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An Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Cathedral Street and Sackville Place Public Realm Improvement Works.

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**CONTENTS Page**

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3](#_Toc501020100)

[1 INTRODUCTION 5](#_Toc501020101)

[1.1 Site location 5](#_Toc501020102)

[1.2 Proposed development 5](#_Toc501020103)

[1.3 Study area 5](#_Toc501020104)

[2 Objectives and Methodology 7](#_Toc501020105)

[2.1 Objectives 7](#_Toc501020106)

[2.2 Desktop Study Methodology 7](#_Toc501020107)

[2.3 Field Inspection Methodology 8](#_Toc501020108)

[2.4 Methodology used for assessing baseline value of sites 8](#_Toc501020109)

[2.5 Type of impacts 9](#_Toc501020110)

[2.6 Methodology used for assessing magnitude of impacts 9](#_Toc501020111)

[2.7 Methodology used for assessing significance level of impacts 11](#_Toc501020112)

[2.8 Difficulties experienced during compilation of assessment 11](#_Toc501020113)

[3 baseline/receiving environment 12](#_Toc501020114)

[3.1 Designated archaeological sites 12](#_Toc501020115)

[3.2 Designated architectural heritage sites 12](#_Toc501020116)

[3.3 Undesignated cultural heritage sites 13](#_Toc501020117)

[3.4 Areas of archaeological potential 14](#_Toc501020118)

[3.5 Archaeological and historical context 14](#_Toc501020119)

[3.6 Cartographic evidence 15](#_Toc501020120)

[3.7 Recent excavations 16](#_Toc501020121)

[4 Impact Statement 18](#_Toc501020122)

[4.1 Description of the site 18](#_Toc501020123)

[4.2 Description of the proposed development 18](#_Toc501020124)

[4.3 Impact assessment 19](#_Toc501020125)

[5 Mitigation Strategy 21](#_Toc501020126)

[6 Conclusions 22](#_Toc501020127)

[6.1 Summary of archaeological findings 22](#_Toc501020128)

[6.2 Recommendations 22](#_Toc501020129)

[6.3 Residual impacts 23](#_Toc501020130)

[7 Bibliography 24](#_Toc501020131)

FIGURES

Figure 1 Location of Cathedral Street and Sackville Place

Figure 2 Cathedral Street: Site location and identified sites of cultural heritage significance and/or potential within study area

Figure 3 Sackville Place: Site location and identified sites of cultural heritage significance and/or potential within study area

Figure 4 Extract from de Gomme’s Map of Dublin, 1673

Figure 5 Extract from Brookings Map of Dublin, 1728

Figure 6 Extract from Rocque’s Map of Dublin, 1756

Figure 7 Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:1056 series (surveyed 1838; published 1847)

Figure 8 Cathedral Street: Plan of proposed development

Figure 9 Sackville Place: Plan of proposed development

PLATES

Plate 1 Northern pavement of Cathedral Street, looking west

Plate 2 Southern pavement of Cathedral Street, looking west; note opes for live cellars in pavement

Plate 3 Northern pavement of Cathedral Street, looking west; no visible evidence for cellars

Plate 4 Southern pavement of Sackville Place, looking east; note opes for live cellars in pavement

Plate 5 Southern pavement of Sackville Place, looking east; note opes for live cellars in pavement

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Inventory of identified sites of cultural heritage significance and/or potential within study area

Appendix 2 Previous archaeological investigations

Appendix 3 Legislative and policy framework

Appendix 4 Terms and definitions used

Appendix 5 Glossary and definition of archaeological terms

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to assess the importance and sensitivity of the known, as well as the potential, archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment of Cathedral Street and Sackville Place, to identify the impact of the proposed Public Realm Improvement Works on this environment and to propose mitigation measures to reduce any impacts on said environment.

These works were undertaken for Dublin City Council.

The proposed development will comprise the removal and replacement of the existing asphalt and concrete road surfaces with a new paved granite carriageway, to include loading bays, disabled parking and taxi ranks. Existing asphalt, concrete and paved footpaths are to be removed and replaced with new granite flags, while retaining areas of historic paving and kerbs. The proposals include the removal of the existing street furniture and replacement with new street furniture, tree planting where space allows, seasonal planting containers and seating. The proposals include all necessary service, utility and associated site works.

The results of this impact assessment indicate that both streets are areas of archaeological potential. Evaluation of the results of nearby investigations associated with the construction of Luas Cross City indicate that there is a potential for archaeological features, in particular post-medieval cellars or structural remains and historic civic infrastructure (surfaces, drains, culverts, etc.), to be present beneath the pavements and carriageways of both streets. Both streets have been subject to alterations and redevelopment of the Public Realm since they were laid out in the 18th century and to the insertion of underground services since at least the 19th century. However, the investigations associated with Luas Cross City, in particular, have demonstrated that while these types of past activities can impact on and remove sub-surface archaeological features, such impacts are not total and sub-surface archaeological features can and have survived beneath the current streetscape. Therefore, it is expected that such survival is possible in the case of both Cathedral Street and Sackville Place.

The proposed development will require localised ground reduction for in-ground planting, bollard bases and drainage as well as more generalised ground reduction for repaving and road reconstruction. These works have the potential to exposed *in-situ* cellars as well as potential archaeological features or deposits that could survive in the islands of (relatively) undisturbed ground between extant modern services or that could survive below formation level for these services.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction associated with the following activities should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist:
   1. Repaving of footpaths (where excavation of greater than 200-300 mm required inclusive of removal of extant surfaces)
   2. Full road reconstruction (except between Thomas Lane and Marlborough Street junctions on Cathedral Street)
   3. In-ground planting
   4. Bases for bollards
   5. Additional drainage gullies, gully pots and new connections to sewer network
2. If *in-situ* structural remains or cellars are encountered at the proposed locations for bollard bases then the formation level for these will be reduced to 450 mm to reduce any potential impact.
3. If sections of the curtilage wall located in the north pavement of Sackville Street between Earl Place and Marlborough Street are encountered during inground planting (tree pits) or any other groundworks related to this scheme, then the affected section of walling should be fully recorded by an archaeologist prior to any removal.
4. If archaeological material is encountered, then it will be investigated and fully recorded. However, if significant archaeological material is encountered then the City Archaeologist will be notified. Resolution of any such significant material will be determined by the City Archaeologist in consultation with the National Monuments Service (DoCHG).
5. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

**Please note all recommendations are subject to the approval of the Dublin City Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.**

# INTRODUCTION

This report details the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage issues that need to be addressed in respect of a proposed development at Cathedral Street and Sackville Place, Dublin 1 (ITM: 715888, 734781; 715937, 734615) (Figure 1). These works were undertaken for Dublin City Council.

This study has been undertaken in advance of an application for Part VIII planning permission for Public Realm Improvement Works to both Cathedral Street and Sackville Place, Dublin 1.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the following legislative procedures which are further detailed in Appendix 3:

* National Monuments Acts 1930-2004
* Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999
* Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 2000-2015

It has also been undertaken in accordance with the policies set out in Section 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016–2022.

## Site location

The two streets run east-west linking O’Connell Street to Marlborough Street in Dublin 1. Cathedral Street is bisects the block between North Earl Street in the south and Cathal Brugha Street in the north. Sackville Place bisects the block between Abbey Street in the south and North Earl Street in the north.

