

10 Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Architectural Heritage

10.1 Introduction

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of Dublin City Council to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource of the Proposed Project at College Green, Dublin City Centre (OS Sheet 18). The Proposed Project occupies a city-centre location, c. 235m south of the River Liffey, adjacent to landmark buildings including Bank of Ireland and Trinity College. The study area falls within 1.4 hectares (including the block formed by St Andrew's, Trinity, and Church Street). It is located at College Green which encompasses parts of Dame Street, Trinity Street, St Andrew's Street and Church Lane, at the very northern end of Grafton Street. The Project is adjacent to the southern end of Anglesea Street and occupies the full area of Foster Place and College Green which includes the southernmost part of Westmoreland Street, the area south of Bank of Ireland (former House of Parliament) and immediate west of Trinity College.

As part of the Proposed Project, it has been indicated that a large area of eastern College Green (170m x 40m) may be excavated to a depth of 2.5m to accommodate the main plaza. The Proposed Project is located within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic centre of Dublin City (DU018-020). It is located c. 270m outside of the medieval town walls of Dublin. The Proposed Project is also surrounded by numerous protected structures and partially located within Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) associated with O'Connell Street, The South City Retail Quarter and Grafton Street and Environs. Recorded monuments are shown on **Figure 10.1**, whereas recorded built heritage sites are shown on **Figure 10.2**.

This is an area that was once part of a wet landscape associated with the River Liffey and River Steine and much of surrounding land has been reclaimed both in the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The area of the Proposed Project was external to the medieval city and was substantially developed during the post-medieval period and subsequently redeveloped by the Wide Streets Commission in the late 18th century.

10.2 Assessment Methodology

10.2.1 General

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cultural heritage resource within the area of Proposed Project using appropriate methods of study.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural background of the Proposed Project. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Dublin, Dublin City Development Plan (2016–2022), the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland and cartographic and documentary records.

A field inspection has been carried out on date in an attempt to identify any known cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures and portable finds within the Proposed Project.

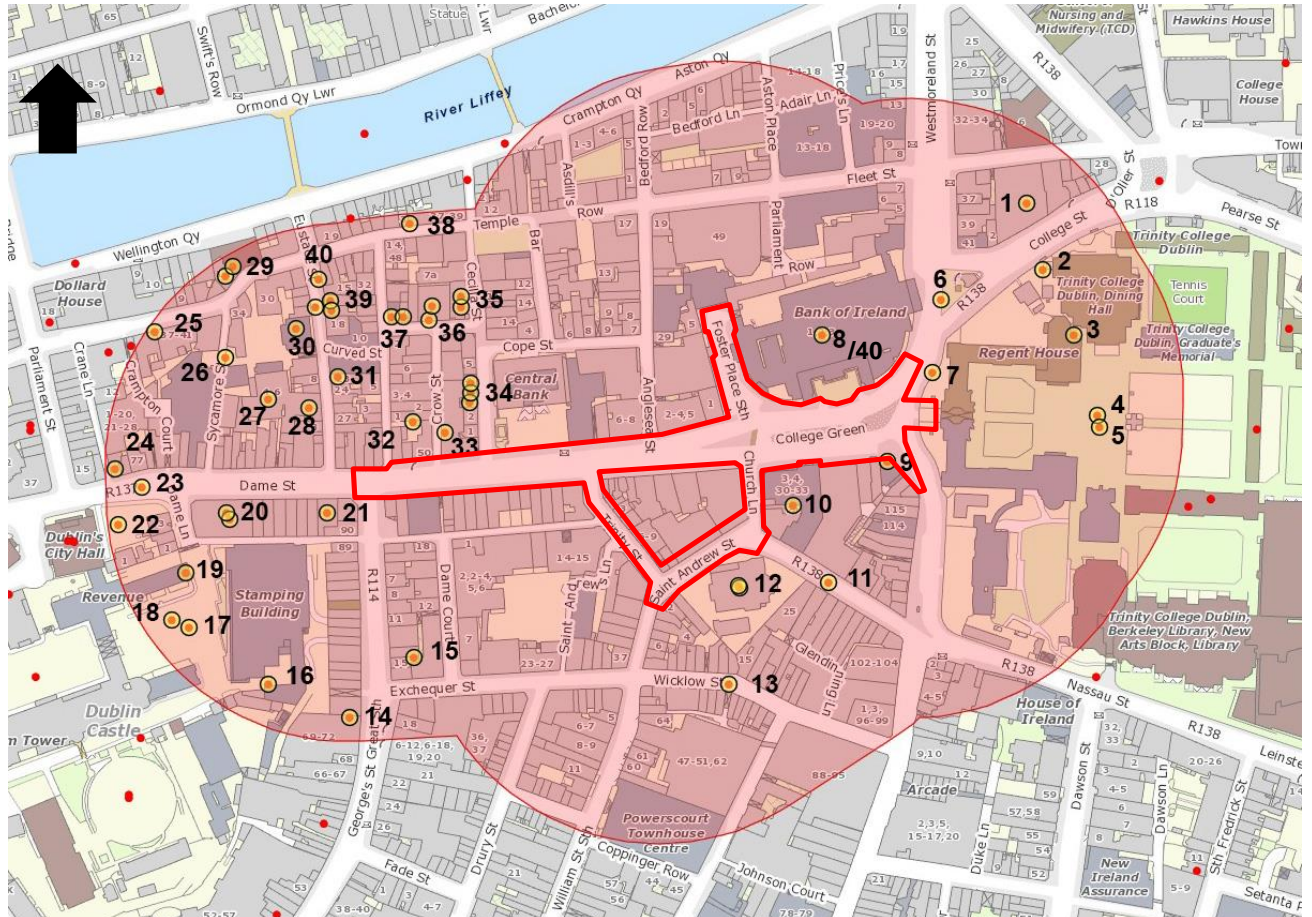


Figure 10.1 - Extract from archaeology.ie showing recorded monuments within 150m of the Proposed Project

An impact assessment and a mitigation strategy have been prepared. The impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the Proposed Project may have on the cultural heritage resource, while the mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset such adverse impacts.

10.2.2 Guidance and Legislation

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted as part of the assessment.

- National Monuments Acts, 1930-2014
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act, 2006
- Heritage Act, 1995
- Environmental Protection Agency. 2015 Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements (DRAFT Sept. 2015). Dublin, Government Publications Office.

- Environmental Protection Agency. 2015 Revised Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements (Draft Sept. 2015). Dublin: Dublin: Government Publications Office.
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2011), (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

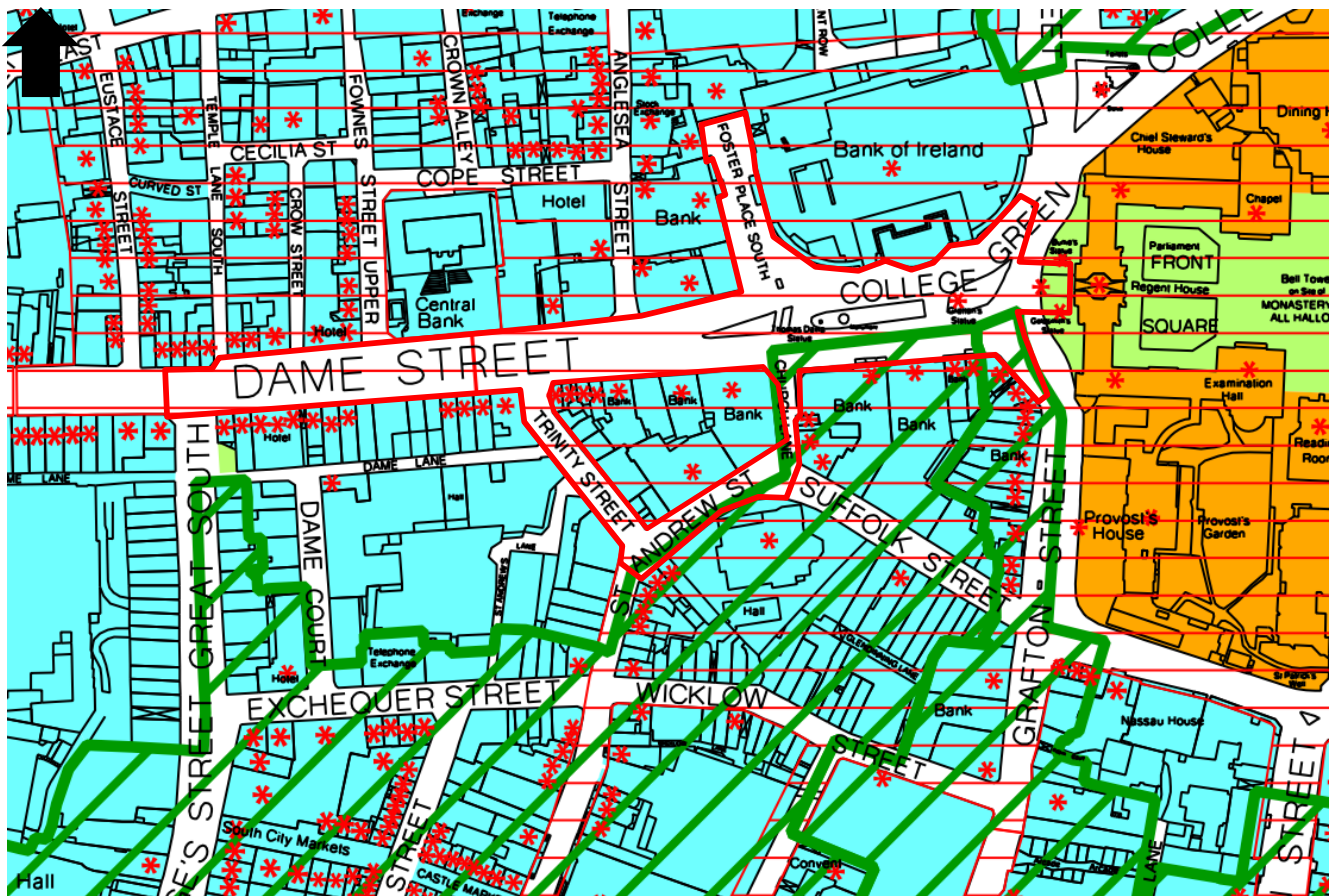


Figure 10.2 - Extract from the Dublin City Development Plan showing protected structures (red stars) and ACAs (green hatching)

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and architectural remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological and architectural field walking inspection entailed:

- Walking the Proposed Project and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.

- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

A site visit was conducted over several days during December 2016 and January 2017.

10.2.4 Consultation

Following the initial research, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the baseline environment, receiving environment and study area, as follows:

- Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs – the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders; Register of Historic Monuments and the Architectural Heritage Advise Unit;
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: Dublin City
- The Heritage Council:
- Dublin City Council: Planning and Economic Development Department including Archaeology, Conservation & Heritage section; and
- Trinity College Dublin, Map Library: Historical and Ordnance Survey Maps.

