
**DUBLIN CITY HERITAGE
PLAN 2002-12**

**REVIEW OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
HERITAGE PROJECTS
2002-11**

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PROJECT NAME: Kilmainham Mill Conservation Plan
DATE OF STUDY: April 2002
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Dermot Nolan in association with Alastair Coey Architects
STEERING GROUP: Archaeology and Heritage Office

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES: Pre-Heritage Plan

SYNOPSIS: A competent and detailed conservation plan, based on the Semple Kerr format, assessing the significance of an extensive nineteenth-century milling complex along the Camac at Kilmainham, which likely occupies the site of a medieval mill.

The site is of some significance as

- It has been in continuous use as a water-powered site for cloth fulling and grain milling since at least the sixteenth century
- the surviving fabric and landscape features reflect historic changes and developments in milling processes
- it has retained its function as a milling complex during the transition from an, agriculture-based, subsistence economy to an industry-based, trading economy. It has survived the gradual incorporation of the immediate area into the expanding urban context of Dublin City and, for this reason, has special importance
- Kilmainham Mill is probably the only largely unaltered early nineteenth century flour mill remaining within the city and probably the last intact fulling mill that also incorporated finishing processes in the country
- all machinery relating to the fulling and finishing processes most recently applied remains *in situ* [in 2002]
- an archive of documentation relating to the various machines survives in the possession of the present owner.

In addition, the following are worth reiterating in the present review:

- the site has an ecological function as a corridor for the movement of wildlife within the urban area
- the complex has a unity and integrity, perceived from both within the site and from outside. This arises from the disposition of the structures around the yard, their heights, general massing and inter-relationship
- the site is located in an historic part of the city that includes the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham Gaol, Kilmainham Courthouse and Lutyens' war memorial park. Together with these important monuments and buildings, the mill could play an educational role in helping local people and visitors to understand the history and development of the area
- because of the small number of local people employed here, its impact upon the social and employment structure of the area was minimal; its physical presence however remains dominant and valued in the perception of the local population.

THREATS:

The principal threats identified in 2002 were development-related; ten years on, the complex appears to be more at risk from the elements and from general neglect. This has not been quantified by the present writer, where there has been no information forthcoming from DCC regarding enforcement inspections undertaken since 2002.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS / OUTCOMES:

Recommendations, expressed as conservation policies, were included throughout the text and remain relevant today. There was no discrete conclusion where the more salient points relating to the site's conservation were brought together. The study was undertaken under the 1999 Development Plan and after the 2000 Planning Act came into effect and there was a reluctance to suggest the most obvious way forward, that the complex should come into the ownership of the City as a tourism or educational resource.

WHAT NEXT?

There remains the fact that the mill is protected under the Development Plan and the planning authority has a statutory obligation under the Planning Act to ensure its protection and preservation. If there has been no on-going schedule of inspection, the complex should be immediately inspected by the Enforcement Section to record any recent damage and to identify and monitor any further deterioration of the structures or areas specifically identified in the conservation plan. The value of the site as development land has obviously decreased substantially and it would not be unreasonable to suggest that the complex should come within public ownership.

In the context of the Heritage Plan, the national significance of the site must place it high on the list of the planning authority's priorities. The potential of the mill as a tourist resource is obvious, especially given its location between IMMA and Kilmainham Gaol. There is however perhaps greater potential as a training and education centre where 'it is extremely unlikely that the site will be used again for milling purposes'. With imagination and funding, both admittedly in short supply, the mill could be utilised as a live workshop to impart conservation skills under an accredited programme.

In the immediate term however, it is of the upmost importance that the fabric of Kilmainham Mill be secured from further decay.

Appendix

- The site is in private ownership for which the value is more than economic.
- Planning permission was granted for the redevelopment in 2003 (Planning Ref: 4735/03). This grant of permission was appealed to An Bord Pleanála who granted it with revised conditions on the 28/01/2005. This permission was never implemented and has since expired.
- On the 26th of January 2010, an application was made to for an extension of duration of the planning permission. This was refused as the proposed development to which the permission related had not commenced and no works had been carried out.
- The mill building has been on the Building at Risk Register since 2007 (BAR0440, Enforcement Ref 0440).
- A Section 59 was issued on the 22nd of October 2009.
- A recent survey of the BAR has occurred and urgent files will be looked at on a case by case basis by the DCC Conservation Team.
- It should be noted that the owner may not have the finance to carry out the required repairs and DCC is also not in a position to carry them out.
- Given the current National financial situation the proposal that the City Council take over the mill complex is not an achievable short term goal.
- It is recommended that this building be brought to the attention of the planning enforcement section again to investigate and potentially reissue the S59 notice in order to halt the further degradation of the building.
- Shackleton Mills Lucan, has been developed as a heritage resource for the area.

DCC ACH Team

PROJECT NAME: Dublin City: Sources for Archaeologists
DATE OF STUDY: 2003
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Judith Carroll & Co.
THE STEERING GROUP: Dr. Ruth Johnson and Donncha Ó Dulainn

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 3: To address key issues in current archaeological practice.

Objective 4: To promote best archaeological practice in DCC, local bodies, the development sector and the wider community

SYNOPSIS:

The sources for archaeologists guide was commissioned by Dublin City Council in association with the Heritage Council, with the aim of providing relevant information on the wealth of resources available to archaeologists carrying out investigations in Dublin City. Archaeological investigations in Dublin are usually carried out in relation to planning and development through Dublin City Council. The requirement for an Environmental Impact Statement under the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989, or as part of the planning process through the City Council (the City Archaeologist and the National Monuments Services having advised on the condition). The sources guide was divided into six parts: Part I: Dublin City Council area defined and the time frame definition, Part II: Main sources, Part III: Main repositories, Part IV: Primary historical sources, Part V: Secondary sources for Dublin and Part VI: Repositories, archaeological societies, libraries and websites. The publication was also made available online as a PDF on Dublin City Council's website.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The Sources for Archaeologists guidebook is an extremely helpful starting point for archaeologists involved in both academic research and the commercial sector within Dublin City. The layout and presentation is very clear and the book is easy to use. The fact that it is available as a downloadable PDF on Dublin City Council's website is a major plus as it greatly increases its potential audience. While the content as a whole requires no great rewriting, the text does require some minor updating. Since 2003 there have been significant changes in the institutions connected with the archaeological profession. For example Dúchas has been replaced by the National Monuments Service, that now holds the Archaeological Survey Files in the Irish Life Centre as opposed to Ely Place Upper. Other developments since 2003 include the establishment of the Dublin City Archaeological Archive in the DCLA on Pearse Street, online resources such as Mapping Death, EMAP (Early Medieval Archaeology Project) and CIRCLE (Calender of Irish Chancery Letters) in Trinity College.

DCC ACH Team

PROJECT TITLE: Dublin City Walls and Defences Conservation Plan
DATE OF STUDY: July 2003

PROJECT CONSULTANTS: The Integrated Conservation Group and RPS McHugh:
Margaret Gowen, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, Linzi Simpson, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd,
Christopher McGarry, RPS McHugh, Lisa Edden, Structural Engineer, Sharon Greene, Carrig, Úna
Ní Mhearáin, Consarc.

STEERING GROUP: Donncha Ó Dúlaing, Heritage Officer, Dublin City Council
Dr. Ruth Johnson, City Archaeologist, Dublin City Council
Nikki Matthews, Conservation Officer, Dublin City Council
Rob Goodbody, Acting Senior Planner, Dublin City Council
John Heagney, Senior Architect, Dublin City Council
Dr. Séan Duffy, Dept. Medieval History, Trinity College, Dublin
Dr. Howard Clarke, Dept. of History, University College, Dublin
Dr. Patrick Wallace, Director, National Museum of Ireland
Dr. Andy Halpin, Assistant Keeper of Antiquities, National
Museum of Ireland (former City Archaeologist)
Conleth Manning, Senior Archaeologist, National Monuments
Section, Dept. of the Environment, Heritage and Local
Government.
Charles Mount and Ian Doyle, Archaeological Officer, The
Heritage Council.

HERITGAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 2: *"To raise awareness, through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels."*

Objective 5: *"To enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin."*

SYNOPSIS:

In 2003 Dublin City Council in partnership with The Heritage Council commissioned The Integrated Conservation Group and RPS McHugh to undertake a Conservation Plan for the Dublin City Walls and Defences as an action of the Dublin City Heritage Plan. The team was led by Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, archaeological consultants; with contributions from RPS McHugh, planning and environment; Lisa Edden, structural engineer; Carrig Conservation International, stone conservation specialists; and Consarc Conservation, conservation architects.

The Plan was commissioned to address a range of concerns in respect of the preservation, conservation and presentation of both above ground and below ground remains of one of the city's most important, but poorly preserved and presented, historic civic monuments.

The Plan was prepared with a view to forming the focus of long-term, strategic planning for the historic core of the city; with a view to protecting the coherence and plan form of the circuit of the City Walls and Defences; and to making the circuit an essential part of the 'old city's' identity. The Plan

- Outlines the historical and cultural significance of the Dublin City Walls and Defences, and identifies it as one of the most important civic monuments in the capital city;
- Suggests ways to promote the recognition of the position and circuit of the City Walls and Defences in the multi-period mix of the city's fabric and identity;
- Accepts that, with much of the remains below ground, modern development will have a role to play in supporting the identity of the circuit and the identity of the historic core of the city;

- Sets out policies for the protection, conservation, repair, and management of the fabric of the Walls and Defences;
- Sets out guiding principles for the protection and presentation of the setting of the standing portions of the Wall;
- Suggests ways of improving access to existing below ground display areas and to upstanding portions of the Walls;
- Sets out guiding principles for future planning strategies for particularly vulnerable elements of the circuit.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The City Council is responsible for the management and protection through planning of the City's largest civic monument –i.e. the City walls circuit, which is a National Monument. The circuit in DCC management comprises several stretches of standing wall, and two extant mural towers discovered during archaeological excavations, i.e. Isolde's Tower and Geneval's Tower, both of which are underground and of restricted access and a stretch of wall in the Wood Quay Venue.

There are detailed policies set out in the conservation plan under the following headings.

Policy 1: Protection and Retention of the Historic Integrity of the Site

Policy 2. Conservation, Maintenance and Repair of the Standing and Exhibited Belowground Structural Remains

Policy 3. Information, Recording and Research

Policy 4. Legibility, Access and Presentation

Policy 5. Implementation, Management and Review

The policies in the plan remain relevant today. Achievable and appropriate policies should be implemented in the course of the new heritage plan, by the archaeology office and/or by other stakeholders in DCC and outside. Decision making, project design, funding etc., should continue to be done in a collegiate fashion to ensure best practice. The appropriate mechanism for this is through a steering group of the DCC heritage professionals and other key stakeholders.

The policies and plan should be considered in the forthcoming 2011—17 development plan mid term review and relevant policies put forward for inclusion in the next plan.

Margaret Gowen & Archaeology Team

PROJECT NAME: 9 Merchant's Quay Exhibition & Slipway
DATE OF STUDY: 2003
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Jim O'Connor (architecture) Helen Keogh
(archaeology)
THE STEERING GROUP: Archaeology and Heritage Office

HERITGAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 2: *"To raise awareness, through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels."*

Objective 5: *"To enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin."*

SYNOPSIS:

In 2002, Dublin City Council opened the doors to the restored Georgian building on 9 Merchant's Quay. The building started its existence as two separate buildings, with one dating from before 1700; they were described as one building by 1716. The restoration work was carried out by Dublin City Council in association with the Dublin Civic Trust under the supervision of Jim O'Connor, Consultant Architect and was completed as part of the Historic Heart of Dublin; an EU funded Urban Pilot Project. This work was done to demonstrate best practice with regard to the conservation and restoration of historic buildings. At the time of purchase the building was in very poor condition with a wide range of restoration works required.

The restoration was carried out at a cost of €2.1million. In the course of the restoration work, a significant archaeological discovery was made in the basement of the building. A late medieval cobbled slipway with a jetty leading to the River Liffey was discovered. This slipway is now conserved *in situ*. The rehabilitation of the building was approached from a conservation / restoration point of view with emphasis on the retention and reuse of as much of the historic fabric of the building as was possible. Part of the brief for the project was to make the building suitable for use as offices. This was achieved with minimum of interference with the original historic fabric.

Seven information panels were produced and mounted on the walls of the basement. These panels described the history, development and archaeology of the site, as well as giving an insight into the work involved in restoring the building. The text was accompanied by background and inserted images. The information on the panels was presented under the following titles:

The Merchant Quay Restoration Project.
The Historic Heart of Dublin.
No. 9 Merchant's Quay Dublin 8.
Conservation / Research Approach.
Merchant's Quay – Early History.
Merchant's Quay – a hub of economic activity
Merchant's Quay's archaeological discoveries.

In the 16th century slipways were provided from the properties on Merchant's Quay to allow the merchants access down to the river. Eight slipways were in use at this time. A Late Medieval slipway was uncovered below the basement floor by archaeologist Helen Keogh. This feature, including the associated preserved worked timbers was in a remarkably good state of preservation. The slipway was preserved *in situ*, and a viewing gallery was constructed to allow access for visitors.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The exhibition panels are quite effective at relating the history and development of both the site and the restoration project. The balance of images and text works very well, while the preservation *in situ* of the late medieval slipway is a unique feature in Dublin's archaeological fabric, and as such, deserves a higher profile than it currently receives. The possibility of viewing an archaeological feature so intrinsically linked to the history and development of the medieval city in general, and Merchant's Quay in particular, could be promoted as a unique visitor attraction. However, information on and access to view the exhibition and basement archaeology is extremely limited. The use of the building as office space limits it from realising its full potential. Possible uses such as an exhibition space or reception/conference facility might also allow for greater access to the basement exhibition.

DCC ACH Team

PROJECT NAME: Chapelizod Village Urban Design, Conservation & Land Use Plan
DATE OF STUDY: November 2003
PROJECT CONSULTANTS: Colin Buchanan & partners in association with John Cronin Eachtra Archaeological Services & Cathal Crimmins Architects.
DCC TEAM: Heritage & Archaeology Offices.

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 2: *“To raise awareness, through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels & publish popular guide to the archaeology of Dublin.”*

SYNOPSIS:

This report grew out of the reports carried out in Chapelizod in the early 2000's.

- May 2003, *The Built Heritage of Chapelizod*, John Cronin & Associates & Cathal Crimmins Architects.

The November 2003 plan identifies a vision to achieve a multi-faceted strategy set-out to safeguard Chapelizod's inherent qualities and guide future change appropriately.

Section 2 presents an overview of the comprehensive research and analysis undertaken as part of this study (including Chapelizod's historical development, its built heritage, strategic context, function and form), that furthers our understanding of the place.

This research and analysis enables the subsequent identification at Section 3 of the village's vulnerabilities (archaeology, heritage, built form and function). However, this plan also identifies opportunities to address the threats to the village character, and highlights opportunities for its enhancement and improvement.

Section 4 sets out the archaeological strategy and objectives to implement this element of the overall vision.

Section 5 sets out a comprehensive multi-faceted strategy. It is structured hierarchically, from the village's strategic role in the city, through village-wide issues (such as movement, and amenity networks), down to site specific guidance, and detailed building guidance. Objectives are set out within the strategies, which provide the basis for their implementation, under the following headings:

- The Village
 - The Village in the City
 - Village Function
 - Setting and Context
 - Public Realm and Amenity Network
 - Movement Framework
 - Traffic Management
- Character Areas
- Development Sites
- Historic Buildings
- Building Fabric

Section 6, the final section of the plan summarises implementation and management proposals to safeguard the significance and character of this unique historic settlement, and achieve the community and Council's vision for the future.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS / OUTCOMES:

The report provides an overview of the current vulnerabilities and opportunities along with a comprehensive list of objectives towards improving the urban quality of the village while enhancing the archaeological and architectural heritage.

The extension of the zone of archaeological potential is a key recommendation along with addressing the dereliction of central buildings, some of which are Protected Structures, along

with dealing with traffic management through cycle/pedestrian prioritisation and attraction of business and industry to the area to ensure more diversity in residential occupation. The parameters of development control in the village have been identified for each of the five character areas..

The Architectural Conservation Area for Chapelizod was adopted on 07/12/09, largely based on the *Built Heritage of Chapelizod* report completed in May 2003 which also formed a basis for this report.

The new Public Realm space for the Main Street Martin's Row in the heart of the village was a key recommendation for redefining the urban space.

WHAT'S NEXT?

This report was never fully disseminated as a planning and development plan within the local authority. At a minimum, it is recommended that the present report should be circulated to various departments within the local authority including planners (See appendix A for planning application checklist), city architects, environment & engineering, roads & traffic and the local area office. The level of detail and design relevant to each department is a valuable tool towards improving and promoting the unique identity of Chapelizod village.

The extension of the zone of archaeological potential should be addressed to the National Monuments Section of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

DCC ACH Team

PROJECT NAME: Dublin City Walls and Defences (Touring Exhibition and Publications)
DATE OF STUDY: 2003-2007
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Linzi Simpson
THE STEERING GROUP: DCC Heritage and Archaeology office

HERITGAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 2: *"To raise awareness, through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national level."*

Objective 5: *"To enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin."*

SYNOPSIS:

In 2003 the Dublin City Walls and Defences Conservation plan was commissioned by the Heritage Office (published 2004). Following on from this process, the Dublin City Walls and Defences book was published in 2006, with the Dublin Through the Ages exhibition programme and booklet following in 2007. The exhibition, consisting of a series of information panels, toured around the DCC branch library circuit.

