



LIVING HISTORY

A VISION FOR

MOORE STREET




Sinn Féin

Introduction

from Aengus Ó Snodaigh TD



The Moore Street district is an incredibly important place in terms of our revolutionary history, our culture and our heritage.

16 Moore Street is where five leaders of the Easter Rising met for the last time and ordered the surrender. In the national consciousness, Moore Street is forever connected with the sacrifices of all those who sought to break the connection between Ireland and the British Empire.

The Moore Street terrace and the laneways that make up the battlefield are the physical environs of one of the seminal chapters in Ireland's long fight for independence. They

must be preserved as a national monument and as a living museum in order to safeguard our history for the people of Ireland and future generations.

The development of a modern historical quarter - shaped around the Moore Street Battlefield site - is about preserving our revolutionary history, our language and culture but it is also about putting heritage and culture at the very centre of the social and economic regeneration of the North Inner City.

In this document I will make the case for the following:

LEGISLATION: A Bill to give legal recognition to “An Cheathrú Chultúir” of the “Moore Street Cultural Quarter”

PRESERVATION: To preserve the built heritage of Moore Street, where the 1916 Rising Volunteers fought and died in their last stand, and protect it from destruction.

DEVELOPMENT: To create a Culture Quarter around Moore Street for the city centre to boost tourism and footfall of the local community into the area, give space to the development of art, music, and sport, and promote Irish heritage, culture, history, and language.

SUSTAINABILITY: To create a management and oversight company for the Culture Quarter and to establish a permanent outdoor Market within Moore Street – Dublin’s oldest food market

As we approach the 105th anniversary of the Easter Rising, this plan for the preservation and development of Moore Street is something that all the people of Ireland can get excited about and get behind.

A Culture Quarter – A fitting tribute to the 1916 revolution

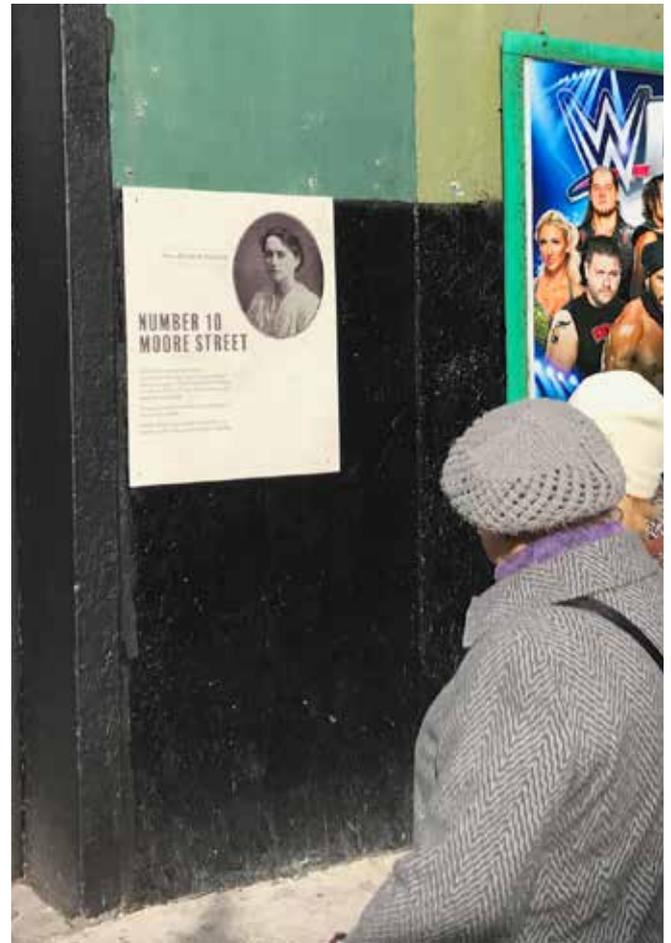
Ceathrú Chultúir – Ómós cuí do réablóid 1916

When introducing the Sinn Féin Bill An Bille um Cheathrú Chultúir 1916, 2021 (Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Bill 2021) in the Dáil on Thursday 11 March, Aengus Ó Snodaigh TD said:

“This Bill when enacted would demonstrate that we in fact value Irish history, culture and the memory of those who died for Irish freedom, as well as respecting Irish tourism and the economy by establishing a culture quarter – An Cheathrú in this area.

“An Cheathrú will be tasked with the preservation, restoration and management of the cultural historical quarter within the Moore Street Battlefield Area, as designated by the High Court in 2016 “the lands, buildings, streets and lanes within an area including Moore Street, Henry Place, O’Rahilly Parade and Moore Lane, in which the 1916 Rising Volunteers travelled after evacuating the GPO”.

He pointed out that much of it was based on a similar bill, the ‘Moore Street Area Renewal and Development Bill 2015’ introduced in the Seanad by the now Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Darragh O’Brien. At the time O’Brien said: “The project [is] to ensure that as the area is developed in the future it is conserved and preserved in order that we can be proud of it



when we look back in ten years’ time and that we can say we did the right thing.” Minister Darragh O’Brien stated further that: “There should be no further commercial development work in the vicinity of this site or in the area. The strongest way to secure that is to designate it as a historical quarter.”



Preservation Order

This Sinn Féin bill recognises that fact and further ensures that the minister would be required to issue a Preservation Order on the terrace and curtilage of nos. 10 to 25 Moore Street; the GPO, the buildings known as the White House and the O'Brien's Bottling Store in Henry Place; the lanes, streets and boundaries that are known as Moore Street, Moore Lane, Henry Place and O'Rahilly Parade, as the area is a National Monument of extreme importance. The National Museum of Ireland outlined in its submission to the High Court case "the national historical importance of the whole Moore Street area with its laneways and buildings".

Séard atá i gceist san bille seo ná ceathrú chultúir a chruthú san ceantair sin atá leagtha síos san Ard Chuir mar Suíomh Páirc na gCatha Sráid an Mhúraigh 1916 chun ní amháin, caomhnú a dhéanamh ar an cheantair ach chun beocht a chuir ann athuair. Bheadh sé i gceist go mbeadh bórd i gceannas chun cinntiú go mbeadh fíis agus spiorad 1916 á thabhairt chun cuimhne in imeachtaí agus cur chuige An Cheathrú sin.





Developers' Greed

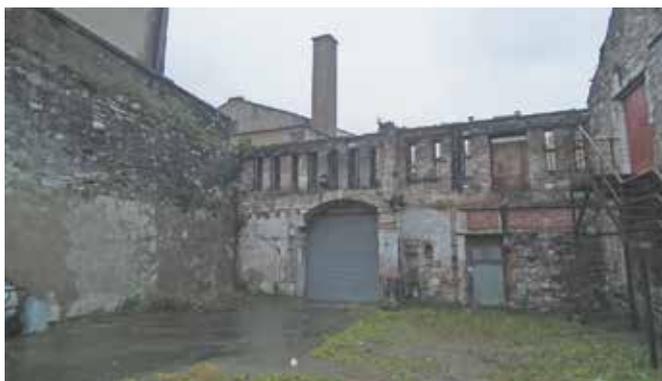
After years of neglect and developer-led dereliction, Moore Street is once again under renewed threat of destruction/redevelopment in a manner that would not be befitting of an historical monument.

It was when the Charlton Group property consortium began acquiring land and buildings to build up a land bank in preparation for demolition and large-scale construction, that the scale of the threat to Moore Street and the historical area became fully apparent. This threat didn't abate with Joe Reilly's Chartered Lands acquisition of that consolidated site, in fact the threat was accelerated.

Thankfully, despite the State and Dublin City Council's connivance, that threat has been realised. The developers' greed in Ireland during the Celtic Tiger years when the site was being amassed knew no bounds, heritage was far from their minds, the accumulation

of wealth for them in the form of property trumped all. Their greed was such that they broke the banks, themselves somewhat and the State. As a consequence, huge tracts of their hoarded lands ended up in National Asset Management Agency (NAMA) set up in 2009 by the government to manage the portfolio assets of the struggling property developers.

The Moore Street/O'Connell Street site with its planning permission for an obscenely large shopping mall was bundled up with other Reilly holdings and fire-sold to a large British commercial retail shopping mall chain, Hammerson. In late 2020 Hammerson announced that then Head of Asset Management & Recover in NAMA Conor Owens was joining Hammerson as their Director of Ireland, so they could benefit from his *"experience combined with his detailed understanding of the Irish market"*.

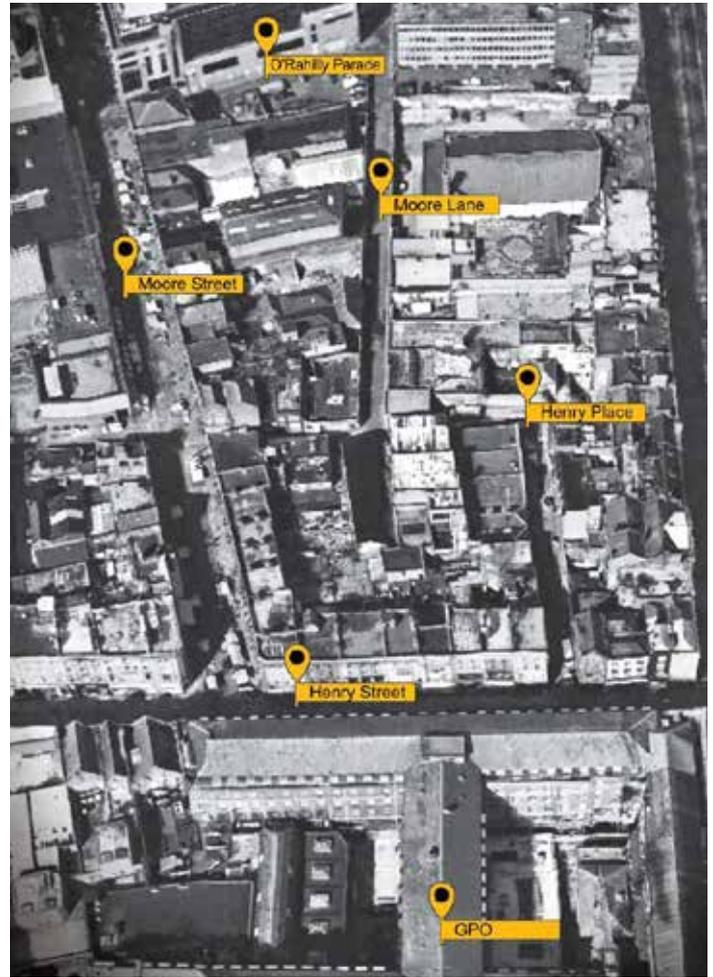


National Monuments

Thankfully, early attempts to destroy the Moore Street terrace ended up in the High Court, IEHC 150, 2015/696/JR & 2016/51/MCA where Judge Max Barrett concluded that:

“Having regard to the wealth of evidence presented before it that: each and all of the streets and street alignments of O’Rahilly Parade, the length of Moore Lane from Parnell Street down to Henry Place, the entire ‘L’ of Henry Place, and Moore Street, from the junction with Henry Place to the junction with O’Rahilly Parade..... and the part of Moore Lane from the junction with O’Rahilly Parade to the junction with Henry Place, though not all of the buildings thereon, and the national monuments that the court identifies in (2) below, comprises and comprise a national monument within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts, which national monument is sometimes referred to as the ‘Moore Street Battlefield’; and (2) each of and only (i) No. 10, Moore Street, (ii) the exterior wall to the rear of No. 11, Moore Street that evidences the breach through the party wall from No. 10, (iii) that portion of No. 13, Moore Street which comprises the surviving party wall with No. 12, along with any surviving remains therein of damage dating to the Easter Rising, (iv) Nos. 18, 20 and 21, Moore Street, as well as (v) the onetime O’Brien’s water works, (vi) the onetime O’Brien’s bottling stores, (vii) the onetime O’Brien’s stables, and (viii) the so-called ‘White House’, comprises (a) a national monument in its own right and also (b) a part of the national monument that is sometimes referred to as the ‘Moore Street Battlefield’.

