



HOW TO SAVE **1916** MOORE STREET



CAMPAIGN PROPOSAL



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Foreword by relatives of the signatories of the Proclamation

A Chairde,

We regard our legacy as relatives of the Signatories of the 1916 Proclamation of Independence as a very great honour.

As a result of the heroism of our relatives, who fought for Ireland's freedom and led the way to the foundation of the State, we feel we have a duty to remember, record and preserve the history of those momentous events one hundred years ago, and to make it possible for every Irish citizen to do the same.

We, as relatives, have been campaigning for the State to honour its founding fathers for too long. Such campaigning should never have been necessary; the State should have been the first to acknowledge the courage, commitment and integrity of the 1916 Leaders.

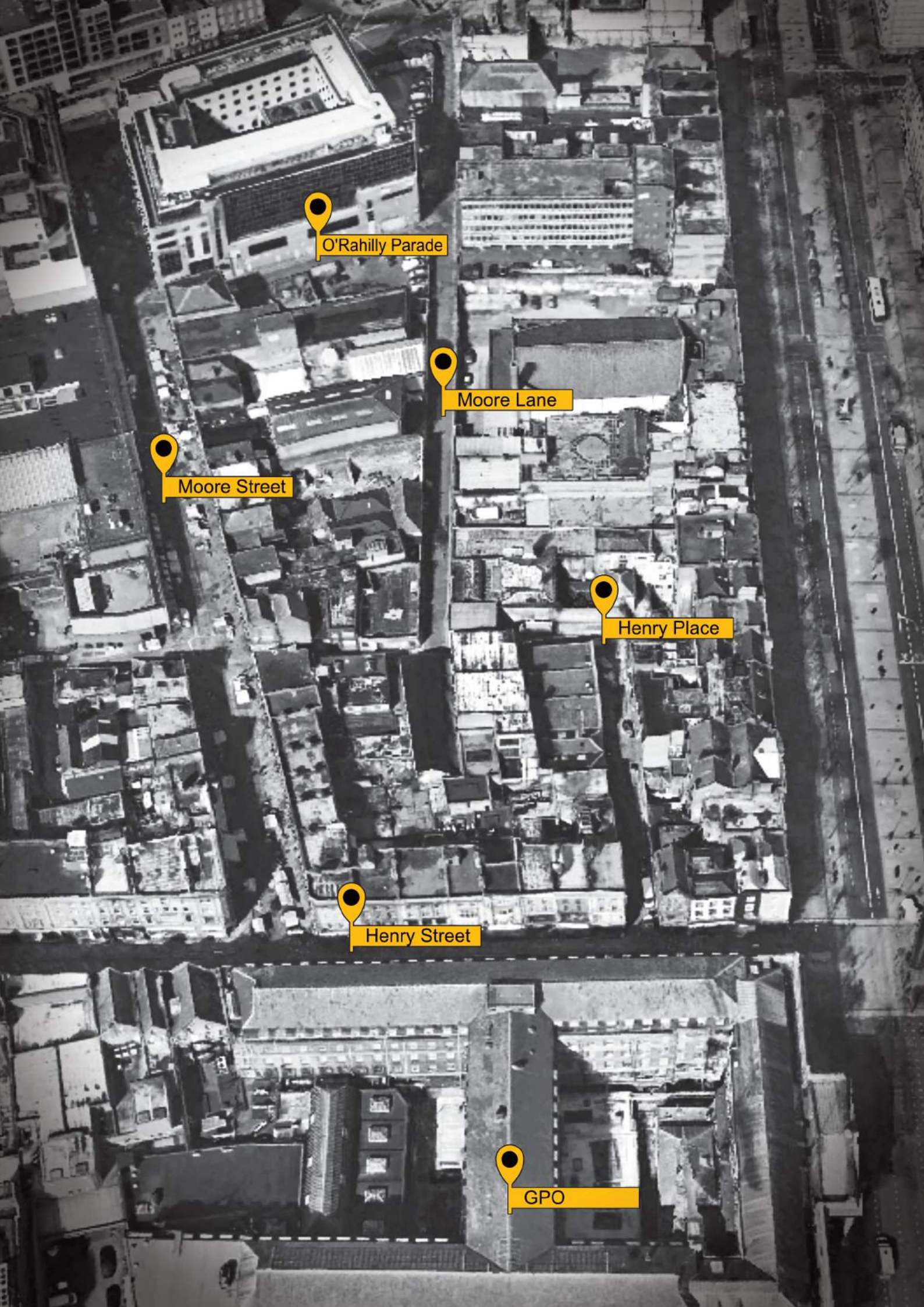
Moore Street and its future has been central to our concerns as over the years we have had to consider the very real prospect of the elimination of and demolition of this historic area. There was no value placed in preserving and sensitively restoring the street and terrace and the laneways and the part they played in the last hours of the 1916 Rising.

Given the ground-breaking legal case, the judgement of which has effectively scrapped the planning permission to demolish Moore Street, together with the publication of this proposal and the production of a private Member's bill which should come before the Dáil and which will create a Historical Culture Quarter for the area, it is apparent that this represents a coherent development plan which outlines a vision for the future.

This proposal if implemented will provide a clear roadmap to how the area can be developed into a vibrant quarter, one which will preserve and protect our history and educate people about the momentous events of 1916. This Campaign initiative also demonstrates the amazing potential Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Site has as a tourist attraction which could bring much needed footfall and revenue into what is a deprived area of our capital city.

In order to draw up this proposal a number of experts came together to create the exciting vision outlined in this booklet. A plan which, if implemented, will save Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Site from years of neglect and turn it into a thriving Culture Quarter which citizens and tourists alike will cherish for generations to come.

Helan Litton (Thomas Clarke)
Patrick McDermott (Sean McDermott)
Paddy Scarlett (Padraig Pearse)
Honor Ó Brolchain (Joseph Plunket)



O'Rahilly Parade

Moore Lane

Moore Street

Henry Place

Henry Street

GPO

1. A Living Museum

The story of the last stand of the rebels of 1916 is one which needs to be recorded and told for the benefit of future generations

The 1916 Rising was inarguably one of the most significant events to occur along the long road towards Irish freedom and independence. It brought together all strands of Irish society; nationalists, teachers, poets, artists, socialists and workers both skilled and unskilled. The events which took place on Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Site are central to the story of that momentous week during Easter 1916. The story of the last stand of the rebels of 1916 is one which needs to be recorded and told for the benefit of future generations by the creation of a "living museum" on the very hallowed ground upon which they fought their final fight.

ease of understanding, modern street names have been used.

The overall aim is to restore the area as much as possible to how it would have appeared in 1916 during the Easter Rising. Visitors will be able to get an appreciation of what those involved experienced during Easter week and will also learn about the momentous events which took place. As detailed in this plan numerous display panels will mark and explain the history of significant locations on the site. It is envisioned and hoped that the development of the site as a 'Living Museum' will educate and prompt further research and study of the events of 1916. As we learn more about what



Overall Vision for Moore Street Battlefield Site

In this proposal we have dealt with each street and significant location in turn, starting with the GPO and Henry Street and finishing with O'Rahilly Parade. For

happened on the Moore Street Battlefield Site further display panels will be added as appropriate, for example marking the locations where Volunteers were killed or where significant engagements or events took place.

Artists' impression of what a new 'living museum' might feature

Henry Street

With the GPO a blazing inferno following intense shelling from British heavy guns it became necessary for the garrison to relinquish its hold on the building and establish a new position nearby. The O’Rahilly and a number of fellow Volunteers (approximately twenty) first exited the GPO in search of a new position via a door which opened onto Henry Street. This door no longer exists, but an informative display panel will mark its location along with gold colour footprints upon the street across the entire Moore Street Battlefield Site which will mark out the route taken by this initial group of volunteers, the first to evacuate the GPO.

Following this initial movement towards Moore Street the remaining 300 or so Volunteers sallied forth under heavy gunfire from the same doorway and headed across Henry Street and into the nearby laneway of Henry Place. The route this main group of Volunteers took across the Battlefield Site will be marked in green footsteps; visitors will literally be able to walk in the footsteps of the 1916 Volunteers and retrace their movements over the entire site.

Henry Place / Henry Street Junction

The entrance to Henry Place will be marked with a prominent entrance display such as an overhead informative arch, possibly constructed of wrought iron and/or stained glass.

As far as possible we aim to restore Henry Place to how it would have appeared in 1916 by replicating period and original features, restoring cobblestones and removing modern

features such as road markings and bins. To facilitate visitors Henry Place will be closed to traffic with the exception of necessary deliveries which will be restricted to certain hours in early morning and late evening.

Looking down from Henry Street into Henry Place you can see, just at the point where Henry Place turns sharply to the left, an area enclosed by railings which is being used currently as a very small carpark. We propose to replace these railings with a wall, upon which a mosaic by prominent Irish Artists will show the actions of events in this area one hundred years ago. This mural will recapture and depict the actions of the men and women in that laneway in 1916.

It was at this point that Vol. Seán McLaughlin took command in co-ordinating the evacuation route. An explanatory display panel will be placed here detailing this event.

Henry Place / Moore Lane / Moore Street Junction

Again we aim to restore, as far as practicable, this area to how it would have appeared in 1916, restoring and

The O’Rahilly and a number of fellow Volunteers first exited the GPO in search of a new position via a door which opened onto Henry Street



Above: The O’Rahilly
Below: Junction of Henry Street and Henry Place



Accounts of the time tell us that he died by bullet during an attempt to bludgeon open a door into a cottage which existed on Moore Place at the time

highlighting original features as well as removing modern distractions such as contemporary advertisements. This area will also be pedestrianised with limited access for business traffic such as deliveries.

Just metres from the aforementioned mural we find the location that Vol. Henry Coyle was killed. Accounts of the time tell us that he was shot during an attempt to bludgeon open a door into a cottage which existed on Moore Place at the time. A display panel will mark the location of his death and explain the events which led to it.

Tired, hungry and under heavy fire from British weapons including guns, rifles and artillery the Volunteers found themselves in a state of confusion, enveloped by the fog of war. It was at this point that they came to believe that the White House was occupied by British personnel.

In a demonstration of the bravery and heroism for which he is remembered Michael Collins ventured

into the building to ascertain if any British forces were present. A display panel will be located outside the building explaining the history and significance of this location. The White House is now a national monument and will be restored as far as practicable to how it would have appeared in 1916 when Michael Collins entered it. The building will also be available to be used for a variety of functions in keeping with the spirit of the living museum. Its ultimate use will be decided by the Moore Street Historical Quarter Management Company.

After the White House was scouted by Michael Collins and reported to be empty of enemy forces the Volunteers realised that the gunfire was coming down Moore Lane from Parnell Street, hitting and ricocheting off of the White House.

To alleviate the suppressive effect of this gunfire the Volunteers decided to use a truck which was parked beside the White House to block the junction between Henry Place and

A view from Henry Place crossing Moore Lane looking towards Moore Street



Moore Lane in order to provide much needed protective cover.

At this location a life sized replica of a period truck will be placed alongside a display panel explaining its significance and why the Volunteers placed it there.

Also located at, and adjacent to, the junction of Moore Lane and Henry Place are two further National Monuments, The Bottling Plant and O'Briens Mineral Water Works Building (now seen as Goodalls) which were occupied and held by the Volunteers. These buildings will also be restored to how they appeared in 1916 along with explanatory display panels outlining their history. Their internal usage will be decided by the Moore Street Historical Quarter Management Company.

Moore Lane

Moore Lane runs along the rear of the Moore Street terrace and is currently badly lit and quite dilapidated. Again we aim, as far as is practicable, to restore this laneway to how it would have appeared in 1916 by replicating and restoring original features such as cobblestones and removing modern signage. This laneway shall also be pedestrianised along the same lines as Henry Place.

We aim to restore open access to the buildings by removing the modern shutters located along the laneway and develop the space at the back of the buildings into a pleasant garden area with some seating as well as two prominent sculptures. One to honour the 1913 lockout and another to celebrate the women involved in 1916.

Along the laneway itself a



number of relevant murals will adorn the walls.

The White House, scouted by Michael Collins

Moving back onto Henry Place and heading towards Moore Street itself we come across the location where the Volunteers entered the Moore Street terrace. They did so by breaking into the side of No.10 Moore Street from Henry Place. This location will be marked by an explanatory display panel highlighting this entry point.

Moore Street

In keeping with the treatment of the locations already discussed we aim to restore Moore Street to how it would have appeared in 1916 by replicating and restoring period features and removing modern distractions such as advertising hoardings, road markings etc. Again the street will be pedestrianised in the same manner as the laneways previously discussed with limited access for business traffic such as deliveries. On the street we aim to

In a demonstration of the bravery and heroism for which he is still well known Michael Collins ventured into the building to ascertain if any British forces were present.

A view looking up Moore Lane, from the junction with Henry Place, towards O'Rahilly Parade



recreate lifelike British barricades which would have existed at the time.

Moore Street is of course a famous market street of great cultural importance and it shall remain so. A display panel will detail the history of the market. We aim to construct modern fixed stalls with electrical ports for each stall as well as running water and also access to an indoor toilet for the stall holders to use. A permit license will be created for the stall holders. This development of the street market aspect of Moore Street will be done in consultation with the current stall holders.

Also on the street there will be a large monument dedicated to the men and women of the Moore Street/GPO garrison upon which all of their names will be inscribed. The monument will be located adjacent to the junction of Moore Street and O'Rahilly Parade, similar to the drawing

on page 3. This monument will be built in order that people can walk and possibly drive underneath it.

Moore Street Terrace

A large number of the buildings along the terrace are now designated National Monuments. We aim to recapture the atmosphere and events of 1916 by recreating the scene the Volunteers encountered in each of the buildings.

No.10 Moore Street was of insufficient size to billet all 300 Volunteers so they began a process of making holes in the party walls between each of the buildings in order to allow them to occupy the entire terrace without exposing themselves to the gunfire on the open street.

As well as being the entry point to the terrace it was in No.10 that the first Council of War was held. It was also the building in which James



Moore Street in
bygone days

Connolly transferred his command to Sean McLoughlin. The building also served as a field hospital which was set up under Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell. Many of the wounded were treated here and it is the location where the leaders stayed overnight and ate their final meal before the surrender. An internal display panel will outline the history and significance of this building.

No.15 Moore Street is the house from which Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell left the terrace with the flag of surrender. We propose to restore it to how it would have appeared during the occupation and mark the location of Nurse O'Farrell's exit onto the street. An internal display panel will explain the history and importance of this event. We will also seek to highlight the footsteps of surrender by engraving white foot prints marking the journey.

No.16 Moore Street will be fully restored inside to how it would have

appeared in 1916 while the Volunteers occupied it. It is within this building that the final Council of War was held when the decision was made to surrender. An internal display panel will inform visitors as to the history and significance of what happened inside No.16 Moore Street.

No.17 Moore Street will also have its interior recreated to show how it appeared while the Volunteers occupied it. An internal display panel will mark the point where a wounded James Connolly exited the building in order to surrender as well as elaborating on the history and significance of the building.

No.20 and No.21 Moore Street will also have their interior restored to how they looked while occupied by the Volunteers. It is in this building that Pearse conferred with Oscar Traynor about the decision to surrender. It is also where Pearse, Plunkett, Clarke,

It is also where Pearse, Plunkett, Clarke, McDermot and Collins addressed the rank and file about the decision to surrender and the decision was accepted and agreed to by the 300 Volunteers of the GPO garrison.

McDermot and Collins addressed the rank and file about the decision to surrender, a decision that was accepted and agreed to by the 300 Volunteers of the GPO garrison. An internal display panel will explain the history and importance of the events which occurred in these buildings.

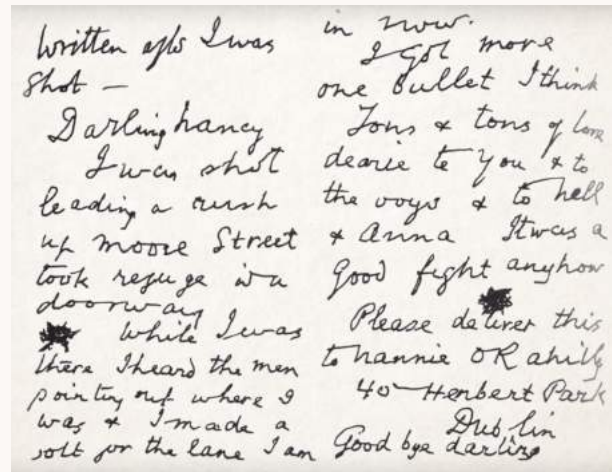
This proposal does not spell out the exact usage of all of the buildings, but the aim is that they will be used for purposes in keeping with the vision so far described for Moore Street and the Battlefield Site. A number of possible uses include:

- Displays and museum exhibitions
- Café
- Gift Shop
- Arts Studio
- Theatre
- Veterans Centre for Ex Members of the Defence Forces

O' Rahilly Parade

O'Rahilly Parade will also be renovated and restored in a similar manner to Moore Street, Moore Lane and Henry Place and also be pedestrianised with the exception of limited access for business traffic such as deliveries.

At the rear and side of No.24 and No.25 Moore Street on O'Rahilly Parade some 20 Volunteers gathered for what was to be the last charge, under the command of Oscar Traynor. This laneway is also the location where The O'Rahilly died in action. He was later discovered here by Sean Mac Diarmada and Sean Mc Loughlin.



Message from The O'Rahilly to his wife Nancy, written after he was shot



Padraig Pearse with nurse O'Farrell deliver the rebels surrender to British General Lowe

2. Creating an Culture Quarter

It is important to note that the National Monuments Act and its previous commitments to restoring the existing buildings already bind the State.