These actions were outlined within the policies section of the conservation plan under Policy 3, Information, Recording and Research: *Encourage historical and archaeological research and analysis of the walled historic core of the city and its circuit and support and promote the public presentation of the results through publication, exhibition and display.* The booklet and book were aimed at a popular audience and were well presented with a good balance of images and text. The book is available free of charge from the Economic Development stand, while the booklet, which is on a second reprint of 500 copies, is available free of charge in the Wood Quay Venue.

WHAT'S NEXT?

To extract the maximum value for money, the information panels (currently stored in the Civic Offices basement) could be used to form part of an exhibition on the medieval city and its walled circuit, based in the My City space in the Wood Quay Venue. The panels could also form the basis of another touring exhibition within the school and public library system as the target audience in the schools replenishes every couple of years. The Dublin Through the Ages booklet could accompany any possible touring exhibition. The Dublin City Wall and Defences book has retained its relevance since it was first published in 2006. Making this book available on the Dublin City Council website as a PDF would give it greater coverage to a wider audience within a low-cost model.

DCC ACH Team

PROJECT TITLE: Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR)
DATE OF STUDY: 2004-2009
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Mary McMahon, Archaeologist and Industrial Heritage Consultant, Carrig Conservation
STEERING GROUP: Dr Ruth Johnson, City Archaeologist
Charles Duggan, Heritage Officer
Donncha Ó Dúlaing (former Heritage Officer)

SYNOPSIS:

The project was undertaken in recognition of the fact that the majority of industrial heritage sites in the City had fallen between the two Acts relating to the protection of the built heritage, i.e. the National Monuments Act and the Planning Act, and that industrial heritage was a critically underutilised and undervalued aspect of Dublin's built heritage.

The aims of the survey were:

- to record and evaluate the industrial heritage of Dublin City;
- to highlight sites of special heritage significance;
- to provide an administrative tool for use in the planning process;
- to serve as a research tool in the analysis of the City's industrial development over the past 250 years;
- to act as a resource in the development of educational and leisure activities.

The project commenced with the compilation of a comprehensive Documentary Inventory and set of maps showing the industrial heritage sites of the city based on historical maps and other sources. In 2006 a pilot field survey enabled a methodology to be devised that was then applied to the rest of the city. The city was divided into three fieldwork areas – the southeast, the north city, and the southwest – and between 2007 and 2009 the DCIHR field survey work was completed.

The completed DCIHR consists of a database containing the information gathered in both the desk-based Inventory and the field survey, and each site has been given a merit rating. The DCIHR also consists of digital and hard-copy mapping annotated with each site's unique reference number, their spatial extent and survival status; the latter indicated graphically using a colour-coded system. For each of the fieldwork areas the DCIHR contains an historical overview of its industrial development, together with a summary of the fieldwork referring to site types found, their rate of survival and condition. Of a total of 1218 sites surveyed, 514 sites were found to have some degree of surviving remains, indicating a survival rate of 42% across the entire city area.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The DCIHR contains both general and area-specific recommendations. The following is a summary of those recommendations:

Protection and Development:

- Revise RPS in light of the findings of the DCIHR.
- Review merit ratings given in DCIHR.
- When sites are assessed for inclusion in the RPS, the site / complex should be considered in its entirety.
- To ensure best practice and credibility, the assessment for inclusion should be undertaken by practitioners with acknowledged expertise in the field.

Planning Tool:

- Organise multi-departmental workshop/forum within Dublin City Council to discuss results of DCIHR.

- DCC and Heritage Council host an international conference dealing with issues raised with invited speakers also from other European countries presenting examples of survey, protection, adaptive re-use, and urban regeneration.

Education and Awareness:

- Include DCIHR on interactive web-based maps.
- Locate information panels/plaques beside selected industrial buildings.
- Develop self-guided walking tours of themed industries or specific industrial areas.
- Use opportunity of events such as Heritage Week and Open House.
- Engage with international organisations such as ICOMOS and TICCIH.

Promotion of Amenity Value:

- Assess potential of industrial heritage and the tourism industry.
- Partner with Dept of Environment and Fáilte Ireland.

Innovative Re-Use:

- Promote and encourage innovative or high-profile use of industrial heritage buildings, particularly within the development industry.
- Publicise successful conversion schemes as examples that re-use projects can represent a financial, as well as a cultural and profile-raising advantage.
- Conduct public competitions for the conservation/conversion of prominent industrial sites as a means of raising the profile of such buildings within the architectural and development communities.
- Extend this approach as much to the 20th century as to earlier industrial buildings.

Archives:

- Consideration should be given to devising a strategy for archiving industry-related material in consultation with the Dublin City Archives and the National Archives.

APPENDIX:

All DCIHR sites (but not the inventory data) are mapped on DCC's Intranet GIS mapping system. The nature of the access database developed for the DCIHR will make it extremely time consuming to merge the GIS mapped sites and the inventory data.

It would be opportune to carry out a full-phase survey review to assess in particular recommendations for addition to the Record of Protected Structures. This review should also include a re-edit of the introduction to industrial heritage for each phase with a view towards publication.

As it stands now the DCIHR is difficult to navigate and operate. See link to present location files which the conservation section uses: S:\heritage\INDUSTRIAL\Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record\DCIHR Reports Photos etc

Re-develop the access database of the DCIHR to allow for searching. In the short term the various access databases for each phase could be merged and all the photographs saved into one file and all the final reports into another file. This would make the navigation and sourcing information infinitely easier. It should also be investigated how to set up a query function within to allow for a number of search options including:

Pulling of inventory records for all regionally significant (and above) sites.
Search by typology/function, etc.

This would allow the conservation section to quantify the numbers of potential addition assessments required.

DCC ACH Team

PROJECT NAME: St Luke's Conservation Plan

DATE OF STUDY: May 2004

PROJECT CONSULTANT: Shaffrey Associates Architects Historic Building Planning Urban Design in collaboration with: John Montague, MA, Architectural Historian, Archaeological Projects Ltd., Daphne Levinge-Shackleton, Ph D, Landscape Consultant, Roger Goodwillie Associates, Ecology Consultants.

STEERING GROUP: Donncha O'Dulaing, Heritage Officer (DCC) Dr Ruth Johnson, City Archaeologist (DCC) Mary Conway, Senior Planner, (DCC) Nicki Matthews, Conservation Officer (DCC) John Flynn, Senior Executive Architect (DCC) Seán Purcell, Project Manager, Liberties Coombe IAP (DCC); Kieran Rose, Senior Planner (DCC) and Mary Hanna, Architectural Officer, The Heritage Council. Secretary to the Steering Group was Bríd Kelliher, Staff Officer (DCC)

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 5. *"To enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin"*.

Target: *"To identify and undertake flagship projects to enhance and present archaeological monuments"*.

SYNOPSIS:

St. Luke's Church, a protected structure and recorded monument, was built between 1715 and 1716. It is located in The Coombe, within Dublin's historic centre and is attributed to Thomas Burgh, Surveyor General - the surviving building account books confirm his role as supervising architect. Formerly parish church of the St. Nicholas Without and St. Luke's parish, it closed for public worship in 1975 and, following a fire in 1986, the building has since been in a ruinous, unused and inaccessible state. In 2002 the new Cork St/Coombe relief road severed the historic site, separating the church from its former main entrance and the Widow's Ams House on the Coombe. The alignment of this new road through the middle of the site, resulted in a radically new and visually prominent setting for St. Luke's.

The Conservation Plan was commissioned at a time of considerable development activity within the Coombe/Liberties area in order to establish an agreed and appropriate re-use for the derelict Church and graveyard, while retaining its significance. As part of the Conservation Plan a broad consultative process was carried out, which included a workshop for invited stakeholders and key individuals/interest groups; a public meeting; structured meetings with key individuals and, written submissions. The consultation process indicated a shared appreciation of the significance of St. Luke's and a concern for its future appropriate re-use.

Significance: Amongst the aspects of St. Luke's which the Conservation Plan identified as important are:

- The historic 'landmark' quality of St. Luke's.
- St. Luke's, as a valued repository of memories and histories.
- The public ownership of St. Luke's brings responsibilities and possibilities for its future re-use and rehabilitation.
- A former place of worship and still a place of burial, St. Luke's is a sacred place.
- St. Luke's is, and always has been an island of green space in a highly urbanised part of the city.

- The former church building is an important survival of early 18th century church building and is a repository of contemporary construction and building skills.
- St. Luke's is a survival from the John Rocque Dublin City map of 1756
- The full set of original building records for St. Luke's represents a very rare survival for still-standing buildings of such a date.

Vulnerabilities: The lack of use of St. Luke's over the past 17 years contributes to its present state of vulnerability. Unused, inaccessible and un-maintained, it has become de-valued. There are a number of criteria controlling future use, development of the site and building adaptation which could be considered as limiting and thus increase the challenge for any new uses/users to ensure viability and sustainability.

Overarching Objectives

- To establish criteria and guidance for the appropriate and sustainable re-use of St. Luke's, including short and long term uses
- The improved access to and presentation of St. Luke's, the building and the site
- The protection and enhancement of the building and site in a manner which retains their significance and complies with statutory obligations associated with its protected status
- To improve connections between St. Luke's and other parts of the local area and the wider City Centre area
- To protect the sacred aspects of St. Luke's as a burial ground
- To protect and enhance the particular sense of place which pertains to St. Luke's

Under the above objectives, the Conservation Plan contains twenty-five policies (1-25) & fifteen recommendations (A to O) as well as a section on implementation of immediate and short term actions and annual review.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN

Internal steering group continued to meet between 2005-2009 for the various design stages involved in the implementation of the plan.

2005

Following launch of the Conservation Plan planning enforcement proceeded against developer/builder of neighbouring apartment building to west which involved illegal demolition of a boundary wall to Saint Luke's and unauthorised use of the graveyard as temporary building site and for storage of building materials. Agreement reached which resulted in the conservation of the Victorian entrance to the church grounds from Newmarket. The works carried out included consolidation and re-pointing of the arched gateway and conservation works to the wrought-iron railings. The work carried out was exemplary and under the guidance of Blackwood Associates and the Conservation Unit and Planning Enforcement Unit of Dublin City Council.

2006

Expressions of interest for the conservation and reuse

Invitation issued for expressions of interest for the conservation and reuse of the church and grounds. Derek Tynan Architects and Carrig Conservation (known as Saint Luke's Partnership) preferred bidder. Discussions on two proposals put forward by Saint Luke's Partnership. A. Conservation and re-use of the church including the replacement of the derelict chancel with a contemporary structure. Scheme A also included the complete eradication of the north

graveyard with construction of a single-storey podium structure providing office accommodation. B. As above but excluding the podium proposal. Dublin City Council did not accept proposal A and on foot of further discussions removed the graveyard (north and south) from the lease negotiations and began immediately to develop a design scheme to recover the graveyard.

2006, Graveyard Enhancement Scheme

Shaffrey Associates Architects appointed to lead a multi-disciplinary team, including Bernard Seymour Landscape Architects, Dr. Mary Tubridy, Archaeological Projects Ltd., Boylan Farrelly, Quantity Surveyors, to undertake design proposals for the recovery of the graveyard character of the church grounds located south of the church, and to the introduction of a new pocket park to the front (north) graveyard, where a new boundary treatment and access was designed, and consultation on design development of the Church by Saint Luke's Partnership. The scheme was developed to Part VIII stage. An in-house steering group involving Heritage and Archaeology (DCC) Ciaran O'Neill (Parks, DCC), Mairead Stack, Biodiversity Officer (DCC), oversaw the development of this project.

November 2006 Archaeological Projects Ltd. appointed to carry out an archaeological assessment on the graveyard of St. Luke's Church to inform design and programming of works to the church and to inform the landscape design process to follow in 2007.

2007

Carrig Conservation engaged to survey stone fragment remains of St. Peter's Church Reredos and provide recommendations on future use/accommodation of the fragmentary remains of the structure.

Design team led by Bernard Seymour Landscape Architects, and including Shaffrey Associates Architects, Archaeological Projects Ltd, Dr. Mary Tubridy Ecologist engaged by Dublin City Council to prepare a scheme for recovery of the graveyards and creation of a pocket park to the north graveyard.

2008

Planning permission granted to Saint Luke's Partnership for the conservation and reuse of the Church building as offices. Subsequently, tender documentation prepared for conservation and re-use of the church as approved by planning permission, reaching completion stage by September 2008. Lease agreement between Dublin City Council and Saint Luke's Partnership paused in September 2008. Tender documentation not issued to date.

Part 8 approved for the Graveyard Design Scheme comprising the creation of a park and universal entrance to the north side of the church and recovery of the graveyard to the south with the provision of access to Saint Brigid's National School and space for Green Schools Garden.

2009

In March 2009 Bernard Seymour Landscape Architects appointed to lead a team to prepare tender documentation for the Saint Luke's Graveyard Scheme as approved in the Part 8 application in October 2007. Tender documentation prepared and awaiting issue.

Osteoarchaeology:

In compliance with the National Museum (ref: IA/112/2003) a detailed osteological assessment of human remains in the crypt of Saint Luke's was undertaken by Laureen Buckley, leading a team of medical students. All the remains have been cleaned, sorted by type, and data has been collected to indicate, where possible, age, gender, pathologies. Detailed osteoarchaeology has

been carried out on over a quarter of these and agreement was reached with the National Museum that this was sufficient as a representative sample analysis.

On day-to-day matters daily patrol security at Saint Luke's has been set up and the local cleansing depot is now monitoring dumping from the neighbouring apartment block on our behalf.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The 25 policies all remain relevant in 2012. Implementing these policies can be best achieved by Dublin City Council through Policy 1 'That a Steering Group be established which includes representatives of the key stakeholders, to oversee the implementation of the Conservation Plan Policies and recommendations'. The recommendations are specific programmed actions to support the policies, these should also be implemented by a DCC steering group to include the relevant DCC professionals (Archaeologist/Conservation Architect/Heritage Officer).

Annual funding for management of St Luke's should be estimated for in the next annual DCC budgets and annually going forward. In the meantime the possibility of Parks Department managing the site should be explored. In the short to mid-term, access to the rear graveyard as an amenity for the adjacent National School site might be achieved.

Dublin City Council must continue to encourage the implementation of the planning scheme for the conservation and reuse of the church, and the Part VIII scheme for the church grounds.

Dublin City Council remains in possession of the church and grounds and has the statutory responsibility for it under Part 4 of the Planning Act.

The status of both schemes is dependent on a number of factors, not least among them, a favourable economic environment. It is not know when it will be possible to implement the schemes as approved by planning. Until the time comes that it is possible to implement the Conservation and Reuse Scheme and the Graveyard Conservation Scheme, the building must be protected from deterioration. To this end a number of actions should be considered:

Stabilise as a ruin: Temporary works to stabilise chancel roof and nave walls above wall plate.

Consider efficient and economical ways of temporarily weathering the nave.

Possibly erect a permanent roof structure and reinstate a nave floor over the crypt vaults to allow for temporary uses.

Archaeology Team

PROJECT NAME: Dublin City Graveyards Study 1
DATE OF STUDY: November 2004
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Natura Environmental Consultants (Faith Wilson, Rob Goodbody & Richard Nairn)
DCC TEAM: Heritage Office

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 1: Archaeological Working Group Position Paper: *To compile a systematic, comprehensive and accessible body of relevant information relating to the archaeology of Dublin City.*

Architectural Working Group Position Paper. Objective 2: *To raise awareness of architectural heritage through education, training and publications & b. Identify geographical areas not inventoried & c. Inventory to include qualitative information on condition of building.*

SYNOPSIS:

The project comprises a study of the natural history and biodiversity of the city graveyards, and a cultural heritage study which includes a study of the architectural and archaeological features of each site and a brief historical account of each site. Graveyards along with parks, gardens, river corridors, and coastline form an important habitat resource within the city boundary. These areas have become increasingly under threat from the pressure and demands for development space and it is important to respond to these in a measured and informed way. This study will assist in providing the baseline information for this response in relation to graveyards. There were three elements to this study.

1. **Graveyards Survey:** The objective of this survey is to produce an ecological and historical account of all graveyards including those graveyards no longer or not currently in use. This survey will assist in the development of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to the management and conservation of the natural environment in Dublin City.
2. **St. Luke's Management Plan Case Study:** The church in St. Luke's was the subject of a conservation plan (Shaffrey Associates Architects (2004)), but this did not apply to the surrounding grounds i.e. the graveyard. An immediate work programme and a long-term management scheme for the site are presented here.
3. **Graveyard Management Seminar:** A seminar on best practice with regard to graveyard management is scheduled for February 2005 and will be open to all those involved in the management, maintenance and study of graveyards. Its purpose is to establish and promote best practice guidelines for the management of graveyards in Dublin City.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS / OUTCOMES:

Please note that all the appendices were attached to the report including Appendix VII 'Historical, Architectural & Archaeological Survey'.