“The court does not need to reach any conclusion in respect of Nos. 14–17 Moore Street as these properties have previously



been recognised by the Minister for Arts, etc. as a national monument.”

Since then several forums, including three iterations of the Ministerial Moore Street Advisory Group, have been set up to look at various aspects of the area and try find a way forward, but all discussions have been dominated by whichever Hammerson planning proposals was current, with many of the State actors actively advocating for the developer. The State has never sought to develop an alternative vision or give legal protection to this area of “national historical importance”. Its approach instead has been piecemeal, firstly concentrating only on No. 16, and only changing their focus when Minister Dick Roche officially recognised 14-17 Moore Street as a National Monument in 2007. No minister since has extended those “protective weapons” to the full Battlefield National Monument as identified by the Court.



Alternative Vision

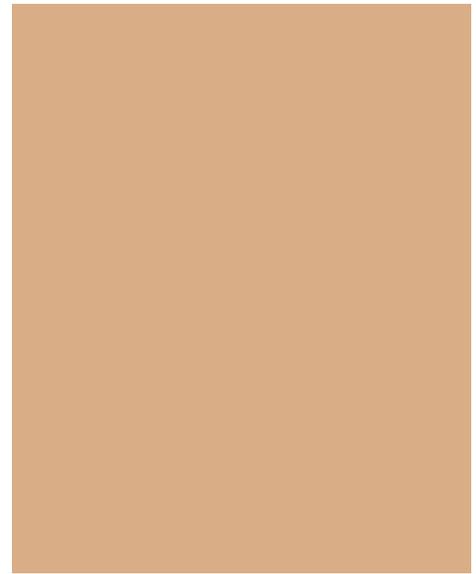
With the latest version of Hammerson’s planning application for shopping and office block complex expected to be submitted in April 2021, it is timely that an alternative vision has been developed and proposed and that the legislative basis to deliver on such a vision has also been published.

The Moore Street Preservation Trust have in recent weeks been sharing architectural and conceptual images of what the Moore Street Battlefield Area could look like. How the market could be revived while at the same time restoring the Moore Street terrace and the adjacent lanes, to make it a place of culture, respecting the history of the area while at the same time ensuring that it drew people, visitors and locals alike into the area. Sinn Féin support that vision and outline in this bill the legislative

framework we believe will allow that vision to be realised.

It is envisioned that An Cheathrú will help the transformation of the site as a ‘Living Museum’ which will educate and prompt further research and study of the revolutionary vision and events of the 1916 Rising. The Rising brought together many strands of Irish society, nationalists, teachers, poets, artists, socialists, conservatives, and workers both skilled and unskilled.

The events which took place on Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Area, are key to the story of that momentous week. It is a story which needs to be retold 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.



These graphics are part of The Moore Street Preservation Trust masterplan by Fuinneamh Workshop, which Sinn Féin supports





The Moore Street Market

When most Dubliners and non-Dubliners alike are asked about 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. The Moore Street Market is Dublin's oldest food market, dating from around 1850, around the Great Hunger years. It thus predated the building of the GPO and Sackville Street – now O'Connell Street. The market has continued to this day, even during very turbulent times in our history.

Dublin had many outdoor and indoor markets up to the recent past, but the advent of large supermarkets and the value of the city centre land soaring saw the closure and demise of most across the city. Most of the markets had

ended up in the northside of the city according to Barry Kennerk (Moore Street: The story of Dublin's Market District, Mercier 2012) because "during the late 17th Century, when the city's butchers and fishmongers were moved from south of the Liffey because of complaints about the stench".

The market's footprint was much larger until the building of the ILAC Centre led to the closure of much of the west side of Moore Street, resulting in the end of the Rotunda Market, Taaffe's Market, Anglesea Market and Norfolk Market.

Many felt at the time that the end was in sight for the Moore Street Market also, and if the developers had their way it would have also become a footnote in history. The

closure of the other markets had an impact on the remaining market, and while the market stall holders have survived, it hasn't been without a struggle - against dereliction, Dublin City Council neglect, displacement and Luas disturbance, making many stalls barely sustainable.

We believe that a revived market is essential to the restoration of the area and an appropriate historical and culture quarter and we agree with many of the needs identified by the traders themselves and by the Expert Group on the Moore Street Market.

We believe that as well as a living museum, retail shops and homes above the shops that a lively market will make this a joy once again, a place for business, for reflection, learning and living.

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 then able to gain an understanding of what those involved experienced during Easter week, and will also learn about the momentous events which took place.

As well as confirming a permanent outdoor market within Moore Street, in fact the oldest food market in Dublin, the bill would in developing a cultural quarter reflect the ideals of the revolutionary men and women of 1916 Rising, and become a hub of commemorative; cultural; artistic; musical; dramatic; historical; literature; poetry; the Irish language activities..

Tá sé tábhachtach d'ár n-oidhreacht go nglacfar leis an bille seo agus go mbeidh an deis againn athnuachain agus athfhorbairt cuí a dhéanamh i gceantair Sráid an Mhúraigh in ómós don fís a bhí aici a súid a ghlac páirt sna imeachtaí réabhlóideach cothrom an ama seo dtaca seo 105 bliain ó shin.





Martin McGuinness, former Sinn Féin vice president and Deputy First Minister:

“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.”



The Battle of Moore Street 1916 - Cath Shráid Uí Mhórdha ag Ray Bateson agus aistrithe ag Séamas Ó Maitiú (foilsithe ag Kilmainham Tales Teo 2017)

In memory of Elizabeth O'Farrell 1883-1959: the story of the 1916 surrender, by Shibéal Ní Fhearghaíl, 1981

Early Friday morning 28 April 1916

The O'Rahilly

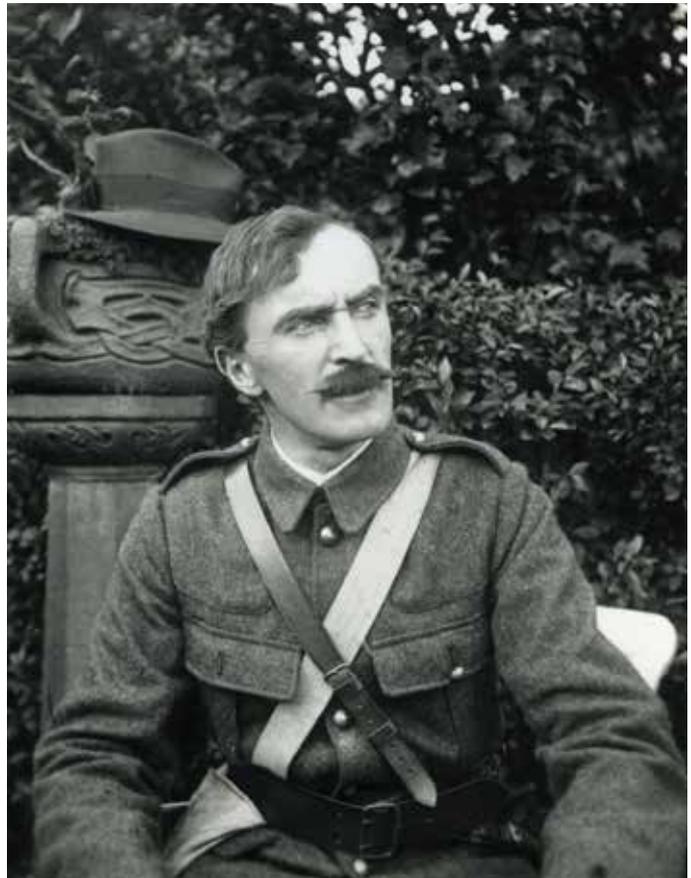
"In the GPO the roof flames spread along both sides. The fire roared through the building. Walls of flame seemed to surround the yard while sheets of flame covered the top of the ground floor and the floor above.

"Cracks now began to show in the outer walls and the floors began to give way. Debris crashed in. Thick columns of smoke and flames rose steadily and increased in volume with the passing minutes..... It was clear that the GPO would have to be abandoned...."

"The O'Rahilly undertook to clear the way for an escape route to Williams and Woods Factory on Great Britain Street [now Parnell Street] and called for around 30 Volunteers.... The O'Rahilly drew his sword and took his place in front. Then, at the words of command 'Quick march - at the double' they moved off along Henry Street. With bayonets fixed 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 hail of bullets from a British barricade 200 yards directly ahead swept the street followed by a second and third. Hats were knocked off and bullets went through clothes. There were groans and thuds as several Volunteers were cut down.

"Patrick Shortis was brought down just after Sampson's Lane; Patrick O'Connor was killed and fell backwards onto another Volunteer; Francis Macken was shot in the centre of his forehead and died almost immediately in a



comrade's arms. Charles Carrigan was badly wounded and brought to Jervis Street Hospital where he died soon after. Almost half of the men were either killed or wounded.

"Some took cover in the adjacent laneways; others pressed on to within 50 yards of the enemy line with The O'Rahilly in the van..... The O'Rahilly stood tensely in the doorway. Then, taking advantage of a momentary lull in the firing, he nodded swiftly in the direction of his comrades and blew two blasts on his whistle. A few seconds more he waited, then dashed out into mid-street and towards Great Britain Street. He had covered only a few yards when he was hit from the barricades and fell face forward, his sword clattering to the cobbles in front of him. He lay motionless for a few seconds and his comrades thought



him dead. Then, with a supreme effort, The O'Rahilly dragged himself inch by inch into Sackville Lane where he eventually died of his wounds."

