

archaeology plan

HERITAGE SOLUTIONS

Archaeological Assessment Public Realm Improvement Works Duke Street, Anne Street South, Duke Lane Lower, Duke Lane Upper, Lemon Street and Anne's Lane Dublin 2

GIACOMETTI & HUGHES

04/11/2022



archaeology plan

HERITAGE SOLUTIONS

PROJECT NAME

Archaeological Assessment of Public Realm Improvement Works at Duke Street, Anne Street South, Duke Lane Lower, Duke Lane Upper, Lemmon Street and Anne's Lane, Dublin 2

CLIENT

Dublin City County Council

PROJECT REF

AP1923

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Section 1 Introduction

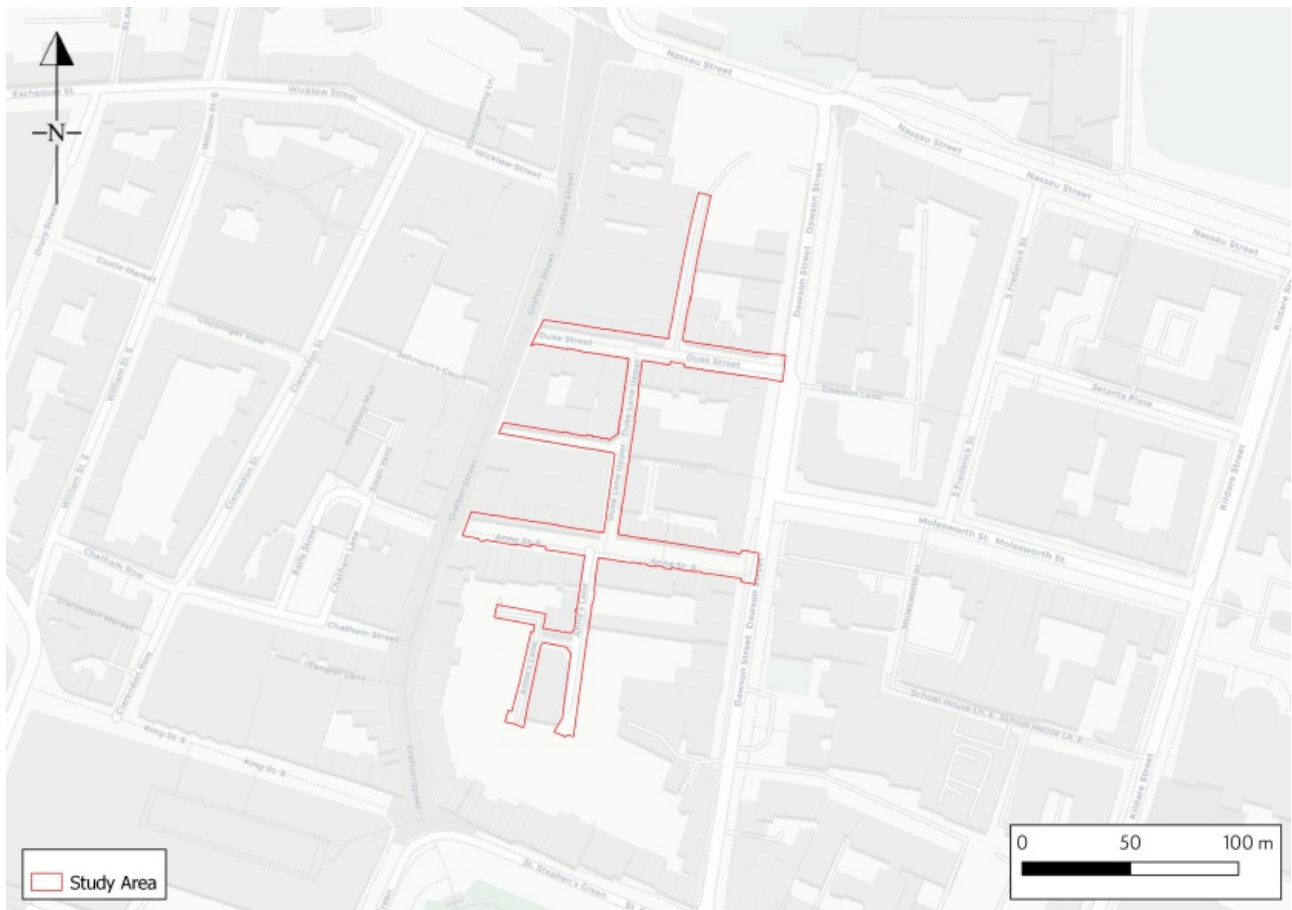
Report Summary

The results of an archaeological assessment of proposed public realm improvement works at Duke Street, Anne Street South, Duke Lane Lower, Duke Lane Upper, Lemon Street and Anne's Lane, Dublin 2 detailed in this report. The assessment comprises a consideration of the archaeological background and history of the Study Area using up to date information of archaeological investigations, historical and cartographical evidence in addition to investigations into the known industrial heritage of the area. The area is rich with archaeological potential and will require archaeological monitoring during the proposed development works.

Site Location

The Study Area comprises Duke Street, Anne Street South, Duke Lane Lower, Duke Lane Upper, Lemon Street and Anne's Lane, Dublin 2. All of the streets and laneways are part of the Grafton Quarter. They are located directly east of Grafton Street and directly west of Dawson Street. They are south of and to the rear of a city block on Nassau Street, and north of and to the rear of a city block on St Stephen's Green North.

Outline of Study Area



Proposed works

The proposed public realm improvement works consist of a number of refurbishment works to improve the streetscape of the Study Area. The vision for this scheme, as set out in the project's Design Report, is to extend the high quality Grafton Street experience into the area classified in this report as the Study Area. Proposals outlined in the Design Report include the replacement of existing road and footpath surfaces and street furniture with new, high quality materials. There is also a new proposed tree planting, in-ground planting, and seating as well as all necessary service, utility and associated site works.

The aim of these works is the creation of a more pedestrian-centered streetscape through the reduction of vehicular access and the refurbishment and/or removal of existing street furniture, creating a more visually appealing streetscape and enhanced pedestrian accessibility. The historic street features outlined in this report and their incorporation into the proposed public realm works mean that improvements can be made without compromising the historical character of the area (Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, DCC 2016, Vol. 2, 224) and any new streetscape design are set in to the context of the existing buildings and environment around it (Grafton Street Quarter Public Realm Plan, DCC 2014, 5).

A view along Anne Street South



Section 2 Background

Archaeological background

Records of Monuments and Places

The files of the Record of Monuments and Places form part of the archives of National Monuments Service Department of Heritage and are one of the primary repositories of information on the archaeological record.

The historic centre of Dublin City is dense with RMPs. Given the density and nature of RMPs within the city, and the absence of any specific RMPs within the Study Area itself, only those RMPs within the neighbouring city blocks are considered in this report.

DU018-020 - Dublin historic town

The Study Area lies within the zone of archaeological potential of the historic town of Dublin, RMP DU018-020.

DU018-020060 - Holy well

This well survives in situ in the garden of Trinity College under the entrance on the northern side of Nassau Street, that was formerly known as ‘St Patrick’s Well Lane’ (Gilbert 1861, 247). It was a natural spring believed to mark the southern boundary in the 1592 deed of All Hallows monastery. Jonathon Swift wrote a poem on the sudden drying of the well in 1729. It was re-



stored by Dublin Corporation in 1732 (RMP files). In Jocelyn's account of the life of St Patrick, written sometime in the twelfth century, the author claims that the saint lodged at the house of a woman in the village of Dublin. His host complained often about the salty taste of the tidal water drawn from the nearby Liffey, and that fresh water could only be drawn at a great distance. The following day Patrick went out and touched the ground with his staff and, speaking the name of the Lord, produced from it a great fountain of clear water that is still known as St Patrick's well (Hogan 1873, 276). Never one to rest on his laurels, Patrick went on to restore life to the king's two children who had drowned in the bay. Upon this miracle, the king and all his people converted to Christianity and were baptised at the fountain of St Patrick (Hogan 1873, 277).

DU018-020238 - House 18th/19th century

A building at 35 Molesworth Street was mentioned by Craig (1969) in his account of Dublin from 1660 to 1860 (RMP files).

DU018-020240 - House 18th/19th century

Also derived from Craig (1969, 107), this RMP designation mentions a mid to late Georgian house at 37 Dawson Street.

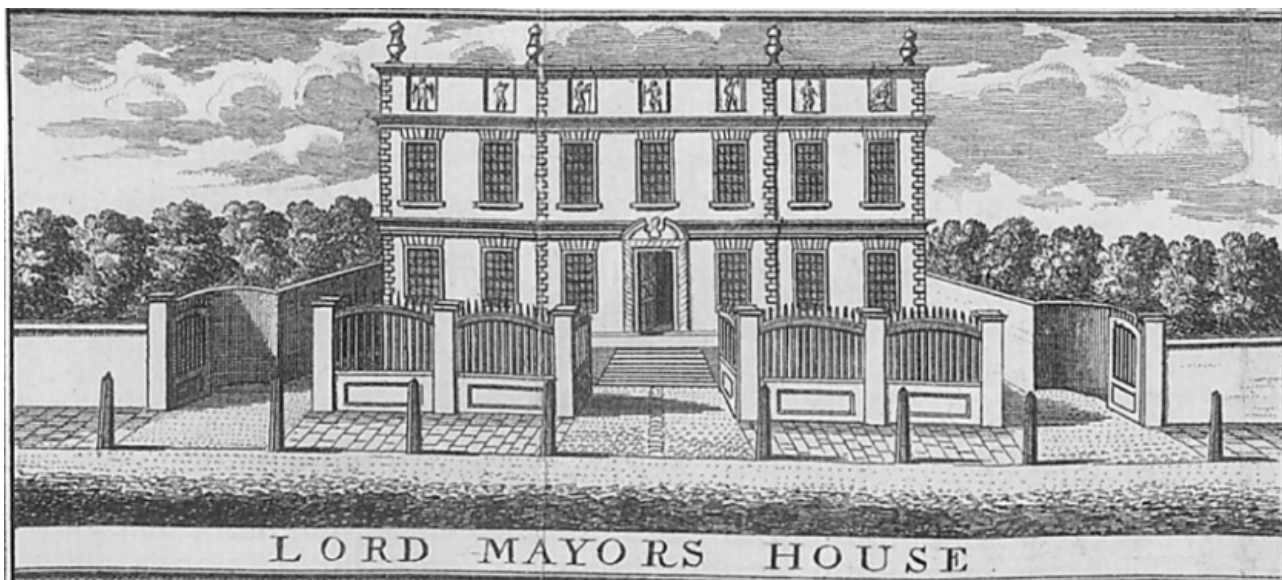
DU018-020241 - House 18th/19th century

Craig (1969) also mentioned a building at this location in his account of Georgian Dublin (RMP files).



The Front of St Anne's Church, recorded on Brooking's (1728) Map of Dublin

The Mansion House (DU018-020327) as recorded by Charles Brooking (1728) on his Map of Dublin



RMP	Description	Location
D018-020	Dublin Historic Town	Dublin City Centre
DU018-020060	Holy well	Nassau Street
DU018-020238	House 18th/19th century	Molesworth Street
DU018-020240	House 18th/19th century	Dawson Street
DU018-020241	House 18th/19th century	Molesworth Street
DU018-020327	Mansion house 18th century	Dawson Street
DU018-020386	Bridge	King Street South
DU018-020387	Bridge	Wicklow Street
DU018-020388	Bridge	King Street South
DU018-020413	Church	Dawson Street
DU018-020645	Dutch Billy	Frederick Street South

List of the RMPs in proximity to the study area

DU018-020327 – Mansion House 18th century

The Mansion House was built in 1710 by Joshua Dawson and is now the official residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

DU018-020386 - Bridge

Located on Suffolk Street, a bridge is marked at this location on the map of the Friends of Medieval Dublin (1978). No surface remains are visible (RMP files). According to Speed's 1610 map, there a bridge at this location, which most likely crossed the River Steine (Carroll, 2012).

DU018-020387 – Bridge

Located on Wicklow Street, a bridge is shown here on the Friends of Medieval Dublin map (1978). No surface remains are visible (RMP files).

DU018-020388 - Bridge

Located at King Street South, a bridge is marked at this location on the map of the Friends of Medieval Dublin (1978). No surface remains are visible (RMP files). Most likely linked to RMP files DU018-020386 and DU018-020387

DU018-020413 – Church

St Anne's was established by Joshua Dawson as a new parish church to service the lands he de-

veloped, including the Study Area, and its inhabitants. DU018-020645 - Dutch Billy A Dutch Billy-type house is recorded at this site (RMP files).

Topographical files

The Topographical Files are held in the National Museum of Ireland and were consulted for this archaeological assessment in order to determine any probability of an archaeological impact on the proposed development works. There were no Topographical Files found within the Study Area itself, however there were files for discoveries made within 100 meters of the Study Area.

File Number: 1906:435-436

Location: Suffolk Street

Artefacts: Two copper axe heads and a cinerary urn

Description: Bronze age copper age heads and a cinerary urn were found during renovation works at No. 2 and 3 Suffolk Street, Dublin in 1857.

File Number: N/A

Location: Dawson Street (Stephens Green end)

Artefacts: Human Remains

File Number	Artefacts	Location
1906:435-436	Two copper axe heads, cinerary urn	Suffolk Street
N/a	Human skeleton	Dawson Street
1966:34	Wooden water pipe	Molesworth Street
IA:104:65	Human skeletal fragments	Frederick Street South
IA/18/79	Shells, animal bone, post-medieval pottery	St Stephen's Green
IA/48/79	Palstave axe (bronze)	Nassau Street

Topographical Files found in close proximity to the Study Area

Description: There were human and animal bone remains found in a trench dug in a yard off Dawson Street, address unknown apart from a reference to a bank. Located two feet below surface level, there were three skull fragments, several long bones, pelvic bones, and some rib and vertebrae fragments. There were pig and dog bones mixed amongst the human remains alongside glass, crockery and oyster shell – all classed as recent when discovered in 1960.

The artefacts were arranged haphazardly in the mixed breeze block material and it was noted that due to the jumbled nature of their placement, they were not classed as antiquated remains. Also found amongst the artefacts was a six meter square piece of cloth, not unlike a soldiers uniform. The finds were deemed not of archaeological significance and were removed to College Street Garda Station (most likely Pearse Street Garda Station).

File Number: 1966:34

Location: Molesworth Street/Dawson Street

Artefact: Wooden water pipe

Description: A wooden water pipe running N-S on Dawson Street according to the Topographical Files, the pipe was found 0.60m below present-day ground level.

File Number: IA:104:65

Location: Frederick Street South

Artefact: Human skeletal fragments

Description: Human remains were found 1965 by E.S.B workers while completing works along Frederick Street South. The bones had been removed to the City Morgue by the Gardaí and by the time the Museum were notified and visited the site, the trench had been filled in and the

workers gone home.

File Number: IA/18/79

Location: St Stephen's Green

Artefact: Shells, animal bone, post-medieval pottery

Description: Oyster shell, animal bone and sherds of post medieval blueware and delft were found in a Dublin Corporation pipe trench along the northern side of St. Stephen's Green, between Kildare and Dawson Street. The trench measured 0.50 meters wide by 0.50 meters maximum depth. There was a higher concentration of oyster shells on the western end of the trench but there was no hearth found.

File Number: IA/48/79

Location: Nassau Street

Artefact: Palstave axe (bronze)

Description: Axe artefact found on the site of the Trinity Arts Block during construction. Unlooped, bronze palstave axe head with a green patina and poor condition. It is believed that the axe head originally came from the Thingmote on Suffolk Street and would have been displaced during the levelling of the Thingmote in the 19th century which raised the ground level of Nassau Street.