WHEN FORMULATING THE living museum outlined in the previous chapter our intention was to ensure changes in the locality, including new construction work, would be minor. This was mainly due to cost factors. At the same time, we wanted to present a vision of the buildings, streets and laneways in the quarter as close as possible to what would have been visible to the Volunteers in 1916. It is important to note that the National Monuments Act and its previous commitments to restoring the existing buildings already bind the State. Consequently funding for this project will be provided largely by government funding. At this point, we would like to point out that areas surrounding the battlefield site do require private investment. We see no issue with an extension to the height of the ILAC shopping centre on Moore Street and buildings surrounding the battlefield site, for example hotels to accommodate visitors to the area.

Establishing a historical quarter is separate from the living museum approach. To create such a quarter would need the passing of an Act by the Oireachtas in our view. Such a Bill (see appendix) has been drafted to possibly be placed before the Dáil in the future which seeks to address the State's role in creating the Historic Cultural Quarter. The Bill proposes a second Cultural Quarter for Dublin, to follow the first such quarter in Temple Bar. A new management company, similar to that adopted in Temple Bar but with stricter operational rules, will oversee the project and will give both the Minister for Arts and Heritage and Dublin City

Council an input into formulating this Board.

Charles Duffy has stated that an overseeing body will be required to bring this plan to fruition. It is also probable that some of the National Monuments in private ownership will require 'Compulsory Purchase Orders'. Once again, this will necessitate State intervention, if CPOs are used at all. It is envisaged that the Board should consist of seven people, including two 1916 relatives as well as one person who would represent the Moore Street Market Traders. These three appointments will ensure that the Moore Street market and the 1916 history of the locality should be central to any of the Board's decisions.

The remaining Board members should ideally include those with the appropriate experience and qualifications required to develop a successful Quarter. Once passed by the Dáil, the Bill will ensure the creation of a Historic Cultural Quarter on the Moore Street Battlefield Site. There is no doubt that such a quarter will attract much tourism revenue. It will also give a unique historical and cultural experience for such visitors.

Once the quarter is established, the buildings would only be allowed exist under culture usage, which generates your cultural quarter. We believe it opens up opportunities for business; here are some possibilities for the area:"

- **Genealogy Centre**

A place where visitors can go to find out historical information about their ancestors - it would seem like half of

America is Irish, with a great interest in tracing their roots. Having an Irish Genealogy centre within Moore Street could be big business, if such a company were to set up there.

- **“Indoor” 1916 museum**

It looks like this one is definitely happening within 14-17 Moore Street. This Museum could be connected, to the GPO museum and the Living Museum, which is a self-guided walking tour.

- **Bookshop celebrating Irish writers**

Four of the leaders of the 1916 Rising of Easter week were writers and editors: Thomas MacDonagh, PH Pearse, Joseph Plunkett and James Connolly. The Easter Week Rising was known worldwide as the Poets Revolution. Ireland is world renowned for being full of great writers past and present. A shop that celebrates that fact within Moore Street, by selling and promoting Irish writers would make great business and cultural sense.

- **Irish music shop**

Irish musicians have a worldwide reputation and influence. Their impact on world music culture is one of Ireland’s proudest cultural inheritances. A shop celebrating Irish music would fit in perfectly with the proposed plan.

- **Irish language centre**

Six of the seven leaders of the 1916 Rising were members of the Gaelic League and Irish Language activists. The Irish language is imbedded in the culture of Ireland - it’s our language, and a centre celebrating and promoting it would be an asset here.

- **GAA shop**

Hurling and Gaelic football are central to the Irish identity, with every county proudly following its team. This proud heritage should be celebrated in a centre in Moore Street, and would draw many people to the cultural quarter.

- **Coffee shops**

Coffee shops are very popular and the Garden area within Moore Lane is the perfect location for one. Moore Street Traders may wish to set up further cafes and restaurants to serve the crowds of visitors to the quarter.

- **Theatre**

One-man shows, plays, films and all things theatrical in a boutique style would be a good idea for the use of one or more of these buildings.

- **Arts studio**

What’s culture without Art and considering we have a number of very talented Irish Artists and having a place for these artists to show off and sell their art, would liven up Moore Street.

- **Irish food restaurant**

A restaurant that sells only traditional Irish meals would do well business wise in Moore Street, if it was done within a Cultural Quarter.

- **Non-1916 Irish history centre**

While the 1916 rising could be described as the most important event in Irish history, it wasn’t the only event, so a centre that highlights other aspects of Irish history may be needed.

- **Great Irish Women centre**

Irish women do not get enough credit

for their contribution to Irish life. Why not have a centre that promotes great Irish women like Elizabeth O'Farrell and more recent times, our first Irish female president Mary Robinson.

- **Great Irish Abroad centre**

How many Irish presidents has America had? Irish emigrants have made a profound impact on the world; a centre highlighting that fact would do good business on Moore Street, especially if it was beside the genealogy centre.



3. The Moore Street Market

Today the market stall holders have two great fears - one is that a new development will happen thus destroying the market and the second one is that no alternative development will happen which will allow the continuing decay of Moore Street.

WHEN MOST DUBLINERS think of Moore Street, the market is one of the first things that comes to mind. Yet when they think about the history of Moore Street they seldom think of the market, even though the market itself is steeped in history. It is Dublin's oldest food market. The street itself pre-dates the Great Hunger, the building of the GPO and O Connell Street/Sackville Street. The market started around the 1850s and has continued to this day, even during very turbulent times in our history.

Dublin used to have numerous markets, even less than 50 years ago there were had dozens more than we see today. The Moore Street market itself was a lot larger back then. In 1968 market inspectors for Dublin Corporation closed off almost the entire west side of Moore Street in order to accommodate the ILAC Centre, destroying the Rotunda Market, Taaffe's Market, Anglesea Market and Norfolk Market.

Fortunately, the Moore Street market was maintained, although it has been argued that it has not been the same since. Today the market stall holders have two great fears - one is that a new development will happen thus destroying the market and the second one is that no alternative development will happen which will allow the continuing decay of Moore Street.

The proposal set out in this document addresses those concerns for stallholders, keeping and maintaining the market and providing traders with the key services they require. These include:

- *Provision of key services including electricity, lighting and access to running water for all stalls.*
- *New stalls to their requirements*
- *Access to indoor toilet facilities solely for market stall holders*
- *After a licence review, permanent licenses to be issued with the support of the market traders and subject to conditions relating to the variety of products sold.*
- *Designating the area as a Historical / Culture Quarter.*

4. The Economic and Tourism Case

It is our history, culture and heritage that encourages tourists to flock to Ireland.

IRISH TOURISM IS big business. It benefits a lot of major companies and State agencies. Visitor attractions such as the Guinness Hop Store, Kilmainham Gaol, The National Museum, The GPO and Dublin Castle, to name but a few, are locations that have been transformed due to the influx of tourists in recent times.

Without a doubt, the current Irish economy would dramatically deteriorate if the tourism market failed. It is our history, culture and heritage that encourages tourists to flock to Ireland. Unfortunately, unlike a lot of major cities in the world, many of our main attractions for visitors are a bus journey away from the city centre.

Dublin city requires tourism investment in order to expand the economy. There is an oversupply of shops and a undersupply of hotels and cultural attractions for tourists.

The Shopping Centre Plan

The proposed shopping centre plan, which would have led to the destruction of the Moore Street Battlefield Site, has been justified as bringing commercial development into a rundown city centre site. This argument omits the fact that the area is currently oversubscribed with a large number of shopping centres within a five minute walk from the proposed retail development. The Ilac Centre, the Moore Street Mall and the Jervis Shopping Centre are all within a minute's walk from each other. We have recently seen the closing of a number of flagship stores in the city including Clery's and Boyers, for example. This is evidence enough that this area is already oversubscribed with shops.

There is no guarantee that the creation of yet another shopping centre will result in a major boost for the economy. In fact all the evidence is pointing towards the view that it will just damage the existing shopping centres' revenues in the area.

With that said the overall planning permission is so large that there is still room for a shopping centre on the remaining non Battlefield Site. Although it remains our view that the city centre may not be the best place for such a project, if people want such a large shopping centre, there are a number of other equally as central sites.

A Cultural Quarter

Dublin City Council

The costs incurred by Dublin City Council stemming from this proposal would only be for the Market, laneways and roads. They would be minor compared to the funding required from the State. Much of the cost resulting from this proposal are costs DCC would have to spend anyway.

State Funding

Considering the State must already provide funding for maintaining National Monuments or make sure the owners of such buildings provide it, a lot of the funding required for this site would be already required. It is estimated that an additional maximum investment of 70 million euro may be required, that full amount would only be needed if the whole National Monument site was CPO'd. This is taking into account that each building would cost one million the same price at

which No.16 Moore Street was valued. If you didn't CPO the area the costs would be far less and that is also an option. Although this may seem like a considerable amount of money, as an exchequer investment it is not seen as an inordinately high amount since this would also involve acquiring assets and assist in developing the Irish economy as a whole. So it is a cost benefit as you need to spend money to make money.

Private ownership

While it may not be the best possible outcome for the site to be a historical quarter in private ownership, this plan could also be carried out within private ownership. Although we don't recommend that, we are simply stating that it is possible. We also believe that this could be the best outcome for Hammersons the owners of the site. They could still have a smaller shopping centre and, if the area was named a Historical Quarter: profits could rise dramatically. The headache surrounding the site would be gone and the financial issues around the actual build would be a lot smaller.

Temple Bar

Temple Bar is the city's only recognised cultural quarter and is an area that has been a financial success. In 2009 at the height of the recession, Temple Bar generated €680 million within it, not including the positive knock-on financial effect it has had on other businesses. While the Moore Street Battlefield Site is a lot smaller than Temple Bar, it does have the potential to be a leading competitor in the tourism industry and significantly contribute to our economy at both local and national level if

properly managed.

Establishing a Historical and Cultural Quarter on the Battlefield Site with the opening up of buildings for cultural activities will generate business and promote job creation. Even if it created a fraction of what Temple Bar contributes to the economy, it would pay back the overall proposed investment in a short time.

Originally a city centre bus station was planned for Temple Bar – thanks to the work of dedicated volunteers it was saved and is now a world famous tourist centre. Like Temple Bar, the shopping centre development for Moore Street could be scrapped and instead it could become a 2nd Culture Quarter. Moore Street should become a culture quarter for the thinking visitor.

Conclusion

The Chartered Land shopping centre plan is outdated and unnecessary. We stand by the fact that it wouldn't even be the best build for the developer. The funding required to preserve and develop the Battlefield Site in a proper way as a living museum, with its great tourism potential, far outweighs the potential value and revenue for the State that might stem from the Chartered Land's proposal.

There is no better site within Ireland for such a cultural quarter. Moore Street is recognised as an area of unique historical importance as the location of the last stand of the 1916 Provisional Government of the Irish Republic. Not all cities have had revolutions on their streets and in their laneways. The 1916 Battlefield Site with original buildings intact has enormous

There is no better site within Ireland for such a cultural quarter. Moore Street is recognised as an area of unique historical importance as the location of the last stand of the 1916 Provisional Government of the Irish Republic.

potential. Historically, Moore Street has a worldwide reputation for its market. A dual strategy of a Cultural/Historic Quarter with the development of a sympathetic local retail development is what is needed now.

Moore Street has long been in decline and has been threatened by a large scale retail development. This is not acceptable in an area that is described by The National Museum of Ireland as 'the most important historic site in modern Irish history'.

Temple Bar and this Centenary Year celebrations prove there is a market for such cultural development. Moore Street sensitively developed as a living museum has vast potential.

Only a minute's walk from O'Connell Street the development of a Cultural Quarter in this location would create sustainable regeneration in the city centre and linking into the proposed development plans for Parnell Square. It can be the catalyst for establishing a new vibrant part of Dublin, allowing for the expansion of the city centre's overall visitor appeal in to the future.

It is obvious this proposed project is as good for our history, heritage and culture as it is for our economy. This is the only type of project worth considering on this site.

Early morning on
O'Connell Street, Dublin
with the GPO to the right



5. An Architects View



IF AN INDIVIDUAL were to visit Moore Street at present, without any understanding of its rich history, the prospect of the area being redeveloped into a new shopping centre might seem very appealing. Of course being unaware of the area's unique extant Battlefield Site status and centuries old street trading tradition, the area presents an area that is in dire need of development and an injection of capital to bring life back into the area and community and any development would be welcome. " " Moore Street is an area in the centre of Dublin City that has been allowed to decline since the 1990s, when architect Paul Clinton first proposed what we now know as The

Chartered Land Development Plan. Mr Clinton as an architect is trained to use his imagination, as am I. He imagined a shopping centre to be the most profitable use of this land at that time. Decades later I imagine a vibrant thriving historical and cultural quarter in the heart and soul of Dublin City to be the most fitting economic, social and culturally rewarding use of the area; a quarter that could be enjoyed by everyone from all sectors of Irish society, including tourists. This would also be economically feasible for the owners.

This Proposal

I was asked to give my opinion on the possibility of a new Architectural Plan

A view from inside
Moore Street terrace

being developed. I was not asked to provide a detailed study of this plan. Having read and studied this campaign initiative document, the suggestions within do seem feasible particularly where any building work is concerned. The authors do understand that before a new plan could be developed an architect must spend many months developing a detailed and exacting plan taking into account many variables and scenarios and consult with many experts. This plan was written by the authors to be simply used as a guide and/or a discussion document and/or perhaps a starting point for any future plans.

Carlton Group Vision

The Carlton Group consisted of various owners of pockets of land on O'Connell Street, Henry Street and what we now know is the extant Moore Street Battlefield Site. In the 1990s it was decided that the owners would join together as a group to build a shopping centre on this land and sell it off in order to avail of the controversial 50% tax write-off that was available at the time. This would have been very profitable due to the high sell-on value of the land, the tax write-off eligibility and with the Celtic Tiger in full swing. There is no argument that the project with those conditions present may have been the most profitable return on investment to the owners for the area at that time. But the city would have lost a historic treasure and a potential tourist mecca never to be regained. It is only recently that people became fully aware the rich 1916 history of the area with the release of information from the National Archives in the form of sworn

statements of the Volunteers and the incredible detail as to what transpired there one hundred years ago. Part of this site does indeed merit the status of National Monument as ruled by the High Court of Ireland in March this Centenary Year.

Changes Since the 1990s

Since the 1990s the economic and social conditions in Ireland have changed dramatically. The economic crash happened and resultant recession and austerity measures followed. We have also had a number of very large shopping centres were erected on the outskirts of Dublin City. In the past decade online shopping has grown enormously in popularity and this trend is set to continue. Retail outlets have started to close down in Dublin city centre and the attractive tax write-offs are no longer available to Developers.

" In the 1990s, controversially the Carlton Group Development Plan was allegedly subject to planning irregularities and corruption stemming from elements outside of the Carlton Group. This is excellently examined in the TG4 documentary "Iniúchadh Oidhreacht na Cásca". Once this was exposed the outcome was that all future prospects for the Carlton Group continuing with their shopping centre development plan were abandoned. Since then Chartered Land, NAMA and now Hammersons have been owners of the site and as part of that the shopping centre development design. A twenty year old plan that has not seen fruition has resulted in the decay and neglect of what we now know is part of a unique extant Battlefield Site, possibly the only urban one remaining in Europe and of

immense historical value to the Irish nation worldwide.

A New Plan for the Area

I was asked for my opinion on the possibility of a new plan for the area while the future of the street is currently in limbo as a result of the High Court Case Appeal due to be heard in December 2017. One can only imagine what could be developed on the site through studying all the elements in question together. In my view despite the uncertainty of the outcome of the Court Appeal and any possible further delay, the planning permission currently in place does not make much economic sense. The cost of the build and market value for its sale do not add up to a profitable return on investment for a job of this scale in the current climate. My professional opinion is that in the 1990s it would have been a profitable route but not now. If a developer was to start afresh there are a variety of other planning proposals that would make far more profit for the owners of the site than that which currently exists. I am confident Hammersons would like to amend their own planning application in these changed circumstances if that was permissible to do so.

As you will know in any planning application the owners of the site have control. If for some reason the current planning application was to be cancelled it would be up to the owners to create a new planning application. That is the law. Maybe with new legislation created for the area it would make it more difficult for the developer to apply for one planning proposal over another but they are the kingmakers in the deal. For as long as they own the site, they retain overall power to decide what happens to the street within

legal planning considerations. In the case of the Moore Street Battlefield Site, I believe it would be in the State's interest to accept public opinion worldwide and uphold Judge Max Barrett's Ruling declaring the entire Moore Street area a National Monument and not grant an application to destroy the site.

What is required is to present a new vision that is mutually beneficial for all parties - particularly the Developers and the Save Moore Street campaigners - that preserves the integrity of the area and one that meets the needs of all stakeholders. The current plan is not good for any of the stakeholders.

One must wonder if Hammersons have a Plan B should the legal appeal fail, which is a very real possibility. What would happen then? Will, or can, the Developers appeal again or will they start working on a new plan collaboratively with the State and the other Stakeholders. Do they already have a new plan in the works and if so I wonder what it is.

For all Developers, profit is the bottom line and they are accountable to their shareholders to make sure they make as much as possible. So Developers will go where the money is. Is there money to be made in the development of a Historical and Cultural Quarter in Moore Street Battlefield Site? I would most definitely say so. It is clear that such a quarter could be a very attractive commercial prospect whilst benefiting the community and nation at the same time. The argument for further research is a good one, but my view is that a Historical and Cultural Quarter would definitely make considerably more money for the developers than the present planning permission.