10.2.5 Desktop Study

This is a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of areas of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Dublin
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Dublin;
- Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the Proposed Project;
- Dublin City Development Plan 2016–2022;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage;
- Place name analysis;
- Aerial photographs; and
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2016).

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

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments.

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

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

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

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

Register of Historic Monuments was established under Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act, which requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

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

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic

analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- Speed's Map of Dublin, 1610;
- Bernard de Gomme, The City and Suburbs of Dublin, 1673;
- Charles Brooking, A Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin, 1728;
- John Rocque's Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin, 1756;
- Bernard Scalé's Map of Dublin, 1773
- Wilson's Directory Map of Dublin City, 1760;
- Thomas Campbell's Map of Dublin, 1811
- William Duncan's Map of the city and county of Dublin 1821;
- Cooke's royal Map of Dublin, 1822; and
- Ordnance Survey Mapping, 1843, 1847, 1867, 1871 and 1912.

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

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

Place Names are an important part in understanding both the archaeology and history of an area. Place names can be used for generations and in some cases have been found to have their root deep in the historical past.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures, ACAs and archaeological sites within the county. The Dublin City Development Plan (2016-2022) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Project.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage is a government based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. The architectural survey for County Dublin / Dublin City was carried out in six phases, the first the Dublin 1 area in 2011, the second the Dublin 7 area in 2012, the third, fourth and fifth the Dublin area in 2013, and the sixth phase covers the north inner city bounded by the canal in 2014.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2016 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970-2016.

10.3 Impact Assessment Methodology

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this study, the following definitions apply:

‘Cultural Heritage’ where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features, where –

- the term ‘archaeological heritage’ is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places);
- the term ‘architectural heritage’ is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700; and
- the term ‘cultural heritage’, where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations. This designation can also accompany any archaeological or architectural designation.

For the purposes of this report the terms ‘architectural heritage’ and ‘built heritage’ have the same intended meaning and are used interchangeably.

Impact Definitions (as defined by the EPA 2015 Guidelines, page 42)

- Imperceptible: An effects capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
- Not significant: An effects which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences
- Slight Effects: An effects which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
- Moderate Effects: An effects that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging trends.
- Significant Effects: An effects which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
- Very Significant: An effects which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
- Profound Effects: An effects which obliterates sensitive characteristics

10.4 Baseline Environment

Archaeology

10.4.1 Archaeological Background

The Proposed Project is located within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic centre of Dublin City (RMP DU018-020). It is located c. 270m outside of the medieval town walls of Dublin. The Project is within an area previously

known as Hoggen Green, which is thought to have once contained a number of Viking burial mounds dating from the 9th-10th centuries (**Figure 10.3**). It also contained a Norse assembly place, which comprised a large mound known as ‘Thing Motte’ (DU018-020132) c. 25m south of College Green. The Proposed Project spans the parishes St Andrew’s (largest area), St Mark’s and St. Anne’s. During the Middle Ages the Steine district (Hawkins Street and Townsend Street) and the site of Trinity College were within the mud flats of the Liffey and Dodder River.

There are no recorded sub-constraints (recorded monuments within the overall zone of potential) located within the Proposed Project. These are individual recorded monuments located within the overall zone of archaeological potential (DU018-020). A total of 40 individual or groups of sub-constraints are located within c. 150m of the area. The closest recorded monument is less than 5m south of the Proposed Project. It is an unclassified mill (DU018-020401) that has no surface expression. There is a clear cluster of recorded monuments in the area designated Dublin’s Medieval Core c. 65m northwest of the Proposed Project comprising various monuments including medieval housing (DU018-020512; DU018-020513) and a burial ground (DU018-020188). The remaining monuments are distributed along the north, northeast, east, southeast and south of the Proposed Project including a series of successively constructed churches (DU018-020072) that occur within the plot bounded by St Andrew’s Lane and Church Lane. Trinity College and the site of an earlier medieval ecclesiastical foundation (DU018-020391) is located to the immediate east of the Proposed Project.

Table 10.1 - Recorded Archaeological Sites (RMPs) within 150m of the Proposed Project

Fig 10.1 No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Distance to Site
9	DU018-020401	College Green	Mill - unclassified	Immediately adjacent
6	DU018-020385	Westmoreland Street	Bridge	5m east
7	DU018-020099	College Green	Water mill - unclassified	Immediately adjacent
40	DU018-020047	St Andrew's Street	Religious house - Augustinian, of Arrouaise nuns	Immediately adjacent
12	DU018-020072	St Andrew's Street	Church	18m south
10	DU018-020132	College Green	Mound	20m south
8	DU018-020430	College Green	Hospital	Immediately adjacent
28	DU018-020239	Eustace Street	Inn	40m northwest
11	DU018-020386	Suffolk Street	Bridge	50m southeast

31	DU018-020511	Eustace Street	House - indeterminate date	55m north
34	DU018-020512	Cecilia Street	House - indeterminate date	60m west-northwest
	DU018-020513	Cecilia Street	House - indeterminate date	65m west-northwest
	DU018-020514	Cecilia Street	House - indeterminate date	65 west-northwest
13	DU018-020387	Wicklow Street	Bridge	65m southeast
27	DU018-020345	Dame Street	Meeting House	60m northwest
20	DU018-296	Dame Street	Burial	65m west-southwest
	DU018-020071	Dame Street	Church	65m west-southwest
1	DU018-020487	College Street	Ecclesiastical site	75m northeast
33	DU018-020188	Crow Street	Burial ground	70m west-northwest
2	DU018-020995	College Street	Chapel	70m east
3	DU018-020411	Trinity College Campus	Graveyard	90m east
30	DU018-020510	Eustace Street	Meeting House	90m north-northwest
32	DU018-020671	Crow Street	Burial ground	90m west
26	DU018-020604	Sycamore Street	Water mill	95m northwest
39	DU018-020344	Eustace Street	Holy well	95m north
	DU018-020553	Eustace Street	House - indeterminate date	95m north
	DU018-020552	Eustace Street	House - indeterminate date	100m north
35	DU018-020965	Cecilia Street	Kiln - lime	105m northwest
	DU018-020978	Cecilia Street	Building	110m northwest
4	DU018-020044	Trinity College Campus	Religious house - Augustinian canons	110m east-southeast
19	DU018-020619	Dame Lane	Building	110m west-southwest
5	DU018-020391	Trinity College Campus	College	110m east-northeast
36	DU018-020046	Curved Street, Temple Bar	Religious house - Augustinian friars	110 northwest

	DU018-020333	Cecilia Street	Building	115m northwest
23	DU018-020382	Dame Street	Bridge	120m west
37	DU018-020555	Cecilia Street	House - indeterminate date	125m northwest
	DU018-020554	Cecilia Street	House - indeterminate date	130m northwest
17	DU018-020191	Dublin Castle complex	Mill	125m southwest
18	DU018-020094	Dublin Castle complex	Water mill	130m southwest
16	DU018-020088	George's St South Great	Church	125m southwest
29	DU018-020670	Essex St East	Watercourse	135m northwest
	DU018-020601	Essex St East	Watercourse	135m northwest
14	DU018-020076	George's St South Great	Church	135m south
21	DU018-020368	Dame Street	House - 16th/17th century	145m west
40	DU018-020551	Eustace Street	Well	120m north
24	DU018-020091	Dame Street	Water mill	135m west
25	DU018-020550	Essex St East	House - indeterminate date	140m northwest
22	DU018-020093	Dame Street	Water mill	140m west-southwest
38	DU018-020594	Essex St East	Quay	145m west
15	DU018-020137	South Great George's Street	Building	150m southwest

Prehistoric Period (c. 7000 BC-AD 400)

The Mesolithic period (c.7000-4000BC) is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a relatively mobile lifestyle. Evidence of permanent settlement during this period is rare, although Mesolithic deposits are typically found within riverine and coastal areas. Mesolithic remains have been identified on the northern side of the River Liffey, (McQuade 2008, 8–11); but no sites of this date have been discovered in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. While there is no further evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age activity within the immediate environs of the Proposed Project, the estuary and the river would have been an excellent resource for people to utilise in terms of food, water and transport during the prehistoric period. The area in which the Proposed Project was located may have been too low-lying to provide a suitable

settlement location but because of its close proximity to the Liffey to the north and the River Steine to the east, this cannot be ruled out.

Early Medieval Period (AD 400–1100)

The area now known as County Dublin straddled the ancient kingdoms of *Brega* (north of the River Tolka) and *Laigin* (south of the Tolka). The name Dublin (*Dubhlinn*), meaning black pool, is generally taken to refer to the pool or pond that was located directly southeast of the site of the present Dublin Castle. However, it has been suggested that this name refers to an early Christian monastic settlement south of the black pool. Clarke (1990, 58) believed that this interpretation of *Dubhlinn* would explain why the town has two names: *Dubhlinn* (for the enclosed ecclesiastical area) and *Baile Ath Cliath* for the secular settlement. Clarke has also identified the likely position of this ecclesiastical enclosure, depicting it as a roughly pear-shaped boundary 335m north-south by 260m east-west (2002, 2). A suspected echo of the alignment of this enclosure occurs c. 300m to the southwest of the Proposed Project roughly parallel to the curving alignment of Stephen Street (*ibid*). It has been argued that this enclosure formed the focus of pre-Viking Dublin (Stout & Stout 1992, 15). The *Dubhlinn* ecclesiastical enclosure may have served as the chief church of a minor dynastic group – the *Uí Fergusa*, who were part of a confederation that extended their hegemony over the province of Leinster from 738 to 1042 AD.

The Dublin area was transformed by the coming of the Vikings who had established themselves on the shores of the Liffey by the middle of the 9th century. By the 10th century, Dublin had become a recognised urban centre. The first Viking settlement within Dublin consisted of a *longphort*, which was a semi-permanent encampment used initially as an over-Winter base, but then developed over the succeeding 60 years into a commercial centre that was an important market place. The precise location of this settlement has remained somewhat elusive and both the current site of Dublin Castle and an area of Kilmainham close to the current Heuston Station have been proposed. Clark has argued that the initial longphort of the Vikings was actually the enclosure of *Dubhlinn* commandeered by the invaders. He also proposes that the second secular enclosure at *Ath Cliath* was also commandeered soon after (2002, 2). Excavations at the intersection of Stephen's Street Lower and South Great George's Street in 2003, c. 300m southwest of Proposed Project, produced evidence of a Viking cemetery and associated settlement, along the southern flank of the 'Black Pool' (*Dubhlinn*), which was found to extend as far south as the excavated area. This activity can likely be dated to the 9th century and would seem to bolster Clarke's thesis.

Although, the area containing the Proposed Project was external to this more permanent and substantial Viking town, it was home to a different type of focal point: Hoggen Green. This area contained an assembly place known as a '*haugr*' and potentially an old Norse burial ground characterised by mounds. The *haugr* was a large flat topped mound known as 'Thingmount' (DU018-020132), which was located c. 20m south of the Proposed Project. 'Hoggen Green', the medieval name for this area, is both a legacy of the old Norse word as well as demonstrating the continued importance of the place for subsequent generations. The probable extent of the green is shown in **Figure 10.3**, which maps the significant early medieval and medieval features throughout the city.

