The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. In the top right, there are overlapping circles and a teardrop shape. In the bottom left, there are elongated shapes with rounded ends and circular cutouts. On the right side, there are vertical elements including a large white circle with a blue border and a teal shape with a white circle. The overall style is modern and graphic.

## Appendix A16.1

### Historical Background

## Contents

<b>Appendix A16.1: Historical Background .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Introduction .....	4
1.2 Cartographic Analysis.....	4
<b>Appendix A16.2: Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites .....</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	20
2.2 Protected Structures .....	20
2.3 Architectural Conservation Areas .....	193
2.4 Conservation Areas .....	198
2.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Structures .....	204
2.6 Designed Landscapes .....	206
2.7 Industrial Heritage Sites .....	227
2.8 Other Structures of Interest .....	232
2.9 Street Furniture.....	407
<b>Appendix A16.3: Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric.....</b>	<b>483</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	484
3.2 Architectural Heritage Buildings and Structures.....	485
3.3 Boundary Treatments .....	486
3.4 Historic Paving and Surface Treatments.....	487
3.5 Statues and Other Street Furniture .....	492
3.6 Post Boxes .....	492
3.7 Lamp posts .....	492
3.8 References .....	494

## **Appendix A16.1: Historical Background**

## 1.1 Introduction

The historic background of the study area is provide in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), with an introduction to the architectural history given in Section 16.3 of Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

## 1.2 Cartographic Analysis

Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered, or removed. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential historic, archaeological, or architectural significance during fieldwork. For this study, pre-Ordnance survey, Ordnance survey and valuation maps were consulted and compared to modern and historic aerial and other photographs. The findings are outlined in the following sections.

### 1.2.1 Pre-Ordinance Survey Maps

The following pre-Ordinance Survey maps were consulted:

- John Speed's Map of the Province of Leinster (1610);
- William Petty's Down Survey maps of the County of Dublin (1655 to 1656);
- Bernard de Gomme's The City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend (1673);
- John Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin (1756);
- John Rocque's 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' (1760);
- John Rocque and Bernard Scale's Map of the City of Dublin (1773);
- Taylor and Skinner's Road Atlas of Ireland (1777);
- John Taylor's 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle' (1816);
- William Duncan's 'Map of the County of Dublin' (1821);

A review of the available cartographic sources, begins with John Speed's 1610 'Map of the Province of Leinster' and the inset showing the City of Dublin. Merrion Castle is indicated on the map along with Simmonscourt Castle, after which Simmonscourt Road is named and the Dodder river. The City is also indicated but lay to the west of the study area.

The next map, William Petty's 1655 to 1656 Down Survey Map of County Dublin and Barony maps of Rathdown and Newcastle are more detailed. Blackrock was then known as Newtown on the Strand. It was then in the ownership of Walter Cheevers. The Cheevers also owned land in Williamstown Monkstown Castel and Goat Castel in Dalkey. The land at Booterstown (marked Buttertowntne) was owned by a Lady Reeves. Both Booterstown and Newtown were located in the Parish of Monkstown. The Owenstown River which is located to the north west of Booterstown at Trimlestown is also marked on the county map. Merrion Castle Is indicated on the Barony Map of Rathdown as lying within Donnybrook Parish. In the Down Survey Parish terrier is described as a 'faire stone castle and a grove of trees'. The southern part of the parish was owned by the Fitzwilliam Family whilst the northern part was church land. To the northwest, Simmonscourt and Donnybrook are both named and a bridge over the Dodder is shown between Donnybrook and Ringsend in the location of Ballsbridge, but it is not named. Baggotrath after which Baggot Street is named was a 15<sup>th</sup> century castle located in what is now Baggot Street Upper is named on the Down Survey map and was located outside the City but within the Liberties of Dublin. The Barony map of Newcastle shows a road from Baggotrath to St Stephen's Green which was then a Common

Bernard de Gomme's map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend (1673) indicates that Baggot Street Lower was the highway to Merrion. The Road to Donnybrook was to the east and beyond that, along the shore was marshland.

Of the pre-Ordnance Survey Maps, John Rocque's maps of 1756 and 1760 provide the most detailed view of the study area. John Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin (1756) indicates that Baggot Street

Lower was then known as the Road to Ballsbridge with little settlement along it except at the junction with Merrion Street. Merrion Square and Fitzwilliam Street had not yet been developed and the land to the east of Merrion Street was rural.

John Rocque's 1760 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' is not as detailed but shows more of the study area. Montpellier House after which Montpellier Place is named is shown on the map. It was located to the east of Montpellier Place. Blackrock village was then a small village though Newtown Avenue, Temple Road, Temple Hill, and Main Street with buildings along Main Street and Temple Hill and baths along the shore. The outlines of Sweetman's Avenue including Elmfield where the Carmelite order established a convent (DLR RPS 262), Carysfort Avenue and George's Avenue are also shown. Mount Merrion Avenue is also shown. It was laid out by the Fitzwilliam Estate as a tree lined approach to Fitzwilliam seat at Mount Merrion. The Fitzwilliam's abandoned Merrion Castle (RMP DU023001001) in 1710 when they built a new residence on the Hill at Mount Merrion (Pearson 1998).

Settlement between Blackrock and Booterstown was clustered in Williamstown. Booterstown Avenue appears to have been more densely developed along Booterstown Avenue. There was also some settlement along the road between Booterstown and Merrion, though only Merrion Castle is named on the map. Settlement in Merrion Village itself was more scattered than that in Booterstown of Blackrock. The lands between Merrion and Ballsbridge were largely rural or consisted of Lord Merrion's Brick Fields which were located to the east between the Merrion Road and Dublin Bay. Little settlement is shown apart from Simmonscourt Castle (DU018-063001) which is outside the study area. Some settlement is shown near the Bridge (DU018-059) at Ballsbridge. There were a small number of buildings on the north side of the Merrion Road near the bridge and a larger number on Shelbourne Road and where Ballsbridge Terrace now stands. Ballsbridge Terrace itself is later. What would later become Pembroke Road and Baggot Street are also clearly shown and this was the main road to Merrion. Some settlement is shown, and Baggotrath Castle is named. A quarry and a gallows were located in what would later become Baggot Street Lower. Johnathan Barker's 'A Plan of Merrion Square with the Intended New Streets', 1764. (NIA, Fitzwilliam Mss 2011/2/2/10) Merrion Square laid out with houses on the south side and on Fitzwilliam Street but no buildings are shown on Baggot Street

Taylor & Skinner's Road Map of Ireland of 1777, specifically their map of the road from Dublin to Wexford shows a route from Blackrock to Baggot Street with Ballsbridge and Merrion Castle indicated but not named

John Taylor's 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle' (1816) is more detailed than Roque's map of 1760. Rockfield, Temple Hill (named Temple View) and Montpellier and Frascati, Peafield Cliff (Lis an Uisce) and are all named. Prospect House is indicated as a school and another school was located at Frascati. Settlement within Blackrock Village was focused along Temple Road and particularly along George's Avenue, Sweetman's Avenue, Carysfort Avenue and Main street. Mount Merrion Avenue is shown but there was little settlement along it except at the junction with the Rock Road. The Martello Tower in Williamstown is indicated behind the village which is indicated as a linear settlement along the Rock Road with Castledawson (Blackrock College) to the south. The village of Booterstown was concentrated along Booterstown avenue and the Junction with Rock Road although there was some settlement to the west between Booterstown Avenue and Trimleston House. The graveyard at Merrion and Merrion Castle are named on the map. Baths were located at Merrion Gates. Merrion was then a small village with the demesnes of Bloomfield and Elm Park to the south. The houses on the west side of Merrion View are shown but there was little other settlement between Merrion and Ballsbridge although some was evident at the junctions with Simmonscourt Road and Sandymount Avenue, then known as Sandymount Lane. Settlement within Ballsbridge was shown on Serpentine Avenue, both sides of the Merrion Road, Shelbourne Road, Pembroke Road and Ballsbridge Terrace. The College Botanical Gardens (Now Ballsbridge Hotels) are named on the map. No other development is shown on Pembroke Road except for a row of terraced houses on the north side at the junction of Eastmorland Place. Baggot Street Upper is named, and terraced buildings are shown on the north and south sides, particularly at the west end near the Canal. The Grand Canal and McCartney Bridge are shown, having been completed in 1791.

Baggot Street, Fitzwilliam Street and Merrion Square are shown, and Merrion Square is named but individual buildings are not.

Duncan's Map of 1821 Names Rockfield and indicates that it lay within a Demesne with quarries to the west. Montpelier Place and Mount Temple are shown but not named. Temple Hill (Neptune House) is named Temple View on the map. Prospect House is marked as a school. Blackrock is shown as having become slightly more built up. To the south Elmfield is names and Frascati is also indicated as having been in use as a school at the time. Lios an Uisce was then known as Peafield Cliff. Terraced houses ae shown on the south side of Mount Merrion Avenue. A Westfield House where Westfield Terrace was later built. Ruby lodge is named on the map and was within a small demesne. Seafort parade is named on the map along with Castledawson and the Martello tower in Williamstown. The village of Williamstown is also clearly shown. Willow park is shown as situated in a demesne but is not named. Booterstown is shown as being more densely settled than on Taylor's 1816 map. Trimleston house is named indicating it was built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The burial ground in Merrion is also named on the map along with Merrion Castle, Merrion Village and Elm Park. Montrose is also shown to the north of Nutley Lane. Apart from Merrion View there was still very little settlement along the Merrion Road between Merrion and Ballsbridge. Threw wea some linear settlement along the Merrion road between Sandymount Avenue and Ballsbridge but the village was concentrated to the west of the dodder along Shelbourne Road and Ballsbridge Terrace where there was a print works. Very development is shown on Pembroke Road except for the botanical Gardens which were situated where Ballsbridge Hotels now stand and a row of terraced houses at the west end of Pembroke Road where it meets Eastmorland Place. Terraces are shown on Baggot street Upper, Lower and on Fitzwilliam Street and Merrion Square is shown as landscaped with trees.

### 1.2.2 Ordinance Survey Maps

- The first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1837 to 1844)
- 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1838 and published 1847)
- The Griffith Primary Valuation Map (corresponding records dates to 1854).
- 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (1864 to 1868)
- The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1876)
- The 25-inch Ordnance Survey revision maps (surveyed 1907, published 1911).
- The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Cassini map (surveyed in 1937 and 1944 and published between 1940 and 1961).

The first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map which was surveyed in 1837 and published in 1843 shows the demesne landscape within the study area clearly for the first time. Rockfield, Temple Hill, Prospect House, Frascati, Ruby Lodge, Williamstown Castle, Castle Dawson, Willow Park, Trimleston House, Merrion Castle, Bloomfield, Elm Park, Montrose and Nutley House are all shown as situated within landscaped grounds with entrance gates, avenues and gate lodges. Blackrock had expanded considerably with the construction of terraced house along Sweetman's Avenue, Carysfort Avenue, George's Avenue and Mount Merrion Avenue. The railway was constructed in 1837 and is shown on the map but there was still an intake between the railway and the old shoreline where a number of baths and Blackrock Station were located. Westfield House was still located on the Rock Road and had not yet been replaced by Westfield terrace, but terraces are shown along the Rock Road at Williamstown including Seafort Parade. Williamstown had a train station which was located beside the Martello Tower. Another station is shown at Booterstown . Terraces and villas are shown along the Rock Road and on Booterstown Avenue in Booterstown and Merrion including Llandaff terrace which was then known as Merrion Parade. A schoolhouse is indicated in the grounds of Merrion Castle. No station is indicated at Merrion Gates, which are named, but there were baths along the shore. Merrion was still a small village but a number of terraces were present on the north and south sides of the Merrion Road. The lands between Merrion and Ballsbridge were still predominantly agricultural though some terraced housing had been built near the junction with Simmons Court Road and Sandymount Avenue and between Sandymount Avenue and Serpentine Avenue. Terraces are also evident along Ballsbridge Park, on the north side of the Merrion Road, at Ballsbridge Terrace, Pembroke Road and Shelbourne Road. To the south of Ballsbridge Terrace there was a calico printing works. The west end

or lower part of Pembroke Road was still known as Baggot Street Upper, and the north side had largely been developed with terraced houses. The south side had been partially developed, at the west end. Baggot Street Upper is shown as containing terraced houses and shops with the Baggot Street Hospital on the north side and an Episcopal Chapel on the south side at the junction with Waterloo Road. Rows of terraced houses are similarly shown on Baggot Street Lower and Fitzwilliam Street with the Mercy Convent on the north side of Baggot Street.

The next set of maps which were consulted was the 1:1056 Ordinance Survey Map which was surveyed 1838 and published 1847. It is far more detailed than the first edition maps, but the maps only cover Pembroke Road, Baggot Street, Fitzwilliam Street and Merrion Square. The terraced houses on Pembroke Road (part of which was known as Pembroke Place and part known as Baggot Street) had large gardens set behind railings with steps up to the entrances on the south side of the road, with gardens and coach houses to the rear. Those on the north side had more modest gardens, steps, and railings to the front, with gardens and coach houses to the rear. The buildings on the south side of Baggot Street Upper all had steps and railings to the front and with the exception of the Episcopal Chapel, were all terraced houses with gardens and coach houses to the rear. On the north side, the buildings to the east of the Hospital were all houses with small gardens, steps and railings, and gardens and coach houses to the rear. Those to the west had no railings to the front and were likely terraced houses and shops. With the exception of the Mercy Convent.. all of the buildings on Baggot Street Lower and Fitzwilliam Street were terraced houses with railings and steps to the front and coach houses and gardens to the rear.

A revision of the 1847 map was published in 1864. It shows very much the same information except that numbers 1-11 Pembroke Road had been built and development of the south side of the road had largely been completed. maps were produced by the Ordinance Survey for the remainder of the Study area between 1865 and 1868. The Peafieald Baths are shown on the Rock Road. Part of the baths were repurposed as a gothic folly within Blackrock Park in 1873. Phoenix Terrace is also shown indicating it was constructed at some point between 1843 and 1867. The buildings on the Rock Road in Williamstown consisted of semi-detached and terraced houses and villas although a pillar post box is marked on the map. The station at Williamstown had been removed by this time and Martello Terrace had been built. The Martello is not shown. The National School (now the Parish Hall) in Booterstown is indicated on the map as are the terraced buildings fronting o to the Rock Road. The intake opposite had been reclaimed and was partially landscaped with trees. A signal post and school house are shown along the railway line at Merrion gates along with another building, but a station is not. Further terraced houses had been constructed along the Merrion Road along with institutional buildings associated with St Mary's Asylum for the Blind which was located in the grounds of Merrion Castle. In Ballsbridge, Elgin Road had been laid out and houses constructed.

The next set of maps are the 25-inch Ordnance Survey revision maps surveyed 1907 and published in 1911. Tramlines are clearly shown along Temple Hill. A tramway depot was located on Newtown Avenue. The Quaker burial ground which was laid out in the 1850s is clearly shown. Prospect house had been converted to St. Josephs College and enlarged. Blackrock Park which was laid out by the Blackrock Town commissioners in 1873 is shown along with the band stand, pavilion, pond and walks. The presbyterian church on Mount Merrion Avenue had been constructed as had Westfield Terrace, and Emmet Square on the Rock Road. The present terrace at Seafort Parade had also been completed and some of the buildings on the Rock Road in Williamstown were in the process of being replaced as a large vacant plot is shown to the south of Seafort Parade. Castle Dawson House had been acquired by the holy Ghost Fathers who established Blackrock College. A large complex of institutional buildings is shown to the south of Castledawson. Williamstown Castle was in use as a University Civil Service College. Willow Park had also been extended to the south. The institutional buildings in Merrion Castle had also been enlarged and Merrion Train Station is named. Pembroke Cottages on the Merrion Road are shown. They were built by the Pembroke Estate. St John's Home of Rest is shown on the north side of the road beside Merrion House, later the Merrion Inn. There was an increase in the number of detached and semi-detached villas along the Merrion Road between the junction of Ailesbury Road and Ballsbridge. Institutional building including the Masonic School and the Royal Dublin Society and Pembroke Town Hall had been constructed on the south side of the road had been constructed on the south. What is now the Horse Show House pub was a dispensary. Estate

cottages built by the Pembroke Estate are shown on Shelbourne Road along with a Technical School which was later replaced by the modern movement building housing the Ballsbridge College of Further Education. A veterinary college and Hammersmith Iron works were located where Hume House on Pembroke Road now stands. The remaining buildings on Pembroke road consisted of terraced, semi-detached, and detached houses. Most of the terraced houses on Baggot Street Upper had been replaced with late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 29<sup>th</sup> century red brick commercial buildings and the entrance front to Baggot Street Hospital had been substantially altered. Opposite, on the south side of the road there was a nursing institution and an asylum for penitent females.

The 6-inch Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1937 and 1944 and published between 1940 and 1961 shows substantial changes along the Proposed Scheme. The grounds of Temple Hill had been greatly reduced by the construction of semi-detached houses to the south and west and the creation of Temple Park. The house itself had been converted to a Mother and Baby Home but is marked on the map as a convalescent home. Craigmore had similarly been converted to institutional use by the Sisters of Charity and is marked on the map as a boys home, chapel, and school though girls were also sent there. Residential development had also been built along Temple Road and Newtown Avenue. Ruby Lodge had been acquired by the adjoining Dominican Convent at Sion Hill and converted to St Catherine's Training College. Housing has been constructed along the Rock Road at St Helen's Villas and a Dye Works at Merrion Gates. At Merrion, the Catholic Church had been built. Suburban demi detached housing has been built along the Merrion road between Ailesbury Road and Ballsbridge. Herbert park is also shown though it was laid out in 1911.

### 1.2.3 Designed Landscapes

A total of 21 designed landscapes were identified within or adjoining the proposed scheme. The majority are associated with demesnes or former demesnes. The earliest of these is Merrion Castle (RMP DU023001001). The earliest mention of a castle at this site is in a deed of 1334, the castle was built by Sir John Cruise (Ball 1900, 312-16). It came into possession of a branch of the Fitzwilliam family in the early 1400's and was made seat of the family by Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam c. 1550's serving as the country ancestral home until the early 18th century. The castle was damaged in the 1641 rebellion but was afterwards restored. A castle surrounded by trees is indicated on the Down Survey map of 1656 to 1658 and named Merrion Castle. In 1710 the castle was abandoned by the 5th Viscount Fitzwilliam. A house (DU023001002) 'of Bricke and Slatted and Encompassed a large Garden with a Stone wall nine feet high' was built in the grounds to the south of the castle by an agent of the Fitzwilliam family, Bryan Fagan in 1738. (O'Kane 2016). It is named on Rocque's map of 1760 though formal landscaping around it is less evident. Duncan's 1821 map shows that the castle was approached by an avenue and situated in a parkland. The demesne features are more clearly defined on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1843, which also shows gates, gate lodges, a fishpond and walks within the parkland.

Most of the country houses, villas and their demesnes were laid out in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Frascati or Frescati House built c1739 for the Provost of Trinity College. It was sold to the Duchess of Leinster in the 1750s and became closely associated with Lord Edward Fitzgerald who was one of the leaders of the 1798 rebellion. The house became a school in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The house was partially occupied until 1968. A lodge and driveway leading from Rock Hill to the house, which is shown as having wings on the 1843 Ordnance Map but with a much smaller footprint on Rocque's map. It has an extensive parkland to the south. The lands around the house were zoned for housing in 1968 and Dun Laoghaire Corporation acquired part for a new road, The Blackrock Bypass which was named Frascati Road after Frascati House. Frascati House was demolished in the 1983 to make way for Roches Stores following years of neglect.

Frascati was one of a number of demesnes which were built in the vicinity of Blackrock and Booterstown in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Rockfield House (DLR RPS 2031 NIAH 60230085, NIAH 2510) was built 1760. The gate lodge and gates (DLR RPS 617, DLR RPS 2031, NIAH 60230087, and 60230088) on Stradbroke Road adjoin the proposed scheme. Mount Temple was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (DLR RPS 508).

Temple Hill or Neptune House (DLR RPS 440, NIAH 2512) was built 1767 by James Dennis, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. John Scott, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Clonmel changed its name to Temple Hill. In 1845 it was owned by Robert Gray who permitted development in the demesne.

Prospect House (DLR RPS 353) built around 1750, Elmfield (DLR RPS 262) built circa 1780, Lios an Uisce (DLR RPS 107) built c. 1746, Ruby Lodge (CBC1415BTH031) built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, Seafort Lodge (CBC1415BTH044) in 1776, Williamstown Castle and Castledawson (DLR RPS 99) built in 1752 and 1780 respectively, Willow Park (DLR RPS 28) built 1766, and Baymount (CBC1415BTH076) built in 1786. All were set in demesnes with parklands with trees, walks, water features, walled or kitchen gardens and orchards, outbuildings, gate lodges and gates with avenues leading up to the main house or were set in smaller landscaped grounds, again with avenues leading up to the house from entrance gates and gate lodges.

Though a number of villas existed along the route in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the 19<sup>th</sup> century witnessed an increase in their number. Craigmore (DLR RPS 398) was built c. 1863 to the design of John McCurdy for William Hogg, Quaker and tea merchant with Bewley's. The 1867 Ordnance survey map shows the house, gate and gate lodge and walled gardens to the west. The boundary was clearly defined and planted with trees. Benincasa (DLR RPS 117) was built circa 1830. Trimleston House was built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century though its gate lodge (DLR RPS 2) was added in the 1870s.

The remaining designed landscapes are public parks. The first to be created was Merrion Square (DCC RPS 5194, NIAH 50100398) which was laid out by John Ensor for the Fitzwilliam estate in 1752 and is named after Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion. An Act of Parliament in 1791 authorized its enclosure and the nomination of commissioners to oversee the work. It was laid out in the 1790s. The Rutland Fountain was built 1792, with planting complete by 1794 and the original railings in place. The park comprising c.5 hectares (c. 12 acres), enclosed by replacement mild steel railings on moulded granite plinth and curved to corners and having pedestrian gates with granite steps to each side and vehicular gates to east side only. Interior set out as lawns, with informal planting and trees. The interior is informally landscaped with a series of tarmac pathways lined with setts allowing access to the centre and perimeter.

Following the establishment of Townships in Ballsbridge (Pembroke) and Blackrock in 1863 Public parks were created including Blackrock Park and Herbert Park. Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 112, 115, 1888) was laid out in the 1873 by the Kingstown Urban District Council on marshland which was reclaimed following the construction of the Dublin to Kingstown Railway in 1834. The designed landscape of the park includes a pond, a classical temple/folly within the pond which disguises a pump for the pond, an amphitheatre and a band stand, Tudor gothic pavilion and walks. A folly located near the boundary with the Rock Road is a surviving feature of the Peafield Baths that were located on the shore of the intake between the railway line and the Rock Road. The park is bound by dressed granite entrance gate piers and iron gates and railings.

Herbert Park (CBC1415BTH183) is named after Sidney Herbert the 14<sup>th</sup> Earl of Pembroke who donated 32 acres to Dublin City Council for the 1907 the Irish International Exhibition which was held on the lands. After the Exhibition, the grounds were developed as a public park with playing pitches, walks, ornamental planting, a bandstand, and pond which was previously used for a waterslide. The park is bound by railings to Herbert Park Road which extend beyond the park to the junction of Ballsbridge Terrace, which together with the trees in the park, create a vista down Herbert Park from Pembroke Road.

Other parks that were identified include Temple Park and the reserve and Park at Booterstown all of which were created in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Temple Park, Newtown Avenue (CBC1415BTH008) was created along Newtown Avenue before 1940 on land that had previously formed part of the Demesne of Temple Hill (DLR RPS 440, NIAH 2512).

Booterstown Park (CBC1415SAC001) was laid out in the 20<sup>th</sup> century on marshland which was created after the construction the Dublin to Kingstown Railway in 1834. The park features walks, lawns and a line of trees to an avenue going town to the sea, clearly designed to exploit the views of

Dublin Bay. Part of the park, specifically the outlet at the north end beside the railway line, lies within the South Dublin Bay Special Protection Area and South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation 004024.

Boosterstown Park is adjoined to the west by Boosterstown Nature Reserve, (CBC1415SAC002) was created in the 1970s from marsh land which developed after the construction the Dublin to Kingstown Railway in 1834. The nature reserve consists of flooded marshland, man-made islands for nesting birds and is bordered on three sides by trees and shrubs. It has been managed by An Taisce since the 1970s. at the west end there is a small, landscaped area with benches for birdwatchers. The Reserve is also lies within the South Dublin Bay Special Protection Area and South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation 004024.

## 1.2.4 Institutional Development

Many of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century demesnes in the area were converted to institutional use in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Rockfield (DLR RPS 617) became Rockfield Auxiliary Hospital between 1914 and 1917. It was sold in 1970 and is now part of Cluain Mhuire run by St John of God.

Neptune House (DLR RPS 440) became a Convalescent Home for Soldiers and Sailors in 1914 and Temple Hill Auxiliary Military Hospital between 1915 and 1919. It was leased by Mary Josephine Cruice in 1928. Cruice had founded St Patrick's Guild. The mission of the Guild was to assist unmarried mothers "whose previous characters give promise of redemption". The Guild arranged adoptions and provided lodgings and procured employment for women. In 1929, the Guild established St Patrick's Infant and Dietetic Hospital at Neptune House. It accommodated babies born to unmarried mothers who had been referred from public hospitals, nursing homes or mother and baby homes and who were being put up for adoption. In 1943 Cruice handed over control to the Sisters of Charity. It remained in use as a Mother and Baby Home from 1943 to 1985. Craigmore (DLR RPS 398) was also purchased by the Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul circa 1935 and was converted school and home for the handicapped Pearson 1998). A number of institutional buildings including a school and home by Thomas Joseph Cullen were built circa 1935 in the grounds.

Prospect House (DLR RPS 353) was converted to a school in 1776 which was known as Prospect School until 1822 when it became a boarding house. It operated as a seminary between 1840 and 1845. The Vincentian Order purchased the House in 1873 when it became St Joseph's College for boys. A Chapel was added close to the house circa 1887. In 1977 the house and buildings became Rosemount International School for girls which was under the patronage of Opus Dei. Rosemount remained a school for girls until 2012.

Elmfield (DLR RPS 262) was converted to institutional use early in its history when it became Rev. Dionysius Dowling's School which operated between 1789 and 1815. It was purchased by the Carmelite order and became a convent in 1823. The chapel was built in 1824 in the grounds of the Carmelite convent and served the Catholic population until 1845 when St John the Baptist's was built. It remained a Carmelite Nunnery until it was purchased by the Blackrock Hospice.

Benincasa on Mount Merrion Avenue (DLR RPS 117) was converted to a school in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Similarly Ruby Lodge, the gates of which are located on the Rock Road in Blackrock (CBC1415BTH031) became St. Catherine's Training College Sion Hill (OSI 1940).

Williamstown Castle and Castledawson (DLR RPS 99 NIAH 2484) were acquired in 1860 by the Holy Ghost Order and became Blackrock College. Most of the buildings in the grounds are 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century. Castledawson was already a school in 1816 as it is marked as such on Taylor's map. Similarly, Willow Park (DLR RPS 28, NIAH 2473) was purchased by Blackrock College in 1925 and the grounds converted to Willow College, the Junior School of Blackrock College.

Merrion Castle (RMP DU023001002) was acquired by the religious Sisters of Charity in 1866 where they established St Mary's Asylum later St Mary's Home for the Blind. The sisters built a large complex

of institutional buildings on to the 18<sup>th</sup> century house including a convent, school and chapel, generally two story and of granite construction with slate roofs.

St Vincent's Hospital was constructed on the former demesne of Elm Park (CBC1415BTH111) and Bloomfield (CBC1415BTH110, NIAH 2447). Located opposite is Saint John's House, 202 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH113) which was built in 1878 to house St John's Home of Rest.

The Radio Teilifís Éireann Campus occupies the demesne of Montrose House (DCC RPS 7847, NIAH 2427) having moved there from the General Post Office in 1962.

St Michael's School, Aylesbury Road (DCC RPS 48) was established by the Congregation of the Holy Spirit in 1944 in a house built in the 1860s. The Masonic Female Orphan School and Thomas Prior Hall (DCC RPS 5086) on Merrion Road were built 1882. The institution was founded by the freemasons in 1792, to provide support and education to girls aged 10 to 15 who were orphaned.

Some of the most significant institutional building along the proposed scheme are the Royal Dublin Society complex, Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5085). The Royal Dublin Society (RDS) was founded in 1731 as the 'Dublin Society for improving Husbandry, Manufactures and other Useful Arts'. The RDS founded the Natural History Museum, National Gallery, National Library and the National Museum. The present buildings on the Merrion Road were all constructed after the Society acquired its current premises in 1879. The industries hall dates to 1903. The RDS Grounds also included the lands to the east on what is now the Intercontinental Hotel and to the north. Adjoining the RDS to the west is the former Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084) built in 1879 and which became a vocational Educational College following the amalgamation of the Pembroke and Rathmines Townships with Dublin Corporation in 1930 (O'Maitiu 2003). The Township also built the adjoining Library on Anglesea Road.

Pembroke School for girls, better known as Miss Meredith's after its founder Kathleen Meredith was located in number 1 Pembroke Road (DCC RPS 6552) from 1929 till it's closure in 2005.

Baggot Street Hospital (DCC RPS 446) in Baggot Street Upper was established in 1830 when a group of surgeons from the Royal College of Surgeons bought a row of houses on the north side of Baggot Street 'for the purpose of affording additional hospital relief to the sick and the poor of the metropolis'. A special wing for the treatment of fevers and contagious diseases was added in 1868. In 1893 the Royal City of Dublin Hospital was rebuilt, and the current façade of red brick and terracotta tiles based on the designs of Albert Edward Murray was added.

The Mercy International Centre, 64A Baggot Street Lower (NIAH 50100643) was built as a convent for the Sisters of Mercy between 1824 to 1827. for Catherine MacAuley. It housed a school, chapel and refuge for distressed women but now houses a hostel. Scoil Catriona, 59 Baggot Street Lower was founded in 1827 and is named after Catherine MacAuley. The present buildings however are associated with the Our Lady of Mercy Training College which was founded in 1883.

20th century institutional buildings include Ulster Bank 166a Shelbourne Road (CBC1415BTH179) was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and Donnybrook College of Further Education (CBC1415BTH181), a Modern Movement educational building built 1948 to the design of Donnelly and Martin. The former Bank of Ireland buildings at Miesian Plaza on Baggot Street (DCC RPS 370, NIAH 50100635) were designed by Ronald Tallon of Scott Tallon and Walker Architects in 1972 and influenced by the architecture of Mies Van Der Rohe. The buildings are regarded as an exemplar of modern architecture and is of national importance and currently house the Department of Health. Around the corner in Fitzwilliam Street Lower is the Convent of Marie Reparatrice, (NIAH 50100455) an art deco building, built in 1939.

### 1.2.5 Industrial and Infrastructural Development

Consultation of cartographic sources such as Rocque's 1760 Map of the County of Dublin shows that there were brick fields along the shore at Merrion and mills along the Dodder in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

The Proposed Scheme traverses the Grand Canal at McCartney Bridge. In 1715 an Act of Parliament proposing the linking of Dublin with the Shannon and Barrow Rivers was passed but no action was taken until 1755 when interest in the project was revived and Thomas Omer was appointed engineer (Bennett 2005). By 1763, 12 miles of the canal commencing at Clondalkin had been completed and included bridges and locks. The same year Dublin Corporation took over the construction in order to avail of the additional water supply for City Basin which was located to the south of Thomas Street in the Liberties (Bennet 2005, Casey 2005). The construction of the Canal was in private ownership by 1772 and was under the remit of the Company of the Undertakers of the Grand Canal.

The canal was opened to the first cargo traffic in February 1779 and to passenger traffic between Dublin and Sallins in 1780 (Bennet 2005). The Circular Line on which McCartney Bridge is located was completed as far as Ringsend by 1791. The grand Canal Docks were opened in 1796 and connected the Canal with the River Liffey. Development of the Canal continued after the completion of the Circular line. Huband Harbour near Dolphin's Barn, named after Joseph Huband, one of the directors of the Canal company, was opened in 1805 to provide a mooring area. It has since been infilled, but a similar mooring area is located on the North bank of the Canal to the west of Emmet Bridge. The Canal Company also operated five hotels on the Canal including the one at Portobello Harbour which was designed by James Colbourne which was opened in 1807 but has since been converted to educational use. Both the Royal and Grand Canals went in to decline following the introduction of the railways in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1950 the Grand Canal Company was amalgamated with Córas Iompair Eireann (CIÉ) and the last boats were withdrawn in 1959. Regeneration of the Grand and Royal Canals commenced with the establishment of the 1998 City Canals Plan prepared by Dublin City Council on behalf of the Council and Waterway Ireland. Works commenced in 2003 with the Launch of the Grand Canal Enhancement Project. Works included the upgrade of tow paths, repaving of foot paths along Canal Road and Grove Road, laying of setts around the locks at La Touche Bridge and Charlemont Street, new seating, new planting and lighting.

Trams were introduced in to Ireland following the Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1860, the Tramways (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1861, the Dublin Tramways Company Act of 1871 which set up the first tramway company and Dublin Tramways Company Act of 1872 which established the tramway routes (Corcoran 2008, Kilroy 1996). The tram Network was established in Dublin in the 1870s with the first line laying commencing in 1871, following trials in the mid-1860s (Thacker 2003). They were operated by private companies including the Dublin Tramways Company (DTC), which acquired the rights of the City of Dublin Tramways Company and the Rathmines omnibuses, and started laying lines in 1871, commencing service to Terenure on 1 February 1872. The first service opened in 1872. Initially they were horse drawn. The North Dublin Street Tramways Company (NDST), formed 1875, with a line from Nelson's Pillar to Drumcondra commencing in 1877. The Dublin Central Tramways Company (DCT), formed 1878, with authority to build a line from College Green to Rathfarnham with branches to Ranelagh, Rathgar, Rathmines and Clonskeagh, and with a line commencing 22 June 1879, from Nelson's Pillar to Terenure via Harold's Cross (Bielenberg 1998).

Other tramway companies included the Dublin Southern Districts Tramways Company (DSDTC), formed in 1878 and the Blackrock and Kingstown Tramway (BKT), formed 1883. The DSDTC was acquired by the Imperial Tramways Company. By 1880, many of the major districts of Dublin were served by the three tram companies (DTC, NDST and DCT). William Martin Murphy, a founding shareholder of the Dublin Central Tramways Company, founded the Dublin United Tramways Company (DUTC) in January 1881 following a merger of the three tramway companies, with himself as manager (Bielenberg 1998). In 1893 the Imperial Tramways Company secured an Act of Parliament allowing them to purchase the BKT. The combined operation of the DSDTC and BKT were sold to the DUTC in 1896. Electrification commenced in 1896. It was and completed in 1901 (Corcoran 2008). At its peak the system was known as technically innovative and was described in 1904 as "*one of the most impressive in the world*" (Thacker 2003). A numbering system was adopted by the DUTC in 1918.

The Dublin tram system was central to the Dublin Lockout when DUTC members walked off the job over the refusal of then DUTC chairman (and leading shareholder) William Martin Murphy to allow some workers to join the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The trams went in to decline

following the introduction of busses by the DUTC in 1925. The last DUTC route, the number 8 to Dalkey closed in 1949. Following the *Transport Act 1944*, control of the DUTC was vested in Córas Iompair Eireann (CIÉ). The last tram in operation until the arrival of Luas in 2004 was the Hill of Howth Tramway which was transferred to CIÉ in 1958 and closed on 31 May 1959.

Tram standards with pear bases with an acanthus leaf frieze were identified along the proposed scheme on the Merrion Road and are associated with the number 6 (Nelsons Pillar to Blackrock), Number 7 (Nelson's Pillar to Kingstown) and Number 8 (Nelson's Pillar to Dalkey) trams Corcoran 2008). The route is included in the DCIHR (DCIHR 23-01-005-01). The Nelsons Pillar to Blackrock and Nelson's Pillar to Dalkey tramways opened in 1879 with the route to Kingstown being opened in 1885. The route was electrified between 1896 and 1898. The line was one of the last to close in 1949.

### 1.2.6 Postal Services

Information on the history of post boxes and post box types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) and by referring to the Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture, (Dublin Civic Trust 2004), The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture (O'Connell, D. 1975), and the Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State (Ferguson, S. 2009).

The General Post Office (GPO), which was designed by Francis Johnson and built between 1814 and 1818 (Casey 2005). It was one of a small number of receiving houses where letters could be received, as until the introduction of the Penny Post in 1840, letters were paid for on receipt (Ferguson 2009). There were also wooden general post receiver boxes, and the original plan of the GPO had a number of them in the main entrance hall (Ferguson 2009). These wooden boxes were located outside the city as well and similar to the Iron Post boxes which replaced them they had a slot for letters and were sometimes set into the walls of shop fronts or premises that acted as post offices (Ferguson 2009).

Iron Post Boxes were introduced in London in 1854 by the novelist Anthony Trollop, while he was working for the General Post Office (O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009). Those introduced in England were made by Mr Ashley of Burnley and it is likely that the same type was used in Ireland as there is one Ashworth type box in the National Museum (Ferguson, 2009). The metal Founder, William Turner was offered a contract to produce Post boxes in 1856 and his tender was accepted (Ferguson 2009).

By 1858 there were 8 pillar boxes in Dublin City (Ferguson 2009). These were located at Palace Street, Stephen's Green North, Clanbrassil Street, Manor Street, Phibsborough, Upper Dominick Street, Fitzgibbon Street and Commons Street. Early post boxes were olive or bronze green in colour (Ferguson 2009). There was no official policy on the colour of post boxes until 1859 then Bronze green was adopted for all post boxes (Ferguson 2009). Improvements included a push in flap at the letter slot which was intended to keep the rain out. It also had an internal wire cage to prevent the letters spilling out when the door was opened for collection (Ferguson 2009).

By the 1860s there were many pillar boxes in Ireland. The earliest examples do not survive in Dublin but can be found in Kilmacanogue in Wicklow (O'Connell 1975). Others were erected by the institutions where they were located, as at the Four Courts, the Linen Hall, and the Dublin Library (Ferguson 2009). The Dublin and Wicklow Railway erected post boxes at its stations in Harcourt Street and Westland Row (Ferguson 2009). By 1865 there were 46 pillar boxes in Dublin City and a further 30 pillar and wall boxes in the suburbs from Ashtown on the north side to Goatstown on the south side (Ferguson 2009).

In 1866 a hexagonal post box with an acanthus leaf motif and finial to the top which was designed by J. W Penfold was introduced and was inspired by the Temple of the Winds in Mount Steward (Ferguson 2009). They were produced until 1879 (Ferguson 2009) A small number survive in Bray, Co. Wicklow.

In 1874 the design of the Post Box was standardised so that post boxes displayed the royal insignia of the era in which they were produced (O'Connell 1975). These had a weighted base below ground

(O'Connell 1975). It was at this point that the official colour was changed to red as it was believed that it would be more visible than the green. (Ferguson 2009). The standard cylindrical post box was introduced in 1879 (Ferguson 2009). Those produced by Andrew Handyside had no insignia and are known as anonymous boxes (Ferguson 2009). The large oval Type C letter box with twin letter slots were introduced in London 1899 but not introduced to Ireland until 1965 (Ferguson 2009).

Pillar boxes were expensive to produce and were therefore located in cities, towns, and areas with the highest postal traffic (Ferguson 2009). The production of a smaller cheaper post box was necessary for other areas. Trollop had suggested '*an iron letter box, about five ft from the ground, wherever permanently built walls, can be found*' in 1851 (Ferguson, 2009). This idea was revisited in 1857 when specimen wall boxes were produced in England by Phensaul of Plymouth and Smith and Hawkes of Birmingham (Ferguson 2009). By the following year a few of the Birmingham boxes had been installed in Ireland including one at Dundrum. Smaller wall boxes, similar to the Smith and Hawked models were also produced by the Cork based firm H & C Smith of the King Street Foundry from 1856 onward (Ferguson 2009). Most of the wall boxes produced in the late 19th century were made by W. T Allen of London (Ferguson 2009).

Post boxes which were affixed to lamp posts of telegraph poles were introduced in London in 1896 in response to calls for more post boxes and were based on those used by the United States Postal Service. These were used where the expense of a pillar or wall box could not be justified and are more typically found in rural locations (Ferguson 2009).

13 post boxes were identified in the study area. Of these, three were of the wall mounted type and were located in Blackrock and Booterstown (CBC1415PB001, CBC1415PB002 and CBC1415PB0024). These were erected between 1900 and 1922. The remainder were pillar type post boxes dating from 1885 in the case of one in Mount Street (NIAH 50100596) to one at Phoenix Terrace which was erected circa 1960 (CBC1415PB003).

### 1.2.7 Public Lighting

Public lighting first appeared in Ireland in the 17th century (DELG 2002). In 1616 The Candlelight Law was passed in Dublin, compelling 'every fifth house to display light within prescribed hours of night for the guidance of street users' (O'Connell 1975). These were initially privately operated candle based torches that were later replaced with oil based or flambeaux (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975). It was not until 1697 that publicly operated public lighting was undertaken by contract in parts of Dublin (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975). A contractor by the name of Michael Cole was appointed to place lights on both sides of the thoroughfares eight houses apart and on side streets six houses apart. They burned on oil from six to midnight at the cost of three shillings per year to each householder (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975).

In the early years of the 18th century, it is recorded that the public lamps were supplied with oil made from Irish rapeseed (Cornwall 2020b). In 1816 oil lamps consisted of a small tin vessel half filled with oil consisting of fluid fish blubber into which was suspended a wick of twisted cotton. The wicks were trimmed, and the lamps filled and lit by lamplighters who were selected by the Parochial Vestries (O'Connell 1975). The lamps themselves were hung on wall brackets which had to be accessed by ladder (O'Connell 1975).

Following the introduction of Gas lamps in 1825, gas lamps started to take over from oil and this form of lighting was still in use up to 1957 (O'Connell 1975, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, DELG 2002). The early gas lamps had a free burning flame in a lantern (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975). The Major gas companies were located in the Dublin Docklands. These amalgamated in 1866 to become the Alliance and Consumer's Gas Company. They lit the city as far as Kilmainham, Fairview and Rathmines (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975).

In 1887 the gas mantle was introduced (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). Public lighting was still confined between the canals with the addition of the townships of Rathmines, Ballsbridge, Glasnevin, and

Drumcondra (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). In the 1890s open flame gas lamps were superseded by silk web incandescent gas light (O'Connell 1975).

Early antique pillars are beautifully proportioned and have mostly a rounded fluted base, leaf mouldings and a crossbar to support a ladder for the gas lighter when illuminating the shorter standard, 4.5m in height (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, DELG 2002). At the peak of this service the Corporation employed 25 lamplighters to light and quench 3,750 lamps (Dublin Civic Trust 2004).

When electricity superseded gas, the standard increased in height as high as 9m (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). Electric light was first introduced in 1890 and was in operation for the tercentenary of the founding of Trinity College in 1892 (O'Connell 1975). The change allowed an increase in height of the standard to nine meters. Early standards were large cast iron columns supporting an electric lamp at the top. The initial scheme consisted of nine metre 'swan neck' lamp posts and covered most of the city from Sackville (now O'Connell) Street to Grafton Street and Mary Street to Parliament Street. These were made in Britain (O'Connell 1975).

The opening of the Pigeon House Generation Station in 1903 extended public electric lighting to almost all major streets in the City centre (O'Connell 1975, DELG 2002). The large Scotch Standards with straight stem heads and semi-circular overhangs were part of this scheme (O'Connell 1975, Dublin Civic Trust 2004). The Rathmines and Pembroke Urban District Councils also undertook their own public lighting schemes (O'Connell 1975).

In the 1938, 95 new art deco style concrete lamp posts were introduced (Cassidy 2020b and 2020c, Neylon 2020). The lanterns were designed first and were then manufactured by Holophane Ltd in London (Neylon 2020). They incorporated refracting glass units, which were considered unique at the time (Neylon 2020). The concrete structure of these lamps was manufactured by the Société Française des Poteaux Électriques (Sofrapel, the French Society of Electric Poles) in Paris (Cassidy 2020b and 2020c, Neylon 2020). They featured a concrete column, octagonal in plan with a wider base with lanterns suspended from either a single Deco bracket or a double bracket. Reinforced concrete was chosen because of its low cost and because it was believed to have low maintenance requirements. The shafts and brackets were cast separately using a Portland cement and a crushed marble aggregate which was then polished with a terrazzo like effect.