Evacuating the GPO

"Now the evacuation began.... The Volunteers dashed from the side door of the GPO into Henry Lane, the bullets like hailstones hopping on the street. It was a miracle only a few were injured. James Connolly was carried across on a stretcher, followed by a little cavalcade of wounded in the care of three women – Winnie Carney, Elizabeth O'Farrell and Julia Grennan – the bullets striking the ground at their feet. Pearse was last to leave, charged across, gallant in green, revolver in hand, his head high, his eyes flashing. Behind them the Post Office was a blazing inferno...."

"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. Volunteer Patrick Lynch 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 a shop's side door in the lane. Michael Mulvihill's body was found the next day in Moore Lane near its junction with Henry Place. The din was terrific as there was intensive fire down the street from the British forces at the Parnell Street end, in addition to the roaring of the flames from the GPO and other burning buildings in Henry Street and the shooting by the Volunteers from places all around....

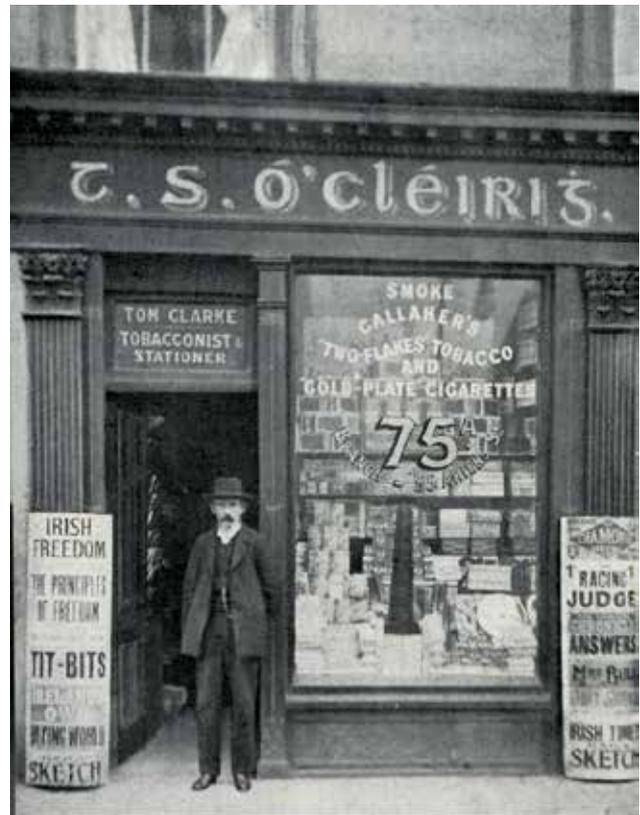
"Tom Clarke came to the side of the lane, just out of the line of fire, and called on volunteers to cross the line to secure occupation of a building at the corner of Moore Street. A number of men undertook the task, led by Clarke himself, bursting open the side door of the provision shop at the corner of Moore

Street and Henry Place, and gained access to Number 10. Other Volunteers who had crossed the Moore Lane junction broke into a store and brought out a cart onto which they piled all kinds of stuff. Then they moved the dray across the street to block the fire and, having formed a barrier, crossed the line safely and were able to proceed, stooping, past the 'White House' to the top of Henry Place in relative safety.

"The Kane family at 10 Henry Place was hiding under the bed saying the rosary when the father heard a commotion in the back yard and went 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...."

"As soon as the advance party 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, as they smashed their way into each 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 while another took his place at the wall. The floors in those houses were not all at the same level, so that when the men broke through the wall on a landing of one house they often found themselves quite a height above the floor of the next, and mostly they would find they had burst from a hall or landing into a living or bed room where frightened people were huddling together wondering what would happen next.

"At times, too, there was the question, as the last bricks and plaster of the hole



went crashing out under the blows of the sledgehammers and crowbars, of whether the might find the enemy on the other side ready for to hurl grenades into their midst?"

"Friday night was spent barricading all the houses that were occupied by throwing all the furniture from the rooms down the stairways into the bottom halls, thus blocking up the doorways.... The Volunteer position was now very vulnerable. As far as possible, no lights – or every few were lit. Fires for cooking were used with great discretion, because the heavy smoke from them drew snipers' fire on the house below. Most of the men by this time were utterly exhausted and apparently respondent. A large number in the more-or-less darkness 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 in attempting to get to it"

The Surrender

“After Breakfast, James Connolly and the other wounded men were carried through the holes from No. 10, and all 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 – Patrick Pearse, James Connolly, Joseph Plunkett, Tom Clarke and Sean MacDermott, where they held a Council of War. Willie Pearse was also with them.....

“Meanwhile the atmosphere in the meeting of the Provisional Government was grim. Sean McLoughlin appointed to the rank of Commandant only the night before, and

who played a major part in the evacuation, was sent for. He suggested that he should assemble a small body of between 20 and 30 men in Sackville Lane.... rush the barricade at the end of Moore Street.... Throw a bomb from the corner of Sackville Lane towards the British, and with that the whole body of Volunteer in Moore Street would dash across into the laneways on the opposite side and reform at Denmark Street near the Henry Street Warehouse.... They would then make their way down towards Capel Street and the Markets and, if possible, to the Four Courts and join up with Commandant Ned Daly there to continue the fight....

“McLoughlin was given the go ahead and formed the men.... Just as the charge was about to begin a Volunteer rushed into the



yard and said that it was to be cancelled. The relief was palpable.... the Provisional Government made its decision - they would surrender."

"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 surrender, but 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 ask how many more would die if the fight continued. Only the leaders would be shot, he said, 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.'"

Luath maidin Aoine 28 Aibreán 1916

An Rathailleach

"In Ardoifig an Phoist leath na lasracha ar an dá thaobh den díon. Bhí an dóiteán ina bhladm tríd an bhfoirgneamh. Bhí na lasracha ar nós ballaí timpeall an chlóis agus bhí síleáil an bhunurláir agus an urláir os a chionn ina bharr lasrach.

"Bhí scoilteanna le feiceáil anois sna ballaí lasmuigh agus thosaigh na hurláir ag titim. Thit smionagar de thuairt. D'éirigh múrtha deathaigh agus lasracha agus mhéadaigh orthu de réir mar a d'imigh na nóiméid thart.... Ba léir gur ghá an Ardoifig a thréigean....."

"Ghlac An Rathailleach air féin bealach éalaithe a aimsiú go dtí monarcha Williams and Woods ar Shráid na Breataine Móire agus lorg sé thart ar 30 Óglach.... Tharraing An Rathailleach a chladheamh agus ghlac sé a áit chun tosaigh

orthu. Ansin ar chloisteáil na bhfocal ordaithe dóibh "Go mear máirseáil - faoi luas reatha" ghluais siad síos Sráid Anraí. Agus beaignítí faoi réir.... rinne siad ruathar suas [Sráid Ui Mhórdha], leath acu ar dheis agus an leath eile ar chlé.

"Sular shroich siad Plás Anraí/Lána Sampson réab piléar síos an tsráid ón mbaracáid Sasanach 200 slat díreach os a gcomhair; lean ceann eile é agus ansin an tríú ceann. Leagadh hataí de chloigne agus chuaigh piléir trí éadach. Bhí geonaíl agus tuairt le cloisteáil agus roinnt mhaith de na hÓglaigh á ngearradh síos.

"Leagadh Pádraig Shortis díreach ar an taobh eile de Lána Sampson; maraíodh Pádraig Ó Conchúir agus thit sé siar i gcoinne Óglach eile; scaoileadh Proinsias Ó Maicín i lár a éadain agus d'éag sé beagnach ar an toirt i mbaclainn chomrádaí. Goineadh Cathal Ó Carragáin go dona agus tugadh é go dtí Ospidéal Shráid



Jervis áit ar éag sé go gearr ina dhiaidh sin. Goineadh nó maraíodh níos mó ná leath de na fir.

“Lorg cuid acu dídean sna lánaí in aice lámhe; lean an chuid eile acu ar aghaidh go dtí go raibh siad i bhfoisceacht 50 slat de line an namhad, An Rathailleach chun tosaigh.... Ar feadh tuairim is leathnóiméid sheas An Rathailleach faoi theannas sa doras. Ansin, ag baint buntáiste as an sos gearr sa scaoileadh, chlaon sé a cheann go tapa i dtreo a chomrádaithe agus shéid dhá fhead ar a fheadóg. Cúpla soicind eile a d’fhan sé, ansin scinn sé amach i lár na sráide i dtreo Shráid na Breataine Móire. Ní raibh sé imithe ach cúpla slat nuair a scaoileadh é ón bharacáid agus thit chun tosaigh, a chlaidheamh titithe ag cliotaráil ar na clocha duirlinge os a chomhair. Luigh sé gan bogadh ar feadh cúpla soicing agus shíl a chomrádaithe go raibh sé marbh. Ansin, le sáriarracht, tharraing An Rathailleach é féin orlach ar orlach isteach i Lána Sackville áit ar éag sé ar deireadh dá chréachtaí.”

Tréigeadh an Ardoifig

“Thosaigh tréigean Ardoifig an Phoist anois.... Scinn na hÓglaigh ó thaobhdhoras na hArdoifige go dtí Lána Anraí, na piléir ar nós cloichshneachta ag preabadh ar an tsráid. Ba mhíorúil é nár gortaíodh ach beagán. Iompraíodh Séamas Ó Conghaile trasna ar shínteán, buíon bheag dóibh siúd a bhí gortaithe á leanacht faoi chúram triúr ban – Winnie Ní Chearnaigh, Éilín Ní Fhearghaile agus Síle Ní Ghrianáin – na piléir ag bualadh an talaimh faoina gcosa. Rith an Píarsach, an duine deireanach a d’fhág trasna, é gléasta go breá i ndath uathne, gunnán ina lámh, a chloigeann ard, lasair in shúile. Taobh thiar díobh bhí an Ardoifig ina bhladhm lasrach...”