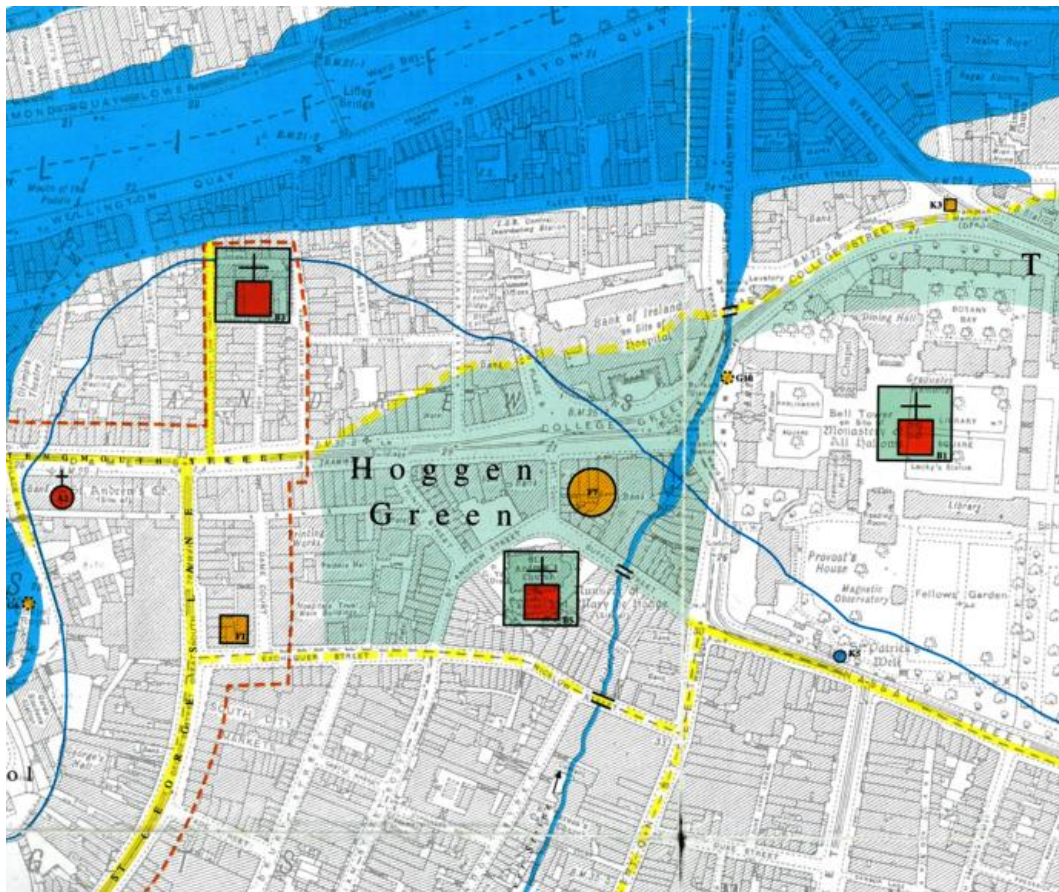


Figure 10.3 - Extract from Clarke's map of Dublin showing the possible extent of 'Hoggen Green' within the landscape containing the Proposed Project.

Medieval Period (AD 1100–1700)

Before the Normans arrived, Dublin was already a thriving centre; one of the so-called 'Seven wonders of Ireland' as detailed within the Book of Leinster. Despite the fact that the patron of this book was Diarmuid Mac Murchada, the King of Leinster and overlord of Dublin, does not negate the fact that Dublin was an impressive place. During the 1160s, the medieval city contained a royal hall, a large cathedral, seven parish churches within the town walls (as well as a further seven external to them), two Viking monuments as well as a plethora of post-and-wattle houses and workshops (Clarke 1995, 5). The parish churches of the city were associated with wealthy families or with national groups who has settled in the city including French, Scandinavians and English people. Diarmuid Mac Murchada, founded a community of Arroasian nuns (DU018-020047) located to the north of the Proposed Project at the site of the Bank of Ireland (RMP incorrectly places the establishment at the site of St Andrew's Church). This abbey become known as 'St. Mary's de Hogges' due to the presence of the haugr to the south. Throughout the later medieval period, this area was known as Hoggen Green and acted as an open commonage for livestock and recreation (De Courcy 1996, 20–21). It was bounded on the west by Blind Gate, the most easterly gate into Dublin City.

The nunnery was a major local landowner until the Reformation, when the religious house was dissolved by King Henry the VIII. When the abbey was dissolved in 1538, Sir Robert Baggot was granted three acres in tenement of Baggotrath (Baggot Street). William Brabazon, under treasurer of Ireland, disposed of about 254 acres with several messuages (medieval house plots),

houses, cottages and gardens in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare and Carlow. The value at that time given was 18 pounds 5 pence, but the acreage and value of some property in Meath is not entered. In 2016 it is possible that a medieval wall foundation was identified during archaeological monitoring at the Bank of Ireland, c. 30m north of the Proposed Project (Licence Ref.: 16E0399).

After the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1169, the ruling order was altered: the citizens had a new lord – the King of England. During this time the medieval town of Dublin enjoyed a period of prosperity and its development was very much connected with and orientated towards England, the centre of colonial power. The Anglo-Norman administration augmented the town walls with towers and gates.

Further gates were established outside these walls that funnelled people into the city along prescribed routes. As well as these new works, a castle was constructed within the southwest corner of the medieval city, likely over a pre-existing Hiberno-Norse hall, where the ceremonial and administrative parts of civic life were carried out.

During this time, the first large scale reclamation works of land from the River Liffey began at Wood Quay and Exchange St Lower as a part of the extramural development of medieval Dublin. The 1192 Dublin Charter admitted that citizens were free to “*improve themselves in making buildings.....upon the water,*” implying that land was being reclaimed from the river at that date (Halpin 2000, 34).

These were not the only additions during this period; Dublin was now home to a number of new religious houses which were constructed both south and north of the River Liffey, including St. Francis’s Friary (DU018-020045) c. 815m southwest of the Proposed Project and an Augustinian Friary (DU018-020046), located c. 110m to the northwest of the Proposed Project. In 1166, the Augustinian Priory of All Saints (All Hallows) (DU018-020044) was established by Diarmait Mac Murchada, outside of the town walls on the location that was to later become Trinity College (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 171).

Another religious foundation occurring to the east of the medieval town was established in 1220 by Henry of London, the Archbishop of Dublin. De Courcy states that the growing number of Dubliners embarking on pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella departed on ships sailing from the southern shore of the Liffey, east of the mouth of the Stein River (1996, 190). Henry of London’s foundation is reputed to have cared for waiting pilgrims as well as lepers (Lee 1996, 14). The site of this foundation is believed to have been located c. 325m east-northeast of the Proposed Project (DU018-020061). A ‘Lazaretto’ is the name for a quarantine station for maritime travellers, while a leper colony administered by a Christian order is known as a leper house after the parable of Lazarus the beggar (Takeda 2011, 118). It is believed that this foundation gave its name to the area – Lazar’s Hill which was later corrupted to Lazy Hill, eventually becoming modern Townsend Street.

Dame Street once formed a central point for the eastern suburb and also provided access from the east to the city. This area still contained the ceremonial monuments of Viking Dublin and ‘Thingmound’ remained as a prominent feature in this area. The Anglo-Normans concentrated their judicial and exchequer administration within this eastern suburb, reflected in the name Exchequer Street, to the southwest of the Proposed Project. Clarke (1995, 7) noted that the

proliferation of medieval churches visible in other suburbs was not present in the eastern suburb. He reasoned that unlike the rest of the city, this area was not residential; therefore, the spiritual needs of the community were not a priority. Perhaps, this theory is further supported by the presence of a number of industrial features such as mills, which lay within the eastern part of this suburb along the Steine River and within the Proposed Project area.

In 1602, Sir George Carey was given a lease for land in Hoggen Green ‘to build a hospital for the relief of poor, sick, and maimed soldiers’. The lands were formerly the site of the Abbey of St Mary de Hogges. The resultant hospital (DU018-020/430) is depicted on Speed’s map of 1610 as ‘Hospitall’. It was also known as Carye’s, or Carew’s, Hospital.

The house was described as a large three-bay building in 1610 (Clarke 2000, 28). In 1612, Sir Arthur Chichester, acquired it as a ‘capitall massuadge (or house), neere the cittie called the hospital’ (DU018- 020430), together with the gatehouse (DU018-020/432), court, and wall (DU018-020/433) about the same’ (De Courcy 1996, 20–21). Following the death of Chichester, the house, known as ‘Chichester House’ in 1613, passed first to Samuel Smith, and then to Lord Justice Sir John Borlase, who received the structure in ‘a much decayed and ruinous condition’ (De Courcy 1996, 21). The Parliament of Ireland was held in this building in 1661, and in 1673 the Crown took a lease of the property for use as a parliament house (ibid, 21).

10.4.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2016) has revealed that a number of archaeological excavations have been carried out within the environs of the Proposed Project, although most excavations have taken place within the medieval core of the city, further to the west.

Monitoring was undertaken as part of the Luas Cross City (LCC) Heritage Works contract for the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA) (Bennett 2015:326, Licence Ref.: 14E0405 & Bennett 2015:011, Licence Ref.: 13E0353). The contract was designed to identify previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological stratigraphy which will be impacted upon by the construction of LCC. In 2014, the remains of four burials were identified as part of archaeological works within the eastern part of the Proposed Project. These were initially thought to be Viking burials. However, Carbon 14 dating confirmed that the burials dated to the later medieval periods (c. 15th and 17th centuries).

In addition to the above, several previously unrecorded cellars and associated structures were identified. Numerous drains, cobbled surfaces, sewers and other culverted services were identified and a number of calp limestone walls foundations related to buildings which fronted onto College Green were recorded. Layers representing phases of road surfacing, activity and demolition were also found to be present.

In 2014, as part of the Luas Cross City works, the base plinth of the Molly Malone statue was removed from its original location on Grafton Street as well as the plinth of the Thomas Moore statue on College Street. No archaeological material was recorded in the course of these works. In advance of the re-location of the Molly Malone statue to outside of the entrance to the Dublin Tourism centre on St Andrew’s Street, an area measuring 3.8m x 2m x 0.72m was excavated in order to

accommodate the new plinth. The basal course of a post-medieval wall (1.85m) and some stone paving were recorded, which extended beyond the northern and eastern excavation limits. The partial remains of a stone-paved pathway were recorded on the western side of the trench and aligned north-northeast/south-southwest. The paving stones were laid on a bed of lime mortar. The paving and basal course of the wall were removed under supervision.