Licence	Excavation/Assessment	Location
01E0468	Two Victorian houses	18-19 Duke Street
03E1608	No archaeology present	21A-26 South Anne Street
06E0884/06E1128	Georgian cellar	54 Dawson Street
12E0361	Fifteen post-medieval structures	Creation Arcade, Duke Street

List of previous investigations within the Study Area

Previous investigations

01E0468 – 18-19 Duke Street/8 Duke Lane

Archaeological monitoring of engineering test-pits established that numbers 18-19 Duke Street are two early-to-mid eighteenth-century houses and that were both built into natural subsoil. An original basement was also identified at number 8 Duke Lane during the monitoring of ground reduction works. This ground had been largely disturbed in modern times.

The remains of an eighteenth century well in the northwest corner of the yard of number 19 Duke Street were also uncovered. The well was of drystone masonry and had a loose fill deposit that included eighteenth and nineteenth century brick fragments, mortar and clay pipe fragments. A layer of cobbles was visible to the south of the well and were likely contemporary. Both the well and the cobbles were preserved in-situ. The remains of an oak pumping stick, from a capillary-action well, was also recovered from rubble in the yard (Simpson & Weldon, 2002).

03E1608 – 21A-26 South Anne Street

Demolishment of existing buildings which included removal of internal walls and cellars. Number 26 South Anne Street was to be left untouched, with the interior to be restored as per the planning stipulations for the new retail and hotel development. The original foundations were built on a sterile boulder clay measuring 1.5 meters in depth and sat directly on top of bedrock. There was nothing of archaeological significance found (Lynch, 2004).

06E0884 and 06E1128 - 54 Dawson Street

The original Georgian cellar at 52 Dawson Street was located during monitoring works in advance of a proposed single-storey and basement rear extension. The cellar had been dug into natural subsoil. No other features of archaeological significance were identified (Lynch & Bailey 2007).

12E0361 – Creation Arcade, Duke Street

Upon redevelopment of the old Creation Arcade site on Duke Street, fifteen post-medieval structures, including foundations, clay and metal sewage pipes, and sections of brick walls, were exposed during the digging of foundations for the present-day shopping arcade. Most of the features were on the western half of the site. A large part of the eastern half of the site had no previous development, and natural boulder clay was directly beneath ceramic building rubble (Carroll 2012).

Other nearby investigations

94E0014 - Schoolhouse Lane

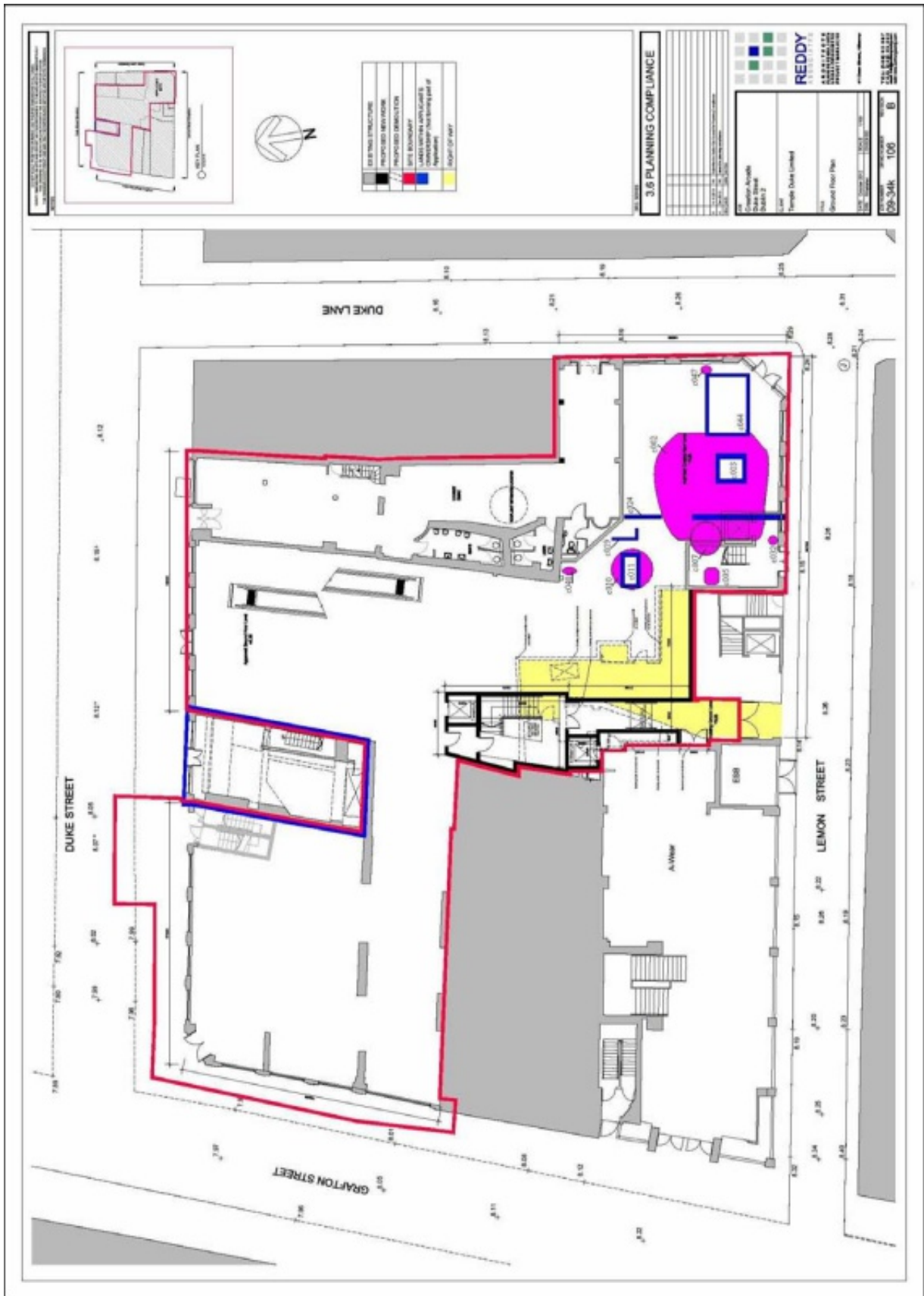
Work undertaken by Andy Halpin revealed no features of archaeological significance.

99E0663 - Mansion House, Dawson Street

Work undertaken by Helen Kehoe revealed 19th century drains.

03E0132ext. - Provost's Gate, Grafton Street

Work undertaken by Linzi Simpson revealed a late 17th century brick structure and clay pipes.



Licence number: 12E0361 - Creation Arcade, Duke Street. Archaeological features highlighted in blue, pink and yellow; the highest concentration parallel to Duke Lane (Carroll, 2012)

Licence	Excavation/Assessment	Location
94E0014	No archaeology present	Schoolhouse Lane
99E0663	19th century drains	Mansion House/Dawson Street
00E0137	Multi-phased site	2-6 Lonford Street
03E0132	17th century brick structure	Provost's Gate, Grafton Street
03E0152	17th century brick rubble and pottery	Front Square, Trinity College
04E1288	No archaeology present	18 Dawson Street
E3963 (ref. 2009:327)	Post-medieval cellar and brick cobbling	Stephen's Green
E3963 (ref. 2008:443)	Post medieval rubbish deposits	Fusilier's Arch
05E0936	No archaeology present	6 Kildare Street
11E0280	Post-medieval cellar and red brick culverts	Dawson Street
11E0459	Post-medieval cellar	Dawson Street
13E0200	43 cellars recorded	St Stephen's Green North
13E0353	No archaeology present	Cross city
14E0002	Post-medieval archaeology	St Stephen's Green
14E0003	Later medieval human burials	College Green
14E0405	Drains, cobbled surfaces, sewers	College Green, Westmoreland Street
14E0081	No archaeology present	Cross city
15E0380	Post-medieval cellars	30-32 Molesworth Street
15E0496	No archaeology present	13-17 Dawson Street
15E0511	No archaeology present	10 Molesworth Street
17E0480	Post-medieval cellars	Chatham Street
18E0519	No archaeology present	8 Dawson Street
19E0371	Post-medieval cobbled surfaced yards	19-22 Kildare Street
19E0401	No archaeology present	14-15 St Stephen's Green

Table of nearby archaeological excavations

03E0152 - Front Square, Trinity College

Work undertaken by Linzi Simpson revealed 17th century brick rubble deposits and pottery. existing monastic settlements of Christchurch, Saint Mary's Abbey and All Hallows (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 57, 75). With the foundation of the Augustinian abbey of Saint Thomas the martyr in 1177 and the archiepiscopal of Colonia/Saint Sepulchre east of Donore, almost all of the land within 5km of the city was in ecclesiastical ownership (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 76). The Study Area at that time was likely under the ownership of either the latter of these foundations or All Hallows, or otherwise within pastoral lands at Saint Stephen's Green, one of three common pasture lands reserved for freemen of the city (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 76).

04E1288 - 18 Dawson Street

Work undertaken by Teresa Bolger revealed no features of archaeological significance.

E3963 - St Stephen's Green/Metro North

Work undertaken by Tara Doyle identified features including a post-medieval cellar and brick cobbling.

E3963 (Excavation Ref. 2008:443) - Fusilier's Arch/LUAS Cross City

Work undertaken by Emer Dennehy revealed post-medieval rubble deposits.

05E0936 - 16 Kildare Street

Work undertaken by Kevin Lohan revealed no features of archaeological significance.



Previous excavations in the Study Area and surrounding streets

11E0280 - Dawson Street/LUAS Cross City
Work undertaken by Teresa Bolger revealed features like a post-medieval cellar and red brick culverts.

11E0459 - Dawson Street/LUAS Cross City
Work undertaken by Edmond O'Donovan revealed a post-medieval cellar.

13E0200 - St Stephen's Green North/Dawson Street

43 cellars were recorded by Melanie McQuade on behalf of the LUAS Cross City Treatment of Cellars Works.

13E0353 - LUAS Cross City Heritage Works
Work undertaken by Aidan O'Connell revealed no features of archaeological significance.

14E0002 - St Stephen's Green, Dawson Street, Nassau Street, Grafton Street/LUAS Cross City

Work undertaken by Melanie McQuade uncovered post-medieval cellars, drains and sewers.

14E0003 - College Green/LUAS Cross City
Work undertaken by Nikolah Gilligan uncovered later medieval human burials.

14E0081 - Lady Grattan Fountain/LUAS Cross City

Work undertaken by Melanie McQuade revealed no features of archaeological significance.

14E0405 - College Green, Westmoreland Street, Hawkins Street/LUAS Cross City

Work undertaken by James Hession revealed features like drains, cobbled surfaces, sewers, culverts, wall foundations (facing onto College Green) and occupation layers.

15E0380 - 30-32 Molesworth Street

Work undertaken by Faith Bailey & David McIlreavy revealed post-medieval cellars.

15E0496 - 13-17 Dawson Street

Work undertaken by David McIlreavy revealed no features of archaeological significance.

15E0511 - 10 Molesworth Building, Molesworth Street

Work undertaken by Aisling Collins revealed no features of archaeological significance.

17E0480 - Chatham Street, Harry Street, Swan Yard

Work undertaken by Paul Duffy revealed postmedieval cellars.

University Times (2016) - Photo of 14E0003 Excavation, Directed by Nikolah Gilligan



18E0519 - 8 Dawson Street

Work undertaken by James Kyle revealed no features of archaeological significance.

19E0371 - 19-22 Kildare Street

Work undertaken by Paul Duffy and Robert Mulraney revealed a post-medieval cobble surfaced yard and drains.

19E0401 - 14-15 St Stephen's Green

Work undertaken by James Hession revealed no features of archaeological significance.

21E0330 - 20 Dawson Street

Work undertaken by James Hession revealed no features of archaeological significance.

Cellar surveys 2020

Fitzsimons Doyle & Associates conducted a survey of basements and cellars in the Study Area on behalf of Dublin City Council in 2020. Twenty seven cellars were surveyed below the footpaths and ground floor. Twenty two were located on South Anne Street and five were on Duke Street. Lemon Street, Duke Lane Upper and Anne's Lane were surveyed as not having any cellars located below the modern footpaths. There are however a number of gaps present within the data for Duke Street and South Anne Street. It is possible that there are some form of basement/cellars that had previously been closed up or filled in, however there is potential for cellar remains below present ground level.

A map of basement/cellar activity from within the Study Area has been created using data from a ground penetrating radar survey conducted by TST Engineering LTD in 2015 (with cellar amendments completed in 2019) and has been overlain on the proposed development plan; this map can be seen on page thirteen.

Record of Protected Structures

A protected structure is a building that is considered to be of built heritage significance assessed under the criteria of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage of Ireland (NIAH), (RIAI, 2020).

The Planning and Development Act 2000 requires each local authority to compile and maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), (NIAH, 2022) and we have consulted Dublin City Council's RPS from their Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 for the purpose of this archaeological assessment.

There are twenty five properties that feature on the Record of Protected Structures that are in the Study Area. Seven of these properties are on Duke Street and eighteen are situated on Anne Street South.

The protection of these structures automatically extends to all parts of the structure, including its exterior and interior, and potentially to the exterior and interior of any structures within the curtilage of the structure (Dublin Civic Trust). A table listing properties within the Study Area featured on the Record of Protected Structures is on page fourteen and a map of the RPS within the Study Area is on page fifteen.



Map showing basement/cellar activity within Study Area

Business Name	Modern Address	1847 Address	RPS Ref No.
The Bailey Café & Bar	1 Duke Street	Same	2394
The Duke Pub	9 Duke Street	Same	2395
Duke Street Gallery, Red Bank Wine Tavern	17 Duke Street	Same	2396
House/Vacant retail premises (Previously Travelmood)	18 Duke Street	Same	2397
Vacant (Previously Irish Food Emporium)	19 Duke Street	Same	2398
Duchess Boutique	20 Duke Street	Same	2399
Davy Byrnes Pub	21 Duke Street	Same	2400

List of RPS registered buildings on Duke Street

List of RPS registered buildings on Anne Street South:

Business Name	Modern Address	1847 Address	RPS Ref No.
Vacant commercial premises	1 Anne Street South	Same	179
Smiles Dental	4 Anne Street South	Same	180
Gourmet Burger Kitchen	5 Anne Street South	Same	181
Kehoes Pub	9 Anne Street South	Same	182
The Zip Yard	15 Anne Street South	Same	183
Vacant commercial premises (previously Teddy's ice-cream)	18 Anne Street South	Same	184
Deirdre O'Donnell - Contemporary Jewellery	19 Anne Street South	Same	185
Dublin Barista School	19a Anne Street South	Same	186
Dolce Sicily	20 Anne Street South	Same	187
Monaghans Cashmere	21 Anne Street South	Same	188
Magee 1866	22-23 Anne Street South	Same	189&190
Aviary Lane	24 Anne Street South	Same	191
Links London	25-26 Anne Street South	Same	192&193
Smiles Orthodontics	27 Anne Street South	Same	194
Xi'an Street Food	28 Anne Street South	Same	195
E Cig Co & Butcher Otoko	29 Anne Street South	Same	196
Vacant (previously Brendan Joseph Store & Design)	30 Anne Street South	Same	197



Protected Structures within the Study Area



Location of Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record Sites in proximity to Study Area

Industrial Heritage

The Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record survey (DCIHR) records four sites situated within 200m of the Study Area, with one site situated on Anne’s Lane which is part of the Study Area. Charles Goad’s 1893 Insurance Plan of the City of Dublin shows some discrepancies however; the smithy on Anne’s Lane is located on the current site of the modern day casino. It also notes the location of a tinsmith to the left and north of the smithy sites - both can be seen on the map below.