“Ordaíodh ionsaí a dhéanamh ar an “Teach Bán” agus briseadh isteach sna stórais ar thaobh an lána ar shíl na hÓglaigh gur i seilbh na Sasanaigh a bhí siad. Bhris buíon bheag,

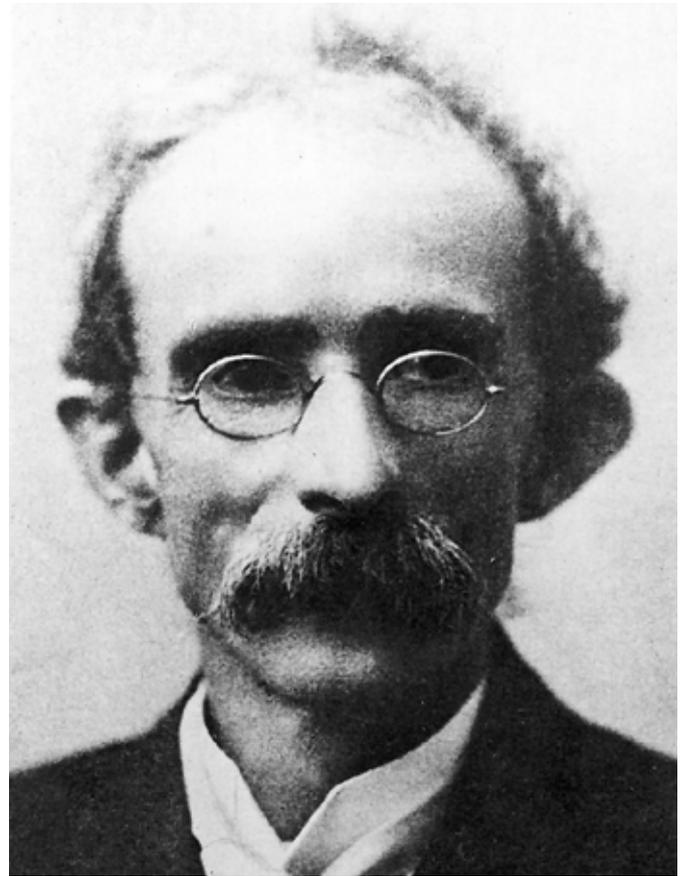


Mícheál Ó Coileáin ina measc, isteach sa “Teach Bán” ach ní raibh duine ar bith ann. Bhris fir eile isteach sna stórais. D’éag an tÓglach Pádraig Ó Loinsigh nuair a phléasc an raidhfil a bhí in úsáid chun doras Stórais Uiscí Mianra Uí Bhriain a bhataráil isteach ina scornach agus fuair sé bás ar an toirt. Chonacthas Henry Coyle ag titim; mharraigh piléar naoscaire é agus é ag iarraidh taobhdhoras siopa ar an lána a oscailt. Fuarthas corp Mhícheáil Uí Mhaoilhichíl an lá dar gcionn ar Lána Uí Mhórdha gar do chúinne Phlás Anraí. Bhí an gleo uafásach mar bhí dlúthscaoileadh ag teacht síos an tsráid ó na fórsaí Sasanacha ag Sráid Parnell; chomh maith leis sin bhí an craos tine in Ardoifig an Phoist agus i bhfoirgnimh eile agus, ina theannta sin, torann lámhachadh na nÓglach ó gach cearn...”

“Tháinig Tomás Ó Cléirigh go taobh an lána, díreach taobh istigh de líne an lámhachaidh, agus lorg sé fir chun dul tríd an lámhachadh agus seilbh a ghlacadh ar fhoirgneamh ag cúinne Shráid Uí Mhórdha. Chuaigh roinnt fear i mbun gnímh, an Cléireach féin i gceannas orthu, agus briseadh taobhdhoras an tsiopa bia ag cúinne Shráid Uí Mhórdha agus Phlás Anraí, agus isteach leo in uimhir a 10. Bhris Óglach eile, a bhí tar éis cúinne Lána Uí Mhórdha a thrasnú, isteach i stóras; thóg siad amach cairt agus líon siad é le gach uile shaghas stuif. Ansin bhog siad é trasna na sráide chun an lámhachadh a bhlocáil agus, an bac seo in airde, thrasnaigh siad an líne lámhachaidh go sábháilte; bhí siad in ann dul ar aghaidh, ag cromadh, thar an “Teach Bán” go barr Lána Anraí sách slán.

“Bhí muintir McKane I 10 Plás Anraí faoin leaba ag rá a phaidrín nuair a chuala an t-athair rúille buille sa chúlchlós agus d’imigh amach le féachaint cad a bhí ag tarlú. Bhris Óglach gan rabhadh pána gloine sa doras lena raidhfil. Scaoil an raidhfil agus bhuail an piléar gualainn an fhir, d’imigh tríthi agus bhuail a iníon Bríd, 16 bliana d’aois, san éadan, á marú ar an toirt.....

“Chomh luath is a bhí an slua tosaigh istigh in uimhir a 10 thosaigh siad ag tochailt ó fhoirgneamh amháin go foirgneamh eile leis an áit a bhí faoina smacht a mhéadú. Níor bheag an tasc é seo d’fhir thraochta agus seachtain dhian gan aon chodladh geall leis, curtha díobh, agus iad ag réabadh isteach sna foirgnimh, mar a ordaíodh dóibh a dhéanamh, ó theach go teach. D’úsáid siad barra ollmhór, gach fear ag caitheamh seal leis an uirlis ar feadh cúpla nóiméad agus ag glacadh sosa nuair a chuaigh fear eile i mbun oibre ag an mballa. Ní raibh urláir na dtithe sin ar aon leibhéal, agus nuair a bhris na fir tríd ag léibheann theach amháin ba mhinic a tháinig siad amach go hard os cionn an urláir i dteach eile; don chuid is mó bhí siad tar éis briseadh ó halla nó léibheann isteach i seomra suí nó



seomra codlata, áit a raibh daoine scanraithe teanntaithe le chéile gan a fhios acu cad a tharlódh ina dhiaidh sin.

“In amanna, freisin, bhí an cheist ann, agus na brící deireanacha agus an plástar sa pholl ag titim amach faoi bhuillí na gcasúr ar an bharr, an gcasfaidís leis an namhad agus iad réidh le gránáidí a chaitheamh ina measc?”

“Caitheadh oíche Dé hAoine ag cur baracáidí suas sna tithe go léir a bhí ina seilbh tríd an troscán sna seomraí thuas a chaitheamh síos na staighrí go dtí na hallaí íochtair agus mar sin ag blocáil na ndoirsí.... Bhí suiomh na nÓglach anois an-leochailleach. Chomh fada agus ab fhéidir níor lasadh aon soilse – fíorbheagán ar aon nós. Níor lasadh tinte cócaireachta gan mórchúram a dhéanamh mar tharraingeodh an deatach tiubh lámhachadh na naoscáirí ar an teach faoi. Bhí an chuid is mó de na fir caite, traochta agus in ísle brí, de réir chosúlachta. Bhí mórchuid acu I seomraí a bhí dorcha a bheag nó a mhór agus a bpaidrín á rá acu. Cé is moite de chupáin tae agus cúpla briosca

ní bhfaigheadh foireann na Ceanncheathrún aon bhia sa tréimhse seo. Cé go raibh sconna sa chlós, ba dheacair uisce a fháil mar bhí dáinséar ó scaoileadh naoscaire.....”

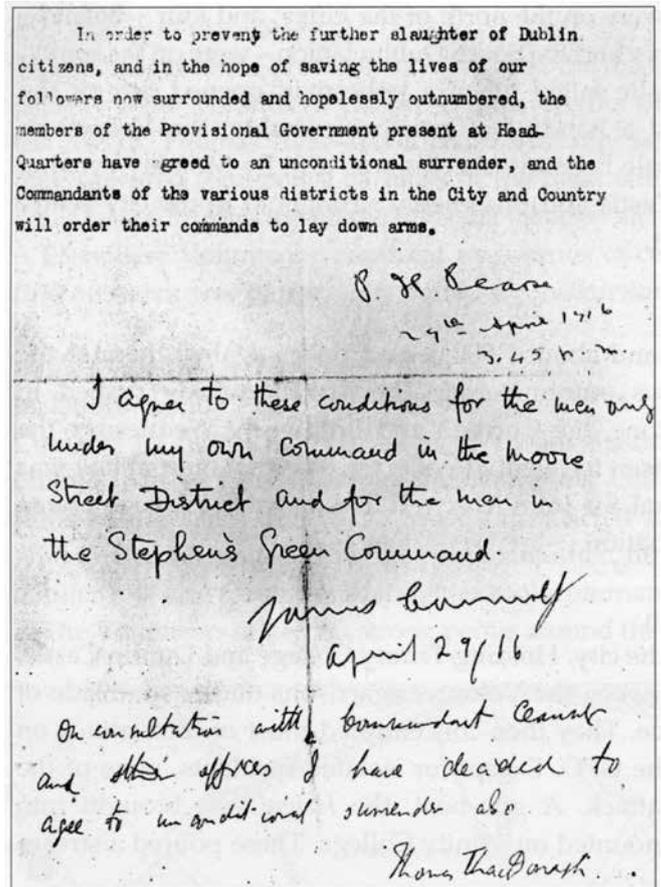
Sathairn 29ú Albreán

An Géilleadh

“Tar éis bricfeasta iompraíodh Séamas Ó Conghaíle agus na fir gortaithe eile tríd na poill as Uimhir 10, agus lean an chuid eile iad. Cuireadh an Conghaileach ar leaba I gcúlshéomra I 16 Sráid Uí Mhórdha. Bhí Rialtas Sealadach sa seomra seo ar feadh achair fhada – Pádraic Mac Piarais, Séamus Ó Chonghaíle, Seosamh Pluincéad, Tomás Ó Cléirigh agus Seán MacDiarmada, áit ar thionóil said Comhairle Chogaidh. Bhí Liam Mac Piarais in éindí leo freisin.....

“Idir an dá linn, bhí an t-atmásféar ag cruinniú an Rialtais Shealadaigh gruama. Glaodh ar Sheán Mac Lochlainn, duine a ndearnadh Ceannfort de an oíche roimhe sin agus a ghlac páirt mhór sa chúlú. Mhol sé go gcuirfeadh sé gasra beag de 20 nó 30 fear le chéile i Lána Sackville..... ruathar faoin bharcáid ag ceann Shráid Uí Mhórdha..... buama a chaitheamh ó chúinne Lána Sackville i dtreo na Sasanach, agus leis sin rithfeadh an slua go léir a bhí i Sráid Uí Mhórdha de rúid isteach sna lánáí ar an taobh eile agus thiocfaidís le chéile arís i Sráid na Danmhairge gar do Stóras Shráid Anraí. Dhéanfaidís a mbealach síos i dtreo Shráid Céipil agus na Margaí agus, dá mb’fhéidir é, go dtí na Ceithre Cúirteanna mar a mbualfaidís le hÉamonn Ó Dálaigh agus go leanfaidís leis an troid....

“Tugadh cead a chinn do Mhac Lochlainn agus chuaigh sé amach agus chruinnigh le chéile scud..... Díreach agus an rúid ar tí tosnú rith Óglach isteach sa chlós á rá go raibh sé curtha ar ceal. Bhí an faoiseamh a thug an fógra seo soiléir.... ghlac an Rialtas Sealadach a chinneadh – go ngéillfidís.”