From an initial survey list of 86 sites (only 63 sites were surveyed) it became apparent that many graveyards within the city had been lost, developed, or were no longer functioning as graveyards. These threats still exist today. Overall the importance of graveyards in providing refuges for wildlife within the city has become apparent and their role in a network of ecological sites throughout the city highlighted. The opportunity now exists in many graveyards for measures to conserve both species and habitats and indeed to enhance them for the birds, animals and other species.

The report's recommendations are not particularly clearly set out however a number of issues were identified. These include the following.

Vandalism/Loss: Sites such as the Cabbage Garden (Site No. 36) are barely recognisable as graveyards today and the headstones present have been subjected to damage and vandalism with subsequent loss of their historical importance. Others such as St. Mary's (Site No. 18) that

were once relatively disturbance-free and provided a haven for species such as blackbirds and robins in the city centre have been developed as city parks and have lost much of their biodiversity elements.

Similarly the grounds surrounding many of the religious orders have been developed as townhouses and apartments such as the Redemptorists (Site no. 65), with the graveyard relegated to a small corner of the site and stripped of natural habitats for ease of maintenance. Particularly on the north side of the city the grounds of the religious institutions form an ever increasingly important network of green space in which wildlife can survive.

Several of the church buildings associated with graveyards in the study are currently disused or in ruin such as St. John the Baptist in Clontarf (Site No. 26) or are under restoration such as St. Mary's in Crumlin (Site No. 57). The secluded nature of many graveyards leaves them open to anti-social behaviour, though even proximity to housing does not preclude vandalism, as some of the worst destruction to headstones is at the Cabbage Garden (Site No. 36).

Pressure for other land use: With many of the graveyards no longer in use for burials there is pressure for the land to be used for other purposes. Obvious uses include parks or open spaces and this has occurred in a number of sites. In many cases there is no longer any obvious sign that the open space has human remains beneath, other than the presence of a ruined church with a few headstones within, such as at Artane and Grange Abbey (Sites 33 and 42). In other cases the ground has been turned over to more incongruous uses such as car parking with little or no sign that the land is a former grave yard, examples being St. Andrew's and St. Paul's (Sites 2 and 4). Often some or all of the headstones are moved to the side or have disappeared altogether and the small numbers of headstones present at sites such as St. Mark's and St. Paul's (Sites 67 and 4) suggest loss. It is recommended that no memorials should be removed from grave yard sites and none should be relocated from their original positions other than in exceptional circumstances.

Further study required: Several sites are recommended for further survey in this study. Some sites could not be surveyed due to difficulties with access or because they only came to light towards the end of the project when the field work had been completed. Others are recommended for more detailed surveys of particular taxa, such as lichens and bats that require specialist expertise. The importance of updating records and information on various sites becomes ever important following such surveys and the database has been designed to allow for ongoing submissions of information and records of species.

WHAT NEXT?

The grave yards study largely focussed on the biodiversity significance of the graveyards. The graveyards recommended for further study in the report should be revisited. It is also recommended that graveyards identified as at risk or where there is lack of maintenance/upkeep be revisited (Sites No. 8, 29, 14, 28, 32, 36, 42, 77). The threats to the built heritage/archaeological heritage of these 'at risk' sites should also be identified and where possible workable and achievable resolutions suggested. Interestingly works have commenced at St. James's graveyard implementing the recommendations of the recent St. James's Graveyard, Feasibility Study. This graveyard (when completed) and the graveyard at St. Luke's should be further promoted as best practice models. The study is available internally to DCC on the GIS intranet resource.

DCC ACH Team

PROJECT NAME: Dublin City Graveyards Study 2
DATE OF STUDY: November 2004.
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Natura Environmental Consultants (Faith Wilson, Rob Goodbody & Richard Nairn)

DCC TEAM: Donncha O’Dulaing (DCC) Dr. Ruth Johnson (DCC),
Gerry Barry (Parks DCC), Sarah O’Gorman (DCC).

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 1: *“To compile a systematic, comprehensive and accessible body of relevant information relating to the archaeology of Dublin City”*

Objective 2: *“To raise awareness of architectural heritage through education, training and publications & b. Identify geographical areas not inventoried & c. Inventory to include qualitative information on condition of building.”*

SYNOPSIS:

Sarah Halpin of the Heritage Section succinctly assessed the project and outlined the key recommendation of the report which mainly relate to threats to historic graveyards such as vandalism/loss, inappropriate development and pressure for other land use.

Nevertheless, many of Dublin City graveyards are relatively intact and provide opportunities for development as biodiversity and ecological resources for the local community and visitors alike.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

My recommendations in relation to Dublin City Graveyards are as follows:--

1. An internal multidisciplinary steering group comprising of archaeologist, architects, landscape architects, and heritage and biodiversity officers charged with developing a strategy for graveyards in Dublin City should be established.
2. Conservation and management plans should be developed for graveyards under the control of Dublin City Council which address issues such as heritage conservation, biodiversity and graveyards. Of equal importance is developing graveyards as a public amenity for people to access. Initially, the significance of the graveyard should be assessed as this will determine the management approach.

I would argue that the plan does not necessarily need to contain a lot of text and detail in order to keep consultants costs down, however it should deal with what is essential and:

- be concise and written in plain English that is clearly understood by the public
- identify the significance of the graveyard
- make clear recommendations and include drawings, illustrations and photographs with workable and achievable resolutions

Any recommendations should have the ‘buy in’ and support of the steering group and wider stakeholders.

St. Luke’s Conservation Plan and St. James’ Graveyard feasibility Study although good reports are, arguably, a bit long and academic in parts.

3. The principle of the conservation of graveyards should be based on the Burra Charter approach to repairs of heritage and structure.
4. Each graveyard in the city is unique and presents its own particular challenges. Many of the graveyards are located in areas of the city where there is deficiency in accessible open space. We need to examine new uses for graveyards and associated churches/structures, which are of inherent historical and cultural significance. Graveyards could possibly be used as vibrant city parks of value to local resident and visitors alike and connect to other public space as part of the green infrastructure of the City. These new uses for a graveyard would take the form of a phased landscape/architectural plan with 3D visualisation. It should be recognised that there may be a duality of the conservation-creativity challenge presented by graveyard and a possible conflict with heritage conservation and biodiversity objectives.
5. Consultation should form an integral part of the conservation and management plan. Consultation should be ongoing throughout the development of the plan using current social media such as facebook, twitter and blog spots.
6. There is a need to engage with local community, schools and heritage groups and other NGO's such as the Irish Wildlife Trust as custodians of their graveyard. Graveyards provide ample opportunities for further research by schools (outdoor classrooms) and third level institutes.
7. The management of graveyard with clear maintenance objectives communicated to the ground staff is essential in creating a vibrant graveyard.
8. With the increase in the interest in genealogy, graveyards are tourist attractions and Dublin City Council should engage with the Glasnevin Trust which offers the visitor an online genealogy resource to search for their Irish heritage and story. Other opportunities for partnership in the promotion of heritage of the City should be explored.
9. Graveyards also have tourist potential. They could form part of heritage trails such as the trail that will run from College Green to Kilmainham with associated signs and branding to direct visitors to cultural and heritage landmarks.
10. Graveyards are costly to maintain and the steering group would need to develop a business case for investing in graveyards and actively identify sources of funding for ongoing conservation works.
11. Historic graveyards and their contribution to the sense of place and well-being of a neighbourhood should be recognise and enhanced.

Appendix:

The Graveyards survey was carried out without any steering from the archaeology section and the resulting survey has a biodiversity bias. Nevertheless it is a useful archaeological dataset that currently exists only within DCC and awareness of it is low. It is recommended that the survey information should be made available publicly through internet and promoted in-house especially to Parks Department.

Dublin City Council is responsible for the care of 87 historic graveyards, primarily through the Parks Department. The majority of these sites are Recorded Monuments, protected under the National Monuments Act (as amended) and many of them, like St Luke's, contain ruined churches, which are protected structures, bringing a duty of care under the Planning &

Development Act 2000 (as amended). Over the years, most these sites have changed in character and many are now pocket parks (St Kevin's Camden Street), sports fields (Cabbage Garden) playgrounds (Hill St, St Paul's) and in one case a piazza (Wolfe Tone Park), others are inaccessible to the public for health & safety reasons (St Luke's).

The establishment of an in house co-ordination group would enable the City Council to collaborate in a structured way to prioritise the conservation and management needs, ensuring best practice in the care, conservation and recording of these monuments, availing of the wide range of professional expertise that exists across the organisation from archaeology to environmental health, biodiversity and conservation, architecture & engineering.

Absent from the Heritage Plan archaeology projects delivered to date under the awareness theme are site-based and community activities. Dublin City Council is one of several Local Authorities with in house archaeological expertise. The Archaeology Business Plan runs annually in tandem with the Heritage Plan and many Heritage Plan Projects have been supported financially by and delivered in partnership with the Archaeology Office and other partners.

The Historic Graveyards Roadshow was held in Finglas 22-23rd March 2012 by Eachtra Archaeology in partnership with DCC Archaeology, North Central Area Office and Parks Department. This community archaeology project utilised the graveyard resource at the heart of the village and engages local children and heritage groups. The students were trained in conservation and care, digital and manual recording, and uploading data resulting in a searchable genealogical website for Ireland and beyond. Part-funded by the Environment Fund, this project was low cost for DCC. The resulting survey is a genealogy resource on www.historicgraves.ie. Such projects feed into the *Failte Ireland* initiative known as 'the Gathering' and the forthcoming decade of commemoration. It is highly recommended that this initiative be rolled out to other suitable sites as an action of the new city heritage plan.

Work in partnership with the Dublin City Archives whose database of burials (now incorporated into the Irish Genealogy website and forms a significant portion of the total records available on that website) coupled with site based projects such as the Graveyards Roadshow, would be desirable.

Archaeology Team

PROJECT NAME: Dublin City Walls - Wood Quay Venue
DATE OF STUDY: 2005-2010
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Niall McCullough, McCullough Mulvin Architects
STEERING GROUP: For Feasibility Study Phase only: Donncha O'Dulaing, Heritage Officer (DCC), Dr Ruth Johnson (DCC); John Heagney (DCC); Peter Finnegan (DCC); Martin Kavanagh (DCC); Mick Ryan (DCC); Martin O' Halloran (DCC); Bríd Kelliher (DCC); Ian Doyle (Heritage Council)

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 5: *"To enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin Target To identify and undertake flagship projects to enhance and present archaeological monuments."*

Dublin City Walls and Defences Conservation Plan, 2005

Presentation and Access to Encrypted Remains (4.6), and Gazetteer of Specific Observations and Opportunities Identified For The Enhancement, Development And Management of Individual Locations Along The Circuit of The Walls (7.3 - 7.4)

SYNOPSIS:

The City Walls and Defences can be regarded as the City's foremost civic monument defining the historic heart of the city. The section of the wall that lies within the cover of the basement of the Civic Offices is approximately 18 metres long and 3.5 metres high, while the section of the wall that extends outside to the west is approximately six metres long. Both sections can be dated to c.1100. The extent of the wall underground is not known.

The Conservation Plan notes that at present the city wall under the Civic Offices is inaccessible to the public, but it could provide an ideal display space for the remains while the space should also serve some useful function of benefit to the City Council's executive or civic functions. It also notes that the clever development of the double-height space around the wall would greatly enhance the view of the wall from outside the building and an appreciation of the wall within the space.

Feasibility Study:

Funding sought from Heritage Council to undertake a Feasibility Study as part of implementation of the Conservation Plan. Funding was allocated and in June 2005 McCullough Mulvin Architects were appointed to undertake a feasibility study investigating options for the city wall under the civic offices and the steering group agreed upon a flexible facility for meeting rooms and access for public viewing of the city wall. Other options under consideration included a staff library. The feasibility study determined that the new space had the capacity to serve a variety of functions: given its scale, such as public or general functions rather than single offices or cellular space. The study considered the design and aesthetic approaches to the architecture of the new space, as well as access issues, ground water ingress, fire safety issues.

Part VIII and extension of the brief:

McCullough Mulvin Architects were appointed to further develop the agreed design concept produced for the Feasibility Study and prepare documentation for Part 8 (Planning & Development Act 2000-2006, and Planning & Development Regulations, 2001-2007 – PART VIII). The brief was extended to include a small annex room at ground floor level which now houses the My City digital exhibition. By June 2008 the Part VIII process was underway and approved thereafter.

Conservation Works to City Wall:

Condition Survey Methodology & Specification for the City Wall under the Civic Offices, prepared in 2007 by Carrig Building Fabric Specialists. Successful grant funding application made to Irish Walled Towns Network to undertake this conservation work. Ministerial Consent sought and approved for the works. Carrig Building Fabric Specialists were engaged to prepare tender documentation. In 2009 Irish Natural Stone appointed as contractor to undertake conservation work to city wall, and to sort and prepare for storage the deconstructed calp stone then located within the space, and to construct suitable hoarding around the wall for protection during construction.

Preparation of Tender documentation and Main Contract supervision:

A design team led by McCullough Mulvin Architects with Moylan Consulting Engineers, Delap and Waller, Carrig Building Fabric Specialists, prepared tender documentation which was issued in December 2008. Contractor appointed March 2009. Margaret Gowen and Co. Archaeologists and Carrig Conservation engaged to monitor works. Additional professional consultancy services taken on during the main contract include Ivor McElveen for conservation engineering associated with the City Walls. Method Statements issued and approved by National Monuments Service. A six months works contract ensued and the Wood Quay Venue opened for the inaugural Innovation Dublin in October 2009.

The Wood Quay Venue has been opened since October 2009 for conferences, seminars, meetings and public gatherings. A management team has been established by the Development Department to manage all aspects of the Wood Quay Venue.

The Wood Quay Venue has been short-listed for the Irish Architecture Awards 2012 and is up for the Public Choice Awards.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Support the continuation of the Wood Quay Venue as a popular and important conference and meeting facility.

Monitoring of the condition of the city wall in the basement.

Support initiative to animate the approach to the Wood Quay Venue.

Signage is required to explain the remains of and context of the city wall in this location.

Consider the full integration of the Medieval Dublin DVD video experiences and interactive element within the My City digital exhibition.

PROJECT NAME: Ship Street / Werburgh Street Framework Plan

CONSULTANTS: McCullough Mulvin Architects

STEERING GROUP: Dick Gleeson – Dublin City Council
Eileen Brady – Dublin City Council
Martin Kavanagh – Dublin City Council
Ruth Johnson – Dublin City Council
Donncha Ó Dúlaing – Dublin City Council
John O’Hara – Dublin City Council
Séan Moran – Dublin City Council
Bríd Kelliher – Dublin City Council
David Byers – OPW
Klaus Unger – OPW
Ian Doyle- The Heritage Council
Niall McCullough – McCullough Mulvin Architect’s

DATE OF DOCUMENT: November 2005

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES: Archaeological Working Group Position Paper: Objective 5, Target 1 – *‘To identify and undertake flagship projects to enhance and present archaeological monuments’.*

SYNOPSIS:

The official area covered by the plan is bounded by Castle Street to the north, Werburgh Street to the west, Golden Lane to the south and Dublin Castle to the east. The plan however, also takes into consideration streets outside the study area, where appropriate. In this respect, the plan actually covers the general area from Christchurch in the north to St. Patrick’s Cathedral in the south and Patrick Street in the west to Dublin Castle in the east.

The objective of the plan was to *‘develop the full potential of this historic area, balancing the needs of conservation with the creation of a vibrant and connected mixed-use precinct of quality’.*

The plan identifies the following as characteristic of the area:

- Rich historic fabric, including the city walls and a proliferation of church sites (both with and without churches)
- Isolated green spaces (St. Patrick’s Park, Castle Gardens, St. Werburgh’s Graveyard, etc)
- A mix of major traffic routes and quieter streets
- Poor pedestrian linkages
- A strong, albeit diminishing light industrial character
- Substantial residential content
- Generally poor ground floor uses

The vision for the area comprised internal renewal, external linkage and detailed architectural and urban design proposals for specific historic monuments, including the relationship between monuments. To achieve this the following are suggested in the Plan:

- Innovative solutions embracing the history of the monument’s context
- Modern materials cleanly juxtaposed against existing fabric and contexts to create routes and spaces

- The use of themes, such as defensiveness, inside vs outside and the importance / route of the Poddle River.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS / OUTCOMES:

Both general and specific recommendations are made in the plan. Some of the general recommendations are listed below:

- Recover lost history and building fabric in the area;
- Re-establish the importance of the city walls through the restoration & excavation of surviving elements / marking of the route on the ground, to create a visual continuity along its course;
- Provide / improve public access to the city walls / its route;
- Highlight the interrelationship of the city walls and the Poddle River;
- Encourage the development of a secondary level of maps and signage detailing historic events or structures to help retrieve memory and create a context for the streets, in particular, those outside the city walls;
- Improve pedestrian linkages within and into / through the area; and
- Develop vacant and underutilised sites to create a new vibrant urban quarter.

