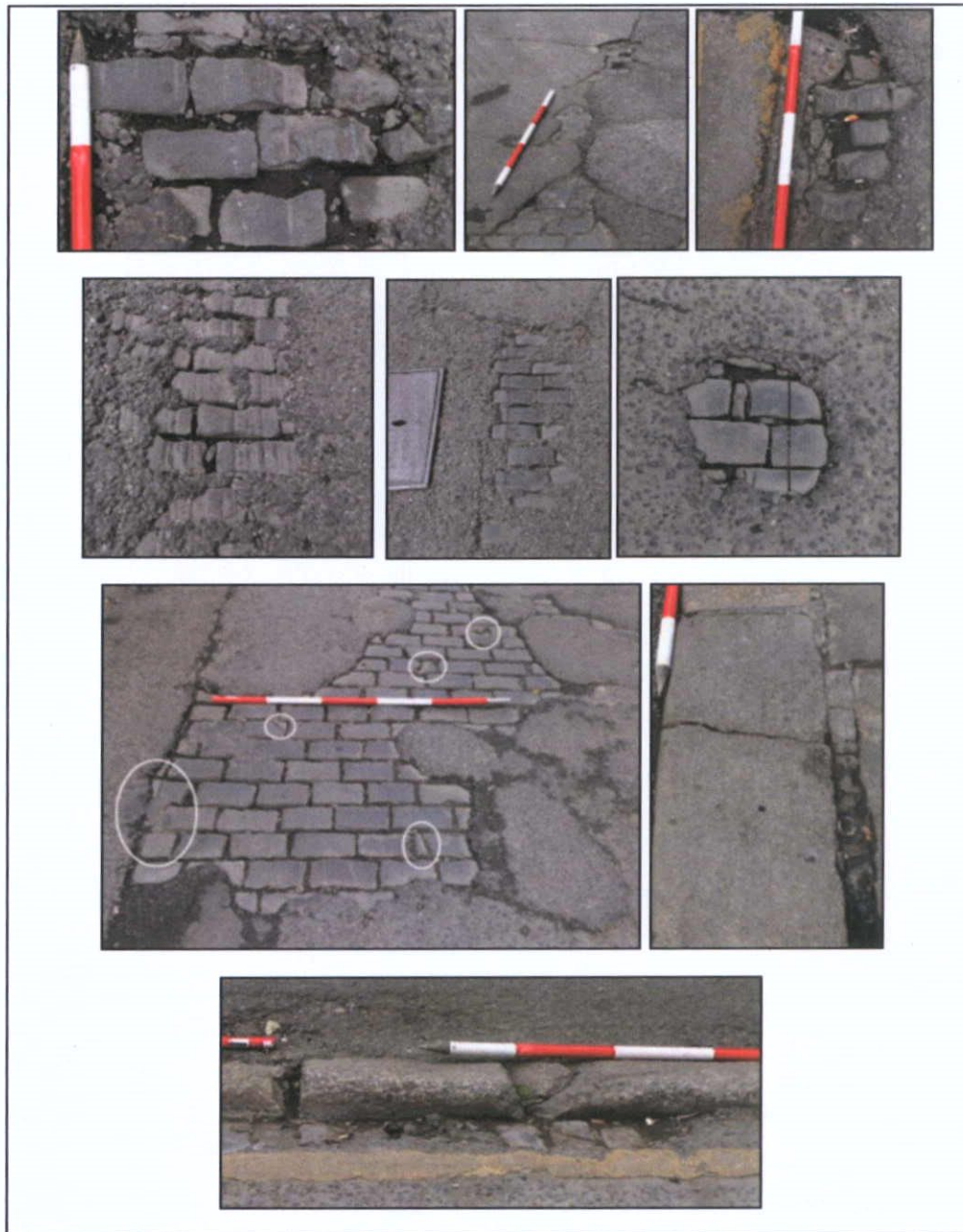


Figure 16.27: O'Rahilly Parade stone sett pavements beneath the tarmac surface

#### 16.4.3.2.4 Potential Subsurface Survival

It is apparent that the laneways and former setted pavements have suffered many years of inappropriate treatment and neglect. Whilst the visual survey has identified that exposed sections of the setted pavements are generally in good condition, there are areas where the visible stone setts and kerbs are damaged, mechanically cut or broken, and some are beyond repair (particularly the few exposed setts along O'Rahilly Parade).

The number and quality of stone setts and kerbs in good condition are essential in appropriately integrating historic materials into the public realm. Even in areas where the general condition of the pavement appears to be good, a handful of damaged setts can be identified (Figure 16.28). This is caused by heavy traffic and lack of maintenance of joints, causing the unravelling of the surface, making it too vulnerable to sustain these loads. The kerbs being especially vulnerable.



**Figure 16.28:** Example of damage surfaces and kerbs

#### 16.4.3.3 Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) Survey

A GPR survey of the lanes out by Murphy Survey (2020) identified what appears to be a considerable survival of stone setts along Moore Lane and O'Rahilly Parade. As mentioned above, it noted the complete absence of stone setts on Henry Place (Figure 16.29). These lanes are part of the proposed public realm located with Site 2.

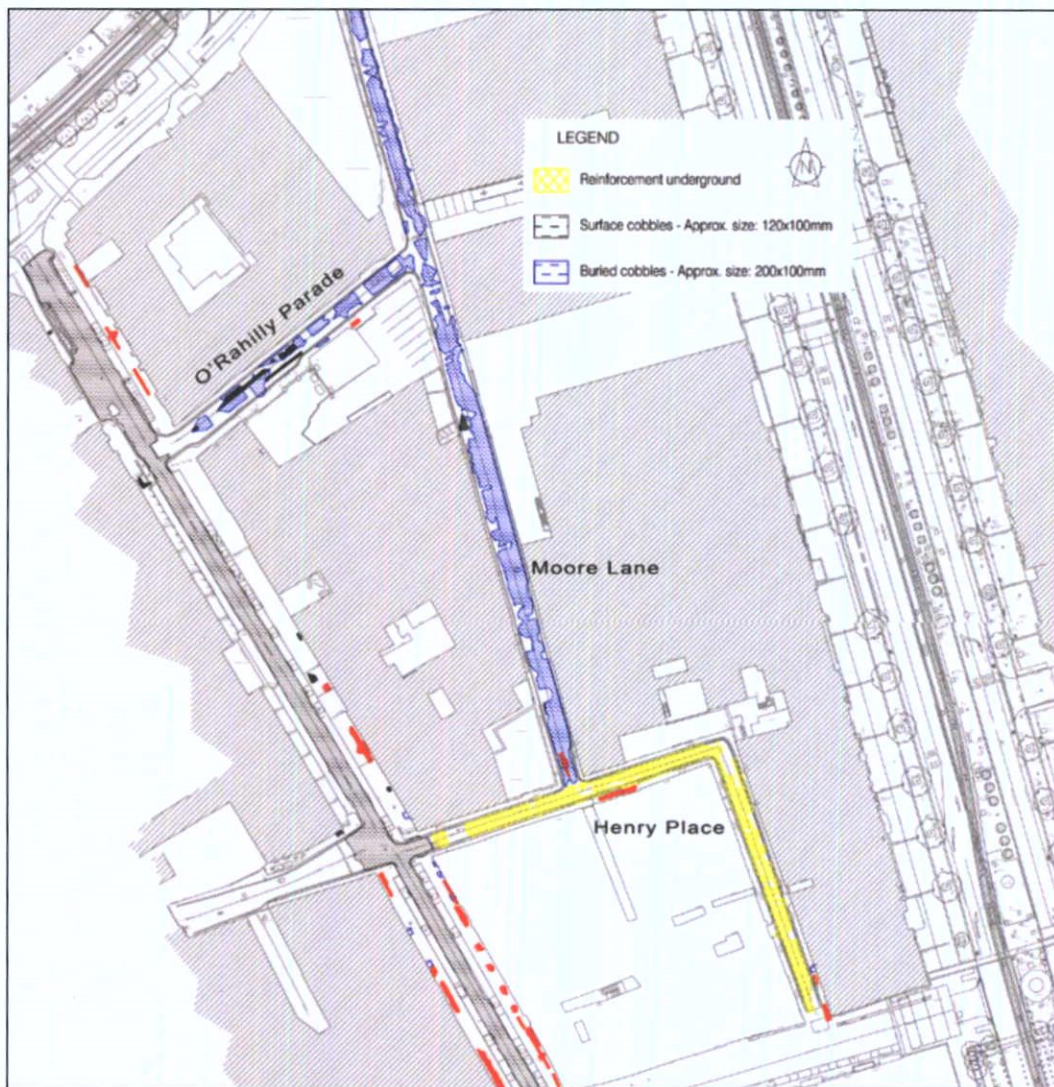


Figure 16.29: GPR survey of the lanes within the Masterplan Area

An overlay of the GPR results with the existing services indicates the potential disturbance and movement in the setts over time. They are likely to have been lifted and re-laid. By way of an example, a detailed view at the intersection of Moore Lane and O'Rahilly Parade shows the potential level of disturbance by underground services (manholes, electricity, ESB, gas and Telephone), which inevitably led to the loss and damage of setts (Figure 16.30). It also shows that the setts do not survive as a consistent and uniform pavement but rather as patchy amorphous areas.