## Proposed development

The proposed development will comprise the removal and replacement of the existing asphalt and concrete road surfaces with a new paved granite carriageway, to include loading bays, disabled parking and taxi ranks. Existing asphalt, concrete and paved footpaths are to be removed and replaced with new granite flags, while retaining areas of historic paving and kerbs. The proposals include the removal of the existing street furniture and replacement with new street furniture, tree planting where space allows, seasonal planting containers and seating. The proposals include all necessary service, utility and associated site works.

## Study area

The study area for this assessment has been defined in respect of two factors: 1.) the ability of sites/information sources to provide information pertaining to the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, and 2.) the potential physical impact, as well as impact on setting, that the proposed scheme may have on sites of cultural heritage significance.

Taking these factors into account the study area has been defined as follows:

| **Subject** | **Study area** |
| --- | --- |
| National Monuments and Recorded archaeological monuments (RMPs) | Within 25 m of proposed development site |
| Protected Structures and/or their curtilage | Within 25 m of proposed development site |
| Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAS) | Within 25 m of proposed development site |
| Structures recorded in the NIAH | Within 25 m of proposed development site |
| Unregistered features of cultural heritage | Within proposed development site |
| Townland boundaries | Within proposed development site |
| Areas of archaeological potential | Within proposed development site |
| Previous Excavations | Within the development site and adjacent streets including Marlborough Street and O’Connell Street Upper and Lower |
| Topographical files | Within the development site and adjacent streets including Marlborough Street and O’Connell Street Upper and Lower |

Table 1 – Dimensions of the study area

# Objectives and Methodology

## Objectives

This study aims to assess the baseline archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment, evaluate the likely significant impacts that the proposed development will have on this environment and provide mitigation measures, in accordance with the policies of the National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) and Dublin County Council, the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 and best practise guidelines, to ameliorate these impacts.

In order to provide a comprehensive assessment, an extensive desktop study in addition to a field inspection of the proposed development area was undertaken.

The scope and methodology for the baseline assessment has been devised with reference to the following guidelines:

* Environmental Protection Agency (2002) ‘Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements’
* Environmental Protection Agency (2003) ‘Advice notes on current practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)’
* Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) (1999) ‘Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage’
* Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2004) ‘Architectural Heritage Guidelines’
* National Roads Authority (2005) ‘Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes’
* National Roads Authority (2005) ‘Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes’

## Desktop Study Methodology

The present assessment of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the proposed development area is based on a desktop study of a number of documentary and cartographic sources. The desktop study was further augmented by an examination of aerial photography as well as a field survey. The main sources consulted in completing the desktop study are listed here.

* Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
* National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
* Dublin City Development Plan 2016–2022
* National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Topographical Files
* Excavations Bulletin
* Dublin County Archaeology GIS
* Aerial Photographs
* Cartographic Sources

## Field Inspection Methodology

A field inspection of the proposed development site was undertaken by Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd on 21 November 2017.

The primary purpose of a field inspection is to assess local topography in order to identify any potential low-visibility archaeological and/or historical sites that are not currently recorded and which may be impacted upon negatively by the proposed development. It is also the purpose of the field inspection to survey any known monuments or sites and to consider the relationship between them and the surrounding landscape, all of which need to be considered during the assessment process.

The methodology used during the field inspection involved recording the present land use as well as the existing topography for the entire area comprising the proposed development site. A photographic record and written description were compiled for any known and/or potential sites of archaeological, architectural and/or cultural significance. In addition, a GPS (Global Positioning System) waypoint was taken for each identified site of said significance.

## Methodology used for assessing baseline value of sites

In order to categorise the baseline environment in a systemised manner, ‘baseline values’ have been assigned to each identified site of cultural heritage significance and/or potential within the study area. The baseline value of a site is determined with reference to the ‘importance’ and ‘sensitivity’ of the site.

In accordance with NRA Guidelines, the importance of a site is determined based on the following criteria: legal status, condition, historical associations, amenity value, ritual value, specimen value, group value and rarity.

The sensitivity of a site is determined based on the presence of extant remains and/or the potential for associated sub-surface remains of the feature to be present *in situ*.

It should be noted that the National Monuments Act 1930-2004 does not differentiate between recorded archaeological sites on the basis of relative importance or sensitivity. In addition, the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000 does not differentiate between Protected Structures or Areas of Architectural Conservation on the basis of relative importance or sensitivity either. Consequently, professional judgement has been exercised to rate these features based on their perceived importance and sensitivity in relation to physical impacts and impacts on setting.

Taking the above factors into consideration, the criteria that have been defined are provided in Table 2 below.

| **Subject** | **Baseline Value** |
| --- | --- |
| * Recorded Archaeological Monuments * Protected Structures * Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) | Very High |
| * Sites listed in the NIAH that are not Protected Structures * Unregistered built heritage sites that comprise extant remains which are in good condition and/or which are regarded as constituting significant cultural heritage features * Unrecorded features of archaeological potential | High |
| * Unregistered built heritage sites that comprise extant remains which are in poor condition * Unregistered cultural heritage sites (not including built heritage sites) that comprise extant remains * Townland boundaries that comprise extant remains * Marshy/wetland areas | Medium/High |
| * Unregistered cultural heritage sites for which there are no extant remains but where there is potential for associated subsurfaceevidence * Townland boundaries for which there are no extant remains | Medium/Low |
| * Unregistered cultural heritage sites for which there are no extant remains and where there is little or no potential for associated subsurfaceevidence | Low |

Table 2 – Baseline values of sites

Caution should be exercised when assessing the perceived significance of an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site as such categorisation is open to subjectivity. In addition, the perceived levels of importance as identified in this report are liable to future revision in the instance where new information, through the undertaking of further archaeological investigations, is provided.

## Type of impacts

The following table lists the type of impacts that a proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource:

| **Type of Impacts** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| Direct | Direct impacts arise where an archaeological, architectural and/or cultural heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the proposed development, or its associated physical impact zone, whereby the removal of part, or all of the feature or site is thus required. |
| Indirect | Indirect impacts arise when an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature is not located within the footprint of the proposed development, or its associated physical impact zone, and thus is not impacted directly. Such an impact could include impact on setting or impact on the zone of archaeological potential of site whereby the actual site itself is not physically affected. |
| Cumulative | The addition of many impacts to create a large, significant impact. |
| Undeterminable | Whereby the full consequence that the proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource is not known |
| Residual | The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect. |

Table 3 – Type of impacts

## Methodology used for assessing magnitude of impacts

The methodology used to assess the magnitude of potential pre-mitigation impacts, as well as residual impacts, of the proposed development on the baseline environment is presented in Table 4 below.