There is also a large coachbuilding site labelled ‘Robert E. Grady Coachbuilder’ that spans the entire plot extending to 38 Dawson Street. Another large industrial site is one that spans the entire plot of 44 Grafton Street that backs out on to the leftmost laneway in Annes Lane. Goad’s map lists ‘P. Daniels & Sons H.W. Whse’ at the location. Thoms Directory map of 1848 expands on the usage of the property, with the description “Patrick Daniel, tinplate worker,

brazier, ironmonger, and manuf. smith” (Thoms Directory, 1848). There is an entranceway of interest which is covered in the survey (page fifty nine).



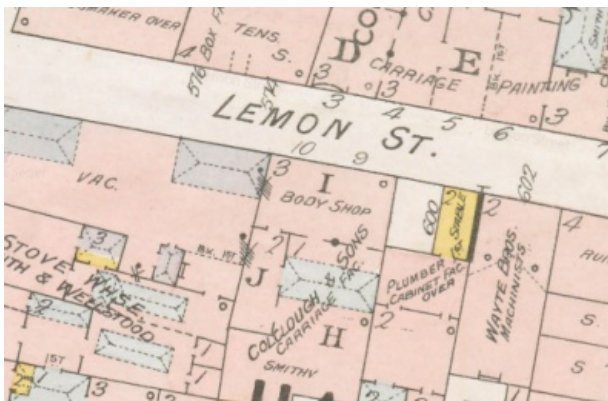
Goad’s map locates the smithy at the opposite side of the laneway than what is depicted on the DCIHR Map Viewer

DCIHR No.	Structure	Location	Condition
18-11-165	Smithy	No. 3 Anne's Lane	Presently in use as a retail premises
18-11-164	Smithy	Joshua Lane	Presently in use under the RIAC premises
18-11-179	Lime kilns	East of Clarendon Row	Now extant
18-11-163	Mineral water manufactory	Nassau Street	Non extant

Table of industrial heritage features within the study area

Smithy (18-11-165) - No. 3 Anne's Lane

No visual remains of the smithy, a retail shop is now situated in the location of the previous smithy. Building in the foreground is listed as the location of the smithy in the DCIHR maps as the smithy; the building in the background is listed as the smithy in Goad's 1893 Insurance Plan of the City of Dublin.



Example of industry - carriage manufacturer and smithy on Lemon Street (Goad's Map, 1893)

Smithy (18-11-164) - Joshua Lane

No visual remains of the smithy, unknown if any remains have survived. Location used as the Royal Irish Automobile Club/ garage/restaurant kitchen.

Lime kilns (18-11-179) - East of Clarendon Row

No visual remains of the lime kilns identified. New buildings are now occupying the location of the previous lime kilns.

Mineral water manufactory (18-11-163) - Nassau Street

No visual remains of the mineral water factory, it has been replaced with an office building and a car park.



Smithy at No. 3 Anne's Lane (Ref: 18-11-165)

Smithy at Joshua Lane (Ref: 18-11-164)



Section 3 History and Cartography

Historical background

Prehistory

There is no known prehistoric archaeological evidence from within the Study Area. The cinerary urn and two copper axe heads found on Suffolk Street are suggestive of some sort of nearby settlement activity in the Bronze Age. The bronze axe, found on the adjoining Nassau Street, supports this hypothesis.

The nearby River Liffey certainly bore testament to relatively early human activity. Mesolithic and Neolithic fish traps were discovered at Spencer Dock by Melanie McQuade in 2007 (Excavation Licence No. 06E0668, Excavation Ref. 2007:494). A flat cemetery of Bronze Age cremation burials, some of which were associated with funerary pots (one decorated food vessel and two pygmy cups), were excavated by Claire Walsh in 2002 on a gravel ridge overlooking the river in Kilmainham (Excavation Licence No. 02E0067, Excavation Ref. 2006:665). Riverside revetments also dating to the Bronze Age have been excavated by Kevin Lohan at the nearby Clancy Barracks (Excavation Licence No. 07E0261, Excavation Ref. 2007:519).

Iron Age structures have also been identified in 2008 by Teresa Bolger along the Liffey waterfront, near its confluence with the Bradogue river (Excavation License No. 04E1206 ext., Excavation Ref. 2008:428).

Early medieval

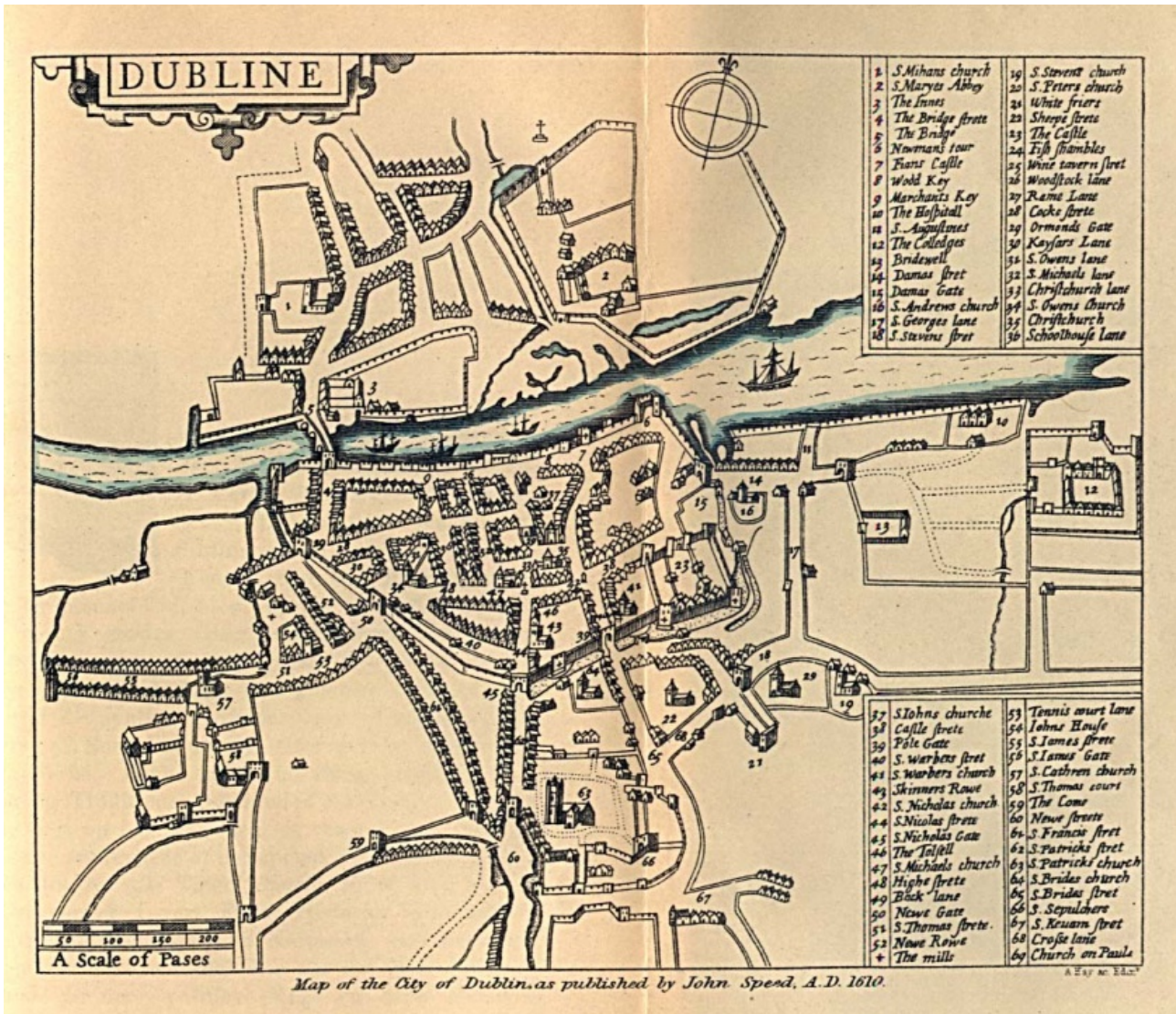
The Liffey's importance continued into pre-Viking Ireland, as it served as an important crossing point for the major routeways linking early Christian centres and kingdoms. A supposed

settlement near this 'ford of the hurdles' has given present-day Dublin one of its names, Baile Ath Cliath (McCullough, 1989). The junction of the rivers Liffey and Poddle, at the black pool or Dubh Linn, has given the modern city its other moniker. The monastic centre of Saint Michael le Pole has long been associated with this pool (McCullough, 1989) and excavations on Golden Lane (O'Donovan Licence No. 04E1030, Excavation Ref. 2005:442 & Walsh Licence No. 04E0237, Excavation Ref. 2004:0546) would appear to bear testament to this.

The Viking origins of urban Dublin have been well-documented elsewhere and are beyond the remit of this study. The Study Area itself appears not to have been settled at this time, as the early Viking settlement at Wood Quay, like those before, focused on the Liffey. The relative proximity of the Study Area to the Thingmote, which was a venue for public meetings, sporting tournaments and passing laws in Dublin, and its location between Wood Quay and a possible 9th century satellite settlement at Donnybrook (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 60) means that it was almost certainly under Scandinavian control at that time. This would remain the case for the following centuries as Hiberno-Norse Dublin exerted control over the surrounding Dyflinarskiri region (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 62).

Later medieval

The arrival in and subsequent occupation of Dublin by the Anglo-Normans in 1170 resulted in profound social, economic and political changes for both the city and country (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 57). The foundation of Dub-



John Speed's map of Dublin (1610)

lin Castle as the centre of foreign administration in Ireland would last until the early 20th century.

Yet the Normans, as they had done in England and Wales, recognised the importance of continuity with existing settlement patterns, and they even added to the landholdings of the existing monastic settlements of Christchurch, Saint Mary's Abbey and All Hallows (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 57, 75). With the foundation of the Augustinian abbey of Saint Thomas the martyr in 1177 and the archiepiscopal of Colonia/Saint Sepulchre east of Donore, almost all of the land within 5km of the city was in ecclesiastical ownership (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 76). The Study Area at that time was likely under the ownership of either the latter of these

foundations or All Hallows, or otherwise within pastoral lands at Saint Stephen's Green, one of three common pasture lands reserved for freemen of the city (Murphy & Potterton 2010, 76).

Post-medieval

Following the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century, All Hallows would become the site of Trinity College, Dublin (Simms 1990, 43) under the patronage of Elizabeth I. The Study Area was first represented in 1610 (seven years after the queen's death) on John Speed's Map of Dublin as undeveloped lands outside of the city walls and south of the college, bounded by routeways that correspond to modern-day Grafton Street and Nassau Street.

The late 17th century was a period of growth for Dublin, and under the Viceroy James, Duke

of Ormonde, entrepreneurs were encouraged to embrace urbanism and to build in an enlightened manner. While significant public works were initiated, including the reconstruction of Dublin Castle and the development of the Phoenix Park and the Royal Hospital at Kilmalsham, private ventures were critical to this period of rapid development (McCullough, 1989, 32). 1989, 32).

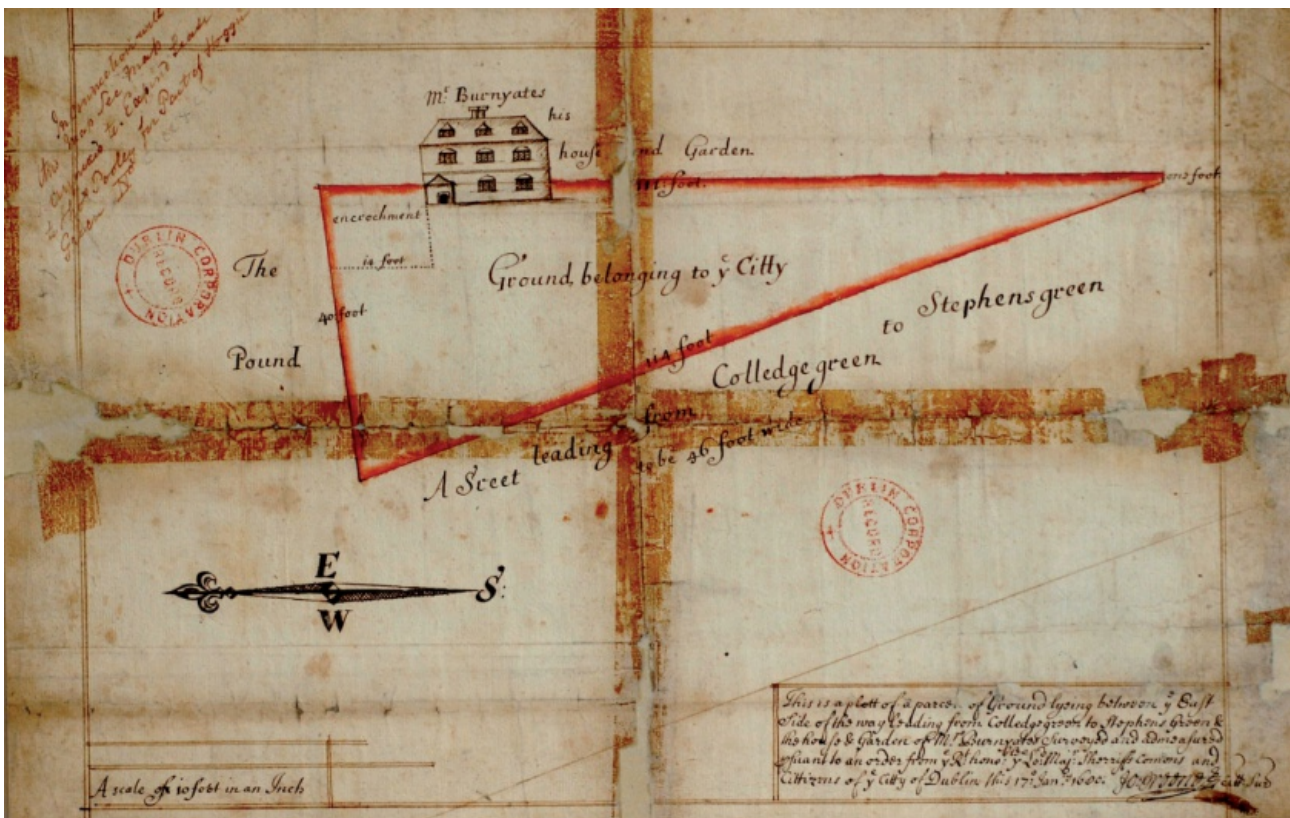
The setting out of a new urban square at Saint Stephen's Green, described at the time as a 'wasteland', in 1664 encouraged an already growing trend of development to the east of the old city walls. The 27-acre park was open at all corners to allow for streets that would not be fully built up for another fifty years (McCullough 1989,45).

That Grafton Street would quickly become an important thoroughfare is evidenced by de Gomme marking it as the 'Highway to Saint Stephen's Green' on his 1673 map of 'The city and suburbs of Dublin'.

John Greene (1680) soon after recorded the as yet unnamed Grafton Street as being forty-six feet wide. He also named present-day Nassau Street as the 'Way to Saint Patrick's Well', indicating its continuing importance as a fresh water source for the expanding city. Greene also recorded the land now occupied by Duke Street as 'part of ye Pound' belonging to Mr Naller.