Concrete lamp posts were produced until the 1960's. By the 1980s, many were starting to spall badly (Cornwall 2020b). Very few of these concrete lamp posts survive intact with the columns vulnerable to frost damage (Neylon 2020) whilst the brackets containing the lamps have in most cases been replaced. Numerous damaged and incomplete concrete lamp posts were identified in Pembroke Road, but only one intact example was identified on the Proposed Scheme at McCartney Bridge and has been included in the inventory. The damaged and incomplete examples in Pembroke Road have not been included in the inventory.

Street lighting contributes to public safety and the style and design of lamp posts contribute to the overall appearance of the streetscape (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). Many surviving light standards display a high level of artistry and craftsmanship and complement historic streetscapes. Many lamp posts have been replaced by replicas and replicas have also been installed along streetscapes in the City Centre.

Between 1920 and 1940 Dublin Corporation reproduced many of the gaslight design standards to a greater height and positioned them on the secondary streets (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). While these are not as significant in architectural heritage terms, they still contribute positively to the historic streetscapes which they are located in and have often been installed by Local Authorities as part of improvements to the public realm. Others are adapted tram standards such as those associated with Nelson's Pillar to Kingstown Tramway (Corcoran 2008) These are pear based with an acanthus leaf frieze.

Thirteen types of lamp posts were identified and included the remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century gas lamps in Blackrock (CBC1415LP001 and CBC1415LP0012), adapted 1890s tram standards which were

associated with the No. 7 tram from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire, Rathmines type and sqn neck Standards, 1930s concrete lamp posts and Scotch Standards included the twin headed Scotch Standards in Baggot Street Lower.

### 1.2.8 Paving and Surface Treatments

Historic paving includes stone paving, stone steps, cobbles or setts and kerbs. In medieval Ireland, the use of stone to pave streets and trackways became more common. Sections of cobbled paving have been found in archaeological excavations in Dublin (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). A section of medieval cobbled pavement, uncovered in archaeological excavations at the medieval St Audoen's Church in High Street, Dublin can be viewed within the Office of Public Work's Visitor Centre now located in the former Guild Chapel of St Anne (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

Early cobbles survive in Front Square, Trinity College Dublin, including rounded limestone clasts interspersed with white quartz, granite and other igneous rocks including andesite and diorite ((McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Unlike setts, cobbles are not dressed but are rounded as found (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Randomly laid cobbles can be seen on footpaths and carriageways in early photographs of the main urban centres in Ireland (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

The majority of historic paving found in Ireland today dates from the eighteenth century onwards (O'Connell 1975, McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). In 1717 an Act entitled 'For the better amendment of the pavement, and more effectually cleansing of the streets of the city of Dublin and removing encroachments and nuisances that are or shall be erected therein, etc.', was passed (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Under the Act, the Lord Mayor, Sherriff and two Aldermen, were authorised 'to direct the levelling, new paving, raising and mending of the pavements' and empowered to charge the chief tenants inhabiting houses and owners of waste ground with the price of carrying out this work before their houses and grounds' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Under the Act of 1719, the Lord Mayor and one Sheriff within the City and every Alderman were appointed 'to regulate the pavements' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015, 6 Geo. I. c. 15). Further legislation passed in 1729 charged the Church Wardens and the Directors of the Watch 'to examine and return all defects in the paving and cleansing, and the Lord Mayor was required to execute the trust imposed on him according to such returns.' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

The Board of Commissioners for Paving the Streets of Dublin, or the Dublin Paving Board, was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1774 'for paving the streets, quays, bridges, squares, yards, courts and alleys within the city and county of the city of Dublin, etc' because of the poor quality or lack of pavements and because such public areas were not properly 'pitched, paved or regulated for the free intercourse of the inhabitants' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, DELG 2002). It was funded by a Watch Tax which was extended to include a Pavement Tax of a shilling in the pound of the yearly rent (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). The five city divisions entered into contract with the various paviours, stone cutters, masons, and gravel suppliers for work within their groups of parishes, while the specifications were provided by Mr Thomas Owen, Surveyor to the Board (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Each committee reported on the state of the pavements in its division and proposed the streets most in need of paving (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). The remit of the Paving Board extended beyond paving the city streets. An early meeting in 1774 resolved, that 'all signs, sign irons, posts whether of wood or stone, spurr stones, landing stones, boards, bulks, show glasses, show boards, sett out windows, and pent houses, in this city and other places mentioned in the Act for the Paving the Streets etc. shall be immediately removed' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). In addition, 'all steps, and doors, opening or leading from the foot ways or carriageways into vaults, cellars or other places be immediately removed, filled up, or altered' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). The Corporation for Paving specified the materials required as follows (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015):

*Flags of the best hard mountain stone, at least four inches thick at the edge, free from yellow soft grit (those at the top of the quarry by no means to be used) chizzel'd flat in the surface, & squared on the four edges, all other flags, at least two inches & one half thick on the edges, not chipped or spaul'd off as they are generally on the under edge, but squared and made very flat on top;*

*Curb [kerb] of the best mountain stone, squared at the ends, the outer face, the surface and the inner edge, to be full nine inches deep on the outer face and edge, & one foot on the Top or Surface, free from Yellow Grit;*

*The curb stones of the foot way be of mountain stone of twelve inches broad, nine inches deep, with a bed of not less than six inches, & four inches thick at the tail squared through;*

*Sound pebbles [i.e. cobbles, paving stones] or paving stones free from Shakes or Splinters, which will bear hand trimming not less than four inches over each way;*

*The best screened Gravel free from Loam;*

*Bullock stones or any other hard Granite, of nine inches deep, dressed on the Top and Side, & made wedge fashion, the bottom to be four fifths of the top;*

*That the grates be made of Iron Bars, not less than one inch square at the least, the bars to be no more than one inch asunder.*

In addition to 'the best hard mountain stone', the Board, following several representations also authorised the use of Arklow stone 'of quality allowed by Judges to be superior to the Scotch paving stones used in London.' Square paving, by some called Scotch paving were of blue whynn or Scotch granite; a hard material, usually of a bluish or reddish colour, with which the London road pavements were paved formed (Herbert 1836). It is likely that the Arklow stone referred to was diorite (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

Limestone kerbs were also used, as a contract dated 7th October 1774 stipulated the furnishing of 'limestone curbing stone...punched on the face and rough squared in the edges and ends, with a punch or hammer, the stones not less than nine inches thick at the thinnest place, and from two to five feet long, & twelve inches broad, no stones to be taken but what has their full corners: and also as many other stones as they want, of twelve inches over and nine inches thick squared & edged as above; all at the rate of seven pence per foot, superficial measure, face only to be measured & not edges' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Another contract suggests that Dublin calp was sometimes used for kerbing, 'for laying black stone curbings from twelve to sixteen inches broad' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

In addition to the works of the paving board, private developers stipulated the use of granite paving. Leases pertaining to the construction of the Georgian terraces such as Merrion Square stipulated that a fine quality of paving was to be laid to the front of each building as part of its overall development (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Coal hole covers can be found in these Georgian areas. Coal hole covers, or the cast iron covers to delivery chutes above subterranean coal cellars, usually located under the path and road in front of the houses to Georgian Terraces. Original cast iron Georgian coal hole covers were cast between 1760 and 1830 and were set into a granite surround (O'Connell 1075).

Most of Dublin's streets which had been previously covered with earth, rubble and round cobbles were covered with stone setts by the beginning of the 19th century (O'Connell 1975). As early as 1838, The Penny Cyclopaedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge reported that: 'The streets [of Dublin] in general are Macadamized, the footpaths for the most part flagged, and the curb stones and crossings of cut granite. The city has been well lighted since 1825 with gas' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). In 1841, following the Municipal Corporation Reform (Ireland) Act, the old City Assembly of Dublin was replaced by a more representative City Council and, in 1849, the Council took over the duties of the Wide Street Commissioners and the Paving Board under the Dublin Improvement Act (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

In 1870, the Council was asked to consider a 'Proposal for a system of tramways for the City of Dublin and Suburbs.' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Seven tramways were subsequently laid in the major thoroughfares of Dublin, and stone setts were the favoured form of street surface associated with them

(McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). The tram company appears to have paid the Council for repair to streets following track laying (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

Setts or square block cobbles developed from cobbles between the 16th and 19th centuries (O'Connell 1975). The type which survives today in cities and towns across the country appears to date from the mid to late nineteenth century (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). A source of diorite of a dark green hue was the quarry owned by Charles Stewart Parnell on his estate at Avondale, County Wicklow from 1884 until his death in 1891, after which the business went into decline (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Many setts are understood to have been of imported Welsh and Scottish stone (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). It is possible that granite setts of reddish colour which can be seen in many places were such imports. Paving setts were also recorded being made from diorite at Arklow in 1911 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Tar grouting of setts was already common practice in the late nineteenth century (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

Asphalt as a surfacing material began to be introduced in the late nineteenth century as a watertight and economical alternative for surfacing of footpaths (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). In 1880, the Council received a report on asphaltting of footpaths (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Macadamising was also a widespread surfacing method, primarily for carriageways, but possibly also for footpaths. As distinct from later tar bound macadam, the use of water bound macadam was pioneered around 1820 by Scotsman John Loudon McAdam (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Consisting of two inch broken stones in a single layer six to ten inches (150 to 250mm) deep and compacted either by the road traffic itself or by a cast iron roller, this method required a great deal of manual labour, but resulted in a strong and free draining pavement, and remained the widespread method used until the advent of motor traffic. Contracts in 1881 mention both flagging and macadamising (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). The Paving Committee report of 1915, refers to the practice of spraying tar on the surface of macadamised roads to create tar bound macadam (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). The 1915 report contains an assessment of the practicality of flagged pavements and shows that the introduction of concrete flags and of poured in situ concrete had begun by 1915 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

Concrete paving began to be used for pavements from the early part of the twentieth century (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Until the late 1980s, historic granite footpaths were routinely replaced with concrete paving (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). In these repaving schemes, historic paving was often re-laid or left untouched outside pubs, where delivery of beer kegs demanded a more robust material (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). As motor traffic became widespread, asphalt or tarmac and also poured concrete became the norm and many setted surfaces were dug up and replaced or were simply covered over (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Stone pavements and setts have been replaced, not only by asphalt, concrete paving and coloured brick, which is visually incompatible with our traditional streetscapes (DELG 2002).

The restoration of setted carriageways was a key feature of the successful revitalisation of the Temple Bar area of Dublin in the 1990s and these are now perceived by residents and visitors alike as an essential element of the heritage of the city (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). However, many of these setts were moved to the area from other parts of the city, a practice which would not be considered appropriate today, particularly if the location of the setts is original (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Likewise the granite pavements which survive to a degree throughout the Georgian areas of Dublin are now identified as a characteristic feature of the city and their role as an essential component of the iconic eighteenth century architectural ensembles (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

Field inspection revealed that historic paving and surface treatments were largely confined to isolated kerbs in Merrion View and on the Merrion Road, Granite kerbs in Ballsbridge Terrace, Shelbourne Road, Anglesea Road and Herbert Park in Balls Bridge. More varied paving and surface treatments were identified in Pembroke Road, Baggot Street Upper and Lower and Fitzwilliam Street, Merrion Square and Mount Street. These included wider and largely intact granite kerbs, granite paving, jostle stones, stone setts, coal holes, glazed cellar lights and iron cellar hatches with granite surrounds.

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the page. The shapes are arranged in a dynamic, non-repeating pattern.

## Appendix A16.2

### Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites

## **Appendix A16.2: Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites**

## 2.1 Introduction

The following is an inventory of architectural heritage sites identified during the course of this assessment, with the entries arranged from the outer suburbs to the City Centre as they occur along the Proposed Scheme.

The locations of the BTH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Image 16.1) and labelled using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC1415) followed by the AH identification number (e.g. BTH2 is shown as CBC1415BTH002.).

## 2.2 Protected Structures

Table 2.1: Protected Structures

Section	ID	Location	Class / description	Significance and Sensitivity
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	DLR RPS 617	Rockfield, Stradbrook Road	Gate lodge built 1905. Gate Piers, Gates, walls	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 508	Mount Temple, Monkstown Road	Late 18th century house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 440	Neptune House, Temple Crescent, Blackrock	House, built 1767	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1960	St Theresa's Lodge, Temple Hill, Blackrock,	Gate lodge, 1873	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 398	St. Teresa's Centre, Temple Hill, Blackrock,	Craigmore, built 1863, former school and home built c.1935 and gates built 1845	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 353	Prospect House, Blackrock	Prospect House, built 1750, later St Joseph's College	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 221	John the Baptist Church, Newtown Avenue, Blackrock	Church built in 1842 and late 19 <sup>th</sup> century Parochial house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 262	Blackrock Hospice Sweetman's Avenue, Blackrock	House built c.1780 and Carmelite monastery built 1823	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 229	36 Carysfort Avenue	Early 19th century terraced house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 232	40 Carysfort Avenue	Early 19th century terraced house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 235, 239	42 to 44 Carysfort Avenue (even numbers only)	Pair of 19th century terraced houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 112	Pavilion, Blackrock Park, Rock Road	Single storey pavilion. Extant in 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 115	Entrance Gates, Blackrock Park, Rock Road	Entrance Gates and boundary to Blackrock Park, 1873	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 131, 137, 141, 145, 147	8 to 16 Mount Merrion Avenue (even numbers only)	Terrace of 19th century houses. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 165	Saint Andrew's Church Mount Merrion Avenue	1898 Presbyterian Church	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 120, 122, 125, 129	3 to 9 Mount Merrion Avenue (odd numbers only)	Early 19th century houses. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 117	Benincasa 1 Mount Merrion Avenue	1830 house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 107	Lios an Uisce, Rock Road, Blackrock	c. 1746 house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 86, 85, 82, 79, 75, 73	1 to 6 Phoenix Terrace, Blackrock	Terrace of 19th century house. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 36, 34	1 and 2 Seafort Parade	Pair of terraced houses. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 33	3 Seafort Parade	19th century terraced house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 35, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54	4 to 17 Seafort Parade	Terrace of 14 houses built 1905	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 52	Montreal Lodge 18 Seafort Parade	19th century terraced house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 57, 58	19 and 20 Seafort Parade	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

	RMP DU023002	Martello Tower Seafort Parade, Blackrock	Tower built 1804	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 99	Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock	Castledawson and Williamstown Castle, built 1752 and 1780. School including Chapel, and, 19th century gate lodge, railings and entrance gates	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 21	Entrance gates to Willow Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock	Entrance gates, railings. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 21 to 23, 26	1 to 4 Willow Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock,	Circa 1830 houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 28	Willow Park School, Rock Road, Booterstown,	1766 house and entrance Gates	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
<b>Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane</b>	DLR RPS 12 to 15	3 to 9 Booterstown Avenue, (odd numbers only)	19th century double fronted houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1891	Booterstown Youth Club, Grotto Avenue, Booterstown	Boys School built in 1852 .	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 11	St Michael's, 138 Rock Road Booterstown	Late 19th or early 20th century house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 10	Glena, 140 Rock Road, Booterstown.	Villa built 1890s.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DLR RPS 2	Trimleston Lodge, Booterstown, Blackrock	C 1870 gate lodge,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU023053002	Merrion Churchyard, Belview Avenue	Graveyard, gravestones date from the 18th and 19th centuries.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU023001001 to DU023001002	Merrion Castle, St. Mary's Merrion Road	House, built in 1711 to the south of the 15th century castle site. The buildings were built in 1866	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5092 to 5094	179 to 183 Merrion Terrace Merrion Road (odd numbers only)	Terrace of early 19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 542 and 542a	155 to 157 Merrion Road (odd numbers only)	Pair of early 19th century terraced houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5091 to 5088	147 to 153 Merrion Road (odd numbers only)	Estate Cottages, of the Pembroke Estate.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2654 to 2667	5 to 18 Estate Avenue	Estate Cottages of the Pembroke Estate.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
<b>Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)</b>	DCC RPS 48	St Michael's School, Aylesbury Road	St Michael's School, built c.1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8742	Aylesbury House Aylesbury Road	Aylesbury House, entrance gates and lodge built c.1865.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5086	Thomas Prior House, Merrion Road	Masonic Female Orphan School and Thomas Prior Hall, built 1882	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5085	Royal Dublin Society complex, Merrion Road	The main hall and entrance front were all constructed from 1879 onward	National importance, High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5084	V.E.C. Merrion Road	Former Pembroke Town Hall, designed 1879.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5087	32 Merrion Road	18th century house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018-059	Balls Bridge, Ballsbridge	Triple arch bridge, built 1791, rebuilt 1835, widened 1904.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
<b>Ballsbridge to Merrion Square</b>	DCC RPS 466 to 473	15 to 29 Ballsbridge Terrace (odd numbers only)	Terrace of early 19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 474	31 Ballsbridge Terrace	Early 19th century house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7509	Post Office Shelbourne Road	Post office. Built 1891	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2689, 2690	11 to 12 Estate Cottages, Shelbourne Road	Pembroke Estate Cottages, built 1884.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2516	23 Elgin Road	19th century terraced house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2514, 2512, 2510, 2508, 2506, 2504, 2502	9 to 21 Elgin Road (odd numbers only)	19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6613, 6615	75 and 77 Pembroke Road	19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

	DCC RPS 6599 to 6611	61 to 73 Pembroke Road (odd numbers only)	19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6597, 6595, 6593, 6591, 6589, 6587	49 to 59 Pembroke Road	Row of six 19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6583, 6581, 6579, 6577	37 to 43 Pembroke Road (odd numbers only)	Terrace of 19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6623 to 6636	92 to 120 Pembroke Road (even numbers only)	Terrace of 19th century houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6620, 6621, 6622	86 to 90 Pembroke Road (even numbers only)	Row of 19th century houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6612, 6614, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619	74 to 84 Pembroke Road (even numbers only)	Row of 19th century terraced houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6608, 6610	70 and 72 Pembroke Road	Pair of 19th century houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6574, 6576, 6578, 6580, 6582, 6584 to 6586, 6588, 6590, 6592, 6594, 6596, 6598, 6600, 6602, 6604, 6606	34 to 68 Pembroke Road (even numbers only)	Terrace of 19th century houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6575	35 Pembroke Road	19th century house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6573	33 Pembroke Road	19th century house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6572	31 Pembroke Road	19th century house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6568 to 6571	23 to 29 Pembroke Road (odd numbers only)	Pairs of 19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6566, 6567	19 to 21 Pembroke Road(odd numbers only)	Pair of 19th century houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562	1 to 11 Pembroke Road (odd numbers only)	Row of 19th century houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6561, 6563, 6564, 6565	10 to 16 Pembroke Road (even numbers only)	Row of 19th century houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6559	8 Pembroke Road	19th century house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6553, 6555, 6557	2 to 6 Pembroke Road, (even numbers only)	Terrace of 19th century houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 465	52 to 54 Baggot Street Upper	Bank built 1889 by W M Mitchel.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 464	50 Baggot Street Upper	Commercial building built 1916	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 462, 463	46 to 48 Baggot Street Upper (even numbers only)	Late 19th or early 20th century commercial premises	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 461	42 to 44 Baggot Street Upper	Licenced premises built late 19th or early 20th century.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 460	40 Baggot Street Upper	Late 19th or early 20th century commercial premises	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 458, 459	36 and 38 Baggot Street Upper	Commercial premises built 1889 to the design of Edward A Murray.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 457	34 Baggot Street Upper	Late 19th or early 20th century commercial premises	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 455, 456	28 to 32 Baggot Street Upper (even numbers only)	Commercial premises built 1911	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 453, 454	24 and 26 Baggot Street Upper	Late 19th or early 20th century commercial premises	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 450, 452	20 and 22 Baggot Street Upper	Commercial premises. Built 1888	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

DCC RPS 434 to 451	1 to 21 Baggot Street Upper (odd numbers only)	Early 19th century houses,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 446	14 to 18 Baggot Street Upper	Hospital built 1832. Hospital was extended in 1893.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 440 to 444	8 to 12 Baggot Street Upper (even numbers only)	Commercial premises 1895.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 438	6 Baggot Street Upper	Late 19th or early 20th century commercial premises	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 435	2 to 4 Baggot Street Upper	Commercial premises 1919	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 872	McCartney Bridge, Baggot Street Lower	Canal Bridge built 1791,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 382 to 384	71 to 73 Baggot Street Lower	C.1830 terraced houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 376 to 381	65 to 70 Baggot Street Lower	C. 1825 terraced houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 385 to DCC RPS 387	88 to 90 Baggot Street Lower	1864 terraced houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 388 to 395	91 to 98 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced houses built c.1810	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 396 to 401	99 to 104 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced houses built 1818	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 402 to 405	105 to 108 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced houses built c.1810	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 375	64 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced house built c. 1830	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 37 to 374	60 to 63 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced houses c. 1845	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 370	Department of Health 50 to 58 Baggot Street Lower	Former Bank of Ireland Headquarters built 1972	National importance, High sensitivity
DCC RPS 406	109 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced house 1815	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 407 to 409	110 to 112 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced houses c. 1810	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 410	112a Baggot Street Lower	Terraced house c. 1800	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 369	47 to 48 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced houses c.1835	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 368	46 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced house c.1830	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 367	45 Baggot Street Lower	Early 19th century terraced house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 366	43 to 44 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced houses c.1820	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 2919	41 Fitzwilliam Street Upper	Terraced house c.1830	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 2879	1 Fitzwilliam Street Upper	Terraced house c. 1800	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 411	113 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced house c. 1800	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 365	42 Baggot Street Lower	Terraced house c. 1800	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 2876	12 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Terraced house c. 1820	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 2875	11 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Terraced house c. 1800	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 2873, 2874	9 and 10 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Terraced houses c. 1790	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 2865 to 2872	1 to 8 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Terraced houses c. 1780	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 2877 and DCC RPS 2878	29 and 30 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Houses built c 1795.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 5151	53 Merrion Square South	House built 1790s.	National importance, High sensitivity
DCC RPS 5150	52 Merrion Square East	House built 1790s.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 5685	62 Mount Street Upper	House built late 18th or early 19th century.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

<b>Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)</b>	DCC RPS 7847	Montrose, Stillorgan Road, Dublin 4	Montrose House. Built Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
---	--------------	-------------------------------------	--	---

**Section: Stradbroom Road to Booterstown Avenue**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 617</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 60230087, NIAH 2510
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Rockfield, Stradbroom Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1905
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate Lodge
<b>Description</b>	Detached three bay single storey gate lodge with half dormer attic, dated 1905 erected by William Purser Geoghegan, on a T shaped plan centred on single bay single storey gabled projecting porch. Hipped terracotta tile roof centred on flat roofs to window openings to half dormer attic; pitched (gabled) terracotta tile roof (porch), terracotta ridge tiles with terracotta finials to apexes, red brick Running bond central chimney stack having corbelled stepped capping supporting terracotta pots and cast iron rainwater goods on timber eaves boards on slightly overhanging timber boarded eaves having timber consoles retaining cast iron downpipes. Red brick Flemish bond walls (ground floor) on red brick header bond cushion course on red brick Flemish bond base; roughcast surface finish (half dormer attic). Square headed central door opening with cut granite step threshold, and concealed lintel framing glazed diagonal timber boarded door. Square headed window openings with red brick header bond chamfered flush sills, and concealed lintels framing timber casement windows having square glazing bars. Square headed window openings in bipartite arrangement (ground floor) with red brick header bond chamfered flush sills, and concealed lintels framing timber casement windows. Square headed window openings in tripartite arrangement (half dormer attic) with timber sills on nail head detailed timber spandrels, and timber surrounds framing timber casement windows. Set back from line of road at entrance to grounds of Rockfield House which was built circa 1760 and is now part of It is now part of Cluain Mhuire run by St John of God.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 617</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 60230088, NIAH 2510
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Rockfield, Stradbroom Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1905
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate Piers, with pineapple finials and Metalwork Gates, walls
<b>Description</b>	Gateway, installed 1905; extant 1907, on a symmetrical plan comprising pair of granite ashlar panelled piers on moulded cushion courses on plinths having pine cone finial topped "Cyma Recta" or "Cyma Reversa" detailed cornice capping supporting wrought iron double gates. Road fronted at entrance to grounds of Rockfield House. Allegedly reclaimed by William Purser Geoghegan (1843-1935) from the Rochestown House estate (Dean 2016, 144).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 508</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Mount Temple, Monkstown Road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey villa and outbuildings and gates. House has a pitched slate roof behind a rendered parapet and rendered walls. With bow projection to the south
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 440</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 2512
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Neptune House, Temple Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1767
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Neptune on Temple Hill is late 18th Villa with the outbuildings and gates to the east. The house is a three bay two storey two storey over basement Georgian Villa with a pitched slate roof behind a rendered parapet, moulded cornice and balusters to parapet. walls fine cut-granite with a pedimented breakfront and doorcase with Sidelights and fanlights to round headed door Doric pilasters and steps to entrance front. It is set on a slope on an elevated site. It was built for James Dennis, Lord Chief baron of the exchequer, Later Lord Tracton who resided there between 1767 and 1782. It was renamed Temple Hill House circa 1782. It was the home to John Scott, the first Earl of Clonmel between 1782 and 1797. He was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1784. In 1807 it was purchased by the Earl of Aldborough. Circa 1845 it was owned by Robert Gray who permitted development in the demesne. Land from this estate was sold in 1859 by Robert Gray for the establishment of a Quaker burial ground. The house remained a private residence until 1914 when it became a Convalescent Home for Soldiers and Sailors and Temple Hill Auxiliary Military Hospital between 1915 and 1919. It was leased by Mary Josephine Cruice in 1928. Cruice had founded St Patrick's Guild. The mission of the Guild was to assist unmarried mothers "whose previous characters give promise of redemption". The Guild arranged adoptions and provided lodgings and procured employment for women. In 1929, the Guild established St Patrick's Infant and Dietetic Hospital at Neptune House. It accommodated babies born to unmarried mothers who had been referred from public hospitals, nursing homes or mother and baby homes and who were being put up for adoption. In 1943 Cruice handed over control to the Sisters of Charity. It remained in use as a Mother and Baby Home from 1943 to 1985. In the late 1980s the house was purported to have been used by Sinn Féin and the Irish Government for secret meetings in the lead up to the peace talks. In the 1990s it was used as a student residence by Trinity College Dublin. In 2017 the house was converted into four apartments and thirteen houses were built in the grounds.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 1960</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	St Theresa's Lodge, Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1873
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate Lodge,
<b>Description</b>	Italianate Gate Lodge, formerly associated with Craigmore which was Built for William Hogg, Quaker and tea merchant with Bewley's. The house was built c. 1863 to the design of John McCurdy. The lodge is also probably by McCurdy and was built a decade later. It is a three bay single storey double fronted lodge with a projecting entrance bay to the front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 398</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	St. Teresa's Centre, Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1863
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Craigmore was built for William Hogg, Quaker and tea merchant with Bewley's. The house was built c. 1863 to the design of John McCurdy. It is a five bay two story over basement house with a granite cornice and porch. Projecting single story porch, bow projections to side elevations. It remained a private residence until c 1935 when it was purchased by the Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul and was converted school and home for the disabled. A number of institutional buildings including a home and School were constructed in the grounds before 1940
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 398</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	It is in the curtilage of the adjoining Craigmore
<b>Location</b>	St. Teresa's Centre, Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1935
<b>Original Use</b>	Boys Home
<b>Description</b>	Former boys home by Thomas Joseph Cullen built circa 1935 and is indicated as such on the 1940 OS Map. It is an austere multi bay building of 3 to 4 stories
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, social , historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 398</b>	
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure	
<b>Location</b>	St. Teresa's Centre, Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1845	
<b>Original Use</b>	Entrance gates	
<b>Description</b>	Entrance Gates to Prospect House. Associated lodges have been demolished but the survives. The entrance gates consist of a broad screen with o series of tall granite pillars with oversized pedimented stone caps, decorated with laurel wreaths. The gates are hung ore hung on secondary iron posts, flanked by pedestrian gates and matching railings on granite plinths/dwarf walls.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 353</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Prospect House, Barclay Court, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Date of Construction</b>	circa 1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Prospect House on Temple Hill is a six bay three storey house with a bow projection. The rear portion with its hipped roof and bow ends is the earlier part of the house and dates from the mid-18th Century. The front also three storey and six bay, is now rendered with 20th century cement and has an awkward off centre door with a Victorian porch. The building has been added to and wings have been demolished over its lifetime. Some plaster work survives, and the majority of the windows are original. Originally it had two gate lodges at Temple Road and Brookfield Lane. The Gates survive on Temple Road. It was a residence up to 1775 when it was owned by a Mr. Parvisol.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 221</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	John the Baptist Church, Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1842 to 1845
<b>Original Use</b>	Church.
<b>Description</b>	Gothic Church built to the design of Patrick Byrne and subsequently altered and extended including a wing by Robson Keefe built in the 1930s. It contains two windows by Harry Clarke. Double fronted two story over basement parochial house which is late 19 <sup>th</sup> century is also within the grounds but is not individually listed
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 262</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock Hospice / Carmelite Monastery, Sweetman's Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	circa 1780 with 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	The present buildings consist of a circa 1780s five bay two storey double fronted house which was originally known as Elm field. It was converted to institutional use early in its history when it became Rev. Dionysius Dowling's School which operated between 1789 and 1815. It was purchased by the Carmelite order and became a convent in 1823. The chapel was built in 1824 in the grounds of the Carmelite convent and served the Catholic population until 1845 when St John the Baptist's was built. It remained a Carmelite Nunnery until it was purchased by the Blackrock Hospice.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 229</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	36 Carysfort Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over basement double fronted early 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack, rendered walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 232</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	40 Carysfort Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over basement double fronted early 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack, rendered walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 235, 239</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	42 to 44 Carysfort Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay two storey 19th century terraced houses with pitched replacement slate roofs, brick stacks, part brick part rendered walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 112</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Pavilion, Blackrock Park, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century or early 20 <sup>th</sup> Extant in 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Pavilion
<b>Description</b>	Single storey pavilion with a pitched shingled slate roof, rendered walls with Tudor style timberwork. Timber columns supporting lean to veranda. Erected by the Blackrock Town Commissioners. Extant in 1907
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 115</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Entrance Gates, Blackrock Park, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1873
<b>Original Use</b>	Entrance gates and railings to Blackrock Park
<b>Description</b>	Entrance Gates and boundary to Blackrock Park, inclusive of the gateway on Rock Hill, indicating pedestrian route to railway station. Gate piers are cur granite with wrought and cast iron gates, railings set in granite constructed plinths. Created by the Blackrock Town Commissioners in 1873
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 131, 137, 141, 145, 147</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	8 to 16 Mount Merrion Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of four bay two storey over basement double fronted 19th century houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks and walls. Extant 1843
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 165</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church Mount Merrion Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1898
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	The architects Messrs, Murray and Forrester were commissioned and the builder Patrick Caufield of Booterstown was chosen. The foundation stone of the church was laid on 27 October 1898 and the church was opened with its first service on 5 February 1899. The building is designed in an octagonal shape fronted by a large tower containing the main entrance
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 120, 122, 125, 129</b>	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures	
<b>Location</b>	3 to 9 Mount Merrion Avenue	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three bay two storey over basement double fronted 19th century houses with pitched slate roofs rendered stacks and walls. Extant 1843	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 117</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Benincasa 1 Mount Merrion Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over basement double fronted 19th century house with late bow projection to the north. Pitched slate roof behind parapet. Rendered walls. Built as Pembroke House circa 1830 and enlarged in the 1880s by Johnathan Goodbody, a stockbroker. The 1880s addition included a two story bow fronted extension and the granite doorcase. It later became Benincasa School
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 107</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Lios an Uisce, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1746
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey 18th century house. In 1746 it was described as a rangers cottage. It was much enlarged and altered in 1748 by Lady Denny for the purpose of entertaining. She extended on the seaward side with a four bay two storey addition with bowed elevations at either end containing a large hall, the dining and drawing room with a staircase were added so that by 1754, it was a two story five bay house. The house is shown but unnamed on Rocque's map of 1760. On Duncan's map of 1821 it is named Peafield Cliff. It was renamed Lisaniskea in 1828. The grounds were reduced when Blackrock Park was laid out in the 1870s and again when the Rock Road was widened in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 86, 85, 82, 79, 75, 73</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	1 to 6 Phoenix Terrace, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey over basement 19th century houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks and walls, square headed window openings round headed doorways with fanlights. Bitumen to roof of number 4
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 36, 34</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	1 to 2 Seafort Parade
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay two storey over basement 19th century terraced houses with clay tiled roofs, rendered stacks and walls. Thom's Directory records rebuilding in progress to Nos. 2 and 3 in 1903, and Nos. 1 to 11 in 1905. The houses are all two storey over basement, of modified Georgian style. Roofs are covered in clay tile of relatively modern origin, possibly replacing an original slated finish. Nos. 1 and 2 have a single span roof. Chimney stacks have a plain render finish. Houses have a wet bast finish to the upper floor, with a smooth cementitious render to the lower levels, incised to resemble ashlar stonework. The upper level is divided from the ground floor with a plain rendered string course. There are run mouldings to the window openings, with a key stone formed in the same material. Windows have four over four sashes, but those of No. 1 have been replaced with uPVC. Nos. 1 and 2 have relatively modern doorways, but with classical decorative elements, including pediments, also formed in render.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 33</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	3 Seafort Parade
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over basement 19th century terraced house with clay tiled roof, rendered stacks and walls. Thom's Directory records rebuilding in progress to Nos. 2 and 3 in 1903. The houses are all two storey over basement, of modified Georgian style. Roofs are covered in clay tile of relatively modern origin, possibly replacing an original slated finish. No. 3 has a double A roof with a central valley. Chimney stacks have a plain render finish. House has a wet bast finish to the upper floor, with a smooth cementitious render to the lower levels, incised to resemble ashlar stonework. The upper level is divided from the ground floor with a plain rendered string course. There are run mouldings to the window openings, with a key stone formed in the same material. Windows have four over four sashes. No. 3 retains an original early nineteenth century doorway, with a round headed moulding over a classical door, complete with fanlight.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 35, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53. 54</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	4 to 17 Seafort Parade
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1905
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Terrace of 14, three bay two storey over basement gable fronted houses. The roofs are simple 'A' type, running from front to rear, clad in flat terracotta tiles with lightly decorated barges. There is a roof valley running between each pair of houses. The chimney stacks are centrally placed, finished in a yellow 'Dolphin's Barn' brick, with glazed red brick stringcourse. The upper front facades are finished predominantly in a dashed render, with brick dressings to the window openings and brick quoins separating the individual houses. A moulded red brick string course separates the upper floor from the ground floor. The latter is finished in a red brick, laid in English bond. Basements are finished in a plain render, painted. The rear facades are mostly finished in a yellow 'Dolphin's Barn' brick, with red brick dressings to the window openings, or plain rendered. Windows are vertical, sliding sash types, with horns to the sashes. The windows to the front ground and first floors are four over one type, the upper sash being smaller than the lower sash. Similar windows are at first floor level of the rear, with simpler, one over one windows to the ground floor rear. Window cills are granite. The houses are handed in plan, so that the front doors are paired. A flight of granite steps, typically with six risers, leads to the doorway. A tiled canopy spans between the two properties, with a timber roof structure supported on timber brackets bearing on a low brick plinth wall providing shelter for the two front doors. The doors are half glazed and panelled, with flanking lights. The majority of the original windows remain in place, although replacements are evident in three houses. Most of the original metal railings to the basement area have been replaced.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 52</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Montreal Lodge 18 Seafort Parade
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey over basement 19th century terraced house with pitched clay tiled roof red brick stacks and walls which are rendered to first floor and basement. Pitched roof to entrance. No. 18, is of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century origin.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 57, 58</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	19 to 20 Seafort Parade
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of three bay three storey over basement 19th century terraced houses with pitched clay tiled roofs, red brick stacks and walls which are rendered to first floor and basement. Pitched roof to entrance. In their current form, Nos. 19 and 20 are of more recent appearance than number 18.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>RMP DU023002</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DLR RPS 25
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	Martello Tower Seafort Parade, Blackrock
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1804 or 1805
<b>Original Use</b>	Martello Tower/Coastal defences
<b>Description</b>	Tower built 1804. Situated on a E facing slope with views of the coastline N of Blackrock, now a park bordering on the railway line. Built of dressed granite, the tower is free standing. Doorway is in the south. There are no traces of a machicolation which may have defended it. The upper parapet is carried on a double corbel. There are two openings in this on the west side above a blocked up tall narrow opening which was probably the original entrance. Lower floor submerged. The Martello Tower is the most significant structure of architectural heritage value on Seafort Parade. It originally stood on the foreshore.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Historic, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867 OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 99</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 2484
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1752 and 1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	School including Chapel, Williamstown Castle and Castledawson, including boundary railings. Land owned by Lord Fitzwilliam was leased to Councillor William Vavasour in 1780. Williamstown Castle was built circa 1780 by Councillor William Vavasour, after whom Williamstown is derived. The castle is a three storey over basement multi-bay building with four bow projections and a centrally located entrance. The parapet is crenelated and both the windows and entrance feature gothic tracery. It was set in a demesne this were described in 1821 as 4 acres enclosed within a stone wall. Castledawson dates to 1752. Land was leased from Lord Fitzwilliam to Hon James Massey Dawson in 1751. It was converted to a school in 1802 and is indicated as such on Taylor's Map of 1816. The lease was sold by Sir Sidney Herbert in 1860 when it was purchased by the Holy Ghost Fathers along with Williamstown Castle and established Blackrock College. Most of the buildings in the grounds are 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 99</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 2484
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate lodge
<b>Description</b>	Three bay single storey late 19th century gate lodge, cruciform in plan with pitch slate roof granite stack and snecked granite walls.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 99</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 2484
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary Treatment
<b>Description</b>	School Entrance Gates with cut and dressed granite piers, octagonal in plan supporting wrought iron arch and lanterns. Wrought and cast iron gates between piers.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 21</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Entrance gates to Willow Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary Treatment
<b>Description</b>	Entrance gates, granite piers, railings, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 21, 22, 23, 26</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	1 to 4 Willow Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Circa 1830. Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay three storey over basement 19th century houses with single storey bays to side. Hipped slate roofs, rendered stack yellow brick walls, sashes to openings. Arched entrances with fanlights approached by granite steps
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 28</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 2473
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	Willow Park School, Rock Road, Booterstown, Blackrock
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1766
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	18th century house, built in 1766 by Christopher Deey. It originally consisted of a three storey house with bow projections sit in a demesne of 18 acres within an enclosed wall. The house has been extended over time and now consists of a Three storey double fronted house with bow protections and a three bay three story addition to the south and a four bay single storey addition to the north In 1856 after the death of Isabella Ferrier, the eight bedroom house on 31 acres was put up for auction in October by her late husband's executors. The house had extensive stabling, a barn, dairy, coach houses and graperies. It was purchased by Blackrock College in 1925 who established a preparatory school there.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane**