“Cruinníodh na fir i gclós shiopa Hanlon ag 20-21 Sráid Uí Mhórdha agus d’éist siad le Mícheál Ó Coileáin, Tomás Ó Cléirigh agus Seosamh Pluincéad ag caint i bhfábhar géilleadh, ach bhí siad amhrasach faoi go dtí gur labhair Seán MacDiarmada, i nglór ciúin, dianmhachnamhach, lánmhuinéach. Dúirt sé leo breathnú ar na sibhialtaigh mharbha taobh amuigh agus smaoineamh ar an gcuid eile a mharófaí dá leanfaí ar aghaidh ag troid. Na ceannairí amháin a mharófar, a dúirt sé, mairfidh na gnáth Óglaigh leis an troid a dhéanamh níos faide anonn: ‘Gheobhaimídne a chuirfear chun báis bás sona agus a fhios againn go bhfuil neart agaibhse fós ann leis an ngnó a chur i gcrích. Cuimhní, a fheara, níl buaite orainn; leanfaimid ar aghaidh am éigin eile agus ní dhéanfaimid dearmad ar na garsúin a thit sa troid’.”

[Úsáidtear Sráid Uí Mhórdha san leabhar mar gur sin an ainm traidisiúnta agus an ceann ata ar na comharthaí bóithre san cheantair, seachas an leagan ceart Sráid an Mhúriagh]

Elizabeth O'Farrell's account

"We left by a side entrance in Henry Street, crossed to Henry Place and around into Moore Lane. There was a barricade erected mid-way in Moore Lane, and it was very dangerous passing it, as the military were firing over it. We left in three sections, I being in the last.

"Commandant Pearse was the last to leave the building [GPO]. He went around to see that no one was left behind. We immediately preceded him, bullets raining from all quarters as we rushed to Moore Lane.

"As I passed the barricade I tripped and fell; in a second a some man rushed out of the house on the corner of Moore Lane and Moore Street (Gogan's), where the second section had taken cover, took me up in his arms and rushed back to the house. It was Sean McGarry, of Ballybough Road, since sent to penal servitude for eight years.

"When I entered the parlour of the house I found some of the members of the Provisional Government already there, the house was well barricaded, and James Connolly lying on a stretcher in the middle of the room.....

"Around us we could hear the roar of burning buildings, machine guns played on the houses, and at intervals what seemed to be hand grenades. The morning of the 29th I spent in helping to cook for the other Volunteers who had worked hard through the night burrowing from house to house up towards the end of Moore Street. After breakfast Mr. Connolly and the other wounded men [17] were carried through the holes, and all others followed.

Mr 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."

"I got orders from Sean MacDermott to provide a white flag – he first hung one out of the house to ensure me from being fired on. I left the house (Gorman's), 15 Moore Street, about 12.45pm on Saturday the 29th, with a





verbal message from Commandant Pearse to the Commander of the British Forces, to the effect that he wished to treat with them. I waved the small white flag which I carried and the military ceased firing and called me up to the barrier which was across the top of Moore Street into Parnell Street.

“As I passed up Moore Street I saw, at the corner of Sackville Lane, the O’Rahilly’s hat and a revolver lying on the ground – I thought he had got into some house. I gave my message to the officer in charge.....Being satisfied I was not dangerous he then took me (of all places in the world) to Tom Clarke’s shop as a prisoner... ..I gave General Lowe my message, and he said he would take me in a motor car to the top of Moore Street and I was to go back to Mr. Pearse and tell him ‘That Gen. Lowe would not treat at all until he (Mr Pearse) would surrender unconditionally’.....

“I went back to 16 Moore Street, and as I passed Sackville Lane, the first turn on the left in Moore Street going down from Parnell Street, I look up and saw the dead body of the O’Rahilly lying about four yards up the lane – his feet against the steps of the first door on

the right (the side entrance to Kelly’s shop, Moore Street) and his head on the curbstone.”

Cuntas Éilín Ní Fhearghaile

“D’fhágamar tríd an taobh-bhealach isteach ag Sráid Anraí, trasna Plás Anraí agus timpeall go dtí Lána an Mhúraigh. Bhí baracáid curtha in airde leath-bhealach síos Lána an Mhúraigh, agus bhí sé ana-chontúirteach í a thrasnú toisc go raibh an t-arm ag scaoileadh os a cionn. D’fhágamar i dtrí chuid, mise i measc sa chuid ar chúl.

“B’é an Ceannfort Mac Piarais an duine deireanach chun an foirgneamh [Ard-Oifig an Phoist] a fhágáil. Chuaigh sé thart timpeall chun a fheiceáil nach raibh aon duine fágtha inár ndiaidh. Bhí muidne díreach roimhe, cith piléar ag stealladh anuas orainn as gach cearn nuair a bhrostaigh muid go Lána an Mhúraigh.

“Baineadh tuisle asam ag dul trasna ar an mbaracáid agus thit mé; laistigh de soicind tháinig fear éigean le deifir amach as an teach atá ar choirnéal Lána agus Sráid an Mhúraigh (Tigh Gógan), áit ina raibh an dara cuid faoi chlúid, bhailigh sé suas mé agus dheifrigh sé ar

ais isteach sa teach. Seán Mac Fhearraigh a bhí ann, as Bóthar an Bhaile Bhoicht, atá curtha ó shin ar phianseirbhís ar feadh ocht mbliana.

“Nuair a chuaigh mé isteach i bparlús an tí, tháinig mé trasna ar roinnt comhaltaí den Rialtas Sealadach a bhí ann romhaim, bhí Séamus Ó Conghaile ina luí ar shínteán i lár an tseomra agus bhí an teach bacráidithe go bhreá....

“Thart timpeall orainn bhí muid in ann foirgnimh i bhladm a chloisteáil, bhí meaisín-gunnaí ag spraoi ar na tithe, agus cuma air ó am go ham gur gránáid láimhe a bhí ann. Chaith mé maidin an 29ú ag cócaireacht do na hÓglaigh eile a bhí dianobair déanta acu tríd an oíche ag tochailt ó theach go teach suas i dtreo deireadh Shráid an Mhúraigh. Tar éis don bhricfeasta, iompraíodh An Chonghaileach agus na fir gortaithe eile [17] tríd na poill, agus lean gach duine eile ina diaidh.

“Chuireadh An Chonghaileach chun leapa i seomra ar chúl i 16 Sráid an Mhúraigh. Bhí comhaltaí an Rialtais Sealadaigh sa seomra seo ar feadh tréimhse mhaithe ama (P. A. Mac Piarais, S. Ó Conghaile, S. Pluincéid, T. S. Ó Cléirigh, agus Seán Mac Diarmada), áit a bhí comhairle chogaidh acu. Bhí Liam Mac Piarais in éineacht leo freisin.”

“Fuair mé orduithe ó Sheán Mac Diarmada bratach bhán a chur ar fáil – chroch sé an chéad cheann lasmuigh den teach chun a chinntiú nach scaoilfear orm. D’fhág mé an teach (Tigh Gormáin), 15 Sráid an Mhúraigh, thart timpeall ar 12:45i.n. Sathairn an 29ú, le teachtaireacht béil ón gCeannfort Mac Piarais do Cheannasaí na bhFórsaí Briotanacha, ag rá go raibh fonn air dul chun socraithe leo.

Chroith mé an bhratach bheag bhán a bhí á iompar agam agus stad an t-arm ag scaoileadh agus ghlaigh siad orm teacht anuas go dtí an bhacainn a thrasnaigh barr Shráid an Mhúraigh isteach go Sráid Parnell.

“Agus mé ag dul suas trasna Sráid an Mhúraigh, chonaic mé, ar choirnéal Lána Sackville, hata An Rathallaigh agus gunnán ina luí ar an talamh – shíl mé gur éirigh leis éalú isteach i dteach éigean. Thug mé mo theachtairacht don t-oifigeach a bhí i gceannas.....Agus é sásta nach raibh mé contúirteach, thóg sé mar phriosúnaí mé (thar aon áit eile ar domhan) go siopa Thomás Ó Cléirigh.....Thug mé mo theachtairacht don Ginearál Lowe, agus dúirt sé go dtógfadh sé mé i ngluaisteán go dtí barr Shráid an Mhúraigh agus go raibh orm dul ar ais go dtí an Phiarsach chun a rá leis ‘Nach rachaidh an Ginearál Lowe chun socraithe go dtí go ngéillfeadh (an Phiarsach) gan choinníoll’.....

“D’fhill mé ar 16 Sráid an Mhúraigh, agus nuair a thrasnaigh mé Lána Sackville, an chéad chasadh ar chlé ag dul síos Sráid an Mhúraigh ó Shráid Parnell, bhreathnaigh mé suas agus chonaic mé corp an Rathallaigh ina luí thart ar cheithre slat suas an lána – a chosa in aghaidh staighre an chéad doras ar dheis (taobh-bhealach isteach go siopa Uí Cheallaigh, Sráid an Mhúraigh) agus a cheann ar cloch cholbhla.”



I ndíl cuimhne

Eight Volunteers and 11 civilians lost their lives in the Battle of Moore Street between 28-29 April 1916. 'The Irish Times' reported between two to four British soldiers are thought to have been killed in the vicinity.

Roll of Honour of members of the Army of the Irish Republic who made the ultimate sacrifice fighting for Irish freedom:

Óglach Charles Carrigan

Óglach John Neale

Óglach Henry Coyle

Óglach Patrick O'Connor

Óglach Francis Macken

Óglach Paddy Shortis

Óglach Michael Mulvihill

Óglach The O'Rahilly

Eleven civilians are known to have died in area during the Rising:

Edward Byrne (22), Corporation Buildings

Mary Ann Corrigan (38), Moore Lane

Robert Dillon (64), Moore Street

John Doyle (36), Moore Street

Elizabeth Hanratty (30), Moore Street

William Heavey (32), Moore Street

Bridget McKane (16), Henry Place

Patrick McManus (67), Moore Street

William Mullen (9), Moore Place

John Murphy (6), Henry Street

John O'Duffy (79), Rutland Square



An Bille um Cheathrú Chultúir 1916, 2021
Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Bill 2021

Mar a tionscnaíodh

As initiated



AN BILLE UM CHEATHRÚ CHULTÚIR 1916, 2021
CEATHRÚ CHULTÚIR 1916 BILL 2021

Mar a tionscnaíodh

As initiated

CONTENTS

PART 1

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

Section

1. Short title and citation
2. Interpretation
3. Preservation Order
4. Laying of orders
5. Local Authority obligations

PART 2

CEATHRÚ CHULTÚIR 1916 TEORANTA

6. Location of An Cheathrú
7. Establishment
8. Boundary extension
9. Functions of An Cheathrú
10. Commercial Rates
11. Donations and gifts
12. Appointment of directors of Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta
13. Grounds for approval of certain expenditure
14. Board, Cathaoirleach and staff of Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta
15. Non-remuneration for Board members
16. Board membership period
17. Employees disbarred from Board membership
18. Disallowance of staff being Board member
19. Resignation of Board member
20. Removal of Board member