The Thingmount (Thingmote) was allegedly removed in 1685, and the earth from it used to fill in Saint Patrick's Well Lane and the lands between Trinity College and Stephen's Green, i.e., the Study Area, to form the foundations of Nassau Street, lower Grafton Street, Dawson Street and Kildare Street (Ryan 1990, 126). Archaeological investigations within the Study Area have shown that at least some of the presently standing buildings have been built directly onto natural subsoil (Simpson and Weldon 2002, Lynch & Bailey 2007, Carroll 2012). In-fill material was evident in several investigations outside of the Study Area (Johnston 2017, Railway Procurement Agency 2014, 26) and

John Greene's (1680) representation of lease of a house and ground at present-day Grafton Street and Duke Street





Phillip's (1685) An exact survey of the city of Dublin and part of the harbour.

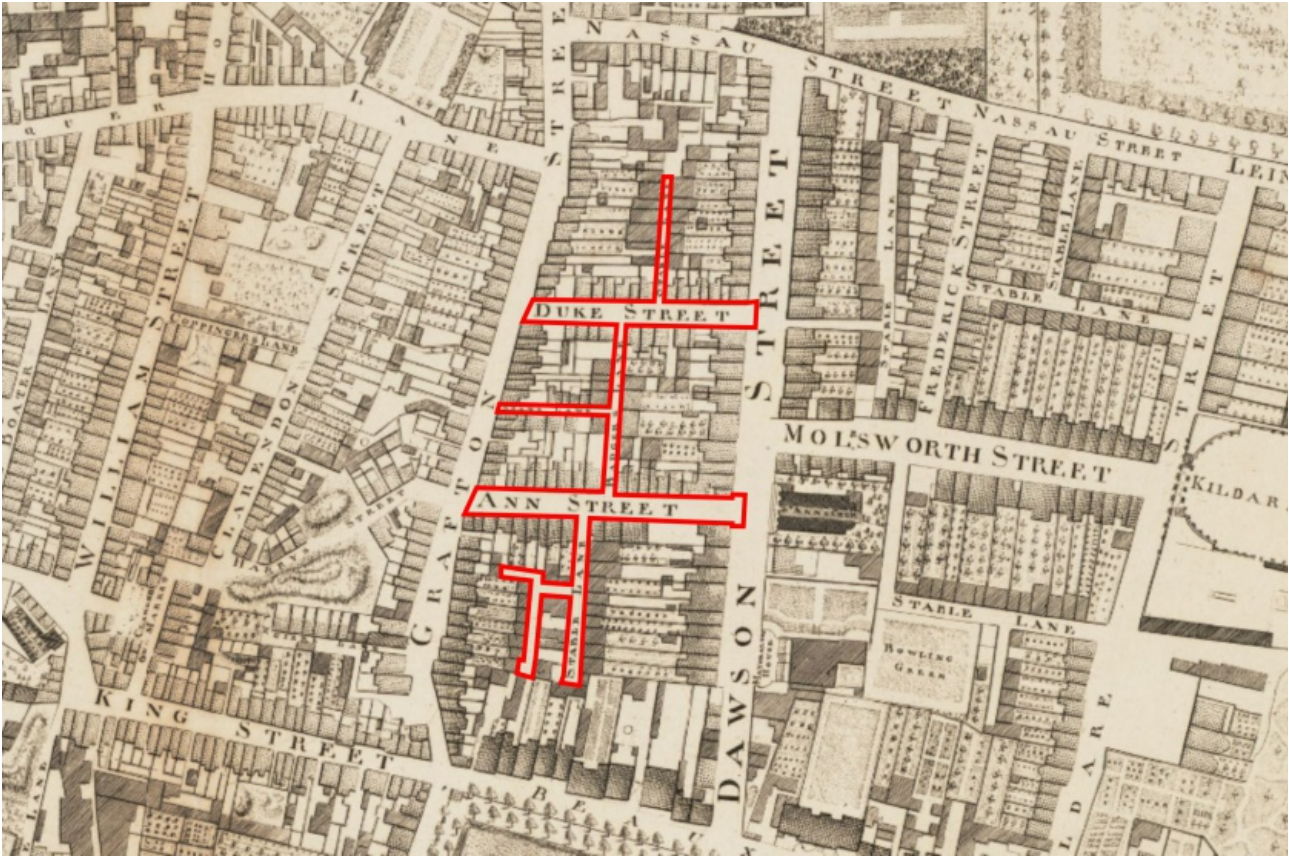
Saint Patrick's Well does currently survive in a subterranean setting. No artefacts, however, dating prior to the seventeenth century have been recovered from this in-fill material and therefore physical evidence for even tentative links to the much earlier Thingmount have not been established.

Following the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and the re-establishment of the Protestant Ascendancy and parliament, the resurgence in the city continued into the 18th century under the Anglo-Irish aristocracy and private developers (Guinness 1979, 9). Grafton Street had long been in existence as a medieval lane, and as seen on Greene's (1680) representation, the south-eastern corner consisted of city land let out for private housing. Joshua Dawson acquired the lands on which he would lay out the urban ensemble of Dawson Street, Grafton Street East and the streets in between, i.e., the Study Area, Duke Street and Anne Street. Dawson Street was intended as an aristocratic boulevard with a church, Saint Anne's, and a large house for Dawson's own use. He would sell the house to the City of Dublin in 1715 for £3,500 for use as the Dublin mayors' residence (Lennon & Montague 2010, 41; Pearson 2000, 305.).

There was an ordered hierarchy of urban design in the new streets and mews lanes, with Anne Street aligned on the façade of Saint Anne's Church (McCullough 1989, 49). The new church attested to the settlement of a prosperous community in the new neighbourhood (Lennon & Montague 2010, 41).

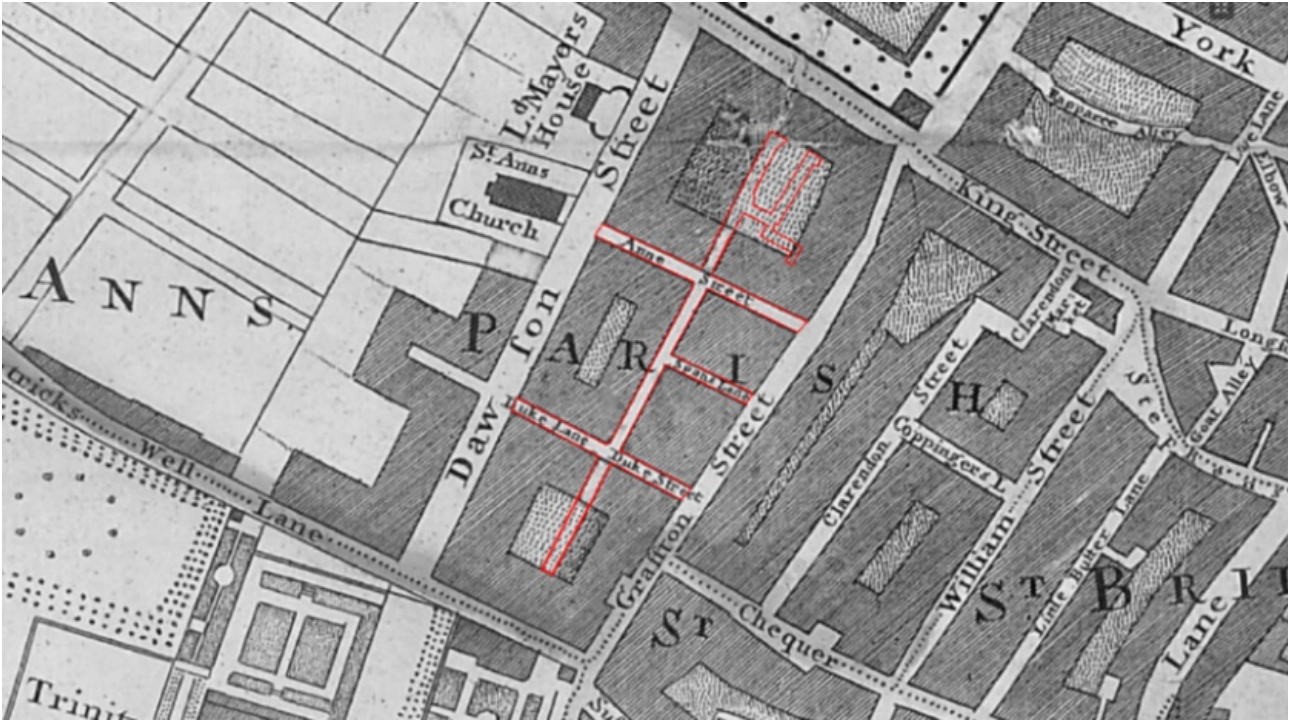
Robert Molesworth's and the Kildare family's eponymous streets and Kildare House (now Leinster House) to the rear of Dawson Street completed the aristocratic delineation of the area (McCullough 1989, 53). By the time of Rocque's (1756) map of Dublin, the area east of Grafton Street, including the Study Area, had become one of the most fashionable in the city with its stately residences, elegant parish church and leisure facilities (Lennon & Montague 2010, 41).

The Study Area continues to thrive today. Duke Street, Anne Street South and Lemon Street are home to many busy shops, bars and restaurants.



John Rocque's (1756) An exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin - Study Area outline for illustrative purposes only

The streets of the Study Area on Brooking's (1728) Map of Dublin were recorded much as they are today, though he gave no detail to any of the individual buildings.





1847 Ordnance Survey Map



1864 Ordnance Survey Map



Taken from Sheet 20 of Chas E. Goad Limited's Insurance Plan of the City of Dublin, 1893. Areas of possible industry highlighted to show additional industrial activity in comparison to Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR).

Section 4 Site Survey

Site survey

A site inspection and a survey of the historic street furniture of the Study Area was initially carried out over the course of two days in late July 2019. Weather conditions were clear and sunny on the first day of the survey and cloudy with showers on the second day. The condition of each of the streets and laneways of the Study Area was noted as were the historic elements. Each item of visible historic street furniture within the Study Area was recorded in detail. A second survey was conducted over the course of two days in March 2022 as a result of

the project being placed on hold due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Since the original survey was conducted, resurfacing of pedestrian areas has taken place along with the addition of shrubbery in large planters. This has enhanced the appearance of the Study Area significantly. Almost all of the historical features have been preserved apart from the removal of one cast iron signpost outside Ulysses bookshop/Carluccio's on Duke Street, the resetting of a James Joyce Heritage Trail plaque and the covering of one keg drop outside Pursuit menswear, which will be discussed below.

View down Anne Street South towards Dawson Street



Duke's Lane Upper

Duke's Lane Upper is a short, narrow back street. There is a large development site at the bottom of the laneway and is subject to a significant volume of construction traffic and workers accessing the site from Duke Street. The street surface itself is very disturbed and comprises several patches of differing modern surface types. Very few historic features were identified apart from architectural features belonging to buildings backing on to the laneway. Entrance to Duke Lane Upper from Duke Street is between 7 and 8 Duke Street (Marks and Spencer and The Duke pub). It was recorded as 'Duke's Lane' on the First Edition OS map and is labelled as Stable Lane on the 1757 Roque map. There is reference to the street housing coaches "in gleaming rows" on Duke Lane (Irish Times, 2019) belonging to Fishbourne & Bianconi Coaches of 15 Duke Street as mentioned in Pettigrew and Oulton's Almanac of Dublin in 1847 (page 847). This is a small street with few historic features and is used as delivery access for Marks and Spencer, Hodges Figgis (Dawson Street), The Duke pub, Boots and McDonalds (Grafton Street). Refer to page sixty two for a map of historical features.

Three decorative metal grates

Feature number: 1

Location: Duke Lane Upper, back of the entrance of Hodges & Figgis (56-58 Dawson Street)

Dimensions: Outer grates - 0.16m x 0.22m
Centre grate - 0.30m x 0.22m

Condition: Good Associated building: Warehouse abutting Hodges & Figgis (56- 58 Dawson Street, RPS 2282), same address as the 1847 map.

Description: Three decorative cast iron metal grates located in the lower wall at the back of the building. The two outer grates have the same decoration, a pattern of lines of circles, and the centre grate has a highly decorative floral/spiral pattern. The building dates to 1895-1900 according to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (Reg No. 50100026).



Feature 1 - Three decorative metal grates on Duke Lane (56-58 Dawson Street)



Feature 2: Three metal pipes on Duke Lane (rear of 15-20 Grafton Street)

Three metal pipes

Feature number: 2

Location: Duke Lane Upper, rear entrance of Marks and Spencer's (15-20 Grafton Street, RPS 3243)

Dimensions: Not taken Condition: Good Associated building: Rear entrance of Marks and Spencers, 15-20 Grafton Street. This is the same as the 1847 address. This building is a protected structure (RPS 3243).

Description: Three pipes protruding from the lower part of the building. They were likely part of the original structure that is marked on the OS First Edition map.



View down Duke Street at Dawson Street end facing towards Grafton Street

Duke Street

Duke Street is one of the main thoroughfares that connects Dawson Street to Grafton Street. The survey was recorded from Dawson Street towards Grafton Street. The pavement is a mixture of different types of surfaces from different periods. The street furniture comprises eight decorative lamp posts, one tall streetlight, five signposts, several 19th century granite kerbstones, keg drops, light wells, granite pavement, two heritage trail granite slabs with plaques. Refer to page sixty two for a map of historical features.

Lamp post

Feature number: 3

Location: outside of 52 Dawson Street/11 and 12 Duke Street (all are part of Carluccio's). These addresses are unchanged since the First Edition OS map.

Dimensions: 3-4m tall, 0.78m in diameter at the



Feature Number: 3 - Lamp post outside 52 Dawson Street/12 Duke Street.

base, 0.37m in diameter at the upper lamp post.

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: There are eight former gas lamp posts of this type in total on Duke Street; they are all in opposing pairs on each side of the street. They are all painted black and have the same wide-bottomed decorative post with the City of Dublin crest.

The lamp posts all have a modern attachment that may be an attachment for flower baskets. There are footholds roughly one third of the way down the pole. They all have a round glass case housing the light bulb. This glass case is surrounded by metal caging. The caging is decorated with small gold stars at the joints. A small decorative metal cap sits on top of each glass case.

This particular lamp post is in good condition and the glass case is not broken. This lamp post is 2.50m in distance from the building wall.

Lamp post

Feature Number: 4

Location: Outside of 51c Dawson Street (RPS 2279) (Butler's Chocolate Café) & opposite 11 & 12 Duke Street, Duke Street façade.

Dimensions: 3-4m tall Condition: Fair

Associated building: N/a

Description: This lamp post is 2.00m away from the building facade for No. 11/12 Duke Street (Butlers Chocolate). The glass casing is broken on this lamp post.

Lamp post

Feature Number: 5

Location: 10 Duke Street (Ulysses Bookshop). This address is unchanged since the First Edition OS map.

Dimensions: 3-4m tall

Condition: Poor

Associated building: N/a

Description: This lamp post is 2.75m from the shop facade outside No.10 Duke Street (Ulysses Bookshop). The glass case is broken and slightly askew on this lamp post.

Lamp post

Feature Number: 6

Location: Outside of 15 Duke Street (Oscar Graves). This address is unchanged since the First Edition OS map.



Feature Number 4: Lamp post outside 51c Dawson Street

Feature Number: 5 - Lamp post outside 10 Duke Street



Dimensions: 3-4m tall

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: The lamp post is 2.00m from the building shop facade (Oscar Graves). The glass case is intact on this lamp post however the globe is askew.

Signpost

Feature Number: 7

Location: 51c Dawson Street (Butlers Chocolate Cafe)

Dimensions: 3.10m tall

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: There are five identical signposts on Duke Street. Four of the posts are in pairs on opposing sides of the street to each other. They are all painted black and bear a decorative globe on the top of the post. They are currently in use as modern street signs. This particular signpost is the only solitary one, with no surviving matching partner on the opposite side of the street. It is in good condition and its globe is intact.

Signpost

Feature Number: 8

Location: Outside 14 & 15 Duke Street (Persuit Menswear & Oscar Graves). These addresses are unchanged since the First Edition OS map.