<b>Identification No.</b>	DLR RPS 12, 13, 14, 15
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	3 to 9 Booterstown Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1864
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Booterstown Avenue was known as Booterstown Lane in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century some development took place during the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. The present terrace is 19 <sup>th</sup> century, extant by 1664 but not present in 1843 Terrace of three bay two storey 1 double fronted houses with hipped slate roofs, red brick stack sand walls, bow windows to ground floor and flat, segmental arched and round headed openings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 1891</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	Boosterstown Youth Club, Grotto Avenue, Boosterstown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1852
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Boosterstown Youth Club, formerly a Boys School built in 1852 . Pitched slate roof, granite rubble walls. Three bay able to Rock Road. Arched openings have been blocked or are blind. Three bay to Grotto Avenue. Flat headed openings containing multiplane sash windows
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 11</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	St Michael's, 138 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century house with pitch slate roof, brick stacks, red brick walls. Single story bay windows on either side of entrance porch and shared lean to slate roof.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 10</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Glena, 140 Rock Road, Booterstown.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1890s
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Multi bay single storey over raised basement villa built 1890s. Pitched slate roof with decorative clay ridge tiles, brick stacks, red brick and granite walls. Segmental arched openings to hall level. Turret to east end and bay window to west end. Former home of Count John McCormack
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Cultural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 2</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Trimleston Lodge, Trimlestown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1870
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate lodge
<b>Description</b>	Three bay single storey c 1870 gate lodge, cruciform in plan with pitched slate roof, dressed limestone stack, rusticated granite and limestone gabled wall, moulded cornices to gables and above openings. Piers and cast iron railings to boundary.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>RMP DU023053002</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Churchyard, Belview Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Graveyard
<b>Description</b>	Situated along the coast road, on the S side of Churchyard Lane now known as Belview Avenue. A church was located within a walled graveyard (DU023053002). There are no traces above ground of this church within the graveyard. The church is described on the Down Survey (1655 to 1656) map as 'chapel of Merryon'. The graves labs in the present graveyard date from the 18th and 19th century. Graveyard is bound by granite rubble walling
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>RMP DU023001001, DU023001002, DU023001003, DU023001004, DU023001005</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 2463
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Castle, St. Mary's Merrion Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> century. Present structures are 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Castle
<b>Description</b>	An 18 <sup>th</sup> century brick house (DU023001002) built by an agent of the Fitzwilliam family, Bryan Fagan in 1738 to the south of the 15th century castle site (DU023001001) . The present 19th century building housing St Mary's Home for the Blind were built on the site of the house in 1866 and consist of a large complex of institutional buildings of granite construction, generally two story with slate roofs.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5092, 5093, 5094</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	179 to 183 Merrion Terrace Merrion Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three bay single storey double fronted early 19th century houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks, rendered walls, square headed openings containing sashes with three centred fanlights above the door. Boundary walls are rendered and painted with a pedestrian gate providing access
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 542 and 542a</b>
	CBC1415BTH105
<b>Location</b>	155 to 157 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of three bay two storey double fronted early 19th century terraced houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks, parapets and walls, rendered quoins. Square headed window openings, three centred fanlights to doors
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 5091, 5090, 5089, 5088 and DCC RPS 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	147 to 153 Merrion Road and 5 to 18 Estate Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Estate Cottages, formerly of the Pembroke Estate. Three and four bay two storey attached cottages with dormer gables to first floor. Pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks and red brick walls. Segmental arched openings. Lean to canopies above doors. End walls are of granite rubble. Iron railings in granite plinths to boundary.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 48
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	St Michael's School, Aylesbury Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1865
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	St Michael's School, built c.1865. The present school was founded in 1944 by the Congregation of the Holy Spirit. It is a three bay double fronted gate lodge located inside the gates. Projecting gable to entrance. Pitched slate roof, rendered walls and segmental arched openings. Entrance gates have granite piers with moulded caps and plinths. Cast iron railings. Boundary wall is of coursed tooled granite. Single storey 19th century three bay double fronted gate lodge located inside the gates. Projecting gable to entrance. Pitched slate roof, rendered walls and segmental arched openings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Galavan 2017, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 8742</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Entrance gates and Gate lodge to the Spanish Embassy, Aylesbury House Aylesbury Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c,1865
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Ailesbury House was built c.1865. Main house; outbuilding; gate lodge & entrance ways; surviving rubble stone boundary walls & walled garden. Entrance gates have granite piers with moulded caps and plinths. Cast iron railings. Boundary wall is of coursed tooled granite. Single storey 19th century three bay double fronted gate lodge located inside the gates. Projecting gable to entrance. Pitched slate roof, rendered walls and segmental arched openings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Dean 2016, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5086</b>	
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure	
<b>Location</b>	Thomas Prior House, Merrion Road, Dublin 4	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1882	
<b>Original Use</b>	School	
<b>Description</b>	Former Masonic Female Orphan School, built 1882 and Thomas Prior Hall both designed by McCurdy & Mitchell. Multi bay three story yellow brick building with four storey tower to west end. Red brick. Double height hall is of similar design and construction. The buildings have since been converted to a hotel and extended.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Technical, Scientific, Social	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5085</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	No additional identifiers
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Royal Dublin Society complex, Merrion Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1879 onward
<b>Original Use</b>	Exhibitions Centre and Sports Grounds
<b>Description</b>	The Royal Dublin Society was founded in 1731 as the 'Dublin Society for improving Husbandry, Manufactures and other Useful Arts'. The RDS founded the Natural History Museum, National Gallery, National Library and the National Museum, but the present buildings on the Merrion Road were all constructed after the Society acquired its current premises in 1879. The main entrance front including the main hall was built at this point to the design of George Wilkinson. The Industries Hall dates to 1903 and was designed by Patrick Harnett McCarthy. The complex includes the main front building, including central block and east and west wings; Main Hall; Wilkinson Building on west side of Main Hall; Industries Hall; Ashworth Building on west and south of Industries Hall; Library; Concert Hall; Pembroke Hall; Judges and Stewards Building; Show jumping Federation House; Clock and Clock Tower; Site boundary wall, railings, gates and gate piers; Hibernia sculpture by Edward Smyth at Anglesea Stand.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5084</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	No additional identifiers
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	V.E.C., Merrion Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1879
<b>Original Use</b>	Town Hall
<b>Description</b>	Former Pembroke Town Hall, designed by E H Carson in 1879. Originally a three bay two storey double fronted building with three gables to the front, Pitched slate roof with tooled granite blockwork walls and gothic arched openings with Y tracery to first floor. The principal entrance door and windows of upper story have columns of polished Aberdeen granite. ground floor windows have red brick dressings. It was extended eastwards. The extension is seven bay and of similar construction. Designed by Charles Herbert Ashworth in 1899. Wrought iron Boundary railings in granite plinths. Dressed granite piers to entrance with wrought iron archway above. pedestrian gate to Anglesea Road. The buildings were converted to a Vocational Educational College or VEC following the amalgamation of the Pembroke Township and Dublin Corporation
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, O'Maitiu 2003 Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5087</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	32 Merrion Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1762
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey over basement double fronted 18th century house. It was one of Murtagh Lacey's New Houses, built by the Fitzwilliam Estate. Gable fronted to three central bays. Pitched slate roof with brick stacks. Red brick walls, rendered at basement level. Diocletian window to second or attic story. Square headed openings containing sashes. Entrance has a plain glazed fanlight and Gibbsian surround set within a plain moulded surround
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, O'Kane 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018-059
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	No additional identifier
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	Balls Bridge, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1791
<b>Original Use</b>	Bridge
<b>Description</b>	Balls' Bridge built 1791, rebuilt 1835, widened under Kaye Parry & Ross in 1904. Triple arched bridge with rusticated granite walls, limestone balustrade to parapet interspersed by piers with moulded panels, carved stone caps surmounted by 8 No. cast iron lamp posts. V shaped cutwaters, Plaque to north parapet reads "Ball's Bridge widened under Kaye Parry & Ross 1904". End walls are of granite rubble with a dressed granite cap
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	No additional identifier
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	15 – 29 Ballsbridge Terrace, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of eight two bay two storey over basement early 19th century houses with yellow brick stacks, pitched slate roof behind rendered parapet. Rendered and painted walls. Squared headed openings containing sash windows. Round headed fanlight above console brackets to panelled door which is approached by a flight of granite steps
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O’Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 474</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	No additional identifiers
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	31 Ballsbridge Terrace, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey over basement double fronted early 19th century house with yellow brick stacks, pitched slate roof behind rendered parapet. Yellow brick walls. Squared headed openings containing sash windows. Round headed fanlight above console brackets to panelled door which is approached by a flight of granite steps. Railings replaced.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 7509</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Post Office, Shelbourne Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1891
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Office
<b>Description</b>	Two story gable fronted red brick Post Office with two storey projecting bay. Six bay single storey structure to main front Pitched slate roof to rear portion. Hilled roof to entrance front partially hidden behind a stone capped brick parapet with moulded panels containing moulded brick signage 'Ballsbridge Branch Post office'. Segmental arched openings. Built 1891 by Mr. Howard Pentland
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2689, 2690</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	11 to 12 Estate Cottages, off Shelbourne Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1884
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Estate Cottages, formerly of the Pembroke Estate built 1884. Three bay two storey attached cottages with dormer gables to first floor. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks and red brick walls. Segmental arched openings containing sash windows. Lean to canopy above door. End walls are of granite rubble.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2516, 2514, 2512, 2510, 2508, 2506, 2504, 2502</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	9 to 23 Elgin Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1863
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three bay two storey over raised basement 19th century houses with pitched slate roofs with overhanging eaves and red brick stacks. Red brick walls with dressed granite walls to basement and granite quoins. Square headed window openings containing sashes. Hall door has a round headed plain glazed fanlight above a moulded cornice supported on columns. Timber panelled door approached by a flight of granite steps. Grounds enclosed by cast iron railings in granite plinths.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6613, 6615</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	75 to 77 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses with recessed bay and single storey over basement entrance. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rusticated granite to ground floor and rendered basement and entrance bay. Square headed window openings containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6607, 6609 and 6611</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	69 to 73 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century house with recessed bay and single storey over basement entrance. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rendered basement. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6601, 6603, 6605</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	63 to 67 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses with recessed bay and single storey over basement entrances. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornices to parapets. Red brick walls. Rendered basements. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6599</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	61 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey over raised basement 19th century house with recessed bay and single storey over basement entrance at either end. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rusticated granite to ground floor and rendered basement and entrance bay. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 6597, 6595, 6593, 6591, 6589, 6587
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	49 to 59 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Row of six semi-detached two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses with recessed bays and single storey over basement entrances. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornice to parapets. Red brick walls. Rusticated granite to ground floor and rendered basement and entrance bay. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6583, 6581, 6579, 6577</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	37 to 43 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of four two bay four storey over raised basement 19th century houses with recessed end bays and single storey over basement entrance bays to the end houses. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornices to parapets. Red brick walls. Rusticated granite to ground floors and rendered basements and entrance bays. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above cornices supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6635, 6636
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	92 to 120 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapets. Brown brick walls. Rendered basements. Square headed window opes containing sashes with balconettes to first floor. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6620, 6621, 6622</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	86 to 90 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Row of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornice to parapets. Red brick walls. Rendered basements. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6612, 6614, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	74 to 84 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Row of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century terraced houses. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornice to parapets. Brown brick walls. Rendered basements. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6608, 6610</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	70 to 72 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Pair of Two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind ornate rendered cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rendered hall level and rusticated basements. Rendered quoins. Square headed window opes containing sashes with canopies above and balconette. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 6574, 6576, 6578, 6580, 6582, 6584, 6585, 6586, 6588, 6590, 6592, 6594, 6596, 6598, 6600, 6602, 6604, 6606
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	34 to 68 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind a stone cornice to parapets. Red brick walls. Rendered basements. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6575</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	35 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century house with recessed bay and single storey over basement entrance. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rusticated to ground floor and rendered basement and entrance bay. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6573</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	33 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century house. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rusticated to ground floor and rendered basement and entrance bay. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6572</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	31 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century house with recessed bay and single storey over basement entrance. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rusticated to ground floor and rendered basement and entrance bay. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6568, 6569, 6570, 6571</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	23 to 29 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Pairs of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses with recessed bays to entrances. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornice to parapets. Red brick walls. Rendered quoins. Rusticated to ground floor and rendered basement and entrance bays. Square headed window openings containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6566, 6567</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	19 to 21 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses with recessed single storey over basement entrance bays. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornice to parapets. Red brick walls. Rusticated to ground floors and rendered basements and entrance bays. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	1 to 11 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Row of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses. Recessed bay and single storey over basement entrance to number 1. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapets. Red brick walls. Rendered quoins 1 and 3. Rusticated to ground floor and rendered basements. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries. Pembroke School, known as Miss Meredith's after its founder Kathleen Meredith was located in number 1 Pembroke Road from 1929 till it's closure in 2005
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6561, 6563, 6564, 6565</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	10 to 16 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Row of four, two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century houses. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornices to parapets. Red brick walls. Rendered basements. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6559</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	8 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey over raised basement 19th century house. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rendered basement. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 6553, 6555, 6557</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	2 to 6 Pembroke Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three bay two storey over raised basement 19th century houses. Hipped slate roofs with rendered stacks behind stone cornices to parapets. Red brick walls. Rendered basements. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door cases with fanlights above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundaries
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 465</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	52 to 54 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Bank
<b>Description</b>	Three bay four storey gable fronted red brick bank built 1889 by W M Mitchel. Terracotta enrichments to the gables and above the openings on the upper floors. Replacement shop front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, O'Maitiu 2003, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 464</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	50 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1916
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four storey gable fronted commercial building built 1916 by T F McNamara. Ormate stone gable above brick façade. Hood mouldings to segmental arched openings. Retains shop front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, O'Maitiu 2003, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 462, 463</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	46 to 48 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay four story late 19th or early 20th century gable fronted commercial premises with red brick façades and ornate brick dressings to segmental arched openings. Shopfronts retain fascias
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 461</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	42 to 44 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Five bay four storey gable fronted red brick Licenced premises built late 19th or early 20th century. Twin gables at roof level with gothic arched openings and hood mouldings to upper floors and shouldered arches to first floor. Retains pub front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 460</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	40 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four storey gable fronted red brick commercial premises built late 19th or early 20th century. Gothic arched brick dressings above shouldered arches to first floor. Retains cut limestone fascia and shop surround.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 459</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	38 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four storey red brick commercial premises built 1889 to the design of Edward A Murray. The front is of Edwards' Ruabon brick and limestone balustrade to parapet. There are limestone string courses between the floors and square headed openings with terracotta keystones. Shopfront is a modern replacement
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 458</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	36 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four storey red brick commercial premises built 1889 to the design of Edward A Murray. The front is of Edwards' Ruabon brick and limestone balustrade to parapet. There are limestone string courses between the floors and square headed openings with limestone keystones. Pub front retains limestone fascia and surround.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 457</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	34 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Three bay four story late 19th or early 20th century commercial premises with red brick façade, roman cement quoins and ornate limestone and terracotta parapet. Hood mouldings to the openings. Retains original timber shop front which is topped with a cast iron frieze
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 456</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	32 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Three bay five storey gable fronted red brick commercial premises built 1911 . Limestone cornice beneath gable and limestone fascia and columns to shop front. Limestone string courses between floors. Windows include an oculus to the gable and segmental or flat arched openings on the floors below
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 455</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	28 to 30 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Three bay five storey gable fronted red brick commercial premises built 1911 for Findlaters. Limestone cornice beneath gable and limestone fascia to shop front. Limestone string courses between floors and limestone pediments to first floor windows. Windows are flat arched openings except for a round headed opes to the gable.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 454</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	26 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Five storey over basement gable fronted red brick building of late 19th or early 20th century date with a Diocletian window to the gable, partially concealed behind a red brick balustrade segmental arched openings with cast iron balconettes to the floors below. Shopfront retains limestone pilasters
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 453</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	24 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Five storey over basement gable fronted red brick building of late 19th or early 20th century date with a Diocletian window to the gable, partially concealed behind a red brick balustrade segmental arched openings with cast iron balconettes to the floors below. Shopfront has been replaced
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 452</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	22 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1888
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Three bay four story late 19th or early 20th century gable fronted commercial premises with red brick façade, ornate limestone and terracotta enrichments to gable and openings. Built 1888 by W M Mitchell. Replacement shop front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 450</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	20 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1888
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four story gable fronted commercial premises with red brick façade, ornate terracotta enrichments to gable and openings. Built as a medical hall in 1888 by W M Mitchell. Replacement shop front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 449, 451</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	19 to 21 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay three storey red brick early 19th century houses, now in commercial use. Replacement shop fronts
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 448</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	17 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey yellow brick early 19th century house, now in commercial use. Replacement shop front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 445, 447</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	13 to 15 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay four storey yellow brick early 19th century houses, now in commercial use. Timber shopfront in later 19th century addition. Retains fascia and pilasters.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 441, 443</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	9 to 11 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay four storey yellow brick early 19th century houses, now in commercial use. Replacement shop fronts
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 439</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	7 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey red brick early 19th century house, now in commercial use. Shop front retains limestone pilasters
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 437</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	5 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey red brick early 19th century house, now in commercial use. Retains door case with fanlight and granite steps
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 436</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	3 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey red brick early 19th century house, now in commercial use. Replacement shop front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 434</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	1 to 1a Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey early 19th century house, now in use as a licensed premises. Rendered walls with stone quoins to corner and square headed openings. Pub front is a replacement
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 446</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	14 to 18 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1832, with c1893 modifications
<b>Original Use</b>	Hospital
<b>Description</b>	Seventeen bay, five storey, gable fronted Hospital built 1832. In 1830 a group of surgeons from the Royal College of Surgeons bought a row of houses on the north side of Baggot Street 'for the purpose of affording additional hospital relief to the sick and the poor of the metropolis'. A special wing for the treatment of fevers and contagious diseases was added in 1868. In 1893 the Royal City of Dublin Hospital was rebuilt, and the current façade of red brick and terracotta tiles based on the designs of Albert Edward Murray was added. Set back from the street line of the surrounding buildings the building has three gables and terracotta and roman cement enrichments to the openings. ground floor has a rusticated finish. boundary walls on either side of the granite entrance steps are of brick topped with granite and wrought railings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 442, 444</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	10 to 12 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1895
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Premises
<b>Description</b>	Row of three bay three storey gable fronted commercial premises 1895. Walls are of red brick with terracotta enrichments to parapet and openings. Retains early shop fronts
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 440</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	8 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1895
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial premises
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey gable fronted commercial premises 1895. Walls are of red brick with terracotta enrichments to parapet and openings. Retains early shop front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 438</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	6 Baggot Street Upper, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century.
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Premises
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey gable fronted red brick commercial premises built late 19th or early 20th century. Gothic arched and shouldered openings enriched with limestone dressings. Shopfront is a recent replacement
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 435</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	2 to 4 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1919
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Premises
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey gable fronted red brick commercial premises 1919 by Fuller & Jermyn. Gothic arched and shouldered openings enriched with limestone dressings. Retains cut limestone fascia and shop surround. Originally two different buildings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 872</b>
<b>Other</b>	NIAH 50100178, DCIHR 18_16_004_01
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	McCartney Bridge, Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1791
<b>Original Use</b>	Canal Bridge
<b>Description</b>	Canal Bridge. Single arch masonry bridge, built 1791, carrying Baggot Street over the Grand Canal. The bridge was named for John McCartney, a chairman of the Grand Canal Company. Dressed course granite walling, segmental arched opening, curved stringcourse, rubble stone buttresses to interior arch on south side of bridge. Remains of stone towpath visible. Date and name plaque to parapet reads 'McCartney Bridge 1791'. Deck is humped.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 384</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100135, 50100136
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	73 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1830
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>End of terrace two bay four storey former house over basement, terraced house. Built as one of a terrace of three, having two storey over basement return, and with two storey stable to rear. Now in use as offices. M profile pitched slate roof, concealed behind granite eaves cornice. Rendered chimneystacks with clay pots. Flemish bond brown brick walls with granite quoins on painted granite plinth course over rendered basement walls. The turnstone plaque by Michael Biggs is located beside the door.</p> <p>Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with raised rendered reveals and painted granite sills. Timber sliding sash windows to front and rear elevations, front having three over three pane to top floor with simple horns, six over six pane to middle floors lacking horns, one over one pane to ground floor with ogee horns and hornless ten over ten pane to basement with decorative cast iron grille. South gable of house has double light lattice glazed window at second floor; return has variety of timber sash and casement windows and some blind openings. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor at front, and decorative wrought iron window guards to second floor at front and to ground, first and second floors at rear. Elliptical headed doorway with rendered linings, doorcase with panelled frieze and cornice, engaged fluted Ionic columns, cobweb fanlight and six panel timber door with brass furniture. Granite platform with cast iron boot scrape and three bull nosed granite steps. Decorative cast iron railings on carved granite plinth enclosing basement area.</p> <p>It is adjoined on the east by a single story three bay former carriage arch, built c. 1830, now infilled, rendered with a blind segmental headed arcade and parapet acroteria, with foliate ornament to spandrels and flanked by pilasters, in turn flanked by narrower segmental headed recesses (north western having window and southwestern being blind) and flanked by pilasters. Flat roof concealed behind painted moulded granite eaves cornice with pediment details, with cast iron rainwater goods to rear elevation. Rendered brick walls. Square headed window opening to northwest end has rendered reveals, painted granite sill and six over six pane timber sliding sash window lacking horns; similar window to rear has horns. Decorative cast iron railings to front on carved granite plinth, with similar double leaf gate to middle, enclosing garden area. Located on north side of Baggot Street Lower at junction with Herbert Place.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 383</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100698
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	72 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1830s
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey house over basement, built c. 1830 as middle of terrace of three (Nos. 71 73), rear having three storey return to west end and fire escape to east end. M profile roof, hipped to west end, behind parapet with stone cornice, blocking course and ashlar platband. Rendered chimneystacks to south party wall with clay pots, and with shared chimneystack to return gable end. Flemish bond buff brick walling to upper floors on granite plinth course over rusticated granite basement walling; smooth rendered to rear. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with painted rendered reveals and painted masonry sills; round headed window opening to west bay of rear. Timber sliding sash windows, three over three pane to top floor and six over six pane to lower floors, all lacking horns, and replacement two over two pane to basement with angled horns and decorative cast iron grille. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor and decorative cast iron window guards to second floor. Elliptical headed doorway with moulded reveal, half fluted columns, Scamozzian Ionic capitals, entablature with panelled frieze and laurel wreaths, Ionic doorcase with plain entablature, decorative leaded fanlight and six panel timber door with beaded muntin and replacement brass furniture. Shared sandstone entrance platform with cast iron boot scrape and three bull nosed granite steps to street. Spear headed cast iron railings on painted moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area. Cast iron gate and mild steel steps to basement; plainly detailed timber sheeted door beneath entrance platform with recent timber sidelights.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 382</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100697
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	71 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1830s
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1830 as one in terrace of three (Nos. 71 73) within longer row, with single pitched three storey return to east end of rear. M profile roof, hipped to east end, behind parapet with granite cornice, blocking course and platband. Rendered chimneystacks to north party wall with terracotta pots, and shared chimneystack to return gable end. Flemish bond buff brick walling on granite plinth course, with rusticated granite quoins to upper floors, over painted ruled and lined rendered basement walling; smooth rendered to rear elevation. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with painted rendered reveals and painted masonry sills; round headed window opening to rear stairs hall. Timber sliding sash windows, three over three pane to top floor and six over six pane to lower floors with convex horns; replacement multiple pane timber casement to basement with fixed sidelights. Rear has timber sash windows, four over four to top floor, eight over eight pane below and with six over six pane round headed window to east bay. Elliptical headed doorway with moulded reveal, painted masonry doorcase comprising half fluted columns, Scamozzian Ionic capitals, entablature with panelled frieze, decorative leaded fanlight, and six panel timber door with beaded muntin and brass furniture. Shared sandstone entrance platform with cast iron boot scrape and three bull nosed granite steps to street. Spear headed cast iron railings on painted moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area, with cast iron gate. Plainly detailed square headed door opening beneath entrance platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 381</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100696
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	70 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1825
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay three storey former house over basement, built c. 1825 as one of terrace of three (Nos. 68 to 70) within longer row, with single pitched three storey return to west end of rear. M profile roof, hipped to west end, behind parapet with granite coping. Rendered chimneystacks to south party wall with yellow clay pots. Flemish bond red brick walling to upper floors on granite plinth course over ruled and lined rendered basement walling; rendered to rear. Square headed window openings with painted rendered reveals, painted masonry sills and late nineteenth century one over one pane timber sliding sash windows with convex horns to basement and ogee horns elsewhere. Replacement and possibly some timber sash windows to rear. Round headed doorway with moulded reveals, doorcase comprising Ionic columns, entablature with fluted frieze and rosettes, plain fanlight, and replacement timber panelled door with recent brass furniture. Shared granite entrance platform with cast iron boot scrape and three granite steps to street. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on painted moulded granite plinth. Mild steel steps to basement with replacement door and replacement uPVC casement window beneath entrance platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 380</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100695
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	69 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1825
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay three storey former house over basement, built c. 1825 as middle of terrace of three (Nos. 68 to 70) within longer row, with single pitched three storey return to east end of rear. M profile roof, hipped to east end, with terracotta ridge tiles and parapet with granite coping. Rendered chimneystacks to north party wall with replacement terracotta pots. Flemish bond red brick walling to upper floors on painted masonry plinth course over rusticated basement walling. Square headed window openings with painted rendered reveals and painted masonry sills. Timber sliding sash windows, late nineteenth century one over one pane to upper floors with profiled horns and eight over eight pane to basement with wrought iron grille; rear has timber sash windows, tripartite to east bay. Round headed doorway with moulded reveals, doorcase comprising Ionic columns, entablature with fluted frieze and rosettes, plain fanlight, and replacement timber panelled door with recent brass furniture. Shared granite entrance platform with three granite steps to street. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on painted moulded granite plinth. Late nineteenth century encaustic tiles to basement area, with replacement timber door and uPVC casement window beneath entrance platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 379,</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100694
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	68 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1830s 1840s
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay three storey house over basement, built c. 1825 as one of terrace of three (Nos. 68 to 70), with hip roofed three storey return to west end of rear. M profiled roof hipped to north, behind parapet with granite coping. Rendered chimneystacks to south party wall with replacement terracotta pots. Flemish bond red brick walling with recent wigged pointing on painted granite plinth course over rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings with painted rendered reveals and granite sills. Six over six pane timber sliding sash windows above basement level, and eight over eight pane to basement; rear has timber sash windows, two over two pane to top floor. Round headed doorway with moulded reveals, stone doorcase comprising Ionic columns, entablature with rosettes to frieze, plain fanlight and replacement timber panelled door. Granite entrance platform with four granite steps to street, and decorative cast iron boot scrape. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on painted granite plinth
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 378</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100693
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	67 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1825
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay three storey house over basement, built c. 1825, rear of building projecting from building line to each side, and with hip roofed three storey return to east end of rear. The building is of historical interest as the home of the writer and Irish nationalist, Thomas Davis, founder of the 'Young Ireland' movement and the newspaper 'The Nation'. He died here in 1845 from scarlet fever. M profile roof, hipped to east, behind parapet with granite coping, and having gabled dormer window to south slope of rear span. Brick chimneystacks to north party wall with terracotta pots. Concealed rainwater goods. Flemish bond buff brick walling to upper floors on painted masonry plinth course over smooth rendered basement walling; rendered walling to rear. Masonry wall plaque to first floor, by Laurence Campbell dated 1945, with figurative relief carving and inscription 'Davis 1814 to 1845'. Square headed window openings with painted rendered reveals and granite sills. Timber sliding sash windows, three over three pane to basement with wrought iron grille, and six over six pane to floors above with angled horns. Timber sash windows to rear, east bay having six over six pane to top floor and tripartite nine over nine pane to first floor. Round headed doorway with moulded reveals, doorcase comprising freestanding fluted Corinthian columns with matching engaged pilasters, entablature with dentillated cornice, plain fanlight, and six panel timber door with beaded muntin and brass furniture. Cement rendered entrance platform with decorative cast iron boot scrape and two steps to street. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on painted moulded granite plinth; plainly detailed door opening beneath entrance platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 377</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100692
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	66 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1825
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1825 as one of pair (Nos. 65 to 66), with three and four storey flat roofed return to west end of rear. Now in use as offices. M profile roof, hipped to west end, concealed by parapet with stone coping, and having gabled dormer to south slope of rear span. Shouldered brown brick chimneystacks to south party wall with clay pots. Flemish bond brown brick walling to upper floors on masonry plinth course over painted smooth rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with painted rendered reveals and granite sills. Timber sliding sash windows, three over three pane to top floor with cavetto horns, eight over eight pane to basement with profiled horns and iron grille, and late nineteenth century one over one pane timber sliding sash windows to other floors with ogee horns. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor. Rear has timber sash windows, three over three pane to top floor, eight over eight pane below, and round headed window to west bay. Round headed doorway with moulded reveals, engaged Ionic columns, cornice and fluted frieze with rosettes, plain fanlight and eight panel timber door with brass furniture. Shared granite entrance platform with two steps to street. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on moulded granite plinth. Mild steel steps to basement; plainly detailed recent timber door and fixed window under entrance platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 376</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100691
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	65 Baggot Street Lower. Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1825
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1825 as one of pair (Nos. 65 to 66), with three storey return to east end of rear. Now in use as recording studio with offices. M profile roof, hipped to east end, concealed by parapet with parapet gutters and replacement granite coping; gabled dormer window to south pitch of rear, and artificial hipped slate roof to return. Two rendered shouldered chimneystacks to north gable with varied clay pots. Cast iron downpipe to rear. Flemish bond brown brick walling to upper floors on masonry plinth course over smooth rendered basement walling; rendered walling to north side elevation; and Dutch bond brick to rear. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with rendered painted reveals and painted masonry sills. Timber sliding sash windows with convex horns, three over three pane to top floor and basement, latter with wrought iron grille, and six over six pane to ground, first and second floors; rear has three over three pane to top floor, eight over eight pane to second floor, and round headed six over six pane to east bay. Round headed doorway with moulded reveals, engaged ionic columns, cornice and fluted frieze with rosettes, leaded cobweb fanlight, and eight panel timber door with largely recent brass furniture. Shared granite entrance platform with cast iron boot scrape and two steps to street. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on moulded granite plinth. Plainly detailed recent timber door and fixed timber window beneath entrance platform; segmental headed opening beneath entrance platform. Coursed rubble stone boundary wall to northwest.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 385</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930184
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	88 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1864
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	End of terrace two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1864, with shared single storey over basement hip roofed return to rear (south) elevation. Now converted into flats. M profile pitched roof, hipped to west, with shouldered buff brick chimneystack to west party wall with replacement clay pots. Roof concealed behind brick parapet (rebuilt to rear), with granite coping, concealed gutters and replacement hopper and downpipe to rear. Red brick walling with wigged pointing, laid in Flemish bond, with ruled and lined rendered walling to basement having granite stringcourse. Buff brick walling to rear (south) elevation, laid to English garden wall bond. Square headed window openings with granite sills, brick reveals (rendered to rear) and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to the upper floors. Timber sliding sash windows with convex horns throughout, one over one to ground and first floors, two over two to upper floors and eight over eight to basement with metal grille affixed. Round headed opening to ground floor rear (south) with one over one sash having margin lights; range of timber sashes to east side rear including six over six and three over three. Decorative cast iron balconettes fixed to sills of first floor window openings to north. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with brick voussoirs, moulded linings and Neo classical doorcase comprising fluted Doric columns rising to moulded cornice over frieze with replacement plain glass fanlight over four panelled timber door with brass furniture. Shared concrete rendered entrance platform with granite step to street, flanked to east by cast iron railings with decorative finials and corner posts on granite plinth, enclosing basement well. Square headed timber door located beneath entrance platform with replacement sidelight accessed by recent steel steps from street level. Steel fire escape abuts to east side of rear elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 386</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930183
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	89 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1864
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1864, with shared single storey over basement hip roofed return to rear (south) elevation. Now converted into flats. M profile pitched roof with shouldered buff brick chimneystack to west party wall with replacement clay pots. Roof concealed behind brick parapet (rebuilt to rear), with granite coping over, concealed gutters and replacement hopper and downpipe to rear. Red brick walling with wiggled pointing, laid in Flemish bond, with painted ruled and lined rendered walling to basement having painted granite stringcourse over. Buff brick walling to rear (south) elevation, laid to English garden wall bond. Square headed window openings with painted granite sills, brick reveals (painted to rear) and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to the upper floors. Timber sliding sash windows with convex horns throughout, one over one to ground and first floors, two over two to upper floors and eight over eight to basement with metal grille affixed. Largely two over two to rear with six over six to second floor west, three over three to third floor west and round headed opening to east ground floor having one over one sash with margin lights. Decorative cast iron balconettes fixed to sills of first floor window openings to north. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with brick voussoirs, moulded linings and Neo classical doorcase comprising fluted Doric columns rising to moulded cornice over frieze with replacement plain glass fanlight over four panelled timber door with brass furniture. Shared concrete rendered entrance platform with granite step to street, flanked to west by cast iron railings with decorative finials and corner posts on painted granite plinth, enclosing basement well. Square headed door opening located beneath entrance platform with replacement timber door and incorporated sidelight
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 387</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930182
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	90 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1864
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	End of terrace two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1864, with single storey over basement hip roofed return to rear (south) elevation. Now in use as flats. M profile pitched roof, hipped to west, with shouldered buff brick chimneystack to east party wall with replacement clay pots. Roof concealed behind brick parapet (rebuilt to rear), with granite coping, concealed gutters and cast iron hopper and downpipe to rear. Red brick walling with wigged pointing, laid in Flemish bond, with ruled and lined rendered walling to basement having granite stringcourse. Buff brick walling to rear (south) elevation, laid to English garden wall bond. Square headed window openings with granite sills, brick reveals (patent to rear) and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to upper floors. Timber sliding sash windows with convex horns throughout, one over one to ground and first floors, two over two to upper floors and eight over eight to basement with metal grille affixed. Those to rear six over six to second floor and three over three to third floor. Decorative cast iron balconettes fixed to sills of first floor window openings to north. Round headed door opening to western bay of principal elevation with brick voussoirs, moulded linings and Neo classical doorcase comprising fluted Doric columns rising to moulded cornice over frieze with replacement plain glass fanlight over four panelled timber door with brass furniture. Concrete rendered entrance platform with two granite steps to street flanked by cast iron railings with decorative finials and corner posts on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to east. Square headed door opening located beneath entrance platform with sidelight (appears metal framed).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 388</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930181
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	91 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with shallow bowed bay to west side of rear (south) elevation, two storey over basement hip roofed return to east side, having timber sheeted flat roofed extension. Now in use as offices. M profile pitched roof, hipped to east, with shouldered chimneystacks to west party wall, rendered with lipped yellow clay pots to rear, replacement red brick with plain clay pots to north elevation. Roof concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, having concealed gutters with shared cast iron hopper and downpipe breaking through to centre of north elevation and rear (south). Buff brick walling laid in Flemish bond, with ruled and lined rendered walling to basement beneath granite stringcourse. Buff brick walling to rear, laid to English garden wall bond, smooth rendered lower floors and return. Square headed window openings with granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to the upper floors. Largely replacement six over six timber sliding sash windows with ogee horns, three over three to third floor, original Wyatt style window to basement. Decorative cast iron balconettes fixed to sills of first and second floor window openings, cast iron grille to basement opening. Original sash to ground floor rear with iron guard rail and single round headed opening to east bay rear (abutted by extension). Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with brick voussoirs, rendered reveals and Neo classical doorcase comprising; engaged stylised Ionic columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, replacement plain glass fanlight over eleven panelled raised and fielded timber door with brass furniture. Concrete paved entrance platform with two granite steps to street, flanked by iron railings with decorative corner posts on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west. Replacement steel steps to basement well with square headed replacement timber door located beneath entrance platform</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 389</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930180
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	92 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with single storey over basement hip roofed return to west side rear (south) elevation having two storey flat roofed extension (supported on stilts). Now in use as guesthouse. M profile pitched roof, hipped to west, with shouldered chimneystacks to east party wall, rendered with lipped yellow clay pots to rear, replacement red brick with plain clay pots to north elevation. Roof concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with shared cast iron hopper and uPVC downpipe breaking through to rear (south). Buff brick walling laid in Flemish bond, with granite plinth course over rendered walling to basement. Rendered walling to rear. Square headed window openings with granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to upper floors. Openings to rear with granite sills and plain rendered surrounds. Largely six over six timber sliding sash windows (some replacements with ogee or convex horns), three over three to third floor, secondary glazing to second floor. uPVC casement windows and concrete sills to two tier rear extension. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor sills and planter to ground floor sill. Round headed door opening to western bay of principal elevation with brick voussoirs, rendered and surrounds with Neo classical doorcase comprising; engaged stylised Ionic columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, ornate cobwebbed fanlight (with door number), over four panelled timber door with brass furniture. Concrete paved entrance platform with two granite steps to street, flanked by iron railings on granite plinth, incorporating corner cast iron lamp posts and enclosing basement well to east. Replacement steel steps to basement well with square headed replacement timber door and sidelight located beneath entrance platform</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 390</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930179
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	93 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement built c. 1810, with full height return abutting to west side of rear (south) elevation and single storey over basement hip roofed return to east side. M profile pitched roof, hipped to east, with terracotta ridge tiles, shouldered rendered chimneystack to west party wall with lipped yellow clay pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with cast iron hopper and uPVC downpipes breaking through to rear (south). Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond, refaced to third floor in machined brick laid to English garden wall bond, ruled and lined rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Ruled and lined rendered walling to rear. Largely square headed window openings with granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs. Openings diminishing to upper floors. Largely original six over six timber sliding sash windows with some historic glass, ten over ten to basement, three over three to third floor and bipartite one over one replacement timber casement to ground floor with overlights. Cast iron grilles affixed to basement and ground floor rear openings, decorative cast iron balconettes first floor openings. Rear (south) contains range of timber sliding sashes (some are replacements) and some recent timber casements; two round headed openings to recessed east bay and Wyatt style window to ground floor west. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with brick voussoirs and Neo classical doorcase comprising; engaged Ionic columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, spoked fanlight over eight panelled timber door with replacement brass furniture. Concrete rendered entrance platform with cast iron boot scraper and one step to street flanked by iron railings, with some decorative cast iron posts, on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west. Replacement steel steps to basement well, square headed uPVC door with sidelights located beneath entrance platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 391</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930178
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	94 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with shallow bowed bay to west rear (south) elevation. Now in use as offices. M profile pitched roof with shouldered rendered chimneystacks, replacement to west, with lipped yellow clay pots, concealed behind brick parapet (rebuilt to rear), with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC downpipes breaking through to rear. Red brick walling, laid in Flemish bond, ruled and lined rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse over. Buff brick to rear, laid to English garden wall bond. Square headed window openings, two round headed openings to rear, with projecting granite sills and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to the upper floors. Largely six over six timber sliding sash windows, ten over ten to basement, eight over eight to ground floor and three over three to third floor. uPVC windows to much of rear elevation. Cast iron grilles affixed to basement and round headed rear openings, decorative cast iron balconettes fixed to sills of first floor window openings on principal elevation. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, plain glass fanlight over eleven panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform with cast iron boot scraper and one step to street flanked by cast iron railings on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west. Replacement granite steps and mild steel handrail to basement well with square headed timber panelled door located underneath entrance platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 392</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930177
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	95 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with shallow bowed bay to west of rear (south) elevation and two storey hip roofed return to east side of rear. Now in use as offices. M profile pitched roof, hipped to the east, with shouldered brick chimneystacks to west party wall with lipped clay pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC hoppers and downpipes breaking through to rear. Red brick walling, laid in Flemish bond, ruled and lined rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Buff brick to rear, laid to English garden wall bond. Square headed window openings, single round headed opening to rear, with projecting granite sills and brick voussoirs (some rebuilt); openings diminishing to the upper floors. Largely original six over six timber sliding sash windows, eight over eight to ground floor, ten over ten to basement, three over three to third floor, two over two to third floor rear and some recent replacements to second floor rear. Cast iron balconettes to first floor, wrought iron guard rails to second floor and cast iron grille to basement reveals. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, plain glass fanlight over eleven panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform with cast iron boot scraper and one step to street. Cast iron railings on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west, accessed via recent steel steps and having recent timber door beneath platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 393</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930176
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	96 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with shallow bowed bay to east of rear (south) elevation; west bay abutted by two stage flat roofed extension. Now in use as offices. Flat roof with shouldered brick chimneystacks to east party wall having lipped yellow clay pots, concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping and recent steel balustrade, concealed gutters with cast iron hopper and downpipe breaking through to rear. Red brick walling, laid in Flemish bond, ruled and lined rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Buff brick to rear, laid to English garden wall bond. Square headed window openings, two round headed openings to rear, with projecting granite sills and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to upper floors. Largely original six over six timber sliding sash windows without horns, ten over ten to basement and ground floor, late nineteenth century two over two to second floor with ogee horns, three over three to third floor, largely late nineteenth century two over two with horns to east bay of rear. Cast iron balconettes to first floor, wrought iron guard rails to first and ground floor rear. Round headed door opening to western bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, decorative fanlight over replacement eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Shared paved granite street level entrance platform with cast iron boot scraper. Cast iron railings on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to east, accessed via recent steel steps and having recent timber sheeted door and sidelight beneath platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 394</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930175
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	97 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with shallow bowed bay to west rear (south) elevation and single storey hipped lean to extension abutting to east side of rear (south). Now in use as offices. M profile roof, hipped to east end, shouldered brick chimneystacks to west party wall with lipped yellow clay pots, concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with cast iron hopper and downpipe breaking through to rear. Red brick walling, laid in Flemish bond, rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Buff brick walling to rear, laid to English garden wall bond. Square headed window openings, two round headed openings to rear, with projecting granite sills and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to upper floors. Largely original six over six timber sliding sash windows, ten over ten to ground floor, late nineteenth century three over three to basement, replacement three over three to third floor. Two over two sashes to bowed rear bay with horns and some exposed sash boxes. Timber or metal top hung casements to rear return. Cast iron grille affixed to basement reveals. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged ionic columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, plain glass fanlight over eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Shared paved granite entrance platform at street level with cast iron boot scraper. Cast iron railings on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west, which is accessed via recent steel steps with recent glazed door and uPVC sidelight beneath platform</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 395</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930174
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	98 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with shallow bowed bay to east of rear (south) elevation and two storey hipped return to west side of rear. Now in use as offices. M profile roof, hipped to west end, shouldered brick chimneystacks to east party wall with lipped yellow clay pots, concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC downpipe to rear. Red brick walling, laid in Flemish bond, ruled and lined rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Buff brick to rear, laid to English garden wall bond. Square headed window openings, single round headed to rear, with projecting granite sills and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to upper floors. Largely original six over six timber sliding sash windows, late nineteenth century two over two replacement to ground floor, one three over three to third floor rear (south); top hung timber casements to third floor and basement, ten over ten to basement and three over three to third floor. Recent timber casements to rear return. Wrought iron guard rail to first floor of rear bowed bay. Round headed door opening to western bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, replacement leaded fanlight over eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform with two steps to street flanked by cast iron railings on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to east. Concrete stair and solid balustrade to basement level with four panelled timber door and uPVC sidelight beneath platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 396</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930173
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	99 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1818
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1818, with two bays to upper floors of principal (north) elevation. Single storey extension to east side of rear (south). Now in use as hotel. M profile roof, hipped to east end, shouldered rendered chimneystacks to west party wall with replacement pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, rendered parapet to rear, concealed gutters with uPVC downpipes. Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond, granite stringcourse over rendered basement walls. Rendered walling to rear elevation. Largely square headed window openings, pair of round headed openings to rear, with projecting granite sills (some concrete to rear), patent reveals and brick voussoirs to north; openings diminishing to upper floors, those to third floor rear enlarged. Plain rendered surrounds to basement and rear. Largely replacement six over six timber sliding sash windows with horns, one over one to ground floor, three over three modern bottom hung casements to third floor. Possibly original two over one and two over two timber sashes to round headed openings at rear eastern bay; remainder to rear are uPVC casements. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, flanked by sidelights and Ionic pilasters, plain glass fanlight over eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform with two steps to street flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west. Replacement tiled steps provide access to basement with recent timber door and timber casement below platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 397</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930172
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	100 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1818
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1818, with two bays to upper floors of principal (north) elevation. Two storey extension to west side of rear (south). Now in use as a restaurant, with hotel accommodation above, extending into neighbouring building No. 99. M profile roof, hipped to west end, shouldered rendered chimneystacks to east party wall with replacement pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, rendered parapet to rear, concealed gutters with uPVC downpipe to rear. Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond, rendered walling to rear elevation and basement, with granite stringcourse over basement. Square headed window openings with projecting granite sills (some concrete to rear), patent reveals and brick voussoirs to north; openings diminishing to upper floors, those to third floor rear enlarged. Plain rendered surrounds to basement and rear. Largely six over six timber sliding sash windows with horns, three over three to third floor, one over one to ground floor, uPVC casements to rear elevation and extension, multi paned timber casement to basement. Round headed door opening to western bay of principal elevation with brick voussoirs over replacement doorcase comprising rendered linings, engaged Doric columns supporting fluted frieze and cornice, flanked by blocked and rendered sidelights, plain glass fanlight over replacement door. Square headed door opening to ground floor rear with double leaf recent doors. Paved granite entrance platform, accessed from street by two granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to east.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 398</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930171
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	101 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1818
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1818, with three bays to ground floor of principal (north) elevation. Three storey extension to rear (south) with further single storey return. M profile roof with terracotta ridge tiles, hipped to east end, plain rendered chimneystacks to west party wall with replacement clay pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC and cast iron hoppers and downpipes to rear. Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond, buff brick to rear, rendered walling to return and basement, with granite stringcourse over basement. Square headed window openings with projecting painted granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to the upper floors. Plain rendered surrounds to basement and return. Round headed opening of former window between first and second floor rear intersected by rear extension and blocked up. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor north, iron guard rails to second floor rear. Largely replacement six over six timber sliding sash windows with horns, three over three to third floor, no horns to basement windows. Recent timber casements to rear returns. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, flanked by blocked rendered sidelights and Ionic pilasters, replacement leaded fanlight over eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform, with cast iron boot scraper, accessed from street by two granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts, on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west. Steel steps to basement, square headed door opening located beneath entrance platform, plainly detailed with recent timber and glazed door with sidelight.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 399</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930170
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	102 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1818
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1818, with three bays to ground floor of principal (north) elevation. Single storey return abuts to east side of rear (south) elevation. M profile slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, hipped to west end, plain rendered chimneystacks to east party wall with replacement clay pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC and cast iron hoppers and downpipes to rear. Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond, ruled and lined rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Square headed window openings with projecting granite sills, brick voussoirs, patent reveals to north, rendered to south; openings diminishing to upper floors. Plain rendered surrounds to basement with cast iron grille affixed to reveals. Iron guard rails to first floor windows of north elevation. Round headed opening between first and second floor of western bay to rear. Largely original six over six timber sliding sash windows without horns; three over three to third floor, those to rear replacements having ogee horns. Tripartite multi paned sashes to ground and first floor rear. Single diminutive timber casement to second floor rear. Round headed door opening to western bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, flanked by decorative sidelights and Ionic pilasters, spoked fanlight over replacement eight panelled timber door. Paved granite entrance platform, with cast iron boot scraper, accessed from street by two granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts, on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to east. Steel steps to basement level, with square headed door opening located beneath entrance platform, plain rendered surround with flush timber door.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 400</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930169
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	103 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1818
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1818, with two bays to upper floors of principal (north) elevation. Two storey return abuts to east side of rear (south). Now in use as offices. M profile roof with terracotta ridge tiles, hipped to east end, shouldered rendered and brick chimneystacks to west party wall with clay pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC hoppers and downpipes to rear. Rendered chimney to south gable of return having octagonal clay pots. Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond, painted rendered walling to return and basement, with granite stringcourse over basement. Square headed window openings with projecting granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs, openings diminishing to upper floors. Plain rendered surrounds to basement and return. Round headed opening between first and second floor rear. Metal bars affixed to basement and first floor rear openings. Largely six over six timber sliding sash windows with horns, three over three to third floor, one over one to basement. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, flanked by blocked and rendered sidelights and Ionic pilasters, plain glass fanlight over eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform, with cast iron boot scraper, accessed from street by two granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts, on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west. Steel steps to basement, square headed door opening located beneath entrance platform, plainly detailed with uPVC and glazed door with sidelight.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 401</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930168
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	104 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1818
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built 1818, with two bays to upper floors of principal (north) elevation. Two storey return abuts to west side of rear (south). Now in use as offices and flats. M profile roof, hipped to west end, brick chimneystacks to east party wall with clay pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC hoppers and downpipes to rear. Red brick walling laid in Flemish bond, rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Square headed window openings with projecting granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs, openings diminishing to upper floors. Plain rendered surrounds to basement and rendered reveals to rear openings. Round headed opening between first and second floor rear. Largely six over six timber sliding sash windows generally with horns; three over three to third floor. Single uPVC insert to rear; uPVC and recent timber casements across rear return. Round headed door opening to western bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising engaged Ionic columns supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, flanked by tripartite sidelights and Ionic pilasters, decorative cobwebbed fanlight over eight panelled timber door with beaded muntin and brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform, with cast iron boot scraper, accessed from street by two granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts, on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to east. Steps with cast iron handrail to basement, square headed door opening located beneath entrance platform, plainly detailed with timber sheeted door and single pane sidelight with iron grille fixed to inner reveal.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 402</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930167
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	105 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with single storey hipped return to rear (south). Now in use as flats. M profile slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, hipped to east end, with shouldered red brick and rendered chimneystacks to west party walls with clay pots, concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, parapet gutters uPVC and cast iron downpipes to rear. Buff brick walling laid in Flemish bond, rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Square headed window openings with projecting granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs, openings diminishing to the upper floors, plain rendered surrounds to basement, and largely brick reveals to rear openings. Cast iron grille affixed to basement north, and ground floor windows to rear. Round headed opening between ground and first floor to east side of rear elevation, that above to second floor partially bricked up and intersected by flat roofed extension on metal stilts. Variety of multi paned timber sliding sash windows, largely with horns; some uPVC and timber casements to upper floors of rear. Recent steel balconettes affixed to upper windows on west side of rear elevation. Round headed door opening with brick voussoirs to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising moulded reveal, engaged Ionic columns supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice, cobwebbed leaded fanlight over eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform, with cast iron boot scraper, accessed from street by two granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west. Concrete steps with recent steel handrail to basement, door located beneath entrance platform, plainly detailed with timber sheeted door and plain overlight.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 403</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930166
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	106 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement built c. 1810, with three storey extension and single storey return abut to east side of rear (south). Now in use as offices and flats. M profile slate roof with shouldered rendered chimneystacks to east and west party walls with clay pots, brick upper section to east chimney, concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, and parapet gutters. Buff brick walling in Flemish bond, English garden wall to rear; limestone rubble wall to north basement with replacement granite stringcourse, rendered to south basement and returns. Square headed window openings with projecting granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs, openings diminishing to upper floors. Partially blocked round headed window opening to second floor rear, intersected by flat roofed return. Decorative cast iron balconettes fixed to sills at first floor, iron guard rails to second floor, metal grille to ground floor rear. Red brick block and start surrounds to north basement. Largely six over six timber sliding sash windows with horns; three over three to third floor, one over one to rear lower floors, number of uPVC and timber casements to rear return. Round headed door opening with brick voussoirs to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising moulded reveal, engaged Ionic columns supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice with cobwebbed leaded fanlight over eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform, accessed from street by two granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 404</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930165
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	107 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with two stage return with recent extension abuts to west side of rear (south) elevation. Now in use as offices. M profile slate roof, hipped to west end, shouldered rendered chimneystacks to east party wall with replacement clay pots, concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, parapet gutters with cast iron hopper and downpipes (some uPVC). Red brick walling laid to Flemish bond, English garden wall bond to rear; rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse. Square headed window openings with projecting granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to upper floors. Paired openings to basement with rendered mullion, surrounds and sill, with cast iron grilles fixed to reveals. Rounded opening to second floor rear intersected by return extension. Largely replacement six over six timber sliding sash windows with horns, three over three to third floor; range of multi paned timber sashes to rear, two diminutive openings with timber and uPVC casements, four light diminutive casement to south elevation of rear return. Iron guard rails to rear first floor window. Round headed door opening with brick voussoirs to western bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising moulded reveal, engaged Ionic columns supporting fluted frieze with rosettes and moulded cornice with cobwebbed leaded fanlight over eight panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform, with cast iron boot scraper, accessed from street by three granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings with decorative corner posts on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to east.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 405</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930164
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	108 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former townhouse over basement, built c. 1810, with two stage return with recent extension abuts to east side of rear (south) elevation. Now in use as offices. M profile slate roof, hipped to east end, rendered chimneystacks to west party wall with clay pots, concealed behind rebuilt brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with cast iron hoppers and downpipes. Buff brick walling laid in Flemish bond, rendered walling to basement with granite stringcourse over and iron pattress plates to principal (north) elevation; render to rear elevation. Square headed window openings with projecting granite sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs, openings diminishing to the upper floors. Plain rendered surrounds to basement and rear (south) openings. Largely six over six timber sliding sash windows generally with horns; three over three to third floor, six over three to basement (partially bricked up) with iron grilles fixed to sill, two over two to rear ground floor, partially blocked round headed window opening to stairwell landing level bisected by recent return, number of uPVC and timber casements to rear return. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising rendered reveal, moulded cornice over fluted frieze supported on engaged Ionic columns with plinth stops and cobwebbed leaded fanlight over ten panelled timber door with brass furniture. Paved granite entrance platform, with cast iron boot scraper, accessed from street by two granite steps, flanked by cast iron railings on granite plinth, enclosing basement well to west.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 375</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100642
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	64 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1830
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay three storey former house over basement, built c. 1830, having flat roofed three storey return to west end of rear. Now in use as hostel. Pitched single span roof with dormer windows front and rear, behind brick parapet with granite coping, shouldered brick chimneystacks with clay pots, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods to east. Flemish bond brown brick walls on granite plinth course over painted rendered basement walls. Square headed window openings with raised rendered reveals and painted granite sills. Timber sliding sash windows, one over one pane to basement and two over two pane elsewhere to front; two over two pane timber sash windows to rear. Round headed tripartite doorcase with rendered surround, fluted frieze and cornice, Ionic columns with respond pilasters framing sidelights, elaborate fanlight and eleven panel timber door. Stone name plaque over door. Sandstone platform with cast iron boot scrape and two granite steps. Wrought iron railings with decorative corner posts on moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area. Wrought iron gate and concrete steps with simple metal rail lead down to basement area, latter with stone flags. Was a training college for women in 1894
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 374</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100641
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	63 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1850
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1845 as one of pair with No. 62, having two storey return to east end of rear. Now in use as offices. M profile pitched roof, behind refaced brick parapet with granite coping, shouldered brick chimneystacks with clay pots, and with cast iron rainwater goods to west. Flemish bond brown brick walls on granite plinth course over rendered basement walling; rendered walls to east elevation. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with raised rendered reveals and painted granite sills. Timber sliding sash windows, three over three pane to top floor, ten over ten pane to basement and six over six pane elsewhere. Decorative cast iron balconettes to ground, first and second floors, and wrought iron grille to basement. Round headed doorcase with rendered surround, plain frieze and cornice, engaged ionic columns, plain fanlight and four panel timber door with brass furniture. Greek Revival doorcase executed in Portland limestone. Granite platform with curved cast iron fleurs de lys headed railings on moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area. Cast iron gate and steel steps lead down to basement area. Cast iron coal hole cover set in granite flag to footpath. No. 63 was the birthplace of the painter Francis Bacon (1909 to 1992).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 373</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100640
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	62 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1845
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1845 as one in pair with No. 63, with flat roof two storey return to west end of rear. Now in use as offices. M profile roof, hipped to west end, having brick parapet having parapet gutters and granite copings, shared brown brick chimneystack having mixed pots to south party wall and with top section rebuilt in red brick to front, and cast iron downpipes. Flemish bond brown brick walling on painted granite plinth over painted rendered ruled and lined basement. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with painted rendered reveals, painted granite sills and brick voussoirs. Timber sliding sashes with cavetto horns (ogee to ground floor), three over three pane to top floor, ten over ten pane to basement and six over six pane elsewhere. Decorative cast iron balconettes to ground, first and second floors. Apparently timber sash windows to rear, three over three pane to top floor and six over six pane below, tripartite to ground and first floors and with round headed stairs window to west bay. Round headed doorcase with moulded reveal, painted masonry freestanding ionic columns, plain entablature, leaded peacock's tail fanlight and nine panel timber door with brass furniture, including figurative knocker. Granite entrance platform bridging basement, with two granite steps and basal remains of cast iron boot scrape. Decorative cast iron railings on moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area. Cast iron gate and recent steel staircase accessing basement.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 372</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100639
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	61 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1840s
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1845, having flat roofed two storey return to east end of rear. Now in use as offices. M profile roof, hipped to east end, having brick parapet with granite copings, shared brown brick chimneystacks with clay pots and rendered base to north party wall, and concealed rainwater goods. Flemish bond brown brick walling on painted granite plinth over painted rendered basement. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with painted rendered reveals, painted granite sills and brick voussoirs. Timber sliding sash windows with four over four pane windows to ground and first floors with cavetto horns, two over two pane to second and third floors with convex horns, and replacement timber casement window to basement. Decorative cast iron balconettes to ground, first and second floors, and wrought iron window guards to top floor. Apparently timber sash windows to rear, three over three pane and two over two pane to top floor and six over six pane below, tripartite to ground and first floors. Recessed round headed doorcase with moulded surround, limestone freestanding Ionic columns, entablature with fluted frieze, decorative cobweb fanlight and recent four panel painted timber door with brass furniture. Granite entrance platform with decorative cast iron boot scrape and two granite steps. Wrought iron railings on painted moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area, with decorative cast iron posts. Wrought iron gate leads to quarter turn masonry stairs with winders and simple iron handrail accessing basement. Recent timber glazed door to basement level.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 371</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100638
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	60 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1840s
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1845, having two storey flat roofed return and fire escape to west end of rear. Now in office use. M profile pitched roof, hipped to west end, set behind brick parapet with projecting granite copings, shared brown brick chimneystack with terracotta pots and rendered base, and concealed rainwater goods. Flemish bond brown brick walling on splayed granite plinth over painted ruled and lined rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with plain rendered reveals and painted granite sills. Timber sliding sashes with horns, two over two pane to top two floors, one over one pane to ground and first floors, and replacement timber casement window to basement. Decorative cast iron balconettes to ground, first and second floors. Timber sash windows to rear, three over three pane to top floor and six over six pane below, tripartite to ground and first floors. Round headed doorcase having moulded surround, recessed Portland limestone freestanding Ionic columns supporting entablature with fluted frieze, plain fanlight and panelled timber door with round central panel and brass furniture. Granite entrance platform bridging basement, with decorative cast iron boot scrape and three granite steps to street level. Basement enclosed by wrought iron railings on moulded granite plinth with decorative cast iron posts. Recent steel steps lead down to basement. Recent double leaf timber glazed doors access basement below bridged platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 370</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100635
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Department of Health 50 to58 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1972 to 1978
<b>Original Use</b>	Bank
<b>Description</b>	<p>Former Bank of Ireland Headquarters built 1972 to 1978, the design of R. Tallon of Scott Tallon and Walker, influenced by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's Federal Centre in Chicago. Described by Casey (2005) as 'the finest office building in the city'. It consists of two 3 and 4 storey free standing blocks with an eight storey recently extended block to the rear and a central plaza. The blocks have colonnades to the ground floor. Of reinforced concrete construction with a curtain wall of extruded bronze.</p> <p>Freestanding three block office complex over concealed basement on square plan arrangement set around water feature, as headquarters for Bank of Ireland. Renovated 2017 to 2018. Now in commercial office and bank use. Block 1 to rear of site, seven storeys over double height ground floor, forty eight bays by sixteen bays. Two blocks at right angles to Baggot Street – Block 2 to south, four storeys over high ground floor, twenty four bays by twelve bays; Block 3 to north, three storey over high ground floor, twenty four bays by twenty four bays. Flat roofs throughout, with setback attic storey. Reinforced concrete frame, with glazed curtain wall clad in extruded bronze manganese. Curtain wall four windows wide to each structural bay, bronze aprons, spandrel panels, continuous vertical ribs and tinted glass. Colonnaded ground floors with metal framed glazed screen walls set back on all elevations, with integral square headed door openings. Plinth of Block 1 clad in stone panels. Fronting on Baggot Street Lower, with granite paved entrance plaza between blocks, leading to raised entrance to Block 1. Stepped entrance from street comprising wide shallow steps flanked by low granite clad walling. Sculpture 'Plaza Reflections' (1975) by Michael Bulfin on lower plaza and 'Red Cardinal' (1978) by John Burke on corner with James's Street East.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 406</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930163
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	109 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1815
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former townhouse over concealed basement, built c. 1815, with segmental headed integral carriage arch to western bay. Wedge plan with angled western gable and single bay to rear (south) elevation. Now in use as offices. Partially hipped roof with flat top, rendered chimneystacks to east party wall with clay pots, concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC downpipe to rear elevation. Buff brick walling laid in Flemish bond, with iron pattress plates, over granite plinth course; rendered to rear elevation. Square headed window openings with projecting masonry sills, patent reveals and brick voussoirs, openings diminishing to the upper floors; plain rendered surrounds to rear. Iron guard rails to first floor windows. Largely six over six timber sliding sash windows, three over three to third floor. Round headed door opening to eastern bay of principal elevation with Neo classical doorcase comprising moulded reveal, engaged Doric columns on plinth stops supporting fluted frieze and moulded cornice with decorative cobwebbed fanlight over replacement timber panelled and glazed door with metal grilles affixed to panes and brass furniture. Segmental headed integral carriage arch to western bay, having recent concrete reinforcement to head, brick voussoirs with keystone inscribed 'LAD LANE 1816', smooth rendered internal walls with pair of square headed door openings to interior of carriage arch, one with recent timber door, the other sealed with timber panel. Two square headed openings to east internal face interior of carriage arch, one blocked, one recent timber flush door. Paved granite platform to main entrance with cast iron boot scraper and two granite steps to street. Basement well to east shared with adjoining property, having small single pitched slated abutment with rendered walls, to east side beneath entrance platform. Basement well enclosed by cast iron railings on granite plinth. Cement rendered wall intersects ground floor bays, having granite coach stop to western side.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 407</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930162
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	110 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	End of terrace three bay four storey former townhouse, built c. 1810, with integral carriage arch to eastern bay. Now in commercial use with offices above. Pitched roof concealed behind brick parapet topped with granite coping, brick chimneystack with yellow clay pots to rear elevation (running parallel to street) and east party wall, concealed gutters to north, replacement uPVC downpipes breaking through to west of principal elevation, replacement uPVC rainwater goods to rear. Buff brick walls laid in Flemish bond with cross shaped pattern plates, a variation of English garden wall bond to rear elevation; quarry faced ashlar granite to eastern bay of north elevation ground floor and rubble limestone to ground floor of eastern elevation, with wrap around continuous granite stringcourse. Walling to interior of carriage arch generally buff brick laid in English garden wall bond, with rubble limestone to east and rounded granite pier to south western corner. Square headed window openings with projecting sills, generally rendered reveals and brick voussoirs; openings diminishing to upper floors. Oculus to west bay of rear elevation having brick surrounds and leaded stained glass window. Largely one over one timber sliding sash windows with horns, three over three modern timber casements to third floor; segmental headed bricked up window opening to west face of carriage arch. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor openings. Projecting shopfront to ground floor with square headed door opening to east, having timber panelled door with dentilled cornice and plain glass overlight; flanked by fluted masonry pilasters on panelled plinth stops with pearl moulding rising to fluted console brackets topped with pediments over panelled timber fascia and cornice. Recent shopfront to west having plain glass display windows, signage fascia surmounted by timber cornice. Segmental headed carriage arch to eastern bay with ashlar granite surround and voussoirs, cast and wrought iron gates, flanked by granite carriage stops. Square headed door opening to eastern gable with granite lintel, limestone surrounds, timber jamb and timber sheeted door.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 408</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930161
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	111 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810,
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay four storey former townhouse, built c. 1810, L plan with extensive two storey recent extension abutting to rear (south). Now in commercial use with offices above. Pitched roof concealed behind brick parapet with granite coping, two brick chimneystacks to rear (south) elevation, running parallel with street having clay pots, concealed gutters with replacement downpipes breaking through to east and west of principal elevation, uPVC rainwater goods to rear. Buff brick walls laid to Flemish bond, English garden wall bond to rear elevation. Square headed window openings with projecting masonry sills, rendered reveals and brick voussoirs, openings diminishing to upper floors; largely one over one replacement timber sliding sash windows with horns, three over three top hung modern timber casements to third floor. Round headed central opening to upper floor rear, over oculus. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor openings of principal elevation. Central door opening to ground floor, with retail units to outer bays; that to west extends into neighbouring building, No. 112. Timber panelled central door featuring dentilled cornice and plain glass overlight, framed by fluted masonry pilasters, on plinth stops with pearl moulding to west pilaster, rising to fluted console brackets topped with pediments, extending over panelled timber fascia with raised lettering '111' and cornice. Square headed ground floor openings with recent traditional style shop display windows, timber fascia and cornice, with raised lettering.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 409</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930160
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	112 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	End of terrace three bay four storey former townhouse over concealed basement, built c. 1810, now in commercial use with offices above. Pitched roof concealed behind brick parapet topped with brick soldier course and granite coping, two chimneystacks to rear (south) elevation, one central and one to east party wall. Concealed gutters with replacement uPVC downpipe breaking through to east. Buff brick walls, Flemish bond to principal (north) elevation, English garden wall bond to western gable. Square headed window openings with projecting sills and brick voussoirs, diminishing to upper floors, largely six over six replacement timber sliding sash windows with horns, three over three top hung modern timber casements to third floor and central bay of second floor. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor openings. Central door opening to ground floor, with retail units to outer bays; that to east extends into neighbouring building, No. 111. Square headed ground floor openings with multiple recent plain glass display windows over replacement masonry stall risers. Recent timber glazed door to centre with plain glass overlight, flanked by fluted masonry pilasters on plinth stops with pearl moulding rising to fluted console brackets topped with pediments. Timber frieze, panelled with raised lettering to centre '112', recent signage to shopfronts, all having moulded timber cornice. Steel cover over basement of western bay.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 410</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930159
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	112a Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay two storey over basement former stables, built c. 1800, with two storey flat roofed return abutting to rear (south west) and extending north. Now in commercial use. Pitched concrete tiled roof, hipped to north west, brick chimneystack with cornice and replacement clay pots to west end of rear elevation (running parallel to street), concealed behind a brick parapet with granite coping, concealed gutters with uPVC downpipe to east of principal (north east) elevation. Buff brick walling laid in Flemish bond with ruled and lined rendered ground floor to principal (north) elevation over plinth with continuous granite sill course to first floor level; block and start rendered quoins to ground floor of north corner. Square headed window openings red brick voussoirs, brick reveals; granite sills and patent reveals to north east elevation of return. Largely six over six replacement timber sliding sashes with ogee horns, uPVC to principal elevation. Opening to western gable ground floor blocked up. Square headed door opening to first floor of north western elevation with brick surrounds and recent panelled door, accessed by recent steel steps. Five bay shopfront to ground floor comprising square headed openings with display windows to outer bays, central glazed entrance doors to centre with timber signage bays to each side. Openings flanked by fluted pilasters over panelled pedestals, supporting two stage timber fascia with raised lettering and moulded cornice, extending to first floor sill course. Shop windows have steel roller shutters and awnings over. Street level granite platform to main entrance, bound to north east by cast iron railings and pedestrian gate over granite plinth.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 369</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100633
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	47 48 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1835
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Attached five bay four storey building with integral carriage arch, built c. 1835 as unequal pair of Georgian style houses and forming part of terrace with No. 46, having full height return to rear with two storey flat roof addition. Now in retail use. Replacement timber shopfront to ground floor. Hipped M profile re slated roof, single span to east bay, having blind parapet with painted masonry coping, parapet gutters, cast iron hopper with replacement aluminium downpipe. Rendered chimneystacks with lipped terracotta pots. Painted ruled and lined rendered walling, having horizontal banding to ground floor; unpainted render to rear elevation. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, having rendered reveals and painted masonry sills. Timber sliding sash windows with horns, six over six pane to middle floors of No. 48 and first floor of No. 47, three over six pane to top floor of both, replacement timber casements to first floor of No. 47, and largely blocked to rear with some replacement uPVC frames. carriage archway has brick internal walls and recent steel gate to rear.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 368</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100632
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	46 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1830
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house, built c. 1830 as one of pair with No. 47, with two storey return to rear. Now in use as café with recent timber shopfront to ground floor, and offices above. M profile roof, hipped to east end, behind brick parapet with masonry coping and parapet gutters, and having brick chimneystack to west with rendered upper section and various pots. Flemish bond brick walling, brown to top floor and red to lower floors to front; rendered to rear. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, having rendered reveals, painted masonry sills and brick voussoirs. Replacement uPVC windows to top floor, and one over one pane timber sliding sash windows to lower floors with ogee horns; possibly timber sash windows to rear. Doorway to east end gives access to upper floors. Shopfront flanked by arrow headed railings over rendered masonry plinths, with recent decorative metal lamp posts.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 367</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	45 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four story over basement early 19th century terraced house. Pitched slate roofs and brick stacks concealed behind a brick parapet. Walls are red brick. Square headed openings to upper floors. Shopfront is a replacement
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 366</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100630
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	43 to 44 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1820,
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Corner sited four storey former houses over concealed basement, built c. 1820, wedge shaped in plan, having five bay (south) elevation to Baggot Street and single bay to Fitzwilliam Street, with two storey return to rear. Formerly three separate houses. Now in use as public house, with offices above. Hipped roof, having parapet with painted masonry coping, parapet gutters, cast iron hopper and downpipe, and shouldered painted rendered chimneystacks with lipped clay pots. Painted rendered walling with stucco quoin strips. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, having patent reveals and painted masonry sills. Replacement windows, timber casement to middle floors and uPVC to top floor. Round headed doorcase to west elevation, with moulded rendered surround, panelled frieze on engaged panelled pilasters, plain fanlight and recent six panel timber door. Square headed doorway to east end of south elevation, having plain surrounds, transom light and replacement timber panelled door. Traditional style timber pub front to south elevation. Concrete paving with single step to street at west doorway. Wrought and decorative cast iron railings to west elevation over painted masonry plinth enclosing partially covered basement area; similar railings to pub doorways on south elevation. The pub was a frequent haunt of the 'Baggotonions', a group that included writers Patrick Kavanagh, Brendan Behan and artist Owen Walsh. The interior of the pub features a mural of about 1967, painted by Walsh.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2919</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930158
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	41 Fitzwilliam Street Upper, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1830s
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Corner sited end of terrace two bay four storey over basement former townhouse, built c. 1830, as a part of a group comprising Nos. 34 to 41. Two bay north elevation to Baggot Street Lower and two stage return to rear (east). Now in use as hotel and offices. M profiled roof concealed by brick parapet with granite coping. Brick chimneystacks to north party wall with lipped clay pots. Parapet gutters with pair of uPVC downpipes to north elevation. Brown brick walling laid in Flemish bond with rusticated granite quoins to north west corner, rusticated ashlar granite walling to ground floor with granite plinth course over tooled ashlar limestone walling to basement. Basement well enclosed with recent metal framed plastic covered awning. Square headed window openings with brick voussoirs, rendered reveals and masonry sills; granite surrounds to basement and rusticated granite to ground floor. Largely replacement six over six timber sliding sash windows with ogee convex horns; uPVC windows to third floor. Largely uPVC windows to north and east elevations. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor openings to principal (west) elevation. Round headed door opening with moulded reveals and recessed surround containing panelled frieze and moulded cornice carried on half fluted Doric columns over plinth stops, with plain fanlight and raised and field timber panelled door with beaded muntin and brass furniture. Shared granite entrance platform, with cast iron boot scraper, approached by five nosed granite steps, flanked by iron railings to north with decorative arrow headed finials on granite plinth, enclosing basement well. Plainly detailed square headed door opening to basement with rendered round headed surround, having recent door and signage fascia. Coal hole cover to pavement.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2879</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930058
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	1 Fitzwilliam Street Upper, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited end of terrace two bay four storey over basement former townhouse, built c. 1800, with blank bay to north on Baggot Street Lower. Single span pitched slate roof set behind parapet wall with granite coping, parapet gutters, brick chimneystack rising from the north side gable having clay and terracotta lipped pots. Red brick walls laid in Flemish bond with cement pointing. Moulded granite plinth course over rendered basement wall. Gauged brick square headed window openings with feathered reveals, granite sills, and timber sash windows; three over three pane to third floor, two over two pane to first, second and basement floors with historic glass and multi pane timber casement window to enlarged opening on ground floor with replacement concrete head. Granite surround to basement window opening, with metal grille affixed. Gauged brick round headed door opening with painted masonry Ionic doorcase comprising square headed door opening flanked by Ionic columns supporting plain lintel entablature and plain glazed fanlight. Original timber door with eleven raised and fielded panels opening onto shared granite platform and granite steps. Platform and basement enclosed by original wrought and cast iron railings set on granite plinth wall with concrete steps providing access to basement.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 411</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50930057
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	113 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced four bay four storey over basement townhouse, built c. 1800, with single storey return to rear. Irregular M profile pitched slate roof with parapet gutters, shouldered brick chimneystacks to party walls having lipped clay pots, set behind parapet wall with granite coping. Buff brick walls laid in Flemish bond with wiggled pointing. Granite course with lead lined course below and ruled and lined rendered basement wall. Gauged brick square headed window openings, granite sills, and timber sash windows; original three over three pane to third floor, original six over six to second floor and replacement timber sash windows to first, ground and basement floors. Gauged brick round headed door opening with painted masonry Doric doorcase comprising square headed door opening flanked by pilasters with responding Doric columns supporting entablature and spoked fanlight. Original eight panelled timber door with brass door furniture opening onto granite platform with cast iron boot scraper and granite steps to street. Platform and basement enclosed by original wrought and cast iron railings set on granite plinth wall. Steel steps provide basement access with replacement timber panelled door below platform.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 365</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100490
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	42 Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1800. Now in use as dental practice. M profile pitched slate roof to front, behind brick parapet with granite coping; narrower pitched roof to rear, hipped to west end. Shouldered rendered chimneystack to west with clay pots; cast iron rainwater goods to west. Flemish bond brown brick walling, partly rebuilt to parapet level, with painted granite plinth course over painted rendered walls to basement. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with raised rendered reveals and painted granite sills. Replacement timber casement windows to ground and first floors; timber sliding sash elsewhere, six over six pane to second floor, three over three pane to top floor and one over one pane to basement. Round headed door opening with moulded rendered surround, doorcase with fluted frieze and cornice, engaged Ionic columns, spoked fanlight and eleven panel timber door with brass furniture. Granite platform with cast iron boot scrape and two granite steps. Wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron corner posts on moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area. Cast iron coal hole cover set in granite flag to pavement
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2876</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100629
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	12 Fitzwilliam St Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1820
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1820, having two storey return to rear. Now in commercial office use. M profile artificial slate roof, hipped to south ends, having rebuilt brick parapet with masonry coping, parapet gutters, and rendered chimneystack with concrete coping and terracotta pots. Flemish bond red brick walling with weather struck re pointing, iron pattress plates, and painted ruled and lined rendered basement with projecting painted masonry course above. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, having patent reveals, painted masonry sills and brick voussoirs, with rendered reveals to basement window. Timber sliding sash windows with convex horns, three over three pane to top floor, four over four pane to basement and six over six pane elsewhere. Decorative bowed wrought iron balconettes to first floor windows, and wrought iron grille to basement. Apparently replacement windows to rear elevation. Round headed doorcase with moulded rendered surround, cornice and fluted frieze over pro style Ionic columns, plain fanlight, and eleven panel timber door with replacement furniture. Granite paved entrance platform with two steps to street. Wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron corner post on painted moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2875</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100500
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	11 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1800, having single bay side elevation to south. Now in use as offices, with basement apartment. L plan pitched slate roof shared with building to west, hipped to southeast, with secondary pitched roof to rear. Rebuilt rusticated brick parapet with masonry coping. Shouldered chimneystack to north party wall with octagonal clay pots. Concealed rainwater goods. Flemish bond brown brick walling, partly rebuilt in red brick, on painted masonry plinth over painted smooth rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, having patent reveals and painted masonry sills. Mainly timber sliding sash windows with simple horns, three over three pane to top floor, front having six over six pane to second floor and single bay of first floor, and two over two pane windows to south elevation; replacement timber casements to basement and to front elevation ground floor and single bay of first floor. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor of front elevation. Elliptical headed doorway with moulded render surround, painted masonry doorcase comprising entablature with fluted and rosetted frieze over Ionic columns, spoked fanlight and six panel timber door with brass door furniture. Cement rendered entrance platform with three granite steps. Wrought iron railings to basement areas with decorative cast iron posts on painted moulded granite plinth, curved to corner at southeast. Mild steel steps and plainly detailed door openings to basement.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2874</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100499
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	10 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1790
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1790 as one of two (Nos. 9 to 10). Formerly in use as hotel, vacant at time of record. Full height flat roofed returns to rear. M profile pitched slate roof, having parapet with masonry coping and parapet gutters. Shouldered rendered chimneystacks to party walls with yellow clay pots; and shared cast iron and replacement uPVC rainwater goods to north end. Flemish bond brown brick walling on painted masonry plinth over painted smooth rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, having patent reveals and painted masonry sills. Timber sliding sash windows, replacement six over six pane with convex horns to lower floors and three over three pane with ogee horns to top floor. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor openings. Apparently timber sash windows to rear elevation. Elliptical headed principal doorway with moulded render surround, painted masonry doorcase having cornice, fluted frieze with rosettes over Adamesque Ionic columns, leaded batwing fanlight and eight panel raised and fielded timber door with brass furniture. Late nineteenth century black and white tiled entrance platform with single painted masonry step to street, having basement areas to each side enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts and later lamp posts on painted granite plinth. uPVC skylights to accommodation within basement areas
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2873</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100498
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	9 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1790 as one of two (Nos. 9 to 10). M profile pitched slate roof, concealed by parapet with stone coping and parapet gutters. Shouldered rendered chimneystacks to party walls with yellow clay pots. Shared cast iron rainwater goods to south end. Flemish bond brown brick walling on painted masonry plinth over painted smooth rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with patent reveals and painted masonry sills. Replacement timber sliding sash windows, three over three pane to top floor with ogee horns, eight over eight pane to basement without horns, and six over six pane elsewhere with convex horns. Decorative wrought iron balconettes to first floor. Rear elevation has round headed stairs window. Elliptical headed doorway with moulded render surround, painted masonry doorcase comprising cornice, fluted frieze with rosettes over Adamesque Ionic columns, leaded batwing fanlight and eight panel raised and fielded timber door with brass furniture. Granite entrance platform with two steps to street. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts and later cast iron standard lamps on painted moulded granite plinth. Recent steel steps to basement.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2872</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100497
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	8 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780.
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1780, having two storey flat roofed return to rear. Now in use as offices. M profile slate roof, hipped to north end and pitched to south, behind parapet with granite coping. Shouldered rendered chimneystacks to south party wall with clay pots; concealed rainwater goods. Flemish bond brown brick walling on painted masonry plinth over painted ruled and lined rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with patent reveals and painted masonry sills. Timber sliding sash windows, ten over ten pane to ground floor without horns, replacement three over three pane to top floor with horns, six over six pane elsewhere without horns, uPVC to basement, latter with steel grilles; rear elevation has round headed stairs window, and variety of window frames. Round headed principal entrance with painted masonry doorcase, moulded render surround, cornice and fluted frieze with rosettes over Adamesque Ionic columns, plain fanlight and eight panel raised and fielded timber door with brass furniture. Recent ceramic tile entrance platform with two granite steps. uPVC door and window to basement beneath entrance platform, accessed by modern steel steps; diamond black and orange tiles to basement floor. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on painted moulded granite plinth. Cast iron coal hole cover to pavement
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2871</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100496
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	7 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780.
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1780 as pair with No. 6, and having single and two storey return to rear of south bay. Now in use as offices. M profile pitched slate roof, hipped to south end, with further shared roof to part of valley, behind parapet with granite coping. Rendered chimneystacks to north party wall with terracotta pots; concealed rainwater goods. Flat roofs to return. Flemish bond brown brick walling on painted masonry plinth over painted rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with patent reveals and painted masonry sills. Timber sliding sash windows without horns (except for one top floor window), three over three pane to top floor and six over six pane elsewhere. Steel grilles to basement at front. Round headed door opening with painted masonry doorcase, having moulded rendered surround, moulded cornice and fluted frieze with rosettes over Adamesque Ionic columns, replacement leaded fanlight and nine panel raised and fielded timber door with replacement brass furniture. Inclined granite platform with iron boot scrape. Plainly detailed door opening beneath entrance platform with recent door and window. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on painted moulded granite plinth. Yard to rear, and later buildings to rear of plot. Cast iron coal hole cover to pavement.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