Evidence for success of a Cultural Quarter is the Titanic Quarter. Since it was

developed it has attracted over 3 million visitors and was recently voted top tourist attraction in Europe and one of the top ones in the world. According to the Belfast Telegraph it has brought over £100 million into the city and has generated new employment opportunities. All this and they don't even have the ship. The Moore Street terrace is the equivalent of the Titanic and we have hundreds of different stories connected to the battle. The conservation of the terrace would cost less than the price of the Titanic building.

Connecting the Battlefield Site with the Rest of the Development

As we know from the Moore Street Court Case even the State's own architects have agreed that Moore Street is a Battlefield Site, with pre 1916 elements. Yet the old Chartered Land Development Plan does not contain any provision for this Battlefield Site. There is no argument against the view that the old Carlton Cinema / The Royal Dublin Hotel on O'Connell Street is in need of suitable development. It is not part of the Moore Street Battlefield Site.

Let us examine possible examples of



A view from inside
Moore Street terrace

areas that can be built on, which are either part of the Development Plan or partly owned by Hammersons and would not impede on the proposed Historical and Cultural Quarter and that would be sensitive to the street trading tradition and street scape currently present; The O'Connell street site of the development plan

No's. 1-8 Moore Street

The Moore Street Mall

The ILAC Shopping centre (you could expand upwards adding a few floors to the centre in a sensitive design complimenting any new Cultural and Historical Quarter plans for the National Monument area). Indeed one would benefit off the other.

Conclusion

Sometimes you are better selling in pieces, than as a whole. Separating out the Development Plan between a retail outlet, housing, office blocks and a historical / cultural quarter would in my view be the best economic prospect for the Developer and would also be the best outcome for all stakeholders.

I would like to conclude with emphasising it is the job of an architect to imagine possibilities. At the same time we are trained to rule out glaring impossibilities. The proposed Chartered Land Development/Carlton Group development plan proposed by Hammersons makes no sense to me. I am strongly of the opinion that the proposal set out on these pages is, the way forward.

6. Women and 1916 by Liz Gillis



THE EASTER RISING was no doubt the most important event to happen in our recent history not just in relation to our sense of nationhood but also in relation to the role of women in our society. At the time of the Rising there were four branches of Cumann na mBan in Dublin and also a women's section within the Irish Citizen Army.

On Easter Monday the women of Cumann na mBan mobilised at their designated locations around the city. The women of the ICA were already at their headquarters in Liberty Hall having stayed there the previous week. When the Headquarters garrison marched off from Liberty Hall that morning they were accompanied by only one woman: Winifred Carney. She was a member of both Cumann na mBan and the ICA and she marched to the GPO armed 'with a

gun and a typewriter'. More women made their way to the building including Leslie Price, Lucy Agnes Smyth, Elizabeth O'Farrell and Julia Grenan who had been delivering dispatches around the country that morning.

In the Four Courts area, members of the Colmcille and Central Branches presented themselves for duty. The women of the ICA were divided into two sections, one half in Stephens Green and the other to City Hall. Twenty-five women of the Inghinidhe Branch made their way to Marrowbone Lane Distillery.

Once the British military realised what was happening, they quickly set about quelling the Rising. Thousands of soldiers arrived in the city. The plan of action was to isolate the Headquarters, the GPO, from the other garrisons. On

Members of Cumann na mBan who mobilised on Easter Monday 1916

On Easter Monday the women of Cumann na mBan mobilised at their designated locations around the city.

**O'Farrell,
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towards
Moore Street**

Wednesday the gunboat Helga sailed up the River Liffey and began to shell the city with devastating effect.

By Friday the GPO was becoming untenable due to the British bombardment. Patrick Pearse called the women together in the main hall and asked them to leave. Understandably they protested, but Pearse would not relent. According to Julia Grenan he said, 'It was a request, now it is an order'. Three women were chosen to stay with the men, Elizabeth O'Farrell, Julia Grenan and Winifred Carney. The other women left in two sections. Accompanied by a priest they took the wounded to Jervis Street Hospital. Soon the garrison had no other choice but to evacuate the GPO which was now burning fiercely. Just like their comrades, O'Farrell, Grenan and Carney had to run the gauntlet of British gunfire as they made their way towards Moore Street. The Volunteers were forced to take shelter in a number of houses along Moore Street and on reaching their new Headquarters the three women continued their work, tending James Connolly, who was severely wounded.

However on Saturday 30 April

Pearse and the other leaders realised they and the civilian population were in a perilous position. The military were prepared to shell the whole city in order to end the Rising. It was decided to make contact with General Lowe. The honour of opening negotiations with the British fell to Elizabeth O'Farrell. Carrying a white flag she cautiously made her way to the barricades at Parnell Street, knowing full well that at any minute a shot could ring out from a British sniper. On reaching the barricade she asked to speak to General Lowe and on meeting him she relayed Pearse's message on terms for surrender. Lowe's response was nothing but unconditional surrender. Returning to Moore Street O'Farrell told of Lowe's response. After much deliberation and realising that so many more innocent civilians would be killed, the Headquarters staff decided to comply and surrender unconditionally to General Lowe. Pearse and O'Farrell walked out together and met General Lowe. Pearse handed Lowe his sword, beside him stood Elizabeth O'Farrell. With this act the Rising was over but word had now to be delivered to the remaining Volunteer positions across the city. This task was given to O'Farrell who under great danger carried out her duties, after which she was arrested and taken to Kilmainham Gaol.

Seventy-seven women were imprisoned after the Rising. They were first held in Richmond Barracks and later Kilmainham Gaol during which time they heard the executions of their leaders. Most were released after ten days. The British government made terrible mistakes in the aftermath of the Rising,

Winifred Carney
marched to the GPO
armed 'with a gun and a
typewriter'



most notably underestimating the women who had taken part.

For the women of Cumann na mBan and the Citizen Army the Easter Rising was a test, a training exercise for what was to follow. They had proved they were more than mere support to their male comrades: they were vital participants. In the War of Independence and Civil War they showed just how vital they were in their roles as intelligence operatives, propagandists, nurses, doctors, comrades. Without them the revolution simply would not have succeeded. These women proved not only that they were they soldiers, they were experts in the art of revolution.

They had proved they were more than mere support to their male comrades: they were vital participants.

• *Liz Gillis is the author of 'Women of the Irish Revolution', 'Revolution in Dublin' and 'The Fall of Dublin'. She has a degree in Irish History and works as a Curatorial Assistant in RTÉ.*



7. The ICA, SIPTU and Moore Street by Ethel Buckley



SIPTU HAS CHERISHED links to the events of the 1916 Rising and the key events that occurred during it in the Moore Street battlefield site. Our predecessor organisation, the ITGWU, played a central role in the revolutionary movement which emerged in Ireland in the first decades of the 20th Century. Members of that union, most prominently its General Secretary, James Connolly, through their involvement in the union's armed force, the Irish Citizen Army (ICA), played leading roles in the Rising and the events that led to the Moore Street area being such an important historic site.

It was in Moore Street that a badly wounded James Connolly and the other leaders of the Rising decided it was better to surrender than maintain a hopeless fight that would just result in greater civilian casualties. These casualties would have invariably been drawn mainly from the working class communities of the north inner city, which was coming under heavy bombardment and falling victim to marauding groups of British soldiers, who were in many cases intent on taking bloody reprisals on civilians.

Two men who fought with the Irish Citizen Army are reported to have

Members of James Connolly's Irish Citizen Army on the roof of Liberty Hall before 1916

died in Moore Street. Charles Corrigan had come over from Glasgow to fight with the ICA during Easter Week. He is said to have been killed when his shotgun went off as he used it to break into a house opposite O'Brien's Mineral Water Factory. During the same dogged, hard fought retreat by members of the Rebels' GPO garrison, Paddy Lynch, an ICA member since the 1913 Lockout also died.

These men fell in a struggle not only for an independent Ireland but in the hope that their fight would produce a state which valued all equally and ensured that working people could fully participate in a society whose wealth was based on their hard work.

If the 1916 Rising was a 'Notice to Quit' on the old regime it was also a revolt against the horrific slaughter of a world war unleashed by all the European imperialist powers on their own peoples. Connolly and the Irish Citizen Army believed that if they had to fight it was far better to do so defending their families, their class and their communities at home than go to France or the Dardanelles at the behest of John Redmond and the British government.

Unfortunately, the Ireland delineated in the Irish Citizen Army constitution and the 1916 Proclamation, which aspired to cherish all the children of the nation equally, has still to be realised. Indeed, it would seem that some would prefer if it was not even remembered that such aspirations were at the very core of the Easter Rising.

It is the duty of the current generation of SIPTU activists to ensure such aspirations are recalled and are used to inspire the struggle for their achievement now. To this end it is

essential that the Moore Street area is developed in a way that fully respects its historic significance and also respects the ideals of justice that underpinned the 1916 Rising.

In order to achieve this SIPTU is calling for workers' rights as well as the physical preservation of the battlefield site to be placed at the centre of the area's future development. To this end the SIPTU Services Division is currently working with our partners - local councillors, the Local Employment Services, Community Training Centres - in the North Inner City to ensure that Community Benefit Agreements, which protect the interests and needs of local communities, are made integral to future developments in the area. Such agreements contain commitments for the maximisation of the hiring of local labour as well as ensure people's right to a decent standard of living and decent working conditions are respected.

Achieving this aim, as well as the physical protection and culturally beneficial development, of the Moore Street area could see it become a locality which truly embodies the aspirations of those who engaged in a heroic struggle in its streets 100 years ago.

• *Ethel Buckley is a SIPTU Services Division Organiser*

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Members of James Connolly's Irish Citizen Army parade in front of Liberty Hall, Dublin



HENRY PLACE



8. The Battle for Moore Street by Ray Bateson

THE KILLINGS BEGAN in Moore Street before the evacuation. On Wednesday Edward Byrne, aged 22 was shot dead. The following day, Mrs Tom Barry, on her way back to the GPO with a priest, came across a man in Moore Street who had been shot and was dying on the road. Further down, at Henry Place, a white haired old man was shot and was lying bleeding on the kerb. His name was John O'Duffy, a 79 year old retired dentist, who had been running down Moore Street to Henry Street to escape fire from Parnell Street when he ran into a burst of machine gun fire. He died the following Sunday. Other non-combatants were also killed in Moore Street and Henry Street at this time.

By Thursday morning it was becoming clear that the overwhelming and better equipped British Army cordons had been tightened around the GPO and its adjacent outposts. Their fire increased on all sides. The Republican forces, whose only armament (apart from hand grenades) consisted of rifles and shot guns, were unable to push them back but, for the moment, kept them at bay.

The defensive position within the Metropole Hotel, beside the GPO, had been extended into Eason's and reinforcements were sent by James Connolly. Attempts were made to build a barricade across Abbey Street but it was hampered by snipers from some distant points. The shelling intensified and began to significantly damage the adjacent buildings. The enemy made repeated attempts to advance from the junction of Marlborough and Abbey Streets, but each was decisively frustrated. The rifles of the defenders became so hot that fresh ones had to



be secured; the first lot again brought into action when cooled with oil - the only oil available for the purpose being that extracted from tins of sardines. An interior wall of the hotel was reduced to a heap of ground bricks and plaster by a stream of machine gun bullets directed from the building at the angle of D'Olier Street and Westmoreland. But the garrison held out.

In the afternoon, British activities became more in evidence on the rear flank of GHQ and Connolly sent men to occupy the Henry Street Warehouse, but soon had them transferred to O'Neill's at the corner of Liffey Street (Coliseum side) the better to command the Mary and Denmark Street approaches. A little later this locality was reconnoitred by an enemy armoured car; the Volunteers could only regret their lack of suitable armament to deal effectively with it. On his way back to the GPO Connolly was wounded.

At the junction of Moore and Parnell Streets the enemy was observed in the act of erecting breastworks. Vigorous fire from the Coliseum frustrated this temporarily; later their armoured car passing through and fro, deposited at the end of Moore St. sand bags which were pushed into position

The GPO lies in ruins after heavy shelling during Easter Week.

The shelling intensified and began to significantly damage the adjacent buildings.

The noise of bursting shells and tumbling walls and roofs was indescribable. Machine guns were still spraying the street with bullets.

by the Infantry. Thereafter a continuous exchange of fire was kept up.

On Thursday night, a procession of women bearing a white flag left their homes in Moore Street and Parnell Street area, looking for safety. A man was shot and his body thrown by the military on the recently erected barricades.

British snipers on the roof of the Gresham Hotel directed fire at the Henry Street corner and as far up as Arnotts. A terrific cannonade of the Metropole-Manfield block ensued, one shell reached the G.P.O. roof. A barricade which stretched from the Royal Hibernian Academy to a cycle shop on the opposite side of the street, took fire as a result of a direct shell hit. It was the firing of this barricade that caused the fire which wiped out the east side of O'Connell St. The fire consumed it and Keating's went up. Then Hoyt's caught fire, and when Hoyt's caught fire the whole block up to Earl St. became involved. Hoyt's had a lot of turpentine and other inflammable stuff, and the fire spread from there to Clery's. Clery's and the Imperial Hotel were one and the same building, and this building was ignited from the fire which consumed Hoyt's. Incendiary shells also dropped on the roof of the Imperial Hotel; soon the north side of O'Connell Street was a raging furnace. The fires extended from Clery's right down to Hopkins' corner and from the Metropole Hotel, adjoining the GPO, down to O'Connell's Bridge. In fact, the whole area was one mass of flames but the G.P.O. had not as yet caught fire. The flames roared, roofs fell in, molten plate glass flowed to the sidewalk, an awe inspiring scene.

For hours the Volunteers made desperate but unavailing efforts to stem the flames and by noon it was clear the position was becoming untenable.

The noise of bursting shells and tumbling walls and roofs was indescribable. Machine guns were still spraying the street with bullets. One poor civilian rushed out in front of Nelson Pillar only to meet his death right in front of the GPO.

In the darkness of Friday morning, it seemed certain that the coming day would bring concentrated artillery fire on GHQ. To lessen the chance of casualties arising from a resultant explosion of the munitions, surplus hand grenades from the roof and top floor of the GPO and the gelignite from the main arsenal were transferred to a basement room which extended under the Henry Street sidewalk, then deemed the safest place for them.



By daybreak, the anticipated artillery attack began; the enemy gunners got the range of the GPO; the intense cannonading became deafening; incendiary bombs set on fire the roof corner nearest O'Connell Bridge. For hours the Volunteers made desperate but unavailing efforts to stem the flames and by noon it was clear the position was becoming untenable. Pearse ordered the women, except for the nursing section, to proceed under a Red Cross flag to their homes.

The bombardment was intensified. About 1 o'clock the sharpshooters on the roof were ordered to relinquish that position. A little later the fire reached the upper floors of the building and compelled withdrawal of the men in occupation. Those still in the Coliseum were recalled, the prisoners held by the Volunteers were transferred to the basement for safety.

By 3 o'clock, the flames had extended to the roof of the GPO portico and soon burned their way to the interior. The hoses proved useless. The place was now an inferno. Pieces of burning timber began to fall from the ceiling. At 6 o'clock, the order was given for the evacuation of the wounded to Jervis Street Hospital. This group led by Father Flanagan then made their way through burning buildings and across enemy fire before reaching the hospital several hours later.

In the GPO the roof flames spread along both sides. Myriads of live sparks fell through the open shaft to the immediate vicinity of the Henry Street basement room in which the stocks of gelignite and bombs had been placed for safety. A possible explosion of these just then might have had most serious consequences, not alone in casualties but in blocking the intended exit for retreat, so immediate steps were taken for their removal.

It was clear that the GPO would have to be abandoned. Pearse gathered the men and paid homage "to the gallantry of the soldiers of Irish Freedom who have during the past four days, been writing with fire and steel the most glorious chapter in the later history of Ireland". The Volunteers burst into a rendition of the Soldiers Song,



their voices rising above the roar of the encircling inferno.

The O Rahilly undertook to clear the way for an escape route to Williams and Woods factory and called for around 30 Volunteers. With bayonets fixed they proceeded towards Moore Street, opening a passage through their own barricade on Henry Street. They charged up Moore Street, half on the near side and the others on the left. Before they got as far as Henry Place/Sampson's Lane, a volley from the British barricade two hundred yards directly ahead swept the street, followed by a second and third. There were groans and thuds as several of the Volunteers fell. Patrick Shortis fell dead just after Sampson's Lane; Patrick O'Connor was killed and fell backwards onto another Volunteer; Francis Macken died almost immediately in the arms of a comrade. Charles Carrigan was badly wounded and brought to Jervis Street Hospital where he died almost immediately. Almost half of the men were either killed or wounded. Some took cover in the adjacent laneways;

Children gather timber for fuel amid the destruction of Easter week.

The O Rahilly undertook to clear the way for an escape route to Williams and Woods factory and called for around 30 Volunteers.

others pressed on to within fifty yards of the enemy line, the O Rahilly in the van.

At this time, a cat could not have crossed Moore Street unscathed, for besides raking machine gun fire from the British barricade the remainder of the Volunteers now more than half way down Moore Street, and, availing of such cover as doorways and doorsteps afforded, poured volley after volley into the enemy. The din was deafening, smashing glass and splintering woodwork adding their quota to the effect. For about half a minute O'Rahilly stood tensely in the doorway before making a dash across the road but was cut down by machine gun fire. He lay motionless face downward for a few moments. Those who made it Riddle's Row opened fire but soon had to desist. Then with a supreme effort the O'Rahilly dragged himself inch by inch into

Sackville Lane where he eventually died of his wounds.