Below is a list of some of the Plan's more specific recommendations (see map in appendix):

Ship Street / Werburgh Street Area

1. Restore the surviving section of city wall north of Ship Street and creation of a public plaza to its south (on Ship Street), with paved section representing the route of the River Poddle below.
2. Provide / improve public access and links between St. Werburgh's Graveyard, Castle Steps, Ship Street and the route of the city wall, including a pedestrian bridge linking the graveyard with the castle grounds (over castle steps).
3. Develop St. Werburgh's Graveyard as a new public space.
4. Develop the lands north of Ship Street in two blocks, running east-west, with access to the graveyard and castle steps. The proposed block adjacent to the city wall is 4 storeys high, the one to its north 5-6 storey [no basements].
5. Provide an elevated pedestrian access along the route of the wall from Werburgh Street to Ross Road, including excavation of Genevel's Tower to provide a city walls public access and information point.
6. Construct a new modern cylindrical building on Ross Road on the route of the city walls, with the ground floor left substantially open to provide public access to the city walls behind (use & height unclear).
7. Beyond Ross Road continue the route of the city wall in brass strips on the ground.
8. Construct a new 5 storey mixed use building on Castle Street to the west of the castle steps [no basement].

Christchurch Place

9. Construct a new 8 storey mixed use (residential / commercial) tower at the junction of Castle Street and Werburgh Street [no basement].
10. Construct a new 2 storey over basement Dublin Museum building between Christchurch Cathedral and the Civic Offices.
11. Construct a new single storey, grass-roofed, public access building fronting Christchurch Place (along the southern boundary of the Christchurch Cathedral site).
12. Re-instate the southern building line of Christchurch Place by building over the bus pull-in to the front of Jury's Hotel.

13. Construct a new 6-7 storey mixed use building on the corner of Patrick's Street, retaining the Peace Garden underneath and behind (this element is unclear with regard to St. Nicholas's Church but may include retention and reuse of existing walls in the new building).
14. Provide a raised public clock & sculpture at the west end of Christchurch Place.

St. Patrick's Cathedral

15. Relocate the Garda station at St. Sepulchre's Palace to a new purpose-built Garda station on Dublin City Council land at the Bride Street / Kevin Street or Kevin Street / Clanbrassil Street junctions and reinstate the Palace as a public building.
16. Convert St. Patrick's Close to a 'green road' by restricting traffic and improving pedestrian linkages between the park and the adjoining Cathedral sites.
17. Examine the potential of re-opening Mitre Alley to Kevin Street.
18. Potential re-design of St. Patrick's Park to facilitate better use.
19. Potential for new facility under the arches at St. Patrick's Park.

Golden Lane

20. Reinvent Golden Square as an elongated urban square through wider pavements, planting, provision of a cycle lane and reduced carriageway.
21. Encourage commercial and retail uses at ground floor level.
22. Consider demolition of the set-back 4-storey Whitefriars Gardens & McDonagh House City Council housing complexes to (a) facilitate reinstatement of the building line along Golden Lane, (b) narrow the existing Whitefriar Street, with new buildings running in a generally north-south direction, and (c) reinstate the original route of Whitefriar Street northwards to Stephen's Street, to complete the historic oval streetline.

St. Peter's Church / French Church

23. Excavate the site of St. Peter's church and retain it as new public park, with new pedestrian access from both Stephen Street and Longford Street.
24. New buildings on Stephen Street and Longford Street (use & heights unclear).
25. Create a new public park on the site of the French Graveyard on Peter's Street.

St. Michael Le Pole

26. Retain (unexcavated) the church and round tower site between Great Ship Street and Chancery Lane and develop as a public park with accesses from Great Ship Street, Golden Lane and Chancery Lane.
27. Erect a 25 metre Corten (rust-coloured steel) tower on the site of the round tower.

WHAT NEXT?

The plan has not been adopted as a statutory plan, nor is it listed in the Dublin City Development Plan 2011 – 2017 as a plan used for development management and planning guidance purposes. In this respect, it would appear that the plan is not being actively used by planning management as a tool for guiding the future development of the area.

General observations in relation to the Dublin City Development Plan 2011- 2017:

- The majority of land in the area is designated Z5 (city centre). There are also some areas of Z1 (residential), Z9 (open space) and Z8 (conservation); the latter however, are restricted to the Christchurch Cathedral site / St. Patrick's Cathedral site and associated buildings.

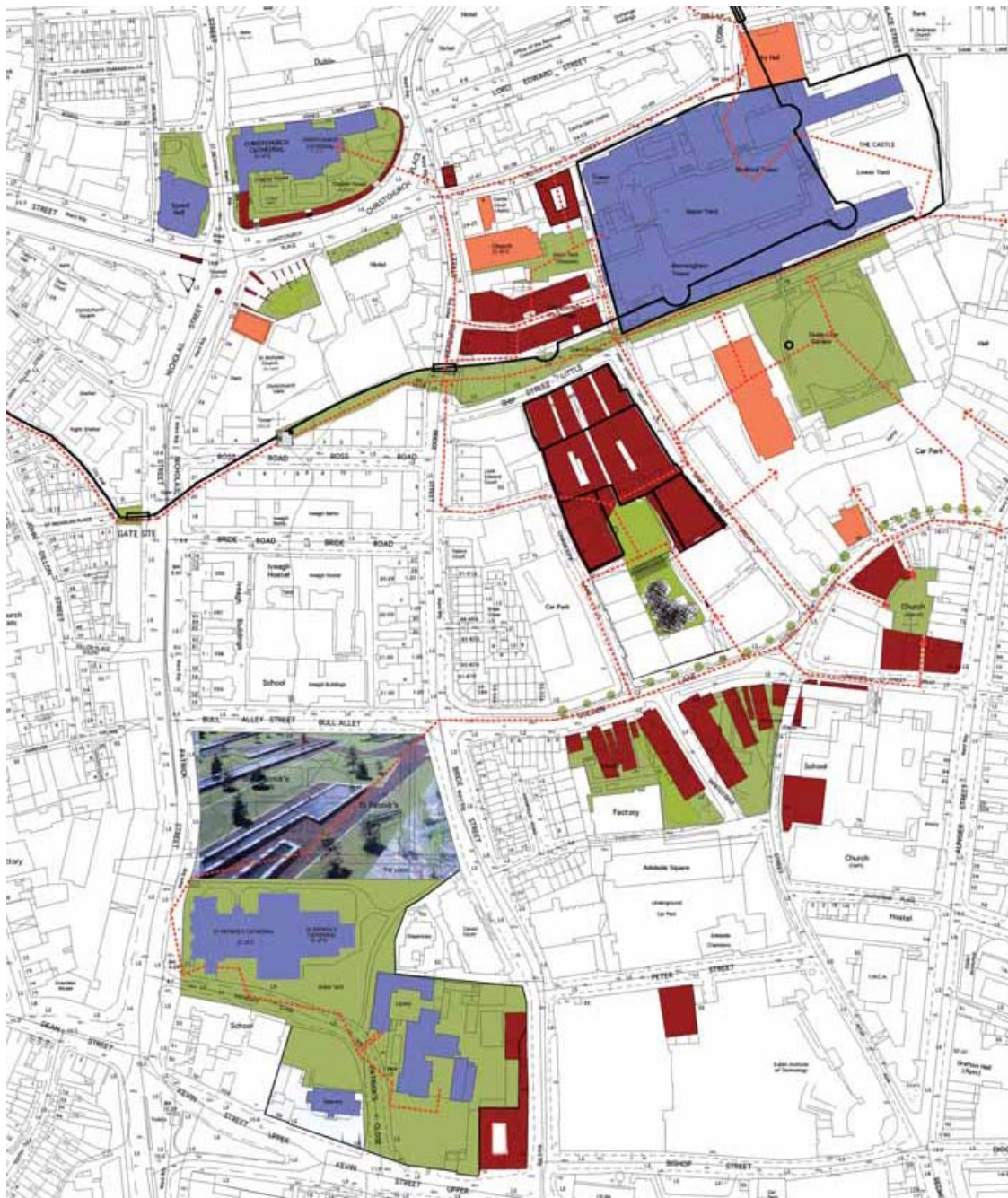
- Z5 sites have an indicative plot ratio of 2.5-3.0 and indicative site coverage of 90%; in the absence of basement parking however, more modest site coverage may need to be considered.
- Residential development in the inner city requires 1 parking space per residential unit and 10% of the site to be set aside as public open space. The majority of new buildings proposed do not appear to provide parking (i.e. they do not have basement car parks, nor sufficient space on site to provide surface parking). Taking into account the archaeological constraints of the area and the proximity of the sites to the city centre however, it is accepted that parking provision to Development Plan standards will not be achieved.
- The majority of new buildings proposed comply with the new Development Plan restrictions on height – i.e. 6 storey for residential use / 7 storey for office use.
- The mixed use building proposed on the Peace Garden site is contrary to the development plan zoning (Z9), which precludes any development other than open space, childcare facility, community, cultural or recreational use. If the proposed building and use were an important component of the Plan, a variation to the Development Plan would be required.
- The level of intervention proposed to the ruin of St. Nicholas’s Church is unclear in the plan, although the model accompanying it shows a building on top / within the walls of the church, up to a height of around 6 storeys.

A review of the plan should be undertaken within the planning department to ascertain (i) which elements are acceptable / desirable, which are acceptable in principle but require modification and those elements that are unacceptable and (ii) the extent to which the Plan has been implemented, or requires modification as the result of new development which has taken place since 2005, especially in the Golden Lane area. The Plan also needs to have regard to more recent initiatives / plans, such as the East-West Tourist Trail (known as the Dubline) and the Public Realm Strategy.

Recommendation Number (see 1 - 27 above)	Brief Description	Observations / Issues
1, 3, 5, 7 & 14 - 26	See above	Generally welcomed.
2	Pedestrian bridge over castle steps	Impact on the character of the steps needs to be carefully assessed.
4	Development of sites north of Ship Street	Concerns regarding site coverage in the context of the character and setting of the city wall, the streetscape of Ship Street and the provision of parking and public open space. Development to the north of the site and public space adjacent to the wall (potentially with a café) would be more appropriate.
6	Cylindrical building on Ross Road	Parking provision (depending on use), quality of design & use of materials.
8	5 storey mixed use building at top of castle	Parking provision (depending on use), quality of design & use of materials.

	steps	
9	8 storey mixed use building at corner of Werburgh Street & Castle Street	Concerns regarding height in the context of the surrounding buildings / character of the area. A building of the scale and quality of that on the opposite corner of Castle Street would be more appropriate.
10 & 11	Christchurch Cathedral – new buildings to north and south	Concerns regarding impact on archaeology and, in particular with regard to the single storey building, the character and setting of the Cathedral.
12	Jury's Hotel	Quality of design & use of materials.
13	Peace Garden / St. Nicholas's Church	Taking into account the status of the ruin as a protected structure this level of intervention needs to be carefully considered.
19	Re-design of St. Patrick's Park	Concerns regarding loss of the character and historic layout of this formal park.
27	Corten tower on round tower site	Concerns regarding impact on archaeology – anchoring of the structure should not adversely affect the tower site. Positioning the sculpture / tower in the park but not on the exact location of the round tower could be considered.

Appendix 1



Appendix 1

The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Framework Plan was carried out seven years ago and is not mentioned in the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-17. Effectively it may be considered to have withered. It included regeneration and infill development proposals that are unlikely to proceed in the present and foreseeable future.

However the excellent ideas and proposals relating in particular to a city walls recovery strategy, to creating routes, spaces and linkages within the quarter, to revising traffic strategies and public realm improvements all come under the remit of DCC and it may be a good time to carry out a review based on current realities.

St Sepulchre's palace and the cathedral close require a detailed study and conservation plan.

The framework plan arose out of a series of planning applications for sites that were at odds with the significant medieval archaeological monument and remains.

The *Ship Street / Werburgh Archaeological Research Agenda* is a detailed archaeological study, which has been carried out in the Ship Street/Werburgh Street area, in the south-east quadrant of medieval Dublin. The report was commissioned by the City Archaeologist and Heritage Officer as an action arising from *The Ship Street / Werburgh Street Framework Plan (2005)*. The consultant team included Linzi Simpson (PI), Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. Lisa Edden, Conservation Structural Engineer, O'Connor Sutton Cronin; Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers, Anthony Reddy Associates; Architects, Planning Consultants and Urban Design.

The Ship Street Research Agenda is a detailed report on the rich archaeological resource of this area. Key findings were as follows:

- The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Research Area represents a section of the historic city that contains well-preserved archaeological layers of international importance, which should be protected for the enjoyment of all stakeholders, present and future.
- The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Research Area contains significant monuments, both above and below ground, which should be protected in future developments. These include the city walls, at least one mural tower (Geneval's Tower), the church and graveyard of St Werburgh church and the foundations of the church of St Michael le Pole.
- The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Research Area forms part of a wider archaeological landscape, which encompasses the medieval city and surrounding suburbs.
- The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Research area is a neglected space, which detracts significantly from the rest of the historic core, especially around Christ Church.

N.B. If the Ship Street Plan is to be reviewed and/or revised by DCC planning department it should be done in close consultation with the City Archaeologist and Heritage Officer and any review and development proposal for the area should take account of the research agenda.

n.b. The omission of basements in the Ship Street framework plan was a response to the underlying archaeology of the 8 development sites identified.

CD addition:

Significant advancement was made by Dublin City Council in partnership with OPW to carry out the necessary negotiations to make free land on Ship Street where the car park is currently located. Difficulties arose in finalising these arrangements with the Department of Finance. The unfortunate and untimely death of David Byers also contributed to a stalling of the project.

Regarding the linkage along the line of the City Wall from Werburgh Street to Ross Road, all necessary referencing to identify land ownership where it was previously unclear has been

prepared by Dublin City Council in advance of the necessary CPO processes to allow for the works described in Ship Street/Werburgh Street Area point 5 and 6.

ACH Team

PROJECT NAME: “Medieval Dublin - From Vikings to Tudors”
(Interactive DVD & CD ROM)

DATE OF STUDY: 2005 & 2006

PROJECT CONSULTANT: Noho & Silver City Media

The main historical and archaeological consultants were Dr. Howard B. Clarke and Linzi Simpson. Additional subject matter experts were also consulted. These were: Mary McMahon (St. Audeon’s Church), Paul McGeough (music), Dr. Michael O’Neill (St. Patrick’s Cathedral) and Dr. Stuart Kinsella (Christ Church Cathedral).

THE STEERING GROUP:

Donncha Ó Dulaing	(DCC)
Charles Duggan	(DCC)
Dr. Ruth Johnson	(DCC)
Carmel Comerford	(DCC)
Sheila Dooley	(Dublinia)
Mary-Therese Byrne	(Dublinia)
Scott Hayes	(St. Patrick’s Cathedral)
Michael Denton	(Christ Church Cathedral)
Tom Prendergast	(OPW)
Jacqueline McHale	(OPW)
Catherine O’Connor	(OPW)
Claudia Koehler	(Kerry County Museum)
Dr. Patrick Wallace	(NMI)

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 2: *“To raise awareness, through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels.”*

SYNOPSIS:

The Medieval Dublin From Vikings to Tudors was developed and produced by Noho and Silver City Media in two phases for Dublin City Council. It is intended to be used as a useful educational tool in schools throughout Ireland (with special relevance to the wider Dublin area). The target audience was 9 to 12 year old pupils and their teachers. The resource was produced by Dublin City Council in association with The Office of Public Works, Dublinia, Christ Church Cathedral and The National Museum of Ireland and was titled “Medieval Dublin – From Viking to Tudors”.

The resource set out to recreate visually, the establishment and development of Medieval Dublin, with an objective of advancing an understanding of the medieval city, while promoting its conservation. It focused on a number of sites and characters, with specific relevance to the curriculum. The DVD ROM was circulated to all primary schools in Dublin free of charge, and was also made available through various retail outlets at a cost of €15. A second edition was produced in 2010. The Medieval Dublin interactive DVD has become an integral part of the Dublinia, My City (Wood Quay Venue) and the Story of the Capital (City Hall) exhibitions, as well as the City Walls iPhone app.

The Medieval Dublin DVD won an award for 'Best European Cultural Serious Game' at the 2011 Fun and Serious Games Festival in Bilbao.

WHAT’S NEXT?

In the short-term the project can be said to have been a model of cross-institutional cooperation. The production values and academic quality of the content are of the highest standards. The animation graphics still retain their appeal and have not become dated.

Since the initial distribution to the primary schools and retail outlets no feedback has been received or sought as to the usage of the tool within the schools system. Without this type of feedback it is impossible to quantify the long-term level of success of this project.

To ensure a long-term return for this project, a survey of the schools involved to ascertain their actual usage of the resource could be undertaken. This survey should establish how much the resource is being used and if not, why? The survey should consider if some form of teacher training in its use is required to ensure its maximum usage.

A small sub committee (preferably composed of a selection from the original steering group) could be established to compose the survey and consider the results. There does not appear to be a need to re-establish the full steering group in this instance.

The target audience of 9 to 12 year old pupils naturally replenishes itself every couple of years, however, without some form of promotion within the schools there is no reason to think that the resource is being fully utilised by the staff (who often change year on year). Any promotion could offer a chance of bringing archaeology and archaeological professionals into the schools in an organised way. This might help to reposition the medieval archaeological and history of Dublin within the school curriculum.