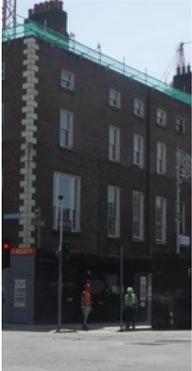
<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2870</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100495
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	6 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780.
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1780 as one of pair with No. 7, having single and two storey return to rear with metal fire escape stairs. Now in use as offices. M profile natural slate roof, hipped to north end, behind brick parapet with stone coping and having shared roof to part of valley. Two rendered chimneystacks to south party wall with clay pots; cast iron rainwater goods to south. Flat roofs to return. Brown brick walling on masonry plinth over painted ruled and lined rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with painted masonry sills. Timber sliding sash windows, three over three pane to top floor and six over six pane elsewhere, with ogee horns. Decorative bowed wrought iron balconettes to first floor and recent steel grille to basement openings. Rear windows largely replacement uPVC. Round headed doorway with plain painted reveal, painted doorcase comprising engaged Adamesque Ionic columns supporting entablature with fluted frieze with rosettes, plain fanlight and nine panel raised and fielded timber door with replacement furniture. Inclined granite platform to front, with cast iron boot scrape. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on painted moulded granite plinth. Recent door to basement beneath entrance platform, accessed by steel stairs to basement area. Yard to rear with later buildings to rear of plot. Cast iron coal hole cover to pavement. The home of opera singer Margaret Burke Sheridan 1944 to 1954.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2869</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100494
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	5 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780.
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1780 likely as pair with No. 4, having gabled rear elevation and recent flat roof extension. Now in use as offices. Pitched replacement slate roof perpendicular to street, hipped to front, with clay ridge tiles, behind refaced brick parapet with granite coping. Rendered chimneystack to north and angled chimneystack projecting to rear (west) elevation, with clay pots. Flemish bond red brick walls to front elevation on painted granite plinth course over painted rendered basement walls; smooth rendered walls to rear elevation. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with granite sills. Timber sliding sash windows without horns, front elevation having six over six pane to ground and second floors, nine over six pane to first floor and three over three pane to top floor; plain rendered surrounds to rear openings, with mainly four over four pane windows, but having six over four pane to first floor and two over two pane to top floor. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first floor. Enlarged opening to basement with replacement uPVC door and window. Round headed door opening with moulded rendered surround, limestone doorcase comprising cornice and fluted frieze with rosettes on engaged Ionic columns, plain fanlight and nine panel timber door with recent brass furniture. Clay diamond motif tiles to platform, with two granite steps. Wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on moulded granite plinth enclosing basement area. Cast iron coal hole covers set in granite flags to pavement.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2868</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100493
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	4 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1780 likely as pair with No. 5, with integral carriage arch. Now in use as offices. Pitched slate roofs, front span having two roofs with hipped inner ends, and rear having two roofs perpendicular to street, northern narrower and hipped and southern being hipped to east end and having gable to west. Refaced brick parapet with granite coping and parapet gutters. Rendered chimneystacks to south, angled chimneystack projecting to rear and shouldered red brick to north end, with variety of clay pots. Replacement uPVC downpipes to rear. Flemish bond red brick walling, rebuilt above second floor window head level, on painted granite plinth course over rendered basement walls; cement rendered walls to rear elevation. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with raised rendered reveals and painted granite sills. Timber sliding sash windows, six over six pane to ground and second floors, nine over six pane to first floor and three over three pane to top floor, with cast iron balconettes to first floor and wrought iron window guards to second floor. Rear elevation has two round headed stairs windows, all window openings having rendered reveals and painted masonry sills; timber sliding sash windows, two over two pane to top floor, four over four pane to narrow bay, nine over six pane to first floor and one stairs window and six over six pane elsewhere and one recent casement insertion. Round headed door opening with painted moulded render surround, limestone doorcase comprising moulded cornice and fluted frieze with rosettes, Ionic columns, plain fanlight and nine panel timber door with brass furniture. Tarred platform and steps with cast iron boot scrape. Wrought iron railings enclosing basement area with decorative cast iron posts on painted moulded granite plinth. Recent window and door opening to basement level with flat roofed extension beneath entrance platform. Segmental headed carriage arch has brick reveals and voussoirs, giving access to Fitzwilliam Lane.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2865, 2866, 2867</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100492
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	1 to 3 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790.
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Attached former trio of two bay four storey former houses over basements, built c. 1790, with integral carriage arch to former No. 1 at north end. Now in use as offices. Partly gabled rear elevations. Original three doorways blocked up and replaced by one wide doorway. Triple span roof to north half, middle span being narrower, and pair of pitched roofs to south half perpendicular to street and gabled to rear. Refaced brick parapet to front with granite coping and parapet gutters. Shouldered brick chimneystacks to front span (partly rebuilt), projecting rendered chimneystacks to rear elevations, that to north end having bowed profile, all with yellow clay pots. Cast iron hoppers and downpipes. Flemish bond red brick walling with some areas of recent wiggling to front on painted plinth course over painted rendered basement waling; unpainted rendered walls to rear and north elevations. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with raised rendered reveals and painted masonry sills; plain rendered reveals and painted masonry sills to rear and north elevations. Timber sliding sash windows, generally without horns; one over one pane to ground floor with ogee horns, six over six pane to basement, first and second floors, some with early glass, three over three pane to top floor; rear has some two over two pane windows to top floor, and round headed stairs window to No. 2. Wrought iron grilles to basement openings at front, and wrought iron window guard to second floor of No. 3 at rear. Elliptical headed front entrance doorway with replacement doorcase comprising plain timber pilasters, sidelights over panelled aprons, simple cornice, full width plain fanlight and eleven panel timber door. Granite platform with cast iron boot scrape and two granite steps. Wrought iron railings enclosing basement areas with decorative cast iron posts on moulded granite plinth. Cast iron coal hole covers set into pavement. Elliptical headed integral carriage arch with brick reveals and voussoirs, leading to rear of plot with carpark to latter
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 2877
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100606
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	29 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1795
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1795 as one of pair with No. 30, having glazed full height extension of c. 1980 to rear (shared with adjoining buildings). Now in use as museum. Pitched slate roof to front span, behind brick parapet with granite coping and parapet gutters; hipped glazed roof to north of extension. Shouldered brick chimneystack to south with terracotta pots. Flemish bond red brick walling, rebuilt above second floor sill level, with wiggled pointing, on masonry plinth over painted smooth rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with patent reveals and masonry sills. Replacement timber sliding sash windows with simple horns, nine over six pane to first floor, three over three pane to top floor, three over six pane to basement and six over six pane elsewhere. Ornate cast iron balconettes to first floor openings and wrought iron grilles to basement. Round headed doorcase with stucco surround, engaged panelled pilasters with Adamesque Ionic capitals, stepped entablature with swags and rosettes to frieze, replacement oval and bar sidelights, replacement peacock's tail fanlight, and eight panel replacement timber door with beaded muntin. Granite entrance platform with decorative cast iron boot scrape and two bull nosed steps to street level. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings, with decorative cast iron posts, on moulded granite plinth. Rear enclosed by late twentieth century buildings. ESB office block of c. 1965 slightly set back to south, on site of seventeen similar houses.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 2878</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100605
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	30 Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1795
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1795 as one of pair with No. 30, having glazed full height recent extension of c. 1980 to rear (shared with adjoining buildings). Now in use as offices and museum. Pitched slate roof to front span, having brick parapet with granite coping and parapet gutters. Shouldered brick chimneystack to north with terracotta pots. Replacement boxed metal downpipe and hopper. Flemish bond red brick walling, rebuilt on upper floors, with traces of wiggled pointing, on masonry plinth over painted smooth rendered basement walling. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with patent reveals and masonry sills. Replacement timber sliding sash windows with simple horns, nine over six pane to first floor, three over three pane to top floor, three over six pane to basement with wrought iron grilles, and six over six pane elsewhere. Round headed doorway with stucco surround, engaged panelled pilasters with Adamesque Ionic capitals, stepped entablature with swags and rosettes to frieze, replacement oval and bar sidelights, replacement peacock's tail fanlight, and eight panel replacement timber door with beaded muntin and brass furniture. Granite entrance platform with decorative cast iron boot scrape and two bull nosed steps to street level. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings on moulded granite plinth with decorative cast iron corner posts. Rear enclosed by late twentieth century buildings. single pitched painted cast iron or timber coal house in basement areas.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5151</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100435
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	53 Merrion Square South, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Corner sited three bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1790 as one of pair with No. 54, having five bay east elevation and projecting bow to east bay of rear elevation with single bay side walls. Now in use as offices. Pitched slate roof to front, hipped to east end, behind rebuilt Flemish bond brown brick parapet with granite coping, and two hipped roofs to rear perpendicular to street, curved over bow. Rendered chimneystacks to west party wall with long rendered chimneystacks and two further rendered chimneystacks at right angles to roof of bowed bay, with clay pots. Concealed gutters and cast iron rainwater goods. Flemish bond brown brick walls to front and east elevations on moulded granite plinth over painted ruled and lined rendered walling to basement, and rear elevation is rendered. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with painted rendered reveals, soldier arches and painted granite sills; exposed granite block and start surrounds to basement openings. Round headed window opening to middle bay of first floor of east elevation. Front elevation has replacement casement windows to first floor and timber sliding sash windows elsewhere, three over three pane to top floor, six over six to second floor and basement and one over one pane to ground floor. Decorative cast iron balconettes to first and second floors, and wrought iron grilles to basement windows. East and rear elevations have timber sliding sash windows. East elevation has three over three pane to top floor, six over six pane to second floor, nine over nine pane to first floor, nine over one pane to ground floor, round headed window being tripartite six over six pane with cobweb fanlight, bay to each end having blind openings, and ground and first floor openings to second bay back also being blind. Rear elevation has three over three pane windows to top floor, six over six pane to second and ground floors and six pane over casements to first floor. Round headed principal doorway with Adamesque Ionic columns, pilaster responds flanking plain sidelights, stepped frieze, fluted and with paterae over sidelights and swagged over door opening, decorative leaded batwing fanlight, fluted moulded architrave and eight panel double leaf timber door with brass furniture. Granite platform with five granite steps. Wrought iron railings enclosing basement area with decorative cast iron posts on moulded granite plinth. Replacement timber sheeted doors access basement interior below bridged platform. Nos. 53 to 54 was used as a convent of St. Mary Reparatrice, for which a chapel was installed to the rear in 1939.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Clark et al.2006, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5150</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100517
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	52 Merrion Square East, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790s
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Corner sited two bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1790 built by paper stainer George Kent as one of group of three (Nos. 50 to 52), having six bay side elevation to Mount Street Upper. Now in use as offices. Rear of Nos. 50 to 52 projects from line of buildings to north. Pitched roof to front span, behind brick parapet with granite coping, hipped to south end, single pitched roof over third bay of side elevation and hipped roof to rearmost three bays; recent attic addition to second bay of side elevation. Shouldered brick chimneystack to party north wall with clay pots. Concealed gutters, cast iron hopper and downpipe to south elevation. Flemish bond refaced red brick walling to front, buff brick to south elevation, with painted rendered channelled rustication to ground floor of front, and with painted granite plinth course over painted ruled and lined rendered basement walling; rendered to rear (north) elevation of Mount Street Upper bays. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, having patent reveals and painted granite sills. Timber sliding sash windows with horns, nine over six pane to first floor, three over three pane to top floor, one nine over nine pane to south elevation first floor, blind openings to westernmost bay of south elevation and to top floor of next bay of same elevation, replacement timber casement windows to basement, and six over six pane sash windows elsewhere. Decorative wrought iron balconettes to first floor of front elevation. Round headed door opening with limestone surround comprising engaged Ionic pilasters on panelled pedestals, moulded cornice over panelled spandrels and oversized keystone; square headed door opening having engaged Adamesque Ionic columns, fluted frieze with rosettes, leaded peacock's tail fanlight and eight panel timber door with brass furniture. Ceramic tiled entrance platform with single granite step to street, flanked by brass lamps on cast iron standards with decorative detailing. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts on moulded granite plinth.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Clark et al 2006, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5685</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50100597
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	62 Mount Street Upper, Dublin 2
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1810
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited four bay four storey former house over basement, built c. 1810 as end of terrace of five, having single bay elevation to west (Fitzwilliam Street) and full height glazed extension of c. 1980 to rear. Pitched slate roof to front span, hipped to west end, behind brick parapet wall with granite coping, shouldered brick chimneystacks with terracotta pots, and concealed rainwater goods. Flemish bond red brick walling with wiggled pointing and rusticated painted masonry quoins on masonry plinth course over painted smooth rendered basement walls. Square headed window openings, diminishing in height to upper floors, with patent reveals and granite sills (some replacement concrete). Largely replacement timber sliding sash windows with simple horns, six over six pane to ground and second floors, nine over six pane to first floor and three over three pane to top floor. Wrought iron grilles to basement. Wyatt style windows to ground and first floors of west elevation. Round headed doorway with stucco surround, doorcase comprising engaged panelled pilasters with Adamesque Ionic capitals, stepped entablature with swags and rosettes to frieze, diamond motif leaded sidelights, replacement petal fanlight, foliate archivolt and eight panel replacement timber door with beaded muntin and brass furniture. Granite entrance platform with cast iron boot scrape and two steps to street level. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts and lamp posts, over moulded granite plinth.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Clark et al 2006, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)**