Soon after the evacuation of the GPO began an ammunition pouch exploded and John Neale from England was hit, all the lower part of his body absolutely riddled. Others were less seriously wounded.

Henry Street was being swept by machine gun fire from Mary Street direction and for a long time it was impossible to cross the road. The Volunteers dashed from the side door into Henry Lane, the bullets like hailstones hopping on the street. It was miracle only a few were injured. James Connolly was carried across on a stretcher and a little cavalcade of wounded followed with a few women - Julie Grennan, Winnie Carney - the bullets striking the ground at their feet.

Behind them the Post Office

Soon after the evacuation of the GPO began an ammunition pouch exploded and John Neale from England was hit



was a blazing inferno. Tremendous crashes could be heard from within the building and the heat was so intense that the men had to retreat down Henry Place bit by bit. The only light in the lane was the terrible glare in the skies. The wounded were groaning but no one could attend to them. There seemed to be a state bordering on chaos in the laneway. There were hundreds of Volunteers in the cramped space of the dog-legged laneway.

As the front ranks were crossing Moore Lane (which runs at right angles from Henry Place) intense machine-gun fire was opened from the roof of the Rotunda Hospital. Crouching, they escaped; those behind them came to a halt. The bullets hitting a white warehouse wall facing Moore Lane raised a cloud of white dust, window high, which in the fading light gave the impression that the enemy fire emanated from that building. Men were trying to get shelter in doorways and against walls from the fire, which no one seemed to know whence it was coming. There were reports of machine gun fire from the rear of two hotels in O'Connell Street.

Orders were given to attack the "White House" and to break into the stores along the lane some of which were believed to be occupied by British forces. A small group that included Michael Collins broke into the "White House" but found it unoccupied. Others forced their way into the stores, a Volunteer dying when a rifle used to batter down the door of O'Brien's Mineral Water Stores exploded into his throat, killing him instantly. Harry Coyle was seen to fall, killed by a sniper's bullet while trying to open the side door

of a shop in the lane. Michael Mulvihill's body was found the next day in Moore Lane near its junction with Henry Place. Volunteer Patrick Lynch died in this laneway at this time.

The din was terrific outside as there was an intensive fire down the street from British forces at the Parnell Street end, in addition to the roaring of the flames from the G.P.O. and other burning buildings in Henry Street and the shooting by Volunteers from places all around.

Having discovered the "White House" was no longer a threat the next problem was the junction with Moore Lane which greeted each passing Volunteer with a burst of machine gun fire. And there was the added burden of their prisoners who had spent the past week in the GPO and who appeared to be terrified. Lt Chalmers was placed at the head of the line-up of prisoners, and on his left hand side was a private of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. They were told to run for it. As they passed the laneway the troops with the machine gun fired down the lane and Lt

A small group that included Michael Collins broke into the "White House" but found it unoccupied.



British troops survey the damage to the inside of the GPO after the surrender



Tom Clarke came to the side of the building, just out of the line of fire, and called for volunteers to cross this line to secure occupation of a building at the corner of Moore St. A number of men undertook this task, and were led by Tom Clarke himself.



Chalmers was shot in the thigh, and the Dublin Fusilier through the head. A DMP man was wounded. By a rush some of the prisoners passed successfully the end of the lane and darted down an alleyway to the left, only to find themselves charging a British machine gun. Bullets spattered around them, but by a miracle they avoided injury, jumped a parapet a yard high and escaped. However, two of the prisoners, soldiers from Irish regiments, wholeheartedly threw in their lot with the Republican forces.

The machine gun fire was at its height and the Volunteers had 20 wounded men. It was imperative that the Volunteers leave the laneway and get under cover. Some of them broke into the nearby houses. The McKane family at 10 Henry Place were hiding under the bed saying the rosary when the father heard a commotion in the back yard and went out to investigate. A Volunteer without waiting for him to open the door broke the glass panel with his rifle. The rifle went off and the bullet pierced the man's shoulder and went straight through, hitting his 16 year old daughter Bridget in the forehead killing her instantly.

Other Volunteers who had crossed the Moore Lane junction broke into a store and brought out a cart on which they piled all kinds of stuff. They moved the dray across the street to block the fire and, having formed some kind of an obstruction there, they crossed the line safely. The Volunteers were now able to proceed, stooping, past the "White House" in relative safety to the top of Moore Lane.

Tom Clarke came to the side of the building, just out of the line of fire,



and called for volunteers to cross this line to secure occupation of a building at the corner of Moore St. A number of men undertook this task, and were led by Tom Clarke himself. They reached the corner of Moore St. and Clarke called upon them to occupy these buildings. The side door of the provision shop at the corner of Moore Street and Henry Place was burst open giving access to number 10.

A number of Volunteers were stationed to prevent the men from entering Moore Street, which was fire-swept, and the rest were directed into number 10. The first-floor room facing Moore Street soon became crowded. The Volunteers were all very fatigued and had thrown themselves down on the floor, preparing to sleep. By this time there were approximately 20 wounded men. Nearly all of these men were carried into the first house including James Connolly who was carried up a narrow staircase. The staircase was so narrow that it was impossible to take him up the stairs until four strong men lifted him horizontally at extended arms length over the banister rail. He was put in a bed and this room became the headquarters, a green flag with the harp, taken from the GPO, placed over his bed.

While the crossing of Moore

Lane was in progress Pearse ordered a squad to penetrate a warehouse at the Henry Place angle, proceed over roofs or otherwise and occupy Moore Street to the left towards Henry Street. The idea was to break through the houses and make a possible escape route. Shortly after a shell hit one of these houses which had been evacuated and flattened it out absolutely. It went down like a house of cards. By daybreak flames spreading from the G.P.O. pressed these men back to rejoin the main body.

A mock barricade was ordered to be made across Moore Street to deflect attention from the occupation of the Moore Street terrace. With the aid of ropes, a cart was run out into the middle of Moore Street. Boxes and everything else they could find were thrown out. A couple of sacks were filled with clay and placed in position at the corner. Immediately the cart appeared the British opened fire, which was very intense. Shots were exchanged for a while and at one period during the firing, an incendiary bomb fell beside the barricade but it did not explode. On the far side of Moore Street, a British soldier was lying, badly wounded in the stomach and calling for help. Despite the fact that the street was swept by machine gun fire from the Parnell Street end, George Plunkett took a water-bottle from the man alongside him, crossed Moore Street, gave the soldier a drink, and then carried him back to headquarters.

As soon as the advance part had entered number 10 they began to dig from one building to another in order to extend their position. This was no light task for men exhausted after a

strenuous and almost sleepless week. They smashed their way into this building and progressed, as instructed, from house to house. They used a very large crowbar, and each man would take his turn at the bar for a few minutes and then stop to rest, a fresh man taking his place. The floors in those houses were not at the same level, so that when the men broke through the wall on a landing of one house they often found themselves a good distance above the floor of the next, and mostly they would find they had burst from a hall or landing into a living or bedroom where frightened people were huddled together wondering what would happen to them. At times, too, there was the question, as the last bricks and plaster of the hole went crashing out under the blows of sledge-hammers and crowbars, as to whether they might not find the enemy on the other side ready to hurl grenades into their midst. Nothing like this happened, however. The enemy could afford to play a waiting game now as they were all only too well aware. They knew they were hemmed in, and front and back, the volley firing and prolonged machine-gun bursts were sufficient evidence. The Volunteers continued to extend their line until they reached the lane which intersects Moore St. about fifty yards from Parnell St.

John King, one of the Liverpool contingent, got a bullet through his hip and was lying on the floor bleeding, partly unconscious, and being kicked and trampled on by men passing to and fro. Another chap, Murray, got a bullet through the calf of his leg. An old man reported that there was somebody who said he was a Volunteer, lying in Moore St. One of his comrades went

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Most of the men by this time were utterly tired, exhausted and apparently despondent.



Headquarters staff, Pearse, Plunkett and Connolly, passed the night in one room.

downstairs and opened the hall door to find a man lying on the edge of the path, apparently badly wounded. As heavy fire was sweeping the street, he was urged to crawl over to the door. He made several attempts to do so. Eventually his comrade reached out and pulled him in. He was very badly wounded in the leg. It appeared that he was one of the party that went with The O'Rahilly through Moore St. at an earlier stage.

Friday night was spent barricading all the houses that were occupied by throwing down all the furniture from the rooms - clearing all the rooms - down the stairways into the bottom halls, blocking up the doorways.

Before it was quite dark a Volunteer saw an old man come out of a shop on the opposite side of the street. No sooner did he appear than a bullet from one of the 18th Royal Irish who were manning a barricade at the end of the street struck him and he fell to the ground. It was evident that he was mortally wounded but he was not dead. He remained there all night and for hours it was terrible to hear his cries "Water, water, give me a drink of water". It went on for hours until eventually his voice got weaker and finally died away. Later when daylight came a little girl, about 4 or 5 years, came out of the shop and started bawling "Mammy, mammy, my granddad is dead". She kept repeating this over and over again. Her mother was inside the door calling her in and afraid to go out herself. She expected to see the child shot at any moment and could do nothing to prevent it. The 18th Royal Irish, a regiment of Irishmen in the British Army, had shot at everything that

moved in the street, and at such short range their shooting was deadly.

Elizabeth Hanratty, aged 30, was in her room in her husband's butcher's shop at 39 Moore Street on the corner of Riddles Row when she was shot dead by a stray bullet. Nine year old William Mullen, 8 Moore Place, was also in his house when he was shot in the thorax and died.

The Volunteer position was now very vulnerable. As far as possible, no lights, or very few, were lit. Fires for cooking were used with great discretion, because the heavy smoke from them drew snipers' fire. Most of the men by this time were utterly tired, exhausted and apparently despondent. A large number in the more or less darkened rooms were saying their rosaries. Except for cups of tea and a few biscuits, the headquarters staff got no food during this period. Water was hard to procure despite there being a tap in the yardway as one ran the danger of being sniped at in attempting to get water. Headquarters staff, consisting of Padraig Pearse, Plunkett, James Connolly, but not Tom Clarke, passed the night in one room. James Connolly lay on a bed and was conscious the whole time, chatting quietly with the others. In the same room as Connolly was the wounded British soldier, a Dublin Fusilier, that Plunkett had rescued.

When dawn broke the situation was becoming critical. The Volunteers would have to move out of the terrace. Efforts were made to erect a barricade which would afford a safe crossing to Sampson's Lane: these failed, not merely because of the continuous enemy barrage but for lack of suitable

materials. It was becoming more perilous by the minute.

It was equally perilous for the civilians who still remained in the street. The lower end of Moore Street which connects with Henry Street was practically demolished by the conflagrations during the last two days of the Rising. Nos 1-6 and 59-62 Moore Street were destroyed. William Heavey, aged 32, carried on business at 57 Moore Street Dublin. When his house caught fire, he was shot on his own doorstep, having been picked off by a sniper. He was brought to the Mater Hospital where he died of his wounds on Sunday. Another man killed early on Saturday morning was John Murphy, who ran a business at the corner of Henry Street and Moore Street, and who was Chairman of the Rathdown Rural District Council (No 2). A further casualty on Saturday was Mary Ann Corrigan aged 34 or 44, 8 Engine Alley, Moore Lane. She was a widow and worked as a dealer.

After breakfast, James Connolly and the other wounded men were carried through the holes from No. 10, and all others followed. Connolly was put to bed in a back room in 16 Moore Street. The members of the Provisional Government were in this room for a considerable length of time - P.H. Pearse, J. Connolly, J. Plunkett, T.J. Clarke, and Sean MacDermott, where they held a council of war. Willie Pearse was also with them.

The civilian casualty rate increased as more families tried to leave their homes. Patrick McManus, 12 Moore Street, who was aged 67 and originally from County Meath and worked as a Corporation labourer, was

shot dead. Robert Dillon, aged 64, ran a poultry and shop business in 8 Moore Street left his home with his wife and daughter carrying a white flag. He was shot through the throat and head and died instantly.

Sometime in the early morning a party of civilians were leaving Moore Street. The British had apparently consented to the evacuation of women only. This party of civilians was led by a man carrying a flag of truce. An order shouted by the enemy: "Females advance and males stand". Then there was a burst of fire. The women had managed to cross the street, but one man at least was riddled with bullets. He lay there on a white sheet attached to a sweeping brush."

On the roadway lay stretched Mr. and Mrs. Dillon with their daughter from No. 8. Now the Doyle and McDonagh families, tenants at No. 16, feared that the chemist shop Gore's, beside them would catch fire and decided that they must try and seek safety with their friends in the opposite lane. Mr. Doyle attached his wife's apron to an umbrella followed by seven others (one carrying a child), they dashed out on to the roadway; immediately they were sprayed with bullets. Mr. Doyle, wounded, fell in front of his wife, who tried to drag him after her, but she was also wounded before she reached the opposite pavement. The O'Carroll family from their door succeeded with the aid of a rope in pulling them into their shop, already crammed with over 20 refugees. It was apparent that Mr. Doyle was dying. A Mr. Gorman agreed to make an effort to contact the military in Parnell St., which he succeeded in doing

Mr. Doyle, wounded, fell in front of his wife, who tried to drag him after her, but she was also wounded before she reached the opposite pavement.

McLoughlin was given the go ahead and went out and formed the men into the "Death or Glory Squad" - 20 men with bayonets.

by slipping through the back slaughter houses and alley-ways, where he was instructed to bring the families directly down Moore St. and was assured of a temporary cease fire. Mrs. O'Carroll, with a white sheet attached to a long-caned duster, along with her husband and three children headed the party. Mr. Doyle was carried in a blanket, followed by his wobbling wife supporting her wounded leg with an umbrella. Reaching the barricade the men were shifted into the already wrecked Home and Colonial Stores jammed with other male neighbours. Mr. Doyle was brought to the Rotunda Hospital where he died.

The atmosphere at the meeting of the Provisional Government was grim. Sean McLoughlin who had been appointed to the rank of Commandant the night before and who had played a major part in the evacuation, was sent for. He suggested that he should assemble a small body of men in Sackville Lane numbering from 20 to 30. Everyone else would be brought down to the doorways which would be open ready in all the houses in Moore Street. He proposed on a signal to rush the 20 or 30 men towards the barricade at the end of Moore Street. He would throw a bomb from the corner towards the British and immediately the whole body in Moore Street would dash across the street into the laneways on the opposite side and re-form. Only one wounded man would be taken and that was Connolly himself. They would reform at Denmark Street near the Henry Street Warehouse as the road turned at that point and they would be screened from Britain Street. They would then make their way down towards Capel Street

and the Markets and if possible to the Four Courts and fight it out with Daly there. Pearse remarked that more innocent people would be killed. McLoughlin replied that it was a military operation and could only be successful if he didn't think about such things.

McLoughlin was given the go ahead and went out and formed the men into the "Death or Glory Squad" - 20 men with bayonets. He moved them up to the yard of 25 Moore Street adjoining Sackville Lane and "Stood" them in the yard. Each man was given instructions what to do. Bayonets were fixed. Explosions could be heard from the Post Office, which was now a huge mass of flames, as the roof fell in and the flames came in contact with the bombs which had been left in the building. The men nervously waited, knowing a charge at the barricades was suicidal. The barricade at the Parnell Street end of Moore Street was simply crammed with British soldiers bending over it and more standing behind them again and on it were two machine guns. Facing up Cole's Lane which runs parallel with Moore Street was a piece of, artillery, probably a 4.7. Every house in Parnell Street was crammed with British soldiers and an overflow of the troops were lying down on the paths.

While the men waited anxiously the Provisional Government were still meeting but soon made their decision. They would surrender.

Word was quickly sent to McLoughlin. A man was actually moving the bolt of the gate in order to allow the Volunteers to make their exit on a given signal. Almost on time for this charge to take place a Volunteer rushed into this yard and said that the

bayonet charge was to be cancelled. The relief was palpable. Suddenly a terrific explosion occurred. It was the roof of the GPO caving in.

Pearse had witnessed some of these killings and felt the only solution to prevent further loss of civilian life was surrender. Orders were given that there was to be no shooting upon any account. Pearse passed out alone as firm as a rock. In the Headquarter's room, Plunkett was calm. Tears were in McDermott's eyes. So too with Willie Pearse. Connolly stared in front of him. Sean MacDermott came over to the window and pointed to the three dead men and said something like "When Pearse saw that and showed it to us we decided we must surrender in order to save the lives of the citizens".

The Volunteers were marched through the rooms in companies. Sean MacDermott read Pearse's letter and explained that they have surrendered to save not themselves but the citizens. The news of the surrender was not well received by the men, particularly those in the Kimmage Battalion who had come from England and were not expecting any mercy from the British military authorities. The men were assembled in the yard of Hanlon's shop at 20-21 Moore Street and they listened to Michael Collins, Tom Clarke and Joe Plunkett make a case for the surrender but they were not convinced until Sean MacDermott spoke in a quiet voice with enormous concentration and total confidence. He told them to look at the dead civilians outside and how many more would die if the fight continued. Only the leaders would be shot, the ordinary Volunteer would live to fight another day: "we who will be shot will

die happy - knowing that there are still plenty of you around who will finish the job. Remember lads, we're not beaten; we will go on again some time and we'll never forget the gallant lads who have fallen in the fight".

A white flag was hung from number 15 Moore Street and Nurse O'Farrell left from there about 12.45 p.m., carrying a small white flag. She approached the barricade at the top of the street. The military stopped firing and she told the officer in charge that Pearse wanted to treat with him. She was helped over the barricade and brought as a prisoner to Tom Clarke's shop where General Lowe arrived 45 minutes later. After some time, General Lowe brought her back to Moore Street and told her to tell Pearse that he would not treat at all unless he unconditionally surrendered.