Dimensions: Approximately 3.10m tall

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: This signpost is 2.36m from the façade of the buildings and is in a good condition with its globe intact. These are most likely a pair.

Signpost

Feature Number: 9

Location: Between 10 & 11 Duke Street (Ulysses Bookshop and Carluccio's Restaurant). These addresses are unchanged since the First Edition OS map.

Dimensions: Approx. 3.10m tall

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: The opposing post to the one located outside 14 and 15 Duke Street. This signpost is in relatively good condition and its decorative globe is intact.



Feature Number: 6 - Lamp post, 15 Duke Street

Feature Number: 9 - Signpost, 10 & 11 Duke Street - Similar to Features 7 & 8





Feature Number: 10 - Integration of historical and modern granite kerbstones outside Carluccio's on Duke Street.

Granite kerbstones

Feature Number: 10

Location: Outside of 52 Dawson Street (Carluccio's). The address is present on the First Edition OS map.

Dimensions: Runs for 15.75m from Dawson Street end towards Grafton Street. Kerbstones ranging from 0.46m x 0.45m x 0.11m to 1.44m x 0.45m x 0.11m.

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: These granite kerbstones run along Duke Street from the North corner junction with Dawson Street towards Grafton Street. This section of kerbing is almost 16m long. The granite slabs are rectangular/square cut and of varying sizes. The kerbs have rounded/well-worn smooth corners. The kerb is 0.45m wide (pavement is approximately 3.20m wide). This section of kerbing matches with kerbing on the opposite side of the street at Butlers Chocolate Cafe. It is unknown whether this is a reuse of

old granite kerbs or if the kerbing is an original feature. One particular kerbstone is quite substantial in length measuring 1.44m in length and situated outside the entrance to Carluccio's restaurant. The original granite kerbstone integrates into the modern kerbstones and paving as part of the Dawson Street resurfacing for the LUAS Cross City works.

Granite kerbstones

Feature Number: 11

Location: Outside of 51C Dawson Street, Duke Street façade of (Butler's Chocolate Café)

Dimensions: Approx. 15m in length and 0.45m in width

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: This section of granite kerbing runs for approximately 15m. It starts at the southern corner of Duke Street and Dawson Street and runs west towards Grafton Street. The kerbstones run for 7.23m, with a 1.3m a

break of tarmac, and then continue for another 7.70m, ending outside of 13 Duke Street. This section of granite matches that on the opposite side of the street. The granite slabs are roughly 0.75m-1m in length and 0.45m wide. Again, these slabs have rounded corners and are well-worn. There are two different types of granite in use; the corner kerbstones are a modern addition which were recently installed during the repaving of Dawson Street after the Luas Cross City Project. The second being the historical granite used throughout the city, however its exact date is unknown due to the possibility of reinstatement in the 19th or 20th century (Lotts, 2009, 11-22).

Light well cover

Feature Number: 12

Location: Outside 51C Dawson Street (Butlers Chocolate Cafe). This building is recorded on the first 1837 OS Map as being a larger building, comprising now of 51A, 51B and 51C Dawson Street. These three buildings are listed on the Record of Protected Structures: RPS 2277 (51A), RPS 2278 (51B) and RPS 2279 (51C).

Dimensions: 0.73m long and 0.68m wide

Condition: Fair

Associated building: 51C Dawson Street

Description: This feature is indicative of a cellar associated with the building at 51C Dawson Street. It is of cast iron with four rows and five columns of small glass panes of different colours within a grid frame. "Many properties have larger openings in the pavement, sometimes within private landings, but also in the public pavement, which admit light to the basement or are used as delivery hatches. These are often of historic elements or are set in granite surrounds, which also tend to survive where the rest of the pavement is removed" (Lotts, 2009, 31).

Text cast in high relief encompasses the outer edges of the light well. Much of the text has been worn away and the only legible words now are '...Street - British Luxfer PP - London...'. Some of the glass panes are cracked and some of the outer edges of the light well cover have been worn away with the text. It is in otherwise good condition and the structure of the cover remains sound.

The cover is not an original feature. The Luxfer Prism Company was established by the British inventor James Pennycuik in Chicago in 1897.

The company produced glass panels with integral prisms that would redirect the sunlight from windows to light up entire rooms. It established a subsidiary company in London in 1898. By the 1930s there had been a decline in the demand for prism tiles with the ongoing spread of electricity (Verdigris Project). This light well cover therefore can be dated to the late 19th/early 20th century.



Feature Number: 11 - Transition between historical granite kerbstones and modern kerbstones on the corner of 51C Dawson Street and Duke Street.

Feature Number: 12 - Lightwell, 51c Dawson Street



Light well cover/access cover

Feature Number: 13

Location: Outside 13 Duke Street (Yum Thai).

Dimensions: 1.40m x 0.89m

Condition: Poor

Description: Cast iron access cover with concrete inserts now in place from what was the likely location of a light well cover. The cellar survey completed by Fitzsimons Doyle & Associates on behalf of Dublin City Council in 2020 shows that there is a cellar area underneath the footpath.



Feature Number: 13 - Cast iron access cover with concrete inserts/ previous light well cover, 13 Duke Street

Keg drop

Feature Number: 14

Location: Outside 14 Duke Street (Pursuit Menswear). This address is the same as that of the First Edition OS map.

Dimensions: 2.37m long and 1.69m wide overall, the metal lid is 1.4m long and 1.1m wide

Condition: Poor

Associated building: 14 Duke Street

Description: During the initial survey in 2019, a keg drop was surveyed with seven large granite stones surrounding a cast iron metal door panel.

Feature Number: 14 - Original survey photo taken in 2019 of keg drop outside 14 Duke Street.



Feature Number: 14 - Survey photo from March 2022. Granite keg drop and access door now covered in concrete



The stones were roughly rectangular in shape and were well worn. The largest slab measured 1.04m long and 0.46m wide and the smallest 0.54m long and 0.45m wide. In 2019 the condition was recorded as good, with the stones adding significantly to the character of the street. In addition, there was a cast iron metal door to the left of the keg drop, in front of the doorway to the premises. However, during the second inspection in March of 2022, it was observed that there has been a deliberate covering of the keg drop, with only half of the three bottom granite slabs left visible.

The presence of a keg drop at 14 Duke Street suggests that it was once a licensed premises and is mentioned in Ulysses. James Joyce's Bloom passes Byrne's pub at the address of 14 Duke Street. Joyce, however, was mistaken and



Feature Number 15: Historic granite pavement with modern inclusions and keg drop outside The Duke pub, 8-9 Duke Street

in 1904 Ellen Temple, fruiterer and greengrocer, occupied 14 Duke Street while Byrne's pub was at 21 Duke Street. In his reliance on Thom's Almanac, Joyce possibly confused the two listings that appeared on the same page (Slote, S. (2011) *The Thomistic Representation of Dublin in Ulysses* in Benejam, V. and J. Bishop (eds.) *Making Space in the Works of James Joyce*, Routledge, New York and London (Slote 2011, 196). There may have been a licensed premises at 14 Duke Street in the time after the publication of *Ulysses*. It is also worth considering the possibility that not all so-called keg drops were used for the delivery of beer. Easy access to the basement of a building from the street could have been useful for a variety of businesses. The original purpose of the cellars was for the storage of coal that was delivered directly from the street into the basement. There is no business listed in the fire insurance map of 1893 (Chad E. Goad 1893).

Granite pavement

Feature Number: 15

Location: Outside 8-9 Duke Street (The Duke). This address is the same as the 1847 First Edition OS map. The building is a protected structure (RPS 2395) and a UNESCO city of literature site.

Dimensions: Total pavement length is 5.3m with a maximum width of 2m

Condition: Fair/Good Associated building: 8-9 Duke Street.

Description: The pavement consists of well-worn granite of varying sizes. A modern surface drain truncates the original paving and may be associated with the modern cobbles located on the corner of Duke Street and Duke Lane. There are also concrete flagstones used to make up the areas around the historic pavement to create a consistency, however some of the original granite paving stones have been repointed with what appears to be a concrete mix which is damaging to the historic stone (Lotts, 2009, 59).

Keg drop

Feature Number: 16

Location: 8-9 Duke Street (The Duke) Dimensions: 1.60m X 2.40m including granite paving Condition: Good

Associated building: 8-9 Duke Street

Description: This keg drop consists of a metal door set into granite slabs located directly adjacent to licensed premises The Duke. This building is a protected structure and a UNESCO City of Literature site. This keg drop is still in use and the granite slabs framing the metal door may be in their original position.



Feature Number: 16 - Keg drop outside 8-9 Duke Street

Granite kerb

Feature Number: 17

Location: The kerb is located on the corner of Duke Street and Duke Lane, outside of 8-9 Duke Street (The Duke)

Dimensions: Approx. 5.5m in length and 0.45m in width. The individual granite blocks are between 0.5m to 0.9m in length and 0.45m wide Condition: Good

Associated building: 8-9 Duke Street

Description: The kerb consists of roughly cut granite blocks of both rectangular and square shaped stone. This kerb is likely associated with the adjacent granite paving, possible gutter and keg drop outside of The Duke pub. The kerb consists of 8 original granite kerbstones however the three leading into Duke Lane appear to be modern replacements. Two of the three modern replacement kerbstones that abut the original granite kerbstones on the Duke Lane side of the kerb. The third is a darker possible granite kerbstone that was damaged in the installation of the rounded bollard on the corner at Duke St/Duke Lane.



Feature Number: 17 - Historical granite kerbstone mixed with modern replacement kerbstones on the corner of 8-9 Duke Street and Duke Lane.



Feature Number: 18 - The Duke Street Gallery with associated railings and lamp posts, 17 Duke Street

Area with streetlamps, fence & granite stairs

Feature Number: 18

Location: 17 Duke Street (Duke Street Gallery). This address is the same as the First Edition OS map. This building is a protected structure (RPS 2396)

Dimensions: 1.37m wide X 4.1m in length and 1.37m in width (total area)

Condition: Good

Associated building: 17 Duke Street (Duke Street Gallery)

Description: The entire front area of this building is known as an area; these are associated with the entranceway down to the cellar of 19th century houses. The area consists of an original paved entrance platform accessed by two granite steps; a basement area enclosed by wrought-iron railings on moulded granite plinth (National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Survey, Reg No: 50100043). This area is bound

by an area facade that extends 1.37m out from the building façade. The boundary itself is a wall that is 0.4m high at street level and 0.2m wide. Adjacent to the area are three granite steps that lead up to the front door. The entire area is topped with a cast iron spiked fence, painted black. Two streetlamps are incorporated into the corners of the street-side fencing and both stand at 1.37m tall. The fencing is in excellent condition and may be a modern replica or have been recently restored. A similar example can be found at No. 30 South Anne Street.

Granite kerb

Feature Number: 19

Location: from 17 Duke Street to 18 Duke Street (both addresses are the same as on the First Edition OS map and both are protected structures (RPS 2396 & 2397)

Dimensions: Approx 16m in length and 0.34m wide

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: Granite kerbstones of unknown date, running east to west directly outside 17 Duke Street and continues to the far end of 18 Duke Street. The kerb stones are in good condition and are well worn. They are very similar to the other, more worn, kerbstones along this street, however they may be a later addition. Reflective bollards have been installed into the granite kerbstones in what appears to be an effort to protect the area from traffic that may be turning on to Duke Lane, which is situated directly opposite.



Feature Number: 18 - Detail of Area with fence, granite steps and lamp posts

James Joyce cultural trail plaque

Feature Number: 20

Location: 18 Duke Street

Dimensions: 0.90m in length and 0.60m wide (granite slab)

Condition: Good

Associated building: 18 Duke Street (Vacant premises, previously Travelmood). The building is a structure, RPS 2397.

Description: This brass plaque makes up one of two that feature on Duke Street as part of the James Joyce cultural trail. The second plaque is Feature Number 21 at 21 Duke Street (Davy Byrne's). The plaque is set into a granite slab which is situated on the pavement, approximately 0.25m from the building facade of 18 Duke Street. The plaque outside of 18 Duke Street (Vacant premises) is approximately 0.52m from the façade of the premises.

James Joyce cultural trail plaque

Feature Number: 21

Location: 22 Duke Street (Nespresso)

Dimensions: 0.90m in length and 0.60m wide (granite slab)

Condition: Good Associated building: 21/22 Duke Street (Davy Byrne's & Nespresso). 21 Duke Street is a protected structure, RPS 2400

Description: This brass plaque makes up one of



Feature Number: 19 - Kerbstones outside 18 Duke Street with modern bollards installed

two that feature on Duke Street as part of the James Joyce cultural trail. The first plaque (Feature Number 20) is located at 18 Duke Street. The plaque was originally located beside the keg drop directly outside Davy Byrne's pub but has recently been moved due the location now hidden under temporary outdoor flooring in the outdoor seating area of the pub. The original plaque was set into a granite slab, similar to Feature Number 20 outside 18 Duke Street. Feature Number 21 has been moved outside of the front area of number 21 Duke Street and is now associated with number 22 Duke Street (Nespresso).

Keg drop

Feature Number: 22

Location: 21 Duke Street (Davy Byrne's). This address is the same as the First Edition OS map and the building is a protected structure (RPS 2400)

Dimensions: 1.26m by 0.91m

Condition: Good

Associated building: 21 Duke Street (Davy Byrne's)

Description: This modern keg drop door associated with licensed premises indicates presence of older cellar beneath the street surface. The original setting of the James Joyce cultural trail brass plaque (Feature Number 21) is to the left of the keg drop. Upon the initial survey undertaken in 2019, the brass plaque and granite stone appear to have been set within the original granite surround for the keg drop, with surviving granite pavement evident to the left of the plaque. We were unable to confirm if this granite paving/keg drop surround is still intact due to the all-weather flooring covering the area.



Feature Number: 20 - James Joyce cultural trail plaque outside 18 Duke Street

Feature Number: 22 - Left: Original survey photo in 2019. Right: Keg hole now covered outside Davy Byrnes, 18 Duke Street



Granite kerb

Feature Number: 23

Location: outside 6-7 Duke Street (Marks & Spencer). This address is the same as that on the First Edition OS map. The building is not protected.

Dimensions: 7.90m in length

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: This historic granite kerb runs around the corner at Duke Street and Duke Lane. It is in good condition and is made up of granite slabs of varying size. The kerbstones appear to have recently repointed. The condition of the kerbstones has improved since the initial survey. The area would see a lot of heavy load traffic turning on to Duke Lane as it the main access for deliveries for the properties facing on to Grafton Street.



Granite kerb outside 6-7 Duke Street

Feature Number 23 - Granite kerb outside 7 Duke Street



Lamp standard/camera

Feature Number: 24

Location: Adjacent to 6-7 Duke Street (Marks & Spencer). This address is the same as on the First Edition OS map.

Dimensions: Approx. 7m in height

Condition: Fair

Associated building: N/a

Description: The signpost outside Marks and Spencer was originally used as a lamp post but has been repurposed as a security camera. The exact same style of lamp post was also reused on Anne Street South (also refashioned as a security camera) and a full description on the typography can be found on page fifty. The lamp post stands roughly 7m tall and has the City of Dublin crest on its base.

Signpost

Feature Number: 25

Location: 2 Duke Street (The Bailey Bar). All of these addresses are the same as on the First Edition OS map. The only protected structure of the three is number 1 Duke Street (RPS 2394).

Dimensions: Approx. 3.10m high

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: First of a pair (see also Feature Number: 26). These signposts display no modern street signs, however the decorative globe lamp posts have modern street signage attached. They are made from cast iron posts, all painted black. As previously discussed, there would have been a decorative globe on top, however this does not survive.