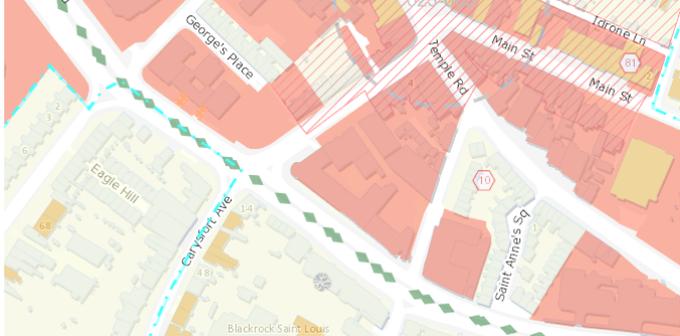
<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 7847
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 2427 (Garden Survey)
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Montrose House, Teilifís Éireann Campus Stillorgan Road, Dublin 4
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Country Villa
<b>Description</b>	Montrose House, built early 19 <sup>th</sup> century for James Jameson of Jameson Distillery. It appears on Taylor's map of 1816. Formerly the home of Guglielmo Marconi and now in use as offices For Radio Teilifís Éireann. It is a two storey villa with bow projections on both the front and rear elevations.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 2.3 Architectural Conservation Areas

### Section: Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue

<b>Location</b>	<b>Quaker Burial Ground Temple Hill, Blackrock</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Candidate Architectural Conservation Area
<b>Description</b>	The Quaker Burial Ground Candidate ACA consists of the graveyard and its curtilage. The Burial ground opened 1862. A small meeting house for burials was erected by 1868.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Butler 2004, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DLR 2016a</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Location</b>	<b>Montpelier Place, Temple Hill, Blackrock</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Architectural Conservation Area
<b>Description</b>	The Montpelier Place ACA consists of the carriageway to Montpelier Place and the 19 <sup>th</sup> century terraced houses at numbers 1 to 5 Montpelier Place (CBC1415ACA002 to CBC1415ACA007) and 3 to 4 Mount Temple (CBC1415ACA008, CBC1415ACA009) and their curtilages. The houses were built before 1843
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DLR 2016a</p>
<b>Images</b>	

<b>Location</b>	<b>Blackrock Village</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Candidate Architectural Conservation Area
<b>Description</b>	The Blackrock Village Candidate ACA includes part of the carriageway to Carysfort Avenue, 13 to 17 Carysfort Avenue (CBC1415ACA010, CBC1415ACA011, CBC1415ACA012), a row of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest Sensitivity</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016a, DLR 2016</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

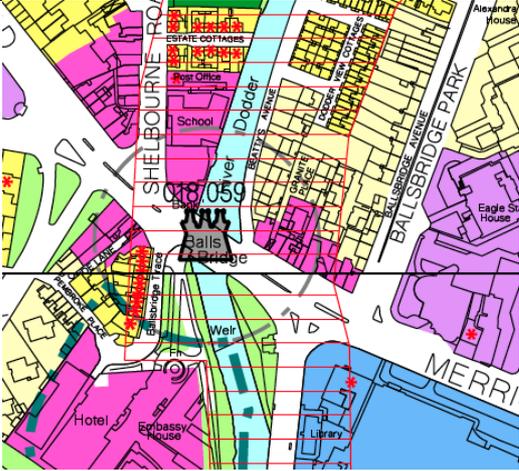
<b>Location</b>	<b>Seafort Parade, Williamstown</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Candidate Architectural Conservation Area
<b>Description</b>	Seafort Parade overlooks the sea and the DART railway line, facing north east across Dublin Bay. Seafort Parade was developed over the course of more than a century, with its roots in the eighteenth century. Under the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan (DLR 2016a) Seafort Parade Candidate ACA includes Nos. 4 to 17 Seafort Parade (DLR RPS 35, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54), a terrace of red brick two storey over basement, gable fronted houses which date from the first years of the twentieth century. Nos. 1 to 11 were rebuilt in 1905. The proposed ACA also included the carriageway extending from numbers Nos. 4 to 17 Seafort Parade to as far as the granite boundary walls to the green space to the north. The recently published Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Draft County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2021) extends the boundaries of the proposed ACA to encompass other properties of architectural heritage significance or of importance in relation to the setting of the whole, namely numbers 18 and 19 Seafort Parade, Martello Terrace including of the Williamstown Martello Tower and its immediate environs. Nos. 18 Seafort Parade (DLR RPS 52) is of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century origin. Nos. 19 and 20 (DLR RPS 57, 58) are of more recent appearance and would appear to be mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century and are extant in 1837. The Martello Tower is the most significant structure of architectural heritage value on Seafort Parade being both a protected structure and a recorded monument (RMP DU023002, DLR RPS 25). It dates from 1805, and originally stood on the foreshore. Also included is Martello Terrace (BC1415BTH045), a modest terrace of five houses dating from the first years of the twentieth century. The proposed ACA does not include Nos. 1 to 3 Seafort Parade (DLR RPS 36, 34, 33) nor does it appear to include the green space in front of Seafort Parade which forms part of a connecting portion of Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 112, 115) and Booterstown Park (CBC1415SAC001) part of which is within and part of which adjoins the, South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary Special Protection Area, the South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation (ref 004024) and the Dublin Bay Proposed Natural Heritage Area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, DLR 2021, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DLR 2016a,</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

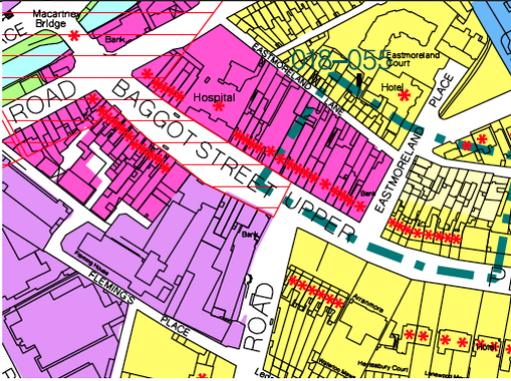
**Section: Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane**

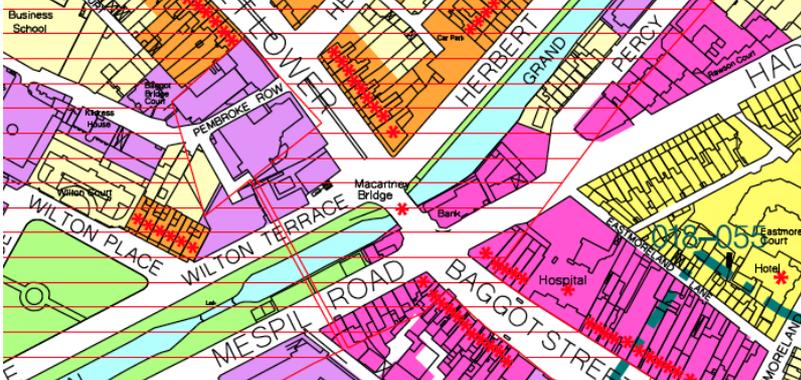
<b>Location</b>	<b>Booterstown Avenue</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Candidate Architectural Conservation Area
<b>Description</b>	The Booterstown Avenue Candidate ACA includes 3 to 12 Booterstown Avenue, the carriageway to Booterstown Avenue and part of the Punch Bowl Pub at 116 Booterstown Avenue.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016a, DLR 2016</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 2.4 Conservation Areas

### Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)

<b>Location</b>	The Dodder Conservation Area
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Description</b>	This consists of the course of the Dodder River and the adjoining streets along its banks including Ballsbridge Terrace, the Vocational Educational College on Anglesea Road, the buildings on Shelbourne Road and the terrace of shops near Balls Bridge on the Merrion Road including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and post boxes. The Dodder Conservation Area contains Protected Structures which include Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084), Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059), buildings on Ballsbridge Terrace (DCC RPS 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473) and Shelbourne Road (DCC RPS 7509, 2689, 2690) all of which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016a.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Location</b>	<b>Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Description</b>	Consists of Baggot Street Upper from the Canal to Waterloo Road including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and post boxes. The Conservation Area adjoins Protected Structures (DCC RPS 434 to 465) and architectural heritage structures (CBC1415BTH208, CBC1415BTH209) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016a.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Location</b>	<b>The Grand Canal Conservation Area</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Description</b>	Consists of the circle line of the Grand Canal, which was completed c 1790, its tow paths, bridges including McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872) and locks as well as the buildings fronting on to its banks as at Wilton Terrace, Herbert Place, Mespil Road part of Haddington Road including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and post boxes
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016a,</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Location</b>	<b>Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Description</b>	Consists of the buildings on either side of Baggot Street Lower and the adjoining Herbert Street including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and post boxes. The Conservation Area contains Protected Structures (DCC RPS 365 to 411), the Mercy International Centre (NIAH 50100643) and other architectural heritage structures (CBC1415BTH214, CBC1415BTH216) which are generally of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The former Bank of Ireland Headquarters, now the Department of Health (DCC RPS 370) is of National Importance and High Sensitivity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016a,</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Location</b>	<b>Fitzwilliam Street Lower Conservation Area</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Description</b>	Consists of the buildings on either side of Fitzwilliam Street Lower including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and post boxes. The Conservation Area contains Protected Structures (DCC RPS 2865 to 2879, 2919) NIAH structures such as the the Convent of Marie Reparatrice (NIAH 50100455), five no. lamp posts (CBC1415LP133, CBC1415LP134, CBC1415LP135, CBC1415LP137, CBC1415LP140), 12 No. coal holes and their granite surrounds (CBC1415BTH224 to CBC1415BTH235), granite kerbing on both sides of Fitzwilliam Street (CBC1415BTH222 to CBC1415BTH223) and two cobbled surfaces (CBC1415BTH236, CBC1415BTH241) all of which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It also contains 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151, NIAH 50100435) the side elevation of which fronts on to Fitzwilliam Street. The building is of National Importance and High sensitivity
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016a,</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Location</b>	<b>Merrion Square Conservation Area</b>
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	<b>DCC RPS 5194</b>
	NIAH 50100398
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures and protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Description</b>	Consists of the buildings on either side of Merrion Square including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and post boxes and the Park itself which are generally of Regional or National importance and Medium to High sensitivity. It also contains 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151, NIAH 50100435) which is of National Importance and High Sensitivity
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016a,</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 2.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Structures

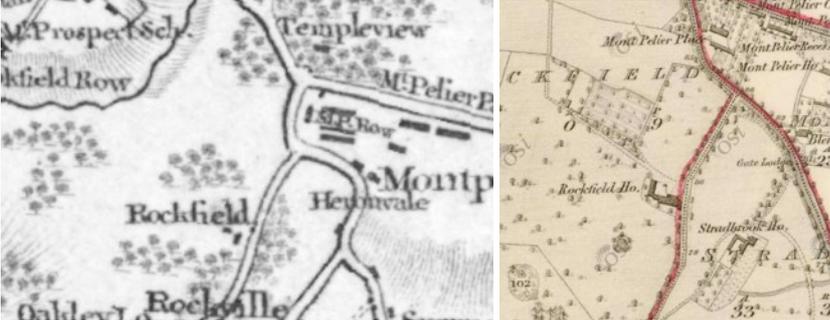
### Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)

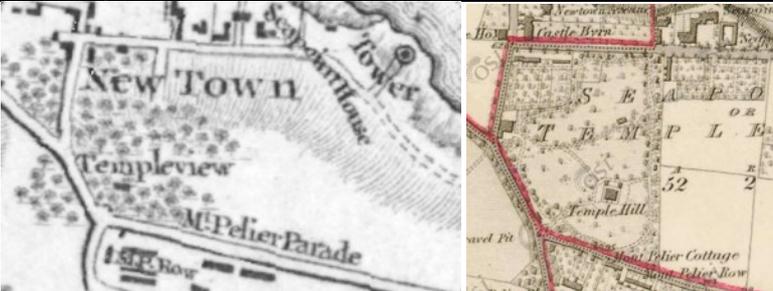
<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>NIAH 50100643</b>
	CBC1415BTH215
<b>Location</b>	Mercy International Centre, 64A Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1824
<b>Original Use</b>	Convent
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Convent of Mercy, built 1824 to 1827, now the Mercy International Centre, was designed by John B. Keane for Catherine MacAuley, founder of the Sisters of Mercy. It housed a school, chapel and refuge for distressed women. Convent now in use as a hostel. School and chapel built 1831. Corner sited nine bay three storey convent over basement, having advanced end bays to front elevation with single storey pavilions, three storey returns and two storey cloister and further single storey blocks of 1858 to rear. U plan hipped slate roof behind rendered parapet with granite coping, rendered chimneystacks with clay pots, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods to advanced end bays. Square plan lantern to centre of roof at rear, with louvered round headed openings and bracketed eaves. Rendered walls, with recessed panels and granite plinth course to front elevation. Square headed window openings with rendered reveals, granite sills and two over two pane timber sliding sash windows, some to top floor of south elevation being bipartite, and round headed window opening to south; with stained glass windows to south, east and north elevations; some round headed nine over nine pane windows to courtyard elevations of main block without fanlights; and margined one over one pane window with petal fanlight to rear of front block. Round headed principal doorway with timber frieze and cornice, timber pilasters, spoked fanlight and four panel timber door and sidelights, set within porch comprising Ionic columns and pilasters, entablature and dentillated pediment with carved cross finial, approached by granite platform with four bull nosed granite steps and bronze statue of Catherine McCauley, the founder of the Mercy order, and a child by Michael Burke. Granite balustrade on carved granite plinth enclosing basement area to front; rendered walling to south having moulded granite coping.</p> <p>Multiple bay single and two storey building of 1858 to rear of northwest end, having square headed carriage arch to centre, now in use as offices and accommodation, having pitched slate roof with cast iron and replacement uPVC rainwater goods and carved stone cross to apex; rendered walls with rendered stringcourse, and with raised buttresses to south end and rubble limestone walls to north end; pointed arch window openings with rendered reveals, granite sills and timber casement windows to south end; paired pointed arch window openings with granite block and start surrounds, sloping granite sills and granite mullions to north end; Tudor arch door opening with rendered reveals and timber double leaf door with glazed overlight to south; and statue (1841) of Blessed Virgin Mary, and holy water stoup to south end. Further single storey block to northeast, part rubble limestone and part rendered, latter slightly higher, having pitched slate roofs with cut stone copings having gable details and double light pointed head window openings with cut stone surrounds.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

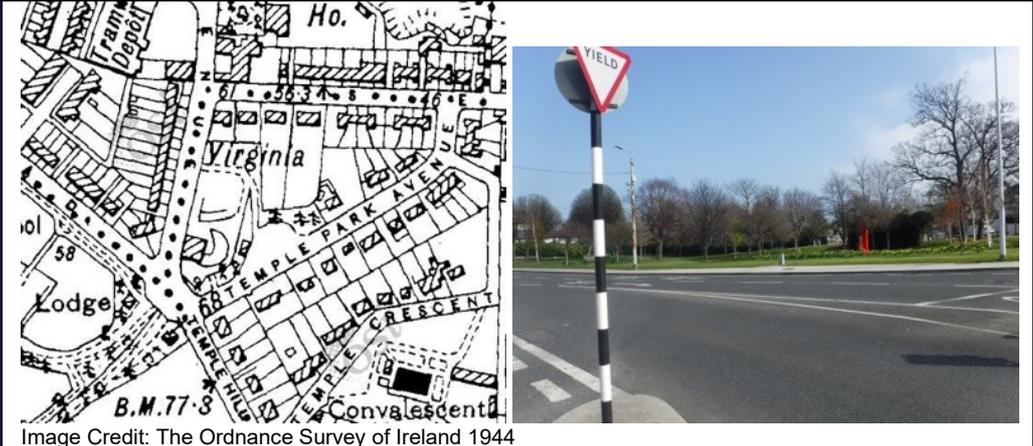
<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>NAIH 50100455</b>
<b>Location</b>	Convent of Marie Reparatrice, Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1939
<b>Original Use</b>	Convent
<b>Description</b>	Art Deco styled red brick former convent chapel by the Dublin architectural practice of O'Connor & Aylward, built c. 1939, having three bay front facade, now in use as casino and offices, with slightly recessed six bay three storey block attached to north and now in use as offices, and slightly recessed three bay single storey block to south and now in use as clinic. Pitched slate roof to former church, behind raised east gable, latter having concrete copings and block finial; flat roofs to flanking bays and to flanking blocks, with brick parapets having concrete copings over brick soldier course, parapet gutters, and replacement uPVC downpipes, with steel guard rail to north block. English garden wall bond red brick walling, stepped profile to sides of gabled bay. Square headed window openings with concrete sills, brick soldier arches and metal casement windows. Full height round headed window opening to gabled bay, with stepped profile brick surrounds, integrated square headed double leaf timber panelled door to ground floor, and recent projecting vinyl fascia; flanking bays have similar doors with transoms and bipartite projecting concrete over doors, and groups of three diminutive square headed window openings to upper level of flanking bays to gable front, with continuous recessed vertical aprons. Openings to north block set within vertically articulated recesses, with cogged brick motif to aprons of narrow end bay openings; round headed door openings with brick voussoirs, timber panelled door to north end with plain fanlight and double leaf glazed uPVC door to south with recent fascia and porch canopy. Three round headed openings to south block with blocked over lights, door opening to centre with replacement uPVC door and having projecting canopy fascia on fluted painted timber pilasters. Brick entrance platforms to door openings, with two steps to street. Masonry dwarf walls with planted beds to street.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

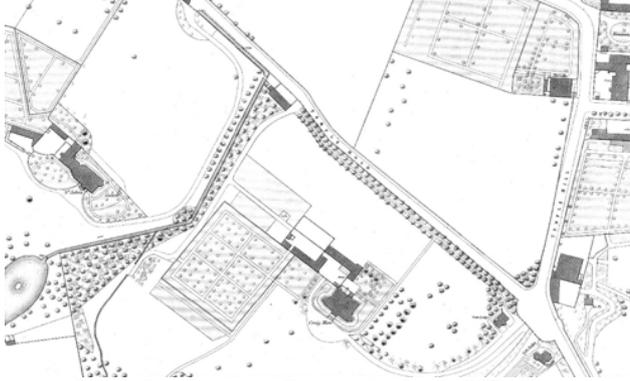
## 2.6 Designed Landscapes

### Section: Stradbroom Road to Booterstown Avenue

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2510 (Garden Survey),
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	The surviving house, gate and gate lodge are protected structures <b>DLR RPS 617, 2031 NIAH 60230085, 60230087, 60230088</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Curtilage of a Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Rockfield, Stradbroom Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1760
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Description</b>	Demesne landscape associated with Rockfield House (DLR RPS <b>2031</b> ), a detached three or five bay three storey over basement house, reminiscent of a French Georgian Chateau with a splayed high apex roof and a beautifully carved Venetian window on the top storey above the entrance. It was once occupied by George Townshend (1724 to 1807), Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The house was split in the 1920's/30's. The larger part of the house with its entrance through the granite piers on Newtownpark Avenue retained the name Rockfield, while the part facing onto Newtownpark Avenue was named Garramore and given a new entrance further up Newtownpark Avenue. Between 1914 and 1917 it became Rockfield Auxiliary Hospital. It is now part of Cluain Mhuire run by St John of God.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The house is shown and named on Taylor's Map of 1816 but not Rocque's Map of 1860. Taylor indicates that the house was set in a parkland with trees. The first edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1843 is clearer and indicates that the house was approached via a long drive via the entrance gates on Stradbroom Road. The gates there were built in 1905. The parkland also appears to have contained a large walled orchard.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	The entrance has changed to an entrance on Newtown Park Avenue. The demesne has been greatly reduced. First through the sale of the lands to the west, on which Dunardagh was built including the area that formerly contained an orchard. The quaker burial grounds were also laid out on part of the former demesne. Guardian Angels Church and School were built along the eastern side of the old demesne in the mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Much of the site is covered by residential development. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Taylor 1816 and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

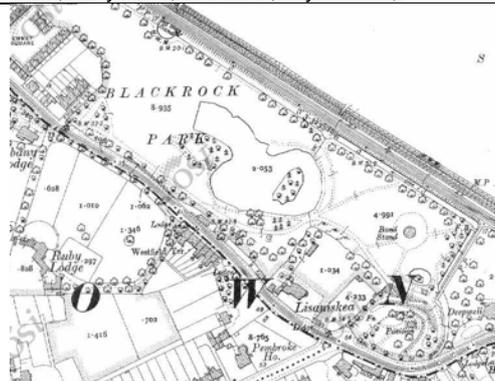
<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2512 (Garden Survey)
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	The surviving house is a protected structure DLR RPS 440
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Neptune House, Temple Crescent, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1767
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Neptune on Temple Hill is late 18th Villa with the outbuildings and gates to the east. The house is a three bay two storey two storey over basement Georgian Villa with a pitched slate roof behind a rendered parapet, moulded cornice and balusters to parapet. walls fine cut-granite with a pedimented breakfront and doorcase with Sidelights and fanlights to round headed door Doric pilasters and steps to entrance front. It is set on a slope on an elevated site. It was built for James Dennis, Lord Chief baron of the exchequer, Later Lord Tracton who resided there between 1767 and 1782. It was renamed Temple Hill House circa 1782. It was the home to John Scott, the first Earl of Clonmel between 1782 and 1797. He was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1784. In 1807 it was purchased by the Earl of Aldborough. C.1845 was owned by Robert Gray who permitted development in the demesne. Land from this estate was sold in 1859 by Robert Gray for the establishment of a Quaker burial ground. In 2017 the house was converted into four apartments and thirteen houses were built in the grounds.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	It is named Temple View on Taylor's Map of 1816 and is indicated as being located in a parkland surrounded by trees. The first edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1843 indicates that it was approached from Temple Hill via a gate lodge, gates and drive. Various walks are also shown in the parkland, kitchen or walled gardens were located to the north west and outbuildings to the west
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Most of the site is covered by residential development. Part of the demesne has been converted to a small park on Temple Park Avenue (CBC1415BTH008) in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century. The house also survives though within a much reduced curtilage.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Taylor 1816 and The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415BTH008
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	Toverna Park/Temple Park, Newtown Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Before 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Formerly part of the demesne of Temple Hill/Neptune House (DLR RPS 440).
<b>Description</b>	Public Park created in the 20th century. demesne
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	It consists of an area of grass, trees, shrubs. A prominent feature of the park is a Modernist sculpture, 'Stele for Cecil King', by Colm Brennan.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Main features substantially present, no loss of integrity
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1944</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DLR RPS 398
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DLR RPS 1960
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Craigmore Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1863
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Description</b>	Craigmore (DLR RPS 398) was built for William Hogg, Quaker and tea merchant with Bewley's c. 1863 to the design of John McCurdy. It was set in a demesne landscape and had Italianate Gate Lodge (DLR RPS 1960) which was extant in the 1860s. Craigmore remained a private residence until c 1935 when it was purchased by the Daughters of Charity of St Vincent de Paul and was converted school and home for the Handicapped. A number of institutional buildings including a home and School were constructed in the grounds before 1940
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The 1867 Ordnance survey map shows the house as approached from Temple Hill via a gate and gate lodge and walled gardens to the west. The boundary was clearly defined and planted with trees.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Extant, now part of St. Teresa's Centre, Temple Hill, Monkstown, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Italianate Gate Lodge survives (DLR RPS 1960) but is in separate ownership. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1867</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DLR RPS 353
<b>Legal Status</b>	The associated house DLR RPS 353 is a Protected Structure as are the Gates DLR RPS 398
<b>Location</b>	Prospect House/St Joseph's College Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Description</b>	Prospect House on Temple Hill is a protected structure which was set in a demesne. Originally it had two gate lodges and at Temple Road and Brookfield Lane. The Gates survive on Temple Road. It was a residence up to 1775 when it was owned by a Mr. Parvisol. It was converted to a school in 1776 which was known as Prospect School until 1822 when it became a boarding house. It operated as a seminary between 1840 and 1845. The Vincentian Order purchased the House in 1873 when it became St Joseph's College for boys. A Chapel was added close to the house circa 1887. In 1977 the house and buildings became Rosemount International School for girls which was under the patronage of Opus Dei. In 1983 part of the grounds were sold off and Barclay Court housing estate was built. Rosemount remained a school for girls until 2012.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The house and demesne are shown but not named on Rocque's map of 1760 which indicates that the house was approached from temple hill via a straight avenue and that there were walled gardens to the east. The drive had changed by the time the Ordnance Survey published its first edition map in 1843.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Much of the site is covered by residential development. The entrance gates (DLR RPS 398) survive on Temple Hill but are now separated from the house (DLR RPS 353) by residential development. The gate lodges have been demolished. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Rocque 1760 and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	Frascati House
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c1739
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Description</b>	Frascati or Frescati House was built c1739 for John Healy Hutchinson the Provost of Trinity College. The central portion was built in the style of the Queen Anne period and was a three bay two storey over basement house. The house is unnamed on Rocque's map of 1760. Columbine Lee Carre sold a field with a two storey house to James Fitzgerald, Marquess of Kildare and Duke of Leinster for £425 in 1766. It was remodelled by Emily Fitzgerald who added two wings and bow projections on either side of the entrance front. Frascati was closely associated with Lord Edward Fitzgerald who was one of the leaders of the 1798 rebellion and lived at Frascati between 1770 and 1778. It had coach houses and stabling for 22 horses. In 1802 the house was fully enclosed with a wall and hedging. The house became a school in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. In 1807 Mr Craig open Frascati as a school He turned the ballroom into a schoolroom and taught English, Latin, Greek and Hebrew in addition to lessons on elocution and composition. Also on the curriculum was algebra, geography and the use of globes. In 1823 the house was altered and divided in two with a new front door which faced south known as Frascati East. Part was occupied by Mrs Kelly's Boarding school. The house was again divided in to three part by John Plunkett in 1844 but remained partially occupied until 1968. The house and land was purchased by Frascati Estate Ltd in 1970 after Dun Laoghaire Corporation rezoned the lands for commercial development. The house was allowed to fall into dereliction. In 1981 An Bord Pleanála gives permission to demolish the wings. In spite of local opposition the house was demolished in 1983 and a Shopping Centre built on the site.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	A lodge and driveway leading from Rock Hill to the house, which is shown as having wings on the 1843 Ordnance Map but with a much smaller footprint on Rocque's map. It has an extensive parkland to the south
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	The lands around the house were zoned for housing in 1968 and Dun Laoghaire Corporation acquired part for a new road. The house was demolished in the 1983 to make way for Roches Stores following years of neglect. No recognisable features but the name is retained in the name of the Blackrock bypass.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record only.
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Rocque 1760 and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	DLR RPS 112, 115, 1888
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock Park
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1873
<b>Original Use</b>	Public park
<b>Description</b>	Public Park laid out in the 1873 by the Kingstown Urban District Council on marshland which was reclaimed following the construction of the Dublin to Kingstown Railway in 1834.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The park features a pond, classical temple/folly within the pond which disguises a pump for the pond, amphitheatre a band stand, pavilion, dressed granite entrance gate piers and iron gates and railings as well as walks.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	The park retains its pond, amphitheatre a band stand, pavilion, dressed granite entrance gate piers and iron gates and railings as well as the original walks. The installation of a concrete toilet block in the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century resulted in the removal of a section of the original boundary treatment. The low concrete boundary wall to the Rock Road with its taller piers is not original but probably relates to the widening of the Rock Road in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. It is however a retaining wall and its low height facilitates appreciation of vistas of the park and the sea beyond. Main features substantially present, no loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1888, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1911</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DLR RPS 107
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Lios an Uisce, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey 18th century house. In 1746 it was described as a rangers cottage. It was much enlarged and altered in 1748 by Lady Denny for the purpose of entertaining. She extended on the seaward side with a four bay two storey addition with bowed elevations at either end containing a large hall, the dining and drawing room with a staircase were added so that by 1754, it was a two story five bay house. The house is shown but unnamed on Rocque's map of 1760. On Duncan's map of 1821 it is named Peafield Cliff. It was renamed Lisaniskea in 1828.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	A house and landscaped grounds are shown on the first edition Ordnance map published in 1843.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	The grounds were reduced when Blackrock Park was laid out in the 1870s and again when the Rock Road was widened in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. House retains some grounds. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a ,Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Taylor 1816 and The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415BTH031
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Ruby Lodge Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century according to Pearson
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Description</b>	Two story over basement house on 5 acres. It had a coach house and stabling, with a long carriage and gate lodge which was erected circa 1858 costing approx. £500. It was later acquired by the Dominican Order in the 1929 where they established St Catherine's School of Domestic Economy which operated until 2007. Extant and now part of the Blackrock Clinic
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The house is named on Taylor's Map of 1816 and was approached via an drive from the Rock Road.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Extant and now part of the Blackrock Clinic. The Dominicans sold the land in the 1990s and apartments were built, blocking a view of the house. The pedestrian gate, piers and railings (CBC1415BTH031) to the Rock Road survive but the associated Demesne has become built up and is barely legible as a designed landscape. Apart from the gate, surviving features include a path up to the house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Taylor 1816 and The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2484 (Garden Survey)
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DLR RPS 99
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Description</b>	Land owned by Lord Fitzwilliam was leased to Councillor William Vavasour in 1780. Williamstown Castle was built circa 1780 by Councillor William Vavasour, after whom Williamstown is derived. It was set in a demesne this were described in 1821 as 4 acres enclosed within a stone wall. Castledawson dates to 1752. Land was leased from Lord Fitzwilliam to Hon James Massey Dawson in 1751. It was converted to a school in 1802 and is indicated as such on Taylor's Map of 1816. The lease was sold by Sir Sidney Herbert in 1860 when it was purchased by the Holy Ghost Fathers along with Williamstown Castle and established Blackrock College. The Chapel, Williamstown Castle and Castledawson, including boundary railings are protected structures (DLR RPS 99). Most of the other buildings in the grounds are 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The 1843 Ordnance Map indicates that Castledawson was a separate property and was then in use as a school. Williamstown Castle was approached via Williamstown Avenue and was located in a small parkland
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Demesne landscape to Williamstown Castle and Castledawson (NIAH 2484) is retained in the grounds of Blackrock College. Retains boundaries and grounds. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	
<b>Photographs</b>	<p>Image Credit: Taylor 1816 and The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p> 

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2473 (Garden Survey)
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DLR RPS 28
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Willow Park School, Rock Road, Booterstown, Blackrock
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Description</b>	18th century house (built in 1766 by Christopher Deey, set in a demesne of 18 acres within an enclosed wall. In 1856 after the death of Isabella Ferrier, the house and 31 acres was put up for auction in October by her late husband's executors. The house had extensive stabling, a barn, dairy, coach houses and graperies. It was purchased by Blackrock College in 1925 who established a preparatory school there.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The 18th century house, grounds and boundary walls. House was approached via an entrance gates and avenue from the Rock Road
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	House and gates are protected structures (DLR RPS 28) set in a demesne landscape (NIAH 2473). Institutional development in parkland area to the south. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415SAC001
<b>Legal Status</b>	There is no formal architectural heritage protection on the site, but it lies within the South Dublin Bay Special Protection Area and South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation 004024. It is also Proposed Natural Heritage Areas thus it is protected under Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna (Habitats Directive) and Directive 2009/147/EC of the 30 November 2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conservation of birds (Birds Directive)
<b>Location</b>	Boosterstown Park, Rock Road, Boosterstown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Marshland
<b>Description</b>	Public park created in the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century from land reclaimed from the sea in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century after the construction the Dublin to Kingstown Railway in 1834.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The park features walks, lawns and a line of trees to an avenue going town to the sea, clearly designed to exploit the views of Dublin Bay
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Main features substantially present, no loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Field Survey
	

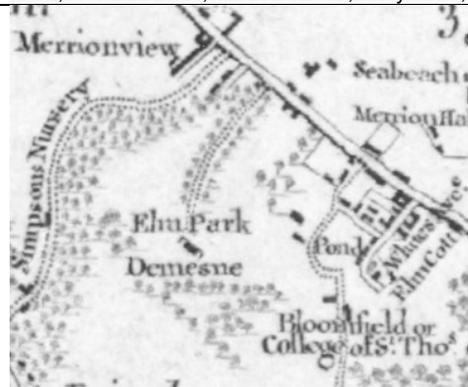
**Section: Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane**

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415SAC002
<b>Legal Status</b>	There is no formal architectural heritage protection on the site, but it lies within the South Dublin Bay Special Protection Area and South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation 004024. It is also Proposed Natural Heritage Areas thus it is protected under Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna (Habitats Directive) and Directive 2009/147/EC of the 30 November 2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conservation of birds (Birds Directive)
<b>Location</b>	Booterstown Nature Reserve, Rock Road, Booterstown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1970s
<b>Original Use</b>	Marshland
<b>Description</b>	Nature reserve, created from land reclaimed from the sea in the 19th century after the construction the Dublin to Kingstown Railway in 1834. It has been managed by An Taisce since the 1970s. Main features substantially present, no loss of integrity.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The nature reserve consists of flooded marshland, man-made islands for nesting birds and is bordered on three sides by trees and shrubs. to the north it is bound by the railway line and there are views over the reserve towards Dublin Bay
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Main features substantially present, no loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DLR RPS 2
<b>Legal Status</b>	The gate lodge is a Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Trimleston, Rock Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century 19 <sup>th</sup> 1870s gate lodge
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Description</b>	Trimleston house was an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house located in a demesne landscape with gate lodge and entrance gates
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	House, gate lodge, boundary treatment, avenue, outbuildings parkland and walled garden or orchard are indicated on the first edition Ordnance Map of 1843.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Much of the site is covered by residential development. The German Embassy occupies the site of the house. The gate lodge survives and is a protected structure (DLR RPS 2). Part of the boundary treatment (CBC1415BTH082) on the Rock Road also survives but the associated Demesne has become built up and is barely legible as a designed landscape.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Scientific, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Taylor 1816 and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2463 (Garden Survey)	
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	RMP DU023001001, DU023001002, DU023001003, DU023001004, DU023001005,	
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of a Recorded Monument	
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Castle/St. Mary's Home Merrion Road	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Original Use</b>	Castle and Demesne of the Fitzwilliam Estate	
<b>Description</b>	An 18 <sup>th</sup> century brick house (DU023001002) built by an agent of the Fitzwilliam family, Bryan Fagan in 1738 to the south of the 15th century castle site (DU023001001). Both were set in a demesne landscape (NIAH 2463). The house was acquired by the religious Sisters of Charity in 1866 where they established St Mary's Asylum. The sisters built a large complex of institutional buildings on to the 18 <sup>th</sup> century house including a convent, school and chapel.	
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	A castle surrounded by trees is indicated on the Down Survey map of 1656 to 1658 and named Merrion Castle. It is named on Rocque's map if 1760 though formal landscaping around it is less evident. Duncan's 1821 map shows that the castle was approached by an avenue and situated in a parkland. The demesne features (NIAH 2463) are more clearly defined on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1843, which also shows gates, gate lodges, a fish pond and walks within the parkland.	
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Complex of large 19th and 20th century buildings built around the site of the principal 15th and 18th century buildings (RMP DU023001001, DU023001002). Little of the demesne landscape survives (NIAH 2463). Main features substantially present, peripheral features unrecognizable.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Historic, Social	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2447 (Garden Survey)
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	CBC1415BTH110
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	Bloomfield
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The house and demesne are shown on Taylors 1816 map, Duncan's 1821 map and the 1843 Ordnance Survey map. It was the estate of Thomas Orde Lees. In 1816 it was a School of College of St Thomas. The house was set in a parkland well back from the Merrion Road with a long connecting avenue gate lodge and Gothic gates
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	The house and gate lodge have been demolished and the demesne landscape (NIAH 2447) has replaced by Elm Park Golf Course and St Vincent's Hospital. The entrance gates (CBC1415BTH110) survive on Merion Road. Part of the demesne has been retained within Elm Park Golf Course but is barely legible as a designed landscape.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Elm Park
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and demesne
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century country house in landscaped grounds. The house and demesne are shown on Taylors 1816 map, Duncan's 1821 map and the 1843 Ordnance Survey map. The house was set in a parkland well back from the Merrion Road and approached by a long tree lined avenue.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Replaced by St. Vincent's Hospital' but the name survives as a local place name. Virtually no recognizable features.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible Sensitivity
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Taylor 1816</p>

**Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415BTH183
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	Herbert Park, Ballsbridge
<b>Date of Construction</b>	circa 1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Exhibition Grounds
<b>Description</b>	Public Park named after Sidney Herbert the 14th Earl of Pembroke who donated 32 acres to Dublin City Council for the 1907 the Irish International Exhibition which was held on the lands.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	After the Exhibition, in 1911 the site was developed as a public park with playing pitches, walks, ornamental planting, a bandstand, and pond which was previously used for a waterslide. Bound by railings to Herbert Park Road
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	After the Exhibition, the site was developed as a public park with playing pitches, walks, ornamental planting. The bandstand and pond are the only remaining structures from the Exhibition. The boundary railings located along Herbert Park Road date to the conversion of the Exhibition grounds to a public park and continue to the corner of Ballsbridge Terrace. These railings are contemporary with and a match to the railings along Herbert Park. These railings follow a design used at Harold's Cross Park and Palmerston Park erected by Messrs. M'Gloughlin, Dublin. Main features substantially present, no loss of integrity
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1944</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH, 2384
	DCC RPS 5194, NIAH 50100398
<b>Legal Status</b>	The Rutland Fountain, located on the west side of the Square is a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 5194). The Square is within a Conservation Area so also protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Square Park
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1790s
<b>Original Use</b>	Park
<b>Description</b>	One of the principal formally designed Squares in the City initially laid out by John Ensor for the Fitzwilliam estate in 1752 and is named after Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion. Unlike Dublin city's other Georgian Squares such as St. Stephen's Green which were built around existing parks or greens, the central area of Merrion Square was undeveloped even as residential development was nearing completion. An Act of Parliament in 1791 authorized its enclosure and the nomination of commissioners to oversee the work. It was laid out in the 1790s. The Rutland Fountain was built 1792, with planting complete by 1794 and the original railings in place. The park remained in private hands for many years, being sold to the Catholic Church in 1930 as the site of a proposed cathedral. Dr Ryan, then Archbishop of Dublin, leased it to Dublin Corporation in 1974 for use as a public park. The park comprising c.5 hectares (c. 12 acres), enclosed by replacement mild steel railings on moulded granite plinth and curved to corners and having pedestrian gates with granite steps to each side and vehicular gates to east side only. Interior set out as lawns, with informal planting and trees. The interior is informally landscaped with a series of tarmac pathways lined with setts allowing access to the centre and perimeter. Timber and concrete benches. Parks depot to southeast corner, Rutland Fountain to west, and electricity substation at northwest corner. Cast iron lamp posts lining pathways. A collection of salvaged lamp posts charts the development of historic street lighting in the city, adding historic interest. All sculpture in the park has been installed since it was redeveloped in the 1970s. They include the memorial to Oscar Wilde by Danny Osborne, added in 1997, Éire by Jerome O'Conner (1976); The Victims by Andrew O'Connor (1976) and a bronze bust of Michael Collins by Dick Joynt, added in 1990. The park is adjoined by Georgian terraces of Merrion Square to the north, east and south, and by the garden front of Leinster House and the neighbouring Natural History Museum and National Gallery buildings to the west.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Main features substantially present, no loss of integrity
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Clark et al 2006, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps and Photographs</b>	  <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>

**Section: Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2427 (Garden Survey)	
	DCC RPS 7847	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Curtilage of a Protected Structure	
<b>Location</b>	Montrose House, Radio Teilifis Éireann Campus Stillorgan Road, Dublin 4	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Before 1816	
<b>Original Use</b>	Country Villa	
<b>Description</b>	Montrose House, built early 19 <sup>th</sup> century for James Jameson of Jameson Distillery. Formerly the home of Guglielmo Marconi. It is a two storey villa with bow projections on both the front and rear elevations. now part of the Radio Teilifis Eireann Campus.	
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	A house named Montrose, an approaching drive or avenue and wooded parkland are shown on Taylor's 1816 map. The demesne is more defined on Duncan's 1821 map which shows the demesne boundaries and a series of outbuildings to the south and east of the house as does the 1843 Ordnance Map which also shows a gate lodge	
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	The house survives and is a protected structure (DCC RPS 7847) but much of the former demesne (NIAH 2427) is covered by residential and institutional development. The boundary Treatment (CBC1415BTH118) has also been altered	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural, Technical	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Taylor 1816 and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>NIAH 2440 (Garden Survey)</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Nutley, Nutley Lane
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Before 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Country villa and demesne
<b>Description</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century country house in landscaped grounds.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The 1843 Ordnance Survey map shows the demesne as clearly defined with a house, approaching drive, gate lodge, landscaped parkland, walled garden and outbuildings.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Housing built along western edge of site; remainder of parkland completely covered by a golf course. The house is now the club house of Elm Park Golf Club. the outbuildings also survive but the lodge does not. What remains of the demesne landscape has been incorporated in to the Golf Club. Few legible features of the designed landscape remain.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843.</p>

## 2.7 Industrial Heritage Sites

### Section: Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH090, CBC1415BTH091</b>
<b>Other</b>	DCIHR 23_01_004_01
<b>Location</b>	288 Merrion Road, Dublin 4
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1880
<b>Original Use</b>	Railway Station
<b>Description</b>	The former Merrion Railway station, a detached five bay single storey red brick former railway station, built c.1880, with projecting gabled central bay and single storey flat roofed wing to south. Now no longer in use. Hipped slate roof, terracotta ridge and hip tiles, red brick chimneystacks with moulded brick caps; painted timber barge boards to central bay with timber finial; cast iron rainwater goods on moulded red brick eaves course. Red brick English garden wall bonded walls on random rubble stone plinth with ashlar granite plinth course; stop chamfered cornices. Gauged brick cambered arched window openings with moulded brick soffits and reveals replacement uPVC windows c.1995. Gauged brick cambered arch door openings with moulded brick soffits and reveals timber battened door to south wing, central (main) door now blocked. Includes a single bay single storey red brick signal post to the west
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DCC 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH092</b>	
<b>Other</b>	DCIHR 23_01_002_01	
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Gates, Merrion Road, Dublin 4	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1834, since replaced	
<b>Original Use</b>	Level crossing	
<b>Description</b>	Level crossing erected c.1834, now largely replaced	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Social, Technical	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DCC 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH093</b>
<b>Other</b>	DCIHR 23_01_001_01
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Gates, Merrion Road, Dublin 4
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR or the DLIHS
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1834, since replaced
<b>Original Use</b>	Railway
<b>Description</b>	Railway, built as part of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway in 1834. Now comprising double line of cast iron tracks on concrete sleepers flanked variously by random rubble stone walls and red brick walls. Tracks since replaced but the line is still used by Dublin Area Rapid Transit (DART). The railway is bound by a granite boundary wall on East side of Merrion Road which possibly dates to the 1830s and the construction of the railway
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DCC 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH172</b>
<b>Other</b>	DCIHR 18_16_027_01
<b>Location</b>	Wier, Anglesea Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within the Dodder Conservation Area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a) and also included in the DCIHR
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800. it is indicated on the first edition Ordnance Map of 1843, which was surveyed in 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Weir
<b>Description</b>	Exterior Description: Stone weir, on River Dodder, with squared coursed stone flanking walls to east and west
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DCC 2020b, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415BTH211
<b>other</b>	DCIHR 18_12_054_01
<b>Location</b>	Grand Canal, Baggot Street, Dublin 2
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within the Grand Canal Conservation Area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a) and also included in the DCIHR
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1790
<b>Original Use</b>	Canal
<b>Description</b>	Grand canal Circle line built 1790. Exterior Description: Section of Grand Canal, constructed between 1790 and 1796 with grass banks to canal. Canal is well preserved and retains a narrow towing path to the north. This section of the canal is spanned by a masonry bridge McCartney Bridge.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DCC 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, O'Maitiu 2003, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 2.8 Other Structures of Interest