In 2013, archaeological monitoring of site investigations within the basement of No. 37 College Green was carried out due to the site of a mill being recorded at this location (DU018-020401). The mill site is located to the immediate south of the Proposed Project. Six pits were hand dug through the basement floor, which was found to be constructed directly upon natural sub-soils. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.

In 2016 the remains of a corner of a medieval building were identified within the Bank of Ireland complex c. 30m north of the Proposed Project, within an existing small courtyard (Licence Ref.: 16E0399). It is likely that the wall foundations relate to the Arroshian nunnery (DU018-020047), although post excavation work has yet to take place (Dr Ruth Johnson, *in lit.*).

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during redevelopment work in the basement of Nos 3–4 College Street, c. 15m north of the Proposed Project (Bennett 2003:511, Licence Ref.: 03E0083). During the monitoring programme the basement slab was reduced by 0.5m but was found to sit directly on a coarse gravel deposit, originally associated with the river.

At 116 Grafton Street, which is within the Proposed Project area, two test-trenches were opened by hand to the rear of the basement of the existing building (Bennett 1999:205, Licence Ref.: 99E0048).

There was no evidence for any archaeological features or soils. The existing concrete floor appeared to have been laid directly on yellow natural sub-soil.

In 2007, archaeological investigations were carried out at 32 Dame Street, c. 60m west of the Proposed Project. These took place below the existing basement of the structure that fronts onto Dame Street. Despite the fact that little archaeology has been found at this depth along other parts of Dame Street, the remains of a medieval ditch were identified. Due to the limited nature of the excavation, the ditch appeared to curve significantly and was interpreted as potentially marking the boundary between Hoggens Green to the east and the city to the west (Bennett 2007:471, Licence Ref.: 07E0582).

In 2006, Monitoring took place of a service trench in Parliament Square (Front Square), Trinity College, Dublin 2 (Bennett 2006:648, Licence Ref.: 03E0152). The service trench was excavated as part of the refurbishment programme of the square and involved the replacement of the water main and fire hydrant servicing the main blocks. Works at the northern end of the square (Nos 7–12) revealed original ground level between 1m and 1.1m below present ground level. This underlying ground was deliberately built up. Most distinctive was a deep deposit of brick rubble at the western end of the trench, which lay 0.6m below present ground level and was 0.5m in depth. The brick was handmade, probably 17th-century in date. The brick rubble at the western end of the trench is in roughly the same location as the original precinct wall and may represent the demolished and robbed-out remains. The remainder of the infill deposits consisted of mixed clays,

which contained oyster and cockleshells, animal bone, plaster, fragments of limestone mouldings and brick fragments. No ceramics were found within the fill.

10.4.3 Cartographic analysis

Speed's Map of Dublin, 1610

Speed's Map of 1610 illustrates that the area comprising present-day College Green consisted of undeveloped land, bounded by "The Hospitall" to the north (DU018-020430) and the College of the Holy Trinity to the east. The River Steine is shown on this map, extending from the west front of the college southwards, parallel to Grafton Street on its western side towards St. Stephen's Green area.

Bernard de Gomme, The City and Suburbs of Dublin, 1673 (Figure 10.4)

De Gomme's map of 1673 is the next detailed depiction of the city centre. 'Colledg Green' and 'Trinity Colledg' are annotated as is Trinity Lane. However, the remaining streets that are part of the Proposed Project are depicted including Dame Street, Church Street and St Andrew's Street. St. Andrew's Church (DU018-020072), is shown within a sub-rectangular precinct. Interestingly, the church is drawn as an elliptical shape with a squared portico to the southeast and aligned northeast-southwest. This church was built 1670-74 by the architect William Dodson (Craig and Wheeler 1948, 9-10). Its position was close to the Norse 'Thing Motte', or assembly site, which was also round. Perhaps, the shape of the church referenced this site. It is also thought that this could be influenced by the church of Sant Andrea al Quirinale in Rome (Lennon & Montague 2010, 39).

The area which is currently occupied by Bank of Ireland on the northern side of College Green is notably different. A structure in this location is detailed as 'Parliament House'. This occupies the eastern corner of College Green and later Westmoreland Street. It bears no resemblance to later buildings and represents the Chichester House. It is set within an irregularly shaped quadrant that does not appear to contain any other structures. Foster Place is not depicted. The area to the north and northwest of the Proposed Project is depicted as enclosed plots of land potentially fields. The curving road that now flanks Trinity College at the west end of college Green is absent and the college presents as a uniform fronted façade immediately adjacent to the street.

Westmoreland Street is not yet laid out and the area north of the Proposed Project is annotated as 'Ground taken in from the Sea'. A street leading east-northeast from College Green is annotated as 'Lazy Hill'.

Charles Brooking, A Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin, 1728

By the time of this map, there have been a variety of developments with the Proposed Project including the laying out of new streets and construction of buildings. 'Colledge Green' is annotated and it contains two features that are known to have been equestrian statues. The street widens as it approaches Trinity College to the east. A bowed courtyard to the front of Trinity is now depicted. It protrudes into College Green. This is likely the reason for the curved street that wraps the college. College Street has been laid out and is now annotated.

Within the southwestern area of the Proposed Project, Trinity Street is shown, St Andrew's is annotated as Hog Hill, Church Street is shown but not annotated. A

circular structure is shown as set within a precinct and annotated as ‘The Round Church’. Suffolk Street is shown and annotated.

The area to the north of College Green where Bank of Ireland is now located is shown as fully developed. However, it is clear that the new House of Parliament has not been constructed as its distinctive colonnaded front is not depicted. A yard and access laneway are centrally located within the block. A laneway is shown but not annotated which provided access to Fleet Street. Anglesea Street is shown and annotated.

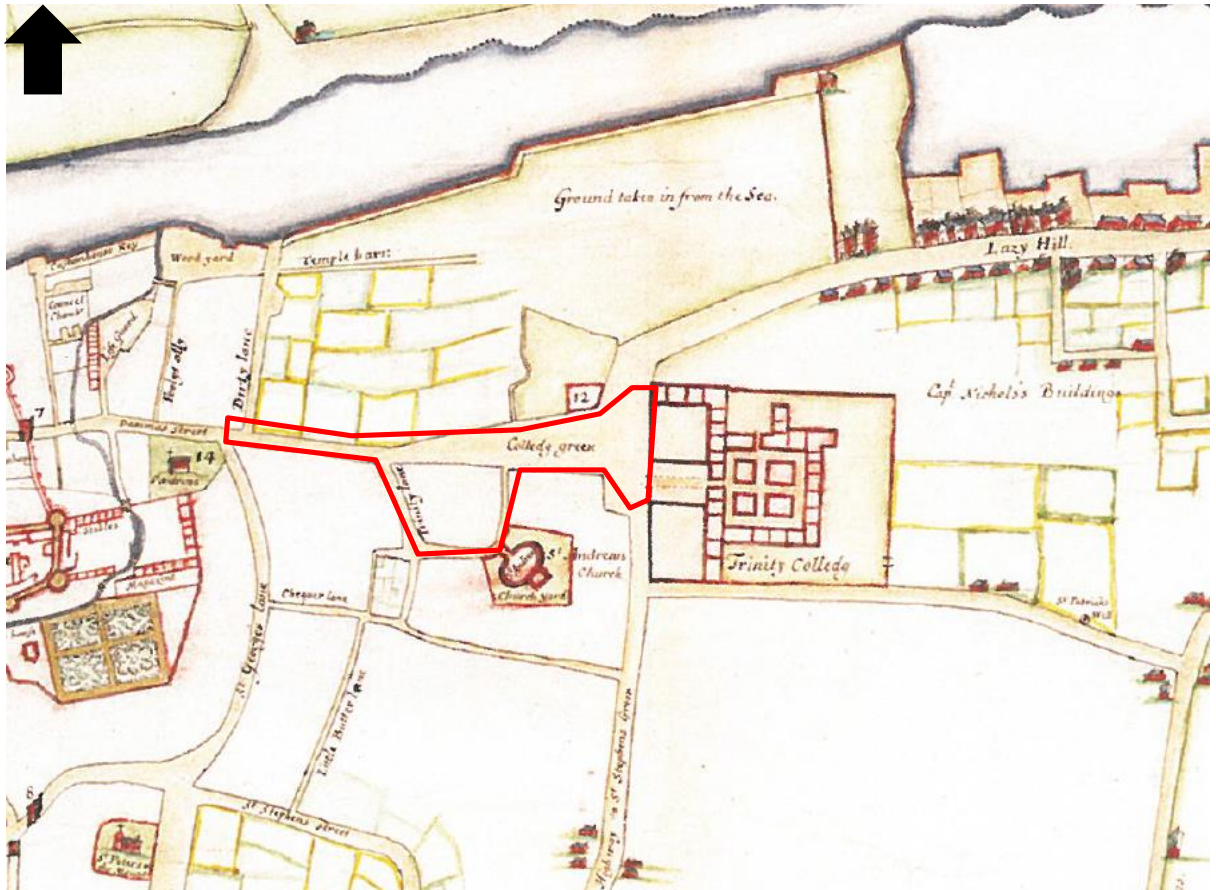


Figure 10.4 - Extract from De Gomme's map of 1673 showing the approximate location of the Proposed Project

John Rocque's Exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin, 1756 (Figure 10.5)

Unlike Brooking, Rocque provides vivid detail in his map of Dublin City. The entire area of the Proposed Project is clearly depicted. The information presented on the general layout of the street mirrors that from Brooking's earlier map. However, Rocque depicts the individual buildings, which front the street, their property boundary and gardens.

By this time, Parliament House which was designed by Edward Lovett Pearce has been constructed. It appears as irregular in plan. Its distinctive Palladian front engages directly with College Green. An arc of bollards curves outwards into College Green, which explains the modern curving path around the building. The famous octagonal House of Commons inside the Parliament is shown. The eastern extension has not yet been constructed and is shown to contain a row of residential structure that front onto College Street.

Trinity College is depicted as a uniform range framing the eastern end of College Green. Similar to Parliament House this too has an arc of bollards that address College Green creating a symmetrical front.

Although College Green was once a large commonage only a small area of this survives at its very eastern end where the street appears to open outwards towards Trinity College. A large equestrian statue of William II or William of Orange was installed on College Green to commemorate his success at the Battle of the Boyne over James II. The status remained in situ for over 200 years.

The area around St Andrew's Church is depicted in great detail with residential buildings depicted as flanking Trinity Lane, Suffolk Street Church Lane and Hog Hill as St Andrew's Street was known at this time. The plots are largely rectangular with street fronting house and rear garden as well as mews buildings or workshops. St Andrew's Church is situated in a diamond shaped prescient and the building depicted as circular.

Scalé does not show any major changes within the area containing the Proposed Project on his 1773 revision to Rocque's original map.