| **Impact magnitude** | **Criteria** |
| --- | --- |
| Severe | * Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where an archaeology site is completely and irreversibly destroyed. * An impact that obliterates the architectural heritage of a structure or feature of national or international importance. These effects arise where an architectural structure or feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by the proposed development. Mitigation is unlikely to remove adverse effects. |
| Major | * An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about an archaeological feature/site. * An impact that by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters the character and/or the setting of the architectural heritage. These effects arise where an aspect or aspects of the architectural heritage is/are permanently impacted upon leading to a loss of character and integrity in the architectural structure or feature. Appropriate mitigate is likely to reduce the impact * A beneficial or positive effect that permanently enhances or restores the character and/or setting of a feature of archaeological or cultural heritage significance in a clearly noticeable manner. |
| Moderate | * A medium impact arises where a change to a site/monument is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological feature can be incorporated into a modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible. * A medium impact to a site/monument may also arise when a site is fully or partly excavated under license and all recovered data is preserved by record. * An impact that results in a change to the architectural heritage which, although noticeable is not such that alters the integrity of the heritage. The change is likely to be consistent with existing and emerging trends. Impacts are probably reversible and may be of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation is very likely to reduce the impact. * A beneficial or positive effect that results in partial or temporary enhancement of the character and/or setting of a feature of archaeological or cultural heritage significance in a clearly noticeable manner. |
| Minor | * An impact which causes changes in the character of the environment, such as visual impact, which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological feature or monument. * An impact that causes some minor change in the character of architectural heritage of local or regional importance without affecting its integrity or sensitivities. Although noticeable, the effects do not directly impact on the architectural structure or feature. Impacts are reversible and of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation will reduce the impact. * A beneficial or positive effect that causes some minor or temporary enhancement of the character of an architectural heritage significance which, although positive, is unlikely to be readily noticeable. |
| Negligible | * An impact on archaeological features or monument capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences. * An impact on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measure merit but without noticeable consequences. * A beneficial or positive effect on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences. |

Table 4 – Criteria used for rating magnitude of impacts

## Methodology used for assessing significance level of impacts

The significance level of a construction or operation impact on a feature is assessed by combining the magnitude of the impact and baseline value of the feature. The matrix in Table 5.4 provides a guide to decision-making, but is not a substitute for professional judgement and interpretation, particularly where the baseline value or impact magnitude levels are not clear or are borderline between categories. The permanence of the effects are also taken into account, with irreversible effects being more significant while temporary or reversible changes are likely to be less significant.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Magnitude of Impact** | **Baseline Value** | | | | |
| **Very High** | **High** | **Medium/High** | **Medium/Low** | **Low** |
| **Severe** | Very significant | Very significant | Significant | Moderate | Slight |
| **Major** | Very significant | Significant | Moderate | Slight | Slight |
| **Moderate** | Significant | Moderate | Slight | Slight | Negligible |
| **Minor** | Moderate | Slight | Slight | Negligible | Negligible |
| **Negligible** | Slight | Slight | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |

Table 5 – Criteria for assessing significance level of impacts

## Difficulties experienced during compilation of assessment

No significant difficulties were encountered during the preparation of this impact assessment.

# Baseline/Receiving environment

## Designated archaeological sites

### Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs)

Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Act 1994 made provision the establishment and maintenance of a Record of Monuments & Places (RMP). Under this Act, each site recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places is granted statutory protection. When the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a recorded archaeological monument they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 2 months before commencing that work.

There are is only one recorded archaeological monuments incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). This is the Zone of Archaeological Potential for Historic Dublin (CH001).

### National Monuments

National monuments are broken into two categories; National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the state and National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of a local authority. Section 8 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1954 provides for the publication of a list of monuments, the preservation, of which, are considered to be of national importance. Two months notice must be given to the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht where work is proposed to be carried out at or in relation to any National Monument.

There are no National Monuments incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

### Sites with Preservation Orders

The National Monuments Act 1930-2004 provide for the making of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders in respect of National Monuments. Under Section 8 of the National Monument Act 1930 (as amended) the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, can place a Preservation Order on a monument if, in the Ministersʹ opinion, it is a National Monument in danger of being or is actually being destroyed, injured or removed or is falling into decay through neglect. The Preservation Order ensures that the monument shall be safeguarded from destruction, alteration, injury, or removal, by any person or persons without the written consent of the Minister.

There are no sites with preservation orders incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

## Designated architectural heritage sites

In 1997 Ireland ratified the Granada Convention on architectural heritage. This provided the basis for a national commitment to the protection of the architectural heritage throughout the country. The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000, and the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999, made the legislative changes necessary to provide for a strengthening of the protection of architectural heritage.

### Record of Protected Structures

The Dublin City Development Plan 2016–2022 was consulted for schedules of Protected Structures. These are buildings that a planning authority considers to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, and/or technical point of view. Protected Structures receive statutory protection from injury or demolition under Section 57 (1) of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000. Protected structure status does not exclude development or alteration but requires the developer to consult with the relevant planning authority to ensure that elements which make the structure significant are not lost during development.

There are six Protected Structures within the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). These include St. Mary’s Pro-Cathedral (CH003), Nos 84 and 85 Marlborough Street (CH004–005), Nos 14–15 and 16–17 O’Connell Street Lower (CH006–007) and Clerys Department Store (CH008).

### Architectural Conservation Areas

The Dublin City Development Plan 2016–2022 was consulted for records relating to Architectural Conservation Areas ((hereinafter ‘ACAs’). The stated objective of ACAs is to conserve and enhance the special character of the area, including traditional building stock and material finishes, spaces, streetscapes, landscape and setting.

There is one ACA within the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). This is the O’Connell Street ACA (CH002).

### National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (hereinafter the 'NIAH') is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently, as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are 17 structures within the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area) that are listed in the NIAH. These include St. Mary’s Pro-Cathedral (CH003), Nos 84 and 85 Marlborough Street (CH004–005), Nos 14–15 and 16–17 O’Connell Street Lower (CH006–007) and Clerys Department Store (CH008) as well as premises on Cathedral Street (CH009–010), Marlborough Street (CH012), O’Connell Street Upper (CH013–016) and Sackville Place (CH018–019)

## Undesignated cultural heritage sites

This section deals with sites that are considered to be of cultural heritage value but which do not fall within the above categories as they are not registered. Such sites may include lime kilns, dwellings/outhouses, trackways or townland boundaries etc identifiable on the First Edition 6”/25” OS maps or noted during the field visit.

### Sites identifiable on cartographic sources

There is one undesignated cultural heritage site identifiable on cartographic sources within the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). This is a public fountain shown on Sackville Place on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 series map (1847) (CH020).

### Sites identified during field inspection

There are no undesignated cultural heritage sites identified during field survey within the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). However potential for cellars under the pavement of Cathedral Street and Sackville Street were noted in connection with the following CH sites—CH009; CH010; CH011; CH018; CH019.

## Areas of archaeological potential

Both streets are considered to be areas of archaeological potential (CH021 and CH022 respectively). Sackville Place lies within both the ZAP for Historic Dublin and the O’Connell Street ACA. Cathedral Street lies outside the extent of the ZAP for Historic Dublin but is within the O’Connell Street ACA. There are no entries in the NMI topographic files for either street, but the discovery of human remains at 4-5 Thomas Lane (which extends north from Cathedral Street) is noted.

Investigations in association with the construction of Luas Cross City on the adjacent sections of Marlborough Street and O’Connell Street consistently produced evidence for post-medieval structures (such as cellars) and historic civic infrastructure (drains, cobble surfaces, culverts, etc). There is a potential for similar material to be present beneath the pavements and carriageways of Cathedral Street and Sackville Place also.

The evidence from the field inspection of both streets suggested the presence of cellars under the pavement of Cathedral Street, towards the O’Connell Street end of the street. In the case of Sackville Place field inspection suggested the potential for cellars under the length of the southern pavement and under the northern pavement towards the Marlborough Street end of the road.

Test pits excavated by Dublin City Council roads section in the northern pavement of Sackville Place between Earl Place and Marlborough Street revealed an east-west orientated wall. This wall is located just north of the kerbline and probably reflects the historic curtilage of properties formerly fronting this section of Sackville Place. Cellars for such properties would have been located to the north of this wall, perhaps incorporating sections of it as a gable or end wall.