21. Gender balance
22. Staff terms and conditions
23. Staff numbers
24. Contractual staff
25. Staff attending Board meetings
26. Implementation team
27. Accounts and audits
28. Accountability to Committee of Public Accounts
29. Accountability of chief executive to other Oireachtas Committees
30. Shareholder in Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta
31. Provisions relating to subletting
32. Moore Street Market stall holders

SCHEDULE 1

MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD AREA

SCHEDULE 2

GROUNDS FOR APPROVAL, OF EXISTING OR PROPOSED BUILDINGS OR PREMISES

ACTS REFERRED TO

Companies Act 2014 (No. 38)

Companies Acts 1963 to 2014

Finance Act 1991 (No. 13)

Landlord and Tenant Acts 1967 to 1994

Local Government Act 2001 (No. 37)

National Monuments Act, 1930 (No. 2)

Public Service Management (Recruitment and Appointments) Act 2004 (No. 33)



AN BILLE UM CHEATHRÚ CHULTÚIR 1916, 2021
CEATHRÚ CHULTÚIR 1916 BILL 2021

Bill

entitled

An Act to provide for the establishment of a body to be known as *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*, to define its functions in relation to the preservation, restoration and management of the cultural historical quarter within the Moore Street Battlefield Area in line with the functions, aims and objectives set for it in this Act and to provide for connected matters. 5

Be it enacted by the Oireachtas as follows: 10

PART 1

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

Short title and citation

1. This Act may be cited as the *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Act 2021*.

Interpretation

2. In this Act—

“An Cheathrú” shall be taken to mean *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*;

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

“establishment day” means the day appointed by the Minister under *section 7* to be the establishment day; 20

“functions” shall include powers and duties, and references to the performance of functions shall include, as respects powers and duties, references to the exercise of the powers and the carrying out of the duties;

“local authority” is taken to be a reference to Dublin City Council; 25

“market stall holders” means those people who have been issued a licence or permit to engage in outdoor market trading by the local authority;

“Moore Street Battlefield Area” means the Moore Street Battlefield National Monument Area as designated by the High Court in [2016] IEHC 150, 2015/696/JR &

2016/51/MCA and as indicated in Appendix 3 of the Moore Street Advisory Group’s report “The Moore Street Report - Securing History” (2017); and which for clarity includes the lands, buildings streets and lanes within an area including Moore Street, Henry Place, O’Rahilly Parade and Moore Lane, in which the 1916 Rising Volunteers travelled after evacuating the GPO, from a door on Henry Street, to Moore Street in advance of the surrender by the President of the declared Irish Republic Commandant Pádraig Mac Piarais on 30 April 1916; 5

“Minister” means the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage or the Minister with whom lies the responsibility for Heritage;

“Oireachtas Joint Committee on Housing, Local Government and Heritage” means that very committee or such Oireachtas Joint Committee which has within its remit questions of Heritage; 10

“Oireachtas Joint Committee on Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and the Media” means that very Committee or such Oireachtas Joint Committee which has within its remit questions of Culture. 15

Preservation Order

3. (1) In pursuit of section 8 and 9 of Part II of the National Monuments Act, 1930 the Minister shall issue a preservation order on:
- (a) the terrace and curtilage of Nos. 10 to 25 Moore Street;
 - (b) the GPO; 20
 - (c) the buildings known as the White House and the O’Brien’s Bottling Store in Henry Place;
 - (d) the lanes, streets and boundaries that are known as Moore Street, Moore Lane, Henry Place and O’Rahilly Parade.
- (2) The establishment of a preservation order shall be as a result of the site, as defined for the purposes of this legislation in *section 2* as the ‘Moore Street Battlefield Area’, as being a national monument of extreme importance to the State. 25

Laying of orders

4. Every order (other than an order under *section 3*) made by the Minister under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made, and if a resolution annulling the order is passed by either such House within the next 21 days on which that House sits after the order is laid before it, the order shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder. 30

Local Authority obligations

5. (1) Under the provisions of the Local Government Act 2001 and other related Acts, Dublin City Council shall have a legal obligation to carry out various duties upon public streets, such as maintenance and upkeep of public walkways, roads, rubbish collections, and lighting together with other utility companies or agencies such as Bord Soláthair Leictreachais, Bórd Gáis, Uisce Éireann. These obligations shall remain with the Local Authority and these utility companies or agencies. 40

- (2) Any current duties or obligations that these agencies are carrying out, or should be carrying out, within what shall become a designated Culture Quarter after the establishment day shall remain their obligation unless expressly stated within the Act, an amendment to this Act or by Ministerial Order or other statutory instruments. It shall be the duty of these agencies, the Minister, and An Cheathrú to ensure that these obligations are met. 5

PART 2

CEATHRÚ CHULTÚIR 1916 TEORANTA

Location of An Cheathrú

6. An Cheathrú shall operate within the Moore Street Battlefield Area and it shall manage and act as management company for all lands and properties within State ownership in this area, and may act with the agreement of the Minister for Finance and the property owners as a management company for other properties within private ownership in the Moore Street Battlefield Area. 10

Establishment 15

7. (1) There shall stand established with the agreement of the Minister, within 12 months of the establishment day, a body to be known as *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta* (in this Act referred to as An Cheathrú), to perform the functions conferred on it by or under this Act.
- (2) The Minister shall by order appoint a day to be the establishment day of An Cheathrú for the purposes of this Act, which shall be within three months of the passing of this Act. 20

Boundary extension

8. (1) The Minister may by order, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, extend the area of *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*, to include land contiguous to the boundaries of the Moore Street Battlefield Area. 25
- (2) Where an order under this section is in force, every reference in this Act to An Cheathrú shall be construed as a reference to the area described in *Schedule 1* as extended or varied by that order.
- (3) The Minister may, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, by order amend or revoke an order under this section, including an order under *subsection (1)*. 30

Functions of An Cheathrú

9. (1) The functions and purpose of An Cheathrú shall, with the agreement of the Minister and the Minister for Finance, be to:
- (a) (i) formulate strategies to ensure that the Moore Street Battlefield Area shall in its elements reflect the ideals of the revolutionary men and women of 1916 Rising, and become a hub of activities including, but not limited to: 35

- (I) commemorative;
- (II) cultural;
- (III) artistic;
- (IV) musical;
- (V) dramatic; 5
- (VI) historical;
- (VII) literature;
- (VIII) poetry;
- (IX) the Irish language;
- (X) sports, in particular the GAA; 10
- and other appropriate and related activities, and
- (ii) maintain the shopping and trading tradition of the area and make it an attractive area to both visit and live in;
- (b) promote and facilitate the dissemination of information of a historical, cultural and Irish language interest; 15
- (c) prepare a development plan;
- (d) prepare estimates of the costs of implementation of the development plan and propose possible funding options;
- (e) consult with market stall holders, relatives of the 1916 Rising participants, historians, archaeologists, cultural organisations, specialist cultural groups, Irish language organisations, local residents and commercial, community and the local authority as part of the implementation of its development plan. 20
- (2) An Cheathrú may, with the consent of the Minister, enter into arrangements with other persons to perform on behalf of An Cheathrú such of its functions as An Cheathrú considers necessary. 25
- (3) In performing its functions under *subsection (1)* An Cheathrú may consult with a relevant body established by or under statute.
- (4) An Cheathrú may exploit commercial opportunities arising from its functions.
- (5) An Cheathrú may receive income (including any amount, right, interest, benefit or profit) arising from or make payments (or otherwise provide consideration) in respect of any of its functions referred to in *subsection (1)*. 30
- (6) An Cheathrú shall set out a preferred usage policy in line with *subsection (1)(a)*, which with the agreement of the Minister and in cooperation with the local authority it may promote and encourage all property owners in the Moore Street Battlefield area to comply with. 35
- (7) An Cheathrú shall discourage the usage of a property for any other purpose contrary to the purposes of this Act.

Commercial Rates

10. (1) The Minister may seek an agreement with the local authority that a proportion of the commercial rates which is due from properties in the Moore Street Battlefield Area shall be paid to *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta* annually for the purposes of ensuring that purposes of An Cheathrú and of this Act can be delivered; and to ensure the upkeep of the area. 5
- (2) The local authority may agree to set a special Moore Street Battlefield Area rate, which could be lower than the commercial rate which would otherwise be charged on a similar property in the city, so as to ensure that An Cheathrú could attract specific designated uses for the properties under its remit. 10

Donations and gifts

11. (1) An Cheathrú may receive donations, gifts and bequests, and that the Minister for Finance in consultation with The Minister may consider it appropriate to designate that such donations, gifts and bequest will not be liable to any tax or levies, and could lead to a tax rebate for the donor, gifter or estate. All such donations, gifts or bequest may only be accepted by An Cheathrú if such is for the sole benefit of An Cheathrú in carrying out its functions and duties. 15
- (2) All donors, gifters and benefactors shall be informed that in the event of the value of a donation, gift or bequest being over the value of €200 that their name and the value of the said donation, gift or bequest shall be published as an appendix to the annual accounts on the year such a donation, gift or bequest was made. 20
- (3) An Cheathrú shall not accept a gift if the trusts, terms or conditions attached to it would be inconsistent with or prejudice the effective performance of the functions of the An Cheathrú.
- (4) Particulars in relation to any gift accepted under this section shall be included in the annual report including: 25
- (a) a register of donor names above a value of €200;
 - (b) a description of the gift; and
 - (c) particulars of any condition attached to a gift.
- (5) Any gift that does not meet the values of An Cheathrú and/or agree to inclusion in such a register shall be returned. 30

Appointment of directors of *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*

12. Notwithstanding any provision of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2014, the Minister shall appoint the directors of *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta* from within the board of An Cheathrú. 35

Grounds for approval of certain expenditure

13. The Minister for Finance may consider granting An Cheathrú all or such reliefs and conditions as she or he decides similar to those granted to other designated cultural or other such quarters.