**Table: 2.2: Other Structures of Heritage Significance**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	CBC1415ACA002 to CBC1415ACA007	1 to 5 Montpelier Place	19th century terraced houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415ACA008 to CBC1415ACA009	3 to 4 Mount Temple	19th century outbuildings to Temple Hill House	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH001	2 to 4 Monkstown Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH002	Temple Crescent	Early 20th century Substation Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH003	7 to 8 Temple Hill, Blackrock	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH005	5 to 6 Temple Hill, Blackrock	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH006	3 to 4 Temple Hill, Blackrock	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH007	1 to 2 Temple Hill, Blackrock	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH009	81 to 83 Newtown Avenue	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH010	85 Newtown Avenue & 92 Temple Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH011	88 to 90 Temple Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH012	80 to 86 Temple Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH013	72 to 78 Temple Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH014	68 to 70 Temple Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH016	3 St Anne's Square	House built 1888	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH017	1 to 2 St Anne's Square	Cottages built 1888	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH018	St Anne's Square Flats	Local Authority flat complex built 1888	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH019	46 to 48 Sweetman's Avenue	19th century terraced houses Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH020	50 to 56 Sweetman's Avenue	19th century terraced houses Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415ACA010 to CBC1415ACA012	13 to 17 Carysfort Avenue	Early 19th century terraced houses	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH021	Leoville, 23 Carysfort Avenue	19th century terraced house Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH022	25 Carysfort Avenue	19th century terraced house Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH023	27 to 29 Carysfort Avenue	19th century terraced houses Extant 1867. Much altered	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH040	38 Carysfort Avenue	terraced house. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH024	42 George's Avenue	19th century terraced house Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH025	44 to 52 George's Avenue	19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH026	1 to 4 Frascati Park	Mid-20th century houses Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH027	Ben Inagh, 2 Ben Inagh Park, Blackrock	19th century house. extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
CBC1415BTH028	4 to 10 Westfield Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock	19th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH029 CBC1415BTH030	12 and 14 Westfield Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock	19th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH031	Gateway, Castledawson, Rock Road, Blackrock,	Gateway to Ruby Lodge. Extant 1816	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH032	Blackrock Park, Rock Road	20 <sup>th</sup> century boundary wall and piers to Park	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH251	Blackrock Park, Rock Road	Folly in Park near the Boundary wall, Extant in 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH033, CBC1415BTH034	Blackrock Park, Rock Road	C. 1873 Gate piers and gates	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH035, CBC1415BTH036	9 to 27 Rock Road, Blackrock	19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH037	29 Rock Road, Blackrock	Terraced house and shop built 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH038, CBC1415BTH039	30 and 33 Rock Road, Blackrock	19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses and shops. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH041, CBC1415BTH042, CBC1415BTH043	1 to 36 Emmet Square Blackrock	Terraced local authority housing built 1908 to 1909	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH044	Seaforth Lodge Castledawson Avenue	18 <sup>th</sup> century house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH045	1 to 5 Martello Terrace Blackrock	19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH046	35 to 45 Rock Road, Blackrock	19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH047	47 to 49 Rock Road, Blackrock	19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH048	51 to 53 Rock Road, Blackrock	19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH049	55 to 57 Rock Road, Blackrock	19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH050	59 to 61 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	19th century house, Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH051	63 Rock Road, Blackrock	Commercial premises, Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH052	65 to 67 Rock Road, Blackrock	19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH053	69 Rock Road, Blackrock	19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century house and shop. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH054	1a Willow Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock	Early 19th century gate lodge. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH058	Gates at Rock Road Halting Site	Wrought and cast iron railings. Mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH059	Booterstown Hall, facing on to Rock Road	Wall, formerly associated with Mer Vue, extant 1843	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH060	110a Rock Road Booterstown	19th century house and shops. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH061	112a to 114 Rock Road Booterstown	19th century houses and shops. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
<b>Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane</b>	CBC1415BTH062	2 Booterstown Avenue	19th century terraced house. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH063	4 Booterstown Avenue	19th century terraced house. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH064	4a Booterstown Avenue	19th century terraced house. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH065	6 Booterstown Avenue	19th century terraced house. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH066	8 Booterstown Avenue	19th century terraced house. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415ACA015	116 Rock Road Booterstown	19th century public house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH067	118 Rock Road Booterstown	19th century terraced house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH068	120 Rock Road Booterstown	19th century terraced house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH069	122 to 124 Rock Road Booterstown	Pair of 19th century terraced houses. Extant 1867	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH070	128 Rock Road Booterstown	19th century terraced house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH071	130 Rock Road Booterstown	19th century terraced house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH072	132 Rock Road Booterstown	19th century terraced house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH073	136 Rock Road Booterstown	Late 19th or early 20th century house. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH074	Booterstown Train Station, Rock Road	19th century single storey train station. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH075	Baymount Lodge 142 Rock Road	Early 20th century house Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH076	Baymount 144 Rock Road, Booterstown.	House built 1786	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH077	146 Rock Road, Booterstown & 1 St Helen's Road	Early to mid-20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH078, CBC1415BTH079, CBC1415BTH080	3 to 6 St Helen's Road and 2 to 9 St Helen's Villas	Early to mid-20th century houses. Extant 1940	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH081	32 Trimlestown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Rock Road elevation	Piers and cast iron railings, to Trimleston House, c. 1870	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH083	209 to 221 Llandaff Terrace Merrion Road	Early 19th century terraced houses, Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH084	Llandaff House, 207 Merrion Road	Early 19th century terraced house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH085	Art of Coffee, 205 Merrion Road	Early 20th century house Extant 1940 much altered	Local importance low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH089	Merrion Castle, St. Mary's Merrion Road	Dressed limestone Gothic gateway, erected 1866.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH093	276 to 280 Merrion Road	Late 19th or early 20th century cottages. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH094	272 to 274 Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH095	266 to 270 Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH096	169 Merrion Road	19th century terraced house Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH097	165 to 167 Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH098	262 to 264 Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH099	258 to 260 Gibson Terrace Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH100	254 to 256 Gibson Terrace Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH101	250 to 252 Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH102	242 to 248 Merrion Road	19th or early 20th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH103	240 Merrion Road	Late 19th or early 20th century building. Extant 1907. Now in use as a surgery	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH104	232 to 238 Merrion Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907 Now in commercial use	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH106	147a Merrion Road	Estate Cottage. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH107	2 to 4 Herbert Avenue	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH108	145 Merrion Road	Group of two storey 19th century terraced houses which were much altered. Since Demolished	Record Only Negligible Sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH109	Gateway, Merion Road	Rendered gateway. Plaques indicate it was the entrance to Bloomfield House. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH111	Carew House, 129 Merrion Road	19th century house. Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH112	Our Lady Queen of Peace Church, Merrion Road	Romanesque influence church built 1951.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH113	Saint John's House, 202 Merrion Road	1878 seven bay two storey nursing home.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH114	Merrion Inn Pub, 188 Merrion Road	19th century public house, extant 1865. Much altered.	Local importance low Sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH115	180 to 186 Pembroke Terrace, Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	CBC1415BTH116	176 to 178 Pembroke Terrace, Merrion Road	19th century terraced houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
	<b>Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)</b>	CBC1415BTH127	172 to 174 Merrion Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
		CBC1415BTH128	168 to 170 Merrion Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
		CBC1415BTH129	164 to 166b Merrion Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
		CBC1415BTH130	162 Merrion Road	18th or early 19th house known as Merrion Lodge and St Arnaud's.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
CBC1415BTH131		East of 12 Merrion View	Gate piers and gates, Extant 1843	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH132		12 Merrion View	Late 19th or early 20th century house. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH133, CBC1415BTH134		13 to 17 Merrion View	Late 19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH135		1 to 5 Merrion View	19th century houses, Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH136		Ailesbury Oaks Merrion Road	Tooled granite boundary wall. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH137		The Dutch Embassy 160 Merrion Road	Mid-20th century house. Extant 1944	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH138		156 to 158 Merrion Road	Mid-20th century houses. Extant 1944	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH139		148 to 154 Merrion Road	Mid-20th century houses. Extant 1944	Local Importance Low Sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH140		146a Merrion Road	Mid-20th century house. Extant 1944	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH141		67 to 81 Merrion Road	Late 19th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH142	130 to 144 Merrion Road	Randomly coursed granite masonry wall and tooled granite piers. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH143	63 to 65 Merrion Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH144	59 to 61 Merrion Road	20th century arts and crafts houses. Extant 1944	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH145	55 to 57 Merrion Road	Mid-20th century houses. Extant 1944	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH146	51 to 53 Merrion Road	Mid-20th century houses. Extant 1944	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH147	49 Merrion Road	Mid-20th century house. Extant 1944	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH148	45 to 47 Merrion Road	Mid-20th century houses. Extant 1944	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH149	1 to 3 Shrewsbury Road	Mid-20th century houses. Extant 1944	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH150	Shrewsbury House 2 Shrewsbury Road	Belgian Embassy, early 20th century. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH151	31 to 33 Merrion Road	C. 1907 houses which have been amalgamated and converted to a hotel.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH152	102 to 104 Merrion Road	Early 20th century arts and crafts houses. Extant 1944	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH153	100 Merrion Road	Early to mid-20th century house. Extant 1944	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH154	98 Merrion Road	Early to mid-20th century house. Extant 1944	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH155	90 to 96 Merrion Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH156	Inter-Continental Hotel, Merrion Road	Wrought iron 1870s boundary railings and granite plinths originally associated with the adjoining Royal Dublin Society	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH157	74 to 80 Merrion Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH158	66a to 72 Merrion Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH159	58 to 64 Merrion Road	Early 20th century houses. Built 1926	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH160	54 to 56 Merrion Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH161	50 to 52 Merrion Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH162, CBC1415BTH163	44 to 48 Merrion Road	Early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH164	Railings at former AIB Centre Merrion Rd	Wrought iron 1870s boundary railings and granite plinths originally associated with the adjoining Royal Dublin Society	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH165	The Horse Show House 34 to 36 Merrion Road	19th century public house. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH248	1 to 4 Ballsbridge Avenue	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century terraced cottages. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium
	CBC1415BTH166	16 to 18 Merrion Road	Early 20th century houses with shops to the ground floor.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH167	12 to 14 Merrion Road	19th century terraced pub. Extant 1837. Pub front to 12 is 19th or early 20th century.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH168	8 Merrion Road	19th century house with shop to ground floor. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH169	6 Merrion Road	19th century house with shop to ground floor. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH170	4 Merrion Road	19th century house with shop to ground floor. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH171	2 Merrion Road	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> house with shop to ground floor.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH249	Pembroke Library	Public Library built 1926	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
<b>Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)</b>	CBC1415BTH175	13 Ballsbridge Terrace	Public house, built 1859.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH176	11 Ballsbridge Terrace	Late 19th or early 20th century house. Extant 1865. Now part of adjoining pub	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH177	9 Ballsbridge Terrace	Late 19th or early 20th century house. Extant 1865. In commercial use	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH178	Rolys Bistro 7 Ballsbridge Terrace	Late 19th or early 20th century house. Extant 1865. In use as a restaurant	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH179	Ulster Bank 166a Shelbourne Road	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century Bank	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH180	164 to 166 Shelbourne Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH181	Ballsbridge College of Further Education, Shelbourne Road	Ten bay three story Modern Movement educational building built 1948.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH182	51 to 57 Shelbourne Road	Early 19th century terraced houses. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH183	Iron railings Herbert Park (side of Rolys)	Plinth and wrought iron railings c 1911	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH186	American Embassy, Elgin Road	American Embassy 1964.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH187	91 Pembroke road	Granite gate piers and railings, extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH188	85 Pembroke Road	19th century house. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH189	83 Pembroke Road	Ten bay three storey 1970s precast concrete office building	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH190	176 Pembroke Road	Ten bay corner building, built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
CBC1415BTH191	172 to 174 Pembroke Road	Pair of late 19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH192	166a to 170 Pembroke Road	Three houses, late 19th or early 20th century. Extant 1907	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH193	156 to 166 Pembroke Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses. Extant 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	
CBC1415BTH194	148 to 154 Pembroke Road	Mid 19th century terraced houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH195	144 to 146 Pembroke Road	Mid-19th century terraced houses.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH196	The Ballsbridge Hotel Pembroke Road	Wrought iron railings in granite plinths terminating in granite piers with moulded caps. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH199	79 to 81 Pembroke Road	Wrought iron railings in granite plinths terminating in granite gate piers. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH202	45 to 47 Pembroke Road	19th century houses. Extant 1837	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH203	18 to 22 Pembroke Road	Mock Georgian 20th century office block	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH208	1 to 2 Victoria Buildings, Haddington Road	Red brick former bank and office building built 1916.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH209	Bridge House Mespil Road	Commercial building built 1916.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH214	84 to 87 Baggot Street Lower	Mock Georgian 20th century office block	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH216	Scoil Catriona 59 Baggot Street Lower	Late 19th or early 20th century double fronted school building	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
<b>Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)</b>	CBC1415BTH118	Montrose, Nutley Lane	Coursed wall of granite, limestone and brick	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH119	12 to 14 Nutley Lane	Mid-20th century houses	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH120	16 Nutley Lane	Mid-20th century house	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH121	18 Nutley Lane	Mid-20th century house	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH122	20 Nutley Lane	Mid-20th century house	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH123	North of 20 Nutley Lane	Coursed stone wall with stone cap to demesne	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH124	Nutley House, Elm Park Golf Club	Coursed limestone wall to demesne	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH125	85 Nutley lane	Early to mid-20th century house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

**Section: Stradbroke Road to Booterstown Avenue**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415ACA002 to CBC1415ACA007</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 5 Montpellier Place
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Candidate ACA
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three and five bay two storey over basement double fronted terraced houses with tendered stacks and walls, pitched slate roofs, sash windows, fanlights to the hall doors and granite steps and railings to the front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415ACA008 to CBC1415ACA009</b>
<b>Location</b>	3 to 4 Mount Temple
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Candidate ACA
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Outbuildings to Temple Hill House. There are three and four bay, two storey buildings with replacement pitched slate roofs and granite rubble walls which were probably rendered originally. Brick dressings to the openings. Replacement sashes and timber doors.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	
<b>Location</b>	2 to 4 Monkstown Road, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with hipped roofs of clay tiles and stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH002</b>
<b>Location</b>	Temple Crescent, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Substation
<b>Description</b>	Lodge or Substation. Single bay two storey and cement rendered, decorative pediment and finials to parapet
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH003</b>	
<b>Location</b>	7 to 8 Temple Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with hipped roofs of clay tiles and stacks	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH005</b>	
<b>Location</b>	5 to 6 Temple Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with hipped roofs of clay tiles and stacks	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH006</b>	
<b>Location</b>	3 to 4 Temple Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with hipped roofs of clay tiles and stacks	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH007</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 2 Temple Hill, Blackrock, Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with hipped roofs of clay tiles and stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH009</b>
<b>Location</b>	81 to 83 Newtown Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with pitched slate roofs and stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH010</b>
<b>Location</b>	85 Newtown Avenue & 92 Temple Road, Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick house with hipped roof of clay tiles and stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH011</b>	
<b>Location</b>	88 to 90 Temple Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with pitched slate roofs and stacks	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH012</b>
<b>Location</b>	80 to 86 Temple Road, Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey terraced early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with pitched clay tiled roofs and stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH013</b>	
<b>Location</b>	72 to 78 Temple Road, Blackrock	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey terraced early 20th century partially rendered red brick houses with pitched slate roofs and stacks	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH014</b>
<b>Location</b>	68 to 70 Temple Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey semi-detached early 20th century partially rendered red brick house with hipped clay tiled roofs and stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH016</b>
<b>Location</b>	3 Saint Anne's Square, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1888
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey gable fronted red brick house with pitched slate roof, brick stack. Formerly Victoria Buildings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH017</b>	
<b>Location</b>	1 to 2 St Anne's Square, Blackrock	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1888	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Pair of three bay single storey terraced red brick late 19th or early 20th century cottages with pitched slate roofs, brick stacks. Formerly Victoria Buildings	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH018</b>
<b>Location</b>	St Anne's Square Flats, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1888
<b>Original Use</b>	Flats
<b>Description</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century three storey multi bay Local authority flat complex, formerly Victoria Buildings. Slate roofs and iron gantry/walkway to each floor. Brick stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH019</b>
<b>Location</b>	46 to 48 Sweetman's Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of four bay two storey rendered 19th century terraced houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered brick stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH020</b>
<b>Location</b>	50 to 56 Sweetman's Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Row of four two bay two storey red brick 19th century terraced houses with slate roofs and brick stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415ACA010 to CBC1415ACA012</b>	
<b>Location</b>	13 to 17 Carysfort Avenue	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Candidate ACA	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	early 19th century three bay two storey over basement double fronted terraced houses with rendered stacks, pitched slate roofs behind rendered parapets decorated with a moulded cornice. Rendered and lined walls. Windows originally sash but some have been replaced. Fanlights to the hall doors. Granite steps and railings to the front.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH021</b>
<b>Location</b>	Leoville, 23 Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey early 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack, rendered walls and parapet. Portico to entrance supported on columns. It was once home to James Joyce, as indicated by a plaque on the wall.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic, Cultural, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH022</b>
<b>Location</b>	25 Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock. Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey early 19th century double fronted terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack, rendered walls and parapet.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH023</b>
<b>Location</b>	27 to 29 Carysfort Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Single bay three storey terraced houses with hipped roof, red brick stack, dormer windows to second floor, and rendered walls. now in partly commercial use, much altered. Shopfront is a replacement
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH040</b>	
<b>Location</b>	38 Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	House	
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey 19th century terraced house with pitched replacement slate roof, rendered stack, rendered walls	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH024</b>
<b>Location</b>	42 George's Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay single storey double fronted terraced villa with pitched slate roofs rendered stacks and walls.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH025</b>
<b>Location</b>	44 to 52 George's Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Row of two bay two storey terraced 19th century houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks and walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH026</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 4 Frascati Park
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey houses with bow two storey bow projections and entrance porches to the front. Built mid-20th century. Hipped slate roofs rendered stacks and part rendered part brick walls.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH027</b>
<b>Location</b>	Ben Inagh, 2 Ben Inagh Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1837 to 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over basement double fronted 19th century house. Pitched slate roof, brick stacks and walls. Rendered to basement. Return to rear and later single storey over basement projection to north. Also known as Peafield House
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH028</b>
<b>Location</b>	4 to 10 Westfield Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Row of three bay two storey 19th century terraced houses with pitched slate roofs, brick stacks and walls, granite quoins and recessed porches
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH029, CBC1415BTH030</b>	
<b>Location</b>	12 and 14 Westfield Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	House	
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey 19th century house and a three bay two storey double fronted 19th century house. Pitched slate roofs, brick stacks and rendered walls.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic, Historic	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH031</b>
<b>Location</b>	Gateway, Castledawson, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1816
<b>Original Use</b>	Gateway to Ruby Lodge
<b>Description</b>	Gateway to Ruby Lodge a two story non basement house on 5 acres with plate glass windows and a conservatory. It had a long carriage drive with a gate lodge which was erected circa 1858 costing approx. £500. It was later acquired by the Dominican Order in the 1929 where they established St Catherine's School of Domestic Economy which operated until 2007. The Dominicans sold the land in the 1990s and apartments were built, blocking a view of the house which is now part of the Blackrock Clinic. The pedestrian gate, piers and railings to the Rock Road survive and consists of dressed granite gate piers, cast iron gates and railings. Now partly obscured by planting.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH032</b>
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock Park, Rock Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of a protected Structure (DLR RPS 115)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary wall to Park
<b>Description</b>	Cement rendered boundary wall and piers to park. It is 20 <sup>th</sup> century and was built after the Rock Road was widened.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Pearson 1998, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH251</b>
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock Park, Rock Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of a protected Structure (DLR RPS 115)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant in 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	Folly in Park
<b>Description</b>	The folly is shown on the 1867 Ordnance Map which indicated that it was formerly part of Peafield Baths which were located along the shore before the land was reclaimed for the park. It was repurposed as a Gothic folly with crenulations rubble walls, arrow slits and a blocked arched entrance
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH033 CBC1415BTH034</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Blackrock Park, Rock Road	
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of a protected Structure (DLR RPS 115)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1873	
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate piers and gates	
<b>Description</b>	Granite gate piers and cast and wrought iron railings opposite Castledawson. Granite gate piers and cast and wrought iron railings opposite Phoenix Terrace	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH035, CBC1415BTH036</b>
<b>Location</b>	9 to 17 and 19 to 27 Rock Road, Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey 19th century terraced houses with shared gable fronts, pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks and walls and segmental arched openings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH037</b>
<b>Location</b>	Wong's Kitchen 29 Rock Road, Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay two storey shop built 1907 now in use as a Chinese take away. Shopfront much altered
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH038, CBC1415BTH039</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Quinn's Funeral Home 30 Rock Road and Neil Montgomery Architects, 33 Rock Road, Blackrock	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop	
<b>Description</b>	Terraced 19th or early 20th century house and shop with pitch clay tiled roof rendered gable front with Tudor style timberwork square headed openings. Now in Use as a funeral Home and Architect's Office	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH041</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 16 Emmet Square Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1908 to 1909
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two storey multi bay terraced local authority housing with pitched slate roof, yellow brick stacks and walls with red brick dressings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH042</b>	
<b>Location</b>	17 to 20 Emmet Square Blackrock	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1908 to 1909	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two storey multi bay terraced local authority housing with pitched slate roof, yellow brick stacks and walls with red brick dressings	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH043</b>	
<b>Location</b>	21 to 36 Emmet Square Blackrock	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1908 to 1909	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two storey multi bay terraced local authority housing with pitched slate roof, yellow brick stacks and walls with red brick dressings	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH044</b>
<b>Location</b>	Seafort Lodge Castledawson Avenue Blackrock Co. Dublin
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1776
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Detached Three bay two storey double fronted eighteenth century villa with projecting porch to front, two bay two storey addition to west and single storey bow projection to east and outbuildings and gates. It was the Home of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry between 1808 and 1814. It operated as a school between 1822 and 1839 when it reverted back to a residence. In 1854 it was listed as for Sale and included a coach house and stabling for 4 horses. It has been in office use since 1974.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH045</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 5 Martello Terrace Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay, two storey double fronted modest houses dating from the first years of the twentieth century with clay tile roofs.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH046</b>
<b>Location</b>	35 to 45 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey semi-detached houses, built early 20th century. Projecting gable fronted bay to one side of lean to single story porch. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks and walls segmental arched openings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH047</b>	
<b>Location</b>	47 to 49 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey semi-detached houses, built early 20th century. Projecting single storey bay window bay to one side . Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Walls are partially rendered, partially red brick.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH048</b>	
<b>Location</b>	51 to 53 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey gable fronted semi-detached houses, built early 20th century. Projecting single storey bay window bay to one side . Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Walls are partially rendered, partially red brick.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH049</b>	
<b>Location</b>	55 to 57 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey terraced houses, built late 19th or early 20th century. Pitched clay tiled roof, yellow and red brick stacks. Walls red brick and rendered to upper floor. Red brick dressings and mouldings to openings	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH050</b>	
<b>Location</b>	59 to 61 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey double fronted terraced house, built 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Pitched clay tiled roof, red brick stacks. Walls rendered. Canopy over fanlight to door	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH051</b>	
<b>Location</b>	63 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial premises	
<b>Description</b>	Three storey six bay commercial premises, late 19th or early 20th century. Pitched slate roof, red brick walls with ornate moulding and cornices to gable front. Arched openings to windows. Replacement shopfront.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH052</b>	
<b>Location</b>	65 to 67 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey terraced houses, built late 19th or early 20th century. Pitched clay tiled roof, rendered stacks. Walls rendered. Dressings and mouldings to openings of 65. 67 much altered.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH053</b>	
<b>Location</b>	69 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop	
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century. Clay tiles to roof, rendered brick stack. Brick walls but rendered to first floor. Brick dressings. Late 19th or early 20th century shop front to ground floor.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH054</b>
<b>Location</b>	1a Willow Terrace, Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate lodge
<b>Description</b>	Single storey two bay early 19th century gate lodge with hipped slate roof, rendered stacks, yellow brick walls.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH058</b>
<b>Location</b>	Gates at Rock Road Halting Site
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Entrance gates and railings
<b>Description</b>	Wrought and cast iron railings set in a concrete plinth with rendered concrete piers decorated with recessed panels.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH059</b>
<b>Location</b>	Boosterstown Hall, Boosterstown Avenue, facing on to Rock Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary wall
<b>Description</b>	Boundary wall of courses rubble, formerly associated with Mer Vue
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH060</b>
<b>Location</b>	110a Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey 19th century terraced building with hipped slate roof, rendered stack and walls and 19th or early 20th century shop front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH061</b>	
<b>Location</b>	112a to 114 Rock Road Booterstown	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867	
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey 19th century terraced building with hipped slate roof, rendered stack and walls and 19th or early 20th century shop front.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

**Section: Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH062</b>
<b>Location</b>	2 Booterstown Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack and partially rendered red brick walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH063</b>
<b>Location</b>	4 Booterstown Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack and partially rendered red brick walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH064</b>
<b>Location</b>	4a Booterstown Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Single bay three storey 19th century house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack and rendered walls. Projecting bay to No 6
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH065</b>
<b>Location</b>	6 Booterstown Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over raised basement 19th century terraced house with hipped slate roof, rendered stack and walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH066</b>
<b>Location</b>	8 Booterstown Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	four bay two storey over raised basement 19th century terraced house with hipped slate roof, rendered stack and walls. Projecting bay to south end
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415ACA015</b>
<b>Location</b>	116 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Part of the building is located within the Booterstown ACA
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Public House
<b>Description</b>	8 bay two storey 19th century public house with slate roof and rendered walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH067</b>
<b>Location</b>	118 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack and walls, pediments and cornices above windows. Entrance has been altered.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH068</b>
<b>Location</b>	120 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stack and walls, pediments and cornices above door.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH069</b>
<b>Location</b>	122 to 124 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1867
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay, three storey over raised basement terraced houses with rendered stacks, pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves, rendered walls square headed openings. Entrance has segmental arched opening
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH070</b>
<b>Location</b>	128 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey double fronted terraced 19th century house with a projecting porch to entrance, pitched slate roof, rendered stacks and walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH071</b>
<b>Location</b>	130 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey double fronted terraced 19th century house with a projecting porch to entrance, pitched slate roof, rendered stacks and walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH072</b>
<b>Location</b>	132 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over raised basement 19th century house with pitched slate roof, rendered brick stacks, red brick walls. Segmental arched entrance
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH073</b>
<b>Location</b>	136 Rock Road Booterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	10 Bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century house with gable fronts to front and side elevations and central lean to veranda/porch. Pitch slate roof, brick stacks, red brick walls. Square headed openings with decorative Roman cement lintels
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH074</b>
<b>Location</b>	Boosterstown Train Station, Rock Road, Boosterstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century, extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Train Station
<b>Description</b>	19th century single storey red brick train station. Much altered but retains brick walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH075</b>
<b>Location</b>	Baymount Lodge 142 Rock Road, Booterstown.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey red brick early 20th century house with pitched slate roof, brick stacks and single storey entrance porch. Pedestrian gate to Rock Road
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH076</b>
<b>Location</b>	Baymount 144 Rock Road, Booterstown.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1786
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	seven bay two storey double fronted 1786 century house with centrally located single storey porch to entrance. End bays are slightly set back Pitched slate roof, rendered stacks and walls, decorative quoins separating the end bays, square headed openings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Dean 2016, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH077</b>
<b>Location</b>	146 Rock Road, Booterstown & 1 St Helen's Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Multi bay two storey early to mid-20th century semi-detached houses with projecting bays located at angles. Hipped slate roof, red brick stacks and walls. Square headed opes
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH078 CBC1415BTH079, CBC1415BTH080</b>
<b>Location</b>	3 to 6 St Helen's Road and 2 to 9 St Helen's Villas
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey early to mid-20th century semi-detached houses with projecting bay windows and attached garage. Hipped slate roof, rendered stacks walls. Square headed opes. Some of the garages have been converted and extended upwards
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH081</b>
<b>Location</b>	32 Trimlestown Avenue, Booterstown, Blackrock, Rock Road elevation
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1870
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary treatment
<b>Description</b>	Piers and cast iron railings, remnants of the boundary treatment to Trimleston House, possibly 1870 when the house was remodelled
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH083</b>
<b>Location</b>	209 to 221 Llandaff Terrace Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey double fronted early 19th century terraced houses with brick stacks, refurbished and reslated, walls rendered. Originally known as Merrion Parade
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH084</b>
<b>Location</b>	Llandaff House, 207 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey double fronted early 19th century terraced house with brick stacks, refurbished and reslated, walls rendered. Originally known as Merrion Parade
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH085</b>
<b>Location</b>	Art of Coffee, 205 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Detached early 20th century house, with hipped fibre cement roof, red brick stacks and rendered walls. Projecting bay window to north elevation. Much altered when refurbished and now in café use
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH089</b>
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Castle, St. Mary's Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the Curtilage of St Mary's Home which contains a Recorded Monument (DU023001001)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1866
<b>Original Use</b>	Gateway
<b>Description</b>	Dressed limestone stone gateway with gothic arch, erected 1866 and associated with the adjoining asylum. Wrought iron gates
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social, Cultural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH093</b>
<b>Location</b>	276 to 280 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Single storey two bay semi-detached late 19th or early 20th century cottages with hipped slate roofs brick stacks rendered walls with brick dressings to square headed openings and coursed granite rubble wall to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH094</b>
<b>Location</b>	272 to 274 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay single storey over raised basement double fronted 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stacks, red brick walls with rendered cornice to parapet and basement. Square headed openings containing sashes with segmental arched fanlight above the door. Boundary wall is rendered and painted with a pedestrian gate providing access
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH095</b>
<b>Location</b>	266 to 270 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay single storey over raised basement double fronted 19th century terraced houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks, red brick walls with rendered cornice to parapet and basement. Square headed openings containing sashes with round headed fanlight above the door. Boundary wall is rendered and painted with a pedestrian gate providing access
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH096</b>
<b>Location</b>	169 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay single storey double fronted early 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roof, rendered stacks, rendered walls, square headed openings containing sashes with moulded canopy above the door. Includes the attached two bay single storey building to the east which also has a rendered front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH097</b>
<b>Location</b>	165 to 167 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of three bay two storey double fronted early 19th century terraced houses with projecting gable fronted porches, pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks, rendered walls, square headed openings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH098</b>
<b>Location</b>	262 to 264 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay single storey over raised basement double fronted 19th century terraced houses with pitched slate roof, rendered stacks, red brick with rendered basement. Square headed openings containing sashes with segmental arched fanlight above the door.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH099</b>
<b>Location</b>	258 to 260 Gibson Terrace Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay single storey over raised basement double fronted 19th century terraced houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks, red brick walls with rendered basement. Square headed openings containing sashes with round headed fanlight above the door.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH100</b>
<b>Location</b>	254 to 256 Gibson Terrace Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay single storey over raised basement double fronted 19th century terraced houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks, red brick walls with rendered cornice to parapet and basement. Square headed openings containing sashes with round headed fanlight above the door. rendered boundary wall
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH101</b>
<b>Location</b>	250 to 252 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay single storey over raised basement double fronted 19th century terraced houses with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks, rendered walls. Square headed openings containing sashes with round headed fanlight above the door. Rendered boundary wall
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH102</b>
<b>Location</b>	242 to 248 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay single storey over raised basement 19th or early 20th century terraced houses with pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks red brick walls, rendered to basement and segmental arched openings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH103</b>
<b>Location</b>	240 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century building with pitched slate roof, overhanging eaves, red brick stacks and brick walls. ground floor is rendered. Segmental arched openings. Modern shopfront. Now in use as a General Practice Surgery
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH104</b>
<b>Location</b>	232 to 238 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses with pitched slate roof, red brick stacks and brick walls granite quoins. Ground floor is rendered. Segmental arched openings. Modern shopfronts. Now in commercial use
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH106</b>
<b>Location</b>	147a Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Estate Cottage, formerly of the Pembroke Estate. Three bay two storey detached cottage with dormer gables to first floor. Pitched slate roof and red brick walls. Segmental arched openings. Lean to canopy above door. End walls are of granite rubble. Boundary wall is of tooled granite blocks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH107</b>
<b>Location</b>	2 to 4 Herbert Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey double fronted 19th century terraced houses with slate roofs, rendered brick stacks, rendered walls, square headed openings and arched fanlights above the central doors. Railings and granite plinths to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH108</b>
<b>Location</b>	145 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Car showroom. Appears to have been a group of two storey 19th century terraced houses which were amalgamated and much altered, arched fanlight above the entrance door and square headed openings survive on Herbert avenue. Since Demolished in early 2021
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record Only
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH109</b>
<b>Location</b>	Gateway, formerly to Bloomfield House, Merion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Gateway
<b>Description</b>	Rendered three bay double fronted gateway topped with rendered crenelations. Large central gothic arch flanked by smaller pedestrian gothic archway each containing wrought and cast iron gates. Name plaques located above the pedestrian entrances indicate that it was formerly the entrance to Bloomfield House. a substation is located to the rear
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Dean 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH111</b>
<b>Location</b>	Carew House, 129 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over raised basement double fronted 19th century house formerly known as Pembroke Cottage, Marienthal and Bloomfield Lodge. Now part of St Vincent's Hospital. Full height projecting bow windows on either side of entrance, pitched slate roof, rendered walls. square headed openings. segmental arched fanlight above door which is approached by granite steps.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Dean 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH112</b>
<b>Location</b>	Our Lady Queen of Peace Church, Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1951
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Romanesque influence church designed by Simon Leonard of W H Byrne and Son, Architects and built 1951. Pitched copper roof, tooled granite walls, large rose window flanked by round headed clear storey stained glass windows above a Romanesque style doorway. Windows to side elevations are also round headed clear storey windows. Attached round tower to the east
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social, Cultural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH113</b>
<b>Location</b>	Saint John's House, 202 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1878
<b>Original Use</b>	Nursing Home
<b>Description</b>	Detached 19th century seven bay two storey red brick nursing home, built in 1878 by Millar and Symes. Also known as St John's Home of Rest. Projecting gable bays to front. Hipped slate roof with brick stacks and walls. Square headed openings generally. Recently extended to the west.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Dean 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH114</b>
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Inn Pub, 188 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Public house
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two story 19th century public house, much altered. Also known as Merrion House
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Dean 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH115</b>
<b>Location</b>	180 to 186 Pembroke Terrace, Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over raised basement 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roofs, brick stacks, moulded stone cornice to parapet above red brick walls. Square headed openings. Round headed fanlight to main entrance which is approached by granite steps
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Dean 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH116</b>
<b>Location</b>	176 to 178 Pembroke Terrace, Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey 19th century terraced house with pitched slate roofs, rendered stacks, moulded stone cornice to parapet above red brick walls. Square headed openings. Round headed fanlight to main entrance.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Dean 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH127</b>
<b>Location</b>	172 to 174 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Before 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey gable fronted semi-detached late 19th or early 20th century houses. Projecting gables and porch. Pitched slate roofs, red brick walls and stacks. Blind opes to gables, segmental arched openings to floors below.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional Importance
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH128</b>
<b>Location</b>	168 to 170 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Before 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey gable fronted semi-detached late 19th or early 20th century houses. Projecting gables and porch. Pitched slate roofs, red brick walls and stacks. Segmental arched openings to floors below
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH129</b>
<b>Location</b>	164 to 166b Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Before 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey gable fronted semi-detached late 19th or early 20th century houses. Projecting gables and porch. Pitched slate roofs, red brick walls and stacks. Blind opes to gables, segmental arched openings to floors below
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH130</b>
<b>Location</b>	162 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18th or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay double fronted two storey detached house known as Merrion Lodge on the first Ordnance Map of 1843 and St Arnaud's on the 1907 OS map . Single storey entrance porch to west front. Pitched slate roof behind brick parapet. Brick walls and square headed opes containing casements
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH131</b>
<b>Location</b>	East of 12 Merrion View
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	Gates
<b>Description</b>	Granite rubble boundary wall and Granite pillar type gate piers with moulded caps. Former boundary and entrance to Merrion View House which was demolished to make way for numbers 8-11 Merrion View Avenue before 1907
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH132</b>
<b>Location</b>	12 Merrion View
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced gable fronted two bay two story late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century house. Hipped slate roof, rendered walls. Extended eastward with two bay two storey extension
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH133, CBC1415BTH134</b>
<b>Location</b>	13 to 17 Merrion View
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay two story late with or early 20th century house. pitched slate roof, rendered walls. 17 is a terraced gable fronted two bay two story late with or early 20th century house. Hipped slate roof, rendered walls.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020,
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH135</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 5 Merrion View
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865 replacing a row that was evident in 1816
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay single story double fronted 19th century houses with pitched slate roofs, brick stacks and rendered walls. Square headed openings and round headed fanlights to doors
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH136</b>
<b>Location</b>	Ailesbury Oaks Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary wall
<b>Description</b>	Tooled and regularly coursed granite boundary wall originally associated with number 2 Ailesbury Road
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH137</b>
<b>Location</b>	The Dutch Embassy, 160 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay double fronted two storey 20th century house with bow windows to each side of the front elevation. Flat roof concealed by a balustrade to the parapet. Red brick and rendered walls. Square headed casement openings and colonnaded entrance porch.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH138</b>
<b>Location</b>	156 to 158 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two story mid-20th century semi-detached houses with gable fronted end bays and lean to veranda/porch. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Red brick partially rendered walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH139</b>
<b>Location</b>	148 to 154 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two story mid-20th century semi-detached houses with dormer windows to roof and bow windows to end bays. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Red brick partially rendered walls
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH140</b>	
<b>Location</b>	146a Merrion Road	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	mid-20th century	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey double fronted mid-20th century house with pitched slate roof, red brick stacks and walls.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Local	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH141</b>
<b>Location</b>	67 to 81 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over raised basement demi detached late 19th century houses with three storey projecting bay windows, pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks, red brick walls to upper floors and rusticated granite walls to basement. Porch with arched opening approached by two flights of granite steps. gardens bound by railings set in granite plinths with granite piers to entrance gates.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH142</b>
<b>Location</b>	130 to 144 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary wall
<b>Description</b>	randomly coursed granite masonry wall with granite cap and tooled granite piers to the entrance gates. Associated with Wilton House rather than the mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses that now occupy the site of Wilton House
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH143</b>
<b>Location</b>	63 to 65 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century semi-detached houses with projecting gables and dormer windows to the second floor. Pitched slate roof with red brick stacks, red brick walls and recessed arched entrance porch. Red brick piers capped with granite to entrance gates. wrought iron railings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH144</b>
<b>Location</b>	59 to 61 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey early 20th century arts and crafts, semi-detached houses with projecting gables and dormer windows . Pitched tiled roof with rendered stacks, rendered walls. Square headed openings containing casements. Coursed granite boundary walls and granite piers
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH145</b>
<b>Location</b>	55 to 57 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two story mid-20th century semi-detached houses with gables and bow windows. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Red brick partially rendered walls, recessed porches with arched entrances
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH146</b>
<b>Location</b>	51 to 53 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two story mid-20th century semi-detached houses with gables and bow windows. Pitched clay tiled roof, red brick stacks. Red brick partially rendered walls, recessed porches with arched entrances
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH147</b>
<b>Location</b>	49 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Detached four bay two story mid-20th century house with gables to and bow windows to end bays. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Red brick partially rendered walls. Arched entrance to lean to veranda/porch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH148</b>
<b>Location</b>	45 to 47 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two story mid-20th century semi-detached houses with gables and bow windows. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Red brick partially rendered walls, recessed porches with arched entrances
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH149</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 3 Shrewsbury Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two story mid-20th century semi-detached houses with gables and bow windows. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Red brick partially rendered walls, single story porches with arched entrances
<b>Significance Rating</b>	local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH150</b>
<b>Location</b>	Shrewsbury House 2 Shrewsbury Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey over raised basement former embassy built in the early 20th century. Projecting gabled end bays and single storey covered porch approached by a flight of granite steps. Red brick stacks and clay tiles to roof, red brick walls. Casement windows in square headed openings. Basement elevation is of tooled granite blocks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH151</b>
<b>Location</b>	31 to 33 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Multi bay three storey over raised basement hotel, formerly two houses which have been amalgamated. Formerly functioned as the British Embassy. Projecting gables to end bays and dormer windows to replacement clay tiled roof. Projecting bay windows to front elevation. Brick walls except at basement level where the walls are of tooled granite.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH152</b>
<b>Location</b>	102 to 104 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey 20th century arts and crafts, semi-detached houses with projecting gables. Pitched tiled roof with brick stacks and walls. Square headed openings containing casements. Recessed entrance porches
<b>Significance Rating</b>	local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH153</b>
<b>Location</b>	100 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Detached five bay three storey mid-20th century double fronted house with two bay addition to west end. Three bay projecting breakfront to entrance. Pitched tiled roof with three dormer bays
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH154</b>
<b>Location</b>	98 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Detached three bay two storey early to mid-20th century double fronted house with gabled single bay projecting breakfront and single storey lean to porch. Pitched fibre cement roof with rendered stack. Walls are ivy covered but appear to be brick
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH155</b>
<b>Location</b>	90 to 96 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three story mid-20th century semi-detached houses with gables and bow windows. Pitched clay tiled roofs, red brick stacks. Rendered walls, single story porches to entrances
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH156</b>
<b>Location</b>	InterContinental Hotel, Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Part of the Royal Dublin Society (DCC RPS 5085)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1870s
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary railings
<b>Description</b>	Wrought Iron railings in granite plinths, originally associated with the adjoining Royal Dublin Society
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH157</b>
<b>Location</b>	74 to 80 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay four story early 20th century semi-detached houses with shared gables and bow windows at each end. Pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks. Dormer windows to attic story. Red brick walls except ground floor, which is of tooled granite blocks, single story porches to entrances. Segmental arched openings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH158</b>
<b>Location</b>	66a to 72 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three story early 20th century semi-detached houses with gables to front. Pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks. Partially rendered red brick walls, single story porches to entrances with balconies above
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH159</b>
<b>Location</b>	58 to 64 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1926
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three story early 20th century semi-detached houses with gables and bow windows to front. Pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks. Red brick walls. By James Purcell Wrenn. Number 64 named Glenogra, formerly Elsinore
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH160</b>
<b>Location</b>	54 to 56 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three story early 20th century semi-detached houses with projecting gables and single storey lean to porches to front. Pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks. Red brick walls and square headed openings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH161</b>
<b>Location</b>	50 to 52 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Four bay three story early 20th century semi-detached houses with projecting gables and single storey lean to porches to front. Pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks. Red brick wall, square headed and segmental arched openings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH162, CBC1415BTH163</b>	
<b>Location</b>	44 to 48 Merrion Road	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses	
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two story early 20th century semi-detached houses with projecting gables and single storey lean to porches to front. Pitched slate roofs, red brick stacks. Red brick walls and segmental arched openings. 44 is a five bay two story early 20th century semi-detached house with projecting gables and single storey lean to porch to front. Pitched slate roof, red brick stacks. Red brick walls and segmental arched openings	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH164</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Railings at former AIB Centre Merrion Rd	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1870s	
<b>Original Use</b>	Railings to Exhibition Grounds	
<b>Description</b>	RDS former grounds. Retains wrought iron boundary railings and granite plinths	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural, Technical	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH165</b>
<b>Location</b>	The Horse Show House 34 to 36 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey 19th century public house. Projecting breakfront to two western bays. Pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves and decorative ridge tiles and finials. Rendered walls with rendered quoins. Square headed openings to first floor containing sashes. replacement pub front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH248</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 4 Ballsbridge Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Row of three bay double fronted and rendered single storey terraced cottages with gables to entrances and segmental arched doors and brick stacks. They were extant in 1865 and 1907 when Ballsbridge Avenue was known as Keegan's Lane. Structures are shown on the 1837 OS map, but it is not clear if they are the same cottages
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