Archaeology Team

PROJECT NAME: Chapelizod A History
DATE OF STUDY: 2006-2007
PROJECT CONSULTANTS: Eachtra Archaeological Services & John Cronin
STEERING GROUP: Heritage & Archaeology Offices.

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 2: *“To raise awareness, through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels & publish popular guide to the archaeology of Dublin”.*

SYNOPSIS: This report grew out of the various reports carried out in Chapelizod in the early 2000’s. These comprise the following:

- May 2003, *The Built Heritage of Chapelizod*, John Cronin & Associates & Cathal Crimmins Architects.
- November 2003 *Chapelizod Village, Urban Design, Conservation & Land Use Plan* by Colin Buchanan & Partners in association with John Cronin, Cathal Crimmins & Eachtra Archaeological Projects.

One of the recommendations of the November 2003 report is to publish significant heritage studies of Chapelizod. This report ‘Chapelizod A History’ addresses this recommendation. The title, however, is slightly misleading, as this particular report focuses in depth on the archaeological heritage and early development of Chapelizod Village. The first half of the report looks at the early development of Chapelizod from Neolithic times to the late 20th century. The second half of the report then looks at a number of features/structures within the village and addresses previous archaeological investigations in the village.

Design and typesetting of the study was completed in 2007 to bring it to publication stage. An ISBN number has not yet been sourced.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS / OUTCOMES:

The report provides an overview of the archaeological and early development of Chapelizod and does not contain any recommendations as such.

WHAT NEXT?

This report was never publicly disseminated or made publicly accessible. At a minimum it is recommended that the present report should be uploaded onto the Heritage & Archaeology Section of the DCC website.

- <http://www.dublincity.ie/Planning/HeritageConservation/Pages/HeritageReports.aspx> and <http://www.dublincity.ie/Planning/HeritageConservation/Pages/Archaeology.aspx>
- The potential future publication of the report should also be investigated. However it should be noted that the present report is quite long (47 pages) and some of the information would benefit from further editing.
- The title should perhaps be changed to *Chapelizod Archaeology & History*.
- The public realm improvement works in Chapelisod completed since this project was developed in 2006-07 must be updated in the publication.

Archaeology Team

PROJECT NAME: St. Thomas's Abbey Feasibility Study
DATE OF STUDY: 2006
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Shaffrey Associates Architects, Archaeological Projects Ltd. and Boylan Farrelly, Quantity Surveyors.

STEERING GROUP: Martin Kavanagh (DCC), Dr. Ruth Johnson (DCC), Charles Duggan (then consulting to DCC), Donncha O'Dulaing (DCC), Dick Gleeson (DCC), Kieran Rose (DCC).

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES: Objectives 4 and 5

SYNOPSIS:

This document comprised a comprehensive and scholarly feasibility study 'to explore options for excavation and presentation of the surviving remains of the medieval church of St. Thomas's Abbey on the site of the former Meath Market accessed off Earl Street South, off Meath Street'. The site was partially excavated in 1996 and significant evidence for the Abbey was discovered, with the potential of there being more well preserved archaeological remains on the site and in the immediate vicinity.

The scope of the feasibility study was to set out recommendations for the site, referencing national and international precedent. The study explored the options for further archaeological excavation and presentation of the site and

- examined the historic, cartographic and archaeological evidence to develop an understanding of the site
- used comparative overlay study with other twelfth-century priories to indicate its potential extent in the contemporary urban landscape
- identified the need for further archaeological investigation
- examined the potential for the presentation of the site in its contemporary context with regard to protection and management.

The brownfield site is owned by DCC and constitutes a National Monument. Consultation with DCC and the National Monuments Section of the (then) DoEHLG 'indicated a firm commitment to the project at senior level'.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS / OUTCOMES:

The study provides a sketch design solution for a lightweight structure to protect and present the archaeological remains. Although not explicitly stated, the recommendations appear in the *Conclusion* under the guise of 'a potential rolling programme', to

- identify ownership and land usage to the west and south of the site
- commence discussions with HSE regarding present and long term use of existing premises
- explore the possibility of carrying out CPOs of the adjacent sites. Alternatively existing public uses might be provided as part of development elsewhere in the area or as part of new development on the site
- identify potential uses for the site. These uses should be compatible with the excavation and presentation of the surviving fabric as a major element of any new building should be primarily public in nature and, preferably, comprise a cultural element
- prepare a project budget to include: CPO/relocation costs; excavation and conservation costs; temporary protective structure and associated security costs during and after excavation, prior to provision of a permanent structure; construction costs for a new building, associated site and landscaping costs and including costs associated with protection, presentation and access to the medieval archaeology.

It is unclear the extent to which any of the above tasks have been pursued. The absence of any substantial engagement with archaeology on the Liberties' Local Area Plan would suggest that there is some distance yet to go.

WHAT NEXT?

A sequential programme of works is outlined in the study, once a commitment to all phases of the project is in place. This would involve

- the full archaeological excavation of the site
- the provision of a temporary secure protective cover and temporary public access to view the archaeology
- the preparation of a detailed design to accommodate known archaeology and obtaining all necessary statutory approvals prior to proceeding to tender.

Ongoing with the above, associated research and conservation work would be undertaken and on completion of the excavation a new building would be constructed along with associated landscaping.

The inclusion of the project in the next Heritage Plan and, obviously, its full implementation, would bring many benefits to the city and indeed the immediate locality. From a tourism perspective, the project would add another dimension for the visitor to the mandatory trip up Thomas Street to Guinness brewery. One only has to visit one of the several UK and European parallels to realise how popular these sites have become, especially during the excavation phase. From a purely 'heritage' perspective, the excavation would add enormously to our knowledge of the development of this part of the city, where the medieval plan of the area was ostensibly obliterated by the Earl of Meath in the early seventeenth century. There will be educational and employment spin-offs, but moreover, the project presents the City with an opportunity to design and manage what could become a state of the art project in the conservation of archaeological structures.

As the authors pointed out, 'the challenge is to obtain a successful integration and presentation of the site into its contemporary context. This can only be achieved with a full understanding of urban regeneration opportunities at the macro level and the protection, management and conservation issues at the micro level. The St Thomas Abbey Project should be part of a number of happening projects which is enjoying cultural and urban regeneration in this area of the city'. The recent work undertaken by the Dublin Civic Trust on Thomas Street has highlighted the potential for urban regeneration here and St. Thomas's Abbey could quite easily become a flagship project for a wider conservation-focused programme.

PROJECT NAME: Isolde’s Tower Feasibility Study
DATE OF STUDY: 2007
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Paul Arnold Architects
STEERING GROUP: Donncha O’Dulaing, Heritage Officer (DCC), Charles Duggan (Ast. Heritage Officer – from 2008 only); Clare Hogan (Acting Conservation Officer), Eileen Brady (Area Manager), Niall McDonnell (Senior Planner), John Murphy (Deputy City Planner), Mary McMahon Acting City Archaeologist), Isolde’s Tower Management Company.

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 5. To enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin Target To identify and undertake flagship projects to enhance and present archaeological monuments.

Dublin City Walls and Defences Conservation Plan Policy 4 (Legibility, Access and Presentation): to seek ways to improve public access to Isolde’s Tower and Genevel’s Tower.

SYNOPSIS:

Isolde’s Tower formed part of the thirteenth century walled defences of the medieval city of Dublin. Located on the northeast section of the wall, it was designed to form the first major line of defence against an attack from the River Liffey. The surviving remains of the tower are located at the basement level of a double height volume located on Exchange Street Lower in Temple Bar, formerly occupied by the Essex Street Houses which were demolished in c. 1992. This space forms part of the Isolde’s Tower Apartment complex constructed by Temple Bar Properties in 1994-96 and is surrounded by reinforced concrete walls and floor slab at first floor level. As part of the construction works, a comprehensive archaeological excavation was carried out the tower was excavated in 1993 and the findings recorded and published by Linzi Simpson of Margaret Gowan & Co. in 1994.

The condition of the tower remains is described in the City Walls Conservation Plan as follows: “Isolde’s tower has also fallen into a state of dilapidation with little or no maintenance being carried out to preserve its excavated remains. The pump to control the tidal flow is not functioning properly and hence salt water is washing mortar out of joints destabilising the structure. Other areas of the wall suffer from general decay and the dedicated viewing platform is currently used for the storage of large rubbish bins resulting in litter ingress onto the remains” (Dublin City Walls and Defences Conservation Plan, p. 19)

Policy 4 (Legibility, Access and Presentation) of the Plan focus on improved public awareness of, and access to, the composite monument and the historic core of the city and specifically recommends to seek ways to improve public access to Isolde’s Tower and Genevel’s Tower.

In 2007 Paul Arnold Architects were appointed by Dublin City Council in association with the Irish Walled Towns Network to undertake a feasibility study to present options for the improved management and presentation of the remains of Isolde’s Tower.

Management Recommendations:

The management recommendations include the replacement of an ineffective sump pump that failed to manage tidal water levels entering the tower area and repair to the monument including re-pointing of mortar joints, skyward surfaces, loose stone materials, and cleaning of the monument. The preferred proposal for the presentation of the monument successfully

addresses issues of passive security, improved lighting, protection from the elements, and assisted presentation techniques, all meeting the requirements of minimal intervention.

Revised Presentation Design:

The preferred design as highlighted in the study offers a number of feasible interventions to the site that would improve the visitor experience, enhance the presentation of the tower remains and provide an improved environment befitting of this important part of the city walls. The following will be included as part of the revised presentation of the tower:

- Improved visibility of the tower from the street – by installation of a suspended angled mirror or suspended glass screen for back projection and the replacement of the existing Grace Weir metal screen (to be removed in accordance with the DCC Public Art Decommission process), with a new inclined glazed screen.
- The weathering-in of the small gated viewing area to the east, the re-rendering of the elevations of the building which entombs the space, and insertion of assisted viewing devices.
- Improved lighting throughout the space and covering of the viewing platform with a glazed roof which will also enhance the presentation of the tower remains or the projection of the Medieval Dublin DVD video of the City Walls.

Between 2007 and 2009 additional documentation was prepared including the necessary documentation to comply with Safety and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006: Preliminary Safety and Health Plan; Conservation Specifications For Isolde's Tower; Survey Drawings by Margaret Gowen and Company Ltd; Survey Drawings by Pat McGovern & Associates; Tender documentation for Phases 1 (conservation works/management issues) and Phase 2 (revised presentation of the monument).

It was decided to implement the two strands of the feasibility study in separate stages.

In 2008-2009 Phase 1, dealing with conservation management issues of the monument was tendered and successfully completed by Conservation Restoration Ltd. This work was grant aided by the Irish Walled Towns Network.

In 2009 tender documentation was prepared to complete Phase 2, the revised presentation of the monument. The issuing of tender documentation was deferred due to lack of financing being available.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Proceed to tender for phase 2 works.

Work with the Isolde's Tower Property Management Company to produce a formal agreement allowing Dublin City Council to undertake Phase 2 works at a future date and open discussions to review ownership and management of the tower remains.

ACH Team

PROJECT NAME: Dublin City Walls – Branding and Signage Study
DATE OF STUDY: June 2007
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Margaret Gowen & Co Limited and Zinc Design Limited
STEERING GROUP: Donncha O’Dulaing (DCC), Dr. Ruth Johnson (DCC), Charles Duggan (DCC), John Murphy (DCC).

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 2: *“to raise awareness through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels”*.

Objective 5: *“to enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin”*.

SYNOPSIS:

The purpose of the study was to develop a systematic approach to the use of branding and signage to enhance the visibility of the circuit of the old city walls and to aid those walking the circuit. Four main objectives were identified by the commissioning body. These were:

- Propose a method to strengthen the link between the standing remains of the wall;
- Create a graphic identity or brand for the medieval walled city that could be used on all forms of media;
- Develop a strategy for re-animating the existing city wall markers; and
- Identify locations and prepare text for information panels.

A survey of the circuit of the wall was carried out to assess the visibility and functionality of the existing city wall signage. The circuit is currently marked by a series of bollards. The bollards comprise a granite base and cast bronze plaque and are in good condition. However they are difficult to spot and the outline of the route is not well known or immediately recognisable.

An identity and signage strategy is proposed comprising the following elements (i) cleaning and animation of the city wall markers; (ii) the provision of new information panels of Martin Szekely design; and (iii) fingerpost signage.

For the purpose of initial concept development a number of names were put forward that were simple, direct and easy to understand. The name Medieval City is recommended. The use and choice of colour are the most effective means of improving visibility of the route, the two colours put forward for consideration are orange and blue. Two options for a logo were also discussed. They are an adaptation of the DCC logo or the use of the medieval wall outline. The route outline was considered the most obvious as it already appears on the bollards.

Two styles for the new heritage information panels have been proposed. The panels will provide additional information about the medieval city and sites of special interest along the route. The signs should complement the existing city wall markers to deliver an integrated solution that is easy to identify and follow. It is proposed to use between 10-20 signs and 13 locations have been identified for text based information panels. Draft text for the panels has also been provided in the report. An additional 7/8 panels could also be used at key locations to provide a wayfinding function.

Key Recommendations / Outcomes:

The report makes recommendations for all the elements required to develop an integrated permanent system that enhances the visibility of the circuit and improves the experience through the provision of a distinctive brand, meaningful historic information and clear way-finding graphics.

The functionality and marking of the original Dublin City wall circuit could be considerably enhanced. This can be achieved by: -

1. Introduction of a strong visual identity for the medieval circuit;
2. Improving functionality and visibility of existing city wall markers;
3. Introduction of proposed heritage signs at key locations to provide more detailed information. Text to be in English and Irish languages, one language to be used on each side only.
4. Preparation of a walk pamphlet with map to link to information panels and city wall markers to advise on the route and highlight important locations. This pamphlet should be made available in a number of different languages to reflect the needs of the international tourist market. These elements should also be made available for web based materials.
5. Link the medieval city to proposed new finger post signs at key junctions outside the circuit.
6. Replacement of current information signs in Dublin Castle and Isolde's Tower with new signs in the proposed heritage style.
7. Re-orientation or repositioning of a limited number of bollards.
8. Integration with existing walks information.
9. Commission site specific drawings for each of the 13 heritage information panels.
10. Review location of proposed heritage information and map panels with traffic management engineers within Dublin City Council to ensure free flow of traffic, both pedestrian and motor, is maintained.
11. Commission test of both recommended colour options on JCDecaux signs and existing city wall markers to assess which colour is most effective.

The implementation of the City Walls Signage Strategy was dependent upon the original Dublin Bikes agreement with JC Deceaux, but the heritage component did not form part of the final agreement. However, Dublin City Council agreed to continue the project which was subsequently extended to include heritage signage for the HARP area of North Inner City Dublin, Chapelizod and Kilmainham/Inchicore. Due to the economic situation, in 2010 funding for the suite of signage strategies was deferred.

As an interim measure an iPhone App (subject to a separate evaluation report) was produced marrying aspects of the signage strategy and repurposing animation data from the Medieval Dublin DVD.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The recommendations in the report are still considered valid and worth pursuing. The Dublin Wayfinding System has been implemented in the City Centre since the publication of this report. This includes the provision of Civic Information Panels and fingerpost signs on footpath space throughout the City Centre. The signage and information panels recommended in the City Walls study would represent an additional layer of signage in the city and by their design may conflict with the established wayfinding system. The recommendations in the study should be progressed therefore in consultation with the Planning Department with whom the responsibility for the Wayfinding System lies.

Archaeology Team

PROJECT NAME: Measured Survey of Sections of the City Wall of Dublin and Detailed Condition Surveys

DATE OF STUDY: 2007- to present

PROJECT CONSULTANT: Margaret Gowen and Company Ltd., and Carrig Building Fabric Specialists, Lisa Edden Structural Engineer.

STEERING GROUP: Donncha O'Dulaing DCC, Dr Ruth Johnson DCC, Charles Duggan DCC.

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 5: *"to enhance the presentation of the fabric of Dublin"*.

SYNOPSIS:

Dublin City Walls Condition Report (Ship Street Little; under the Civic Offices; and Isolde's Tower):

As a Heritage Plan project in 2003 Carrig Building Fabric Specialists were appointed to carry out detailed conservation strategies (including stone accurate surveys) for three surviving sections of the Dublin City Walls (Ship Street Little; under the Civic Offices; and Isolde's Tower). The report outlines the principles for conservation to guide future intervention, assesses condition, presentation, and setting for the three sections of city wall. The detailed condition reports identified issues specific to each section of city wall which include: graffiti, biological growth, loss of mortar in joints and renders, missing stones, inappropriate later finishes, staining from carbon and gypsum encrustation, structural issues. Mortar analysis was undertaken to inform specifications for repair. Detailed conservation recommendations were prepared.

The Dublin City Walls and Defences Conservation Plan was completed in 2004. The plan sets out strategies for the protection, conservation, repair and management of the fabric of the remaining walls. The plan highlighted the need to conduct a measured survey of the parts of the wall still standing. The following surveys were carried out as part of the implementation of the conservation plan.