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 18<sup>th</sup> 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).

## 16.4.5 Designated Archaeological Sites

### 16.4.5.1 National Monuments

#### 16.4.5.1.1 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..."*

- 16.4.5.1.2 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 16.31: 14–17 Moore Street terrace, view southeast.

- **Description**

The buildings at Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street date from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The facades of all four buildings were rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 16.32).

- **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.

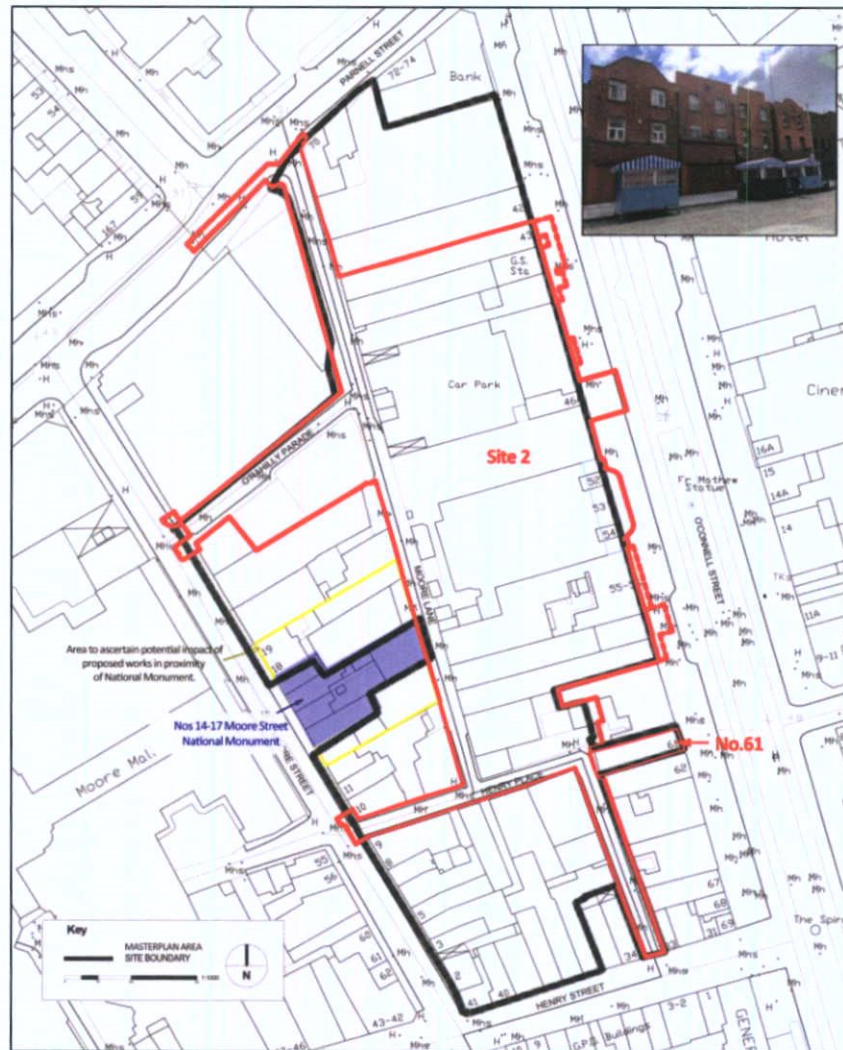
- **Governance – Section 14 Consent**

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 16.32). 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 16.32:** National Monument Nos. 14 – 17 Moore Street and the area defined around it to ascertain impact. The Masterplan Area, Site 2 and No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper is also indicated

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 16.32). 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 adaption 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). 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 and in the Site 2 proposals.

As described in section 16.4.2.5 above stone setts and granite kerbing survive on Moore Lane and O'Rahilly Parade beneath a tarmac surface; and a GPR survey carried 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.

#### 16.4.5.1.3 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).

#### 16.4.5.2 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 16.33), 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.

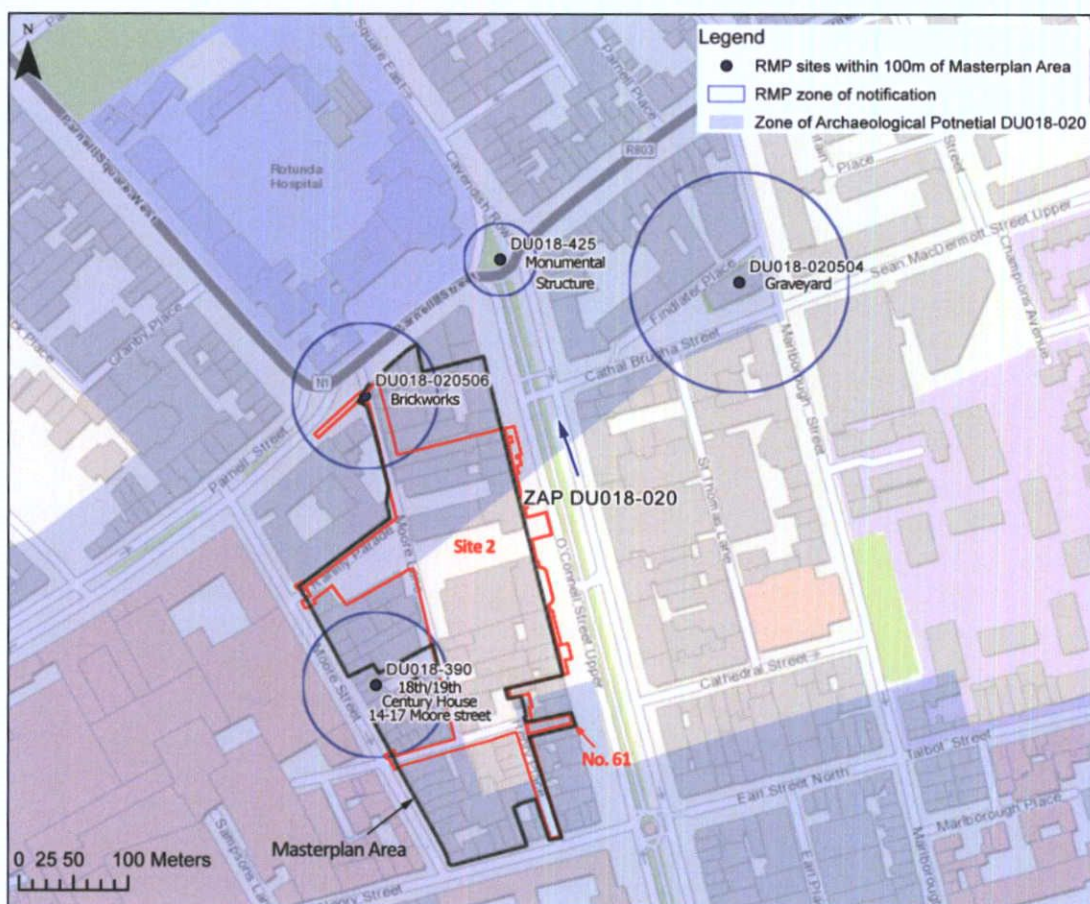


Figure 16.33: RMP site location and Zone of Archaeological Potential for Dublin City and the Dublin Central Masterplan area

| 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. |
| DU018-390    | House<br>18th/19th<br>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.

### 16.4.5.3 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 16.33). 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 and No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper in Figure 16.34).

Sites 3, 4 and 5 are located on the western side of the Dublin Central Masterplan area block whilst Site 1, 2AB and 2C, and No.61 O'Connell Street Upper are on the eastern side.