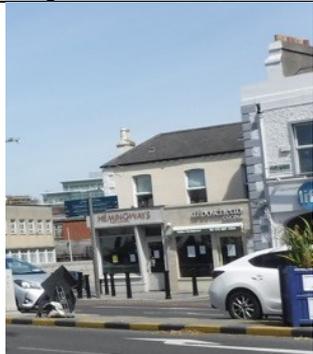
<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH166</b>
<b>Location</b>	16 to 18 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1944
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses and shops
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay three storey early 20th century houses with shops to the ground floor. Dormer windows to attic. Pitched slate roof with red brick stacks. Red brick walls with yellow brick string courses and Roman cement quoins. Segmental arched openings. moulded timber fascia and shopfronts would appear to be original though altered.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH167</b>
<b>Location</b>	12 to 14 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey 19th century terraced pub. Pitched slate roof with rendered stacks. Rendered walls. Square headed openings. Pub front to 12 appears to be 19th or early 20th century. Covered archway between 12 and 14 has a three centred arch. Shopfront to 14 is a replacement
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH168</b>
<b>Location</b>	8 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey 19th century house with shop to ground floor. Roof replaced with a flat roof. Red brick walls. Square headed openings. Replacement shopfront
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH169</b>
<b>Location</b>	6 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey 19th century house with shop to ground floor. Pitched slate roof with brick and rendered stacks. Red brick walls. Square headed openings. Replacement shopfront
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH170</b>
<b>Location</b>	4 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey 19th century house with shop to ground floor. Pitched slate roof with brick and rendered stacks. Rendered walls with rendered quoins. Square headed openings. Replacement shopfront and covered three centred carriage archway to west end
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH171</b>
<b>Location</b>	2 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century building. Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey house with shop to ground floor. Pitched slate roof with brick and rendered stacks. Rendered walls. Segmental arched openings. Replacement shopfront within a later extensions to the front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH249</b>
<b>Location</b>	Pembroke Library
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected but located within a conservation area
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1926 to 1929
<b>Original Use</b>	Library
<b>Description</b>	New neo Georgian 2 storey red brick building. Designed by Hendy of Kaye Parry, Ross & Hendy. Built by the Pembroke Urban District Council. Seven bay two storey red brick double fronted library with brick stacks and alouvered cupola lantern to the pitched roof of clay tiles. Pedimented broacfront with stone pediment above a dressed stone arch and oculus to first floor. Six over six pane sash windows in square headed openings with moulded and painted surrounds to first floor Entrance has a dressed limestone architrave. Windows to ground floor are round headed with a moulded and painted architrave and 6/6 and spoked sash windows. Concrete steps and ramp to entrance and low rubble dwarf wall with dressed stone caps to wall and piers to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH175</b>
<b>Location</b>	13 Ballsbridge Terrace
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1859
<b>Original Use</b>	House and commercial premises
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey public house, built 1859. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind parapet with moulded cornice. Rendered walls with rendered quoins. Square headed openings with replacement pub front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH176</b>
<b>Location</b>	11 Ballsbridge Terrace
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	House and commercial premises
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey terraced house built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Hipped replacement slate roof with brick stack, brick walls with segmental arched openings to first floor. Carriage arch to ground floor. Round headed fanlight above hall door with brick dressings to surround. Now part of adjoining pub
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH177</b>
<b>Location</b>	9 Ballsbridge Terrace
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	House and commercial premises
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey terraced house built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Pitched slate roof with brick stack, brick walls with square headed openings to first floor. Replacement shopfront and doorway to ground floor. In commercial use with restaurant on first floor.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH178</b>
<b>Location</b>	Rolys Bistro 7 Ballsbridge Terrace
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	House and commercial premises
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey terraced house built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Replacement slate roof with brick stack, brick walls with square headed openings to first floor. Replacement shopfront to ground floor. In use as a restaurant
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH179</b>
<b>Location</b>	Ulster Bank 166a Shelbourne Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built sometime between 1911 and 1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Bank
<b>Description</b>	Early 20th century single story four bay bank building overlooking the Dodder River. Flat roof concealed behind limestone parapet on which are mounted stone urns and spandrels above a moulded cornice. Red brick walls on a limestone plinth with limestone quoins topped with a cartouche to the corner. Round headed window openings containing multiplane fixed light windows, Moulded cornice above door supported on limestone console brackets to moulded limestone surround. Lead and glass fanlight and glazed timber panelled door.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH180</b>
<b>Location</b>	164 to 166 Shelbourne Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of four bay two storey semi-detached houses, built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Hipped replacement slate roof with overhanging eaves and original brick stack. Red brick walls. Segmental arched window openings to first floor. Replacement shop front. Now in commercial use and extended to the rear.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH181</b>
<b>Location</b>	Ballsbridge College of Further Education, Shelbourne Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1948
<b>Original Use</b>	Technical college
<b>Description</b>	Ten bay three story Modern Movement educational building built 1948 to the design of Donnelly and Martin. Flat roof with rendered walls to upper floor and red brick to ground floor elevation. Casement windows throughout
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH182</b>
<b>Location</b>	51 to 57 Shelbourne Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey early 19th century terraced houses with brick or rendered stacks, rendered walls and square headed openings to first floor, some retaining sashes. Shopfronts to ground floor hare all replacements or have otherwise been altered. 57 alone retains a round headed doorway with a fanlight tough it is a replacement door and fanlight
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH183</b>
<b>Location</b>	Iron railings Herbert Park (side of Rolys)
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Railings to the Park
<b>Description</b>	Plinth and wrought iron railings, erected after the Dublin International Exhibition in 1907. Park subsequently laid out on the exhibition grounds and opened in 1911
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH186</b>
<b>Location</b>	American Embassy, Elgin Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1964
<b>Original Use</b>	Embassy
<b>Description</b>	American Embassy, Built 1964 to the design of John Johansen. Constructed of precast concrete with stone at basement level where there is a "moat" of flowering shrubbery, bridged at the entrance, and a park like plaza of benches and trees which was enclosed with railings in recent years
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH187</b>
<b>Location</b>	91 Pembroke road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary treatment to a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century house which has since been demolished
<b>Description</b>	Granite gate piers and iron railings in granite plinth
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH188</b>
<b>Location</b>	85 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey over raised basement double fronted late 19th century house. Projecting breakfront to three central bays. Later mansard attic storey behind a balustraded parapet. Red brick walls with open pediment to central bay supported on panelled pilasters above Entrance. Rusticated granite wall to basement. Round headed window to first floor. Windows are square headed apart from bow window on either side of hall door and segmental arched windows to basement. Entrance has a moulded cornice supported on rusticated pilasters within which there is a round headed door opens with a plain glazed fanlight, sidelights and panelled door. entrance approached by granite steps. site bound by cast and wrought iron railings in granite plinths with granite piers to the entrance
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH189</b>
<b>Location</b>	83 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1970s
<b>Original Use</b>	Offices
<b>Description</b>	Ten bay three storey 1970s precast concrete office building designed by David Keane and Partners
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH190</b>
<b>Location</b>	176 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Ten bay two storey corner building, built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves and original brick stacks. Red brick walls. Segmental arched window openings. Replacement shop front. Now in commercial use and extended to the rear.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH191</b>
<b>Location</b>	172 to 174 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of three bay two storey houses, built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves and original brick stacks. Red brick walls. Segmental arched window openings. Replacement shop fronts. Now in use as restaurants
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH192</b>
<b>Location</b>	166a to 170 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1907
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three No. three bay two storey houses, built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves and original brick stacks. Red brick walls. Segmental arched window openings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH193</b>
<b>Location</b>	156 to 166 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Group of five No. two bay two storey houses, built in the late 19th or early 20th century. Pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves and rendered stacks. Red brick walls. Segmental arched doorways with plain over lights and square headed window openings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH194</b>
<b>Location</b>	148 to 154 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Row of two bay two storey over raised basement 19th century terraced houses. Roofs replaced but brick stacks survive. Moulded stone cornice to parapets, and yellow brick walls. Walls rendered and rusticated at basement level. Square headed openings with replacement sashes. Round headed door case has fanlight above a moulded cornice supported on console brackets. Hood mouldings present above No. 152 to 154. Panelled doors approached by granite steps with wrought iron lamp posts to handrails
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH195</b>
<b>Location</b>	144 to 146 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay three storey over raised basement 19th century terraced houses. Pitched slate roof with brick stacks survive. Moulded stone cornice to parapets, and yellow brick walls. Walls rendered and rusticated at basement level. Square headed openings with sashes. Round headed door case has fanlight above a moulded cornice supported on console brackets. Panelled doors approached by granite steps with wrought iron lamp handrails.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH196</b>
<b>Location</b>	The Ballsbridge Hotel Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary treatment
<b>Description</b>	Wrought Iron railings in granite plinths terminating in granite piers with moulded caps. They originally were the boundary to Trinity College Botanic Gardens which were present in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH199</b>
<b>Location</b>	79 to 81 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary treatment
<b>Description</b>	Wrought Iron railings in granite plinths terminating in granite gate piers. Originally to a pair of terraced houses that have since been demolished.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH202</b>
<b>Location</b>	45 to 47 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1837
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four storey over raised basement 19th century houses with recessed bay and single storey over basement entrance. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rusticated granite to ground floor and rendered basement and entrance bay. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH203</b>
<b>Location</b>	18 to 22 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Offices
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey over raised basement terraced houses. Hipped slate roof with rendered stack behind stone cornice to parapet. Red brick walls. Rendered basement. Square headed window opes containing sashes. Round headed door case with fanlight above a cornice supported on columns and approached by granite steps. Railings to boundary. Houses would appear to be 20th or 21st century mock Georgian or pastiche but are in keeping with the road
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH208</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 2 Victoria Buildings, Haddington Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1916
<b>Original Use</b>	Bank
<b>Description</b>	Red brick three bay three storey former bank and office building built 1916 to the design of T.F. McNamara. Located on a corner with red brick gables to both elevations. Most noticeable for the large windows on all floors and the gable chimney which appears to be supported by windows.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH209</b>
<b>Location</b>	Bridge House Mespil Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1916
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Four bay three storey red brick commercial building built 1916. The two western bays project south and there is a single storey shopfront to the corner. Moulded brick cornice to parapet and string courses between floors. Square headed or segmental arched windows with hood mouldings to upper floors
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH214</b>
<b>Location</b>	84 to 87 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Mock Georgian 20th century office block, built to imitate the two bay four storey over basement houses it replaced. It none the less contributes to the character of the street
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH216</b>
<b>Location</b>	Scoil Catriona 59 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1889
<b>Original Use</b>	School
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey late 19th century double fronted school building with rendered gable facing the road. Pitched slate roof with decorative clay ridge tiles and rendered stack. Rendered and painted walls. Segmental arched openings with red brick dressings. The school was founded in the nearby Mercy Convent (NIAH 50100643) in 1827. The present buildings however are associated with the Our Lady of Mercy Training College which was founded in 1883.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864 to 1867, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH118</b>
<b>Location</b>	Montrose, Nutley Lane
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of Montrose House (DCC RPS 7847)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Reconstructed in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary wall
<b>Description</b>	Much of the boundary has been altered previously and consists of a rebuilt coursed granite rubble wall at the corner with the N11, harling rendered walling, a coursed wall of granite, limestone and brick located to south of the vehicular entrance to RTE, two cement rendered piers and snecked limestone walling to the entrance to RTE. The gateways contain 20 <sup>th</sup> century gates. The section that consists of granite, limestone and brick is possibly a remnant of the old demesne boundary to Montrose House as it follows the line of the old boundary however the mix of materials suggests it was rebuilt. It is likely that it retains fabric from the old demesne boundary but was rebuilt when Nutley Lane was straightened and the Radio Teilifis Éireann campus built in the 1960s
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local importance
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH119</b>
<b>Location</b>	12 to 14 Nutley Lane
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey mid-20th century detached houses with bow window to front and red brick to ground floor and arched entrance with recessed porch. Built on the former demesne of Nutley House
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, SOSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH120</b>
<b>Location</b>	16 Nutley Lane
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey mid-20th century detached house with bow window to front and red brick to ground floor and arched entrance with recessed porch. Built on the former demesne of Nutley House
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, SOSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH121, CBC1415BTH122</b>
<b>Location</b>	18 and 20 Nutley Lane
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay two storey mid-20th century semi-detached houses with bow windows to front and arched entrances with recessed porches. Built on the former demesne of Nutley House
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, SOSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH123</b>
<b>Location</b>	North of 20 Nutley Lane
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary wall to demesne
<b>Description</b>	Coursed stone wall with stone cap. The construction and line of the wall suggests it is a remnant of the old demesne wall to Nutley House
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH124</b>
<b>Location</b>	Nutley House, Elm Park Golf Club
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary wall to demesne
<b>Description</b>	Coursed stone wall with stone cap located to the north of the entrance. The construction and line of the wall suggests it is a remnant of the old demesne wall to Nutley House
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1903, Ball 1907, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH125</b>	
<b>Location</b>	85 Nutley lane	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early to mid-20th century	
<b>Original Use</b>	House	
<b>Description</b>	three bay three storey detached early to mid-20th century red brick house with pitched slate roof	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

## 2.9 Street Furniture

### 2.9.1 Post Boxes

#### Section: Stradbroke Road to Booterstown Avenue

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB001</b>
<b>Location</b>	Letter Box at the junction with Temple Crescent.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Included in the Dun Laoghaire Industrial Heritage Survey in Appendix 4 of the 2016 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan (DLR 2016e, ref 958) so it is afforded protection under the Development Plan
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Circa 1911 to 1922.
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Post Box inset in to the boundary wall of number 8 Temple Hill (CBC1415BTH003). It has a crown above letter slot and 'Post Office' in raised lettering to slot and GR monogram in raised lettering to door. The GR monogram indicates that it was manufactured during the reign of George V of Britain (1910 to 1936). The royal cipher and crown motif are of special interest, as a physical reminder of the relationship between Ireland and the British Empire prior to Independence. Many pre Independence post boxes were simply repainted green following independence. Ireland became a free state in 1922 after which the insignia on post boxes changed. A very similar post box in Howth (NIAH 11358016) was rated as being of Regional Importance for its Artistic and Social interest.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016e, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB002</b>
<b>Location</b>	Benincasa Mount Merrion Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	The post box is set in to the boundary wall of a protected structure Benincasa (DLR RPS 117)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Circa 1911 to 1922.
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Post Box set in to the boundary wall of a protected structure Benincasa with a crown above letter slot and crown and 'Next Collection', and GR monogram in raised lettering to door. The GR monogram indicates that it was manufactured during the reign of George V of Britain (1910 to 1936). The royal cipher and crown motif are of special interest, as a physical reminder of the relationship between Ireland and the British Empire prior to Independence. Many pre Independence post boxes were simply repainted green. Ireland became a free state in 1922 after which the insignia on post boxes changed. Made by W.T Allen and Co of London as indicated by lettering at the base. A post box in Howth (NIAH 11358016) of the same era was rated as being of Regional Importance for its Artistic and Social interest
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic and Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016e, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB003</b>
<b>Location</b>	Post Box, Phoenix Terrace
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1960,
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar post box, erected c.1960, comprising moulded neck, shallow domed cap and curved hinged door having aperture. The maker's mark in raised lettering to the plinth base reads 'CARRON SCOTLAND'. A notable example of quality mass produced cast iron work produced in the mid to late twentieth century, the form references earlier designs, but the lack of dentillation or royal insignia indicates its later manufacture. Instead it has a raised circular panel. Similar examples in Saggart (NIAH 11213040) and Ballyfermot (NIAH 50080371) were rated as of regional importance by the NIAH who stated that the traditional style cast iron post box blends well into its urban setting, adding greater character to the street.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic and Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016e, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB004</b>
<b>Location</b>	Post Box at 142 Rock Road, Booterstown.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1901 to 1910
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Wall mounted post box in set in to the gate pier of Baymount Lodge 142 Rock Road, Booterstown (CBC1415BTH075). It has a crown and ER monogram in raised above letter slot and a collection plate to the door. The ER monogram indicates that it was installed in the reign of Edward the VII of Britain (1901 to 1910). Made by W. T Allen of London. A similar example (NIAH 50080365) in St Laurence Road Chapelizod was rated by the NIAH as of Regional Importance for its Artistic Social and Technical interest. The Royal cipher and crown motif are of special interest, as a physical reminder of the relationship between Ireland and the British Empire prior to Independence. Many pre Independence post boxes were simply repainted green and retained this royal insignia.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016e, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB005</b>
<b>Location</b>	Post Box at 238 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1935
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding circular profile cast iron pillar box, installed c.1935. Raised insignia of P&T to front (west) elevation, moulded neck, dentilated frieze, plinth base and shallow domed cap. Curved door with aperture. The maker's mark in raised lettering to the plinth base reads "CARRON COMPANY / STIRLINGSHIRE". Set into concrete paving of footpath. The insignia, representing the national Posts & Telegraphs service, dates the box to the early years of the Irish State and provides decorative as well as contextual interest, representing the promotion of an indigenous national identity by the newly independent state. A similar Example in Emmet Road Inchicore (NIAH 50080384) is rated as being of regional importance by the NIAH for its Artistic, Social and Technical interest
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016e, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415PB007
<b>Location</b>	Ailesbury Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar post box, erected c.1940, with raised 'P&T' monogram. This motif refers to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the Gaelic script being indicative of the desire to create a sense of national pride in the era following Independence. The monogram is smaller than the monograms which feature on other post boxes which were produced after 1920. Domed cap with fluted edge and moulded neck, moulded rim to base. Set into concrete paving of footpath. A similar example in Sybil Hill Clontarf (NIAH 50030087) was rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance for its Artistic, Social and Technical interest. In its appraisal the NIAH stated that it is attractive item of street furniture which is a reminder of the high quality of mass produced cast iron in the past. Its functional design is enlivened by decorative moulded detailing, such as the dentillated rim to the cap, and by the raised lettering, which adds artistic interest.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB013</b>
<b>Location</b>	Sandymount Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1935
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding circular profile cast iron pillar box with plinth base, installed c.1935. Raised insignia of P&T to front elevation, moulded neck, dentilated frieze and shallow domed cap. This motif refers to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the Gaelic script being indicative of the desire to create a sense of national pride in the era following Independence. The maker's mark in raised lettering to the rear of plinth base reads 'CARRON COMPANY / STIRLINGSHIRE'. Set into concrete paving of footpath. A similar Example in Emmet Road Inchicore (NIAH 50080384) is rated as being of regional importance by the NIAH for its Artistic, Social and Technical interest
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415PB008
<b>Location</b>	63 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1901 to 1910
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron post box. Round on plan with shallow domed cap, moulded corona, neck moulding, cylindrical shaft and moulded plinth base. Curved hinged door facing south incorporating letter slot with raised frame below and raised royal insignia with crown motif. Insignia reads 'ER VII / POST OFFICE'. The ER monogram indicates that it was installed in the reign of Edward the VII of Britain (1901 to 1910). The Royal cipher and crown motif are of special interest, as a physical reminder of the relationship between Ireland and the British Empire prior to Independence. Many pre Independence post boxes were simply repainted green and retained this royal insignia. The maker's mark in raised lettering to the plinth base reads 'McDowall Steven & Co London & Glasgow'. A similar one on the Howth Road in Clontarf (NIAH 50030287) was rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for its Architectural, Social, and Technical interest.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB009</b>
<b>Location</b>	43 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1901 to 1910
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar post box installed c.1905. Round plan, with shallow domed cap, moulded corona, neck moulding, cylindrical shaft and moulded plinth base. Raised lettering 'Post Office', to neck flanking letter aperture. Curved hinged door facing east incorporating raised frame and raised royal insignia with crown motif below reading 'ER VII'. The ER monogram indicates that it was installed in the reign of Edward the VII of Britain (1901 to 1910). The Royal cipher and crown motif are of special interest, as a physical reminder of the relationship between Ireland and the British Empire prior to Independence. Many pre Independence post boxes were simply repainted green and retained this royal insignia. The maker's mark in raised lettering to the plinth base reads 'Handyside' indication it was cast by Andrew Handyside and Company. A similar one on Arran Quay (NIAH 50070516) was rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for its Architectural, Social, and Technical interest.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB010</b>
<b>Location</b>	65 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box with bevelled cap. It is a relatively modern post bock and does not have the ornate cap
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB011</b>
<b>Location</b>	110 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1930s
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding Type C cast iron pillar style post box, oval in plan, with double apertures for letters, raised lettering to neck and dentilled cornice to cap, 'P & T' monogram to door. This motif refers to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the Gaelic script being indicative of the desire to create a sense of national pride in the era following Independence. The slots are marked 'Dublin' and 'All Other Places'. Introduced in London in 1899 but not introduced in to Ireland until 1965 according to Ferguson. A similar example in Westmorland Street (NIAH 50020214) was dated to c 1930 and rated as being of Regional Importance for its Architectural, Social, Technical interest
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social, Technical,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB012</b>
<b>Other</b>	NIAH 50100596
<b>Location</b>	Mount Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1885
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding round plan cast iron pillar box, erected c. 1885, comprising cylindrical shaft with shallow domed cap having moulded corona, neck moulding and letter aperture. Curved hinged door, incorporating raised frame and keyhole. Raised lettering to plinth reads 'Handyside Derby & London'. Pillar boxes were introduced to Dublin about 1857. The small letter aperture set high in the neck of the box, and the lack of insignia indicates that this is an 'anonymous box', cast by Andrew Handyside and Company from 1879 onward, and so called as the door did not have an Royal cipher or other mark, features which were introduced from 1887. Many pre Independence post boxes were simply repainted green and retained this royal insignia. It is rated as being of regional importance by the NIAH for its Artistic, Social and Technical interest
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415PB006</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Post Box, 45 Nutley lane	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1940	
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Box	
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar post box, erected c.1940, with raised 'P&T' monogram. This motif refers to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the Gaelic script being indicative of the desire to create a sense of national pride in the era following Independence. Domed cap with fluted edge and moulded neck, moulded rim to base. The maker's mark in raised lettering to the plinth base reads 'CARRON & COMPANY / STIRLINGSHIRE'. A similar example in Emmet Road Inchicore (NIAH 50080384) is rated as being of regional importance by the NIAH for its Artistic, Social and Technical interest.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social, Technical,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

## 2.9.2 Lamp Posts

### Section: Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP001</b>
<b>Other</b>	DLIHS 959
<b>Location</b>	Gas Lamp Top of Temple Hill at junction with Temple Crescent
<b>Legal Status</b>	Included in the Dun Laoghaire Industrial Heritage Survey in Appendix 4 of the 2016 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan (DLR 2016e, ref 959) so it is afforded protection under the Development Plan
<b>Date of Construction</b>	The fluting and foliate details are reminiscent of a gas lamps which O'Connell states were introduced in the 1840s, and 1860 to 1870
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	Incomplete remains of a gas lamp. Fluted and tapering from base. The fluting and foliate details are reminiscent of a gas lamp which O'Connell states was introduced in the 1840s. Now largely obscured by hedging but mounted on to a rendered wall above a wall post box. The wall on which it stands was built before 1940. The lamp standard was probably salvaged. The associated post box was manufactured before 1922
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016e, O'Connell 1975 p19, 20 and 25, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP002</b>
<b>Other</b>	DLIHS 960
<b>Location</b>	Gas Lamp, 3 Temple Hill, Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Included in the Dun Laoghaire Industrial Heritage Survey in Appendix 4 of the 2016 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan (DLR 2016e, ref 960) so it is afforded protection under the Development Plan
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Unknown but the fluting and foliate details are reminiscent of a gas lamp which O'Connell states was introduced c 1895.
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	Incomplete remains of a gas lamp, mounted on to a rendered wall. Fluted with mouldings above a pear base. Survives incomplete but has foliate details to top. Unknown but the fluting and foliate details are reminiscent of a gas lamp which O'Connell states was introduced c 1895. The wall on which it stands was built before 1940. The lamp standard was probably salvaged.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016e, O'Connell 1975 p19, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane**

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415LP003, CBC1415LP004, CBC1415LP005, CBC1415LP006, CBC1415LP007, CBC1415LP008, CBC1415LP009, CBC1415LP010, CBC1415LP011, CBC1415LP012, CBC1415LP013, CBC1415LP014, CBC1415LP015, CBC1415LP016, CBC1415LP017, CBC1415LP018, CBC1415LP019, CBC1415LP021, CBC1415LP022, CBC1415LP023, CBC1415LP024, CBC1415LP025
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1896
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	22 No. lamp posts which were originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire and the number 8 tram which ran to Dalkey. The first electric trams began to run in 1896. The cast iron bases taper up from a pear base on a plain round plinth towards a bulbous foliate frieze featuring acanthus leaves. The tramway ran as far as Dalkey and operated until 10 July 1949.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Pearson 1998, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP020,</b>
<b>Location</b>	Lamp post at 151 Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1920
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	4.5m swan neck standard c. 1920. Large Freestanding cast iron lamp post with fluted and moulded base and art deco wrought iron swan neck bracket. A similar example on Mount Shannon Road in Kilmainham (NIAH 50080197) has been rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance for its Artistic, Social, Technical interest. They give a date of c.1915 though O'Connell states c.1920. In their appraisal the NIAH state that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape. It is indicative of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity. It is also an example of decorative iron work, notably in its elegant neck. The shamrock motif was commonly used in lamp standards from the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century and was designed specifically for use on Irish standards as prior to 1940, as many of these standards were forged in Britain. The fluted column may replace an earlier 'sugar stick' column. This example of cast iron street furniture is increasingly rare, having been largely replaced with more recent models.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC1415LP028, CBC1415LP029, CBC1415LP030, CBC1415LP031, CBC1415LP033, CBC1415LP034, CBC1415LP035, CBC1415LP036, CBC1415LP037, CBC1415LP038, CBC1415LP039, CBC1415LP040, CBC1415LP041, CBC1415LP042, CBC1415LP043, CBC1415LP044, CBC1415LP045, CBC1415LP046, CBC1415LP047, CBC1415LP048, CBC1415LP049, CBC1415LP050, CBC1415LP051, CBC1415LP052, CBC1415LP053, CBC1415LP054, CBC1415LP055, CBC1415LP056, CBC1415LP057, CBC1415LP058, CBC1415LP059, CBC1415LP060, CBC1415LP061, CBC1415LP062, CBC1415LP063, CBC1415LP064, CBC1415LP066, CBC1415LP067, CBC1415LP068, CBC1415LP069, CBC1415LP070, CBC1415LP071, CBC1415LP072, CBC1415LP073, CBC1415LP074, CBC1415LP075, CBC1415LP076, CBC1415LP078, CBC1415LP079, CBC1415LP080, CBC1415LP081, CBC1415LP082, CBC1415LP083, CBC1415LP084, CBC1415LP085, CBC1415LP086, CBC1415LP088, CBC1415LP089, CBC1415LP090, CBC1415LP091, CBC1415LP092, CBC1415LP093, CBC1415LP094, CBC1415LP095, CBC1415LP096, CBC1415LP097, CBC1415LP098
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1896 to 1898
<b>Original Use</b>	Tram Standards
<b>Description</b>	67 No. Lamp posts which were originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire and the number 8 tram which ran to Dalkey. The first electric trams began to run in 1896. The cast iron bases taper up from a pear base on a plain round plinth towards a bulbous foliate frieze featuring acanthus leaves. The tramway ran as far as Dalkey and operated until 10 July 1949.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Pearson 1998, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP065,</b>
<b>Location</b>	114 Merrion Road/Shrewsbury Park
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1920 Swan neck to top. The base is an 19 <sup>th</sup> century gas lamp base
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	Swan neck standard c. 1920. The base is different to the usual fluted base of the 4.5m Swan necks standards in that it is square in section with chamfers to the corner and is fielded and panelled on all four side. There is a shamrock motif near the base. It was originally a 19 <sup>th</sup> century gas lamp. The swan neck is a replacement.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP032</b>
<b>Location</b>	12 Merrion View
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1920
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	4.5m swan neck standard c. 1920. Large Freestanding cast iron lamp post with fluted and moulded base and art deco wrought iron swan neck bracket. A similar example on Mount Shannon Road in Kilmainham (NIAH 50080197) has been rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance for its Artistic, Social, Technical interest. They give a date of c.1915 though O'Connell states c.1920. In their appraisal the NIAH state that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape. It is indicative of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity. It is also an example of decorative iron work, notably in its elegant neck. The shamrock motif was commonly used in lamp standards from the beginning of the twentieth century and was designed specifically for use on Irish standards as prior to 1940, as many of these standards were forged in Britain. The fluted column may replace an earlier 'sugar stick' column. This example of cast iron street furniture is increasingly rare, having been largely replaced with more recent models.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP077</b>
<b>Location</b>	Simmonscourt Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1900
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp post
<b>Description</b>	Rathmines type lamp post, erected by Rathmines Urban District Council from 1900. The date is embossed on the side
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP087</b>
<b>Location</b>	Sydenham Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1920
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	4.5m swan neck standard c. 1920. Large Freestanding cast iron lamp post with fluted and moulded base and art deco wrought iron swan neck bracket. A similar example on Mount Shannon Road in Kilmainham (NIAH 50080197) has been rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance for its Artistic, Social, Technical interest. They give a date of c.1915 though O'Connell states c.1920. In their appraisal the NIAH state that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape. It is indicative of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity. It is also an example of decorative iron work, notably in its elegant neck. The shamrock motif was commonly used in lamp standards from the beginning of the twentieth century and was designed specifically for use on Irish standards as prior to 1940, as many of these standards were forged in Britain. The fluted column may replace an earlier 'sugar stick' column. This example of cast iron street furniture is increasingly rare, having been largely replaced with more recent models.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP099</b>
<b>Location</b>	11 Ballsbridge Terrace
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1896
<b>Original Use</b>	Tram Standard
<b>Description</b>	1 No. Lamp post which were originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to DunLaoghaire and the number 8 tram which ran to Dalkey. The first electric trams began to run in 1896. The cast iron bases taper up from a pear base on a plain round plinth towards a bulbous foliate frieze featuring acanthus leaves. The tramway ran as far as Dalkey and operated until 10 July 1949.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Pearson 1998, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP100, CBC1415LP101, CBC1415LP102</b>
<b>Location</b>	Shelbourne Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1896
<b>Original Use</b>	Tram standard
<b>Description</b>	3 No. Lamp posts which were originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to DunLaoghaire and the number 8 tram which ran to Dalkey. The first electric trams began to run in 1896. The cast iron bases taper up from a pear base on a plain round plinth towards a bulbous foliate frieze featuring acanthus leaves. The tramway ran as far as Dalkey and operated until 10 July 1949.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Pearson 1998, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP103.</b>
<b>Location</b>	Herbert Park
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Modern reproduction
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp post
<b>Description</b>	Rathmines type lamp reproduction standard, with moulded neck and base with service hatch, but without the city crest and with two contemporary lanterns.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP104</b>
<b>Location</b>	Herbert Park
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1903 and 1940s to 1950s
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	1 No. Scotch Standard. Freestanding cast iron lamp post, erected c.1903 having been introduced with the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme of 1903. Comprising swan neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. It is also an example of decorative cast iron work, notably in its elegant neck. O'Connell (1975) states that many date to the 1940s and 1950s when Dublin Corporation replaced lamps with replicas. The 1903 originals are heavier than the replicas. Lamp posts of the same type (NIAH 50080545) in Nicholas Street in Dublin 8 were rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for their Artistic, Social, Technical interest. In their appraisal they stated that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape and are a reminder of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP105, CBC1415LP106, CBC1415LP107, CBC1415LP108, CBC1415LP109, CBC1415LP110, CBC1415LP111, CBC1415LP112, CBC1415LP113, CBC1415LP114,</b>
<b>Location</b>	Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1896
<b>Original Use</b>	Tram Standard
<b>Description</b>	10 No. Lamp post which were originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to DunLaoghaire and the number 8 tram which ran to Dalkey. The first electric trams began to run in 1896. The cast iron bases taper up from a pear base on a plain round plinth towards a bulbous foliate frieze featuring acanthus leaves. The tramway ran as far as Dalkey and operated until 10 July 1949.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Pearson 1998, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP115</b>
<b>Location</b>	122 Northumberland Rd
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1896
<b>Original Use</b>	Tram Standard
<b>Description</b>	Lamp post which was originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to DunLaoghaire and the number 8 tram which ran to Dalkey. The first electric trams began to run in 1896. The cast iron bases taper up from a pear base on a plain round plinth towards a bulbous foliate frieze featuring acanthus leaves. The tramway ran as far as Dalkey and operated until 10 July 1949.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Pearson 1998, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP116, CBC1415LP117,</b>
<b>Location</b>	Lansdowne Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Reproduction
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp posts
<b>Description</b>	2 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts, Freestanding cast iron lamp post with moulded neck and base with service hatch featuring Dublin City coat of arms. Swan neck head with spiral motifs and foliate details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding. They are possibly reproductions as the hatch appears to be relatively modern.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP118</b>
<b>Location</b>	79 to 81 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1896
<b>Original Use</b>	Tram Standard
<b>Description</b>	Lamp post which was originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to DunLaoghaire and the number 8 tram which ran to Dalkey. The first electric trams began to run in 1896. The cast iron bases taper up from a pear base on a plain round plinth towards a bulbous foliate frieze featuring acanthus leaves. The tramway ran as far as Dalkey and operated until 10 July 1949.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Pearson 1998, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP119</b>
<b>Location</b>	McCartney Bridge, Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the Curtilage of a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 872) and within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1930s
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding electric lamp standard manufactured c.1935, consisting of a tapering octagonal profile reinforced concrete shaft of dark greyish brown concrete flecked with aggregate, rising from a wider stepped base, meeting a single or double headed stepped and arched art deco style bracket from which is suspended octagonal profile copper roofed lantern with frosted glass. The example on the bridge has a single bracket and lantern. Made by Sofrapel in France, with the lanterns ('the Dublin lantern') by Holophane and installed by Dublin Corporation between 1936 and 1939 throughout the city centre. Intact examples of the same type in Pearse Street (NIAH 50020527) and College Street (NIAH 50020523) and Seafeld Road West (NIAH 50030341) have been rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for their artistic, social and technical interest. In their appraisal they stated that the construction in exposed aggregate concrete was a departure from the more usual cast iron lamp standards used for both gas and electric lighting. They were noted for being effective electric street lights at a time when gas lighting was still common in Dublin city. The Art Deco styling of the sweeping neck brackets and the copper and glass lamps add visual interest to the streetscape, making the composition representative of contemporary design and materials. Intact examples of these standards are increasingly rare, particularly in their complete state, and this group adds to the overall historic character of the streetscape.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, Cassidy 2020b and 2020c, Neylon 2020, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP120</b>
<b>Location</b>	Traffic island opposite 73 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905 and 1930s to 1940s
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Posts
<b>Description</b>	Variant of the Scotch Standard. Freestanding cast iron lamp post, erected c.1905 and 1930s to 1940s. Comprising a double swan neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. Lamp posts of a similar type (NIAH 50080545) in Nicholas Street in Dublin 8 were rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for their Artistic, Social, Technical interest. In their appraisal they stated that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape and are a reminder of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP121</b>
<b>Location</b>	73 Baggot Street Lower/Herbert Place
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1940s or 1950s
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron lamp post, erected c.1940s or 1950s. Comprising a swan neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved and panelled door to base with Dublin City coat of arms.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP122, CBC1415LP123, CBC1415LP124, CBC1415LP125, CBC1415LP127, CBC1415LP128, CBC1415LP129, CBC1415LP130, CBC1415LP131, CBC1415LP132,</b>
<b>Location</b>	Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905 and 1930s to 1940s
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Posts
<b>Description</b>	10 No. Variants of the Scotch Standards. Freestanding cast iron lamp post, erected c.1905 and 1930s to 1940s. Comprising a double swan neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. Lamp posts of a similar type (NIAH 50080545) in Nicholas Street in Dublin 8 were rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for their Artistic, Social, Technical interest. In their appraisal they stated that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape and are reminder of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP126</b>
<b>Location</b>	Mercy International Centre 64A Baggot Street Lower/ Herbert Street
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Reproduction
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	Reproduction Rathmines type lamp post. Freestanding cast iron lamp post with moulded neck and base with service hatch featuring Dublin City coat of arms. Swan neck head with spiral motifs and foliate details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding. They are reproductions as the hatch appears to be relatively modern.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP134, CBC1415LP137, CBC1415LP140</b>
<b>Location</b>	Fitzwilliam Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Reproduction
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	Rathmines Type cast iron lamp posts. Moulded base with service hatch. Moulding to hatch with fluted column above. Of a similar type to that produced in c1892 to 1900 but has a replacement lantern. Three were identified, all at the junction of Fitzwilliam Street and Baggot Street Lower
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP133,CBC1415LP135,</b>
<b>Location</b>	Fitzwilliam Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1903, 1940s and 1950s
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	2 No. Scotch Standards. Freestanding cast iron lamp post, erected c.1903 having been introduced with the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme of 1903. Comprising swan neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. It is also an example of decorative cast iron work, notably in its elegant neck. O'Connell (1975) states that many date to the 1940s and 1950s when Dublin Corporation replaced lamps with replicas. The 1903 originals are heavier than the replicas. Lamp posts of the same type (NIAH 50080545) in Nicholas Street in Dublin 8 were rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for their Artistic, Social, Technical interest. In their appraisal they stated that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape and are a reminder of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP136, CBC1415LP138, CBC1415LP139,</b>
<b>Location</b>	Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1903, 1940s and 1950s
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	3 Scotch Standards. Freestanding cast iron lamp post, erected c.1903 having been introduced with the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme of 1903. Comprising swan neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. It is also an example of decorative cast iron work, notably in its elegant neck. O'Connell (1975) states that many date to the 1940s and 1950s when Dublin Corporation replaced lamps with replicas. The 1903 originals are heavier than the replicas. Lamp posts of the same type (NIAH 50080545) in Nicholas Street in Dublin 8 were rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for their Artistic, Social, Technical interest. In their appraisal they stated that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape and are reminder of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP141, CBC1415LP142, CBC1415LP143, CBC1415LP144, CBC1415LP145,</b>
<b>Location</b>	12 Fitzwilliam Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1903, 1940s and 1950s
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post
<b>Description</b>	5 No. Scotch Standards. Freestanding cast iron lamp post, erected c.1903 having been introduced with the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme of 1903. Comprising swan neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. It is also an example of decorative cast iron work, notably in its elegant neck. O'Connell (1975) states that many date to the 1940s and 1950s when Dublin Corporation replaced lamps with replicas. The 1903 originals are heavier than the replicas. Lamp posts of the same type (NIAH 50080545) in Nicholas Street in Dublin 8 were rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for their Artistic, Social, Technical interest. In their appraisal they stated that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape and are reminder of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415LP146, CBC1415LP147, CBC1415LP148, CBC1415LP149, CBC1415LP150,</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Square	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1903, 1940s and 1950s	
<b>Original Use</b>	Lamp Post	
<b>Description</b>	5 Scotch Standards. Freestanding cast iron lamp post, erected c.1903 having been introduced with the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme of 1903. Comprising swan neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. It is also an example of decorative cast iron work, notably in its elegant neck. O'Connell (1975) states that many date to the 1940s and 1950s when Dublin Corporation replaced lamps with replicas. The 1903 originals are heavier than the replicas. Lamp posts of the same type (NIAH 50080545) in Nicholas Street in Dublin 8 were rated by the NIAH as being of Regional importance for their Artistic, Social, Technical interest. In their appraisal they stated that these lamp standards bring both technological and social interest to the streetscape and are reminder of the early provision of electrified street lighting schemes and developments in the use of electricity.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

### 2.9.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

#### Section: Stradbroom Road to Booterstown Avenue

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH015</b>
<b>Location</b>	Temple Road, Blackrock
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1987 to 1988
<b>Description</b>	The Black Rock Dolmen erected 1987 and designed by Rowan Gillespie who's foundry is based in Blackrock. It consists of three bronze figures supporting a rock in the middle of a junction. It does not have a connection to any particular archaeological site but references other prehistoric sites in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and was likely erected as a public art commission as part of the development of the Blackrock Bypass., as indicated on the plaque located opposite on the south side of the road.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Cultural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>DLR RPS 8</b>
	CBC1415MS001
<b>Location</b>	Milestone Rock Road, Booterstown.
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Milestone
<b>Description</b>	Mile Stone, of cut granite 0.8m in height and early 19th century in date. It is located on the footpath next to the boundary wall to Booterstown Marsh. Inscription reads, 'from Kingstown, 3 miles' on the NW side. On the SE side it is less legible but indicates that it is 4 miles to the G.P.O.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DLR 2016a, Pearson 1998, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH087, CBC1415BTH088, CBC1415BTH089,</b>
<b>Location</b>	Former Swiftcall Centre, Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>Original Use</b>	Concrete Benches
<b>Description</b>	3 No Concrete Benches, with fluted grooves to the back rest, set in to a dwarf wall
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH237</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Road, Ballsbridge, Opposite the Royal Dublin Society	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1907	
<b>Original Use</b>	Trough	
<b>Description</b>	Concrete trough, possibly the trough marked on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Cultural, Technical	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, OSI 1907 to 1911, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

**Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH185</b>
	Irish War Memorials No: 163
<b>Location</b>	Herbert Park
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1976
<b>Original Use</b>	Memorial Cross
<b>Description</b>	Limestone Celtic cross on oblong plinth. Plinth width 69cms, depth 48cms. Total height approx. 240cms. A black marble panel on the base of the cross records the unveiling. Behind the cross are three black marble slabs with inscriptions in Irish and English. Height 99cms, width of each side panel 95cms. dedicated 3rd battalion of the Dublin Brigade of Oglagh na hÉireann for their involvement in the Easter Rising of 1916 and War of Independence. Unveiled by President DeValera 1973
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, Pegum 2020, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

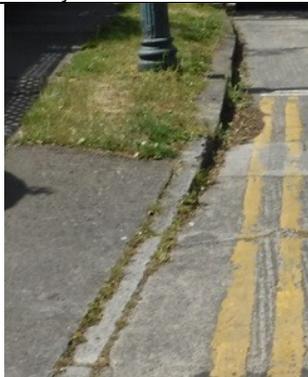
<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415MS002</b>
<b>Location</b>	170 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Milestone
<b>Description</b>	Mile Stone, to G.P.O Dublin 2 Miles/From Kingstown 5 Miles early 19th century in date.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH198</b>
<b>Location</b>	Kiosk, Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Kiosk in a small park bound by low railings
<b>Description</b>	Single storey 20th century octagonal kiosk in pocket park in the centre of the junction. The park is bound by early to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century wrought iron railings. The 1911 OS map shows that there was a fire escape stand in this location in 1911. The site had originally been used by the Pembroke Fire Brigade, who stored emergency ladders there. Then, in 1920, a kiosk was erected and was used to store equipment by Pembroke Fire Brigade. For the majority of its life, the kiosk functioned as a small newsagent. The structure came to be known as 'Moran's Kiosk'. The present structure has been much modified. It is of local interest because of its association with the Pembroke Fire Brigade. The associated pocket park also contributes positively to the character of the junction.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH250</b>
<b>Location</b>	Electrical Cabinet Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Electrical cabinet
<b>Description</b>	Electrical cabinet with a pitched roof/cap and moulded panels to doors. Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Cultural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 2.9.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

### Section: Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH239</b>
<b>Location</b>	Merrion View Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	A footpath is indicated on the 1865 Ordinance Survey map
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Narrow granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1865, OSI 1908 to 1911, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH240</b>
<b>Location</b>	Merrion View Avenue
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Date of Construction</b>	A footpath is indicated on the 1865 Ordinance Survey map though the houses are present on the 1843 map
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Narrow granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1865, OSI 1908 to 1911, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH238</b>
<b>Location</b>	The Spanish Embassy and the Dutch Embassy, Merrion Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	A footpath is indicated on the 1865 Ordinance Survey map
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Narrow granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1865, OSI 1908 to 1911, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH245</b>
<b>Location</b>	Anglesea Road/Merrion Road Junction
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century. The bridge on which the kerbs are situated was built 1791 and rebuilt 1835. Kerbs are shown on the 1865 Ordinance Survey map and were likely moved in 1904 when the bridge was widened
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1865, OSI 1908 to 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH173</b>
<b>Location</b>	Balls Bridge, Ballsbridge
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of a recorded monument (DU018-059) and within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century. The bridge on which the kerbs are situated was built 1791 and rebuilt 1835. Kerbs are shown on the 1865 Ordinance Survey map and were likely moved in 1904 when the bridge was widened
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1865, OSI 1908 to 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

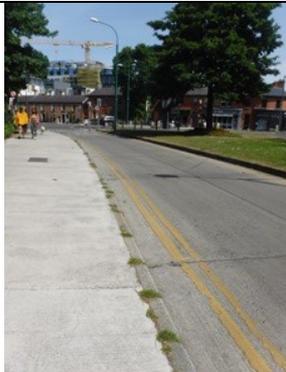
**Section: Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)**

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH248</b>
<b>Location</b>	East side of junction of Shelbourne Road and Pembroke Road and a continuation of the kerbs on the bridge
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century. Probably contemporaneous with the Bridge. The bridge on which the kerbs are situated was built 1791 and rebuilt 1835. Kerbs are shown on the 1865 Ordinance Survey map and were likely moved in 1904 when the bridge was widened
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1865, OSI 1908 to 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH174</b>
<b>Location</b>	East side of the road at Ballsbridge Terrace
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century and indicated on the 1865 OS map
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1865, OSI 1908 to 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH246</b>
<b>Location</b>	West Side of the road at Ballsbridge Terrace
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century and indicated on the 1865 OS map
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Narrow granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1865, OSI 1908 to 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH247</b>
<b>Location</b>	South side of Herbert Park Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Narrow granite kerb stones. Most likely laid out when Herbert Park Road was laid out Following the Dublin International Exhibition in 1907
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest Sensitivity</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural, Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, OSI 1908 to 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH184</b>
<b>Location</b>	Herbert Park
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Narrow granite kerb stones. Most likely laid out when Herbert Park Road was laid out Following the Dublin International Exhibition in 1907
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest Sensitivity</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural, Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, OSI 1908 to 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH242</b>
<b>Location</b>	59 Pembroke Road
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1834
<b>Original Use</b>	Jostle stone
<b>Description</b>	Granite Jostle stone
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH205</b>
<b>Location</b>	Baggot Street Upper, South Side
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected Structure
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH206</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Baggot Street Upper, North Side	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819	
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing	
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH252, CBC1415BTH253</b>	
<b>Location</b>	21 and 19 Baggot Street Upper	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH254, CBC1415BTH255</b>	
<b>Location</b>	17 and 15 Baggot Street Upper	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH256</b>	
<b>Location</b>	13 Baggot Street Upper	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819	
<b>Original Use</b>	Cellar light with glass panels	
<b>Description</b>	Cellar light with glass panels	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH257</b>
<b>Location</b>	9 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Cellar light with glass panels
<b>Description</b>	Cellar light with glass panels
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH258</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Iron grille
<b>Description</b>	Iron grille
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH259</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Iron cellar hatch with granite surround
<b>Description</b>	Iron cellar hatch with granite surround
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH207</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 to 1a Baggot Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1819
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH260</b>
<b>Location</b>	10 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1895
<b>Original Use</b>	Cellar lights with glass panels
<b>Description</b>	Cellar lights with glass panels
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH261</b>
<b>Location</b>	22 Baggot Street Upper
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1888
<b>Original Use</b>	Cellar lights with glass panels
<b>Description</b>	Cellar lights with glass panels
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, O'Connell 1975, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH210</b>
<b>Location</b>	McCartney Bridge, Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 872) and within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Bridge was constructed 1791
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite paving to bridge
<b>Description</b>	Granite paving to paths on north and south sides
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Images</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH212</b>
<b>Location</b>	Baggot Street Lower, South Side
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1839
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH213</b>
<b>Location</b>	Baggot Street Lower, North Side
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1839
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'  Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH262</b>
<b>Location</b>	88 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1864
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH263</b>
<b>Location</b>	91 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1810
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH264</b>
<b>Location</b>	92 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1810
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH265</b>
<b>Location</b>	93 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1810
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	 A photograph showing a circular metal cover set into a sidewalk made of large, light-colored stone tiles. In the background, there is a metal railing and a building facade.