Signpost

Feature Number: 26

Location: 22 Duke Street (Nespresso). All of these addresses are the same as on the First Edition OS map. The only protected structure of the three is number 1 Duke Street (RPS 2394).

Dimensions: Approx. 3.10m high

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: Second of a pair (see also Feature Number: 25). These signposts are now being used for modern street signs. They are made from cast iron posts, all painted black. As previously discussed, there would have been a decor-



Feature Number: 24 - Lamp standard/Camera outside 6-7 Duke Street

Feature Number: 25 - Signpost outside 2 Duke Street - same as Feature Number 26





Feature Number: 27 - Lamp post outside 1 Duke Street

ative globe on top, however this does not survive.

Lamp standard

Feature Number: 27

Location: 1 Duke Street (The Bailey Bar)

Dimensions: 3.5m-4m in height

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: One of eight decorative globe lamp posts that feature on Duke Street, these beautiful lamps were originally gas lamps converted to electric powered. The same style of decorative lamp posts are featured at the entrance to Anne Street South. All lamps are cast iron with a glass case atop a decorated black metal pole. All are in good condition however the decorative globe needs to be realigned in some cases. The decorative style of the lamp posts significantly adds to the character of both Duke Street and Anne Steet South.

Lamp standard

Feature Number: 28

Location: 24 Duke St (Dr Marten's)

Dimensions: 3.5m-4m in height



Feature Number: 28 - Lamp post outside 24 Duke Street

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: See description of Feature Numbers 3 & 27.

Lamp standard

Feature Number: 29

Location: 4 Duke Street (The Bailey Bar)

Dimensions: 3.5m-4m in height

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: See description of Feature Numbers 3 & 27.

Lamp standard

Feature Number: 30

Location: 21 Duke St (Davy Byrne's)

Dimensions: 3.5m-4m in height

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: See description for Feature Numbers 3 & 27.



Duke Lane Lower

Duke Lane Lower

The entrance to Duke Lane Lower is leading off Duke Street between 19 and 20 Duke Street (Previously the Irish Food Emporium and Duchess). Previously named as Badger Lane on the 1756 Roque map, the lane links Duke Street to South Anne Street. There are few historic features and has been subject to a number of building redevelopments and footpath and roadway resurfacing in recent years. On Duke Lane Upper there was a utilitarian fountain on the eastern side of the street that can be seen on the 1847 and 1864 OS maps. It was located at the point where today's Lemon Street (it was called Little Grafton Street at the time) intersects with Duke Lane Upper. This would have provided clean drinking water for either horses or people, but most likely this fountain is related with the previously known Stable Lane streets that are both north and south of it. Just north-east of the fountain, a water pump is situated. Refer to page sixty two for a map of historical features.

Keg drop

Feature Number: 31

Location: 8-9 Anne Street South (John Keogh's, on the Duke Lane Upper side of the building). This address remains unchanged since the First

Edition OS map. Number 9 is a protected structure (RPS 182)

Dimensions: 1.3m in length and 1.2m in width, including the granite slabs.

Condition: Good

Associated building: 8-9 Anne Street South (John Keogh's)

Description: This keg drop consists of a metal door set in granite slabs. The door is likely modern, and the granite slabs are older. The slabs are roughly square cut and of varying size but are approximately 0.5m x 0.5m.



Feature Number: 31 - Keg drop outside John Keogh's pub



Lemon Street, facing towards Grafton Street

Lemon Street

This street is completely modern, with no historic features. Hoarding relating to construction work at the corner of Lemon Street and Duke Street Upper obscured some of the street surface from view. If anything like the rest of the street, it is unlikely that historic features survive in the obscured area. Lemon Street was recorded as 'Little Grafton Street' on the First Edition OS map of 1847 and was renamed Lemon Street in 1871 after George Lemon, the owner of a large confectionary company, Lemon's Pure Sweets (Moore, 2019, 47-51.). The street is referred to as Spans Lane on the 1757 Roques map of Dublin City but was originally known as Little Grafton Street. There is a lot of interchanging of what the street is referred to in various historical maps (Goodbody, 2014, 28). A water pump was located at the south side of the street on the 1847 and 1864 OS maps of Dublin. Refer to page sixty two for a map of historical features.



No. 8 Lemon Street - Last remaining historical building on Lemon Street. It does not feature on the Record of Protected Structures



View down Anne Street South towards Dawson Street

Anne Street South

Another of the main thoroughfares between Dawson Street and Grafton Street is Anne Street South. This street has quite a few features of historical interest. Refer to page sixty two for a map of historical features.

Granite kerb

Feature Number: 32

Location: Spanning from 45 Dawson Street (Massimo) to 10 Anne Street South (Vacant premises) on the north side of the street

Dimensions: The length of the granite kerb is 39m, with a break of 6m of tarmac and then it continues for a further 18m.

Condition: Fair, with many parts missing and replaced with tarmac Associated building: N/a

Description: The kerbstones themselves are of varying sizes and are roughly rectangular or square in shape, with rounded corners. Some slabs have markings upon them and will be dis-

cussed separately.

Granite kerb

Feature Number: 33

Location: Spanning from 44 Dawson Street (James Herren) to 25-26 (Links) Anne Street South on the south side of the street

Dimensions: 16m long, with a break of 3.5m of tarmac, then a further 8m of granite kerb, another break of 0.5m of tarmac, followed by 33m of granite kerb until it ends at 25-26 Anne Street South.

Condition: Fair, with many parts missing and replaced with tarmac

Associated building: N/a

Description: The kerbstones themselves are of varying sizes and are roughly rectangular or square in shape, with rounded corners. Some slabs have markings upon them and will be discussed separately.



Feature Number: 32 - Historic granite kerbstones



Feature Number: 33 - Granite Kerbstone - detail of join between modern and historic kerb



Feature Number: 33 Historic kerbstone on southern side of Anne Street South, Dawson Street end

Light well

Feature Number: 34 Location: 17A Anne Street South (Abraham's). This building had no property number on the First Edition OS map. It is not a protected structure.

Dimensions: 1.30m x 0.55m

Condition: Good

Associated Building: 17A Anne Street South (Abraham's)

Description: Light well associated with an underground cellar. There are ten by four panes of glass in the cover set in a cast iron frame. Some of the glass is broken. 'MacLean & Co., Makers, Glasgow' is written in relief on the outer frame. One entire row consists of ventilation holes arranged in ten decorative panels of circular holes.



Feature Number: 34 - Lightwell, 17A Anne Street South

Light well

Feature Number: 35

Location: 19 Anne Street South (Deirdre O'Donnell Jewellery). This address is the same as that on the First Edition OS map. This building is a protected structure (RPS 185).

Dimensions: 1.05m x 0.35m

Condition: good Associated building: 19 Anne Street South (Deirdre O'Donnell Jewellery)

Description: This modern light well consists of six rows of glass panels set in concrete. It abuts a granite slab on one side. This slab may be an original feature. The light well bears the name of Glass Block Co. that began operating in the 1980s.



Feature Number: 35 - Lightwell, 19A Anne Street South

Light well

Feature Number: 36

Location: 20 Anne Street South (Dolce Sicily). This same address was recorded on the First Edition OS map, though the building itself appears to have changed somewhat. It is a protected structure (RPS 187).

Dimensions: 2.30m x 1.05m, including granite frame. The light well itself is 1.50m x 0.92m.

Condition: Good

Associated building: 20 Anne Street South (Dolce Sicily)

Description: This modern light well consists of five rows of glass panels set in concrete. The lightwell is surrounded by seven granite slabs which may have originally been 6; one appears to cut in two and be set at a corner angle but the likelihood of all being reset during the installa-



Feature Number: 36 - Lightwell, 20 Anne Street South

tion of the lightwell is quite high. The surrounding granite stones have been repointed with concrete which could have occurred when the light well was installed as they rise from the footpath at a slight angle to graduate to the surface of the light well.

Coal hole

Feature Number: 37

Location: 21 Anne Street South (Monaghan's Cashmere). This address is the same as that on the First Edition OS map. This building is a protected structure (RPS 188).

Dimensions: 0.67m 0.60m (granite slab), the diameter of the coal hole cover is 0.36m

Condition: Good Associated building: 21 Anne Street South (Monaghan's Cashmere)

Description: This is a coal hole with a cast iron cover set in a square granite slab (0.45m x 0.80m). The cover is very worn and smooth with both name and pattern completely worn away over time. It is located approximately 1.16m from the front of the building.



Feature Number: 37 - Coal hole, 21 Anne Street South

Marked kerbstone

Feature Number: 38

Location: 44 Dawson Street (James Herren) at the Anne Street South side

Dimensions: Less than 1m in length and approximately 0.45m in width

Condition: Fair Associated Building: N/a

Description: One of two kerbstones on Anne Street South that feature a series of shallow, regular lines running parallel across the granite kerbstone (see also Feature Number 39).

Marked kerbstones

Feature Number: 39

Location: 22 Anne Street South (Magee)

Dimensions: Less than 1m in length and approximately 0.45m in width

Condition: Fair

Associated Building: N/a

Description: Two of two kerbstones on Anne Street South that feature a series of shallow, regular lines running parallel across the granite kerbstone (see also Feature Number 38).



Feature Number: 39 - Marked kerbstone, 22 Anne Street South

Marked kerbstones

Feature Number: 40

Location: 20 Anne Street South (Dolce Sicily)

Dimensions: Less than 1m in length and approximately 0.45m in width

Condition: Fair

Associated Building: N/a

Description: The kerbstone located outside of 20 Anne Street South has a 'v' inscribed into it. This may have been a stonemason's mark.



Feature Number: 40 - Marked kerbstone, 20 Anne Street South



Feature Number: 42 - Marked kerbstone, 17 Anne Street South

Marked kerbstones

Feature Number: 41

Location: 17 Anne Street South (The Jewel Casket)

Dimensions: Less than 1m in length and approximately 0.45m in width

Condition: Fair

Associated Building: N/a

Description: First of two kerbstones at this location with a carved channel carved into the kerbstone, possibly used in conjunction with a water drainage pipe.

Marked kerbstones

Feature Number: 42

Location: 17 Anne Street South (The Jewel Casket)

Dimensions: Less than 1m in length and approximately 0.45m in width

Condition: Fair

Associated Building: N/a

Description: Second of two kerbstones at this location with a carved channel carved into the top surface of the stone. Possibly used in conjunction with a water drainage pipe.



Feature Number: 43 - Flagstone entranceway, 16 Anne Street South

Flagstone entranceway

Feature Number: 43

Location: 16 Anne Street South (Coffee Angel)

Dimensions: Four flagstones roughly 1.00m x 1.06m, adjacent to them is a single granite slab its dimensions .90m X .35m

Condition: Good

Associated Building: 16 Anne Street South (Coffee Angel), the address is the same as on the 1847 map and this building is not protected.

Description: The entrance way to the premises is made up of 4 large flagstones. They are very smooth and well worn- so it is possible that they are of an older date. Difficult to tell whether they are in situ or this is a reuse. There is a granite slab adjacent, and this is in similar condition. Which may lead us to believe that they relate to one another.

Signpost

Feature Number: 44

Location: Outside of 17a Anne Street South (Abrahams)

Dimensions: Approximately 3.1m in height

Condition: Fair

Associated Building: N/a

Description: This signpost is of similar design to those throughout the Study Area. Possibly repurposed and historical in nature, this is the first of three that feature on Anne Street South. Unlike the signposts that feature on Duke Street, there are no decorative globes on the signposts on Anne Street South.

Signpost

Feature Number: 45

Location: 9 Anne Street South (The Gotham)

Dimensions: Approximately 3.1m in height

Condition: Fair

Associated Building: N/a

Description: See description for Feature Number 44.

Signpost

Feature Number: 46

Location: 27 Anne Street South (Smiles Orthodontics)

Dimensions: Approximately 3.1m in height

Condition: Fair

Associated Building: N/a



Feature Numbers: 45 & 46 - Signpost, 8-9 DAnne Street South and 27 Anne Street South

Description: See description for Feature Number 44.

Lamp standard pole/camera

Feature Number: 47

Location: 9 Anne Street South (John Keogh's);
This building is a protected structure (RPS ref. no. 182)

Dimensions: Approximately 7m in height

Condition: Poor

Associated building: N/a

Description: This former streetlight is in the same style as Feature Number 24 on Duke Street. It no longer supports a streetlight but is instead topped with a modern security camera. The entire pole is leaning in a northerly direction. It is quite possible the streetlight pole was knocked accidentally by a vehicle as vehicular access to Duke Lane Lower is just to the east of the streetlight. An intact example of an intact streetlight bearing the same Grecian column design at the base and can be seen along Thomas Street, Dublin 8. A similar style can be seen referenced by Derry O'Connell (1975),



Feature Number: 47 - Lamp standard/ Camera, 9 Anne Street South

however the top the streetlight is of a shamrock design. Regardless of the design of the top of the streetlamp, it would suggest a similar date to the shamrock design lamps and they are known to have been used during the Fleet Street Scheme of 1892-1900 (O'Connell, 1975, 17, Type: 131). Both the lamps on Thomas Street and Anne Street South bear the Dublin City coat of arms that appears in various forms and sizes on the base doors of almost all 1890-1936 standards (O'Connell, 1975, 42).

Granite slab with coal hole

Feature Number: 48

Location: 9 Anne Street South (John Keogh's) - This building is a protected structure (RPS ref. no. 182)

Dimensions: 0.7m x 0.7m

Condition: Good

Associated building: 9 Anne Street South (John Keogh's)

Description: Coal hole set in granite slab to the left of the entranceway to John Keogh's pub. The original coal hole lid has been replaced by a modern cover that was cast at South City Foundry (see photo).



Feature Number: 48 - Granite slab with coal hole at 8-9 Anne Street South

Keg Drop/lightwell

Feature Number: 49

Location: 9 Anne Street South (John Keogh's) This building is a protected structure (RPS ref. no. 182)

Dimensions: 1.20m x 0.75m

Condition: N/a

Associated building: 9 Anne Street

Description: Possible former lightwell or keg drop with modern iron cover. Decorative white tile around edge of the feature from previous paving design. Granite surround keg drop for the building is on the eastern facade on to Duke Lane, so most likely a lightwell.

Single granite kerbstone

Feature Number: 50

Location: 26 Anne Street South (Links). This is the same address as that on the First Edition OS map and the building is a protected structure (RPS 193).

Dimensions: 1.11 x 0.43 x 0.02m

Condition: Good

Associated building: Links retail premises

Description: A single granite kerbstone set into concrete footpath. Google street view captured in 2018 shows significant damage to the kerb area and a wide mix of paving styles, including temporary tarmac. The granite is now firmly fixed within a concrete footpath that can actually damage the historic granite, however the safety of the footpath surface has been improved significantly with repaving.



Feature Number: 50 - Single granite kerbstone, 26 Anne Street South



Area comprising a wall, a fence and granite stairs at 30 Anne Street South

Area comprising a wall, a fence and granite stairs

Feature Number: 51

Location: 30 Anne Street South (Vacant. Previously Brendan Joseph Store & Design). This address remains unchanged since the First Edition OS map. The building is a protected structure (RPS ref. no. 197).

Dimensions: See below

Condition: Good

Associated building: 30 Anne Street South

Description: This area appears to retain its original fence. The fence comprises four decorative posts with long spiked fencing (0.95m high) alternating with small spikes (0.1m high) in between posts. The fence sits on small metal balls and the entire fence is mounted on a low area wall. This granite wall frames the area; it is 0.3m wide and 0.25m high. It has two parallel decorative lines running along the top. The entire structure, including the stairs, is 6.9m in length and 1.26m wide. There is a gateway

opening onto three granite steps that lead to the doorway of the building. The top step is 0.89m wide, the middle step is 0.35m wide, and the lower step is 0.23m wide. The basement area is covered by a plastic sheeting so a visual assessment could not be carried out during the survey in March 2022, however the cellar survey conducted by Fitzsimons Doyle & Associates notes that there doesn't appear to be any cellar below pavement level.