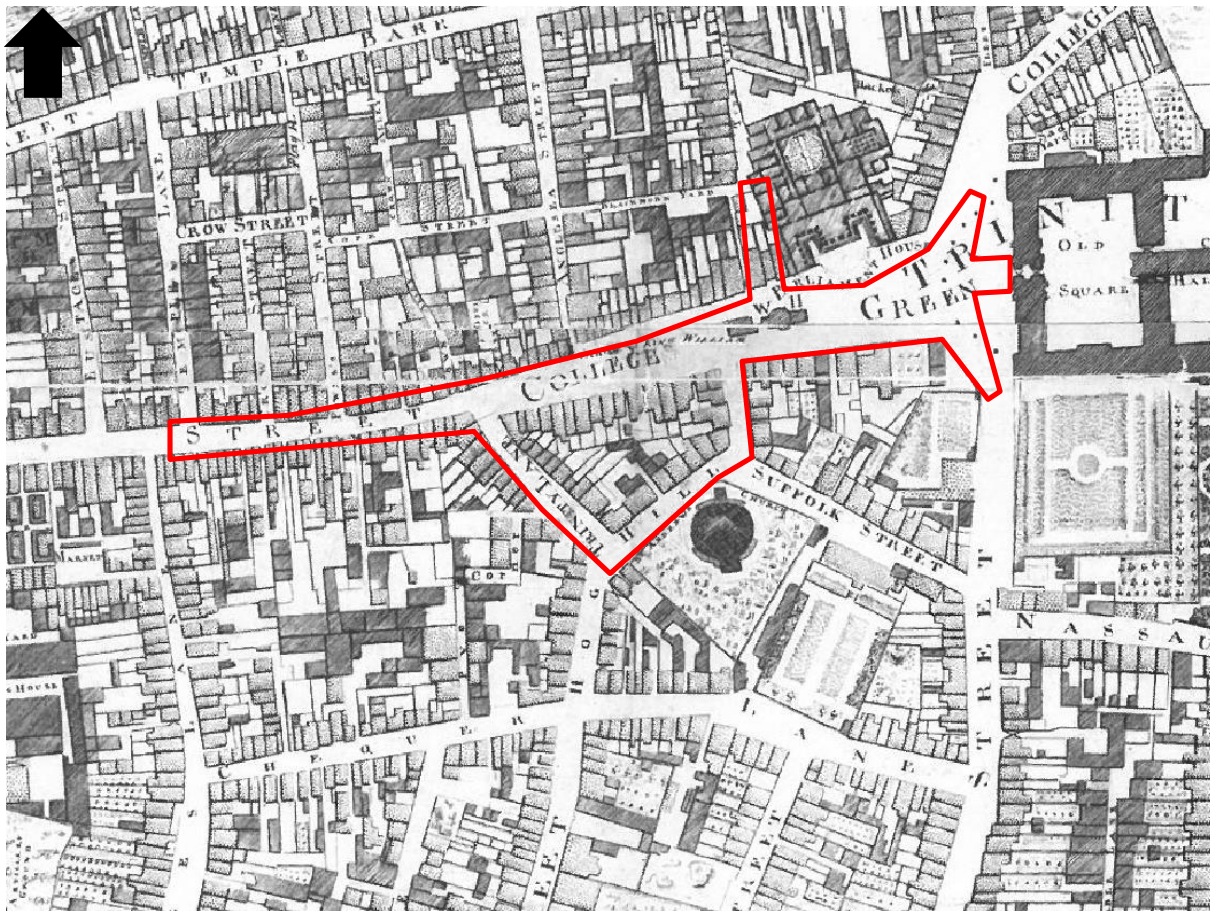


Figure 10.5 - Extract from Rocque's map of 1756, showing the approximate location of the Proposed Project

Wilson's Directory Map of Dublin City, 1760

The map, like Brookings does not depict individual buildings or show the Proposed Project in great detail or accurate scale. It depicts the general area of the Project as streets and blocks that largely conform to the current layout. However, Westmoreland Street has not yet been developed. Parliament House is annotated.

William Duncan's Map of the city and county of Dublin, 1821

The area of the Proposed Project is depicted; however, the detail is limited to larger blocks and the overall street pattern. By this time, Parliament House has been extended to the east by Gandon and recommissioned as Bank of Ireland. The status of William II is marked as before. The area of Fleet Lane is shown to have been widened to become Westmoreland Street. The laneway formerly visible immediately west of the House of Parliament is now enclosed and appears to mirror the modern extent of Foster Place. The remaining area of the Proposed Project is unchanged. No further aspects of interest discerned from this map.

Cooke's royal Map of Dublin, 1822

This map shows somewhat more detail than Duncan's map although the overall layout of the blocks and road network with the Proposed Project remains much the same. The laneway immediately west of Parliament House is connected to Fleet Street via a curving lane way annotated 'Parli. R' taken to mean Parliament Row. Westmoreland Street is clearly shown and annotated as a large wide street. This replaced the narrow Fleet Lane and was constructed over reclaimed ground. The statue of William II is marked. The streets that form the Proposed Project are all shown and annotated with the same names that are in use today with the exception of Foster Place which is shown but not annotated and Bank Street (now College Street, as it was previously).

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:10,560

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the Proposed Project. The overall road network, the properties and their boundaries that comprise the area of the Proposed Project are clearly visible.

The Proposed Project area is shown as fully developed. Individual plot boundaries cannot be distinguished at this scale. Some yard spaces discernible to the rear of the properties that front onto the road network of the Project.

St Andrew's Church and prescient is clearly shown as an elliptical shape with a square portico to the south. The diamond shaped prescient is depicted as containing a graveyard and the area is also incorrectly annotated 'Site of St. Mary de Hogges' (DU018-020047).

Parliament House is very clearly shown with individual spaces within the overall structure visible. A note is present on the mapping indicating that the current buildings was constructed on 'the site of Hospital'. Foster Place is annotated and now appears to be segregated from Parliament Row but access many now be via closed cover-way that is shown on the map. The Royal Bank of Ireland is detailed and annotated along the western side of this street.

The courtyard and colonnade to the immediate west of Trinity College is shown. In this mapping, it clearly mirrors the parish and ward boundary of St Mark's and St Andrew's.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1864, scale 1:1,056

There has been no notable change to the overall layout of road or properties boundaries within the Proposed Project. However, St Andrew's Church has been completely redeveloped as a five-bay aisled structure with a semi-circular apse facing northeast.

Not previously indicated on any map but present on this edition are public facilities such as water foundations, urinals and post boxes. This reflects this Victorian culture of the provision of civic amenities.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1911, scale 1:2,500

By the time of this map there have been one notable change within the Proposed Project. Tramlines now cross the Proposed Project area along Dame Street, College Street, Grafton Street and Westmoreland Street. The scale of this mapping allows individual buildings to be represented. Some buildings are annotated with a particular function such as banks or post office.

10.4.4 City Development Plan

The Dublin City Development Plan (2016–2022) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage. It is a policy of the Dublin City Development Plan to promote the *in situ* preservation of archaeology as the preferred option where development would have an impact on buried artefacts. Where preservation *in situ* is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to archaeological investigations and recording in line with best practice, in advance of redevelopment.

The Study Area is located within the zone of potential for the historic town (DU018-020). There are no recorded monuments located within the Proposed Project. A total of 40 individual or groups of sub-constraints are located within c. 150m. These are marked on **Figure 10.1** with numbers that correspond to the entries in **Table 10.1**.

10.4.5 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Proposed Project area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000 and 2005) and Google Earth (2008-2016) failed to identify any previously unknown features or areas of archaeological potential due to the urban nature of the landscape.

10.4.6 Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the area, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field inspection the area of the Proposed Project and its immediate surrounding environs were inspected for known or previously unknown archaeological sites. The visit was carried out over several days in December 2016 and January 2017 in varying weather conditions. The Proposed Project is

undergoing extensive construction works throughout the eastern part due to works associated with the Luas Cross City development.

The Proposed Project contains College Green and parts of Dame Street, Trinity Street, St Andrew's Street, Church Lane and the very northern end of Grafton Street. The Proposed Project is adjacent to the southern end of Anglesea Street and occupies the full area of Foster Place and College Green which includes the southernmost part of Westmoreland Street, the area south of Bank of Ireland (former House of Parliament) and immediate west of Trinity College (DU018-020044). St Andrew's Street area are located on a slight ridge that creates a local elevation above College Green.

The Proposed Project area is fully developed. It comprises a number of roads as outlined above, that are paved or tarmacadamed with flanking footpaths. In some areas, these contain original granite paving stones but other surfaces are modern such as St Andrew's Street. The Proposed Project largely comprises commercial properties including banks and office as well as shops and restaurants typically situated along the lower level of buildings. For the most part the buildings are historic dating from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

Although, there are some modern buildings throughout the Proposed Project. Notably, the vast majority of these buildings contain basements, several of which are accessible from street level.

College Green is a large dual lane roadway measuring c. 26m at its narrowest extent but expanding to c. 46m as it moves east towards Trinity College. There is a traffic island that contains a number of statues or installations including Henry Grattan and Thomas Davis memorial fountain. This area also contains a bike depot and a taxi rank. A larger taxi rank occupies Foster Place. There are a number of bike depots / racks throughout the area including along St Andrew's Street. The newly relocated Molly Malone statue is placed in the area in front (north) of St Andrew's church.

Whilst the developed nature of the Proposed Project certainly disguises any subsurface remains there are some interesting features that may indicate area of archaeological potential. Of interest is the irregular shape of the blocks formed by Andrew and Trinity but also Suffolk and Grafton Street, which both front onto College Green. These are likely to represent 'infilling' blocks, which were often established on the edge of green or common areas during development associated with the expansion of a town or city.

Architecture

10.4.7 Architectural Background

During the post medieval period (AD 1700-1950), Dublin city changed in plan, function and composition. It moved from a decaying colonial outpost to a cosmopolitan 'city of the Empire' (Boyd 2006). In 1610, Speed created a map of Dublin that largely depicted the last snapshot of a medieval city, which more or less had occupied the same structural framework for the previous 600 years. However, in 1756, John Rocque's map captured a transformed city (Lennon 1995, 1-9). The reasons for this are multifaceted. In 1538, the Dissolution of the Monasteries, an act to remove the power (and vast wealth) from religious houses

changed the ecclesiastical landscape of Dublin and many of the former monasteries were repurposed. Chichester House was constructed upon the site of the nunnery to temporarily house Parliament. All Saints Priory became Trinity College and St. Saviour's Priory emerged as an inn of the court. Around this time, the name 'Hoggen Green' was replaced with 'College Green' perhaps to reflect the repurposing of the former monastery as an educational institution. On the northern side of the College Green a hospital was constructed by Sir George Carey as a place to house and care for maimed soldiers in 1602 (De Courcy 1996, 20–21). Parliament occupied this building until a purpose-built structure was ready in 1728.