The balance of available evidence suggests that sub-surface archaeological features, in particular post-medieval cellars or structural remains and historic civic infrastructure (cobble surfaces, culverts, drains, etc) could survive at both streets.

## Archaeological and historical context

The proposed development site is located to the north-east of the medieval core of Dublin. This area would have been largely suburban or rural until the early post-medieval period.

Development of this part of Dublin commenced in the late 17th and early 18th century, initially under the auspices of the Earls of Drogheda followed by the Gardiner family (Lennon 2008). Drogheda Street (the precursor of modern O’Connell Street) appears on historic mapping from 1728 connecting Abbey Street (in the south to Great Britain Street (now Parnell Street) in the north. Marlborough Street was first laid out in 1707 (Lennon 2008, 17) and was named after the Great Duke of Marlborough (DCC 2001, 25; M’Cready 1892, 63). Tuckers Row (now Sackville Place) appears on historic mapping from 1728 onwards suggesting that it was set out broadly at the same time as Drogheda Street and Marlborough Street.

In 1749, having gradually acquired a large part of the Earl of Drogheda’s lands in this part of Dublin over the preceding quarter century, the first Luke Gardiner redeveloped the northern two thirds of Drogheda Street (from Henry Street to Great Britain Street). This involved the demolition of existing properties and significant widening of the roadway westwards to create the new Sackville Mall. Contemporary illustrations show terraces of new Georgian houses fronting both sides of the Mall. A Stable Lane, later Elephant Lane, corresponding to Cathedral Street appears on historic mapping from 1756 onwards suggesting that this street was created as part of the Sackville Mall redevelopment of Drogheda Street.

O’Connell Street Lower (from Henry Street to the River Liffey) continued to be named Drogheda Street until 1785 when the alignment of the Sackville Mall was extended southwards to the quays. This development work was undertaken by the Wide Streets Commission (WSC) in cooperation with the second Luke Gardiner. It formed part of a greater scheme of civic improvement that included the erection of Carlisle Bridge (now O’Connell Bridge) and the opening up of new thoroughfares to the south—Westmoreland Street and D’Olier Street.

Construction of St. Mary’s Pro Cathedral was completed in 1825. It occupies the corner plot on the north side of the junction of Cathedral Street and Marlborough Street. This site was formerly occupied by Annesley House (Casey 2005, 126).

## Cartographic evidence

### De Gomme’s Map of Dublin (1673)

Location of the two streets shown as open/undeveloped ground bounded by the ‘highway to Ballibought’ (now Parnell Street) on the north and the Liffey foreshore on the south.

### Thomas Phillips’ Map of Dublin (1685)

Location of the two streets still shown as open/undeveloped ground bounded by the highway (now Parnell Street) on the north and the Liffey foreshore on the south, though the line of what would become Abbey Street is now clearly demarcated.

### Brooking’s Map of Dublin (1728)

Drogheda Street and Great Marlborough Street are both illustrated and named. The southern frontages of both streets are shown as developed. An unnamed laneway—possibly corresponding to the line of Sackville Place—links Drogheda Street to Marlborough Street and bisects the block defined by Abbey Street on the south and Henry Street on the north. There is no indication of any laneway/roadway corresponding to Cathedral Street.

### Rocque’s Map of Dublin (1756)

The north end of Drogheda Street has been replaced by the Sackville Mall. A stable lane links the new Mall to Great Marlborough Street and corresponds to the line of modern Cathedral Street. No properties front onto this lane, though the rear mews of properties fronting onto Earl Street are present along it. To the south Tuckers Row—corresponding to Sackville Place—links Drogheda Street and Great Marlborough Street. Properties are shown directly fronting onto both sides of this street.

### Scalé’s Map of Dublin (1777)

Scalé’s map is not a new survey but rather and updated version of Rocque’s earlier map. Both the Stable Lane (Cathedral Street) and Tuckers Row (Sackville Place) are largely unchanged from their earlier depiction.

### Wilson’s Map of Dublin (1801)

The map that accompanies Wilson’s Dublin Directory for 1801, shows the fully widened Sackville Street extending south to the quays and new Carlisle Bridge. The former Stable Lane (Cathedral Street) is now called Elephant Lane. Tuckers Row (Sackville Place) is still shown to the south.

### 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch series (1838)

Tuckers Row has been renamed Sackville Place and Elephant Lane appears as before. The frontages of both streets are fully developed though, due to the scale of the map, it is difficult to say if any of the properties front directly onto them. The Pro-Cathedral appears at the corner of Marlborough Street and Elephant Lane.

### Ordnance Survey 1:1056 series map (1847)

This shows plots and buildings along both streets in more detail. Properties front the south side of Elephant Lane (Cathedral Street) only. The north side of the street is occupied by the Pro Cathedral and the side of a property fronting Sackville Street. Properties front the full length of the south side of Sackville Place, but on the north side are limited mainly to the western end of the street (the remainder is occupied by the side boundaries of properties fronting Marlborough Street and Nelson’s Lane (now Earl Place). A public fountain is shown towards the eastern end of the street.

### Ordnance Survey 25-inch series map (1910-11)

This shows no great changes from the previous 19th century mapping, though Elephant Lane has now become Cathedral Street and the public fountain on Sackville Place is no longer indicated.

## Recent excavations

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken at adjacent sites (see Appendix 2). The most relevant investigations were the various investigations undertaken in association with the development of Luas Cross City.

No archaeological investigations are recorded within the boundaries of properties fronting onto either Cathedral Street or Sackville Place. Archaeological test trenching was undertaken in 2008 at a site at Marlborough Street/Marlborough Place directly opposite the junction of Sackville Place (Kyle 2008; Licence No 08E0441).

Adjacent investigations associated with Luas Cross City were mainly confined to the pavement and carriageways of O’Connell Street and Marlborough Street (O’Dowd 2014, Licence No. 13E0321; Seaver et al. 2016, Licence No. 14E004; O’Dowd forthcoming, Licence No. 15E0271). However, works at the junctions of both Cathedral Street/Marlborough Street and Sackville Place/Marlborough Street did extend into both Cathedral Street and Sackville Place respectively.

At Cathedral Street/Marlborough Street junction a series of cellars were identified under the pavement running south from the junction (Seaver et al 2016). These cellars were associated with No. 85-7 Marlborough Street. A stone drain was uncovered outside No. 83 Marlborough Street on the north side of the junction. A number of archaeological features were uncovered in the central median of O’Connell Street opposite the junction with Cathedral Street (O’Dowd forthcoming).

At Sackville Place/Marlborough Street junction a culvert was identified running east-west in the northern carriageway of Sackville Place (Seaver et al 2016). An insulation passage and cellars were recorded extending north under the pavement of Marlborough Street from the Sackville Place junction (Seaver et al 2016; O’Dowd forthcoming). A number of cellars were identified within the central median of O’Connell Street opposite the junction with Sackville Place (Seaver et al. 2016).

# Impact Statement

## Description of the site

The two streets run east-west linking O’Connell Street to Marlborough Street in Dublin 1. Cathedral Street bisects the block between North Earl Street in the south and Cathal Brugha Street in the north. Sackville Place bisects the block between Abbey Street in the south and North Earl Street in the north.