Two light wells

Feature Number: 52

Location: 4 Anne Street South (Smiles Dental). This is the same address as that on the First Edition OS map and the building is a protected structure (RPS 180).

Dimensions: 1.1m in length and 0.46m in width

Condition: Good

Associated building: 4 Anne Street South (Smiles Dental)

Description: Two rectangular light wells associated with a cellar below. The light wells themselves are set in granite on either side, with tiling along the front. The four rows of nine glass panels are in good condition. The use of different colours (blue, green, white, transparent) and styles used (patterned, grid wire) suggest some of the panels have been replaced over time.



Feature Number: 52 - Lightwell, 4 Anne Street South

Two light wells & a metal door set in granite

Feature Number: 53

Location: 1 Anne Street South (Vacant/Previously Inglot). This is the same address as that on the First Edition OS map and the building is a protected structure (RPS 179).

Dimensions: 4.50m length X 1.13m wide (including granite); the light well 1.35m x 0.94m; the metal door/possible light well is 1.4m long and 0.94m wide

Condition: Good

Associated building: 1 Anne Street South (Vacant/Previously Inglot)

Description: Two light wells with an adjacent metal door framed by granite slabs. These features are associated with a cellar. The light wells are made up of eight rows and eleven columns of panes of rectangular glass set in a metal grid frame. There is one row of what could be ventilation holes. The adjacent metal door could be covering what was formerly a light well and is of modern design.



Feature Number: 53 - wo lightwells & metal door set in granite, 1 Anne Street South



Feature Number: 54 - Series of light wells, Grafton Buildings, Anne St South (L-R)

Series of light wells

Feature Number: 54

Location: 32 Anne Street South to 34 Anne Street South (Grafton Buildings). These addresses are the same as on the First Edition OS map. They are not protected structures.

Dimensions: Cover- 2.28m x 1.1; light well (Crete) - 1.04m x 1.9m; light well - 1.1m x 1.89m; light well - 1.03m x 1.93m; light well - 0.93m x 1.92m; light well - 0.89m x 1.85m

Condition: Good

Associated building: 32 Anne Street South to 34 Anne St South (Grafton Buildings)

Description: There are five modern light wells running from number 32 Anne Street South to the corner of Anne Street South and Grafton Street. There is one possible former light well, now covered, at 32 Anne Street South. The other light well at 32 Anne Street South is the oldest of these, it reads 'Crete O Lux' and has colourful panes of glass set in a metal grid. This one is an ornate example of a light well.



Feature Number: 55 - Lamp Standard, 1 Anne Street South



Feature Number: 56 - Lamp Standard, 34 Anne Street South

Lamp standard

Feature number: 55

Location: 1 Anne Street South. These addresses are unchanged since the First Edition OS map, and the building is a protected structure (Ref. RPS 179)

Dimensions: 3-4m tall, 0.78m in diameter at the base, 0.37m in diameter at the upper lamp post.

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: There are four former gas lamp posts of this type in total on Anne Street South, all situated at the Grafton Street end of the street. They are all in opposing pairs on each side of the street and are of the same design with the same placement as seen on Duke Street.

They are all painted black and have the same wide-bottomed decorative post with the City of Dublin crest. The lamp posts all have a modern attachment that may be an attachment for flower baskets. There are footholds roughly one third of the way down the pole. They all have a round glass case housing the light bulb. This glass case is surrounded by metal caging. The caging is decorated with small gold stars at the

joints. A small decorative metal cap sits on top of each glass case.

Lamp standard

Feature number: 56

Location: 34 Anne Street South. These addresses and plot boundary are unchanged since the First Edition OS map, however the building was redeveloped in 1950 in the modernist architecture style of the time.

Dimensions: 3-4m tall, 0.78m in diameter at the base, 0.37m in diameter at the upper lamp post.

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: The second of four decorative globe lamp posts on Anne Street South. See Feature Number 55 for a full description.

Lamp standard

Feature number: 57

Location: 5 Anne Street South (Gourmet Burger Kitchen). These addresses and plot boundary are unchanged since the First Edition OS map and the building is a protected structure (Ref. RPS 181).

Dimensions: 3-4m tall, 0.78m in diameter at the base, 0.37m in diameter at the upper lamp post.

Condition: Good

Associated building: N/a

Description: The third of four decorative globe lamp posts on Anne Street South. See Feature Number 55 for a full description.



Feature Number: 57 - Lamp Standard, 5 Anne Street South

Lamp standard

Feature number: 58

Location: 30 Anne Street South (Vacant. Previously Brendan Joseph Store & Design). This address remains unchanged since the First Edition OS map. The building is a protected structure (RPS ref. no. 197).

Associated building: 30 Anne Street South

Description: The fourth of four decorative globe lamp posts on Anne Street South. See Feature Number 55 for a full description. Lamp post is directly outside Feature Number 50.

Feature Number: 58 - Lamp Standard, 30 Anne Street South

Light well

Feature Number: 59

Location: 10 Anne Street South (Vacant).

Dimensions: Condition: Good

Associated building: 10 Anne Street South

Description: Two modern light well panels consisting of five rows of glass panels set in concrete. The building is of recent construction and the frame for the glass panels appear to date to the same period.

Granite paving/kerb drop

Feature number: 60

Location: 16 Anne Street South (Coffee Angel).

Associated building: 16 Anne Street South

Description: Single granite paving stone identified during second survey of the area in 2022. It appears to be covered mostly by tarmac, however the close proximity to Feature Number 42 gives rise to the suspicion that it is in fact a keg drop hidden beneath the flagstone entranceway. It could also however be one singular piece of granite paving.



Light well

Feature Number: 61

Location: 28 Anne Street South (Xian Street Food).

Condition: Good

Associated building: 28 Anne Street South

Description: Modern light well panels consisting of seven of glass panels set in concrete. Panel appears to be contemporary with last redevelopment plan of the area in the 1980s.



Feature Number: 60 - Granite paving slab, 16 Anne Street



Feature Number: 59 - Lightwell, 10 Anne Street South



Feature Number: 61 - Light Well, 28 Anne Street South



Annes Lane, facing towards Annes Street South

Annes Lane

Anne's Lane is given to a number of side lanes that lead directly off Anne Street South between number 26 and 27. The main lane runs NNE-SSW and branches off halfway to the west and extends both southwards running parallel to Grafton Street slightly NNE-SSW before turning again to the west. The main part of Annes Lane is situated behind Dawson Street and

Grafton Street and runs parallel to both. On the main stretch of Anne's Lane that leads off from Anne Street South, there is a large overhead art installation and a number of bars (Sams (Now Closed) and Zozimus and the back entrance to Café en Seine) and a private venue space (Venue 35), as well as a restaurant (Chili Club Thai Cuisine), a casino (Sporting Emporium), a dent-

al surgery (Annes Lane Dental), a skin care clinic (Fitzgerald Hydra Facial), a tailor (Dorian Black) and a contemporary art gallery (Kerlin Gallery).

There were some features of possible historic interest throughout the series of lanes, however the presence of many large bins made it difficult to identify these potential historical features. The current use of the laneways diverging off the main part of Annes Lane suggests that the preservation of historic features has not been a priority. On the eastern side of Anne's Lane a water pump is situated on the 1847 and 1864 OS maps of Dublin (pages 17 & 18). A small garden is also situated at the northwest corner of the street, however there are no remnants of this surviving today as there is a building on the plot. There was also a smithy located at No. 3 Annes Lane which is featured on the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record survey (DCIHR) and was highlighted in this assessment. Refer to page sixty two for a map on historical features.

Granite doorstep

Feature Number: 62

Location: 32 Annes Lane

Dimensions: 0.90 x 0.30 x 0.05m

Condition: Good

Associated building: Blackmans

Description: Typical granite doorstep set into the doorway of the entrance for Blackmans. The granite doorstep is abutted by edging stones which appear to be granite, presumably in order to give easier access for goods in. There are three of these stones placed in front of the original granite doorstep and the original doorstep is rounded at an angle to allow for a smoother transition. The leftmost edging stone is broken and measures 0.67 x 0.23 x 0.07m, the middle stone is 0.73 x 0.24 x 0.07 and the rightmost stone is 0.60 x 0.24 x 0.07m in diameter. The edging stone extend past the frame of the doorway on either side and preservation is good despite the cracking in the leftmost stone.

Granite doorstep/kerbstone

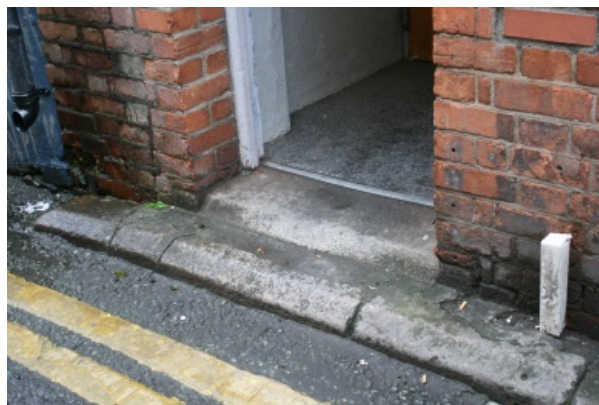
Feature Number: 63

Location: 34 Annes Lane

Dimensions: Left stone: 1.30 x 0.35m x 0.02m;

Middle stone: 0.22 x 0.05m (visible) x 0.02m;

Right stone: 0.47 x 0.32 x 0.02m.



Feature Number: 62 - Granite doorstep, 32 Annes Lane



Feature Number: 63 - Granite doorstep/kerbstone, 34 Annes Lane



Feature Number: 64 - Jostle stone, 28 Annes Lane



Location of Smithy featured on DCIHR, Ref: 18-11-165], 3 Annes Lane

Condition: Good

Associated building: Axa

Description: Rear entrance to Royal Irish Automobile Club. Three granite stones line a wooden gateway and surround, extending below the gateway into what appears to be a garage space at the time of site inspection. The doorway stone is made of three granite stones, one of which has been cracked halfway towards the laneway. The rightmost stone has two circular grove marks indented, possibly to fit a stopper from an old gateway. The kerbstones are only visible for 0.35m in width before extending underneath the gateway. The rest of the gateway kerb is made up of a modern concrete kerbstone extending for 1.02m.

Jostle Stone

Feature Number: 64

Location: 28 Annes Lane

Dimensions: 0.30 x 0.21 x 0.10m

Condition: Good

Associated building: Dorian Black

Description: Cut jostle stone on the left corner of number 28 Annes Lane. Jostle stones were used to stop carriage wheels from hitting the corner of the building and causing damage in a similar fashion as bollards were also placed against vulnerable stonework (O'Connell, 1975, 38). The location of the jostle stone would suggest that this corner would be susceptible to knocks due to the layout of the laneway. This stone appears to have been cut at some point and is now shaped to a gradient from the road to the side of the building, with the maximum height now standing at 0.10m. Despite its alteration, the preservation of the remaining stone is good.

Entranceway

Feature Number: 65

Location: Annes Lane access to 44 Grafton Street

Dimensions: 1.68 E-W, 1.14m N-S

Condition: Fair

Associated building: Footlocker/Captain Americas, 44 Grafton Street

Description: The entranceway appears to be a back entrance to a licenced establishment due to the large volume of beer kegs and rubbish bins. The bottom retail unit in 44 Grafton Street is in use as a Footlocker shop and the upstairs is used as Captain America's restaurant. The entranceway is a mix of modern and old materials however there is a modern cast iron railing set on a historic moulded granite plinth on the right-hand side which measures 1.14m in length, 0.23m in width and 0.33 in height. There is one granite plinth stone on the left-hand side but this appears to be set on modern building materials. This measures 0.32m in length, 0.24m in width and 0.24m depth. There has been a lot of modification to the area as the step leading down to the entrance is concrete, with a modern manhole cover set into the walkway.

Possible coal hole cover

Feature Number: 66

Location: Annes Lane access to 44 Grafton Street

Dimensions: 0.75m approximately

Condition: Good

Associated building: Footlocker, Grafton Street

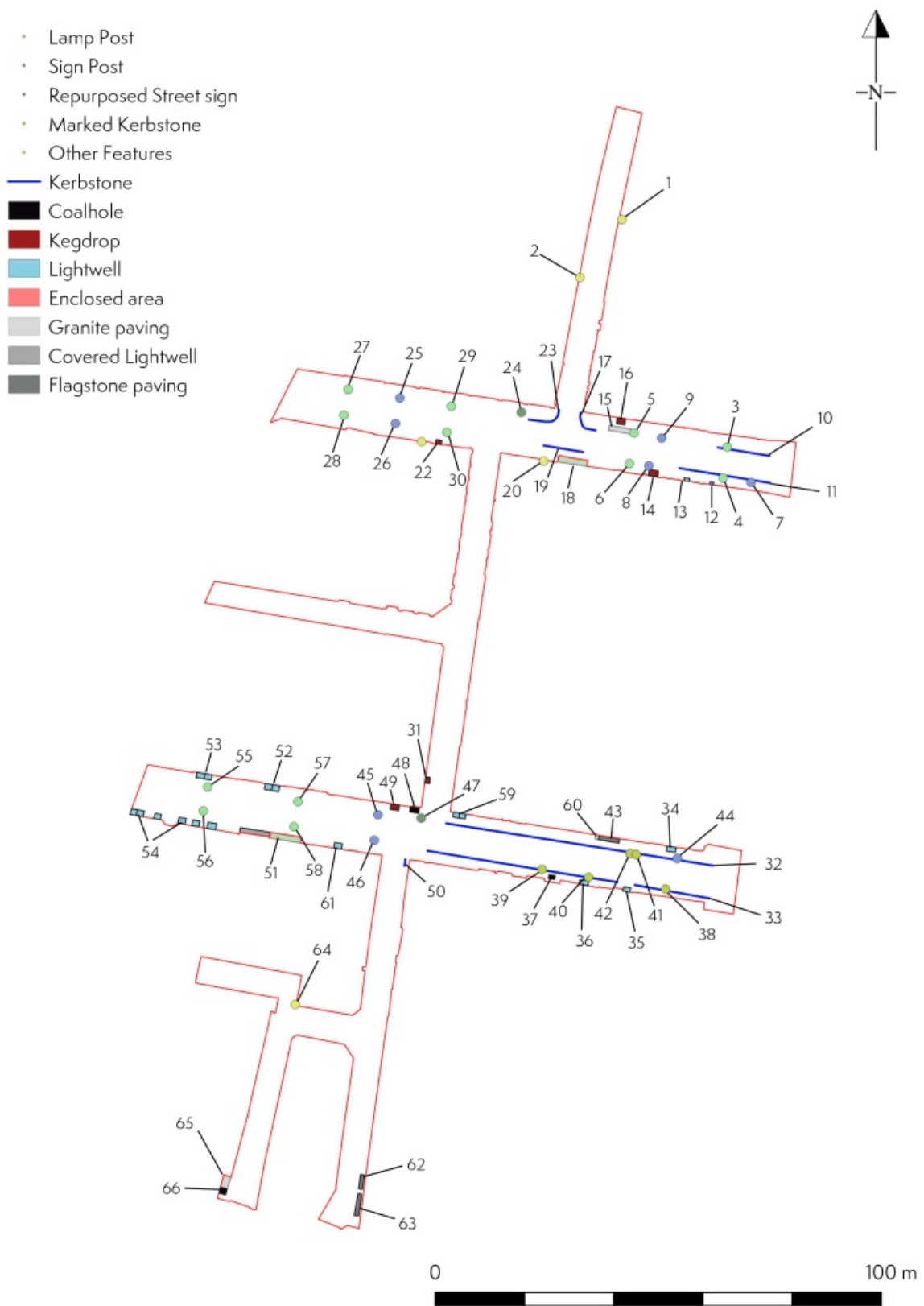
Description: A circular service or coal hole cover that has been covered in concrete. An outline can be seen on the ground surface of the laneway, however the feature cannot be fully identified without further investigation. The possible coal hole is directly in front of the entranceway outlined above and the presence of the manhole cover associated with the entranceway would suggest that there is the possibility of a cellar or basement below the street surface, however no cellars/basements were identified during the cellar survey undertaken in 2020.