Major improvements to the City of Dublin took place in the latter half of the 17th century and this included the development of lands by the Corporation of Dublin. This comprised area that had been part of the margins of the river or low-lying land adjacent. The Corporation were facilitated by the earlier Norman charter, which had granted to the city all of the tidal area, so that any land reclaimed from the water became city property with potential rental income. Throughout the 1600's shallow areas of the Liffey estuary were reclaimed and quays were created on the south banks. Furthermore, around this time, access to Dublin Port had become problematic as the Liffey channel frequently silted up. Ingeniously, the channel was dredged and the silt was used in further the reclamation process. This provided more land for development and enabled larger ships access to the port thereby increasingly trade and economic growth.

Dublin experienced a period of relative prosperity after the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 and the re-establishment of colonial control of Ireland. During this period, a new social order was established with the emergence of a wealthy merchant class whose signature building appeared to have been the 'Dutch Billy' style houses. They were terraced rows of houses with decorative gables that fronted the street. The distinctive features of these buildings was their stepped or curved pediment as well as their arrangement at right angles to the street. One further defining feature is that two houses shared a single large chimney-stack that was angled to accommodate two dwellings. These buildings were to become the dominant form of housing in Dublin during the late 17th century. An image of College Green in 1753 depicts a number of these buildings.

In the later 18th century, various schemes for the improvement of Dublin's streets were devised and implemented by the Wide Streets Commissioners. Amongst those selected for redevelopment was Dame Street and College Green. The former had largely retained a narrow medieval form up to that time. Dame Street had been earmarked for earlier demolition in 1699 (Lennon 1995). From the early 1780s properties on either side of Dame Street were acquired by the commissioners and demolished. The street frontage was rebuilt further back from the earlier boundary to achieve the broad, straight street that is seen today at Dame Street. College Green did not require the same degree of intervention as it was already reasonably wide, though

During the 18th century, large civic buildings were constructed including the Houses of Parliament, a new façade for Trinity College, the Central Bank on Foster Place.

In 1727 it was decided to construct new parliament building at College Green as the previous building, Chichester House, was increasingly dilapidated. The new building was designed by Edward Lovett Pearce and it was to be the first purpose-

built two-chamber parliament building in the world. The principal entrance consisted of a colonnade of Ionic columns extending around three sides of the entrance formed an 'E' shape. The building was later added to by James Gandon, who designed, the Custom House, the Four Courts and the King's Inns. Between 1785 and 1789 a new peer's entrance was added to the east of the building, facing onto Westmoreland Street.

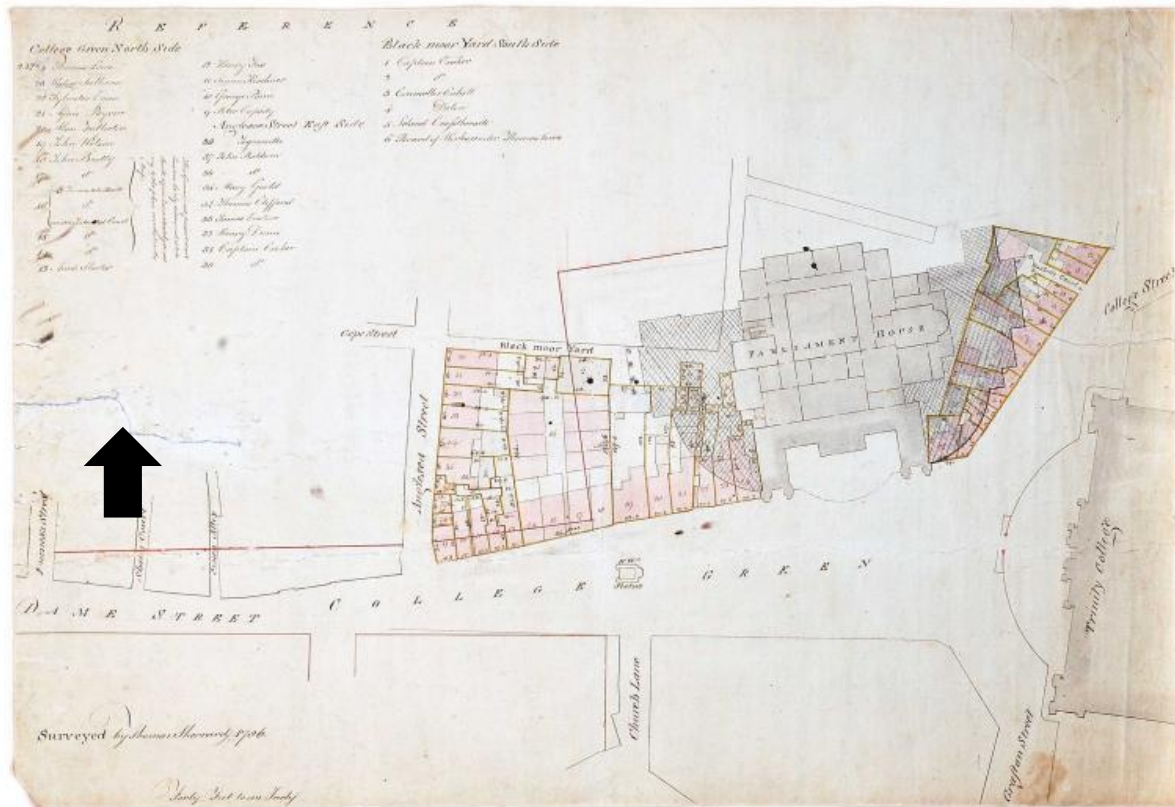


Figure 10.6 - Extract from the WSC mapping, showing proposed changes on the northern side of College Green

While the plans for Westmoreland Street and D'Olier Street were drawn up in the early 1790s, it was 1800 before Westmoreland Street was laid out and D'Olier Street followed later. **Figure 10.6** shows the original plan prepared by the Wide Streets Commissioners; the proposed new streets are shown superimposed on the existing streets and buildings. "Bank Street" was a proposal for a change of name of College Street, though this was never implemented.

An architectural characteristic of domestic buildings of Dublin from this period are the long, terraced rows of brick-built Georgian houses with distinctive 12-pane windows and granite steps leading to a doorway crowned with a fanlight. Many of the earlier 'Dutch Billy' houses were modified during this period and their gables were 'filled in' to mimic the new and fashionable Georgian houses. These new estates were typically set around large squares or green spaces. From the 1750s onwards, there was an increased emphasis on the construction of suburban estates, which coincided with the decline of the inner city. This was a key turning point in Dublin City's history; as the suburbs grew so did the tenements and poor living conditions within the inner or historic city.

Since the early 19th century there have been no major changes to the street pattern in the College Green area. Many buildings have been replaced and street surfaces and street furniture have been renewed, along with traffic islands, signs and signals. Street furniture has included the provision of statues, including the following, in the order in which they were erected:

Thomas Moore, College Street, by Christopher Moore, erected in 1857. This stood on top of the underground public toilets at the junction with Westmoreland Street, leading James Joyce’s Leopold Bloom to remark “the meeting of the waters”. The statue is currently in storage during the works for Luas Cross City.

Henry Grattan, College Green, by John Henry Foley, erected in 1876. Neal Doherty has remarked that “College Green is the perfect place for a statue of the great orator Henry Grattan, facing Trinity College, where he was educated, and to his left the old Irish Parliament building”. The lamp standards with the sea horse sculptures that stand adjacent to the Grattan statue are part of the assemblage.

Thomas Davis, College Green, 1945. A stone plaque to the memory of Thomas Davis laid in 1945 is located close to the Thomas Davis fountain.

Thomas Davis, College Green, by Edward Delaney, 1966. The assemblage with this statue includes a fountain surrounded by four trumpet-playing figures and four plaques.

Molly Malone, Grafton Street, by Jeanne Rynhart, erected in 1988. This statue is currently located outside the tourist office in the former St Andrew’s Church, Suffolk Street, during the works for the Luas Cross City.

10.4.8 Dublin City Development Plan

10.4.8.1 Protected Structures

A number of structures immediate to the Proposed Project are included in the Record of Protected Structures as set down in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022. These include most buildings in College Green, Dame Street and Grafton Street, along with others in the remaining streets (52 in total). Structures fronting onto the Proposed Project are listed in **Table 10.2**. The structures are marked on **Figure 10.2** and illustrate how the Proposed Project is directly flanked by protected structures within the exception of Trinity Street. Of particular relevance to the present Proposed Project are the statues of Thomas Moore and Henry Grattan, which are protected structures within the streets, although the Thomas Moore statue is currently in storage.

The following features are in the public arena:

- Thomas Moore statue, College Green (Ref.: 2007)
- Henry Grattan Monument, College Green (Ref.: 1987)

Table 10.2 - Protected Structures

RPS Ref.	Address	Description
1541	2 Church Lane, Dublin 2	Shop
1542	3-4 Church Lane, Dublin 2	Licensed premises side elevation of 1-2 Suffolk Street

1986	College Green, Dublin 2	Bank of Ireland (old Parliament House and armoury building)
1987	College Green, Dublin 2	Henry Grattan monument
1988	2,3 College Green, Dublin 2	Former Yorkshire Insurance building
1989	9 College Green, Dublin 2	Shop and offices
1990	12-14 College Green, Dublin 2	Shops and offices
1991	15 College Green, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
1992	16-17 College Green, Dublin 2	Bank and offices
1993	20-22 College Green, Dublin 2	Former bank (now licensed premises)
1994	23-27 College Green, Dublin 2	Bank building
1995	32-33 College Green, Dublin 2	Ulster Bank: façade, including front domed roof and flanking chimneys
1996	34 College Green, Dublin 2	Former bank (now commercial premises)
1997	35 College Green, Dublin 2	Bank buildings
1998	36 College Green, Dublin 2	Commercial premises and offices
1999	College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Buildings fronting Parliament Square, including Regent House, the Chapel, the Examination Hall, the Dining Hall and the 1937 Reading Room
2000	College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Statues of Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke
2001	College Green: Trinity College, Dublin 2	Entrance gates and railings with granite bases on Grafton Street, facing College Green; railings with granite walls on College Street and the western end of Pearse Street; railings with granite walls on Nassau Street and Leinster Street South.
2007	College Street, Dublin 2	Thomas Moore monument
2102	19-22 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Burton Chambers
2103	24 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises (Dame House)
2104	25 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
2105	26-27-28 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
2106	29-30 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
2107	31 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
2108	37 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
2109	38 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial Premises
2110	39 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial Premises
2111	40-41 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial Premises
2112	46-49 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial Premises
2113	50-51 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Building

2114	52 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Hibernia House, including ground floor shop front
2115	53 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Building
2116	54 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Building
2117	55 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
2118	56 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
2119	57 Dame Street, Dublin 2	Commercial premises
2927	3-4 Foster Place South, Dublin 2	Offices (former bank)
2928	5-6 Foster Place South, Dublin 2	Offices
3240	1 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	The Provost's House, Trinity College: House, boundary walls, gate piers and gates
3257	107 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop (at corner of Suffolk Street)
3258	108 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop
3259	110 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop
3260	112 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop
3261	113 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Offices
3262	114 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Former bank
3263	115 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop
3264	116 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop
3265	117 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop
3266	118 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop and offices
3267	119 Grafton Street, Dublin 2	Shop and offices (including 37 College Green)
7569	19-24 St Andrew's Street, Dublin 2	Post Office

10.4.8.2 Conservation Areas & ACAs

The areas outlined and hatched in green as shown on **Figure 10.2** are ACAs. Sections of three ACAs are included within the Proposed Project. The O'Connell Street ACA includes Westmoreland Street and College Street. The South City Retail Quarter ACA crosses over Suffolk Street to include the frontage of College Green to the east of Church Lane as well as the south-eastern side of St Andrew's Street. The Grafton Street and Environs ACA includes the eastern side of Grafton Street at its northern end.