Nurse O'Farrell returned to number 16 and gave Pearse the message. She was sent back with a message from Pearse which Lowe rejected. He told her that if Pearse did not surrender within 30 minutes he would begin hostilities again. The members of the Provisional Government held a short council and Pearse accompanied Nurse O'Farrell back to General Lowe. Pearse was taken away in a car to write the notes of surrender for the other garrisons. The Rising was over.

There was one more death. John Neale who had been injured just before the evacuation of the GPO was brought to Dublin Castle Hospital. Some kind hearted Tommy loosened his bindings and he died in three hours.

In the pocket of the O Rahilly lying dead in Sackville Lane they found

A white flag was hung from number 15 Moore Street and Nurse O'Farrell left from there about 12.45 p.m., carrying a small white flag. She approached the barricade at the top of the street.



British troops pose in front of the Parnell monument with the captured Irish Republic flag

a note to his wife:

Written after I was shot. Darling Nancy I was shot leading a rush up Moore Street and took refuge in a doorway. While I was there I heard the men pointing out where I was and made a bolt for the laneway I am in now. I got more [than] one bullet I think. Tons and tons of love dearie to you and the boys and to Nell and Anna. It was a good fight anyhow. Please deliver this to Nannie O'Rahilly, 40 Herbert Park, Dublin. Goodbye Darling.



The Volunteers came out into Moore Street still carrying their weapons. Plunkett marched beside them carrying a white flag. Some of the wounded were on stretchers. Corpses lay here and there on the cobbles and pavement, waxen with red gashes in their heads. British soldiers, Volunteers, civilians, bloody and prostrate, strangely quiet. There were two dead soldiers and two dead civilians outside O'Hanlon's. One of the civilian casualties was squatting against a wall with a white bundle; his head was slit open like a pomegranate. A dead Tommy was lying at the corner of Moore Lane, a Volunteer beside him. He was very dead. They had played a machine-gun on him. Pieces of wool, his

undergarments, protruded through his uniform, making a scarecrow character of a valiant man. It was Paddy Shortis one of the first to step out for that bayonet charge. Two of the soldiers were prisoners who had been released from the G.P.O. on Friday. Two soldiers who had been prisoners in the GPO lay dead. They, apparently, had been shot by their comrades as they tried to make their way back to their lines.

The Volunteers left Moore Street, Henry Place, out into Henry Street and around Nelson's Pillar to the right hand side of O'Connell Street and advanced to the front of the Gresham Hotel within 100 yards of the military drawn up at the Parnell monument. They laid down their arms on the street and were surrounded by enemy troops, and were each searched and everything on them was taken by those who searched them. They were then marched off to the grounds in front of the Rotunda Hospital where they passed the night in extreme discomfort and all sorts of indignities were inflicted on their leaders, principally Tom Clarke. They were marched away from the gardens in front of the Rotunda at about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and taken to Richmond Barracks, Inchicore. Courts martials followed and 14 leaders were executed at Kilmainham over the next fortnight. The Rising had ended but the fight for freedom and independence had just begun.

• *Compiled from the words of those who fought in this area, with additional material from my books, They Died by Pearse's Side and Memorials of the Easter Rising.*

Ray Bateson

2nd July 2016

A dead Tommy was lying at the corner of Moore Lane, a Volunteer beside him.

9. The Irish language and Culture by Eoin Ó Murchú

BHÍ RÓL LÁRNACH ag gluaiseacht na Gaeilge in Éirí Amach 1916. Ní hamháin gur daoine móra le rá sa ngluaiseacht sin cuid mhaith de cheannairí na Cásca, ach bhí an tÉirí Amach féin ina thoradh ar an múscailt náisiúnta ar cuireadh tús leis le Cogadh na Talún, bunú Chonradh na Gaeilge féin, agus creidmheáil ag muintir na hÉireann go raibh sé ar ár gcumas saoirse a bhaint amach agus fadhbanna na tíre a réiteach.

Mar adúirt Máirtín Ó Cadhain i gcomhthéacs eile, bhí an dóchas (mianta croí choismhuintir na hÉireann) ag giniúint mhisnigh (daoine óga ach go háirithe a bhí sásta dul amach agus troid) agus an misneach ag giniúint an ghnímh (agus b'é an tÉirí Amach an gníomh).

Níorbh é feachtas na hathbheochana an t-aon rud ar ndóigh a spreag na fórsaí réabhlóideacha a thug dúshlán an tráth sin don impireacht ba láidre ar domhan. Bhí dúshlán na n-oibrithe roimh rachmas dúchasach agus ón taobh amuigh, le Séamus Ó Conghaile ag léiriú bóthar na fuascailte do ghluaiseacht an lucht oibre.

B'é lorg na tuaithe go mbeadh maoin na hÉireann i seilbh mhuintir na hÉireann, agus bhí creidmheáil láidir ag lucht fiontraíochta go raibh an ceangal le Sasana ag cur bac ar fhorbairt eacnamúil na tíre, forbairt a bhí riachtanach le fáil réidh le bochtanas agus le heisimirce.

Ach cheangail an Ghaeilge na fórsaí seo go léir le chéile. I bhfocail an Phiarsaigh: Éire ní hamháin gaelach ach saor chomh maith; agus Éire ní hamháin saor ach gaelach chomh maith.

Ba cheart gur ábhar náire don stát is dóibh siúd atá i gceannas air a laghad measa a léiríonn siad do chúis na

Cásca, ach is lúide fós a meas ar an nGaeilge.

Mar sin, ní féidir an Ghaeilge a fhágáil amach, nó a fhágáil ar an imeall, maidir le cuimhneachán ar bith ar 1916.

Tá sábháilt Shráid an Mhúraigh brúite ar an rialtas, agus caithfidh brú a chur orthu freisin go mbeidh an Ghaeilge le feiceail i lár an chuimhneacháin seo.

Mar a tharlaíonn níl mórán áiseanna sa bpríomhchathair gur feidir eolas a fháil faoin nGaeilge agus 1916. Ar an taobh theas den chathair tá ceanncheathrú Chonradh na Gaeilge agus an Siopa Leabhair ansin i Sráid Fhearchair, ach níl aon rud ar an taobh ó thuaidh.

Is sa cheantar seo, an taobh ó thuaidh, ar ndóigh, i Sráid na Danmhairge, a lonnigh muintir Mhisneach i 1966 ar stailc ocrais le fimínteacht an stáit a léiriú go rabhtas ag comóradh mar dhea ar aidhmeanna 1916 nuair a bhí na haidhmeanna céanna á dtréigean is á ligean i ndearmad ag an stát.

Bhuel, tá siad tréigthe anois gan dabht, ach leis an gcuimhneachán seo anois tá seans cuimhne dhaoine ar 1916 a athmhúscailt, agus a gcuimhne freisin ar gach gné den réabhlóid, agus an gné cultúrtha de ach go háirithe.

Bíodh spás ann le eolas a scaipeadh faoi ghluaiseacht na Gaeilge agus 1916. Físdhioscaí, leabhair, paimfléidí – den ré sin agus rudaí nua-aimseartha ag déanamh léirmheas ar an tréimhse ó dhearcadh lucht na Gaeilge.

Bíodh iarsmalann bheag ann dírithe ar ghluaiseacht Ghaeilge na linne, agus ionad ina mbeadh daoine in ann suí síos, scíth a ligean agus foireann ar fail le ról na Gaeilge a mhíniú.



Máirtín Ó Cadhain

Ó thaobh an stáit faoi láthair, is leor focal mar nod don Ghaeilge.

Ach tá i bhfad níos mó ag teastáil agus i bhfad níos mó tuillte ag an bPiarsach, ag Éamon Ceannt, ag Seán MacDiarmada agus ag na laochra eile a chonaic an Ghaeilge mar rud bunúsach do athmhúscailt mhuintir na hÉireann.

Mar a mhínigh Máirtín Ó Cadhain arís é: sí an Ghaeilge a shlánós an pobal.

Agus ina chuid focail fós, mar phoblachtóirí neamhleithscéalacha is cóir tabhairt faoi seo, agus a fhógairt go bródúil: bhí lucht na Gaeilge chun cinn i réabhlóid 1916 is beimid chun cinn sa réabhlóid eile atá de dhíth inniu, is go bhfuil a lá ag teacht.



Seán MacDiarmada
agus Éamon Ceannt



10. The Campaign to Save Moore Street



ALTHOUGH PLANS TO redevelop Moore Street, begun in the mid 90's, this was to go largely unnoticed by politicians and political campaigners. It was disputes, including Court Cases between the then owners of the site the Charlton Group, DCC and other developers including Chartered Land that would stop any development in the area, during the period until 2002.

NGA foundation of campaign

The campaign to save Moore Street begun in 2002 when a member of the public, Patrick Cooney noticed that the plaque which was erected on number 16 Moore Street in 1966 was removed. When he quickly informed the National Graves association, under Matt Doyle's

leadership the NGA started to try to develop an understanding as to why the plaque was removed. After contact was made to various politicians at the time, Matt discovered that there was a plan to knock the building. So he set up a campaign to stop the development and save the area.

Save Moore street campaign

Shortly after they set up the campaign it was then broadened to include people who were not members of the National Graves Association. These then set up a petition campaign to save the buildings and handed this in to the then Lord Mayor Dermot Lacey in 2003. Quickly after this people tried to spin the lie that none of the Moore Street buildings were



built before 1916, this was quickly discredited by the campaign, supported by the fact that in 2005 Shaffrey Associates came out with a positive report proving the argument that a lot of the buildings in Moore Street were built before 1915. Shortly after this event the architect started working for the developer and has now sided with the developers false post 1916 argument.

In 2007 Minister Dick Roche under pressure from the campaign undertook to put a preservation order on 14-17 Moore Street, ensuring that these buildings would not be destroyed. In 2010 while still at the forefront of the campaign, the NGA and the campaign itself started up the challenge to the chartered land plan for development in the area at the An Bord Pleanála oral hearing. The campaign lost this decision at the hearing. Although at this stage Michael Barry was the chair of the Save Moore Street campaign, the NGA would remain at the forefront of the campaign.

Concerned relatives of the signatories

Stemming from the Save Moore Street campaign, this group was formed to lobby the government and opposition parties around Moore Street. While this group had at least one representative from each of 7 families, it also had others unrelated to the signatories involved, the private citizen who first noticed the missing plaque, Paddy Cooney now a seasoned activist of the campaign who acted largely as its coordinator. It was through this process that Solicitor Colm McGeehan advised them that there might be a legal route, he would go on to handle the legal side

of this campaign. The concerned relatives started to negotiate with the government and opposition parties to save the buildings, they also organised an appearance on the Late Late Show for relatives of each one of the seven signatories of the Proclamation to discuss Moore Street among other things.

Arms Around Moore Street

Around the time of the oral hearing, other groups started to get involved in the campaign, for example Frank Allen organised a very successful 'Arms Around Moore Street' demonstration. This was a symbolic event created by word of mouth, it used locking arms all the way around Moore Street as a symbol against the wrecking ball. This would happen a number of times during the coming years.

DCC Land Swap challenge

Seamus McGratten, John Lyons, Ciaran Cuffe and Sean Haughey teamed up to ensure that their political parties challenged a proposal for 'land swap' in which the developer would be sold two buildings on Moore Street in exchange for other buildings being passed back to the State. They ensured that Sinn Fein, People Before Profit, the Greens and Fianna Fail councillors all rejected that deal. John Lyons would go on to look for the listing of a number of the National Monument buildings by getting them surveyed by a DCC architect. At the time of going to print this process is ongoing, which could cause them to be listed buildings.

Save Moore Street from Demolition campaign

The groups already campaigning to save Moore Street and the Battlefield Site were joined by a new campaign group called *Save Moore Street from Demolition*, spearheaded by Diarmuid Breatnach and Mel MacGiobúin, who ran weekly event collecting signatures for a petition on Moore Street each Saturday. This group became the most active people in the campaign, apart from those who would later become involved in legal actions.

1916 Relatives Association

The 1916 relatives formed the 1916 Relatives Association, involving relatives of all those who fought in 1916. This was set up to lobby the government around organising 1916 commemorative events. The association was to have a key role in the Save Moore Street campaign.

In the run-up to the 100th anniversary under pressure from the relatives' campaign group, Minister Jimmy Deenihan decided to start purchasing part of the national monument site in No.14-17 Moore Street.

Save Moore Street 2016 campaign

After a decade of being involved in the Save Moore Street campaign, Colm Moore (not a member of the 2016 group) decided to take a case against the State's implied support of the destruction of the historic Moore Street battlefield site. Days before this case commenced a rumour began that the developer was trying to speed up plans to knock some of the buildings, thus making the case redundant. After hearing about that plan a number of

people decided to occupy the site. They stayed a number of days, after the case began they decided to leave the site and allow the case to take over. Some of these occupiers and other activists set up a new non-political campaign group called the 'Save Moore Street campaign 2016', they would go on to organise their own marches and protests.

The court case campaign

After the case began members of the 1916 Relatives Association decided to get behind Colm and the legal team.



Under the leadership of the likes of Donna Cooney, Barry Lyons, Brian O'Neill, Eamonn and David Ceannt, Helen Litton, and Proinsias O'Rathaille they started promoting the case for the Relatives Association. Various politicians and members of the public also show their support for the case. Paddy Cooney through the Concerned Relatives group also conducts media interviews around the case.

The legal case Colm and his

Actor Ger O'Leary as Big Jim Larkin at Save Moore Street protest

legal team in SC Conleth Bradly, Solicitor John Hennessey, JC Stephen Hughes, JC Stephen Dodd's and assistant Solicitor Rory Muldowney, developed won in the High Court, beating the State and chartered land's army of lawyers and barristers., which is seen as a victory and a way of ensuring the site is saved. However currently the State is appealing this decision.

campaign. While we highlighted these groups and campaigns, we could have easily mentioned other individuals and organisations, like SIPTU, Unite, Mandate and Right2change that have done solid work for the campaign.

Conclusion

A limbo begins for the street as the appeal won't be heard until December 19th 2017. As the judgement is seen as legally sound and right, it is expected that the state will lose the appeal.

Over the years thousands of people have been involved in the Save Moore Street Campaign in some capacity, a large number of these people playing very prominent roles in the

Actress Fionnula Flanagan taking part in protests against destruction of Moore Street



11. Moore Street Case

EVERYBODY WITH AN interest in Moore Street will know about the Court case, although not many people will completely know all the details for example it was three separate cases, with three separate judgements and court orders although the cases ran together. It was brought by a private citizen called Colm Moore, with the backing and support of various politicians, Save Moore Street campaigners and 1916 relatives. He took the case because he believes in protecting our history and honouring the men and women of 1916 and also as a believer law, with great belief in the right for our laws to be used to protect this site.

The case was taken up by leading solicitor John Hennessy, who then sought to build a dream team legal team, as some called it. Senior Counsel Conleth Bradley was brought in to fight the case in court, with Junior Counsel Stephen Hughes and Stephen Dodds tasked with building the legal case. Rory Muldowney an assistant solicitor in John's office also came in to help. The State at this stage had a legal team three or four times the size of Colm's. The state literally threw the book at them forcing the team to read thousands of pages and files which needed to be examined in order to pick holes in each side's argument. It was these files that would ensure it was to become the biggest planning case since Wood Quay, if not bigger.

The banner case

This case was taken after the Minister for Heritage, Heather Humphries granted the erection of a banner which covered 14-17 Moore Street, which were then

the only declared National Monument buildings, and unlike the rest of the area these structures also had a preservation order on them.

The judge ruled against the minister, in consenting to the banner without a license, ruling it an unauthorised development due to its lack of planning permission.

This case also has an order to do restoration works on the site, attached to it in order to make the buildings secure. Both sides agreed with this order.

The planning case

This case was to challenge the legality of the planning application, on various grounds, as under the 'granted' planning permission, the Moore Street Battlefield Site would have been destroyed.

There were two main arguments within this case. One related to a clause within the planning application that required substantial works to No.14-17 Moore Street, within 3 months of planning consent being granted by the Minister in order for the planning permission to be legal.

The second point was that the application as a whole granted in 2010 was altered to such a degree, it would legally require a new planning vision for the site.

The Judge ruled against Chartered Land and the Minister on both grounds thus scrapping the planning application relating to the National Monuments.

The National Monument case

This case was fought to determine whether the Moore Street area was truly

a National Monument. This proceeded by presenting legal, historical and architectural evidence to prove the buildings and laneways within the Battlefield Site, should be declared a National Monument as they fit the already set out requirements within the National Monuments Act.

The Judge's ruling declared various buildings and laneways within the site, a National Monument.

In Court

There was many unfounded aspersions cast against the client, some on his motivations, for having taken the case, mainly stating he was against development, investment or the construction of shopping centres. Even though there are many potential sites upon which shopping centres can be built, but there is only one Moore Street, there is only one final headquarters of the 1916 rebels, there is only one extant 1916 battlefield site, it is a unique site which should be preserved and protected. Yet far from being against investment, he was in fact calling for it. It was his view Moore Street and the surrounding area should be tastefully and carefully developed into a historic/cultural quarter so generations to come can learn and understand our past; learn about the 1916 Rising and the men and women who took part in that momentous event. This would be a fitting tribute and that's what he was looking for by going to Court.

The Judgement

On the day of the Judgement, the Judge arrived in and without so much as taking a second break, read out a summary of a 399 page Judgement,

granting nearly every single stance and legal argument Colm's legal team were entirely vindicated. To say the least, this is not the case when it comes to those of the Minister and the State. Their arguments and evidence was found altogether lacking in merit and fact. As a student of law, Colm found it extremely encouraging and gratifying that ordinary individuals like himself could legally hold the government to account. However, this said, it should not have been necessary for him to take this case to court in the first place.