The frontages of both streets are fully developed with a mix of buildings dating from the late 18th century to the present day.

### Past impacts on site

Both streets would have been subject to previous improvements, alterations and additions to the Public Realm infrastructure since they were initially set out in the 18th century. Both streets would also have been subject to the insertion of sub-surface services—water, gas, electricity and telecoms—from at least the 19th century. This includes the instatement of new ductile iron watermain along Cathedral Street in 1989. Full road reconstruction has previously been carried out on Cathedral Street between the junctions with Thomas Lane and Marlborough Street. Previous alterations to the Public Realm and the insertion of services would have disturbed and removed sub-surface archaeological deposits or features.



### Summary of baseline environment

| **Site Type** | **Summary** |
| --- | --- |
| * RMPs * National Monuments * Sites with Preservation Orders * Sites listed in the Register of Historic Monuments | There is one RMPs incorporated by the study area. It is the ZAP for Historic Dublin and lies partially within the site. There are no National Monuments or sites with Preservation Orders placed on them. |
| * Protected Structures | There are six Protected Structures incorporated by the study area. |
| * Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) | There is one Architectural Conservation Area incorporated by the study area. |
| * Sites Listed in the NIAH | There are 17 sites listed in the NIAH incorporated by the study area. |
| * Unregistered Cultural Heritage Sites | There is one unregistered cultural heritage site incorporated by the study area. |
| * Areas/features of archaeological potential | There are two areas/features of archaeological potential incorporated by the study area. Each street as a whole is regarded as an area of archaeological potential. |

Table 9 – Summary of baseline environment

## Description of the proposed development

The proposed development will comprise the removal and replacement of the existing asphalt and concrete road surfaces with a new paved granite carriageway, to include loading bays, disabled parking and taxi ranks. Existing asphalt, concrete and paved footpaths are to be removed and replaced with new granite flags, while retaining areas of historic paving and kerbs. The proposals include the removal of the existing street furniture and replacement with new street furniture, tree planting where space allows, seasonal planting containers and seating. The proposals include all necessary service, utility and associated site works.

## Impact assessment

This section assesses the likely significant impacts that the proposed development will have on the baseline/receiving environment, prior to the implementation of any mitigation measures. The methodology used in ascertaining the baseline value of sites, the type, magnitude and significance level of impacts is set out in Section 2 above.

Mitigation measures to ameliorate these impacts and the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on each site of cultural heritage significance and/or potential are provided in Sections 5 and 6 below.

Potential impacts to sub-surface archaeology will primarily occur as a result of groundworks. The following aspects of the proposed development have the potential to impact on archaeological features or deposits:

* Repaving of footpaths
* Full road reconstruction
* In-ground planting
* Bases for bollards
* Additional drainage gullies, gully pots and new connections to sewer network

With the exception of repaving and road reconstruction works, all the significant groundworks outlined will be localised.

Impacts will occur to the Cathedral Street AAP (CH021) and Sackville Place AAP (CH022).

Repaving will be carried out on both streets. The precise minimum depth of excavation for this is still under discussion. Cellars are present under the pavement of these streets and further (currently unknown) relict cellars from 18th or 19th century properties could also be present, particularly in the case of Sackville Place. Repaving works could uncover the crowns of cellars or other related features, particularly if ground reduction of greater than 200-300 mm below present level is required.

Full road reconstruction will involve excavation to a minimum depth of 700 mm below present ground level. This is expected to occur at the west end of Cathedral Street (between O’Connell Street and Thomas Lane junctions). The extent of road reconstruction of for the rest of Cathedral Street and for Sackville Place is still under review. The minimum excavation depth for full road reconstruction would be sufficient to expose any (relatively) undisturbed ground between modern services or below modern services that could contain *in situ* archaeological features or deposits. The only exception to this would be the section of Cathedral Street where full road reconstruction has occurred previously.

Base of formation for any in-ground planting is expected to be approximately 1200 mm below present ground level. In-ground planting is expected to be restricted to Sackville Place only. Sites for in-ground planting will be selected based on an absence of known modern services. These (relatively) undisturbed locations would have a potential to contain *in situ* archaeological features or deposits. Inground planting may impact directly on the sub-surface curtilage wall identified during test pitting by DCC Roads Department.

Base of formation for bollards (to be located at the edge of the new pavement) would be c. 550–600 mm below present ground level. Cellars are present under the pavement of these streets and further (currently unknown) relict cellars from 18th or 19th century properties could also be present, particularly in the case of Sackville Place. Localised excavation for bollard bases could uncover the crowns of cellars or other related features.

Base of formation for road drainage gully chambers will be c. 1000 mm below present ground level, while connection to existing sewer could require excavation to depths up to c. 2000 mm below present ground level. These minimum excavation depths would be sufficient to expose any (relatively) undisturbed ground between modern services or below modern services that could contain *in situ* archaeological features or deposits. The only exception to this would be the section of Cathedral Street where full road reconstruction has occurred previously.

| **CH No.** | **Impact Type** | **Description of Impact** | **Magnitude of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures** | **Baseline Value** | **Significance level of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CH21 | Direct | Impacts will occur as a result of:   1. Repaving of footpaths 2. Full road reconstruction 3. Bases for bollards 4. Additional drainage gullies, gully pots and new connections to sewer network | Major | Medium/ High | Moderate |
| CH22 | Direct | Impacts will occur as a result of:   1. Repaving of footpaths 2. Full road reconstruction 3. In-ground planting 4. Bases for bollards 5. Additional drainage gullies, gully pots and new connections to sewer network | Major | Medium/ High | Moderate |

Table 6 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude prior to mitigation

# Mitigation Strategy

The mitigation strategies outlined in this section detail the techniques to be adopted in order to ameliorate the impacts that the proposed development may have on features of archaeological, architectural and/or cultural heritage within the study area during both the construction and operational phases of the scheme. The residual impacts that will remain once these mitigation measures have been implemented are identified in Section 9 further on.

The following mitigation measures proposed are subject to approval by the Dublin City Archaeologist, the National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

The current policy of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is that preservation *in situ* of archaeological material is the preferred option. Where this cannot be achieved then a programme of full archaeological excavation should be implemented to ensure the preservation by record of all affected archaeological material.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction associated with the following activities should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist:
   1. Repaving of footpaths (where excavation of greater than 200-300 mm required inclusive of removal of extant surfaces)
   2. Full road reconstruction (except between Thomas Lane and Marlborough Street junctions on Cathedral Street)
   3. In-ground planting (particularly tree-pits)
   4. Bases for bollards
   5. Additional drainage gullies, gully pots and new connections to sewer network
2. If *in-situ* structural remains or cellars are encountered at the proposed locations for bollard bases then the formation level for these will be reduced to 450 mm to reduce any potential impact.
3. If sections of the curtilage wall located in the north pavement of Sackville Street between Earl Place and Marlborough Street are encountered during inground planting (tree pits) or any other groundworks related to this scheme, then the affected section of walling should be fully recorded by an archaeologist prior to any removal.
4. If archaeological material is encountered, then it will be investigated and fully recorded. However, if significant archaeological material is encountered then the City Archaeologist will be notified. Resolution of any such significant material will be determined by the City Archaeologist in consultation with the National Monuments Service (DoCHG).
5. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

# Conclusions

## Summary of archaeological findings

The results of this impact assessment indicate that both streets are areas of archaeological potential. Evaluation of the results of nearby investigations associated with the construction of Luas Cross City indicate that there is a potential for archaeological features, in particular, post-medieval cellars or structural remains and historic civic infrastructure (surfaces, drains, culverts, etc.), to be present beneath the pavements and carriageways of both streets. Both streets have been subject to alterations and redevelopment of the Public Realm since they were laid out in the 18th century and to the insertion of underground services since at least the 19th century. However, the investigations associated with Luas Cross City in particular have demonstrated that while these types of past activities can impact on and remove sub-surface archaeological features, such impacts are not total and sub-surface archaeological features can and have survived beneath the current streetscape. Therefore, it is expected that such survival is possible in the case of both Cathedral Street and Sackville Place.