In addition to the ACAs the entire Proposed Project lies within a Conservation Area that is hatched in red within the development plan mapping. This is a conservation area that is not an architectural conservation area, but is subject to certain policies and objectives set down in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022. Within these areas, it is the policy that:

“CHC4 To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin’s Conservation Areas (11.1.5.4). Development within or affecting all conservation areas will contribute positively to the character and distinctiveness; and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible.”

Grafton Street and Environs ACA

The northern part of the Grafton Street and Environs Architectural Conservation Area, from the junction with Nassau Street to the corner of College Green, is included with the area affected by the Proposed Project. One of the key objectives of that ACA is:

“It is an objective to carry out a co-ordinated street improvement scheme for Grafton Street that will upgrade the existing paving and street furniture. Paving work will be to a high design standard and of high quality paving materials and complementary in slab size, colour and texture with the architectural character of the street. As yet there is no time scale proposed for this work.”

10.4.8.3 Paved Areas and Stone Kerbing and Setts

Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 reads as follows:

“CHC15 To preserve, repair and retain in situ, where possible, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 7 and 8 of the Development Plan, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be carried out in accordance with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht Advice Series: Paving, the conservation of the historic Ground Surfaces.”

Stone Setts

Appendix 7 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 is headed “Stone setts to be retained, restored or introduced” and lists a number of streets and bridges. The text along with this list reads:

“Works pertaining to this schedule of streets pertaining to: paved areas; granite paving flags and kerbing; original coal-hole covers; traditional pattern manhole covers; and stone and cast-iron protective bollards; shall be retained in situ or restored and included in the City Council’s implementation of the Historic Street Surfaces in Dublin: Conservation Study and Guidance Manual (2009).”

None of the streets that form part of the Proposed Project are listed in Appendix 7.

Paved areas

Appendix 8 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 lists locations where there are paved areas – listed in appendix 8.1 – and paved areas and streets with granite kerbing – listed in appendix 8.2. The text that accompanies this appendix reads:

“Works pertaining to this schedule of streets pertaining to: paved areas and streets with granite kerbing, concrete flags or brick, and /or some other traditional features, such as coal-hole covers, and stone and cast-iron protective

bollards, to be retained or restored and included in the City Council’s implementation of the Historic Street Surfaces in Dublin: Conservation Study and Guidance Manual (2009).”

Appendix 8.1: “Paved areas and streets with granite paving slabs and kerbing, original coal-hole covers, traditional pattern manhole covers, and stone and cast iron protective bollards, to be retained or restored and included in the city council’s programme for restoration”:

College Green (Bank of Ireland and Trinity College) is listed in this appendix.

Appendix 8.2: “Paved areas and streets with granite kerbing, concrete flags or brick and/or some other traditional features such as coal-hole covers, manhole covers, and stone and cast iron protective bollards, to be retained or restored and included in the city council’s programme for restoration”:

None of the streets that form part of the Proposed Project are listed in Appendix 8.2.

10.4.9 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The NIAH survey for this section of Dublin City has yet to be published.

10.4.10 Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities

The Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities includes guidelines relating to developments within architectural conservation areas. Section 14.4, in particular, refers to street furniture and paving and is relevant in the present Proposed Project.

“14.4.1 An item of street furniture may be protected by being included in the RPS in its own right where it is special or rare; as part of the curtilage of a protected structure; or as part of an ACA. Such items could include lamp standards, seats and benches, bollards, railings, street signs, iron signposts, freestanding or wall-mounted post boxes, telephone kiosks, horse troughs, water-pumps, drinking fountains, jostle stones, milestones, paving, kerbstones, cobbles and setts, pavement lights, coalhole covers, weighbridges, statues and other monuments.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

14.4.2 Proposals to remove or relocate items of street furniture or other features should not be granted permission without consideration of all the implications. Statues or monuments may close a vista. Other items of street furniture, such as jostle stones or weighbridges, may have close historical associations with an adjacent building.

14.4.3 Proposals to replace historic or rare items of street furniture such as telephone kiosks, post boxes or lamp standards should be resisted by the planning authority. Traditional paving elements are important to their locality and should generally be retained where found and not moved to alternative locations which are perceived as more prestigious or as having more character.

14.4.4 Historic street furniture and paving should be protected from accidental damage. Where planning permission is granted on a site adjacent to protected

items of street furniture or paving, these elements should be sheltered from damage for the duration of the site works.

14.4.5 Regular or repeated lifting of historic paving for the installation and maintenance of public utilities is likely to cause damage and should only be carried out with due care and, if necessary, expertise. Where new utilities are to be installed, these should generally be located away from areas of historic paving whenever possible. If appropriate, the installation of bollards or other deterrents may be considered to prevent damage to important paving or street finishes.

14.4.6 Where it is proposed to pedestrianise a street in an ACA, or one that contributes to the character of a protected structure, it may be preferable that it should simply become a street without traffic rather than be converted into a new landscaped area which could adversely affect the character of protected structures or the character of an ACA. All original surfaces and finishes should be retained and protected. New paving materials should preferably be of natural materials, sourced locally and appropriate in scale and colour to the street.

14.4.7 New items of street furniture, which will impact on the character of a protected structure or of an ACA, should be appropriately and sensitively designed. The design of these objects need not imitate historical styles or detailing in order to be considered acceptable. The design and location of any proposed traffic-calming measures such as ramp, bollards or traffic islands should be carefully considered.”

10.4.11 Field Inspection

10.4.11.1 College Green

College Green is the core of the study area. At its western end it is a continuation of Dame Street, while at the eastern end it meets the frontage of Trinity College, at the junction with Grafton Street and College Street (**Plate 10.1**). There are several issues in relation to historic paving, street furniture and monuments.



Plate 10.1 - College Green, facing west

Historic granite kerbing and paving is to be found throughout the street, including the traffic island, except for the area to the front of the western pavilion of the Bank of Ireland, where the granite paving and kerbing is more recent. College Green is listed in appendix 8 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 as an area with granite paving flags and kerbing to be retained or restored and included in the city council's programme for restoration. This mentions, in particular, the Bank of Ireland and Trinity College, to the front of which is original granite paving that has been cut to the curvature of the footway. The paving to the front of the college has recently been reinstated following its temporary removal during works on the Luas Cross City project. There are also original granite paving flags in the traffic island, though these have probably been brought from elsewhere.

Historic lamp standards found along the length of College Green are the Scotch Standard type dating from the period 1903 to 1920. These stand on the pavements on the northern and southern side of the street and on the traffic island. Those on the island at the western end of College Green are double-headed. There are two smaller lamp standards on the island at the eastern end of the street.

The Henry Grattan statue stands at the eastern end of the street, in the traffic island. The statue is of bronze, set on a high pedestal of limestone and it faces Trinity College. The statue was produced by Dublin-born sculptor, John Henry Foley, who had previously produced the statues of Burke and Goldsmith to the front of the college and Foley faced Grattan towards the other two, with his arm outstretched, as if addressing them. To the east of the statue, on either side of the plinth, there are two decorative lamps (**Plate 10.2**), each of which has intertwined sea horses on the pedestal. These lamps were part of the original setting of the Grattan monument and originally there were four lamps. The statue is overwhelmed by the four trees adjacent.



Plate 10.2 - Henry Grattan Statue and Lamp

A plaque to Thomas Davis is set into the paving on the traffic island in College Green (**Plate 10.3**). This was unveiled in September 1945 to mark the centenary of the death of Davis. This was the intended site of a statue of Davis that was not commissioned until 20 years later. In 1966 a statue of Thomas Davis was unveiled in College Green. This includes a fountain with bronze plaques on stone bases (**Plate 10.4**).



Plate 10.3 - Plaque to Thomas Davis in College Green



Plate 10.4 - Thomas Davies Statue and Fountain

10.4.11.2 College Street

The works for the construction of Luas Cross City are currently under way in College Street and the island at the junction with Westmoreland Street is being altered (**Plate 10.5**). The Thomas Moore statue which stood on the traffic island is in temporary storage pending completion of the works. College Street is one of the older streets in the vicinity, while Westmoreland Street was not laid out until around 1800.

Historic granite kerbing and paving is to be found on the western side of the street, where the historic granite paving flags run past the front of the Bank of Ireland and beneath the House of Lords portico as far as Westmoreland Street. The granite paving outside the portico is of more recent date. The historic granite paving that runs past the front of Trinity College has recently been reinstated following works in relation to the Luas Cross City works.

Historic lamp standards are not to be found at the western end of College Street.

The Thomas Moore statue (**Plate 10.6**) usually stands on the traffic island at College Street, at the junction with Westmoreland Street, although it is in temporary storage at present. As with the Grattan statue, the Moore statue was overwhelmed by plane trees planted with no consideration for the statue or for the architecture of the Bank of Ireland building.



Plate 10.5 - College Street



Plate 10.6 - Thomas Moore Statue (archive photograph)

10.4.11.3 Foster Place

With a length of only 75m, Foster Place is one of the shorter streets in the city, but is of great architectural significance, with the former parliament house on the eastern side, the Armoury Building to the north and the Royal Bank of Ireland building to the west, it incorporates works by James Gandon, Samuel Hayes, Francis Johnston and Charles Geoghegan (**Plate 10.7**).

Historic granite kerbing and paving is to be found throughout the street. The footways are of historic granite flags, bordered with wide granite kerb stones. There are several coal holes covers set into the granite flags and these are also of historic significance. Some projecting islands have been added to the paving using granite that is not historic. The carriageway is surfaced with stone setts; these are of very high quality, being even in colour and texture throughout the street.

Historic lamp standards in Foster Place are of the Scotch Standard type from the early years of the 20th century.



Plate 10.7 - Foster Place

10.4.11.4 Trinity Street

Trinity Street was laid out in the 17th century. It is a narrow, relatively short street with few features.

There is a certain amount of historic granite kerbing in the street, with historic granite kerb stones and recent replacements mixed along either side of the street. There is a small number of coal holes set into older kerb stones. There are several pavement lights and keg drops adjacent to the frontages of buildings and some of these have granite surrounds.

There are no historic lamp standards in Trinity Street.

10.4.11.5 St Andrew's Street

St Andrew's Street has its origins in the 17th century, and possibly dates to the time of the construction of the first St Andrew's Church in this location in 1670.