Site 2 is subdivided into sub-phases 2AB and 2C. Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) proposes a future underground stop under the site of 2AB and Site 2C. The development of site 2AB and Site C will include the Metro Enabling Works (MEW) associated with a future underground stop or 'Station Box', under the site as outlined in pink in the Figure 16.34 below and is discussed in further detail in Section 16.5.2, Site 2.

No. 61 is located on O'Connell Street Upper, east of Henry Place.



Figure 16.34: 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 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"> <li>42 O'Connell Street- Protected Structure - retention and refurbishment.</li> <li>O'Connell Hall - Protected Structure - retention and refurbishment.</li> <li>70 Parnell Street - Protected Structure - retention and refurbishment.</li> <li>71 Parnell Street- Facade retention</li> </ul> |
| 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"> <li>43 O'Connell Street - Facade Above Ground Protected Structure - facade retention</li> </ul>  |

| Site                          | Urban block  | Heritage Assets to be retained and incorporated   |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
|                               |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 44 O'Connell Street - Facade Above Ground Protected Structure - facade retention</li> <li>• 45 O'Connell Street- Facade retention</li> </ul> <p><i>Site 2AB</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52-54 O'Connell Street facade (Carlton)- Facade Above Ground Protected Structure - facade retention</li> <li>• 57-58 O'Connell Street facade - Facade Above Ground Protected Structure - facade retention</li> <li>• Rear boundary wall of 56-58 O'Connell Street - Taken down and rebuilt in a similar manner to existing.</li> <li>• The Reading Room to the rear of 59 O'Connell Street -Retention and refurbishment.</li> </ul> |
| No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper | Bounded by O'Connell Street and Henry Place.   | 61 O'Connell Street Upper 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"> <li>• 8-9 Moore Street- Full retention and refurbishment</li> <li>• 10 Henry Place- Reinterpretation of building as it was in 1916</li> <li>• 11-13 Henry Place- Full retention and refurbishment</li> <li>• 36-37 Henry Street- Full retention and refurbishment</li> <li>• 39-40 Henry Street - Facade retention</li> </ul>  |
| 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"> <li>• 10 Moore Street - Full retention and refurbishment</li> <li>• 12-13 Moore Street Party Wall- Full retention and refurbishment</li> <li>• 20-21 Moore Street - Full retention and refurbishment</li> <li>• 17-18 Henry Place - Facade retention</li> <li>• 6-7 Moore Lane - Full retention and refurbishment</li> </ul>   |
| 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"> <li>• 14 Moore Lane - taken down and material reused within new buildings in Site 4</li> </ul>   |
| Public Realm                  | Moore Lane, Henry Place and O'Rahilly Parade   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setts and kerbs restored and re-laid</li> </ul>  |

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

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 2

### 16.5.2.1 Site 2

Site 2 is subdivided into Site 2AB and Site 2C. It is bounded generally by O'Connell Street to the east (the front portion of No. 59 & 60 O'Connell Street Upper is excluded), No. 62 O'Connell Street Upper and Henry Place to the south, Moore Lane to the west and Site 1 to the north. It includes Nos. 43 – 59 O'Connell Street Upper (including the Carlton Cinema site), the rear of No. 59 & 60 O'Connell Street Upper (Figure 16.35).

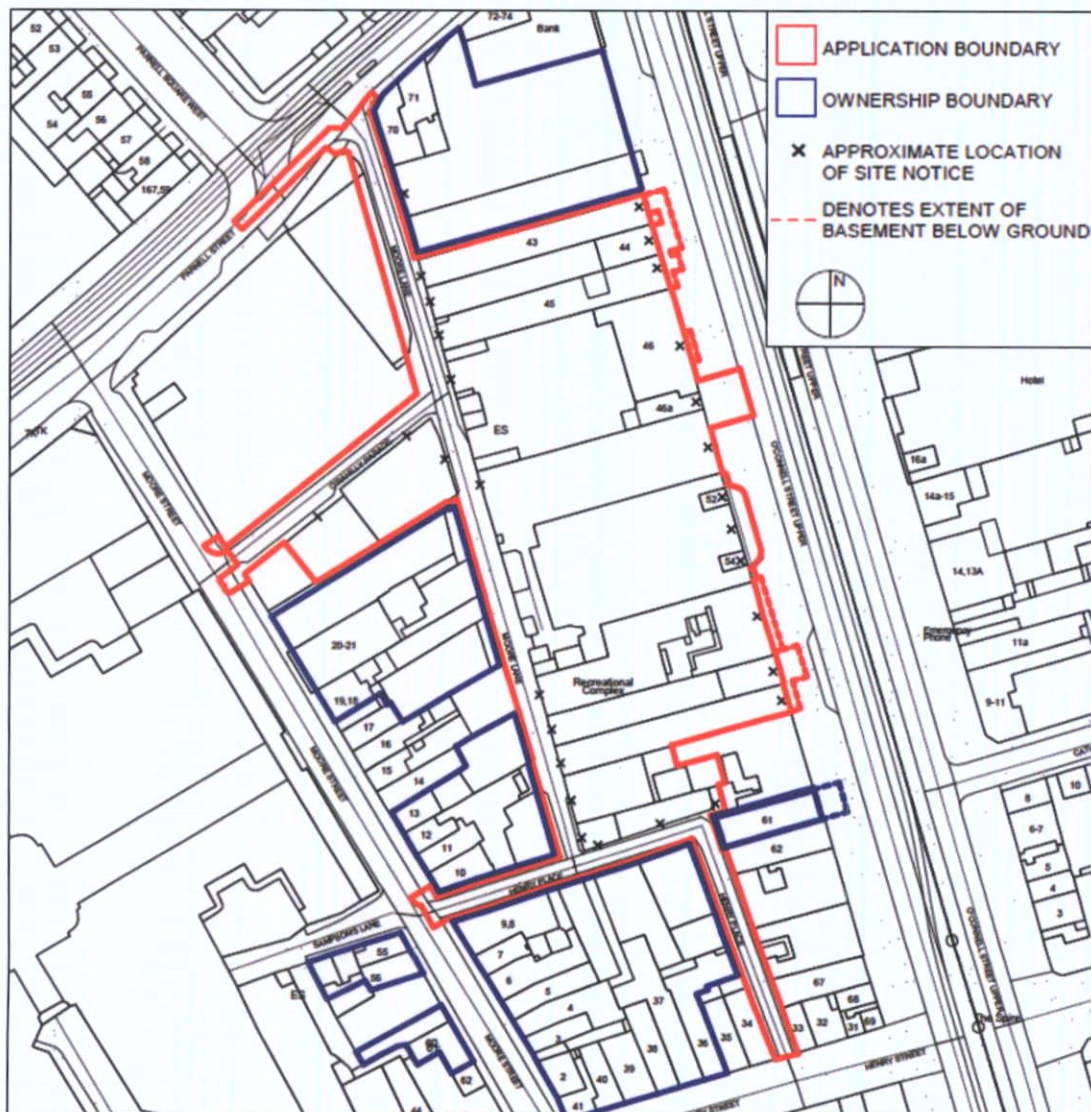
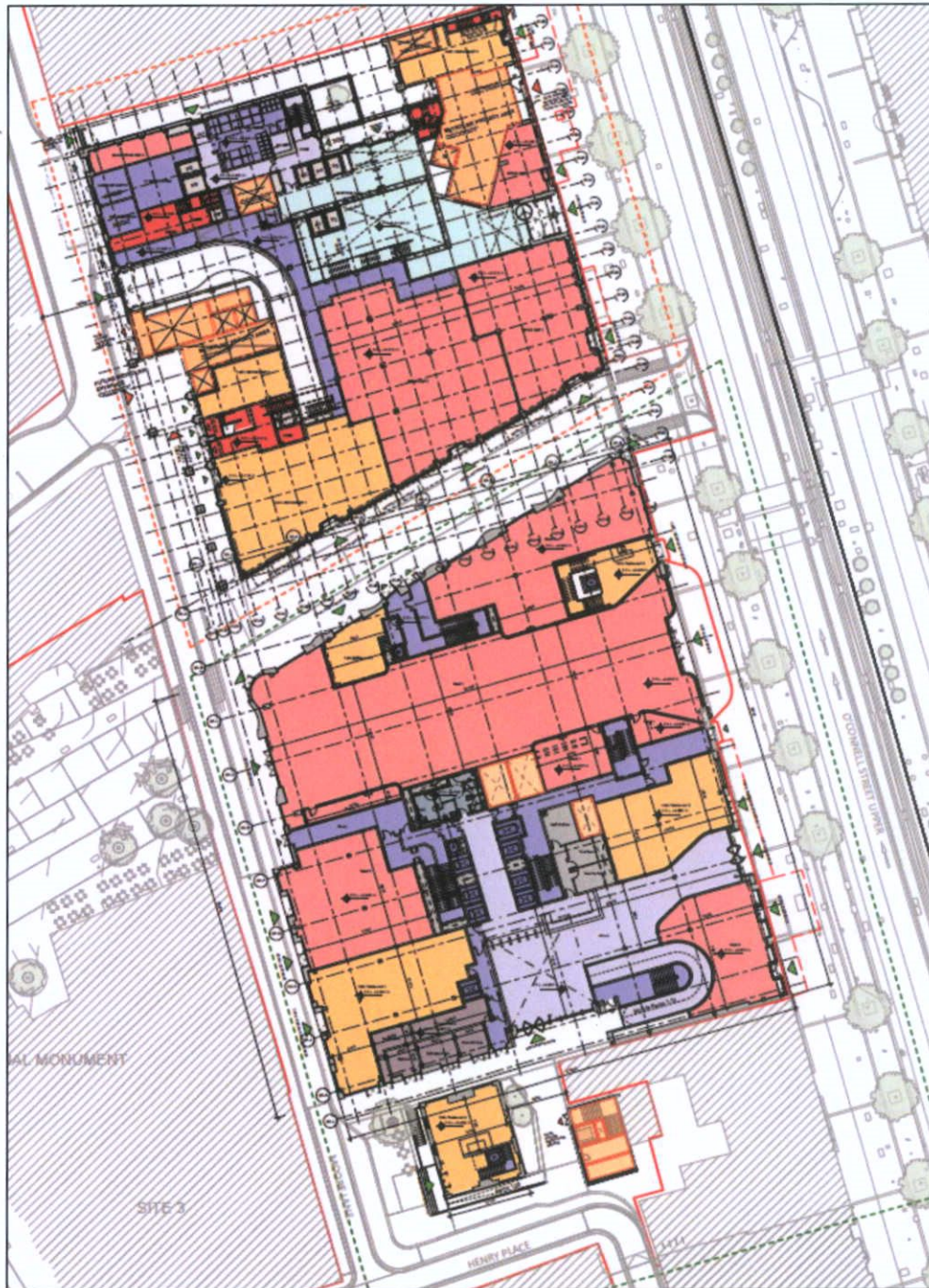