## Recommendations

The proposed development will require localised ground reduction for in-ground planting, bollard bases and drainage as well as more generalised ground reduction for repaving and road reconstruction. These works have the potential to exposed *in-situ* cellars as well as potential archaeological features or deposits that could survive in the islands of (relatively) undisturbed ground between extant modern services or that could survive below formation level for these services.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction associated with the following activities should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist:
   1. Repaving of footpaths (where excavation of greater than 200-300 mm required inclusive of removal of extant surfaces)
   2. Full road reconstruction (except between Thomas Lane and Marlborough Street junctions on Cathedral Street)
   3. In-ground planting (particularly tree-pits)
   4. Bases for bollards
   5. Additional drainage gullies, gully pots and new connections to sewer network
2. If *in-situ* structural remains or cellars are encountered at the proposed locations for bollard bases then the formation level for these will be reduced to 450 mm to reduce any potential impact.
3. If sections of the curtilage wall located in the north pavement of Sackville Street between Earl Place and Marlborough Street are encountered during inground planting (tree pits) or any other groundworks related to this scheme, then the affected section of walling should be fully recorded by an archaeologist prior to any removal.
4. If archaeological material is encountered, then it will be investigated and fully recorded. However, if significant archaeological material is encountered then the City Archaeologist will be notified. Resolution of any such significant material will be determined by the City Archaeologist in consultation with the National Monuments Service (DoCHG).
5. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

## Residual impacts

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CH No.** | **Impact Type** | **Magnitude of impact taking into account mitigation measures** | **Baseline Value** | **Significance level of impact after implementation of mitigation measures** |
| CH21 | Direct | Moderate | Medium/ High | Slight |
| CH22 | Direct | Moderate | Medium/ High | Slight |

Table 6 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude after implementation of mitigation

**Please note all the recommendations in this report are subject to approval of Dublin City Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.**

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**Appendix 1 – Inventory of identified sites of cultural heritage significance and/or potential within study area**

| **CH No.** | **Category** | **Legal status** | **Baseline Value** | **Description** | **Townland/**  **Street Address** | **Approx. distance to site (m)** | **ITM\_X** | **ITM\_Y** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CH1 | RMP | DU018-020--- | Very High | Zone of Archaeological Potential for historic Dublin | Dublin City | 0 |  |  |
| CH2 | ACA | O'Connell St ACA | Very High | O’Connell Street Architectural Conservation Area | Dublin City | 0 |  |  |
| CH3 | PS/ NIAH | PS 5034/ NIAH 50010228 | Very High | Saint Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough Street, Cathedral Street, Dublin 1, 1810 - 1930, church/chapel | Marlborough Street | 0 | 715903.7 | 734821 |
| CH4 | PS/ NIAH | PS 5035/ NIAH 50010239 | Very High | Carthy Jewellers, 84, Marlborough Street, Cathedral Street, Dublin 1, 1785 - 1805, house | Marlborough Street | 0 | 715930.7 | 734786 |
| CH5 | PS/ NIAH | PS 5036/ NIAH 50010240 | Very High | Casanostra Restaurant & Cafe, 85, Marlborough Street, Dublin 1, 1785 - 1805, house | Marlborough Street | 11 | 715937.7 | 734780 |
| CH6 | PS/ NIAH | PS 6000/ NIAH 50010518 | Very High | Londis, 14-15, O'Connell Street Lower, Dublin 1, 1915 - 1920, shop/retail outlet | O'Connell Street | 20 | 715887.9 | 734576.3 |
| CH7 | PS/ NIAH | PS 6001; PS 6002/ NIAH 50010268 | Very High | Sony Centre/Indulge, 16-17, O'Connell Street Lower, Sackville Place, Dublin 1, 1915 - 1920, shop/retail outlet | O'Connell Street | 0 | 715886.7 | 734593 |
| CH8 | PS/ NIAH | PS 6003/ NIAH 50010520 | Very High | Clery & Co. Ltd, 18-27, O'Connell Street Lower, Sackville Place, Dublin 1, 1915 - 1955, department store | O'Connell Street | 0 | 715879.7 | 734628.4 |
| CH9 | NIAH | NIAH 50010244 | High | 7, Cathedral Street, Dublin 1, 1880 - 1900, house | Cathedral Street | 0 | 715872.5 | 734768.5 |
| CH10 | NIAH | NIAH 50010245 | High | Brannigan's, 9, Cathedral Street, Dublin 1, 1860 - 1880, building misc; shop/retail outlet | Cathedral Street | 0 | 715859.3 | 734765.2 |
| CH11 | NIAH | NIAH 50010246 | High | M.J. Boylan & Son Ltd, 10, Cathedral Street, Dublin 1, 1810 - 1830, house | Cathedral Street | 0 | 715852.7 | 734761.9 |
| CH12 | NIAH | NIAH 50011197 | High | Sean O’Casey’s, 105-6, Marlborough Street, Sackville Place, Dublin, 1760 - 1780, house | Marlborough Street | 10 | 715985.7 | 734617 |
| CH13 | NIAH | NIAH 50010247 | High | Spar/O'Connell Street Dental Practice, 8, O'Connell Street Upper, Cathedral Street, Dublin 1, 1915 - 1920, house | O'Connell Street | 0 | 715838.8 | 734757.6 |
| CH14 | NIAH | NIAH 50010538 | High | The Candy Store / Prosperity Chambers, 5-6, O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin, 1915 - 1920, shop/retail outlet | O'Connell Street | 17 | 715840.8 | 734743.5 |
| CH15 | NIAH | NIAH 50010539 | High | Beshoff, 7, O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin, 1915 - 1920, shop/retail outlet | O'Connell Street | 8 | 715837.9 | 734751.7 |
| CH16 | NIAH | NIAH 50010544 | High | Burger King, 9-10, O'Connell Street Upper, Cathedral Street, Dublin, 1920 - 1930, shop/retail outlet | O'Connell Street | 0 | 715829.7 | 734781.6 |
| CH17 | NIAH | NIAH 50010265 | High | Ladbrokes, 14, Sackville Place, Dublin 1, 1915 - 1925, shop/retail outlet | Sackville Place | 0 | 715922.1 | 734602.2 |
| CH18 | NIAH | NIAH 50010266 | High | Saks Hair Salon/Phish International Services Ltd, 15, Sackville Place, Dublin 1, 1915 - 1925, shop/retail outlet | Sackville Place | 0 | 715916.5 | 734600.2 |
| CH19 | NIAH | NIAH 50010267 | High | The Sackville, 16, Sackville Place, Dublin 1, 1915 - 1925, shop/retail outlet | Sackville Place | 0 | 715909.9 | 734598.6 |
| CH20 | UCH (2) |  | Medium/Low | Public Fountain shown on Ordnance Survey 1:1056 series map (1847). No extant remains | Sackville Place | 0 | 715965 | 734627 |
| CH21 | AAP |  | Medium/ High | Cathedral Street: the whole steet is considered to be an area of archaeological potential, sub-surface archaeological features are expected to survive, in particular post-medieval cellars or structural remains and historic civic infrastructure (e.g. surfaces, culverts, drains, etc.). | Cathedral Street | 0 | 715888 | 734781 |
| CH22 | AAP |  | Medium/ High | Sackville Place: the whole steet is considered to be an area of archaeological potential, sub-surface archaeological features are expected to survive, in particular post-medieval cellars or structural remains and historic civic infrastructure (e.g. surfaces, culverts, drains, etc.). | Sackville Place | 0 | 715937 | 734615 |