There is no historic paving and no historic lamp standards in this street. Two shops have pavement lights, one of which has granite margins.

10.4.11.6 Church Lane

Church Lane, like St Andrew's Street, was possibly laid out in 1670 when St Andrew's Church was built on the site opposite the southern end of the street.

Historic granite kerbing and paving is to be found at the northern end of the street, with narrow granite kerb stones on the eastern side and wider granite kerb stones and some historic granite flags on the western side. There are pavement lights at the front of properties on either side of the streets, in both cases with granite margins. There are some coal hole covers on the western side of the street.

There are no historic lamp standards in Church Lane.



Plate 10.8 - Church Lane

10.4.11.7 Grafton Street

Grafton Street follows the line of the River Steyne and is an ancient thoroughfare that ran to the common land at St Stephen's Green. In the early eighteenth century the development commenced and the street became part of the urban area of the city. The section of Grafton Street within the area of the present Proposed Project is the northern end, between Nassau Street and College Green.

The eastern side of this part of Grafton Street includes a section of the historic granite paving that has recently been replaced following works for the Luas Cross City project.

On the western side of the street the pavement has been widened in places. There is no surviving original historic paving on this side of the street. There are some keg drops and pavement lights, or former pavement lights, with some granite surrounds remaining.

There is no historic street lighting in this part of Grafton Street.

10.4.11.8 Dame Street

Dame Street is an ancient thoroughfare that led eastwards from the medieval city to Hoggen Green and the monastery of All Hallows. The street was widened by the Wide Streets Commissioners in the late 1770s and early 1780s and this included the straightening of the street, bringing the building line back on both sides of the street.

There are broad historic kerb stones on both sides of Dame Street, while at the junctions with the streets on the northern side there are historic stone setts in the carriageways. There are several pavement lights and keg drops along either side of the street, some of which retain their historic granite margins.

There are some coal hole covers on the southern side of the street, indicating the presence of vaulted coal stores beneath the ground.

There are two historic street light bases in the part of Dame Street that lies within the Proposed Project area. These are two of the few surviving lamp bases dating from the first introduction of electric street lighting in Dublin in the 1890s. They stand at the junctions with Crow Street and Temple Lane South. Neither is in use as a street light and they lack their original decorative heads.

Cultural Heritage

10.4.12 Placename Analysis

Townland, topographic and street names are an invaluable source of information on the geography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history, archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. These names or labels may refer to a long-forgotten site, and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface.

In the context of Dublin, placenames are interesting as they chart the rise and fall of the city as once a central node with the British Empire to a colonial outpost and subsequently an independent nation, refer to **Table 10.3**.

Table 10.3 - Placename Analysis

Name	Derivation	Possible Meaning
St Anne's, St. Mark's, St Andrew's,	Former wards of Dublin	Many communities had their own saint that they venerated. Parish churches were established and were named after the saints. Their parishes the same.
Hoggen Green	From the old Norse word 'haugr'. Green was an area of commonage.	A possible indication of the presence of Viking monuments on common land.
St. Mary de Hogges	The 12th century nunnery (DU018-020047-) was known as St Mary's. It was situated on Hoggen Green near the 'haugr'	Named after the former use of the green as a Viking assembly place
Hog Hill	'Haugr'	The hill of the 'haugr'
Dame Street	Known also as 'Damas'.	Possibly a memory of when there was a dam on the River Poddle in this location
Trinity Street	The Augustinian Friary of the Holy Trinity (DU018-020046-) located c. 140m northwest	Reference to the 'Holy Trinity' used as religious symbolism to represent Christian beliefs
St Andrew's Street	St Andrew's Church	After the ward name.

Grafton Street	Named after Henry FitzRoy, 1st Duke of Grafton, the illegitimate son of Charles II of England	To honour Duke of Grafton by the Dawson family
Westmoreland Street	-	Named after a patron
Foster Place	-	Named after a patron

Cultural Heritage Sites

The term ‘cultural heritage’ can be used as an over-arching term that can be applied to both archaeology and architectural. However, it also refers to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folk law or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period.

College Green can be understood in this sense as it has long been a place of assembly for both the living and the dead. It is thought to have once contained Viking burials from the 9th and 10th centuries as well as an assembly mound known as a ‘haugr’. From this, the area received the name Hoggen Green, which was subsequently replaced by College Green.

More recently, Dublin was designated a UNESCO City of Literature in 2010. Dublin is believed to be a place of significant literary acclaim boasting Four Nobel Laureates of Literature as well as having once been home to some world-famous English language authors such as James Joyce. Dublin City, including the area of the Proposed Project also featured strongly in his stories such as The Dubliners and Ulysses.

10.5 Predicted Impacts

10.5.1 Archaeology

The Proposed Project area has been subject to development since the 1650s and whilst much of the area has been subject to modern disturbance, it is not clear as to how that disturbance has impacted on archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. This is particularly the case in the eastern part of the Proposed Project where later medieval burials were found at a significant depth as part of the Luas Cross City.

It is possible that groundworks associated with the development may have a significant or profound negative impact on any features of archaeological significance that may survive below ground level.

10.5.2 Architecture

The proposed works would require some revisions to the street furniture, including paving and lamp standards. There would also be some works to the statuary in College Green. The works, insofar as they may impact architectural heritage, are outlined below, with assessments of the potential impacts.

10.5.2.1 Historic footway to front of Trinity College

The granite paving to the front of Trinity College is one of the most significant elements of street furniture in the Proposed Project area, along with the paving to the front of the Bank of Ireland. The works will not affect the paving to the front of the college.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: None

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: None

Mitigation required: No

10.5.2.2 Historic footway to front of Bank of Ireland

The granite paving of the footway to the front of the Bank of Ireland will not be directly affected by the proposals, except that new paving will run across the end of College Green, between the northern and southern sides of the street cross from the bank to the northern end of Grafton Street. This will be carried out with due regard to the historic significance of the existing granite paving and will retain its character.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: None

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: Additional paving will be provided adjacent to existing

Mitigation required: Yes

10.5.2.3 Paving in Foster Place

The historic paving in Foster Place, comprises of granite flag stones and diorite setts, would be retained, though with some modifications. The setts will be lifted and will be relaid at the same level as the adjacent footways. The more recent traffic islands will be removed.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: No significant impact

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: There will be a positive impact on the setting, through the removal of the traffic islands

Mitigation required: No

10.5.2.4 Traffic islands in College Green

The traffic islands will be removed from the centre of College Green. While these include some historic granite kerbing and paving, these elements have been brought from elsewhere during the twentieth century when the traffic islands were created.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: The traffic islands are not of heritage significance

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: n/a

Mitigation required: No

10.5.2.5 Lamp standards in College Green

The historic Scotch Standard street lights are to be removed from College Green. While these date from early in the twentieth century, they were not installed in College Green before the 1960s, at the earliest.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: The lamp standards are of historic significance, though they have been moved to College Green in more recent years and their presence in the street is not of historic significance.

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: n/a

Mitigation required: Yes

10.5.2.6 Henry Grattan statue

The statue of Henry Grattan is to be moved slightly eastward. This will not affect the setting of the statue or the artist's intentions to a significant degree. The two lamps associated with the statue will be retained. The proposal includes the removal of the trees from the traffic island in College Green.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: The statue is to be moved slightly to the east resulting in an imperceptible impact.

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: There will be a positive impact on the setting, with the removal of the overshadowing trees and the elimination of busy traffic from the vicinity.

Mitigation required: Yes.

10.5.2.7 Thomas Davis plaque

The Thomas Davis plaque is to be moved to a new location, still within College Green, though at the junction with Foster Place and Church Lane.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: The memorial plaque will be relocated nearby

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: There is a positive impact on the setting, through the reduction of traffic to only those vehicles needing local access, or turning to go back westwards.

Mitigation required: Yes

10.5.2.8 Thomas Davis statue and associated works

The Thomas Davis statue, its fountain and its plinth are to be moved to a new location, still within College Green, though at the junction with Foster Place and Church Lane. The assemblage will be reversed so as to face westwards and will be located on the proposed roundabout. The direction in which this memorial faces is not critical to its character and the effect of the relocation will be small.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: The memorial assemblage will be relocated nearby

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: There will be a positive impact on the setting, through the reduction of traffic to only those vehicles needing local access, or turning to go back westwards.

Mitigation required: Yes

10.5.2.9 Tree planting in College Green

The proposal includes the planting of plane trees towards the southern side of College Green.

Impacts of Proposed Project on feature: The proposed trees will ultimately obscure the view of the facades of protected structures on the southern side of College Green; this is within an architectural conservation area.

Impacts of Proposed Project on setting: There will be a negative impact on the setting, as the trees will obscure the facades of the buildings and change their context.

Mitigation required: Not applicable

10.6 Mitigation measures

10.6.1 Archaeology

All ground disturbances associated with the Proposed Project shall be subject to continuous archaeological monitoring. Monitoring will be carried out under licence to the DoAHRGA in consultation with the National Museum and the Dublin City Archaeologist. Full provision will be made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains that may be discovered (i.e. preservation by record), should this be deemed an appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Furthermore, a suitably qualified archaeologist will be appointed as part of the detailed design team in order to advice on specific potential impacts as and when they may arise. This will result in continuous impact assessment of the detailed works, allowing mitigation measures to be agreed in advance, in full consultation with the statutory bodies.

10.6.2 Architecture

Generally, all of the mitigation measures will be undertaken in accordance with best conservation practice and the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Architectural Heritage Protection (2011), and under the supervision of a conservation architect”.

10.6.2.1 Historic footway to front of Bank of Ireland

During the works to extend the paving across to Grafton Street the adjacent granite paving of the footway to the front of the Bank of Ireland will be protected from damage in accordance with the Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Architectural Heritage Protection (2011) and the Advice Series: Paving – The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces (2015) and under the supervision of a conservation architect.

10.6.2.2 Lamp standards in College Green

The lamp standards will be removed with care, in accordance with a conservation method statement, and put into storage for potential use elsewhere.

10.6.2.3 Henry Grattan statue

The statue will be moved by a heritage Contractor with experience in moving monuments of this type and in accordance with a conservation method statement.

10.6.2.4 Thomas Davis plaque

The Thomas Davis plaque will be lifted and reset in accordance with a conservation method statement and the work will be carried out by a heritage Contractor with experience in lifting stones of this type.

10.6.2.5 Thomas Davis sculpture

The Thomas Davis sculpture assemblage will be lifted and moved in accordance with a conservation method statement and the work will be carried out by a heritage Contractor with experience in working with monuments of this type.

10.7 Residual Impacts

With regards to the archaeological resource, following the implementation of the mitigations measures, as proposed above, there will be no residual impact on the archaeological resource.

The residual impact of the Proposed Project on architectural heritage will be positive, removing traffic from College Green and allowing it to be a high-quality urban space, with the surrounding buildings and the memorials, all of which are of architectural heritage significance, to become an integral part of the space.

10.8 Difficulties Encountered

No difficulties were encountered during the compilation of this chapter.

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