Figure 16.35: Site 2 site location

Site 2 comprised a mixed-use scheme (c. 38,479 sq. m gross floor area) ranging in height from 2 – 8 storeys over single level basements including a new street between O'Connell Street Upper and Moore Lane, a new controlled Laneway from Moore Lane (adjacent No. 42 O'Connell Street Upper – a Protected Structure). The new controlled Laneway between O'Connell Street Upper and Moore Lane (the lane way subdivides 2AB to the south and 2C to the north) (Figure 16.36). Site 2 is subdivided into site 2AB and Site 2C to distinguish the two buildings that sit above a combined basement.



**Figure 16.36:** Site 2 Proposed Ground floor layout

The entire basement under 2C and 2AB and associated site development works will also be provided to enable delivery of the Metro Enabling Works (MEW) (Figure 16.37, Figure 16.38). A structural box (c. 120m length, c. 26m width, c. 34.5m depth) beneath the ground floor level that has been designed to accommodate the independent construction and operation of the planned O'Connell Street MetroLink Station by TII, including provision of the structural envelope and co-ordinated voids to accommodate future station entrances, ventilation and fire escape shafts through this part of the Dublin Central proposed development. These ensure that the Dublin Central proposed development is structurally independent of, and not prejudicial to, the MetroLink project. The MetroLink project will be the subject of a separate application for railway order to be made by TII.



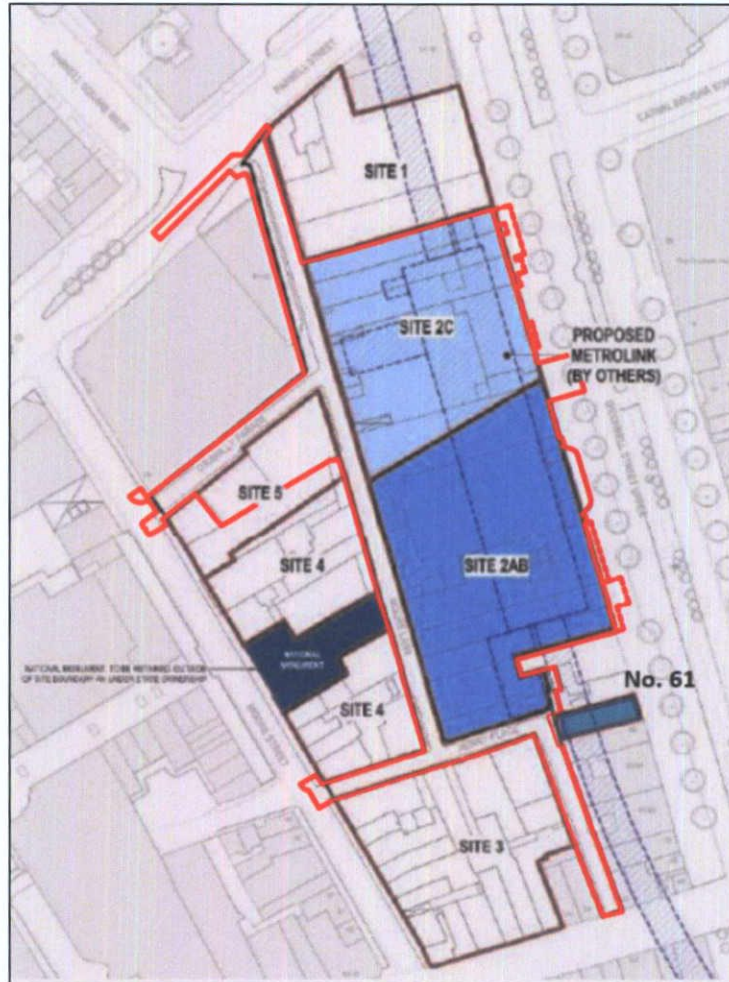


Figure 16.37: Location of the O'Connell Street Metrolink Station beneath Site 2 (2C and 2AB).

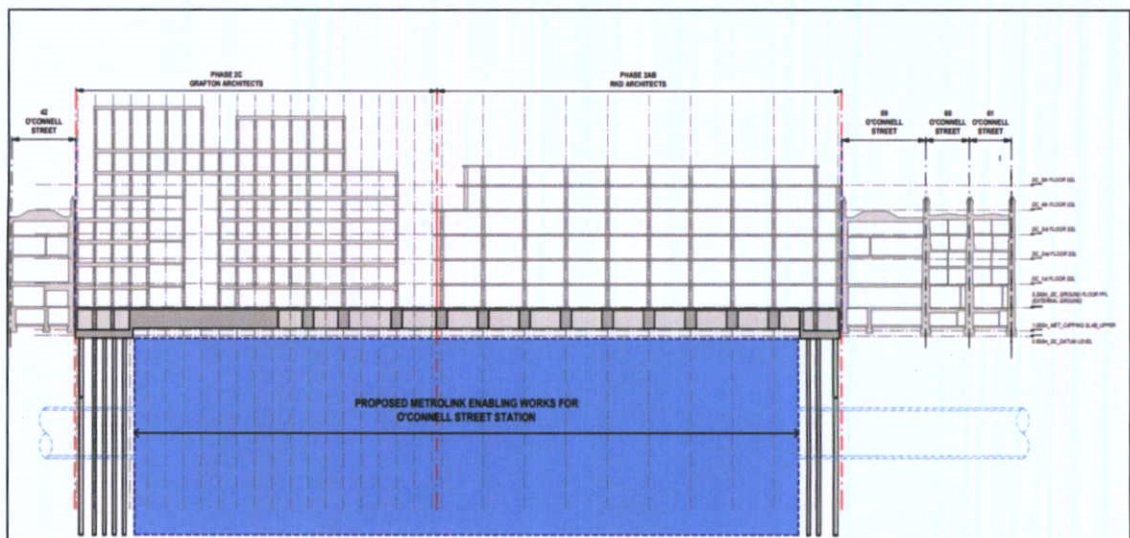


Figure 16.38: Cross section profile (north-south) showing the MEW beneath Site 2 (2AB and 2C)

Construction details can be found in the 'Outline Construction & Demolition Management Plan - Master Plan' in Appendix 3.1 of the EIAR, which was prepared by Waterman Moylan.