Board, Cathaoirleach and staff of *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*

14. (1) The board of *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta* shall consist of 15 members:
- (a) one member appointed by the Minister shall represent the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and the Media;
 - (b) two members shall represent the relatives of the 1916 Rising participants, and shall be appointed by the Minister, following a nomination process overseen by the Local Authority; 5
 - (c) two members shall be appointed by the Minister, having been nominated to represent the market stall holders and the local businesses in the Moore Street Battlefield Area; 10
 - (d) two members shall be nominated from within the elected local authority membership;
 - (e) three members shall be appointed by the Minister, one representing each of the Arts, Historical and Music communities;
 - (f) the Director of the National Museum of Ireland, or an employee of that institution nominated by the Director in their stead, shall be a member; 15
 - (g) two members shall be appointed by the Minister having been nominated by the Irish language organisation;
 - (h) one member shall be appointed by the Minister having been nominated by the Dublin Chamber of Commerce; and 20
 - (i) one member shall be appointed by the Minister having been nominated by the board of Fáilte Ireland.
- (2) An Cathaoirleach of An Cheathrú shall be agreed, by a majority vote if required, from among the members of the board of An Cheathrú Cultúr Teoranta at its first meeting. The CEO shall chair the first meeting of An Cheathrú until an Cathaoirleach has been agreed or elected. Only duly appointed board members present in person or remotely shall be entitled to vote in such a contest. 25

Non-remuneration for Board members

15. Board members shall not be entitled to paid remuneration for their term of office, but they may be entitled to reimbursement of out of pocket expenses while carrying out their duties as a member of the Board of An Cheathrú, subject to the agreement of the board of An Cheathrú. 30

Board membership period

16. The term of office of a member of the Board of An Cheathrú shall be for a period of four years other than for members appointed under *section 14(1)(f)*. A member of An Cheathrú whose term of office expires by the effluxion of time shall not be eligible for re-appointment as a member of An Cheathrú after two consecutive terms, but may be eligible following the lapse of a full four year period after the end of their second term. 35

Employees disbarred from Board membership

17. No person shall be a member of the board of An Cheathrú while employed by An Cheathrú.

Disallowance of staff being Board member

18. Membership of the board of An Cheathrú is not permitted for business owners in the Moore Street Historical Area, or if a family member is a ratepayer, other than those covered by *section 14(1)(c)*. 5

Resignation of Board member

19. A member of An Cheathrú may resign from An Cheathrú by letter addressed to the Minister and the resignation shall take effect on the date specified therein or upon receipt of the letter by the Minister, whichever is the later. 10

Removal of Board member

20. A member of An Cheathrú may at any time be removed from membership of An Cheathrú by the Minister if, in the Minister's opinion, the member has become incapable through ill-health of performing his or her functions, or has committed stated misbehaviour, or his or her removal appears to the Minister to be necessary for the effective performance by An Cheathrú of its functions. 15

Gender balance

21. In appointing persons to be members of An Cheathrú, the Minister shall insofar as is practicable and having regard to relevant experience, ensure an equitable gender balance between men and women in the composition of An Cheathrú. 20

Staff terms and conditions

22. An Cheathrú shall employ staff as required, and their terms and conditions including salaries shall be analogous to those in the Public Service and as and must follow duties as set out in the Public Service Management (Recruitment and Appointments) Act 2004, as amended. 25

Staff numbers

23. The number of staff and the grades employed directly by An Cheathrú shall be included yearly in the annual reports of An Cheathrú.

Contractual staff

24. The number of personnel hired on contracts for a specific project and the value of all such contracts shall be included yearly in the annual reports of An Cheathrú. 30

Staff attending Board meetings

25. Three staff members may attend the board meetings in a non-voting capacity and shall

act as shadow directors in accordance with section 221 of the Companies Act 2014. One of these staff members shall be the Chief Executive Officer, once appointed. The other two shall be nominated by the staff from among the workforce of An Cheathrú.

Implementation team

26. (1) On the establishment day of An Cheathrú, the Minister may, with the agreement of the Minister for Finance, appoint an implementation team tasked with further developing the vision for the Moore Street Battlefield Area as a guide to, and pending the incorporation of, Ceathrú Chultúir 1916. 5
- (2) The implementation team of less than 10 people may consist of specialists in the fields of conservational architecture, archaeology, cultural tourism, the history of the 1916 Rising, event management, and museums. 10
- (3) The implementation team shall report within nine months and following the agreement of the Minister shall present the report to the board of *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta* at its inaugural meeting.
- (4) The implementation team shall be dissolved following its presentation of its report, unless required to continue its work by the Minister and then the team shall become answerable to, and shall take instructions from, the board of An Cheathrú; but shall only remain in existence until such time as so required, and no later than the official opening of the cultural quarter Ceathrú Chultúir 1916. The funding of the implementation team beyond its report to the inaugural board meeting of An Cheathrú shall be a matter for the Minister. 15 20

Accounts and audits

27. (1) The chief executive officer, following the agreement of the Board of An Cheathrú, shall submit estimates of income and expenditure to the Minister in such form, in respect of such periods and at such times, as may be required by the Minister and shall furnish to the Minister any information which the Minister may require in relation to such estimates, including proposals and future plans relating to the discharge by *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta* of its functions over a period of years, as required. 25
- (2) The chief executive officer, under the direction of the board of An Cheathrú, shall cause to be kept, on a continuous basis and in either or both a legible and a machine readable form, all proper books and records of account of all income and expenditure of An Cheathrú, and of the sources of such income and the subject matter of such expenditure, and of the property, assets and liabilities of An Cheathrú and shall keep and shall account to An Cheathrú for all such special accounts as the Minister or An Cheathrú, with the consent of the Minister, may from time to time direct should be kept. 30 35
- (3) (a) An Cheathrú, the chief executive officer and any relevant member of the staff of An Cheathrú shall, whenever so requested by the Minister, permit any person appointed by the Minister to examine the books or other records of account of An Cheathrú in respect of any financial year or other period and shall facilitate any such examination, and An Cheathrú shall pay such fee therefor as may be fixed by the Minister. 40

- (b) In this subsection “relevant member of the staff of An Cheathrú” means a member of the staff of An Cheathrú in respect of whom there have been duly assigned duties which relate to the books or other records of account referred to in *paragraph (a)*.
- (4) The accounts of An Cheathrú for each financial year shall be kept in such a form and manner as may be specified by the Minister and be prepared by the chief executive and approved by An Cheathrú as soon as practicable but not later than three months after the end of the financial year to which they relate for submission to the Comptroller and Auditor General for audit. 5
- (5) A copy of the accounts referred to in *subsection (4)* and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon shall, immediately after the audit of the Comptroller and Auditor General, be presented to the members of An Cheathrú and to the Minister as soon as practicable and the Minister shall cause a copy of these documents to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas. 10
- (6) The financial year of An Cheathrú shall be the period of 12 months ending on 31 December in any year, and for the purposes of this section the period commencing on the establishment day of An Cheathrú and ending on the following 31 December shall be deemed to be a financial year. 15

Accountability to Committee of Public Accounts

28. The chief executive officer shall, whenever he or she is required to do so by a Committee of Dáil Éireann established under the Standing Orders of Dáil Éireann to examine and report to Dáil Éireann on the appropriation accounts and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General, give evidence to that Committee on all matters pertaining to the expenditure of An Cheathrú. 20

Accountability of chief executive to other Oireachtas Committees

29. (1) In this section “Committee” means a Committee appointed by either House of the Oireachtas or jointly by both Houses of the Oireachtas (other than the Committee referred to in *section 28* or the Committee on Members’ Interests of Dáil Éireann or the Committee on Members’ Interests of Seanad Éireann) or a subcommittee of such a Committee. 25 30
- (2) Subject to *subsection (3)*, the chief executive shall, at the request in writing of a Committee, attend before it to give account for the general administration of An Cheathrú.
- (3) (a) An Cheathrú shall, not later than 30 June in each year, make a report to the Minister (in this section referred to as the “annual report”) in such form as the Minister may approve, on the performance of its functions and activities during the preceding year and the Minister shall cause copies of each annual report to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas. 35
- (b) Each annual report shall include information in such form and regarding such matters as the Minister may direct. 40
- (4) (a) An Cheathrú shall, not later than 30 June in each year, make a report to the Minister (in this section referred to as the “annual report”) and the Oireachtas

Joint Committees of Housing, Local Government and Heritage the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and the Media in such form as the Minister may approve, on the performance of its functions and activities during the preceding year and the Minister shall cause copies of each annual report to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas. 5

(b) Each annual report shall include information in such form and regarding such matters as the Minister may direct.

(c) An Cheathrú may, from time to time, make such other reports to the Minister relating to its functions as it thinks fit or as the Minister may require.

(d) In addition to information provided by An Cheathrú in its annual report and in reports made pursuant to *paragraph (c)*, An Cheathrú shall supply to the Minister, the Oireachtas Joint Committee for Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and the Media and the local authority such information as may from time to time be required regarding the performance of its functions. 10 15

(e) The Minister may, from time to time, give An Cheathrú specific directions in relation to the annual report or other reports under *paragraph (c)*.

Shareholder in *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*

30. Notwithstanding any provision of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2014, the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, through their nominees, shall be the sole shareholder of *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*. 20

Provisions relating to subletting

31. (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 An Cheathrú 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 *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*. 25

(2) (a) *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta* 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 An Cheathrú 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 *Schedule 2*, An Cheathrú would not have approved of for the purposes of Chapter VII of Part I of the Finance Act 1991, as amended. 30 35

(3) As a condition to giving a consent for the purposes of *subsection (1)*, An Cheathrú 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— 40

- (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.

Moore Street Market stall holders

5

- 32.** (1) For the first 12 months succeeding establishment date the market stall holders shall continue to be subject to the same by-laws and Acts, they currently fall under. The Minister shall, following consultation with the local authority, An Cheathrú and the market stall holders indicate whether the market stall operating licences shall thereafter be issued and overseen by An Cheathrú or continue to be issued and overseen by the local authority with conditions attached no less favourable than at present. 10
- (2) The Moore Street Market will become a permanent market.

SCHEDULE 1

Section 2

MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD AREA

Interpretation

1. In this Schedule—5
 - “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.10
15

Description of Moore Street Battlefield Area

2. That part of Dublin 1 designated by the High Court in [2016] IEHC 150, 2015/696/JR & 2016/51/MCA and as indicated in Appendix 3 of the Moore Street Advisory Group’s report “The Moore Street Report - Securing History” (2017); and which for clarity includes the lands, buildings streets and lanes within an area including Moore Street, Henry Place, O’Rahilly Parade and Moore Lane, in which the 1916 Rising Volunteers travelled after evacuating the GPO, from a door on Henry Street, to Moore Street in advance of the surrender by the President of the declared Irish Republic Commandant Pádraig Mac Piarais on 30 April 1916.20

SCHEDULE 2

Section 8

GROUNDS 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 *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta* for those activities, or 5
 - (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 An Cheathrú for that activity, or 10
 - (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 An Cheathrú those activities.
2. Buildings or premises for the use of financial institutions or which are general office developments (except to the extent that it relates to the functions of An Cheathrú or to the purposes of the cultural quarter shall not be approved in any part of the Area other than a part which, in the opinion of An Cheathrú, is situate in the periphery of the Area. 15
3. Notwithstanding *schedule paragraphs 1* and *2*, approval by virtue of either of those paragraphs shall be refused where An Cheathrú 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. 20

BILLE

(mar a tionscnaíodh)

dá ngairtear

Acht do dhéanamh socrú maidir le comhlacht a bhunú ar a dtabharfar Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta, do mhíniú a fheidhmeanna i ndáil leis an gceathrú chultúir stairiúil laistigh de Limistéar Mhachaire Catha Shráid an Mhúraigh a chaomhnú, a aisiriú agus a bhainistiú de réir na bhfeidhmeanna, na n-aidhmeanna agus na gcuaspóirí atá leagtha amach dó san Acht seo agus do dhéanamh socrú i dtaobh nithe gaolmhara.