Feature Number: 65 - Entranceway at Annes Lane to 44 Grafton Street



Feature Number: 66 - Possible coal hole cover at the Annes Lane access to 44 Grafton Street



Features from site inspection within the Study Area

Section 5 Archaeological Assessment

Archaeological Potential

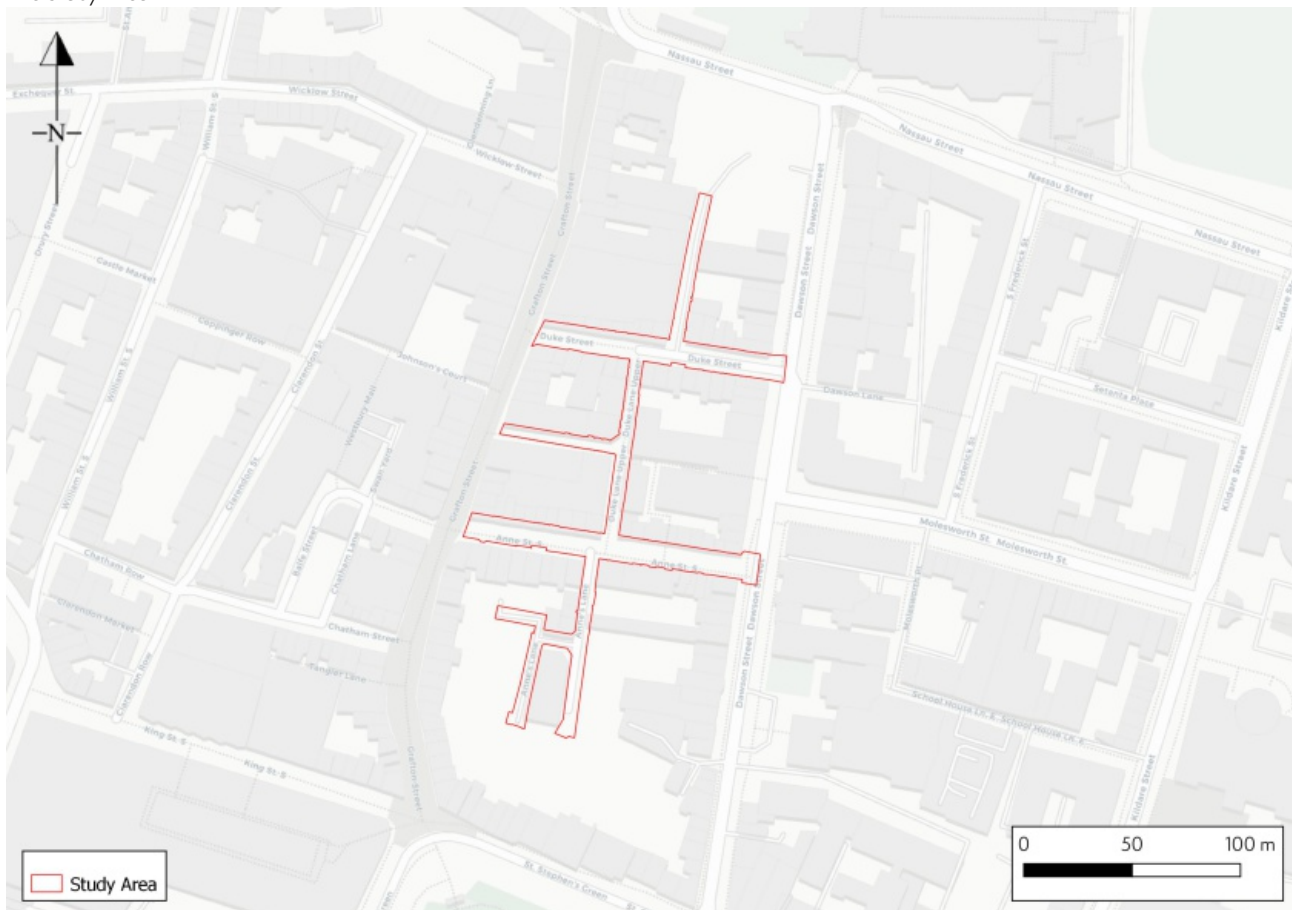
Records of Monuments and Places

Ten Recorded Monuments are located within 100m of the Study Area, however no RMPs are located in the area of the proposed works and no RMP constraint zone extends into the Study Area. Nine of the ten RMP identified within 100 meters of the Study Area relate to individual buildings or structures and will not be impacted on by the proposed development works. The City of Dublin itself is an RMP (RMP DU018-20) and this extends throughout the Study Area.

Topographical files

No NMI Topographical Files pertain to the Study Area. Six Topographical Files are located within 100 meters of the Study Area. Each of these is localised to the area of the find with no indication that they would extend into the Study Area or be impacted by any of the proposed public realm improvement works.

The Study Area





The Industrial heritage sites near the Study Area (DCIHR Survey)

Industrial Heritage

Four sites identified from the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) survey lie within 100m of the Study Area, however only one (Smithy Ref: 18-11-165) is located within the Study Area. Goad’s fire and insurance map of 1910 shows a different location for this site, suggesting that the location of the smithy may have changed. Goad’s map also depicts a high number of additional industrial buildings within the Study Area, including coach builders, smithy’s, tinsmiths and saddlers. The period of interest for Industrial Archaeology extends generally between 1750 and 1930 (Rynne 1999, 2; 2006). Given the nature of Dublin City Center, the number of manufacturing industries and the high density of industrial activity taking place within the Study Area itself (Goad, 1893) there is a high potential to find evidence of Industrial Heritage during any proposed groundworks in the area.

Cellar Surveys

Cellars within the Study Area were identified during a survey carried out by Fitzwilliam Doyle & Associates on behalf of Dublin City Council in 2020 and by a number of cellar-related features documented in this report, including lightwells, keg drops, access covers and coal holes. There are two coal hole covers visible along Anne Street South and one possible coal hole cover in Anne's Lane. The presence of a coal hole cover in the pavement indicates that the crown of the coal cellar may lie directly under the base of the pavement slab, with implications for the repaving works. Potentially more coal chutes exist below the present paving within the Study Area, which will be determined when re-surfacing works commence. Based on the available evidence there is a high likelihood of encountering coal cellars along Duke Street and Anne Street South and almost no chance of encountering a coal cellar along Duke Lane and Anne’s Lane and Lemon Street.



Location of basement/cellars from TST Engineering LTD GPR Survey (2015)



Previous excavations within the Study Area

Previous investigations

Twenty four licenced archaeological excavations have taken place within 100m radius of the Study Area, including four excavations undertaken within the Study Area itself. One of these at 54 Dawson Street (06E0884 & 06E1128) which backs on to Duke Lane Upper found remains of an eighteenth century cellar.

Two excavations have highlighted a high-risk area of archaeological potential within the Study Area. These are the excavation of a number of archaeological features dating to the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries at Creation Arcade, Duke Street (12E0361) and the discovery of an eighteenth century basement and a stone-lined well at the back of the property boundary at 18-19 Duke Street and 8 Duke Lane (01E0468). The stone-lined well was located in the northwest corner of the yard at the rear of 18-19 Duke Street. It was preserved in situ below the modern paving on Duke Street, which was placed upon a 0.40m slab of concrete and a steel girder. Cobbles located south of the well and contemporary in date, were also preserved in situ. All of these features potentially extend into the impact zone of the proposed development works.

Historic street surfaces

Previous investigations within the Study Area and within 100m of the Study Area (01E0468, E3963, 13E0200, 14E0405, 19E0371) uncovered cobbled surfaces during excavation. There is the potential of historic street surfaces still intact under present ground level in some areas, most notably the laneways within the Study Area. The large number of underground services below ground level on Duke Street and Anne Street South would suggest that any historic setts or surfaces are already disturbed, however there continues to be the possibility that sections remain intact as was the case during the investigative works for the LUAS under Dawson and Grafton Streets.

Preservation or reuse of any historic cobbled surfaces or setts would add significantly to the historic character of the area and could be retained alongside the proposed new granite setts planned for Duke Lane Upper and Annes Lane. A contingency plan could be put in place as part of the planning stages by the design team in

case any historic surfaces are uncovered during the development works, with their possible inclusion and retention or reuse as part of the public realm improvement plan.

Record of Protected Structures

Twenty five properties within the Study Area are listed on the Record of Protected Structures, twenty of which are located on Anne Street South. Wall mounted lighting is heavily featured within the proposed development plan for the Study Area and may impact on some of these.

The site inspection identified historic globe lamp standards both on Duke Street and Anne Street South. Although these were relocated to their current position during public realm improvement works in the 1980s (Hamilton, 2022), they add significant character to the area and their retention could solve any potential issues regarding the placement of wall-mounted lighting on any properties listed on the RPS.

Archaeological impact

In general, the proposed works involve repaving across the Study Area, which will have minimal archaeological impact once all historic street furniture detailed in this report is retained, which is the intention of the scheme. The archaeological and cultural heritage of the repaving and resurfacing is thus negligible

The proposed developed plan is on page sixty nine. A plan of the Study Area with all archaeological and cultural heritage features is on page seventy. An overlay of the two is on page seventy one.

Tree planting

Draft plans of the proposed layout depict provisional locations for eighteen trees on the Proposed Layout drawing CA17010:20-A. Assuming a proposed tank SUDS system will be used, any tree planting will have a significant below-ground impact and require excavation of more than 2m in depth. The proposed provisional locations of the eighteen trees avoid all known archaeological features and high-risk areas, and they also avoid the locations of the two known coal cellars on Anne Street South.

However, they are located on the two streets (Duke Street and Anne Street South) that have a high likelihood of having previously unidentified coal cellars.

There are two proposed tree planting locations which may impact potential features identified from the GPR survey. The proposed location of one tree at the eastern end of Duke Street on the southern side shows a slight overlap with between the proposed location and a probable location of a basement/cellar. On both the Grafton Street and Dawson Street end of Anne Street south, there is also a slight overlap of recorded basement/cellar activity and the proposed tree location.

Bollards

Bollards are proposed in four locations in the scheme: three sets along Anne Street South and one on Duke Street. All four locations are for retractable bollards. The installation of a retractable bollards operating system will require a minimum excavation depth of two meters below present ground level. The proposed locations of three of the bollards avoid all known archaeological features and high-risk areas, and they also avoid the locations of the two known coal cellars on Anne Street South. One of the bollard locations is near an area of existing historic kerb in the east portion of Anne Street South, however the kerb can be left in situ during the installation of the bollards so it need not be impacted upon. The number of retractable bollards has been minimised by the scheme so as to minimise ground disturbance in areas where there is high probability of coal cellars being present.

Lightwells

Under the current proposals, the lightwells featured within the Study Area are to be retained as part of the public realm improvement plans. In cases where the condition of the light wells are poor, or have been replaced by iron access doors or access covers, there is an opportunity to restore these lightwell covers using existing lightwell covers that DCC may have in storage. This would bring consistency to the streetscape and highlight the existing historic features. This would require consultation with property owners as they do not fall under the remit of Dublin

City Council.

Benches and bicycle stands

Twelve benches and three bicycle stands are proposed along Duke Street and Anne Street South. None are on known archaeological or cultural features, and although all are situated in areas with a high likelihood of unidentified coal cellars below ground, the foundations of these should be relatively shallow and are unlikely to have a negative impact on underlying features.

Play installation

A play installation is proposed along Lemon Street. At the time of writing, no plans have been finalised as part of the proposed layout. There are no known archaeological or cultural features on Lemon Street, however basement/cellar areas on the north of Lemon Street were identified during the GPR survey. The nature of the design of the play installation and if any ground disturbance is required dictates the impact on an potential archaeological or cultural features, however it is unlikely that underground excavation is required and as such, it's impact will be minimal.

Water bottle filling station

There is one proposed water bottle filling station to be installed on Duke Street. Its placement is not on any known archaeological or cultural features, however it is in an area where there is a high likelihood of unidentified coal cellars. The ground works required for the installation are minimal and will most likely occur during the installation of the bicycle stands situated beside the water bottle filling station.

Historic street features

The proposed works for the public realm improvement plan for the Study Area pose a low risk to the existing historical street furniture. The scheme retains historical granite paving, kerbstones, keg drops, James Joyce heritage trail plaques and coal holes as part of the new improvement works. The globe lamp standards present on Duke Street and Anne Street South are not original to the streetscape (Hamilton 2022) and will not be retained in the new scheme.



Draft of the Proposed Development for the Study Area



Map of all surveyed features, RPS, previous excavations, topographical files, RMP's and Industrial Heritage sites in the Study Area

Mitigation measures

As noted above, most of the archaeological and cultural heritage within the Study Area are to be retained within the proposed new scheme. Historic granite paving, historic granite kerbstones, coal holes, historic granite kegdrops, the jostle stone on Anne's Lane and enclosed fenced areas are all to be retained, with some consolidation and re-alignment where required. Realignment of kerbstones will not have an archaeological impact, and the proposed reuse of these will retain the historical character of the area.

The retractable bollards are all located in areas with a low chance of finding underground archaeology, with the exception at the junction of Anne Street South adjacent to Aviary Lane Hairdresser. The GPR combined survey map conducted by TST Engineering LTD shows possible coal cellars in close proximity to the retractable bollards.

A number of the proposed trees are located in a zone of high potential for the presence of previously unidentified coal cellars. Possible coal cellars are recorded in the GPR survey (TST Engineering LTD) at proposed tree locations on both Duke Street and Anne Street South.

An archaeological monitoring programme is proposed for the scheme, under license from the NMS. For the majority of the work, which is repaving, the archaeological monitoring will not need to be full time, and should be focused on identifying and protecting all historic street furniture within the Study Area during the works. Relaying of services below the new paving, and minor small excavations for the installation of static bollards, benches and bicycle stands should be archaeologically monitored, with special mention of the suspected coal hole located outside the rear entrance of Captain America's on Anne's Lane. The larger-scale excavations for the retractable bollards should also be archaeologically monitored, and in all of these cases no archaeological findings are expected based on this study.

The installation of the trees should also be

archaeologically monitoring, however in this case there is a much higher chance of encountering archaeology in the form of former coal cellars. In the event that one or more of these still survives and is empty, it may require an archaeologist trained in Confined Space Training to investigate it, and it may also require DCC to secure or stabilise the cellar in some form prior to backfilling the tree hole. Coal cellars that are partially broken, unroofed and/or fully infilled by rubble or other fill are much easier to work with from an archaeological and safety point of view, however those that are empty with a large void and possible structural or safety issues could delay any groundworks programme.

For this reason it is recommended that some form of archaeological testing is carried out in several of the proposed tree locations in order to assess the potential for delays to the groundworks programme. This could easily be done at an early stage in the groundworks programme with a single archaeologist and a small mechanical excavator, to assess whether (a) a coal cellar is present here and (b) if it is empty.

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