Site 2 contains the following protected structures (only upper facades protected): Nos. 43-44, 52-54, 57-58, the rear of 59-60, and lies within the O'Connell Street ACA.

The proposed development also includes improvement works to the public realm on O'Rahilly Parade, Moore Lane, Henry Place, including the provision of a new entrance off O'Connell Street Upper for deliveries/emergency access. There are also adjustments and improvement work proposed at the junctions of Moore Street with Henry Place and O'Rahilly Parade; and the provision of a public plaza at the junction of Moore Lane and Henry Place

A full project description for Site 2 is provided in Chapter 3: Description of Proposed Development.

### 16.5.3 Proposed Development – No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper

Located in the south of the Masterplan, No.61 is bounded by Henry Place to the west, O'Connell Street Upper to the east, No. 60 O'Connell Street Upper to the north and No.62 O'Connell Street Upper to the south. No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper is a protected structure and lies within the O'Connell Street Architectural Conservation Area.

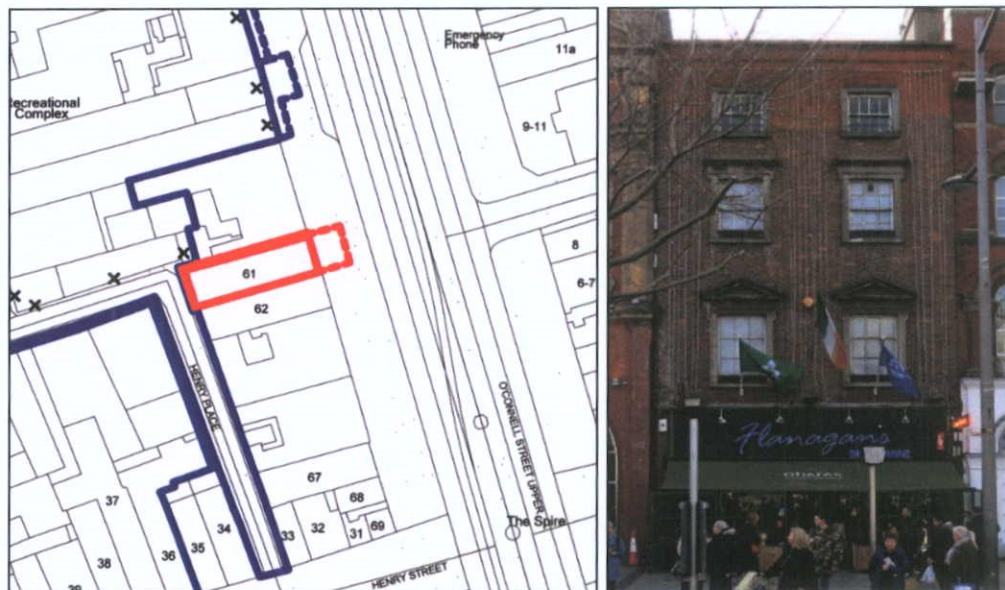


Figure 16.39: No 61 Site Location and an image of its front façade.

The proposed development consists of the refurbishment of No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper as residential use (comprising 3 no. 2-bed apartment units) from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> floor including the creation of a new covered pedestrian link through part of the ground floor connecting O'Connell Street Upper and Henry Place. 2no. café / restaurant (52 sq. m in total) units are proposed at ground floor onto O'Connell Street and Henry Place. A leisure studio / gym (c. 206 sq. m in total) is proposed at basement including the provision of 2no. changing rooms.

The structure has an existing basement and takes up the entire footprint of the urban plot.

## 16.6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### 16.6.1 Dublin Central Masterplan

#### 16.6.1.1 Construction Stage

##### 16.6.1.1.1 Introduction

There will be a direct impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be encountered during the enabling (geotechnical investigations, propping and underpinning of structures and temporary structures such as crane bases), earthmoving and piling works within the Dublin Central Masterplan area.

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 Monument<sup>1</sup>, 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.

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 18<sup>th</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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).

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 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 effect 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.

#### 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 2

#### 16.6.2.1 Construction Stage

##### 16.6.2.1.1 Introduction

There will be a direct impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be encountered during the enabling (geotechnical investigations, propping and underpinning of structures and temporary structures such as crane bases), earthmoving and piling works within the Dublin Central Masterplan area.

The MEW works will be formed with diaphragm walls (D-wall) and in situ concrete base slab and top slab. The foundations for the Phase 2 (oversite) development will be supported on piled walls adjacent to the MEW and on groups of piles beneath the single level building basement (full details of this are provided in the Construction Method Statement).

A summary of the possible sequence of the demolition will generally be as follows:

##### Site Preparation

- Preparation of the site with protection to the National Monument (3m wide protection zone), and the creation of a haul road along Moore Lane. The temporary haul road and protection to the National Monument will be removed upon completion of the works

##### Demolition

- Façade retention structures installed to all protected facades prior to commencing demolition.
- Temporary works installed to all retained and neighbouring boundary properties prior to commencing demolition to protect structures during demolition and construction
- Demolition of existing buildings to grade level within Site 2.

##### Excavation to piling mat formation level

- Temporary works installed adjacent to Moore Lane to support the new haul road and protect the National Monument.
- Underpinning of perimeter structures where necessary.

- Demolition of existing ground floor and basement structures with excavation to piling formation level.
- D-Wall and piling installation
- Installation of piling mat.
- Installation of D-Wall as part of MEW.
- Installation of bearing and secant piles for Site 2 development

The bulk excavation work for the MEW will then take place. Once the MEW is excavated an independent transfer structure will be constructed above the new MEW box and the Phase 2 over site development will proceed.

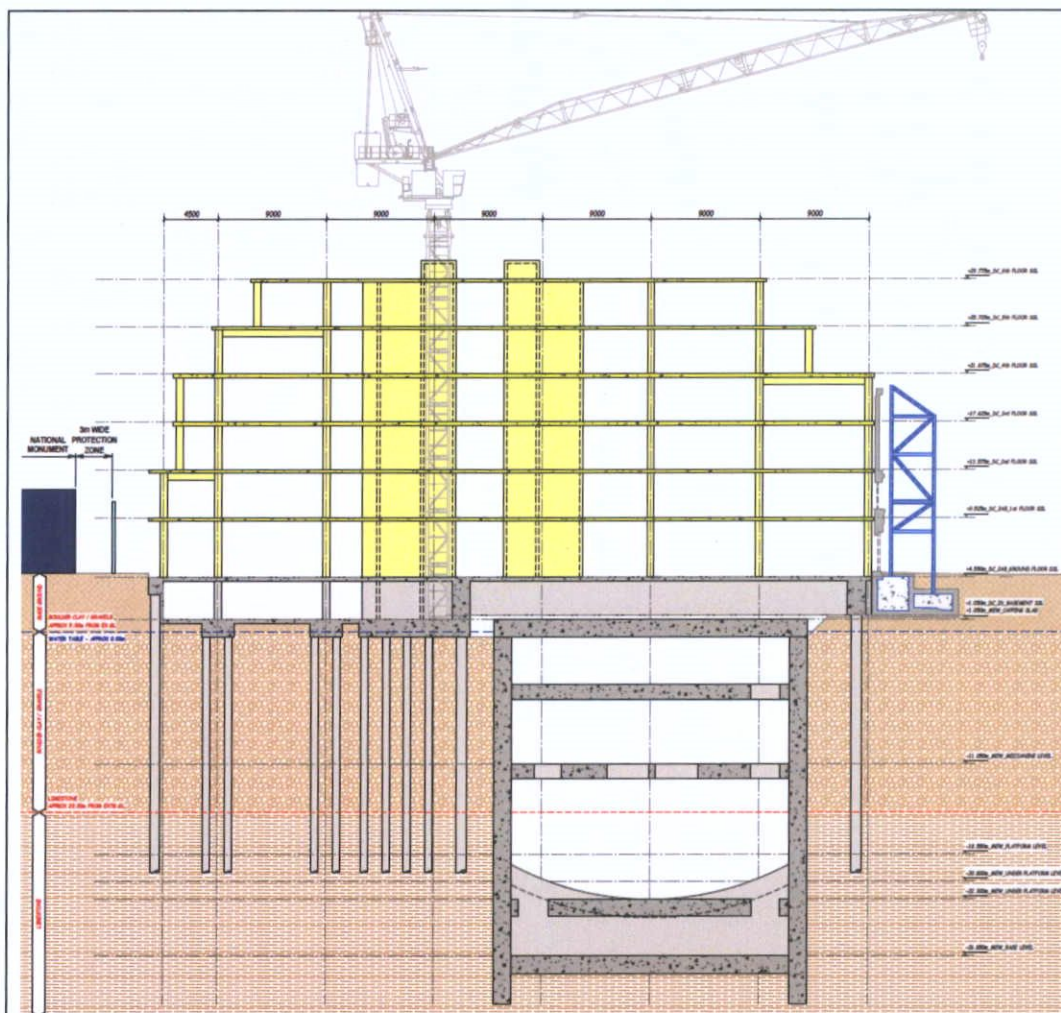


Figure 16.40: Cross section showing the MEW station and the oversight development

#### 16.6.2.1.2 National Monument

Site 2 is located to the east 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.