**Note:** The abbreviations that have been used for the ‘Category’ section are as follows:

RMP: Recorded archaeological monument

PS: Protected Structure

NIAH: Site recorded in NIAH

ACA: Architectural Conservation Area

UBH: Unregistered built heritage site

UCH (1): Unregistered cultural heritage site that comprises extant remains

UCH (2): Unregistered cultural heritage site that does not comprise extant remains

TB: Townland boundary

AAP: Area/feature of archaeological potential

**Appendix 2 Previous archaeological investigations**

An examination of previous excavations carried out within and around the area proposed for development provides a useful framework for assessment of the study area in terms of its archaeological significance as well as its archaeological potential. The Archaeological Excavations Bulletin is an annual fieldwork gazetteer for Irish Archaeology; it was checked for a record of any licensed archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of the development area between 1970 and 2007.

Site name: Marlborough Street/Marlborough Place, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU018–020

Licence number: 08E0441

Author: James Kyle, Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 715996m, N 734677m

Testing was undertaken on the site of a proposed commercial development at Marlborough Street/Marlborough Place, Dublin 1. The area of proposed development is located within the archaeological constraint area for historic city of Dublin (DU018–020).

Test-trenching commenced at the site on 29 September 2008 and lasted for two days. Two trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area, a large portion of which was inaccessible at the time of testing due to the presence of standing buildings. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered.

Site name: Dominick Street Upper/Parnell Street/Marlborough Street/O’connell Street/College Green/Dawson Street/St Stephen’s Green North

Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU018-020

Licence number: 11E0280

Author: Teresa Bolger

Site type: Urban

ITM: E 715116m, N 735144m

A programme of monitoring was undertaken of the excavation of nineteen utility slit-trenches along the proposed route of Luas Broombridge (Luas BXD). Approximately 31 utility slit-trenches were proposed along the route between Fassaugh Road and St Stephen’s Green North. Nineteen of these were located in proximity to sites recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places and/or areas of archaeological potential, as outlined in the EIS. On that basis it was determined that monitoring should be undertaken in conjunction with the excavation of these trenches.

No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered, with the exception of Trenches ST-51 and ST-52b on Dawson Street, where intact post-medieval cellaring (possibly 18th-century in date) was identified. In addition, red brick culverts associated with the city sewerage system were identified in Trenches ST-46 and ST-47 on Marlborough Street and ST-50 on Dawson Street. It should be noted, however, that the utility slit-trenches were limited in scope and were targeted and positioned at locations with high levels of disturbance (where in situ services are currently located). Therefore archaeological features or deposits could survive outside of the areas directly investigated.

Site name: Marlborough Street, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: DU018-020504

Licence number: 13E201

Author: Jean O’Dowd

Site type: Post-Medieval Coal Cellars

ITM: E 715952m, N 734775m

A total of 23 slit trenches were excavated along Marlborough Street, with one slit trench on the corner of Marlborough Street and Parnell Street, one on the corner of Marlborough Street and Eden Quay and finally one on the corner of Marlborough Street and Sean McDermot Street. These were all classed as unknown cellars, i.e. cellars which were accessed through their crowns on the exterior of the building. In addition to the unknown were known cellars, these were accessed from within the building or through a lightwell on the exterior. All accessible cellars were subject to a written record detailing the walls, the floor, the vault, the coal hole, ope/s and any additional features noted within the interior such as form holes or buttresses. A photographic and drawn record was also completed together with two survey points and two floor levels.

The cellars recorded on Marlborough Street were constructed using both handmade and machine produced red and yellow bricks. They were mainly rectangular in plan and averaged 2.5m x 3.5m x 1.7m in height with the springer level ranging from 0.2m to 0.9m. The coal holes were roughly centrally placed within the vault and their diameters averaged 0.45m. The floors varied from clay types, tiled, limestone flag and granite slab. Their state of preservation varied also from poor to excellent and the majority of the cellars were rubble filled with an occasional cellar filled using concrete. Most contained a single doorway ope which would have led to an insulation passage. The function of these cellars was for storing coal.

Site name: O’Connell Street/Marlborough Street, Dublin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A

Licence number: 14E0004

Author: Matthew Seaver

Site type: Urban

ITM: E 715892m, N 734447m

Monitoring and excavation was undertaken at Marlborough Street/O’Connell Street, Dublin, between January 2014 and July 2015 for GMC (Ireland) Ltd on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency now Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). Monitoring of excavations for Utilities Works was carried out along the route of the planned Luas Cross City (LCC) light rail system at Marlborough Street and O’Connell Street.

During the course of monitoring at Marlborough Street and O’Connell Street a broad range of structures and deposits were recovered which chart some of the early modern development of this area of the city. Riverine gravels were found at relatively shallow depths on Marlborough Street at the Abbey Street junction suggesting that the shoreline extended in a spur at this point before curving inwards at O’Connell Street. The earliest features and deposits on O’Connell Street comprised deposits of red-brickfield dust related to brick kilns in the Moore Street area in the earlier 18th century. This was overlain by extensive areas of metalling which were found throughout the northern end of the street. These are likely to represent earlier street levels. A range of cellars were found on O’Connell Street. The earliest were found at the junction of Abbey Street and within the central island. These were fully recorded, and filled during construction. They were related to buildings which fronted onto Abbey Street prior to the construction of Sackville Street Lower. A further significant cluster of four cellar vaults were found at the north-western end of the street at the junction with Parnell Street. The upper parts of six vaults were recorded but they were not removed and did not required internal recording.

Monitoring on Marlborough Street found five 18th- to 19th-century cellars which had to be filled during construction. They were fully recorded internally. The tops of further cellar vaults were uncovered to varying degrees along the street. The remains of intact and previously damaged insulating passages linking to cellars were found throughout the street below footpath level. A range of brick sewer vaults were uncovered along with culverts linking into them. Cobbled surfaces were found, largely around Marlborough Place and the North Earl Street junction. A series of earlier boundary walls and the front of an ornamental street-fronting structure were found running north-south immediately to the west of Tyrone House. A substantial range of culverts were found at a variety of intervals along the street. The remains of earlier sewer vaults in a complex at North Earl Street/Talbot Street junction and a series of limestone-built manholes were found providing access into the Victorian built sewer still in use.

Further analysis of the results is required to refine their interpretation. The artefacts largely comprised of post-medieval pottery sherds, clay pipe sherds, glass fragments and metal artefacts.