Waiting for appeal

Immediately following the Judgement, the Minister issued a press release saying she would study the Judgement. For over three months the Minister failed to state whether or not she would appeal the High Court's decision; despite having a considerably amount of time to view the judgement. While under questioning in the Dáil two months after the court ruling, she stated she was still studying the judgement. This is the same judgement Colm and his team finished analysing the day of the court ruling.

It must be said, in our opinion, the judgement was so skilfully written and legally factually developed, we are of the impression there is zero room for the government or the developers to win an appeal.

It is beyond farcical, the Minister for Heritage would appeal a case that ensures the preservation and protection of Moore Street and the surrounding battlefield site. As the area is now a National Monument, it is her clear responsibility and duty is to uphold our country's heritage site.

The Appeal

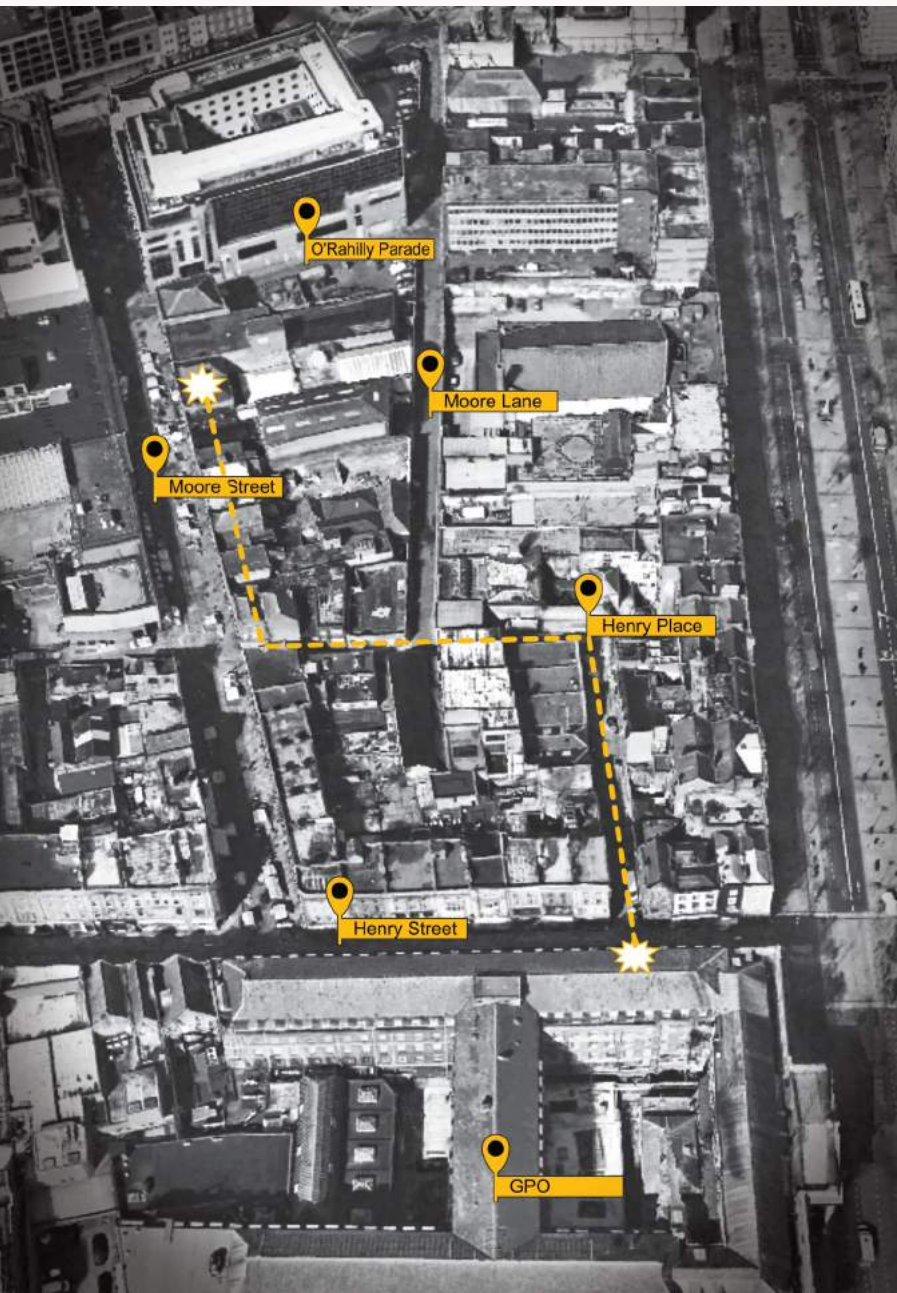
After 14 years of delay and stalemate, the judgement was seen as finally victory for the campaign. Until the appeal brought extra delay, and to bring further insult to injury to that appeal, it has since been learned that in appealing the decision of Max Barrett in the High Court the Government is using the funding that is assigned to commemorate the heroes of 1916, to pay for the appeal, thus to help destroy part of our memory of them.

The legal fight goes on for law and decency to be upheld.

Some people have said the campaign failed, but the case was won. That's not true as the case was won because of the campaign. It was just a different avenue the campaign took.

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12. Street Directory



BELOW IS A short street directory highlighting key events in various buildings and areas within the battlefield site, the relatives used in court as a quick guide to provide historical evidence for the battlefield site.

GPO Side Entrance, Henry Street

The O'Rahilly leads a group trying to reach Williams & Woods Factory on what is now Parnell Street. He says goodbye

to Desmond Fitzgerald and leads a charge up Moore Street.

O'Rahilly Parade

The O'Rahilly takes his men up Moore Street under heavy machine gun fire from the British barricade at the top of the street. The O'Rahilly is wounded and pulls himself into Sackville Lane (now O'Rahilly Parade), where he is left to die.

It was on this street at the rear of 24/25 Moore Street twenty Volunteers gathered for a last charge under command of Oscar Traynor.

Three fatalities occurred in this laneway at O'Rahilly Parade, including 'The O'Rahilly.'

Henry Place

Point of entry into laneways where a group of 300 Volunteers, led by Padraig Pearse escaped from the blazing GPO under artillery fire. When they reach Moore Street, they are fired on from Parnell Street and the Rotunda Hospital. Henry Coyle is fatally wounded here.

The White House, Henry Place

Enemy fire becomes so intense that the rebels believe it is coming from the White House on their left. Michael Collins attempts to enter, only to discover the firing is caused by ricocheting bullets fired from the Moore Lane barricade.

O'Brien's Mineral Works

Sean McLoughlin takes charge. Entry is gained to the works, a truck is commandeered and used as a barricade across Moore Lane.

Moore Lane

Fatality: Vol. Michael Mulvihill is killed in action guarding the bottling stores.

No. 10 Moore Street

Coogan's Provision Store: Volunteers gain entry and the 5 leaders hold a Council of War. Connolly hands command to Sean McLoughlin (aged 20). The leaders spent a night here, using tables as beds. It was also used as a Field Hospital set up under Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell for the treatment of wounded.

No.15 Moore Street

Nurse O'Farrell emerges from this house with a white flag when the decision is made to surrender, carrying a message from Pearse. The decision is made after Pearse sees civilians gunned down by British snipers as they try to move along Moore Street under a white flag.

No.16 Moore Street

Burrowing along the entire terrace, the rebels reach no. 16, in the middle of the terrace.

The last meeting place of five of the signatories of the Proclamation is held in this building. Approximately 300 Volunteers occupy the rest of the terrace.

No. 17 Moore Street

After the surrender, James Connolly is carried on a stretcher from this house and laid on the street.

No. 20 and 21, Moore Street

English, Scottish and Welsh Volunteers gather in the yard and refused to surrender, fearing they would be treated as deserters from the First World War. They ignore appeals from Tom Clarke, Joseph Plunkett and Michael Collins, but are finally persuaded by Sean Mac Diarmada in the yard between the two buildings.

13. Stakeholders

THERE ARE A number of issues to sort out before this proposal could ever be possible, this includes a number of legal issues and conciliation with various stakeholders. This proposal as we said before is only one possible solution. It is not exactly what should or could happen and will require a lot of more detailed planning.

These are the following people we believe need to be consulted before any project is signed off on.

Hammersons

Let's make no mistake, now that Hammerson's bought the land from NAMA as part of the chartered land portfolio, means they now have property rights. While some may argue this sale should never have been allowed happen, this sale doesn't mean that Hammersons can do what they like with the land. They do need to work with others to achieve their end goal for the site. Likewise it does mean other stakeholders will have to deal with them at some stage. As the legal owners of the land, no one can reject them having a say in what happens the area moving forward.

It is also our belief that when Hammersons bought the chartered land portfolio, the Moore Street battlefield site was only a part of an overall package and they may not have fully understood the issues that they would have around the corner. In terms of this project, while you can easily blame Chartered land for their handling of the project to date, you cannot level the same at Hammersons, who should be part of the discussion around what happens the site in future.

Moore Street traders

It would be unbelievable to think of developing a plan for Moore Street without the support of the traders. They are people who have been running a business on the street for decades and their families before that. The Traders are Moore Street. We couldn't imagine Moore Street without them.

Colm Moore and his legal team

While he has given his support for this document, he understands that this is only a discussion document for how Moore Street could possibly look. We will of course in the future ensure his outstanding solicitors and barristers are fully across any such development.

1916 relatives and the Irish people

While we are fully aware that the 1916 rising has had an important part in shaping Irish people's daily life, you could say the relatives of these heroes feel it that bit more. Of course nobody should propose a project that the 1916 relatives and the Irish people as a whole don't endorse.

We also realise in a time of economic discomfort for the Irish people, you can't produce a development that will have excess spending. As we also need to be mindful whose money we're spending, although as we repeat within this document, we believe that this project would actually make money for the Irish people, not take money from them. The ultimate plan will need to be both a fitting tribute for the area as well as be economically sensitive.

Save Moore Street campaigners

The people who have been campaigning

to save Moore Street also should be considered stakeholders in the area as they have a valid opinion and should be consulted about any outcome in the area.

Members of the Dail and Seanad

They are tasked by legislation with being guardians of National Monuments. As legislators they too have a say in what happens the area, which is their right as representatives elected by the people of Ireland. They have legislative powers around usages, restrictions of property and land, planning permission laws, powers of CPOs and various other aspects that could and possibly should be used if needed in the battlefield site area.

They would of course need to establish an Act if we are to legally define the Battlefield Site in an Historical Culture Quarter, which will require the support of the majority of members from both houses to get that passed.

14. Political Links to Moore Street

WHILE THERE WERE many events over our history that inspired 1916, equally there have been many events inspired by 1916. Without question the Rising led to the establishment of democracy in what was soon after to be called the Free State. Many of the people involved in Easter week would play leading roles in establishing our state and Irish democracy within it. Let's hope the people that owe them their TD and Seanad seats will repay them by establishing a cultural quarter in their honour.

While most politicians will tell you they support the Save Moore Street campaign, they do so because it's the right thing to say. In fact you will struggle to find a politician that is in favour of its destruction, in the same way there is a majority against the water charges. Whether it's only lip service they are bringing to Moore Street remains to be seen. The fact the campaign still hasn't been won over the years, would lead you to believe for some politicians it's just about lip service as actions speak louder than words and now is the time for such action.

Fine Gael and 1916

Although wasn't set up until 1932, many founder members of Fine Gael were involved in 1916 and the founding of the Free State. Enda Kenny Fine Gael leader stated about Fine Gael member's role in 1916, "W T Cosgrave was always proud to be a 1916 man," "He saw the Rising as the central formative and defining act in the shaping of modern Ireland. Many of those who were leading figures in the parties he led, Cumann na nGaedheal and Fine Gael – Richard Mulcahy, Ernest Blythe,

Desmond Fitzgerald, Fionán Lynch and others were also 1916 men and it was the unshakeable conviction of Cosgrave and the other founders of Cumann na nGaedhael that their party was a 1916 party and that it drew its inspiration from the memory of 1916."

Micheal Collins who helped create the Free State, also played a key part in 1916, he is also claimed by Fine Gael to be a person who inspired the foundation of Fine Gael. Michael Collins to this day doesn't get the full recognition for his role in Irish life that he deserves, nor does Cosgrave or Desmond Fitzgerald for that fact or any of the other 1916 heroes connected to Fine Gael.

Sinn Féin and 1916

Some say by accident others say by design but they are completely linked to Moore Street, as Sinn Féin was the leading Republican Party around that time. While it is a fact that they did not organise the rising there is absolutely no question about the role it played in the foundation of the state. It is also true that a large number of those who fought in 1916, later went on to join Sinn Fein. It is equally notable that a large number of Sinn Fein were directly involved in the rising at the time it happened. For example, Tom Clarke and Sean Mac Diarmada (Sinn Féin national organiser) used Sinn Féin as a recruiting tool for the Rising.

The Labour Party and 1916

Has very strong links to the 1916 Rising, particularly in James Connolly the founder of their party. James Connolly has strong links to Moore Street as well; as it was here he was carried into the

buildings in the terrace; and took part in the final Council of War meeting, which decided the surrender on behalf of the Irish soldiers in 1916.

Fianna Fail and 1916

It is noted that Fianna Fail was set up in 1926 by 1916 rising Volunteers and IRA members who opposed the treaty. Fianna Fail today claim to still honour these people. At the time of print we were not able to state an exact number of Fianna Fail members who were involved in the battle around Moore Street. It is safe to say that many were. Such is the link with Fianna Fail and the rising that it wasn't until 1966 (the 50th anniversary) that a 1916 veteran wasn't the leader of the party, when Sean Lemass, a Moore street battle hero, retired from his post as leader.

Other parties and politicians

While we singled out the parties above for specific mention, due to their direct links to the men and women of the 1916 Rising, it can also be said that all political parties operating in the Dáil today, People Before Profit, the Greens, the Social Democrats and others owe their very existence and ability to legislate in a democratic Irish parliament to the actions of the Rebels in and around Moore Street and elsewhere during Easter week. Therefore, we equally hope they will support a proposal like this.

Conclusion

Surely, Fianna Fail, the Republican Party will vote for a 1916 quarter in Moore Street.

One would hope Sinn Féin would honour these people in helping to

establish a Historical Quarter in Moore Street.

Likewise, the Labour Party now has a chance to honour their founder by recognising his role, through supporting a Culture Quarter in Moore Street.

Will Fine Gael honour Michael Collins and Fine Gael 1916 veterans by supporting a plan like this?

All this remains to be seen.

15. Steps to Winning

THE CAMPAIGN IS a winnable campaign but in order for us to win there are a number of steps that need to be taken. They are as follows:

The court case and a new plan

The reality is that the planning permission has been extended by an executive decision of DCC. So we now have to wait on the outcome of the appeal to find out the fate of the overall planning permission. The appeal case is not set to begin until December 2017 and the final decision not due until 2018. A new development for the National Monument area has to wait until then. Currently outside of court the only other ways of stopping the chartered land development is that both Hammersons and the Government decide to withdraw their appeal; or the state buys the planning permission out; or lastly Hammersons decide not to go ahead with the planning permission.

Creating a true alternative vision for the street

While it is our belief this is a very good starting point, we do believe that if the complete planning permission is removed, then there should be a development plan drawn up by an architect in consultation with the various stakeholders in the area. This document should only be used as a discussion in developing that plan as this can't be the final plan.

Pass legislation to create a 1916 culture quarter

Only an Act of the Oireachtas can create a legally defined cultural quarter with management powers, so it will require

the majority of members of the Oireachtas to agree to a draft of legislation. While we have attached to this proposal a draft Bill, see Appendix 1, this may require changes to be made with the passing of time and the outcome of what vision is decided for the area.

Creating a new development plan for the area - A cultural quarter

Once the chartered land planning permission has been either scrapped or amended, an alternative architectural vision is drawn up and a bill is passed into an Act. The building work can then begin to create this agreed development.

Enjoy the new Quarter

Once the four other steps of the plan are under taken we can begin to enjoy this site the way it should have been all along, a true quarter to honour and recognise the bravery of the 1916 heroes but also to recognise the beauty of Irish culture.

16. How can you help?

WE ARE FIRM believers in people power. Politicians act in the interest of getting re-elected firstly, so if taking an action ensures their election they will take that action. Fortunately, or unfortunately in this case, most single actions don't ensure re-election. Today it's a collection of actions that are needed for a politician to get elected. We would hope that supporting this proposal or a proposal like this would be in the interests of all the politicians but we can't guarantee that. So we need your help.

In terms of the owners they have property rights, but also responsibilities. They have to obey the rule of law, such as the court judgements, orders and planning laws. But the owners aren't looking to be elected, they are simply looking to make a profit and that is absolutely fair enough. Pressuring the developer to make a decision is not what we are looking for the people to do. If you want to prove a different project would make more money for them, I am sure they would love to know. But their job is not to please the public, so the pressure in our view should be on the State and the politician's to act.

Will this be marked as a success for the Government or will this be seen as a legacy of failure? That is a question only the future can answer. The Government's role is to please the people not developers or so it should be. We as people can as a right; campaign for change in government policy. The government shouldn't be appealing the High Court decision in this case. The Government should be maximising the tourist and economic benefit for the area, ensuring it's an area of which the public can be proud.

The Government has made many

mistakes in relation to the site. For example when NAMA took ownership of it that is when the State should have acted. They didn't and they seemingly continued their connections with developers by acting in their interest and not in the interest of the public. You could argue that the public and the campaign didn't put enough pressure on the State to act at the time but let's not have anybody use that excuse again.