During the site preparation stage of Site 2 protection to the National Monument (3m wide protection zone, Figure 16.40) will be put in place. The protection zone to the National Monument will be removed upon completion of the construction works.

Part of the evacuation route from the GPO during the 1916 Rising was enacted on Henry Place which bounds Site 2 to the south. 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 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 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 Easter Rising events i.e., the existing sight lines along Moore Lane and the lack thereof along Henry Place.

The retention of these historic elements will have an overall Moderate 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.

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

There are no specific recorded sites (RMP / SMR sites) within the boundary of the site. Dublin Central Site 2 however lies within the designated ZAP for the historic city of Dublin (RMP DU018-020) (Figure 16.3). 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.

Historic and cartographic sources indicate that the sub-division of the property plots, construction and occupation of the O'Connell Street/Moore Lane/ Parnell Street urban block commenced in the 18th century. It had been primarily greenfield up until at least 1673. Brooking's map of 1728 (Figure 16.8) depicts the area as having gone through extensive development, after which substantial development at Site 2 had occurred and the whole frontage of Sackville Street (now O'Connell Street) had been developed. Dwelling plots are shown fronting onto Sackville Street, with long rear gardens and coach houses to the rear, which was accessed by Old Brick Field Lane (Rocque 1756, Figure 16.9). From 1756 a series of builds and rebuilds linking the main structures to the mews buildings (Ordnance Survey 1838, Figure 16.13) infilled the area.

The sequence of construction development of the urban block and the related basements is likely to have had a detrimental effect on the potential for survival of sub-surface remains, however, the possibility that some sub-surface remains could have survived cannot be entirely discounted.

These various building phases has been verified by excavations on the corner of Parnell Street and Moore Street and on the corner of O'Connell Street and Henry Street which identified series of plot boundaries, structural walls, cellars and associated structures. Indeed, most of the archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the proposed development area have produced evidence for the substantial remains of early post-medieval buildings together with associated small finds and other related features.

Archaeological testing carried out in Site 2 as part of this assessment at no's 50-51 O'Connell Street has showed significant disturbance in the recent past but despite this at least one stone foundation was found to survive, and there may be additional features such as wall foundations and floors etc. This testing is perhaps most representative of the likely archaeological findings for this eastern side of the Dublin Central site, comprising buried structural elements (in locations where there are no basements) and standing historic walls.

There are however relatively extensive basements across Site 2 which are likely to have removed any in-situ archaeological features (Figure 16.41).

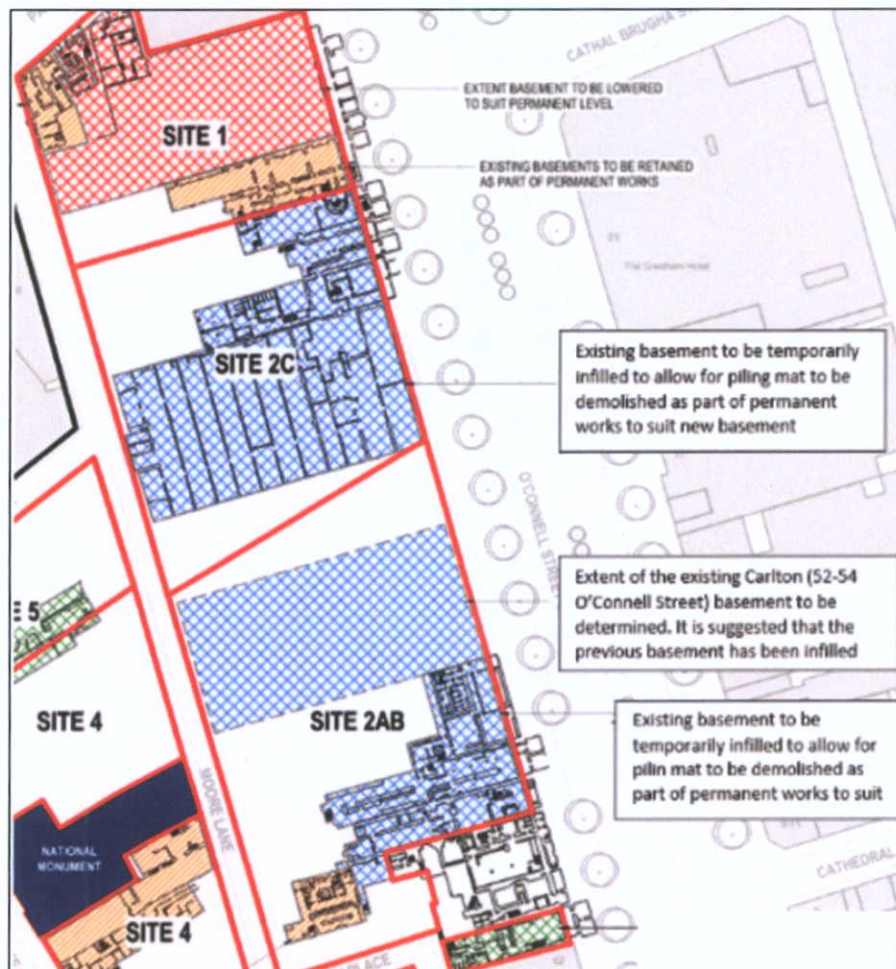


Figure 16.41: Existing basements within site 2

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/gardens 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. The plotting of existing basements shows the extent of potential disturbance across the site; however, it also indicates that there are areas to the rear of the properties along O'Connell Street, extending back to Moore Lane, that may not have cellars (Figure 16.41). At these locations there may be undisturbed clays.

At the western edge of the site fronting Moore Lane where the footprint of the mews houses depicted on Rocque's Map or organic deposits may survive subsurface, if the subsequent infill developments (as shown on the OS Mapping, Figure 16.13 and Figure 16.14) have not removed them entirely.



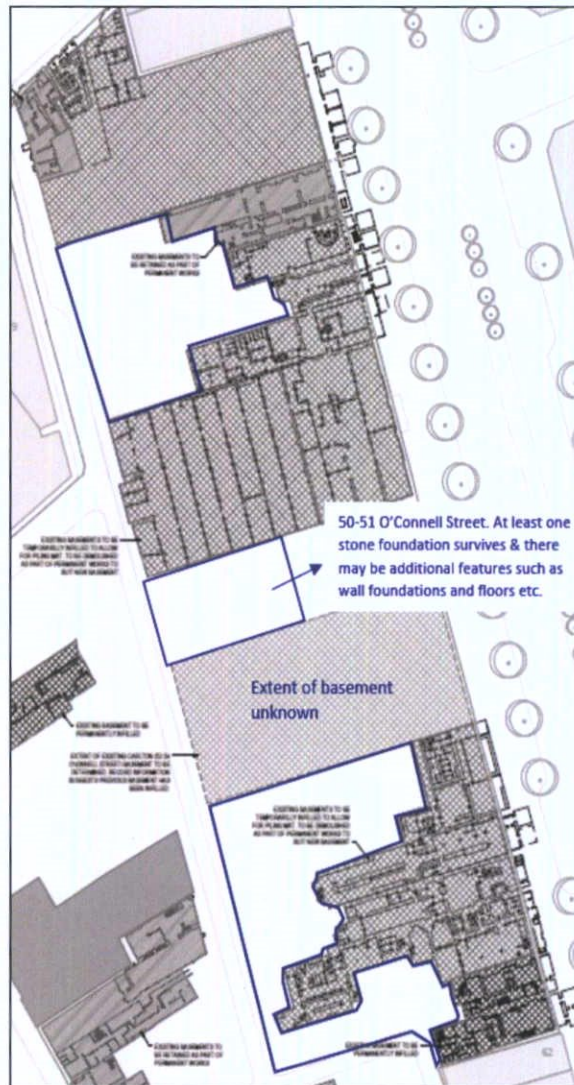


Figure 16.42: Approximate footprint of existing basements; and areas of the site considered to be of highest archaeological potential

Based on the information gathered to date from archaeological research, cartographic sources, testing and previous excavations, the archaeological potential of Site 2 is characterised by the following: -

- **Early Medieval and Medieval Potential**
  - The findspots of scattered burials associated with a Viking cemetery site (DU018–020495, Figure 16.4) 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. There is a potential, albeit low, that further scattered burials may be uncovered within the proposed development area; however recent excavations in the vicinity of the proposed development area did not reveal additional burials.
  - 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 Masterplan area. Should medieval 'old ground level' survive in places it is likely to be in the form of medieval cultivated soils and/or agricultural features, such as ditches, and boundaries.