**Appendix 3 Legislative and Policy framework**

***EIA Legislation***

EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC requires that certain developments be assessed for likely environmental effects before planning permission can be granted. The EIA Amendment Regulations, SI 93 OF 1999 specifies in Section 2(b) of the Second Schedule, ‘Information to be contained in an Environmental Impact Statement’, that among other factors, information is to be provided on:

‘Material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the cultural heritage’

Each of these assets is addressed within this assessment report.

***Cultural Heritage Legislation***

*Archaeological Monuments/Sites*

Archaeological heritage is protected primarily under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Section 2 of the 1930 National Monuments Act defines the word ‘monument’ as including:

‘any artificial or partly artificial building, structure, or erection whether above or below the surface of the ground and whether affixed or not affixed to the ground and any cave, stone, or other natural product whether forming part of or attached to or not attached to the ground which has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the ground) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position and any prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, but does not include any building which is for the time being habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes’

Under the 1994 Act, provision was made for a Record of Monuments & Places (RMP). The RMP is a revised set of SMR (Sites and Monuments Record) maps, on which newly-discovered sites have been added and locations which proved not to be of antiquity have been de-listed by the National Monuments Service.

In effect, the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 provide a statutory basis for:

* Protection of sites and monuments (RMPs)
* Sites with Preservation Orders
* Ownership and Guardianship of National Monuments
* Register of Historic Monuments (pre-dating 1700AD)
* Licensing of archaeological excavations
* Licensing of Detection Devices
* Protection of archaeological objects
* Protection of wrecks and underwater heritage (more than 100 years old)

In relation to proposed works at or in the vicinity of a recorded archaeological monument, Section 12 (3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 states:

‘When the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded [in the Record of Monuments and Places] or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.’

*Archaeological artefacts*

Section 2 of the 1930 National Monuments Act (amended) defines an archaeological object as (in summary) any chattel in a manufactured or partly manufactured state or an unmanufactured state but with an archaeological or historical association. This includes ancient human, animal or plant remains.

Section 9 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 states that any such artefact recovered during archaeological investigations should be taken into possession by the licensed archaeological director and held on behalf of the state until such a time as they are deposited accordingly subsequent to consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

*Architectural Sites*

In 1997 Ireland ratified the Granada Convention on architectural heritage. This provided the basis for a national commitment to the protection of the architectural heritage throughout the country. The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 and Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 made the legislative changes necessary to provide for a strengthening of the protection of architectural heritage. The former Act has helped to provide for a forum for the strengthening of architectural heritage protection as it called for the creation of a National Inventory of Architectural Heritage which is used by local authorities for compiling the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is set out in each respective county’s Development Plan and provides statutory protection for these monuments.

Section 1 (1) of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 states:

‘architectural heritage means all—

1. structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,
2. groups of such structures and buildings, and
3. sites, which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest”

The 1999 Act was replaced by the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 where the conditions relating to the protection of architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the Act. Section 57 (1) of the 2000 Act states that:

‘…the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of –

1. the structure, or
2. any element of the structure which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest’

***Policy Framework***

*Dublin City Development Plan 2016–2022*

**CHC1**: To seek the preservation of the built heritage of the city that makes a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of local streetscapes and the sustainable development of the city.

**CHC4**: To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin’s Conservation Areas. Development within or affecting a conservation area must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness, and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible. Enhancement opportunities may include:

1. Replacement or improvement of any building, feature or element which detracts from the character of the area or its setting
2. Re-instatement of missing architectural detail or other important features
3. Improvement of open spaces and the wider public realm, and re-instatement of historic routes and characteristic plot patterns
4. Contemporary architecture of exceptional design quality, which is in harmony with the Conservation Area
5. The repair and retention of shop- and pub-fronts of architectural interest.

**CHC9 :** To protect and preserve National Monuments.

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

**CHC10:** To continue to preserve, and enhance the surviving sections of the City Wall and city defences, a National Monument, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan 2015, with reference to the National Policy on Town Defences, adopted by the Department of the Environment in 2008

**CHC11:** To preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names should reflect appropriate local historical or cultural associations.

**CHC12:** To promote tourism in the medieval city and suburbs.

**CHC13:** To support and pursue a World Heritage nomination for the Historic City of Dublin, in partnership with the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and other stakeholders.

**CHC14:** To promote the awareness of Dublin’s industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers’ dwellings) and rural (vernacular) heritage.

**CHC15:** To preserve, repair and retain in situ, 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 Historic Ground Surfaces.

**CHC16:** To undertake a feasibility study with a view to establishing a Museum of Dublin with a range of stakeholders including OPW, the National Cultural Institutions, Little Museum of Dublin, The Heritage Council and the City Council, in recognition of the wide range of cultural artefacts relating to the history and development of the city.

**CHC17:** To co-operate with and facilitate the state in its presentation of the National Monument at 14-17 Moore Street on a joint venture basis.

**CHC18:** To support and promote a strategy for the protection and restoration of the industrial heritage of the city’s waterways, such as the River Dodder, including retaining walls, weirs and millraces.

**CHC19:** To seek a use for Aldborough House on Portland Row in Dublin 1 that would facilitate its restoration.

**CHC20:** To support the retention and refurbishment of the cultural quarter associated with 1916 on Moore Street.

**CHC21:** Dublin City Council recognises the exceptional archaeological, architectural and historical significance of the St. Sepulchre’s Palace complex (Kevin Street Garda Station) and will work with all stakeholders and interested parties to develop a Conservation Plan to safeguard the future of St. Sepulchre’s, identify appropriate future use(s) that reflects its historic and architectural importance and unlock the cultural tourism potential of the site in the context of the cathedral quarter and the historic city.

**CHC22:** To seek the preparation of a detailed Masterplan for the Mountjoy Prison site prior to any proposed redevelopment that fully assesses the buildings/structures of special architectural/ social/ historic interest”.

**Appendix 4 Terms and definitions used**

The following sets out the definitions of the terms which are used throughout the report:

1. The phrase ‘cultural heritage’ is a generic term used in reference to a multitude of cultural, archaeological and architectural sites and monuments. The term ‘cultural heritage’, in compliance with Section 2(1) of the Heritage Act (1995), is used throughout this report in relation to archaeological objects, features, monuments and landscapes as well as all structures and buildings which are considered to be of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest.

For the purpose of this assessment, each identified cultural heritage site is assigned a unique cultural heritage number with the prefix ‘CH’.

1. A feature recorded in the ‘Record of Monuments and Places’ (RMP) refers to a recorded archaeological site that is granted statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. When reference is made to the distance between an RMP and the proposed development site (see below), this relates to the minimal distance separating the site from the known edge of the RMP. Where the edge of the RMP is not precisely known, the distance relates to that which separates the site from the boundary of the RMP zone of archaeological potential as represented on the respective RMP map; where this is applied, it is stated accordingly.
2. An ‘area of archaeological potential’ refers to an area of ground that is deemed to constitute one where archaeological sites, features or objects may be present in consequence of location, association with identified/recorded archaeological sites and/or identifiable characteristics.
3. The term ‘proposed development site’ refers to the defined area of land within which the proposed development, including access tracks etc, may be constructed.
4. In relation to the term ‘study area’ please see Section 1.3 above.
5. The term ‘receiving environment’ refers to the broader landscape within which the study area is situated. Examination of the site’s receiving environment allows the study area to be analysed in its wider cultural context.
6. The terms ‘baseline environment’ and ‘cultural heritage resource’ refer to the existing, identifiable environment against which potential impacts of the proposed scheme may be measured.