Na Teachtaí Aengus Ó Snodaigh, Seán Mac Conradha, Deasún Mac Eilis, Críostóir Mac Aindriú, Máire Laoise Mhic Dhomhnaill agus Denise Uí Mhistéil a thug isteach,

11 Márta, 2021

BILL

(as initiated)

entitled

An Act to provide for the establishment of a body to be known as *Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Teoranta*, to define its functions in relation to the preservation, restoration and management of the cultural historical quarter within the Moore Street Battlefield Area in line with the functions, aims and objectives set for it in this Act and to provide for connected matters.

Introduced by Deputies Aengus Ó Snodaigh, Seán Crowe, Dessie Ellis, Chris Andrews, Mary Lou McDonald and Denise Mitchell,

11th March, 2021



An Bille um Cheathrú Chultúir 1916, 2021
Ceathrú Chultúir 1916 Bill 2021

Meabhrán Mínitheach
Explanatory Memorandum



AN BILLE UM CHEATHRÚ CHULTÚIR 1916, 2021
CEATHRÚ CHULTÚIR 1916 BILL 2021

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Purpose of Bill and Main Provisions

The National Museum of Ireland, this State's pre-eminent body of historical record, has defined Moore Street as the most important street in Ireland for historical reasons. This Bill recognises that fact. In designating the Moore Street area as a Culture Quarter however, while history is the deciding factor in the selection of this site, economics and revival of the area are factors as well. The main aims of the Bill are as follows:

- To create a Culture Quarter for the city centre to boost tourism and equally to increase the footfall of the local community into the area.
- To promote Irish heritage, culture, history, and language, and to give space to the development of art, music, and sport and develop a Quarter for the thinking visitor.
- To create a company that will manage and oversee the Culture Quarter.
- To establish a permanent outdoor Market within Moore Street, removing the temporary elements to the current market, which is the oldest food market in Dublin.

This Bill has been the combination of research, political and economic thought, and requirements for the area, looking at past Acts and Private Members' Bills; to create a Bill that answers all the questions correctly that are raised when it comes to Moore Street and the surrounding area. As it stands, Moore Street needs a revival. The Minister's Forum on Moore Street is in its fourth year discussing what is the best approach for the area and is due to conclude soon. At the same time, a property company is considering redeveloping this site. This Bill seeks to set down in legislation the approach required to ensure that the uniqueness of the history and character of this central Dublin location is protected and harnessed.

This Bill is similar in purpose and form to the Moore Street Area Renewal and Development Bill 2015 upon which it is largely based. The 2015 Bill was introduced to Seanad Éireann by the current Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Darragh O'Brien TD, who would be made responsible for this Bill's implementation if enacted. Describing his Bill at the time, during Second Stage debate, as "an opportunity to ensure the economic regeneration of the area", then-Senator O'Brien said, "The project to properly develop Moore Street and the adjacent areas is one for the future to ensure that future Irish generations, not just those living in Ireland but from the diaspora, who have such an interest in Irish history, can come back to the Moore Street and O'Connell Street areas and see

where the final stand of the brave men and women of 1916 took place... to ensure that as the area is developed in the future it is conserved and preserved in order that we can be proud of it when we look back in ten years' time and that we can say we did the right thing.”

This Bill aims to fulfil those aspirations, and to protect the area's heritage from destruction through commercial redevelopment, again taking inspiration from the words of the current Minister: “There should be no further commercial development work in the vicinity of this site or in the area. The strongest way to secure that is to designate it as a historical quarter.”

Preserving the Built Heritage of Moore Street

The key provision in this Bill which protects our 1916 heritage is *section 3*. This section places responsibility on the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage, in line with the National Monuments Act 1930, to issue a Preservation Order on the historic terrace at 10-25 Moore Street, as well as the GPO, the “White House” and O'Brien's Bottling Store in Henry Place, and the lanes, streets and boundaries of Moore Street, Moore Lane, Henry Place and O'Rahilly Parade, which were designated by the High Court in 2016 as the Moore Street Battlefield National Monument Area, as outlined in *section 2*, forming the “Moore Street Battlefield Area” under this Act. *Section 3* also enshrines in legislation, for the first time, the area's status as a “National Monument of extreme importance to the State”. Other notable provisions in Part One of the Bill set out a 3-month deadline within which the Minister must fix an establishment day for the Bill (*section 7*).

The Role of An Cheathrún Cultúr 1916 Teoranta

Part 2 of the Bill sets out the role of “An Cheathrún Cultúr 1916 Teoranta”, to be established within a year of the Act's establishment day (*section 8*) to manage, and act as management company for, all lands and properties owned by the state in the Moore Street Battlefield Area (*section 7*) and to formulate strategies to ensure the area will become a hub for cultural and commemorative activities reflective of the ideals of the revolutionary men and women of the 1916. It also outlines the procedure by which the area of An Cheathrún can be extended to include contiguous land. *Section 11* allows for a proportion of the commercial rates due from properties in the area to be paid to An Cheathrún by ministerial agreement with Dublin City Council.

Structure and Oversight of An Cheathrún Cultúr 1916 Teoranta

The Bill further outlines the structure and oversight of An Cheathrún, namely the appointment of Board members of An Cheathrún, an implementation team of experts to prepare a report within nine months, the hiring of staff, accountability of An Cheathrún and its Chief Executive, provisions relating to records, gifts, borrowings, and accounts, and conditions on subletting within the Area. *Schedule 2* sets out the criteria by which existing or proposed buildings or premises may be approved under *section 31*.

The Moore Street Market

The final section of the Bill, *section 32*, envisages the transformation of the Moore Street Market into a permanent market following a year without changes, and the decision as to whether An Cheathrún or Dublin City Council will issue stall operating licences shall be made by the Minister after consultation, with no less favourable conditions than present.

Creating a Living Museum

It is envisioned and hoped that this Bill will help the transformation of the site as a 'Living Museum' which will educate and prompt further research and study of the revolutionary vision and events of the 1916 Rising. The 1916 Rising was a seminal event on Ireland's long road towards Irish freedom and independence. It brought together all strands of Irish society, nationalists, teachers, poets, artists, socialists, conservatives, and workers both skilled and unskilled. The events which took place on Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Area is key to the story of that momentous week during Easter 1916. The story of the last stand of the Volunteers 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.

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 gain an understanding of what those involved experienced during Easter week, and will also learn about the momentous events which took place. Of those who died 105 years ago we have most of their names, addresses, ages, how and when they died and where they are buried, all that information can be reflected in a national monument which would be the Moore Street Battlefield Area. This Bill when enacted would demonstrate that we value Irish history, culture, the people who died for Irish freedom, as well as respecting Irish tourism and the economy by establishing a culture quarter in this area.

Protecting Against Destruction

This Bill was partially developed as Moore Street was under threat of destruction and being redeveloped in a manner that would not befitting such an historical monument. Destroying or partially destroying such an important site to make way for a commercial development is tantamount to historical and cultural vandalism and make little sense. This Bill ensures that the full historical context of the Moore Street Battlefield Area is protected by a Preservation Order, and in time the State may add to its current holdings in the area to include the full terrace on Moore Street so that a full historical experience would await future visitors to the area, as well as the experience of one of Ireland's oldest street market and the other activities and event organised by An Cheathrún Cultúr to celebrate and commemorate the revolutionary events of the 1916 Rising and the vision of those who took part. A historic trail from the GPO through the lanes of history to Parnell Street, and the Rotunda would be a draw not only for Irish pupils and students but for hundreds of thousands of visitors to our capital city and our shores.

Not preserving such buildings as those identified as being in the Battlefield Area would mean that no building is safe in the state of historical value would be safe from destruction.

Preserving the Heritage of Dublin's Oldest Food Market

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. It is our history, culture, and heritage that encourages tourists to flock to Ireland. The Market should be included in that history. When creating this Bill, it was produced on the understanding that Dublin City Council is planning to revive the

Market, adding investment, new stalls, and new products available to be sold at this market. All of which is welcome.

Building A Truly Culture Quarter for Dublin

The Bill proposes a second Culture Quarter for Dublin, An Cheathrún Cultúr, to follow the first such quarter in Temple Bar. A new management company, like that adopted in Temple Bar but with stricter operational rules than has operated in Temple Bar in the past, will oversee the project, and will give both the Minister for Heritage and Dublin City Council input into formulating this Board. The establishment of this management company was needed, as an overseeing body will be required to bring this plan to fruition. It is envisaged that the Board would include members from an Irish language organisation; Dublin Chamber of Commerce; An Bord Fáilte, 1916 relatives and a representative of the Moore Street Market Traders.

These appointments will ensure that the tourism, culture, 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. The creation of such a Quarter it is foreseen will revive public interest in Irish Culture, Music, Literature, Language. Far beyond simply being a Historical Quarter for tourism, the creation of this quarter will have a positive effect on the state, and it is hoped that all politicians that vote for this Bill will remember being on the right side of the creation of this Quarter, as the public enjoy a journey to the Quarter.

A Culture Quarter like the one envisioned should be both a citizen and a tourist attraction. 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. 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. 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. An Cheathrún will not simply be a management company like you would see from an apartment block management company, it will run the area and work with other stakeholders such as An Bord Fáilte to attract visitors and be able to do so by highlighting the city centre location.

Having a Living Museum does not mean that you are singularly focused on history. Ireland for a small nation is a heavyweight culturally, Ireland and the Irish people have had a profound impact on the makeup of the world. Other nations may be better known for other things, we would argue that population-wise no nation has had a bigger impact in terms of literature, poetry, dance, and other forms of cultural influences. We have also helped build nations and our ancestors have shaped the world politically. The Moore Street Battlefield Area could be publicised by organisations such as An Bord Fáilte as both an Historical and a Cultural journey to excite visitors into this area that are looking to experience that culture.

The 1916 Rising's place in the Irish fight for freedom, is arguably the battle that would have the biggest impact on the path to freedom. This story of that inspirational week can be retold in the very laneways, buildings and streets in which much of the action occurred, where the Republic lived for few short hours after the evacuation of the GPO.

*Aengus Ó Snodaigh, Seán Crowe, Dessie Ellis, Chris Andrews,
Mary Lou McDonald and Denise Mitchell,
Márta, 2021.*

Wt. 101611. 145. 3/21. Essentra. (86973). Gr. 30-15.