- **Post Medieval Potential**

- The site of a brickfield (DU18-020506) is situated to the west of the proposed development area between Parnell Street, Moore Lane and Moore Street. The works on the southern side of O'Rahilly Parade and the public realm works along Moore Lane may encounter some evidence for the brickfield.
- A construction compound area is located in the area to the south of O'Rahilly Parade. Subsurface work in this area will take place during the development of Site 5 and may reveal evidence of the brick fields. For the Site 2 development no bulk excavation works will take place here, the existing ground slab will be used for the compound.
- The brick field shown on Rocque's Map (Figure 16.9) and appears to be surrounded by a wall; however, the actual original extent of it was unknown. During the excavation of the site at the corner of Moore Street and Parnell Street a 'brickfield deposit' derived from crushed, degraded, poorly fired bricks was identified. It is a possibility that similar material could be uncovered within the proposed development area. Excavation for the LUAS works has shown that it potentially may have extended as far east as O'Connell Street. There is a potential that features associated with the 18th century 'site of' a brickworks may extend beyond the area defined by Parnell Street, Moore Street, Moore Lane and Henry Place into Site 2.
- Early basements or complex of house foundations, walls, vaults, drains, cobbled surfaces, and other features dating to the mid- 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 16.41). However, these basements may have incorporated earlier 18th century fabric.

- **Post Medieval Potential**

Based on the excavations in this part of the city features that are likely to be encountered within Site 2 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 2. 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. 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.

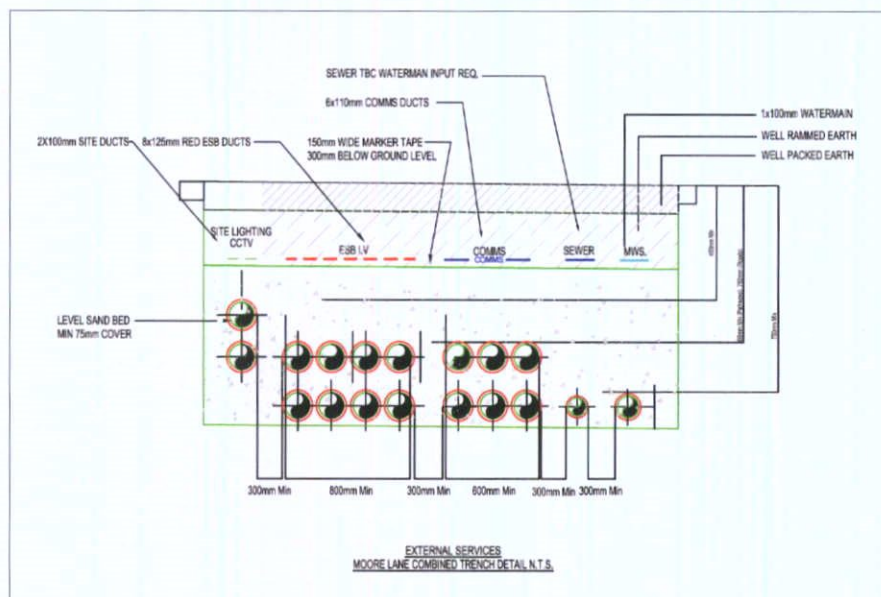
There will be a direct impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be encountered during the enabling (geotechnical investigations, propping and underpinning of structures and temporary structures such as crane bases), earthmoving and piling works within Site 2. Bulk excavation work to the piling mat level, which will be carried out to a depth of 4.5m below the present ground level (BPGL) across the site. This will effectively remove any surviving historic building foundations and historic fill deposits that can be expected to exist on the site (on the basis of the evidence from surrounding sites). It is estimated that any surviving archaeology would be encountered up to 3m BPGL at above the MEW bulk excavation works.

The predicted impact of the construction phase on potential intact archaeological remains will be Negative. The as yet undiscovered archaeological features in the ZAP are of Medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of the effect 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.

#### 16.6.2.1.4 Impact of Public Realm Landscaping works on O'Rahilly Parade, Moore Lane and Henry Place

As part of the future development proposals within the existing public streets / laneways, it will be necessary to identify, locate and decommission the historic utility services, which will involve opening up works along the laneways. New services are proposed along the laneways (including public lighting, electricity supply, telecommunications, water services, wastewater and drainage services, etc.); these have a large footprint and are laid out linearly according to the specific utility requirements and configuration (Figure 16.43). The historic paving will need to be lifted to facilitate this work, as it will not be practical to weave around specific patches of in-situ pavement.



**Figure 16.43:** Schematic cross section of the combined services trench

The lanes will also be used for construction access (with a 3m buffer zone given to the rear of the National Monument). Given the nature of the traffic and given that there is a 15 year construction programme to develop Site 5 (adjacent O'Rahilly Parade and Moore Lane), it would be challenging to secure the protection of an in-situ pavement beneath an active construction corridor. It may not be possible to monitor the effectiveness of any protective covering proposed. The subbase of the setted pavement is unidentified and therefore the load-bearing capacity is unknown. Based on the above, the most appropriate course of action would be to lift the surfaces and the kerbing and keep them securely off-site until they can be re-laid in the most suitable locations. A draft methodology is provided in the mitigation section below.

The predicted impact of the construction phase on the undesignated historic street surface is of Medium sensitivity value, given its relationship to the events of the 1916 Rising; and the magnitude of the effect is Medium. This would result in a potentially Negative, Moderate and Permanent impact on the historic street surface.

The reuse of the stone setts however will have a Positive Moderate effect on the historic environment.

### 16.6.2.2 Operational Stage

There is no likely or significant predicted impact during the operational stage of Site 2. 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)).

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)).

## 16.6.3 Proposed Development – No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper

### 16.6.3.1 Construction Stage

#### 16.6.3.1.1 Introduction

No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper lies within the designated ZAP for the historic city of Dublin (RMP DU018-020) (Figure 16.3). The property does not have an open yard; it has an existing basement that covers the entirety of the plot, which is likely to have removed or truncated any surviving sub-surface remains. There is, therefore, no potential at this site for undisturbed clays.

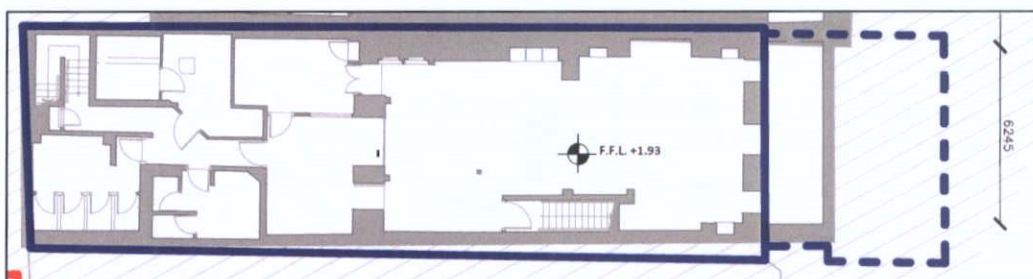


Figure 16.44: Existing basement within No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper

The proposed refurbishment works will not require excavation, and any archaeological features, finds, or soils that might lie beneath the existing basement are unlikely to be impacted.

The development of No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper will have no impact the archaeological heritage of the O'Connell Street area.

### 16.6.3.2 Operational Stage

There will be no impacts on archaeological heritage of the operational stage of No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper.

### 16.6.3.3 Do-Nothing Impact

In the "do-nothing" scenario Sites 2 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.