The City Wall Survey (Cook Street, Power's Square, and Lamb Alley):

The City Wall Survey was carried out in 2007 and 2008. The three sections of wall surveyed are: Cook Street, Power's Square, and Lamb Alley (re-survey following conservation works there in 2000). The survey was led by Linzi Simpson (Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.) with contributions from Carrig Building Fabric Consultants and Lisa Edden, Structural Engineer. The survey was undertaken by Andrea Acinelli (Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.) using a combination of single-image-rectified photography, GPS and traditional survey techniques. The survey piloted the innovative use of 3D laser survey scanning carried out at Lamb Alley and Ship Street Little. Carrig Building Fabric Specialists prepared a detailed stone-accurate condition survey and conservation reports of the aforementioned sections of the city wall.

In 2009 an application was made for National Monuments Consent for all works identified in the City Wall Survey (Cook Street, Power's Square, and Lamb Alley only). Consent was approved in April 2009 (ref C345).

Also in 2007 the City Wall at Wood Quay was surveyed by Carrig Building Fabric Specialists and separately as part of the survey data required conservation works to the wall in advance of the main contract for the Wood Quay Venue project. An additional section of the city wall at Wood Quay was permanently exposed during construction of the external access stairs west of the Wood Quay Venue. This was surveyed by Margaret Gowen and Company Ltd. and Carrig Building Fabric Specialists, and subsequently conservation works were undertaken.

Isolde's Tower:

As part of the Isolde's Tower Project a full accurate survey of the tower was undertaken by McGovern Surveyors and Margaret Gowen and Company Ltd. prepared single-image-rectified photography.

Today, a comprehensive stone accurate digital survey and rectified photography now exists for all surviving sections of the city wall as part of the permanent record (excluding Geneval's Tower). The condition reports, which have and will form the basis of tender documentation for conservation works are accurate to the time of inspection, will require updating prior to tendering for conservation works.

WHAT NEXT?

Update condition surveys prior to tendering for conservation works.

Seek funding and undertake conservation works to the City Walls at Cook Street and Ship Street.

Promote in-house training in the appropriate maintenance of the city walls in the management of DCC with the assistance of the Irish Walled Towns Network.

Put in Place systematic monitoring and quinquennial inspections of the city walls.

ACH Team

PROJECT NAME: Dublin City Archaeological Archive Guidelines
DATE OF STUDY: 2008

PROJECT CONSULTANTS: DCLA and Margaret Gowen & Co.Ltd.

Archaeological consultancy came from Ed O'Donovan and Katharina Becker, both of Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, with archive consultancy from Orna Somerville, Member of the Society of Archivists.

THE STEERING GROUP: Mary Clark (DCLA), Charles Duggan (DCC), Ruth Johnson (DCC), Ed Bourke (DoEHLG), Christiaan Corlett (IAI), Ian Doyle (HC), Hugh Maguire (HC), Andy Halpin (NMI), and Aideen Ireland (NA).

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 1: *"To compile a systematic and comprehensive and accessible body of relevant information relating to the archaeology of Dublin city"*

Objective 2: *"to raise awareness through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels"*

Objective 4: *"to address key issues in current archaeological practice"* (objective 3, p.8), and *"to promote best archaeological practice in DCC, local bodies, the development sector and the wider community"*

Dublin City Council Development Plan 2005 – 2011, Objective H21: *"It is an objective of Dublin City Council to compile an archaeological archive for public use and to continue to publish information leaflets on aspects of the city's archaeological heritage."*

SYNOPSIS:

Following the unprecedented number of archaeological excavations carried out by private companies in the last twenty-five years the creation of an accessible archaeological archive was identified as a necessity. Whilst policy requires archaeological reports to be submitted to both the National Museum and the City Archaeologists office, primary paper archives have been stored by the commissioned archaeological consultancies or the individual licensed excavation directors that undertook the excavations, and as a result, many archives have been inaccessible to scholars for research purposes. On top of this, material has been at risk of loss, damage or destruction. In some cases, primary records have not been fully retained. With a view to setting up a Dublin City Archaeology Archive at DCLA a partnership project within DCC was established in 2006, consisting of the City Archives, City Archaeologist, and the Heritage Office. A Steering Group was established with representatives of National Museum of Ireland, National Monuments Service, National Archives, Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland, and the Heritage Council. Through the Dublin City Heritage Plan 2006, and co-funding by the Heritage Council, Margaret Gowen & Company Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a study, entitled 'Pilot Study on the Development of an Archaeological Excavation Archive for Dublin City' (O'Donovan, Becker & Somerville, 2007). Following an initial feasibility study in 2006 a number of issues were seen as imperative:

- Establishing a strategy for the long-term storage of archaeological site archives for Dublin City
- Providing guidelines for archaeologists donating material to Dublin City Library and Archive that meet international best practice
- Ensuring an accessible repository is provided that suitably and safely stores the data and also acts as a research facility.

The pilot study established the guidelines for depositing archaeological records to the Dublin City Archaeological Archive. This was followed by a Steering Group Report in 2008 examining best practice throughout Europe and devising guidelines for the preparation of archives for transfer to the DCAA.

The project was launched by the Lord Mayor in July 2008 at the World Archaeological Congress in Dublin. This took advantage of the opportunity to publicise the scheme to its most pressing audience – those professional archaeologists with a backlog of primary paper archives. The project focuses on collecting archaeological archives relating to Dublin City and from 2008 onwards, planning permissions with archaeological stipulations dictate that the archives of excavations must be deposited with DCAA unless otherwise agreed with the City Archaeologist. The Dublin City Archaeological Archive Guidelines was published in 2008 by Dublin City Council, to coincide with the WAC launch. This series of guidelines was established by DCLA for donating archaeologists to ease the processing of material by the archivist. Questions of copyright, financial privacy and commercial sensitivity are all dealt with.

Publicising and marketing the DCAA to archaeologists has been tackled by the Archaeology Office in a number of ways; advertising to archaeologists in *Archaeology Ireland* Autumn 2010 and a full backpage ad in the Spring 2012 issue, along with contact by e-mail to working archaeologists and private companies. Naturally personal contact and word of mouth contribute to the fact that since the first collection was received in March 2009, the DCAA has received 31 collections from 18 different archaeologists. Every year, more of these are open to researchers and researchers from UK and Ireland have consulted the available archives to date.

A RIA full day Seminar hosted in 19 Dawson Street in February 2012 highlighted the development of the project over the last 4 years. The organisation of this event was through a sub committee of the Academy's Archaeology committee, including Chair Professor William O'Brien, Secretary Tracy Collins, and Dr Ruth Johnson. It featured talks from Irish and UK archaeologists and archivists dealing with archiving data and promoted debate in tackling issues arising from the project. This was followed by a reception launched by the Lord Mayor and a guided tour of the Archives in Pearse Street Heritage Library.

The DCAA has begun to be brought to life with visits from trainee archaeologists from UCD, TCD, and UCC, and most notably to the public, when in September 2010, a weeklong exhibition entitled DIG was launched at the Complex, displaying a series of drawings and photography from excavations carried out in Smithfield.

Collecting and conserving archaeological reports, site plans, photography and all relevant digital information, to the standards of best practice in conjunction with the DCLA, began with this project. It also kick-started a program which has grown legs and has the full co-operation of a number of commercial archaeological companies. The benefits of a repository of this standard are clear to archaeologists who have carried out research and it is likely to receive their full support.

WHAT'S NEXT?

From an archival best practice and public access point of view, the DCAA from inception to completion is a resounding success. It has a solid best practice framework and where issues arise, it is in the allocation of staff and labour to deal with this material, as well as with needs of donors. When it comes to staff shortages the DCLA has dealt with this through the use of interns interested in archiving along with a background in archaeology. However, if as City Archivist Mary Clarke suggests, the current program focuses purely on accessioning from the NMS DAHG and cataloguing the remaining Margaret Gowen Ltd. Dublin Archives, and from there cataloguing the remaining excavation reports relating only to Dublin City, it would still require a large amount of man-hours. Also the Archaeological Repository at Swords seems to be quite popular when it comes to deposits. Perhaps this is due to the convenience for archaeologists depositing artefactual material simultaneously. Unfortunately the NMS and NMI equally suffer

from issues of understaffing to deal with any build-up of archaeological archives. Ultimately in the interest of cohesion and ease a collection of all Dublin excavations would be housed to the same standards in the same archive. This would most certainly be in the interest of the researcher. However, this is highly unlikely to be achieved in the next 20 years.

Following the RIA based seminar with professional archaeologists and archivists on the Dublin City Archaeological Archives in February of 2012 a number of matters came to light. Notably, due to the current downturn, Irish Archaeology finds itself in a position where it has time to reflect on what has gone on during the boom years. This 'breathing space' allows for an academic examination and review of the massive amount of primary source excavated material over the past few decades. To accommodate this, a suitably accessible archive is essential, and the DCAA amply caters for this. However, debate at the seminar noted in some cases licensed directors were too busy to complete the post excavation work and file the completed reports as required (some dating back over ten years at this stage). Whilst at the same time a number of ex-archaeologists find themselves out of the field and with little incentive (other than a moral obligation) to complete these reports (and in turn, by handing them in, complete the archive). This, far from being a problem of the archive but of the profession, is something that needs to be rectified.

Further suggestions would be to note archived and publically viewable excavation material to the excavations listed on the Wordwell website excavation.ie or on a web accessible database. Also, it is necessary to note the DCAA in the new and updated DCC "Sources for Archaeologists".

Archaeology Team

PROJECT NAME: Civic Museum Report Review

DATE OF STUDY: 2008

PROJECT CONSULTANTS: In May 2008, Eneclann (an archive consultancy company) was engaged to list the Civic Museums Collection, in order to make it accessible for research purposes. The Eneclann team included Fiona Kearney (Archivist), Edward O'Mahony (Archivist), Vicky Mc Allister (Archaeologist), and Gerard Byrne (Senior Archivist and Database Designer). This work was followed up in July 2008 with an assessment and evaluation of the collection, after a successful tender by Aidan Walsh Consultancy (a specialist in Cultural Advice).

STEERING GROUP: Charles Duggan- Heritage Officer
Dr. Mary Clark- Dublin City Archivist
Alastair Smeaton - Divisional Librarian.

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 1: *"to compile a systematic, comprehensive and accessible body of information relating to the archaeology of Dublin City"*.

Objective 2: *"to raise awareness through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels"*.

Objective 5: *"to enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin"*.

SYNOPSIS:

The Dublin Civic Museum opened in 1953 and was based in the old City Assembly House on South William Street. It closed to the public in September 2003 for structural renovations. During its time the museum acquired a large amount of material, much of it relating to the heritage of Dublin. The core of the collection was put together by the Old Dublin Society (ODS). In 2007 the Council and the Old Dublin Society agreed to the formal transfer of the collection to Dublin City Council, thus safeguarding its future within the public domain.

Dublin City Council commissioned Enneclann, the archive consultancy company, to catalogue the Civic Museum collection and to make it accessible for research purposes. Much of the collection is in controlled long-term storage, which has been approved for its purpose by the City Council. At the time of commissioning of this report, in August 2008, many other items were in storage in the former Civic Museum building.

Work began on-site in the former Dublin Civic Museum premises on South William Street on 28 July 2008. The team of Eneclann archivists listed, cleaned, packed and tagged the smaller items into boxes, listed, cleaned and tagged the larger pieces and listed, cleaned, tagged and wrapped the framed items. Eneclann's archaeologist also listed a small archaeological collection from Wood Quay. During the cataloguing process Dublin City Library and Archive staff photographed all of the large pieces of the collection.

The next phase of the project took place in the Dublin City Library and Archive on Pearse Street. Here, the archivists unpacked and re-listed the items that had been held in off-site storage, which were brought into Dublin City Library and Archive. The DCC Steering Group then had these items professionally photographed, in order to link the images of each object to their descriptions. The small items that had already been listed in the Dublin Civic Museum were also professionally photographed at this time. The archivists then entered the image number of each item into their corresponding descriptions on the Microsoft Access database and performed quality assurance, proofreading and editing on the work completed.

The Museum's collection consists of a large amount of material relating to the city's history, including muskets, clothing, furniture, paintings, archives, street signs, Viking artefacts and a wide range of other artefacts. The Museum's most famous item is the head from the statue of Lord Nelson that once stood in O'Connell Street, it is now on display in the Reading Room of

Pearse Street Library. The core of the collection belonged to the Old Dublin Society (ODS) and contained a wide variety of items including prints, photographs, archival material, weights, measures, clothing, weaponry, photographic equipment, street signs, coal hole covers, archaeological finds (including material from Wood Quay spoils), furniture, maps, drawings and paintings, banners and flags, trophies, medical equipment, household items, books, 1907 International Exhibition material, gramophone players and equipment, religious artefacts and war material. Due to scale the collection is held in Dublin City Council-approved long-term storage in Foxrock, County Dublin.

The in house Pearse Street Library Microsoft Access database contains 1838 identified items. Some of these consist of a number of related pieces such as a collection of connected pamphlets, whilst others are individual artefacts such as a glazed sherd of pottery. The search method is useful and relates to a number of specific categories (eg. Weapons, Entertainment, or Clothing) and is greatly aided by the fact that the majority of items are accompanied by a photograph.

In 2011 the Heritage Office transferred the South William Street building on lease to the Irish Georgian Society.

WHAT'S NEXT?

A number of steps could be made to improve the accessibility of such an exceptionally varied and quirky collection of Dublin related artefacts. Naturally some of these options would be restrained by budget availability.

- Consider promoting the collections availability to be used for research (beginning with the DCC website). An internet search of “Dublin Civic Museum” brings up out of date results of either tender applications for cataloguing the collection (dating to 2008) or recommendations from sites like TripAdvisor to visit the Museum (which shut down in 2003).
- Establish an accessible online database, so that visiting Pearse Street Library isn't essential in searching the database.
- Complete the photographic links to include all of the artefacts (a number of artefacts are accompanied by “No Image Available”).

Aidan Walsh's report contains recommendations to ensure the artefacts from the former DCM are eventually put back on public view. The recommendations largely arise from the previous assessment and discussion presented in Chapters 3 and 4 of his report. The steps include:

- Write formally to the National Museum of Ireland to offer a donation of the Wood Quay collections.
- Consider the appointment of a professional museum curator.
- Examine the opportunity to present an annual temporary exhibition programme.
- Prepare written Collecting Policy, a written Disposal Policy, and a written Loans Policy, all to Heritage Council MSPI standard, at least.
- Preparation Research and agree a documentation procedure and template that meets MSPI standards.
- Commission further assessment and evaluation of the collections not yet inspected.
- Commission a collections condition report on artefacts requiring remedial conservation and associated estimates of costs.
- Commission some selected qualitative assessments of individual aspects of the collections, from subject specialists.

Whilst these recommendations of Aiden Walsh's (made in 2008) would ensure a return to a permanent display, it is necessary to examine possibilities to promote the collection within the current confines of a tight budget.

- Consider the possibility of using parts of the collection for site specific Pop-up Exhibitions (eg. Medical Equipment, Smoking Paraphernalia, or Cinema).
- Examine the feasibility of loaning aspects of the collection (condition depending) to established/interested museums.

Appendix

Over the 800 years since it was first established, Dublin Corporation (now the City Council) has acquired a large number of historical objects relating to its civic functions. Notable objects include the City Seal, the Lord Mayor's Coach, and portraits. Items of civic regalia, civic portraits, Historic documents and paper archives for the city are cared for in the Dublin City Archive. While some objects are on display in the City Hall exhibition or in their original buildings such as Newcomen Bank, more modest objects such as tools, street furniture, weights and measures etc are stored in locations around the City Council. These are in warehouses and office buildings, stores and yards etc. Important DCC collections such as the Weights and Measures from Frederick Street have become displaced and detached from their original building, these items also have a story to tell about Dublin's past and these have been inventoried via a survey conducted in house by the archaeology office of DCC in the Dublin City Council Historic Objects Survey 2010.

In the course of the Celtic Tiger, many private sites were developed and large historic objects that were considered non archaeological or were beyond the collections remit of the NMI, such as millstones and industrial heritage plant, were dumped or sold into salvage. Collections of social interest that are in private hands such as the Reads Cutlers on Parliament Street might be of civic interest. The development of a collections policy and civic repository would be a great benefit to Dublin City.

Archaeology Team

PROJECT NAME: Ship Street/Werburgh Archaeological Research
Agenda 2008
The Archaeological Remains of Viking and Medieval
Dublin: a research framework 2010

DATE OF STUDY: 2008 and 2010

PROJECT CONSULTANT: Linzi Simpson (PI), Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd.
Lisa Edden, Conservation Structural Engineer,
O'Connor Sutton Cronin; Consulting Civil and
Structural Engineers,
Anthony Reddy Associates; Architects,
Planning Consultants and Urban Design.

STEERING GROUP:

Dick Gleeson (DCC), Martin Kavanagh (DCC), Dr Ruth Johnson (DCC), Donncha Ó Dulaing & Charles Duggan, (DCC), John Heagney, (DCC), Peter Finnegan (DCC), Ian Doyle the Heritage Council, Dr Patrick Wallace, (NMI), Con Manning, (DoEHLG), Professor Sean Duffy, (TCD), Professor Howard Clarke, (UCD), David Byers and Klaus Unger, OPW.

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

Objective 1: To compile a systematic, comprehensive and accessible body of relevant information relating to the archaeology of Dublin City.