We propose, with your support, to develop a letter campaign by writing to TDs and also to develop a high profile petition which has the support and signature of TDs, musicians, artists, sports stars, actors and other influential people.

We propose to do this by asking you to send the following email, using the contact name of the member you want to send the message with a full stop in between the TD or Senator's first name and last name as in this example: enda.kenny@oireachtas.ie; or if you would like to join as a petition signature by logging on to my.uplift.ie/petitions/support-how-to-save-moore-street-campaign-proposal and signing it.

The wording follows on next page.

Sample text of letter to members of the Dáil and Seanad

Dear TD / Seanadóir,

I have seen the publication "How to save Moore Street – Campaign Proposal". I fully endorse this proposal and I call on you to use whatever power you have at your disposal to make sure that this proposal or a similar proposal is implemented for the Moore Street Battlefield Site.

I am deeply concerned by how the government and some opposition politicians' have acted in relation to the Moore Street area. This is an election issue for me. With an appeal brought by the Oireachtas, which if successful will lead to the destruction of what the National Museum called Ireland's most historical site, how can I not be worried? Not only is this site of major historical importance and a site where our nation was born but it is also a location which could bring major economic and tourism benefits to the State. I will not benefit from another shopping centre, Ireland will not benefit from another shopping centre, but we would benefit from a Historical and Cultural Quarter.

I feel designating Moore Street as a Historical and Cultural Quarter where families can learn and be educated about our culture, whether it's through history, poetry, writing or song is a necessity for Dublin.

To conclude, I am asking you to make a commitment to me that you will take action to establish such a quarter in Moore Street. I assure you that this issue for me will be a major factor in how I vote in the next election.

Signed:

17. Quotes and messages of support



As the following quotes illustrate there is already considerable cross-party and political support.

Uachtarán na hÉireann Michael D Higgins:

"This area belongs to no one individual, group or party. It belongs to the people".

An Taoiseach Enda Kenny TD, Fine Gael leader:

"This is a confined area but it contains the lanes of history from the time these men and women emerged from the side of the GPO and went in through the sides of the buildings to get to number 16....the lanes are still there as is the original brickwork... we have an opportunity to get it right before anything happens which might impact severely on it"

(Dail debate - 12th April 2011).

Labour Leader at the time, Eamonn Gilmore TD:

"an area dripping in history I think there is an obligation on the State to respond positively to the relatives of the 1916 leaders to go with this project".

12.04.2011

Heritage Minister Heather Humphreys TD:

"I fully understand that Moore Street is a location that holds great importance for many people. I have considered whether it is possible to appeal sections of the (High Court) judgment but that is not a viable legal option".

Seán Haughey TD, Fianna Fail:

"This is the birthplace of the Republic and to destroy the Moore Street terrace would be an act of historical and cultural vandalism."

Gerry Adams TD, Sinn Féin Leader :

"I have travelled to many places around the world and sites of historic importance, and everywhere they are preserved, protected and are integrated into the culture and history of the nation. Moore Street must be protected and developed properly and it should form part of a Revolutionary Quarter encompassing the streets around the GPO which celebrates the struggle for freedom at the beginning of the 20th century."

12.04.2011]



Martin McGuinness, Deputy First Minister in the Northern Assembly:

"I believe that there would be nothing more fitting for the centenary of 1916 than for the State to stop plans for the historical, political and cultural wipe-out of what should be a national treasure we can all be proud of. This entire area must be designated as a 1916 revolutionary and cultural quarter and have national monument status which, make no mistake about it, will become a mecca tourist attraction for visitors worldwide and contribute significantly to the local economy."

Eamonn Ryan TD, Leader of the Green Party

"The Minister for the Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht Heather Humphreys TD should implement an urban framework plan for the area bounded by Moore Street, Parnell Street, Henry Street and Upper O'Connell Street that will retain 10-25 Moore Street, just as a framework plan was produced for Temple Bar 25 years ago"

Cllr. John Lyons, People before Profit

"The proposed destruction of the birthplace of the Irish Republic, the Moore Street terrace and laneways, widely acknowledged as the most important site in modern Irish history, reveals the true nature of Official Ireland: it is neoliberal to its core and will stop at nothing to facilitate the profiteers. One hundred years after a Rising that launched a revolution, and some eight years since the people were forced to bailout out bankers, financial speculators and property developers with the resultant crises in

housing and health, the return of emigration, the rising levels of deprivation, inequality and injustice, the original plan to destroy Moore Street, construct a gaudy shopping centre on historical lands regarded by many as sacred, as they attempt to re-inflate a property bubble, all in the name of profit, is as alive as ever. They must be defeated."

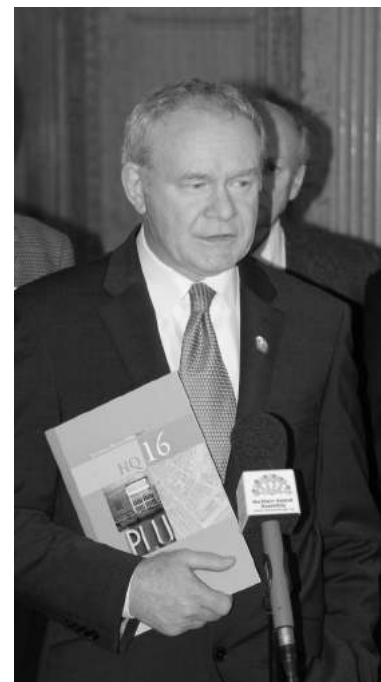
Maureen O Sullivan TD, Independent for Dublin Central

"The decision by the Minister for Arts Heritage and Gaeltacht Affairs to grant permission for the development of Moore Street to go ahead is tantamount to the obliteration of what the National Museum has called, 'the most important site in modern Irish history'.

It is our firm belief that the revised development plans from Chartered Lands do not comply with the Ministerial Order issued in July 2013. The plans fail to recognise the importance of this Battle Field Site and the laneways of history. Further evidence of 1916 has been found in the surrounding area and if this development goes ahead it will all be lost forever. This is totally unacceptable"

Niall Ring, Chair of the Moore Street Advisory Committee

"The Dublin City Council Moore Street Advisory Committee reaffirms and reiterates the core Recommendation of our report adopted by Dublin City Council which "recommends that the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht commissions an independent



battlefield site assessment to include the 1916 evacuation route and the area encompassing Moore Street, Moore Lane, Henry Street, the GPO, Upper O'Connell Street and Parnell Street/Rotunda Hospital".

Justice Max Barrett

In dealing with the historical evidence before him, Justice Max Barrett's judgement contains the following quotes:

Moore Street Battle

'the hardest of battles fought by the toughest of people for the greatest of ends'

The O'Briens Mineral Water Works Building (now Goodalls) Henry Place –

'the wealth of evidence before the court concerning the historical significance of the Water Works building is such that the Court cannot but, and does, unhesitantly conclude that it comprises both a monument and a national monument within the meaning of the national Monuments Acts'.

The Bottling Stores, Moore Lane –

"the historical interest in the bottling stores is further apparent by virtue of the fact that they were occupied by the Republicans and it is the location where Michael Mulvihill was fatally wounded"

"The wealth of evidence before the court concerning the historical significance of the bottling stores is such that the court cannot but and does, unhesitantly conclude that the stores comprise both a monument and a national monument..."

The White House, Henry Place –

'the historical and/or architectural interest of the White House is clear from the Shaffrey report.'

'Notably the house was occupied by Michael Collins, one of the greatest of the architects of our modern republic, making the white House a site of especial national significance'.

Moore Street laneways –

'can there be really any doubt, faced with such powerful observations from men so distinguished in their field as to see them appointed respectively, Director and Acting Director of the National museum of Ireland, that the current streetways and alignments of the Moore street theatre of conflict satisfy the criteria identified in the National Monuments Acts to be national monuments? To the courts mind they cannot'.

The Battlefield –

'these (buildings and other properties) – so patently comprise a battle site that in truth, even the shortest of visits suffices before manifest disbelief arises that anyone would truly suggest otherwise. And what took place here was not just 'any old battle' but the final throes of the GPO garrison. The garrison comprised men and women, many of whom had seen the proclamation read aloud outside the GPO scant days before, some of whom had died or were soon to die without knowing that their lives had not been sacrificed in vain, or that the battle that they had started would result in our rebirth as a nation state, independent and free'

18. Proposed Bill to establish Cultural Quarter



1916 CULTURE QUARTER Bill 2016

As initiated

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SCHEDULE 1: MOORE STREET AREA

SCHEDULE 2: GROUNDS FOR APPROVAL, ETC., OF EXISTING OR PROPOSED BUILDINGS OR PREMISES

SCHEDULE 3: PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMPULSORY ACQUISITION

ACTS REFERRED TO

- Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. c. 5)
Companies Acts 1963 to 2013
Derelict Sites Act 1990 (No. 14)
Finance Act 1991 (No. 13)
Landlord and Tenant Acts 1967 to 1994
Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 18)
Registration of Deeds and Title Act 2006 (No. 12)
Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10)



1916 CULTURE QUARTER BILL 2016

Bill

entitled

An Act to provide the grounds upon which certain approvals may be made by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED relating to the creation of a Cultural Quarter within the Moore Street Battlefield site.

Be it enacted by the Oireachtas as follows:

PART 1: PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the 1916 CULTURE QUARTER Act 2016.

Interpretation

2. (i) In this Act—

“Area” means the Moore Street Battlefield Area; which includes; Moore Street, Henry Place, O’Rahilly parade and Moore Lane.

“building or premises” includes, where the context allows, a proposed building or premises;

“Minister”, other than in Schedule 3, means the Minister for the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs;

“Moore Street Area” means the area described in Schedule 1.

(ii) In this Bill a reference to a Part of an enactment or to a section or Schedule is to a Part or section of this Bill or a Schedule to this Bill, unless it is indicated that a reference to some other enactment is intended.

(iii) In this Bill a reference to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph is to the subsection, paragraph or subparagraph of the provision in which the reference occurs, unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended.

PART 2

1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

Duties of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

3. (i) The Company operates within the Moore Street Battlefield site as defined in (2,i), it manages and acts as a landlord for all lands within state ownership in this area and as a management company for properties and area within private ownership.

(ii) Current private properties within the area which already fill a usage, will be granted leave, to continue on the exact usage. Private Properties with no usage or looking to change usage must do so with approval of the company and must be considered for cultural or educational usage, if the property is for usage for any other purpose other than these requirements then commercial licence shall not be granted for said property.

(iii) Owners of private properties in the area will only be obliged to pay rates to the company, these rates shall be reviewed each year by the board of the company and shall be paid monthly, and failure to pay these rates shall result in heavy penalties. The rates shall be fair commercial rates for the area.

Appointment of directors of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

4. Notwithstanding any provision of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013, the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht shall appoint the directors of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED from within the board of the Company.

Grounds for approval of certain expenditure

5. (1) In deciding whether or not to approve existing or proposed buildings or premises for the purposes of this Act similar powers and conditions shall be granted as contained in Chapter VII of Part I of the Finance Act 1991, as amended, to the Moore Street Area, 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED shall do so in accordance with Schedule 2 having regard to the uses and activities set out in that Schedule and on the basis of the criteria so set out, and a reference in that Schedule to approved means approved for those purposes and a contrary reference shall be construed accordingly.

(2) In respect of an approval to which subsection (1) relates, 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED may specify the period during which such an approval shall apply.

Copies of decisions to be laid before Houses of the Oireachtas.

6. A written copy of every decision, made by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED in the period of three months ending on the passing of this Bill and in the following and each subsequent period of three months, to approve or not to approve existing or proposed buildings or premises for the purposes of this Act similar powers and conditions shall be granted as contained in Chapter VII of Part I of the Finance Act 1991, as amended, shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas at the end of the said period to which the decision relates or as soon as possible thereafter.

Board, chairperson and staff of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

7. (1) The chairperson of the board of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED, shall be appointed by DCC, in consultation with the Minister, subject to approval by the sitting Councillors.

(2) If the board is to have a member of the staff of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED, the said staff member, shall be paid, out of moneys at the company is disposal, such remuneration and allowances for expenses incurred by the staff member as it may determine with the consent of the Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

(3) the board of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED shall consist of 7 members, (i) one shall be appointed by the Minister's office and shall represent the market stall holders, (ii) two 1916 relatives, of which at least one shall be a relative of one of the signatories of the proclamation, shall be appointed to the board after a consultation process is conducted by both the Minister's office and DCC Councillors and staff, (iii) two appointments shall be made by the minister's office, in consultation of DCC Councillors and staff (iv) two appointments, including the chairperson shall be made by DCC subject to approval the

sitting Councillors, in consultation with the Minister. All board positions shall be subject to a minimum of a two year review.

(4) Non-full time staff from either DCC, the Minister's office or 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED who sit on the Board, may be paid a small fee, out of moneys at the companies' disposal, such remuneration and allowances for expenses incurred by the Board member may be determined by the Minister for the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

(5) The board shall have no power to decide on their own pay scale or to decide on their proposed personal expenses due to them, which shall be decided by the Minister, in keeping with normal pay scales and inflation, every two years or at a time decided by the Minister.

Auditor of 1916 Culture Quarter Limited

8. (1) Notwithstanding any provision contained in the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013, the Comptroller and Auditor General shall be the sole auditor of the accounts of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

(2) The accounts to which subsection (1) relates, as audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General, shall, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General there on, be presented to the Minister for the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs who shall cause copies to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas.

Alteration of memorandum and articles of association of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

9. 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED shall take such steps as may be necessary under the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013, to alter its memorandum and articles of association so as to make them consistent with this Part and with Chapter VII of Part I of the Finance Act 1991 as amended.

Development company for the Area

10. 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED shall be a development company for the Moore Street Area.

Shareholder in 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

11. Notwithstanding any provision of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013, the Minister for the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, through their nominees, shall be the sole shareholder of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

Provisions relating to subletting

12. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of the Landlord and Tenant Acts 1967 to 1994, where a person (in this section referred to as the tenant) enters into a tenancy agreement with 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED in respect of any premises in the Area then the tenant shall not assign, sublet or share possession of the said premises, or any part thereof, without the prior consent in writing of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED

(2) (a) 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED shall not unreasonably withhold its consent to any assignment, subletting or sharing of possession referred to in subsection (1).

(b) For the purposes of this section 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED shall be deemed not to be acting unreasonably in withholding its consent where the proposed assignee or sublessee of the premises or part thereof or the person with whom the tenant proposes to share possession of the premises or part thereof (as the case may be) intends to use the said

premises or such part for a use or activity which, having regard to the provisions of section 4 and Schedule 2, 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED would not have approved of for the purposes of Chapter VII of Part I of the Finance Act 1991 as amended.

(3) As a condition to giving a consent for the purposes of subsection (1), 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED shall, where appropriate, be entitled to require that the rent payable by the tenant assigning, subletting or sharing possession of the premises concerned, or part thereof, be increased so as to become and be a rent not exceeding the full open market rent of the said premises at—

(a) the commencement date of the term of the tenancy, or

(b) the last review date or last date of automatic increase in rent immediately preceding such assignment, subletting or sharing possession, as the case may be, whichever is the later.

Compulsory acquisition of land in Moore Street Area

13. (1) 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED may, in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 8 of Schedule 3, acquire compulsorily any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the Area for the purposes of ensuring the implementation in a coherent, comprehensive and integrated manner of any scheme of development for the Area or any part thereof which, in the opinion of 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED, would prove impracticable without the land or interest concerned being included in that scheme and, in particular, for the purposes of—

(a) the implementation of safety and aesthetic considerations and requirements,

(b) the renewal, preservation, conservation, restoration, development or redevelopment of the streetscape, layout and building pattern of the Area, and

(c) the infill or other development or redevelopment of a derelict site (being a derelict site within the meaning of section 3 of the Derelict Sites Act 1990 (as amended by the Waste Management Act 1996) or of a vacant site (being land which is neither a derelict site nor upon which is there any permanent building or premises) in a manner that complements the conservation and architectural legacy of the Area.

(2) (a) The provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 of Schedule 3 shall, where appropriate, have effect in the circumstances set out in subparagraph **(1)** of the said paragraph 9 for the purposes of vesting land in 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED.

The making of a vesting order by virtue of paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 shall not of itself prejudice any claim to compensation made after the making of the order in respect of any estate or interest in or right over the land, or any part thereof, to which the order relates and, accordingly, the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8 of Schedule 3 shall apply to such a claim.

(3) Funding for such an acquisition must come from the company itself subject to the approval of the Minister.

Guarantee by Minister of borrowings

14. (1) Although the Minister is not obliged to provide any funding towards the company, if any at stage the Minister makes a guarantee for the company, in such form and manner and in such money (including money in a currency other than the currency of the State) and on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit –

(a) the due repayment by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED of the principal of any moneys borrowed by that company or the payment of interest on such moneys or both the repayment of the principal and the payment of the interest, and

(b) the due payment of a promissory note made, credit note or a bill of exchange drawn or accepted, by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED,

and any such guarantee may include a guarantee of the payment by that company of commission and incidental expenses arising in connection with such borrowing, promissory note or bill of exchange.

(2) subject to (1), the Minister shall not so exercise the powers conferred on her by this section that the amount, or the aggregate amount—

(a) of principal, commission and incidental expenses, and

(b) on credit notes and bills of exchange,

which he may at any one time be liable to repay on foot of any guarantee or guarantees under this section for the time being in force, together with the amount (if any) of principal, commission and incidental expenses, Credit notes and on promissory notes and bills of exchange which the Minister has previously paid on foot of any guarantee under this section and which has not been repaid by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED exceeds, a figure which shall be set down by the Minister.