The do-nothing impact on No. 61 O'Connell Street Upper is neutral.

## 16.6.4 Cumulative Masterplan

### 16.6.4.1 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 proposed Dublin Central Masterplan development 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.

### 16.6.4.2 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 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.

### 16.6.4.3 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 16.32) 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/adjoining 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: -

- **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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 2

16.7.2.1 Construction Stage

16.7.2.1.1 National Monument -Construction Mitigation Measures

To ensure the physical protection of the National monument a 3m wide protection zone from the rear of No. 8-9 Moore Lane will be established and will be in place for the duration of the construction works.

A construction access haul road is also proposed along the line of Moore Lane. It is proposed to construct a secant piled wall along the western boundary of Site 2. In the temporary condition the secant piled wall retains the soil outside the site boundary, the stiffness of the wall will be designed to reduce ground movement associated with the basement excavation works. Additionally, the secant piled wall provides protection to the construction works within Site 2 from the surcharge loading of construction traffic along the haul road. In the permanent design, the secant wall forms the basement of Site 2 (Figure 16.45 and Figure 16.46).

The secant piled wall at the boundary is part of the strategy for enabling the deeper excavation to form the MEW station box. The shallow basement required for the oversite is less significant than the deep basement excavation that are required to enable the MEW station box.

Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage (Architectural) provides the mitigation measures for all the historic structures in the vicinity of the site.

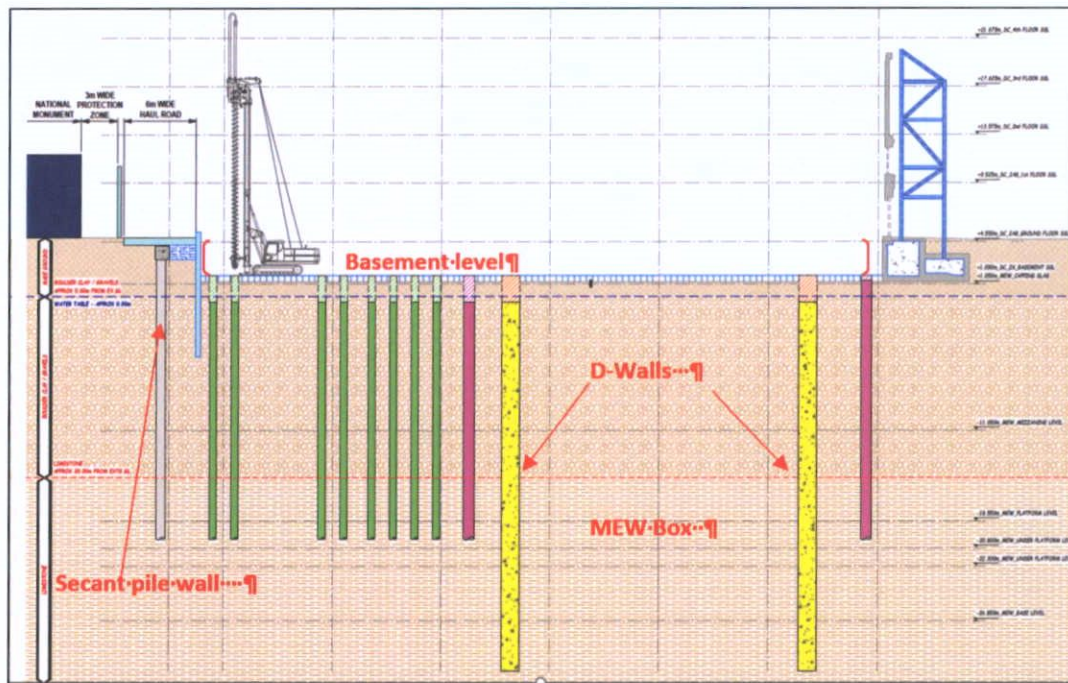
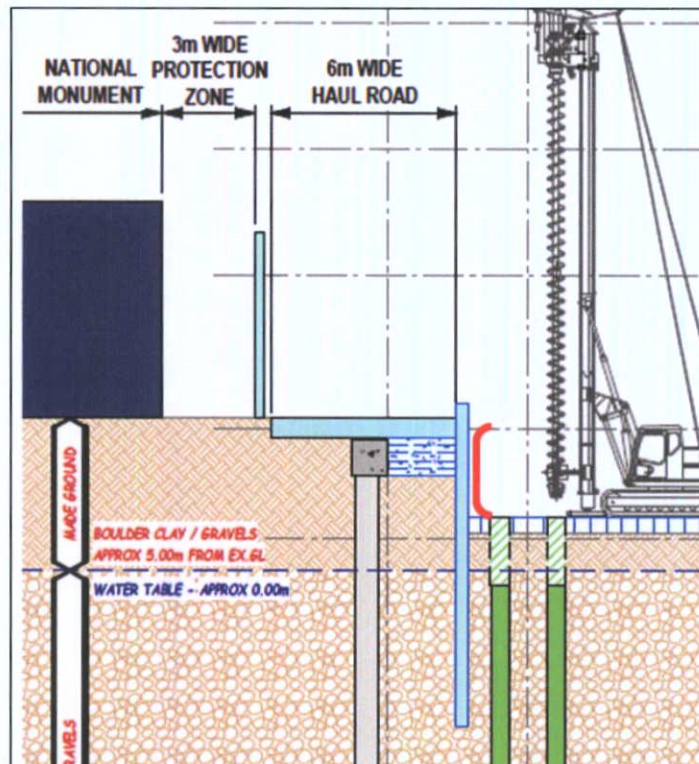


Figure 16.45: Cross section showing excavation to piling mat level before the bulk excavation of the MEW. A 3m wide protection zone will be established to the rear of the National Monument.





**Figure 16.46:** Cross section showing the National Monument (rear yard) and 3m wide protection zone and haul road

#### 16.7.2.1.2 General Mitigation

- **Monitoring**

Archaeological monitoring will take place at the pre-construction, 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. The monitoring will be carried out under licence to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing (DHLGH) in accordance with an agreed method statement that is also approved by the Dublin City Council's City Archaeologist.

Pre-demolition investigation works which may include but are not limited to the monitoring of: -

- Site investigation works. Should any permanent underpinning be required at the footings of the retained facades or along the boundaries of protected structures it will be carried out at basement level it will be monitored and recorded.
- Opening up works at basement or ground levels.
- Temporary retaining framework supports along O'Connell Street will be constructed on the footpath. Coal-cellars run along the full length of O'Connell Street that extend out under the pavement. Investigation works on O'Connell Street might be required to identify cellars to establish whether or not the cellars are infilled and structurally sound. The investigation of the cellars may require the opening of a trench along the footpath to identify the crowns of the cellars and any openings. The investigation works will be archeologically monitored. The existing cellars may also be tied into earlier structural remains i.e., those shown on Rocque.

- In association with the Architectural Conservation specialist, demolition works required of the structures along Moore Lane will be monitored in order to identify any features/ evidence of fabric damage that may be associated with the 1916 rising.
- Prior to infilling the existing vaults/ cellars/ basements (to facilitate the insertion of the piling mat) a survey will be carried out in association with the conservation contractor (as required) to record any mid- 18th century fabric that might be identified. The basements should be examined for earlier fabric or features and must be fully recorded before infilling. The monitoring of the removal of these basements will take place before bulk excavation.
- Demolition, enabling and excavation works, monitoring will be carried out during:
- Temporary enabling works where they will require opening up works at ground level.
- Stripping for the Haul Road
- Strip footings associated with retention of structures and adjacent basements.
- Post-demolition grubbing out of foundations and substructures.
- Pile guide trenches for the perimeter wall.
- All earthmoving works.

Following the implementation of an approved programme of mitigation, any impact on archaeological soils, finds or features identified within Site 2 during the course of the project, will be resolved through excavation (preservation by record) under consultation with the relevant authorities, if appropriate.

- **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 and Codes of Practice**

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.

As the Site 2 work will include the MEW works on behalf of the TII the mitigation measures will be carried out in line with the most up to date version of the *MetroLink Cultural Heritage Strategy*, which is a live iterative document, and the *Code of Practice for Archaeology (2017)* between the Minister for the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and TII.

In accordance with the Code of Practice TII will appoint a Project Archaeologist to the proposed Project to oversee and manage the archaeological elements of the project. All Archaeological Consultants appointed to the proposed Project shall comply with the Code of Practice and shall liaise directly with the TII Project Archaeologist in relation to all archaeological requirements.

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).