Objective 2: To raise awareness, through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national level.

Objective 3: To address key issues in current archaeological practice.

Objective 4: To promote the best archaeological practice in DCC, local bodies, the development sector and the wider community.

SYNOPSIS:

The *Ship Street/Werburgh Archaeological Research Agenda* is a detailed archaeological study, which has been carried out in the Ship Street/Werburgh Street area, in the south-east quadrant of medieval Dublin. The report was commissioned by the City Archaeologist and the Heritage Office as an action arising from the *The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Framework Plan (2005)*, produced by Mc Cullough-Mulvin architects, on behalf of Dublin City Council. The latter report identified eight potential development scattered throughout a defined location, which straddles the city wall and extends into the important southern suburb, the site of the first monastic settlement of Dublin. Each site is known to contain deep organic deposits, dating mainly to the Viking and Hiberno-Norse period, the quality of preservation and depth of deposits, up to 4m in some place, ensuring they are of international importance.

The *Ship Street/Werburgh Archaeological Research Agenda* examines the Research Area in detail, collating all known information to date on the various sites. Section 1 is a Resource Assessment, which details the historical and archaeological background while Section 2 presents the Research Agenda and attempt to identify the most pertinent research questions which the resource may be reasonably called on to answer. Section 3 is perhaps the most important section as it details the impact, methodology, constraints and research strategy for each individual site. This includes what is known about each individual site, the archaeological importance, the nature and depths of deposits, the possible impact of development, the potential research and enhancement opportunities, the possible future strategies and the parameters with reference to final design, which should be taken into account if development proceeds. A series of recommendations for each site concludes the report.

The plan makes overarching statements regarding the archaeological resource of the Framework Area, all of which are still pertinent, as follows:

- The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Research Area represents a section of the historic city that contains well-preserved archaeological layers of international importance, which should be protected for the enjoyment of all stakeholders, present and future.
- The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Research Area contains significant monuments, both above and below ground, which should be protected in future developments. These include the city walls, at least one mural tower (Geneval's Tower), the church and graveyard of St Werburgh church and the foundations of the church of St Michael le Pole.
- The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Research Area forms part of a wider archaeological landscape, which encompasses the medieval city and surrounding suburbs.
- The Ship Street/Werburgh Street Research area is a neglected space, which detracts significantly from the rest of the historic core, especially around Christ Church.

The plan also outlines fifteen site specific recommendations for archaeological investigation and research into the 8 redevelopment sites.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF VIKING AND MEDIEVAL DUBLIN: A RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

A draft of the *Ship Street/Werburgh Street Archaeological Research Agenda* was produced in May 2008 and submitted to Dublin City Council. However, during this process and in consultation with the City Archaeologist, Dr Ruth Johnson, and the then Heritage Officer Donncha Ó Dúlaing, it became apparent that the lack of a general research framework for the entire city of Dublin was the main issue, as many of the problems identified within the *Ship Street-Werburgh Street Archaeological Research Agenda* could be applied across the city. The result was the decision to seek additional funding for an expanded research framework, which would cover the walled city and the immediate suburbs, and to transfer the relevant information from the *Ship Street-Werburgh Street Archaeological Research Agenda* to this larger study. This funding was provided under the 'Irish National Strategic Archaeological Research (INSTAR)', which was established by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Mr. John Gormley, T.D. in collaboration with the Heritage Council and the Royal Irish Academy. The Research Area of the *Ship Street-Werburgh Street Archaeological Research Agenda* became Study AREA 1 of *The archaeological remains of Viking and Medieval Dublin: a Research Framework*, which was produced in November 2010 and submitted to Dublin City Council.

The Ship Street Research Agenda and subsequent INSTAR Reports are unpublished and available for consultation in the Archaeology and Heritage Office of DCC. The draft INSTAR report THIS IS NOT THE DRAFT – IT IS THE 2010 FINAL DOCUMENT is available online on the Heritage Council Website www.heritagecouncil.ie.

Research questions pertaining to early medieval and Viking Age Dublin deriving from the Ship Street Research Agenda and INSTAR report were published by Simpson in Duffy (ed.) *Medieval Dublin X* pp 49-90. The two reports feed into the important and substantial synthesis essay 'Fifty Years a digging: a synthesis of medieval archaeological investigations in Dublin City and suburbs' by L. Simpson in Duffy (ed.) *Medieval Dublin XI* pp. 9-112.

Both reports are used as tools in DCC by the City Archaeologist in planning and development decision making. They have also informed the EIS for major SID schemes such as Metro North and DART underground.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The Ship Street Research Agenda is a detailed report on the archaeological resource of an area. However it is tied into the non statutory Framework Plan for the redevelopment of that area and becomes relevant when/if the Framework Plan is implemented. Until such time as the 8 sites are redeveloped it must remain latent. In the meantime Individual planning applications for these 8 sites and in the framework area should take cognizance of the report. The area planners should be informed of research agenda and the report should be given to developer's representatives at pre planning stage for the subject sites and any applications in the area to guide their team of professionals. The report should also be made available by hosting on the DCC website.

The plans for improving the line of the walls however could be progressed in tandem with the OPW, particularly at the Ship Street entrance to Dublin Castle. This target would be advanced by a reconvened city walls steering group including high level DCC officials, from the OPW and from Failte Ireland.

The INSTAR report is broader and less detailed than the Ship Street Plan, which sits within it. Future resource assessments and research agendas could be developed for the other areas of the medieval city in the plan.

The INSTAR report was intended to be a living an emerging document. In order to achieve this end, measures must be put in place to update it annually in line with Bennett's published resource www.excavations.ie.

The INSTAR report should be publicized widely, hosted on the DCC website as a pdf, and eventually added to the Dublin excavations GIS project being piloted in 2012. It should be promoted by DCC Archaeology & Heritage Sections internally particularly in Planning & Development Departments and Roads & Drainage Division and City Architects Housing & Community. It should be promoted in the archaeological profession and available to the general public for research purposes. A web resource could be devised to allow updates and additional research questions from archaeologists.

The INSTAR report should continue to inform the City Archaeologist in Planning & development of the medieval city area.

The INSTAR report should be adopted by DCC and incorporated in some format into the next City Development Plan.

PROJECT NAME: City Walls iPhone App
DATE OF STUDY: 2010
PROJECT CONSULTANTS: DCC Heritage Office and Noho Ltd., a creative design company specializing in interactive video, motion graphics and effects animation.

The content came from a combination of existing data from the City Walls Signage Strategy and the 3-d animation from the Medieval Dublin DVD video on the City Walls, in which case the main historical and archaeological consultants were Dr. Howard B. Clarke and Linzi Simpson.

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

The project was commissioned as an action of 2 of the 5 objectives of the Dublin City Heritage Plan: “to raise awareness through the dissemination of information at local, regional and national levels” (objective 2, p.8) and “to enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin” (objective 5, p.9).

SYNOPSIS:

The City Walls App functions as a walking tour for city visitors and residents, and a historical guide for anyone interested in the sites and stories of medieval Dublin, regardless of their location. Based on the Medieval Dublin DVD and the information text of the City Walls Signage Strategy, the City Walls iPhone app offers a guide to the medieval history of Dublin City. Using the historic city wall as its framework, it blends graphics, videos, photos and 3D animations.

The app has two levels – city view and site view. When users open the app, they begin at the city view level. Here they are presented with a parchment map that traces the line of the old city wall. Towers, gates, prisons and other points of interest are all highlighted. The wall is colour-coded to indicate which parts are still standing, which exist but are underground, and which have been destroyed and are only known through historical records.

Using the tabs on the bottom of the screen, users can access two more features in city view. The first is a detailed isometric view of Dublin as it is believed to have looked in 1540. Opening at a bird’s eye view above the city, users can also pinch and zoom in on this image – down to rooftop level. They can explore the layout of streets, the size and shape of houses, and the prominence of Dublin’s two cathedrals and its castle.

The third city view feature is a modern Google street map, with pins indicating the city wall sites. Users access this view to navigate the city and follow the walking tour. The Google map means they can easily see where they are and identify the next site to visit. At any time they can refer to the other two city views to get added context and a sense of the medieval city.

Level two of the City Walls app is called site view, and it contains video, photos and text content for each site along the wall. Users access the site view by touching any hotspot on the parchment map, or any pin on the Google street map.

When a user launches a hotspot, they are presented with a stylized image of the particular site, rich in period detail. Beside this there is a short text description of the site with information on its size, use and other details. Depending on what is known about the site, there up to three further tabs within each hotspot.

The first launches a short video (approx one minute) that uses 3D animations, 2D graphics and live action footage to provide a visual overview of the site. The second tab guides users to a particular physical location and then presents a ‘before and after’ 3D animation that illustrates how that particular location looked in medieval times. The third tab contains archival photographs and some information based on excavations and archaeological reports.

A specific steering group was not established for this project.

The App was shortlisted for the Appy Awards in 2010 for best tourism/travel app.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Download sales between 2009 and 2012 stand at 632, naturally the intention to increase this number is paramount. Funding depending, a number of factors could lead to an increase in the potential audience:

- This can be achieved by publishing the City Walls App so it is compatible for android phones. It is currently only available for iPhone or iPad owners and this massively limits prospective consumers.
- Translate into German, French, Spanish, Polish, and Irish.
- Develop promotion strategy for the App through the new Dublin.ie initiative (Failte Ireland, DCC, OPW).
- Promote through a City Walls App flyer (a design for which is already in place).

Republish the App under Dublin City Council, something which is currently in progress.

A benefit of the medium over traditional signage is that additional information can be added easily. A feature detailing excavated artefacts or contemporary newspaper reports on excavations, for example, could simultaneously expand the depth of information and potential audience.

One issue that it would help to clarify is whether or not there are any potential extra phone charges for the user. The app is charged at a reasonable €2.99 but roaming charges on a foreign mobile add to the cost and this can occur when the user is viewing the layout in Google maps, if this option is not already switched off.

On a final note, the App sets out an interesting undemanding walk, is informative, and crucially, feels like value for money. One aspect that works extremely well is the 'before and after' view. This is particularly impressive as an augmented reality feature when the user is standing at the appropriate location and unique in my experience of heritage Apps.

Recent statistics prove that only 4% of Irish people use smartphones, and the majority of those are in urban areas. Therefore apps can only be used in connection with other strategies to reach a wide audience.

PROJECT NAME: Wood Quay Oral History Project
DATE OF STUDY: 2010- to present
PROJECT CONSULTANT: Linzi Simpson
DCC TEAM: Charles Duggan (DCC), Dr Ruth Johnson (DCC), Dr. Patrick Wallace (NMI), Professor Howard Clarke (FMD), Bairbre Ní Fhlionn (UCD), Dr. Mary Clarke (DCC), Professor Gabriel Cooney (UCD).

HERITAGE PLAN REFERENCES:

The Heritage Plan does not specifically provide for undertaking oral history projects. This project has been undertaken in the context of the Dublin City Walls and Defences Conservation Plan.

SYNOPSIS:

Thirty five years ago on 29th September 1978 the famous ‘Save Wood Quay’ protest march took place. The campaign leading up to this important day and the events that took place afterwards had enormous consequence for the history of the City of Dublin leaving a legacy of urban memory of the struggle to preserve the city’s heritage. It is chronicled along with the campaigns to save Fitzwilliam Street, and later on Hume Street, as pivotal instances of public engagement with its own heritage.

The publication and subsequent implementation of the City Walls Conservation Plan (Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.) has allowed a range of works, surveys and studies to be undertaken in the form of an agreed strategic management approach.

The development of a new civic space called the Wood Quay Venue in the basement of the Civic Offices provides access to view the surviving stretch of the Hiberno-Norse City Wall for the first time since the construction of the Civic Offices. This opened up the opportunity to address the difficult history of the site by undertaking an oral history study. The transfer of Dr. F.X. Martin’s personal papers to the National Library of Ireland on June 1st 2009 was timely in the context of this project.

In 2010 Dublin City Council, in association with the Heritage Council, initiated the Wood Quay Campaign Oral History Project to record for posterity the memories of the individuals involved in the campaign from all sides. Linzi Simpson, Archaeological Consultant was appointed to undertake phase 1 of the project. The project methodology a review of the documented and published material concerning Wood Quay resulting in a detailed and definitive chronology of the events from 1960-1988. A series of 13 questions based on this research and chronology was also agreed. The research phase identified those individuals who played a pivotal and secondary role in the campaign which were separated into phase 1 and 2. Phase 1 interviewees include those pivotal to the campaign. The interviews are almost complete and include the following individuals: Dr. Patrick Wallace, Angret Simms, George Eogan, John Bradley, Frank Feely, Una McConville, Professor Howard Clark, Professor Kevin B. Nowlan, Bride Rosney, Professor George Eogan, Nick Maxwell and Oonagh McConville, Richard Haworth.

The project adheres to the best practice as outlined in Collecting and Preserving Folklore and Oral History Basic Techniques (Comhaire Chuntae Na Gaillmhe, 2006).

WHAT NEXT?

- Seek funding to continue interviews with those identified in phase 2 and extend to the general public.

- Conduct interview/conversation with architects then with Stephenson Gibney Architects involved in the design and construction of blocks 1 and 2. This will preferably be undertaken under the 20th Century Architecture in Dublin project currently underway.
- Submit recordings to relevant archives.
- Begin discussion about future use of this material.

LOOKING FORWARD : Dublin City Heritage Plan 2013-17, Objectives 1-4

Objective 1

“To compile a systematic, comprehensive and accessible body of relevant information relating to the archaeology of Dublin City. “

Dublin City’s archaeological heritage is recognised as being of national and international importance. Over the past 40 years numerous archaeological excavations have been carried out within the city’s historic core revealing the domestic and municipal activities of the city’s citizens stretching back to it’s foundation over 1000 years ago. Most of these excavations have been carried out in response to the Planning & Development Act (2000) & National Monument Act (1930 as amended) as a result of the continuing growth in Dublin’s urban development. While it is desirable to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, this is not always possible and the obligation of excavation under the principle of preservation by record requires the production of a technical archaeological report of grey literature to a high standard and its associated site archive. One of the results of these excavations has been the large scale creation of a vast amount of information in the form of archaeological reports and site archives. These are valuable primary sources for the future research, interpretation and presentation of Dublin City’s historic past. This large body of work can only fulfil its potential as a support to research and learning if it is presented in such a way as to allow the maximum possible access to academic and professional researchers and the interested public user alike. One of the challenges facing Dublin City Council is how do we turn this immense amount of information/data into accessible knowledge?

The success of the Dublin City Archaeological Archive (DCAA) in establishing a suitable, secure long-term repository for primary records in the Dublin City Library and Archive, has highlighted the type of innovative project that has ensured Dublin City Council’s reputation as drivers of change in the area of archaeological research facilities. The establishment of the DCAA has ensured that an important primary resource has been secured for future research while pioneering best practice for other repositories to follow.

The main challenge in ensuring a knowledge return from the large amount of information/data produced from decades of excavation in the city is accessibility to a comprehensive body of information. This may be achieved in the form of a synthesised high quality digital archive. This archive should be accompanied by a user-friendly GIS mapping model that allows the user to view the locations of excavations, recorded monuments and sites, protected structures within the city. A focused study area such as the Aungier Street Project (study area 2, INSTAR) could be used as an effective pilot for this project. The creation of an archaeological digital archive and GIS map would facilitate greater access to all the relevant information relating to the archaeology of the study area. This ideally could be hosted on an existing website such as www.excavations.ie, as it would assist in the bringing together of relevant information in a coherent, established format. This type of digital knowledge creation has proven to be a success in the past as has been seen by the availability on-line of the 1911 census. It has also been noted by other established digital archaeological archive repositories, that it is not only professional archaeologists or academic researchers who access the raw grey literature of technical reports but an increasing amount of users are interested members of the public who appreciate the value of having first-hand access to primary sources (Dr. Stuart Jeffrey, A.D.S. 2012). The provision of this knowledge gateway by Dublin City Council would have a definite civic gain for the following reasons:

- It would enable a coherent synthesis of a large amount of raw data for wider consumption.

- It would allow for greater efficiency within the planning process regarding possible archaeological constraints by cutting out often time-consuming search processes.
- It would prove a valuable asset to professional archaeologists who currently experience a lack of access to primary data.
- It would provide a helpful tool for educational institutions

Local authorities are playing an increasing role in the management of archaeological resources. There is a need to view archaeological sites in their wider landscape setting and the growing field of urban landscape archaeology presents new challenges and opportunities for Dublin City Council (Archaeology 20/20 2006). The establishment of a Dublin City digital archaeological archive would continue Dublin City Council's record of innovation within the field of archaeological research.

Objective 2

"To raise awareness through the dissemination of information, at a local, regional, and national level."

The archaeology of Dublin City is a unique and finite resource, and the study of its surviving remains helps us to understand the past lives, identity, and development of Dubliners through history. A convenient and open dissemination of archaeological information is vital in raising public awareness of the presence, fragility, and historical background of archaeological monuments in the Dublin City area.