(3) The Minister shall, as soon as may be after the expiration of every financial year, lay before each House of the Oireachtas a statement setting out with respect to each guarantee under this section given during that year or given at any time before, and in force at, the commencement of that year—

(a) particulars of the guarantee,

(b) in case any payment has been made by the Minister under the guarantee before the end of that year, the amount of the payment and the amount (if any) repaid to the Minister on foot of the payment,

(c) the amount of moneys covered by the guarantee which was outstanding at the end of that year.

(4) Moneys paid by the Minister under a guarantee under this section shall be repaid to her (with interest thereon at such rate or rates as he appoints) by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED, within an adequate timeframe, set down by the Oireachtas under a statutory order, at a time where such repayment is possible.

(5) Where the whole or any part of moneys required by subsection (4) to be repaid to the Minister has not been paid in accordance with that subsection, the amount so remaining outstanding shall be repaid, at such times as the Minister shall determine, to the Central Fund.

(6) Notwithstanding the provision of moneys under subsection (5) to repay the amount to the Central Fund, 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED, shall remain liable to the Minister in respect of that amount and that amount (with interest thereon at such rate or rates as she appoints) shall be repaid to her by that company at such times and in such instalments as she appoints and, in default of repayment as aforesaid and without prejudice to any other method of recovery, shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(7) Moneys paid by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED under subsection (4) or (6) shall be paid into or disposed of for the benefit of the Exchequer in such manner as the Minister thinks fit.

(8) In relation to guarantees given by the Minister in money in a currency other than the currency of the State—

(a) each of the references to principal, each of the references to interest and the reference to commission and incidental expenses in subsection (1) and the reference to a promissory note, Credit note or bill of exchange in paragraph (b) thereof, shall be taken as referring to the equivalent in the currency of the State of the actual amount of such principal, interest, commission and incidental expenses, credit note, promissory note or bill of exchange, as the case may be, such equivalent being calculated according to the cost in the currency of the State of such amount at the time the calculation is made,

(b) each of the references to principal, commission, incidental expenses, credit notes, promissory notes and bills of exchange in subsection (2) shall be taken as referring to the equivalent in the currency of the State of the actual amount of such principal, commission, incidental expenses, credit notes, promissory notes and bills of exchange, as the case may be, such equivalent being calculated in the manner provided for by paragraph (a),

(c) the reference to moneys in subsection (3) shall be taken as referring to the equivalent in the currency of the State of the actual moneys, such equivalent being calculated according to the rate of exchange for that currency and the currency of the State at the time the calculation is made, and

(d) each of the references to moneys in subsections (4) to (6) shall be taken as referring to the cost in the currency of the State of the actual moneys.

Advance of moneys out of Central Fund

15. This Act does not require the Minister or the state to spend any funds, not already defined for the area. Subject to the yearly budgets set down by the government, all monies from time to time are received by the Minister to meet sums which may become payable by her under section 13 maybe advanced out of the Central Fund or the growing produce thereof.

Moore Street Market Stall Holders

16. (a) Within the first year of the company being established, the market stall holders shall be subject to the same by-laws and Acts, they currently fall under. After that year is up the Minister should review, weather the market stall holders should cease operating under Dublin City Council Management and move towards the company's control. While Dublin City Council control the market they should pay rates to the company.

(b) The Market will become a permit market.

SCHEDULE 1

Section 2

MOORE STREET AREA

Interpretation

In this Schedule—

“thoroughfare” includes any bridge, green, hill, river and street;

a reference to a line drawn along any thoroughfare is a reference to a line drawn along the centre of that thoroughfare;

a reference to a projection of any thoroughfare is a reference to a projection of a line drawn along the centre of that thoroughfare; a reference to the point where any thoroughfare or projection of any thoroughfare intersects or joins any other thoroughfare is a reference to the point where a line drawn along the centre of one thoroughfare, or in the case of a projection of a thoroughfare, along the projection, would be intersected or joined by a line drawn along the centre of the other thoroughfare.

Description of Moore Street Area

That part of Dublin 1 known as Moore Street and auxiliary lanes adjacent to Moore Street, which includes Moore Lane, O'Rahilly Parade and Henry Place.

SCHEDULE 2

Section 3

GROUNDNS FOR APPROVAL, OF EXISTING OR PROPOSED BUILDINGS OR PREMISES

1. Any building or premises—

(a) where activities of a cultural nature are being carried out, or are to be carried out

if that building or premises is duly approved of by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED for those activities, or

(b) where activities of a business undertaking providing services for tourists or other visitors to the Area are being carried out or are to be carried out if that building or premises is duly approved of by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED for that activity.

or

(c) where activities by a business undertaking are being carried out, or are to be carried out if that building or premises is duly approved of by 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED those activities and where the undertaking—

(i) is or will be smaller or similar in size to existing business undertakings in the Area,

and

(ii) employs or will employ not more than 20 persons,

2. Buildings or premises for the use of financial institutions or which are general office developments (except to the extent that it relates to paragraph 1 (d)(ii)) shall not be approved in any part of the Area other than a part which, in the opinion of 1916

CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED, is situate in the periphery of the Area.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, approval by virtue of either of those paragraphs shall be refused where 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED is of the opinion that such an approval would be detrimental to a suitable mix of uses and activities in the Area or any part thereof.

SCHEDULE 3

Section 4

PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMPULSORY ACQUISITION

1. In this Schedule—

“Company” means 1916 CULTURE QUARTER LIMITED;

“Minister” means the Minister for the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made by the Minister.

2. (1) subject to funds available to the company, where it proposes to acquire any land or any interest in or right over land under section 12 the Company may apply to the Minister for an order under this Schedule authorising the Company to acquire the property compulsorily and the application shall be accompanied by such maps, plans and books of reference as are referred to in paragraph 6.

(2) The Company shall publish the prescribed notice of the application in the *Iris Oifigiúil* and in one or more newspapers circulating in the county borough of Dublin (including the Moore Street Area), and serve a copy of the notice on every person who appears to the Company to have an estate or interest in the property, so far as it is reasonably practicable to ascertain such persons.

(3) The notice referred to in subparagraph (2) shall include a provision notifying persons having an estate or interest in the property that they have a right to lodge with the Minister within one month of the making of the application by the Company an objection to the making of an order and specify the times and places where the maps, plans and books of reference deposited in accordance with paragraph 6 may be inspected.

(4) The Minister shall consider and determine any objection to the application and he may, if he thinks fit, appoint an adviser to assist him in relation thereto.

3. The Minister shall, where no objection to the application of the Company is lodged within one month of the making of the application by the Company or any such objection is rejected by the Minister, make an order (in this Schedule referred to as an acquisition order) authorising the Company to acquire the property compulsorily in accordance with the terms of its application or subject to such modifications if any as he may specify.

4. (1) At any time after the making of an acquisition order and before conveyance or ascertainment of price, the Company may, subject to this paragraph, enter on and take possession of the land to be acquired or exercise the right to be acquired.

(2) The Company shall not—

(a) enter on or take possession of any land under this paragraph without giving to the occupier at least one month's previous notice in writing of its intention so to do,

(b) exercise any right under this paragraph without giving the occupier of the land in respect of which the right is to be exercised at least one month's previous notice in writing of its intention so to do.

5. (1) A notice under this Schedule may be served on any person by sending it by registered post in an envelope addressed to him at his usual or last known address.

(2) Where, for any reason, the envelope cannot be so addressed, it may be addressed to the person for whom it is

intended in either of the following ways:

- (a) by the description “the occupier” without stating his name,
- (b) at the land to which the notice relates.

6. (1) The Company shall cause maps, plans and books of reference to be deposited in accordance with this paragraph.
- (2) The maps and plans shall be sufficient in quantity and character to show on adequate scales the land or right proposed to be acquired.
- (3) The books of reference shall contain the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, and occupiers of the land which is proposed to be acquired or in respect of which the right is proposed to be exercised.
- (4) The maps, plans and books of reference shall be deposited at such place or places as the Company, with the consent of the Minister, considers suitable and shall remain so deposited for at least one month and shall, while so deposited, be open to inspection by any person, free of charge, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon on every day except Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

7. (1) The amount of price to be paid by the Company for any land acquired to the several persons entitled thereto or having estates or interests therein or for any right acquired to the several persons entitled to or having estates or interests in the land in respect of which the right is exercised, shall, in default of agreement, be fixed under and in accordance with the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919.

(2) Sections 69 to 83 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, shall apply to the said price and, subject to paragraphs 9 and 10, to the conveyance to the Company of the land or right acquired, and for the purpose of the application the Company shall be deemed to be the promoters of the undertaking.

8. The amount to be paid in accordance with paragraph 7 for any land or any estate or interest therein or any right, shall be determined as if Chapter VII of Part I of the Finance Act 1991 as amended, had not been enacted.

9. (1) Where the Company has entered on and taken possession of land in accordance with the powers conferred upon it by paragraph 4 and the Minister is satisfied that—

- (a) the several interests in the land have not been conveyed or transferred to the Company,
 - (b) it is urgently necessary, in connection with the purposes for which the Company has been authorised to acquire the land compulsorily, that the acquisition of the land should be completed, and
 - (c) the Company has made a proper offer in writing to each person having an interest in the land who has furnished sufficient particulars of his interest to enable the Company to make proper offer for such interest,
- then the Minister may make an order (in this Schedule referred to as a vesting order) vesting the land in the Company.

(2) Where the Minister or the Company, before the making of the vesting order, becomes aware that the land to be acquired by the order is subject (whether alone or in conjunction with other land) to any annuity or other payment to the Irish Land Commission or to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, or to any charge payable to the Revenue Commissioners on the death of any person, the Minister or the Company, as the case may be, shall forthwith inform the Irish Land Commission, the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland or the Revenue Commissioners, as the case may be, of the intention to make the order.

(3) When a vesting order has been made, the Company shall within seven days after notification of the making of the order—

- (a) publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the county borough of Dublin (including the Moore Street Area) a notice stating that the order has been made, describing the land referred to therein and naming a place where a copy of the order may be seen at all reasonable times, and
- (b) serve on every person appearing to it to have an interest in the land to which the order relates a notice stating the fact of such an order having been made and the effect of the order.

10. (1) A vesting order shall be in the prescribed form and shall have attached thereto a map of the land to which it applies

and it shall be expressed and shall operate to vest the land in the Company in fee simple free from encumbrances and all estates, rights, titles and interests of whatsoever kind (other than any public right of way) on a specified date not earlier than 21 days after the making of the vesting order.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subparagraph (1), where the Company has acquired by a vesting order land which is subject, either alone or in conjunction with other land, to a purchase annuity, payment in lieu of rent, or other annual sum (not being merely a rent under a contract of tenancy) payable to the Irish Land Commission or the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, the Company shall become and be liable, as from the date on which the land is vested in it by the vesting order, for the payment to the Irish Land Commission or the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, as the case may be, of the annual sum or such portion thereof as shall be apportioned by the Irish Land Commission or by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, as the case may be, on the land as if the land had been transferred to the Company by the owner thereof on that date.

(3) When the Minister makes a vesting order in relation to any land, he shall cause the order to be sent to the registering authority under the Registration of Deeds and Title Act 2006, and thereupon the registering authority shall cause the Company to be registered as owner of the land in accordance with the order.

19. Acknowledgements

THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR of this plan 'How to Save Moore Street – Campaign Proposal' is Charles Duffy. Charles devised this comprehensive document in consultation with a number of dedicated Save Moore Street Campaigners active within different areas in the longstanding broader Save Moore Street Campaign.

A few of sections within this submission are similar to the recently launched 'Lord Mayors Forum on Moore Street - Moore Street Battlefield Site Plan'. David Clougher, Colm Ó Mordha and Ray Bateson gave consent for the use of unedited versions of these sections to appear within this new 'How to Save Moore Street - Campaign Proposal'.

We are grateful for the assistance of James Brophy and Ann O Sullivan who contributed many valuable ideas and concepts. We employed Eamonn Ceannt's suggestion to create a garden in Moore Lane. David Gibney and Brendan Ogle inspired the 1913 lock-out tribute suggestion for the Moore Lane garden. It was Bartle D'Arcy's vision to position a prominent overhead arch at the entrance to Henry Place.

We would also like to thank Colm Moore for inviting a number of writers to contribute to this proposal. Special thanks goes to Eoin Mac Lochlainn, Shane Cahill, Frank Connolly, James Moore, Gráinne Ní Mhuirí, Geri Timmons, Scott Millar, Ethel Buckley, Ray Bateson, Liz Gillis, Jack O' Connor and Eoin Ó Murchú. Thank you to the relatives of the Signatories of the Proclamation for their support - Helen Litton (Thomas Clarke), Patrick McDermott (Sean McDermott), Paddy Scarlett (Padraig Pearse) and Honor Ó Brolcháin (Joseph Plunkett). Eamonn Nolan and Donna Cooney deserve to be singled out for their contribution in making this plan a reality. And to Michael Nolan and DigitalDub for the design and layout of this document.

The '1916 Culture Quarter Bill' contained within this plan was written and inspired by a previous Cultural Quarter Bill that was drafted for the successful development of the Temple Bar cultural area in Dublin and also from a previous Bill that

Fianna Fáil introduced in the Seanad but that was not passed.

We are deeply appreciative of the Moore Street Traders involvement in the development of this proposal and we have incorporated their vision for the future of the Moore Street market area. We developed this overall proposal as a tribute to the century's old street market as well as a fitting commemorative and permanent legacy to the men, women and children of 1916. Many heroic and poignant previously untold stories of the Volunteers and of civilian life and presence in this area continue to unfold beyond 2016.

It is our opinion that the traders needs have been largely forgotten due to the ongoing dispute around the Chartered Land Development plans and that their future survival and job security has been largely overlooked by State Agencies to date. It is our wish that this proposal will see their needs as a priority and vastly improve trading conditions in the street. This, in conjunction with the history and heritage aspect, will result in the revival and resurgence of this inner city Dublin street tradition of market stall trading that has been handed down from generation to generation. The stall holders can exist along with a diversity of other diverse cultural shops in this new sensitively restored cultural and historical quarter. Our new history alongside the old.

Finally and most importantly we would like to thank all the people worldwide who have supported and been active within the Save Moore Street Campaign for their ongoing commitment, dedication and encouragement. They have assisted the different Save Moore Street Campaign Groups and 1916 Relatives Groups in the fight to preserve our nation's history, heritage, cultural and identity and stave off inappropriate development of the area. It is through your support that we have endured, and this proposal honours the people of Ireland worldwide and their love and respect of Moore Street and its diverse history both social and revolutionary." " We are a proud and passionate Irish nation the world over. Once this history is gone it is gone forever. We each

have a role to play no matter where we reside to preserve and restore Moore Street and environs.

We are confident that this proposal provides a direction forward that will suit traders and all stakeholders. One that honours the past and all those who fought for Irish freedom creating a very visual legacy that will be left for future generations to come of our long fight for freedom. People who come to the area may be moved by the Volunteers bravery and courage. Tourists and Irish citizens alike will come to learn our rich history and pay tribute in an authentic manner as they walk in the men, women and children's footsteps back to the past.

This plan is for the Heros of 1916. We owe the Volunteers this great debt.

Case Acknowledgements

We would of course like to thank Colm for all his work during and after the case for Moore Street. After the case he thanked publicly the people who assisted in this case.

"It would be impossible to name everyone involved but first and foremost I must thank my Counsel Conleth Bradley, Stephen Hughes, Stephen Dodds and my solicitor John Hennessy and his assistant Rory Muldowney. Without them there would have been no victory. To sum up basically the lawyers won this not me, they deserve the credit" – Colm Moore.

He also thanked all the people who attended court and pledged their support during the case.

He also extended a thank you to the many people who signed and helped with affidavits, they are as follows: James Kelly, Ray Bateson, Tim Pat Coogan, Peter Pearson Evans, John Rooney, John Hennessy and Eamonn Kelly.

"A very special thank you to Justice Max Barrett for delivering a landmark judgment for the preservation of our most valuable historic site and while the opposition Counsel didn't win I do respect their profession so thank you for the challenge."

Finally I would like to thank the general

public and indeed everyone who was involved with the campaign in whatever capacity, large or small, for their support.

Case costs note

It's important to note that Colm took this case, with great financial risk to himself, a case he won, a case he took in the public interest. He was awarded his costs in the high Court yet the developer and Minister are refusing to accept that fact and are pursuing a cost order of millions which is hanging over his head. Colm largely put his life on hold for this and it's morally wrong to be looking for costs against him even though he won his case. We have an obligation to ensure that doesn't happen. He has no personal or monetary gain whatsoever stemming from the case. As a law Student he was simply looking to make sure the government upheld the law and that the historical importance of the site was recognised and persevered for the Irish people. We all have an obligation to agree with the spirit of this statement and call on the Oireachtas to act on it.

This proposal also shows up the State's argument that Colm is against development in Moore Street as this plan shows clearly that is not the case.

Thank you.

Photography by Barry Lyons (1916 Relatives Association)



The 1916 Rising was inarguably one of the most significant events to occur along the long road towards Irish freedom and independence. It brought together all strands of Irish society; nationalists, teachers, poets, artists, socialists and workers both skilled and unskilled. The events which took place on Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Site are central to the story of that momentous week during Easter 1916. The story of the last stand of the rebels of 1916 is one which needs to be recorded and told for the benefit of future generations by the creation of a "living museum" on the very hallowed ground upon which they fought their final fight.

This is the Development Plan for that "living museum".