Previously an audience has been reached through tried and tested methods such as the circulation of pamphlets and walking tour brochures. Through the pro-active use and involvement in different media it is possible to connect to a wider audience. A priority should be to develop an all-encompassing research website (as discussed in Objective 1) and following on from the Dublin Walls App creating a DCC Archaeology Excavations App. Any information should be tailored to focus on individual target audiences; be it primary or secondary level schools, the tourism sector or tourists, the general public, land owners with archaeological monuments in their care, professional archaeologists, the Irish National Strategic Archaeological Research programme, archaeological groups/societies, or high-level academia.

This should be combined with a practical and hands-on approach engaging the community. A conscientious effort to promote and provide opportunities for communities, groups, and schools to get involved in the recording and protection of archaeological sites and monuments should be fostered. Embracing and developing Community Archaeology schemes at the current time would be an excellent way of raising awareness at a grassroots level. This would also boost employment in an under-utilised skilled archaeological workforce (currently recovering from an estimated 85% downturn in employment).

A combination of methods could be employed in the development of public awareness of archaeology:

- A series of community archaeology / public outreach programmes (eg. The Historic Graves Roadshow).
- An Archaeology Day / Weekend promoted by Dublin City Council.

- The development of a DCC Archaeology Smartphone App.
- The permanent exposure of a protected archaeological site worked into a development at the construction stage.
- To promote the curation of objects.
- Medieval City signage and panels.
- Promotion of the 'Archaeology – Time in Transition' schools programme.
- A comprehensive research website (as addressed in Objective 1).
- Exhibition of the Oral History of Wood Quay.
- Promotion of the National Museums Pop-Up Archaeological Exhibitions.
- Exhibitions of contentious and controversial Archaeological Excavations.

A series of public outreach programmes would be a constructive step in the promotion of public awareness and understanding of archaeological sites within a community. Community archaeology projects such as the Historic Graves Road Show are an outstanding success and clearly adhere to recommended practice, see Medieval Dublin Archaeological Research Agenda INSTAR Policy 8 (“to identify and protect graveyards and disused burial grounds in Dublin”). With 87 graveyards in DCC care the knock-on effect of promoting such events is potentially beneficial in a number of ways; a record of the case-study monument, a change in how the monument is viewed at a local level, a potential increase in footfall to an area, and a reduction in vandalism. A similar hands-on experience aimed at school children could be developed with the establishment of practical excavation and post-excavation courses or activity weekends (such as the 'Big Dig' under the School of Irish Archaeology programme). Whilst at a higher academic level, the identification of research questions and providing a suitable research archaeological site could prove mutually beneficial. Working in tandem with the UCD School of Archaeology could result in the initiation of a long-term training excavation facility for third level students, perhaps that of the site of St. Thomas's Abbey, building on existing research work already completed.

An Archaeology Day promoted by Dublin City Council, or working in collaboration with the IAI on a suggested National Archaeology Day, would be a massive boost to raising awareness of the archaeology of Dublin at a parochial level, as well as nationally and internationally. A well-promoted series of lectures, seminars, exhibitions, and debate combined with walking tours and access to a number of Dublin's fine upstanding monuments would strongly enhance public awareness of the historic city (as recommended in Medieval Dublin Archaeological Research Agenda INSTAR Policy 10). Understanding and identifying the target audience here is key. In turn it is essential to bear in mind that the diversity and requirements of the individual audience dictate the presentation, activities and levels of specification needed, whether it's a public forum, an academic seminar, or historical re-enactments. This could also prove to be an appropriate opportunity to promote awareness of underwater, intertidal and maritime archaeology in the Port of Dublin (as recommended in INSTAR Policy 10, DDP 2011-17).

Currently a large audience have Smartphones combining portable media players, GPS navigation units, mobile broadband, and web-browsers, it seems imperative to develop a DCC Archaeology Smartphone App (along with an examination of using Augmented Reality Software and QR codes). The ability to use visual media (be it from extant archive of photography, prints,

or watercolours), the sheer quantity of information to present, and the capability to translate into a number of languages is clearly beneficial. A suitable program could be geographically specific and enable the user to see immediate differences in the landscape over time from the position on which they are currently standing, as well as the archaeological information and artefacts that were uncovered there. The DCAA and DCLA could provide a platform for this collection of data.

The permanent public exposure of an archaeological site or feature would greatly increase the public consciousness of the archaeology of that area. There is no clearer example of the history of a city space than the exposure of archaeological stratigraphy beneath your feet. Following the example of the medieval slipway at 9 Merchant's Quay, this could be achieved by the selection of a suitably interesting site to be weather protected and permanently exposed. A possible site for this would be St. Thomas's Abbey. A feasibility study for St. Thomas's Abbey was commissioned by Dublin City Council in partnership with The Heritage Council. The objective was to "*explore options for excavation and presentation of the surviving remains of the medieval church of St Thomas's Abbey on the site of the former Meath Market*". Similar examples being the publicly displayed Medieval Hall of the Red Earl, seen on the ground floor of the Customs house in Galway, and potentially Geneval's Tower on Ross Street (not currently accessible to the public). Likewise that of Isolde's Tower as exposed in the basement of an apartment block. Issues with presentation, management and long term stability were raised in a DCC commissioned feasibility study in 2007, so best practice would be essential.

Archaeology very often focuses on the everyday through the artefacts and remains of the common man. A concentration on surviving artefacts and their display would increase public awareness of the city's colloquial heritage. For example the display of a 17th Century Bartmann jug (or 'witch bottle') along with 3 accompanying information panels in the lobby of Beaux Lane House, Mercer Street, adds historical depth to an otherwise modern functional space. An added bonus in displaying here is security. In a similar way the revival of the Dublin City Heritage Plan 2002-06 proposal, Medieval Dublin Archaeological Research Agenda INSTAR policy 26 recommendation, and Dublin City Development plan 2011-17 Policy FC060 of creating a Museum of Dublin could prove very beneficial. Its establishment could safeguard, curate, and display collections of archaeological and heritage artefacts. Donated and commissioned collections (such as the weights and measures artefacts) could be catalogued and preserved whilst also serving as a repository for the transfer and display of collections currently in the care of other institutions.

Signage development would enable a clear and visible promotion of awareness of the medieval circuit of the Old City Walls. An extensive study on branding and signage was commissioned in 2007. The resulting findings of Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd and Zinc Design Ltd recommending an increase in the number of existing information bollards, new finger post signs, and JC Decaux Medieval City heritage information panels. The current footpath lighting following the path of the Old City Wall is an excellent night-time addition but a follow through of this proposed scheme completely or even partially would greatly strengthen the link in the public consciousness between the extant sections of the medieval city wall and the subsequent development and expansion of the modern city. It is an objective of the Dublin City Development Plan FC041 to implement the signage strategy for the City Walls.

Focusing on the public consciousness and perception of archaeology it may prove beneficial to promote exhibitions of contentious and controversial excavations carried out over the last number of decades. Sites such as Wood Quay, Carrickmines, Woodstown, and the 2006 M3 excavations have become synonymous with heritage destruction, protest, and infrastructure delays. However, to a large number of the public nothing has been seen or heard of these sites once the excavation has been completed. A detailed exhibition of one or all of these sites would

enable the general public to judge for themselves the merit of such excavations, the artefacts uncovered, and their aid in the development of the archaeological record. Such awareness could affect public opinion toward similarly divisive heritage issues in the future.

Objective 3

“To address key issues in archaeological practice.”

There are a number of key issues surrounding the profession of archaeology and how it adapts its practices to remain relevant in an ever-changing economic environment. Dublin City Council has been proactive in the area of promotion of best practice for archaeologists and archaeological consultancies operating within Dublin City. Under the previous Heritage Plan (2002-2006), Dublin City Council through the office of the City Archaeologist, published guidelines providing relevant information in the areas of archaeological archives and sources for archaeologists (*Dublin City: Sources for Archaeologists, 2003; Dublin City: Archaeological Archive Guidelines, 2008*). The establishment of the Dublin City Archaeological Archive (DCAA, 2008) showed how Dublin City Council could take a proactive stance in addressing a key issue within current archaeological practice that has a long term benefit.

Some of the key challenges in archaeological practice include the publication and dissemination of unpublished reports, establishing a research agenda for Dublin City, defining the urban archaeological landscape and the loss of expertise and knowledge built-up over years through a haemorrhaging of personnel from the sector.

The unprecedented growth in development witnessed over the past 15 years, and the subsequent excavations carried out as a direct result of the Planning & Development Act (2000) and National Monument Act (1930 as amended) has resulted in the accumulation of a backlog of unpublished reports. Although publication is not in crisis as previously thought (*Archaeology 2020, 2006*), the publication of significant reports in different formats and aimed at different audiences would assist in making archaeology more relevant, allowing for a greater appreciation of the role of archaeology in modern urban development. Dublin City Council can use its position to support and facilitate others in delivering synthesized material. While not every archaeological report is deserving of a monograph publication, open access to the grey literature produced from excavations would have a positive impact in planning and development and archaeological research. Open access to this data would guide professionals to better decision-making in planning and development, and better practice among professional archaeologist, thus leading to increased value for money. A good example of this process is the National Roads Authority’s publication of monographs and proceedings from its annual seminar, the Medieval Dublin series (aimed primarily at the general public who ultimately fund the excavations) and on-line resources such as the Early Medieval Archaeology Project (EMAP), the Historic Graves, Mapping Death and the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group (IPMAG) websites. Ensuring that technical reports submitted by commercial archaeologists under planning are of a requisite standard should be a priority of any new heritage plan. Although there may always be acceptable variations due to house styles, a high standard of baseline information could be ensured by requiring archaeologists to complete a check-list upon submission. This requires guidelines and could be integrated into the archaeological conditions as per DCAA.

The establishment of a local research agenda for Dublin City may be seen as a critical first step in producing the type of material suitable for dissemination as suggested in objectives 1 and 2. The creation of the INSTAR report on Viking and Medieval Dublin should be the starting point

for a long-term research programme for the capital. INSTAR has made great strides in this area; however it no longer has the funding levels required to continue its work.

Due to the large amounts of unprocessed environmental samples collected during excavation, there is an opportunity now to look at the issue of Dublin's paleoenvironment from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. The challenges faced by the storage, durability and deterioration of these ecofacts add greater urgency to any research proposal in the medium term. Existing samples could also be supplemented by a programme of core-sampling and all data would ideally be presented on a GIS and database.

The maritime archaeology of Dublin Bay and the many wrecks that occupy its floor is another area of research that has heretofore been low down on the research agenda. As Dublin is a port city where human activity has centred on the waterways around which its earliest settlements were established, a more focused attempt at researching the city's maritime archaeology would appear overdue. This would be in line with the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-17 (Policy FC56).

The area of Dublin's military heritage is gaining increasing resonance with the approach of the centenaries of both the First World War and the 1916 Easter Rising. Research into sites associated with Irish troops embarking and returning from the European conflict may well provide a link to any resolution projects. The conservation of Dublin's military sites such as the Magazine Fort, Pigeon House Fort, the Royal Hospital and the many barracks, could play an important role in shaping any future military history plan. Dublin's urban landscape was permanently marked by the events of the 1916 Easter Rising and a comprehensive survey of the sites associated with the battles and the characters involved would help any future researcher involved in this area of study. This would be in line with the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-17 (FC39 and FC56). The development of an official military trail with appropriate signage, phone apps and on-line support may prove to be a positive step in an area where battleground tourism, in its infancy on this island, shows great potential for growth (Objective 2).

Defining and managing the character of Dublin's urban archaeological landscape is a key area recognised within the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-17 (FC25/6, FC36/7, FC44/5). Dublin's Medieval and Georgian historic cores are well publicised areas of the city's built fabric. Study areas have already been recommended in the INSTAR research framework document with reference to the Viking and Medieval city. The new draft Bill of the National Monuments Act is expected to make special mention of the importance of defining and protecting historical landscapes and this is a key goal of the Heritage Council's *Strategic Plan* for 2012-2016 (1.5). While the establishment of defined areas of urban landscape-archaeology can provide challenges to urban renewal and regeneration, it can also be utilized by the relevant stakeholders to inform future decisions, in both planning and research. The Dublin Street Project is an example of an urban landscape project in a previously little understood defined urban landscape. This project would help encourage in-house cross-disciplinary co-operation in the fields of archaeology, architecture and engineering with partners such as The Dublin Civic Trust.

The downturn in the economy has been deeply-felt by the professional archaeological industry. This has resulted in much of the expertise directly associated with the accumulation of archaeological data from excavations leaving the profession. One of the more positive outcomes from this process has been the reinvention of archaeological activity driven from within the industry. A number of initiatives such as the Historic Graves Project and The School of Irish Archaeology have shown how community archaeology can help to make archaeology more relevant to people. Partnership between Dublin City Council and industry initiatives on appropriate projects such as the Historic Graveyards Road Show could prove a successful model for future project collaboration. Involving the general public in archaeological projects is a

valuable way of capturing the community's imagination and communicating effectively what the industry is trying to achieve. Supporting experimental archaeological programmes as a tool for education would be a positive step in placing archaeology centrally in the public consciences. An assessment of Dublin City Council's ongoing role in continuous professional development (CPD) could be considered (Heritage Council *Strategic Plan 2012-16* 3.3). Following Dublin City Council's involvement in CPD through its seminars with the DCAA; could this be taken a step further through collaboration with professional and 3rd level institutions on training excavations to ensure the best training in complex urban archaeological skills for future archaeologists? In this respect and others, Dublin City Council could provide a role as a unifying element at local level between 3rd level institutions, The National Museum of Ireland, National Monuments Service and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.

The current review of the Record of Monuments and Places by the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht; and the possible removal of post-1700 buildings and sites from the record can only focus all involved in the heritage sector on the importance of having an up-to-date record of Post Medieval buildings. The statutory protection offered to buildings on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is well known, and as such, the omission of Dublin from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) hampers any additions to and deletions from the RPS. The extensive work for the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) survey has shown how there is a need to update the RPS. This is expressed as an objective of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011-17 (FCO 26).

Objective 4

"To enhance the presentation of the archaeological fabric of Dublin."

A clear objective of the Heritage Plan 2011-17 would be to identify and initiate flagship projects for the purpose of enhancing the presentation, restoration and management of archaeological monuments, be they in the care of Dublin City Council or in cases where there is private ownership, through collaboration with the current guardian. Undertaking a detailed assessment on the condition of archaeological sites and monuments in the care of DCC would identify those sites which are in the most urgent need of conservation, and those which may prove to be of most interest and benefit from enhanced accessibility. This assessment would also identify what steps to take with regards to care, restoration, and promotion of particular sites.

A number of churches and graveyard sites (87 of which are in the care of DCC) are in various states of disrepair, and in a number of cases are not publicly accessible. The 1970s restoration of the Huguenot Cemetery on Merrion Row is an example of a successful renovation although this site isn't open to the public. Tackling issues of security, anti-social behaviour, and potential hazards (trips on fallen/ broken headstones) must in some way dictate policy but should not be allowed to diminish the overall personality of the site. Accessibility to a select number of these pockets of heritage and biodiversity in the city enhances the presentation of the city's archaeology fabric (such as St. Kevin's Church and graveyard on Camden Row). The extent of work already done through the Conservation Plan of St. Luke's could be used as a springboard for such a project, or at least re-examining the possibility of public access to the graveyard (likewise with St. James'). Sites in the care of DCC shouldn't be the only focus and collaboration with private owners should be fostered (such as St. Werburghs Church and the Chapter House at Christchurch). An express action would be to form a partnership forum to pinpoint flagship projects, source funding and implement these schemes.

Signage, predetermined walks/trails, and Smartphone Apps can increase awareness of the historical depth of familiar city streets. Tying sites together through trails and walks can lend a

layered feel to the history of the area. Potential ideas for walks could be the history in the Liberties/Coombe area, a War Memorial Walk, a City Hall Circuit trail, an Excavated Dublin trail (following on from the current GIS mapping of all excavations in the Aungier Street environs), or a 1913 & 1916 Walk (focusing on Development Plan 2011-17 objective FCO46 “to commemorate and appropriately celebrate the centenary of historic events including the Dublin 1913 Strike and Lockout and the 1916 Rebellion”). This could link previously disconnected individual sites into a holistic historic view of the city. As discussed in Objective 2 there is potential for signage enhancement particularly in relation to the Old City Walls (a Development Plan objective FCO41). With regards to extant signage a record and review of information panels and public signs could prove beneficial. Deteriorated and dated (outmoded) signage can have a detrimental effect on the overall impact of a monument. Upkeep and renewal (be it for issues of lustre, layout, or font) of signage should be a Heritage Plan objective.

The presentation of Dublin’s archaeological artefacts as well as monuments would be enhanced by prioritising three aspects; their conservation, management, and accessibility. A focus on objects (the most tangible of historical features) should be prioritised along with an examination of archaeological artefacts in the care of DCC. The objects contained in the Thomas Reed shop could be examined with a view towards public display, along with those in the weights and measures collection as discussed in Objective 2.

An express objective should be to promote and manage the presentation of Dublin’s rich Archaeological Industrial Heritage. A number of suitable sites could fit in here, such as the 18th Century Pigeon House and the Magazine fort in Phoenix Park, both in DCC ownership. This crossover in interest between architectural and archaeological conservation is clear when dealing with buildings of this period. Also with the centenary looming, a study of the heritage and examining the possibility of opening up access to the National Monument of 16 Moore Street.