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH266</b>
<b>Location</b>	95 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1810
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	 A photograph showing a circular metal cover set into a sidewalk made of large, light-colored stone tiles. To the right of the cover is a black fire hydrant with gold lettering. In the foreground, there is a rectangular metal cover set into a recessed area of the sidewalk.

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH267</b>
<b>Location</b>	98 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1810
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH268 and CBC1415BTH289</b>
<b>Location</b>	101 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1818
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH269 and CBC1415BTH290</b>
<b>Location</b>	102 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1818
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH244</b>
<b>Location</b>	Lad Lane
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1815
<b>Original Use</b>	Jostle stones
<b>Description</b>	Granite jostle stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH243</b>
<b>Location</b>	109a Baggot Street lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1815
<b>Original Use</b>	Jostle stones
<b>Description</b>	Granite jostle stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH270</b>
<b>Location</b>	110 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1810
<b>Original Use</b>	Cellar light with glass panels
<b>Description</b>	Cellar light with glass panels
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH271 and CBC1415BTH291</b>
<b>Location</b>	112 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1810
<b>Original Use</b>	Glass Cellar Light and hatch with granite surround
<b>Description</b>	Glass Cellar Light and hatch with granite surround
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH218</b>
<b>Location</b>	113 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH219</b>
<b>Location</b>	113 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH272</b>
<b>Location</b>	63 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH273 and CBC1415BTH274</b>
<b>Location</b>	62 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1845
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH275</b>
<b>Location</b>	61 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1840s
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH276 and CBC1415BTH277</b>	
<b>Location</b>	60 Baggot Street Lower	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1840s	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH278</b>	
<b>Location</b>	45 Baggot Street Lower	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Original Use</b>	Cellar light with Glass Panels	
<b>Description</b>	Cellar light with Glass Panels	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH220</b>
<b>Location</b>	42 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH221</b>
<b>Location</b>	42 Baggot Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH222</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Fitzwilliam Street Lower, West side	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800	
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite kerbing	
<b>Description</b>	Wide granite kerb stones	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH223</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Fitzwilliam Street Lower, East side	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1800	
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite paving and kerbs at	
<b>Description</b>	Granite paving and kerbs 11a and 12	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH241</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Fitzwilliam Street Lower, west side	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1800	
<b>Original Use</b>	Cobbled surface to gutter	
<b>Description</b>	Cobbled surface to gutter	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH225 and CBC1415BTH224</b>	
<b>Location</b>	11a and 12 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1800	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH226 and CBC1415BTH227</b>
<b>Location</b>	11 Fitzwilliam Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1790
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH228</b>
<b>Location</b>	8 Fitzwilliam Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780.
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH229 and CBC1415BTH279</b>	
<b>Location</b>	7 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780.	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH230 and CBC1415BTH280</b>	
<b>Location</b>	6 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780.	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH231 and CBC1415BTH232</b>	
<b>Location</b>	5 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1780.	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH233</b>	
<b>Location</b>	3 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790.	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH234</b>
<b>Location</b>	2 Fitzwilliam Street Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790.
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal Hole
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH235</b>
<b>Location</b>	1 Fitzwilliam St Lower
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790.
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal hole
<b>Description</b>	Coal hole a
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH236</b>	
<b>Location</b>	1 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790.	
<b>Original Use</b>	Cobbled surface	
<b>Description</b>	Cobbled surface	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH281 CBC1415BTH282</b>	
<b>Location</b>	53 Merrion Square South	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

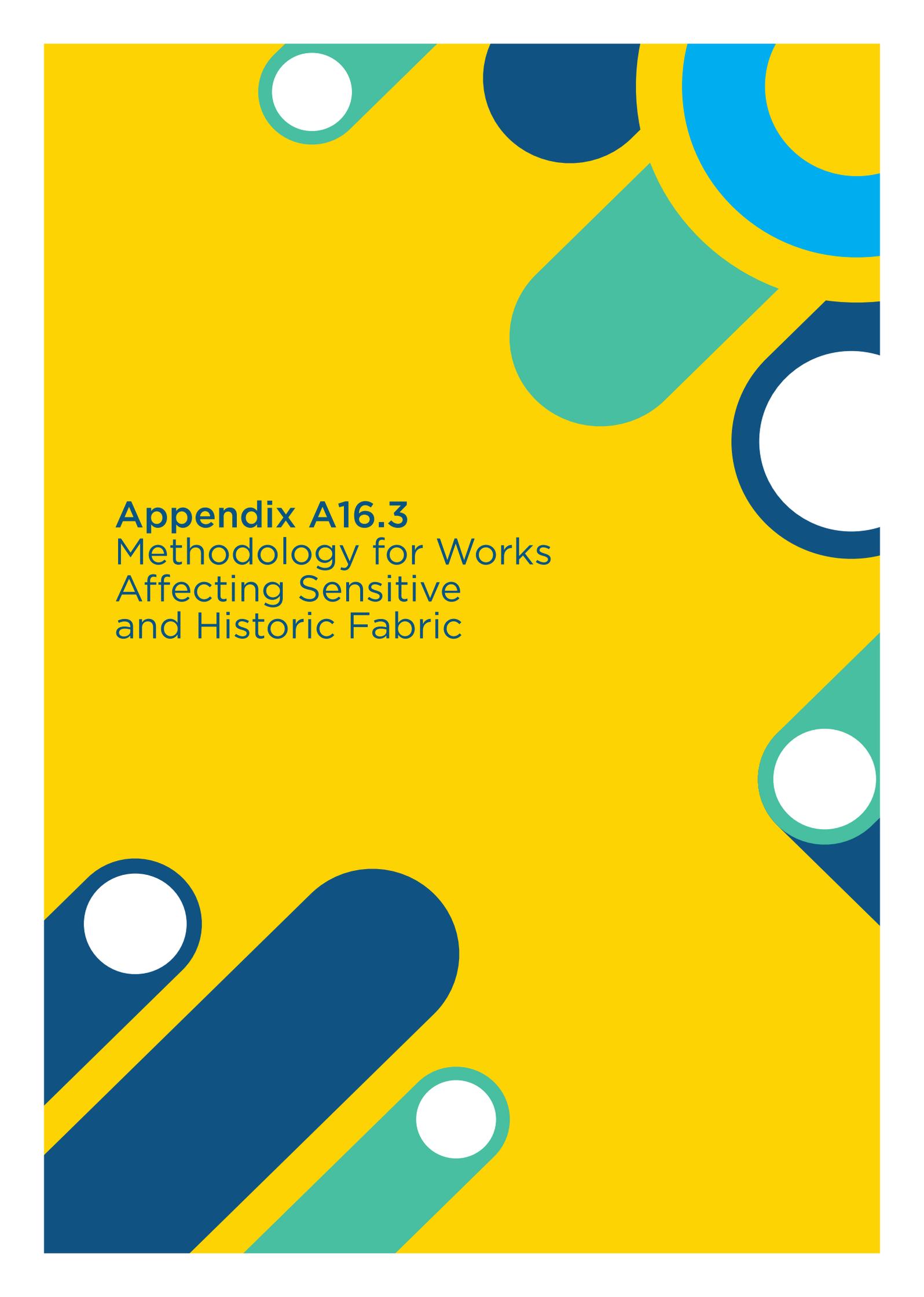
<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH290</b>
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Square South
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite Kerb
<b>Description</b>	Granite Kerb
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH283 and CBC1415BTH284</b>
<b>Location</b>	52 Merrion Square East
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH287</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Merrion Square East and Mount Street	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1790	
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite paving	
<b>Description</b>	Granite paving	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH285, CBC1415BTH286</b>	
<b>Location</b>	62 Mount Street	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1810	
<b>Original Use</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Description</b>	Coal Holes	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	<b>CBC1415BTH288</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Mount Street, South Side	
<b>Legal Status</b>	within a conservation area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a)	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1810	
<b>Original Use</b>	Granite Paving	
<b>Description</b>	Granite Paving	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social, Cultural,	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016a, DAHL 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Casey 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are white with a colored border. The shapes are scattered across the page, creating a modern, graphic feel.

## Appendix A16.3

### Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric

## **Appendix A16.3: Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric**

## 3.1 Introduction

Buildings or structures of architectural interest, be they recorded monuments, protected structures, buildings in architectural conservation areas or conservation areas, buildings which are recognized through inclusion in the NIAH or DCIHR, or unprotected structures of built-heritage interest, are a unique and irreplaceable resource which often demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship. They may be of architectural, historic, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

Boundary treatments, including boundary walls, railings and planting which define the boundaries of protected and other historic structures, can make an important contribution to the quality and character of the building and the surrounding streetscape or landscape (DAHG 2011, 13.4.1). Boundary walls, railings, gates and gardens can also contribute to the character of other protected and unprotected historic structures in the same area or street (DAHG 2011, 13.3.2 e).

Everyday features such as paving and street furniture, not only enhance the setting of historic buildings but are heritage assets in their own right (DAHG 2015). Consequently, proposed works must respect the setting of architectural heritage buildings, street furniture, surface treatments and the character of the street or area (DELG 2002).

Road works including road widening and other large-scale infrastructural developments adjacent or within architectural conservation areas, areas with an historic or architectural character, or within the setting of protected structures have the potential to impact on the architectural heritage and character of the areas in question (DAHG 2011, 3.11). Any alteration of the historic built environment must be carefully considered to maintain the visual and historic integrity of the local area, whether it is an urban, suburban or rural locality (Trinity Haus 2012).

### 3.1.1 General Principles of Conservation

Where conservation works to features are required as a result of the construction of the Proposed Scheme it will be carried out by the Contractor in accordance with the principles of the Venice and Burra Charters produced by ICOMOS Australia in 1979 and amended in 1981, 1988, 1999 and 2013. The Contractor will also adhere to the conservation principles set out in the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government's Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) and the Departments advice series publications on various elements. Conservation work will be based on an understanding of the historic built environment and its development as described in Section A16.1, and with respect the features identified and described in Appendix A16.2.

Conservation Principles and the principle of 'minimal intervention', have informed the design of the Proposed Scheme as follows:

- *Intervention should be avoided where possible.* (DCC 2014, DAHG 2011, 14.4.7).

A range of alternative engineering and design solutions have been considered during the design of the Proposed Scheme to avoid or mitigate works that will detract from the special character of, or cause damage to, elements that contribute to the character of architectural conservation areas, areas of historic or architectural character or the setting of protected structures (DCC 2014). The design and location of any proposed traffic-calming measures such as ramps, bollards or traffic islands has also been considered in this regard;

- *All features and materials of importance to maintain the character of the historic built environment should be retained including features of all ages.* (DCC 2014, DELG 2002).

Architectural heritage features such as buildings, boundary treatments, working quays, stone setts, cobbles, paving and other heritage artefacts such as street furniture have been retained in situ where possible in the design of the Proposed Scheme;

- *Where intervention is unavoidable the proposed changes should be kept to a minimum* (DAHG 2015).

The philosophy of doing 'as little as possible and as much as necessary' applies. Any necessary intervention to an architectural heritage feature will be reversible where possible, both in the materials used and methods employed;

- *Where possible repairs should be carried out rather than replacing materials (DELG 2002).*  
Repairs will be carried out without an attempt to disguise or artificial ageing and new repairs should be discernible without detracting from the structure; and
- *Unsatisfactory alterations that disfigure earlier work of greater merit should be reversed, where feasible. Where new work is required, processes that are reversible should be used (DAHG 2011);*  
All efforts will be taken to ensure that necessary new work on historic structures looks appropriate and is in keeping with the fabric, materials and style of the original work.

### 3.1.2 Consultation

The guidelines recommend that consultation with the planning authority and relevant stakeholders should be carried out in advance of proposed road works to ensure that agreement is reached in the approach architectural heritage features including buildings, protected structures located in architectural conservation areas. This is particularly the case with regard to street furniture and historic surface treatments and works to the public realm since local authorities are responsible for the public realm (DAHG 2015, DELG 2002). Consultation has been carried out with both Dublin City Council and Fingal County Council, and with the Development Applications Unit of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

### 3.1.3 Survey

Architectural heritage buildings, bridges and other structures, boundary treatments and elements of existing street furniture and paving including historic kerbing, post-boxes, lamp posts, railings, bollards etc. have been identified, with a view to retaining sensitive fabric where possible (DCC 2014).

A comprehensive inventory of architectural heritage buildings, their boundary treatments and street furniture has been compiled and is provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites.

Features to be removed or relocated include post boxes and boundaries. For these items specific surveys will be necessary to record the features prior to the commencement of the construction works. The survey requirements are outlined in the relevant sections of this methodology.

## 3.2 Architectural Heritage Buildings and Structures

The majority of architectural heritage buildings including recorded monuments, protected structures, buildings within architectural conservation areas, and other buildings or structures which are not protected but which are of architectural heritage interest, that are located along the Proposed Scheme, will not be directly impacted by the it.

There are a few exceptions, however. These include works to boundary treatments, the relocation of heritage lampposts, post boxes and ground surface treatments.

### 3.2.1 Protection During Works

Some architectural heritage features will require protection during the course of works, where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during the course of works proposed in close proximity to them.

The fabric will be recorded in position prior to the commencement of construction works, protected and monitored for the duration. Appropriate protections will be determined depending on the nature of the fabric and the construction activities. Protective measures will include cordoning off as appropriate and/or the provision of protective wrapping or temporary hoardings or boxing off. More specific protections are outlined in the relevant sections of this methodology.

### **3.3 Boundary Treatments**

Boundary treatments of protected and other historic structures often make an important contribution to the quality and character of the associated building and can contribute to the character of other protected and unprotected historic structures in the same area or street (DAHG 2011, 13.4.1, 13.3.2 e). The measures to be implemented when boundary treatments are being impacted are described in the following sections.

Boundary treatments include rubble, brick or rendered boundary walls, metal or timber railings on stone, brick plinth or concrete plinth walls, gate piers of iron, brick, ashlar or rubble and gates of iron or timber (DAHG 2011, 13.4.1). They may also other ironwork details in addition to railings, such as gates, gate posts and corner posts, finials, bell pulls, lamp holders, lamp posts, and fencing (DAHG 2011, 13.4.1). A rich variety of boundary treatments were identified in the course of field inspections.

In designing the Proposed Scheme, the Engineers have sought to avoid direct impact on historic boundary treatments where possible through a range of alternative engineering and design solutions including the use of bus gates, avoiding, or relocating land takes to less sensitive locations and minimizing changes to the Proposed Scheme alignment to avoid direct or indirect impacts to architectural heritage features which are located along the Proposed Scheme. There are locations, however where an impact has been unavoidable.

#### **3.3.1 Rubble Boundary Walls**

Un-coursed rubble boundary walls were identified, some consisting of granite or limestone whilst others were a mix of granite, limestone and brick. For un-coursed rubble walls, the width and height of the wall will be recorded photographically, and drawings and sections prepared as a record of the existing prior to the commencement of construction works. The width and profile of the joints will be recorded in detail. A sample of the mortar will be taken. The wall will be carefully taken down and the rubble stored in a secure location for reuse. A lime mortar based on the samples taken, is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment to reinstate it in line with the record drawing.

#### **3.3.2 Coursed Boundary Walls**

Various types of stone coursing were identified including dressed, ashlar, snecked and polygonal or cyclopean coursing. With coursed rubble walls, the width and height of the wall will be recorded photographically, and drawings and sections prepared as a record of the existing prior to the commencement of construction works. The record drawings will show any piers, panels, plinths, and capping treatments. The coursing is also to be noted in detail with the component parts labelled individually and numbered on a drawing. A sample of pointing and render are to be taken. The wall is to be carefully taken down and the stone and other materials boxed and stored in a secure location for reuse. A lime mortar based on the samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing.

#### **3.3.3 Brick Boundary Walls**

The type of coursing is to be recorded in drawings and photographs along with the width, spacing and profile of joints and courses. The capping treatment, piers and plinths is also to be recorded. The spacing of piers, panels, plinths and capping is to be noted on a drawing and the constituent parts such as stone caps labelled prior to being taken down. Samples of the render and pointing are to be taken for replication. The wall is to be carefully taken down and the component parts boxed and stored in secure location for reinstatement. A lime mortar based on the samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing.

#### **3.3.4 Plinths and Railings**

Where removal and reinstatement of a boundary treatment is required, the section of wall and railing which will be impacted by the Proposed Scheme is to be recorded in detail and the elements numbered on a drawing and labelled before being carefully taken down. Samples of the pointing are to be taken. A lime mortar based on the

samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing.

### 3.3.5 Gate Piers

The dimensions of gate piers are to be recorded in detail on a drawing including capping, finials, plinths, recessed panels and signage. Where rendered, a sample of the render is to be taken. Where of coursed stone or brick, the coursing is to be noted in detail with the component parts labelled individually and numbered on a drawing. A sample of pointing is also to be taken. Any fixtures such as lamps or iron hinges should also be recorded. The wall is to be carefully taken down and the stone and other materials boxed and stored in a secure location for reuse. A lime mortar based on the samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing.

### 3.3.6 Gates and Railings

Gates and railings are to be carefully recorded and labelled prior to their being taken down and stored in a secure location. Conservation and repair works are to be carried out as necessary to facilitate their reinstatement.

## 3.4 Historic Paving and Surface Treatments

Historic paving or hard landscaping makes a significant contribution to the character of both protected and unprotected architectural heritage buildings and historic streetscapes and Architectural Conservation Areas and is a fundamental part of the identity of Dublin, particularly the City Centre (DAHG 2011, 13.4.15, DCC 2012).

The measures to be implemented when historic paving and surface treatments are being impacted are described in the following sections. In general where alterations to, or re-laying sensitive ground surfaces is required, the disturbance of fabric will be kept to the minimum required and will re-instate or re-use historic material in its original location where possible. Any modern alterations or additions will be visually identifiable and reversible. Historic slabs will not be cut into smaller sizes nor will edges be trimmed with power tools.

The contractor will refer to *Paving, The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces* published by the Department of Arts Heritage and The Gaeltacht (DAHG 2015).

### 3.4.1 General

#### 3.4.1.1 Survey

The identified historic ground surface treatments are detailed in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

Where they are to be retained in situ, they will be recorded photographically prior to the commencement of the construction works. The dimensions of the stones will be recorded, noting in particular their proportions, the material, detail and rhythm of the bonding pattern.

Where the lifting of historic paving and kerbs is required, the slabs or kerbs will be numbered with a weather-resistant removable water-soluble marking and the numbering recorded on survey drawings or photographs to allow for the correct reinstatement of the paving in the same location or on the new alignment in the vicinity. The level of recording will suit the extent of intended alterations.

Where historic paving slabs or kerbstones have been previously re-laid it is likely that the layout is not historic. The existence and location of previous alterations will be recorded where the coherence and integrity of the original bonding pattern was lost or disturbed in earlier poorly conceived interventions. The record will make a distinction between historic paving and later modifications.

Records will be filed in a systematic way for reference and archival purposes.

### **3.4.1.2 Protection During Works**

There is potential for damage of granite pavements and kerb stones w during the construction phase. For example, care needs to be taken when construction materials are being delivered so that HGVs avoid mounting stone kerbs and pavement slabs as this could result in cracking.

Temporary bollards, or other deterrents, protective covers, wrappings, or padding will be used as appropriate, to prevent damage to kerbs. The design of the protective measures will take account of the extent, condition and sensitivity of the existing, and the nature of the proposed construction works.

### **3.4.1.3 Removal or lifting of historic paving**

The lifting and removal of historic paving is a highly skilled operation which will only be carried out by an experienced practitioner such as trained and skilled masons (DELG 2002). Double handling of historic elements will be avoided wherever possible to protect the historic kerbs or slabs as well and ensuring the practitioners employed in the lifting of historic paving.

Where lifting of historic kerbs or paving is required, the greatest care will be taken not to chip corners or break lumps off the stones (DELG 2002). Power tools will not be used because of the potential damage that they can cause. The use of powerful air compressor tools can cause great damage and will be avoided (DELG 2002). Great care will be taken in removing any cement pointing around stone slabs to avoid damaging the arrises of the stones. Where stones are not required, they will be carefully removed, and returned to the Local Authority for salvage. On no account will historic paving stones be dumped.

### **3.4.1.4 Cleaning**

Prior to storage, paving elements which have been lifted will be cleaned of all bedding and jointing materials and any other materials adhering to them. The latter may include paint from road markings or graffiti, chewing gum and other deposits.

### **3.4.1.5 Storage**

Granite paving and kerbs will be removed to safe storage ahead of repair and reinstatement in the new position. Where space can be accommodated safely on site and where there are no security issues, it is preferable that paving materials be stored on site.

Historic slabs, setts, cobbles and kerbstones will be laid on pallets and evenly supported to prevent breakage. Large granite slabs can be very brittle, and it may not be possible to stack them.

Where transport off-site is necessary, slabs will be placed evenly on pallets, covered and taken directly to the relevant depot. The storage facility will provide clean, dry conditions, free of contamination. The stones will be stored clear of the ground. An inventory system will be used to record the locations from which all stones were taken. Storage will be organised to ensure that paving is returned to its original location.

### **3.4.1.6 Repair**

Cracked or broken slabs or kerbs will be reused where possible. Slabs with clean breaks will be fitted together in their original form. Where edges are badly damaged, redressing by a skilled mason may be considered appropriate in order to enable reuse of a kerb or flagstone.

Where historic paving slabs or kerbstones have been previously re-laid it is possible that slab edges have been damaged by repeated lifting and repointing, or by earlier use of cutting tools. In such cases slabs may require redressing by a skilled mason.

Where worn or damaged stone paving or steps have been identified, where necessary and if the surface poses a danger, the existing stone will be redressed by a skilled mason or indented or grafted with matching stone (DAHG 2011, 13.4.17).

### **3.4.1.7 Reinstatement or Relaying of Historic Paving**

Where historic paving is intact and lifting is required, paving slabs and kerbstones will be reinstated in their exact location and laying arrangement in as far as possible, following the historic layout, bonding pattern and junction details, and maintaining the same joint width and pointing detail. Re-laid surfaces will fall away from adjoining buildings to ensure that the walls and foundations do not become saturated by water.

Where historic paving slabs or kerbstones have been previously re-laid it is likely that the layout is not historic reinstatement presents an opportunity to rectify previous insensitive or incongruous alterations. In such cases better layouts may be devised to ensure the paving follows traditional patterns. Reinstatement of incongruous, modified layouts will be avoided.

Joints will be visually subservient to the paving slabs. Traditionally, joints in pavements were open and filled with fine sand so ideally, fine sand-filled joints will be used. The sand will be a sharp aggregate of a colour and character appropriate to the colour of the stone, brushed into the joints and thoroughly compacted. Joints will be topped up in early life as the aggregate 'shakes down' and stiffens. Recessed joints allow the edges of the slabs to be seen and this is aesthetically the best detail.

Historic flagstones often have irregular edges and eroded arrises caused by earlier pointing and in some cases joints may be considered too wide to be left unpointed. When pointing, it is important to select a sacrificial jointing material, that is, one which is weaker than the host stone and which will absorb any thermal and structural movement, thereby preventing damage to the historic flagstones. In locations where the joints are too wide or the arrises are damaged joints may be pointed with a naturally hydraulic lime mortar, which will withstand movement, and will have a lighter colour more suited to granite and limestone paving. A suitable mix would consist of one part naturally hydraulic lime to two parts sharp/crushed sand of suitable colour, graded from 3mm down to dust. Traditional methodologies will be followed in this work to ensure effective curing of the mortar.

Where an area of paving cannot be cordoned off long enough to allow lime mortar to set properly, a natural cement may be added to the mix to accelerate the setting time. This also strengthens the jointing material to better resist the wearing effect of motorised cleaning machines used in some urban areas.

Artificial cements, such as Portland cement, will not be used in joints. Good quality sharp sand will be used in lime-based mortars. Aggregate will be exposed by beating the finished joint with the stiff bristles of a brush.

Where pavements have previously been pointed, the arrises of the flagstones may have become rounded or damaged, and a flush-pointed joint would be very wide at the surface. Broken corners and edges cause further localised widening in the joints. The joint will be recessed where it is relatively narrow and does not result in a trip hazard. Wider joints will be flush jointed. If flush joints are chosen, the colour and texture of the material will be carefully selected as the impact of the wider flush joint on the overall pavement is much greater.

### **3.4.1.8 Replacement paving**

In repairing damaged pavements, new stone may be required where broken slabs cannot be reused. A source of stone which is a good match for the historic flagstones will be found. For smaller repairs, a matching native granite may be available in limited quantities and will be obtained instead of imported granite.

New stone paving will also be needed where footpaths are being widened or reconfigured. Widening or other reconfiguring of footpaths will respect the historic original layout where possible. Re-laying historic material in modern layouts will be avoided. Widened footpaths will be contemporary additions which are sympathetic to the adjoining retained historic paving, conserving its key characteristics including existing falls and drainage arrangements.

New paving materials will preferably be of natural materials, sourced locally and appropriate in scale and colour to the street (DAHG 2011, 14.4.6).

Historic bond pattern of flagstones will be followed, and slabs of uniform size avoided. It is essential to look at adjacent paving to achieve an understanding of the detail and pattern of the original. New stone kerbs will be varied in length so that they measure sometimes more, sometimes less than a metre. Machine-cut kerb stones tend to be too regular and are more pleasing to the eye when the length is varied. It also helps visually and gives a more effective finish (DELG 2002). Kerbs for curves, which do not exceed 12 metre radius, will themselves be curved to suit the particular situation (DELG 2002).

Where new stones are to be integrated into historic paving, the historic slabs will take precedence over the new inserts, and new material will be cut rather than the old. Existing tramlines and historic setts will be integrated into the proposed paving design where possible. Where strong, cement-based materials are used to point or bed new work this will not be allowed to come in contact with historic paving stones.

### **3.4.2 Cobbles and Stone Sets**

One of the earliest means of paving a surface for vehicular traffic was the use of rounded stones gathered from beaches or riverbeds. These undressed stones, or cobbles, are often egg-shaped and naturally occurring (DAHG 2015).

Cobblestones were set, pointed end downwards in sand or directly onto earth, and were packed tightly together or bound with mortar. They were generally laid at right angles to buildings to ensure that surface water drained away from the base of a wall to avoid saturation.

Setts are squared or worked blocks of hard stone laid on edge in regular patterns to provide a surface of higher loadbearing capacity than cobblestones (DELG 2002, DAHG 2015). Setts were often made from whinstone - harder igneous rocks which were more suitable for this purpose, commonly of dark stone such as basalt, dolerite or andesite (DAHG 2015). Setts vary in size depending on the source of the material (DAHG 2015). Diorite examples can be approximately 95mm x 165mm to 235mm on the visible face, and 150mm in depth; while granite setts of reddish colour can measure approximately 80-90mm x 150-180mm. Setts were split rather than cut and the rough vertical faces laid in contact to each other, causing a tight surface joint of approximately 15mm.

#### **3.4.2.1 Survey**

The methodology for the survey of cobble or sett surfaces will follow the methodology above for recording paving. In areas where a group of setts have been evenly worn over time, it may be necessary to record and number the setts with removable markings, so they can be re-laid in correct order to reinstate the patina. The type of stone used in cobbles or setted surfaces will be documented to avoid incorrect mixing of materials in reinstatement work. The gratings or other covers will be documented, including their positions and the arrangement of paving stones around these elements. The location of previous alterations will also be recorded where the coherence and integrity of the original bonding pattern was lost or disturbed in earlier poorly conceived interventions.

#### **3.4.2.2 Reinstatement of Cobbles and Setts**

Historic cobbles and setts will be retained in situ where possible. Where the relocation reinstatement of sets or cobbles is necessary they will be reinstated the same location but on the new alignment. The historic layout, bonding pattern and junction details of the retained cobbles or setts or the previously recorded cobbles or setts will be followed where surfaces are to be re-laid, maintaining the same joint width and pointing detail. The setts returned to their original positions using a cord to ensure correct levels and alignment. Large areas of sett surfaces will not be re-laid to achieve visual consistency if this would mean losing an authentic worn or undulating surface.

Where new sets or cobbles are needed in reinstated areas of cobbled or setted paving, they will be of the same or similar stone and dimensions to be laid in stretcher bond in the traditional manner.

The sub-base will be renewed with suitable sharp graded sand to the correct level and compacted. The sub-base is to be approved by the structural engineer and will depend on the foundation design and will allow the paved surface to retain its historic appearance while avoiding future damage

Contact between the setts is structurally important in traditionally laid pavements as the matrix of stones acts in compression to form a structural unit. If not locked together in a bonded pattern with surface contact to other setts, individual stones can come loose and cause the surface to unravel.

For reinstated setted surfaces, flexible construction with tight joints filled with fine sand is the preferred option from the points of view of conservation and visual appearance. The joints will be filled by pouring in fine sharp sand and the setts individually compacted using a heavy paving rammer of approximately 2.5 kilogrammes. The sand will be brushed into the joints and thoroughly compacted. Joints will be topped up in early life as the aggregate 'shakes down' and stiffens.

Ensure that any re-laid surfaces fall away from a building to make sure that the walls and foundations do not become saturated by water. The contractor will refer to *Paving, The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces* published by the Department of Arts Heritage and The Gaeltacht (DAHG 2015) when relaying historic cobbles and stone sets.

### 3.4.3 Grates, Pavement Lights, Coal Holes and Other Iron Fixtures

Pavement lights are usually glazed cast iron grids, often bordered by granite paving slabs and located to the front of commercial premises (DELG 2002). They provided light to the cellars or basements below. Those in front of commercial premises contained an iron grate of hatch so that beet or other supplies could be delivered into the basement below. The paving stones adjacent to cellar openings of pubs are vulnerable to damage by heavy lorries or by loaded beer barrels hitting the pavement when deliveries are made and in consequence may be cracked whilst the lights themselves are often missing glass (DELG 2002).

Coal holes are to be found in the pavement to the front of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced buildings, both commercial and residential. Coal was delivered through coal holes into a cellar below the pavement which served as a fuel store for the household. Though many have been replaced with standard concrete or steel covers, surviving coalhole covers are quite varied in design and individual in character, and the craft of the iron founder complemented that of the stone cutter, creating interest and adding to the general quality of the streetscape (DELG 2002). In many cases the dressed granite paving slabs into which coalhole covers were inserted remain (DELG 2002).

Surviving tramlines and rails, mooring rings or mooring hooks were identified along North Wall Quay, Custom House Quay and Sir John Rogerson's Quay along with cast and wrought iron winches erected c.1830 to either side of south lock to George's Dock. Pavement lights were identified in front of 81 North Wall Quay and 14 City Quay.

Particular care will be taken to ensure the protection of these items of historic iron street furniture and paving during the course of works to prevent accidental damage (DAHG 2011, 14.4.4). These elements will be sheltered from damage for the duration of the site works either through the use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off.

Where removal is required, pavement lights, grates, coal holes and their stone surrounds will be recorded in position as will surviving tram lines, associated sets, winches and moor rings. As with historic stone kerbs, paving and sets, they will only be lifted by an experienced contractor and will be removed to safe storage ahead of repair and reinstatement in the new position or new alignment within the same street (DAHG 2011). An inventory of all stored items will be kept including details of the original location of the feature

The edges of cellar openings will be protected and repaired when necessary. Sometimes there may be only partial survival of the stones that originally framed the perimeter of a pavement basement light or cellar access hatch. Repairs to pavement lights will be carried out as necessary. Where repaving is proposed, the opportunity will be taken to restore the complete perimeter in stone in order to re-establish the meaning and coherence of the surviving elements. Missing glasses will be replaced. Ironwork will be cleaned only where necessary.

### **3.5 Statues and Other Street Furniture**

Where they are to be retained in situ, the identified items of street furniture will be recorded in position and protected for the duration of the works through the use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off as recommended by the Department's Guidelines (DAHG 2011, 14.4.4). In situ cleaning, repairs and painting may be carried out if necessary.

Where removal or relocation is required, items of statuary or street furniture will be recorded in further detail, particularly sculptures which often have a supporting plinth or are composed of multiple component parts. It will be necessary to record these in detail and to number and label the individual component parts prior to dismantling or taking down to ensure the accurate reinstatement of the statue or item of street furniture later on. Detailed inspections are to include pre-work surveys including laser scanning and detailed examinations of the condition of the bronze and stone statues and surrounding stone plinths by a team of specialists in conservation, historic stonework and bronze as appropriate.

The statues, sculptures, etc. will be reinstated in the designated position following conservation and repair works.

### **3.6 Post Boxes**

The identified historic post boxes are detailed in Appendix A16.2.

Where they are to be retained in situ, protection during works may be necessary. The use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off as recommended by the Department's Guidelines (DAHG 2011, 14.4.4). In situ cleaning, repairs and painting will be carried out as necessary.

Where removal or relocation is required, the component parts of the post boxes will be recorded and labelled before removal takes place. The post boxes are to be carefully removed by an experienced contractor. Post boxes are often embedded in concrete and will be wrapped in protective coverings before the concrete foundations are drilled. Harnesses will then be secured around the post box so that it can be winched out of position. The post boxes will be stored securely on site or in the construction compound.

Any period for which access to the post-box is restricted/inhibited will be kept to a minimum and if required, an alternative, temporary post-box may be erected as close to the position of the historic post-box as possible to protect its position within the post network. Consultation with An Post will be undertaken in this regard.

A programme of cleaning, removal of rust and repainting will be carried out while in storage. Where paint-stripping of historic ironwork is proposed, and where there is likely to be evidence of original or interesting subsequent paint history, a small area of ironwork could be left unstripped or a proper paint analysis carried out before the work takes place (DAHG 2011, 13.4.7). The method of paint-stripping will be appropriate for cast ironwork (DAHG 2011, 13.4.7).

The repair and replacement of some of the lost and damaged decorative cast iron elements to the post boxes will be carried as necessary. Where the repair of historic ironwork is proposed, as much of the existing material as possible is to be retained rather than renewed (DAHG 2011, 13.4.6).

Post boxes will be repositioned within the vicinity of this previous or original position (not more than 20m away and on the same side of the road where possible), re-using all of the significant historic fabric and reinstating the fabric and function. It will be set back further from the traffic lanes where possible reducing the risk of accidental damage from passing vehicles.

### **3.7 Lamp posts**

The identified historic lamp posts are detailed in Appendix A16.2.

The Proposed Scheme engineers have made every effort to retain heritage lamp posts and lamp standards in situ. In most cases, they will not be directly affected by the proposed scheme.

Where they are to be retained in situ, protection during works will be necessary. The use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off as recommended by the Department's Guidelines (DAHG 2011, 14.4.4). In situ cleaning, repairs and painting will be carried out as necessary.

Where removal or relocation is required, the lamp posts and/or their component parts will be recorded and labelled before dismantling and removal takes place. The lamp posts are to be carefully removed by an experienced contractor. Lamp posts are often embedded in concrete and will be wrapped in protective coverings before the concrete foundations are drilled. Harnesses will then be secured around the lamp post so that they can be winched out of position and removed to safe storage.

The lamp posts will be stored securely on site or in the construction compound. A programme of cleaning, removal of rust and repainting will be carried out while in storage. Where paint-stripping of historic ironwork is proposed, and where there is likely to be evidence of original or interesting subsequent paint history, a small area of ironwork could be left unstripped or a proper paint analysis carried out before the work takes place (DAHG 2011, 13.4.7). The method of paint-stripping will be appropriate for cast ironwork (DAHG 2011, 13.4.7).

The repair and replacement of some of the lost and damaged decorative cast iron elements to the lamp posts will be carried out as necessary. Where the repair of historic ironwork is proposed, as much of the existing material as possible is to be retained rather than renewed (DAHG 2011, 13.4.6).

Lamp posts will be repaired and repositioned within the vicinity of its existing position, re-using all of the significant historic fabric and reinstating the fabric and function.

Where it is not possible to repair and reinstate the removed lamp posts, e.g. where the bases are in poor condition and not possible to salvage, the lamps will be replaced with replica historic lamps matching the existing material and detail of the historic lamps that they replace. Though this will constitute a loss of fabric, it is in line with the approach that has been taken by Local Authorities previously.

### 3.8 References

- Archiseek (2020a) Architecture and Buildings of Co. Dublin [Online]. Available from <https://archiseek.com/category/buildings/ireland-buildings/leinster/dublin-buildings/>
- Archiseek (2020b) Dublin Street Lighting [Online]. Available from <https://archiseek.com/discussion/topic/dublin-street-lighting/>
- Ball, F. E. (1907). *The vicinity of the International Exhibition Dublin: An historical sketch of the Pembroke township*. Blackrock: Carraig.
- Ball, F.E. (1902), A history of County Dublin, Volume 1: Monkstown, Kill of the Grange, Dalkey, Killiney, Tully, Stillorgan, and Kilmacud. Printed at the University Press for the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin.
- Ball, F.E. (1903), A history of County Dublin, Volume 2: Donnybrook, Booterstown, St. Bartholomew, St. Mark, Taney, St. Peter, and Rathfarnham. Printed at the University Press for the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin.
- Bence-Jones, M. (1988), A guide to Irish country houses, Rev. edn, Constable, London.
- Bennett, D. (2005). The Encyclopaedia of Dublin, Revised and expanded edition, Gill & Macmillan, Dublin.
- Bielenberg A (1998) "Entrepreneurship, Power and Public Opinion in Ireland; The Career of William Martin Murphy", in *Chronicon* 2, no. 6: 1–35, Cork, Ireland,
- Broadsheet (2019) Milestones [Online]. Available from [broadsheet.ie/2019/04/01/milestones/](https://broadsheet.ie/2019/04/01/milestones/)
- Brooking, C. (1728). Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin. Reproduced in Dublin Part 2, 1610 to 1756 (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19), 2008, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 12
- Butler, D., 2004, The Quaker Meeting Houses of Ireland; an account of the some 150 meeting houses and 100 burial grounds in Ireland, from the arrival of the movement in 1654 to the present time, and a guide to sources, Irish Friends Historical Committee, Dublin.
- Byrne, J., Fewer, M. & South Dublin Libraries (2013) Thomas Joseph Byrne: nation builder, South Dublin Libraries, Dublin.
- Carrig Conservation Ltd & McMahon, M. (2011) Dublin Historic Industry Database, Geological Survey of Ireland
- Casey, C. (2005). Dublin: The City Within the Grand and Royal Canals and the Circular Road, with the Phoenix Park, Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of Ireland Vol. 3. Yale University Press.
- Cassidy, L. (2020a) Built Dublin [Online]. Available from [builtdublin.com](https://builtdublin.com)
- Cassidy, L. (2020b) Shamrock lamp post, Cambridge Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6 [Online]. Available from <http://builtdublin.com/shamrock-lamp-post-cambridge-road-rathmines-dublin-6/>
- Cassidy, L. (2020c) Lamp post, College Street, Dublin 2 [Online]. Available from [builtdublin.com/lamp-post-college-street-dublin-2/](https://builtdublin.com/lamp-post-college-street-dublin-2/)
- Church of Ireland (2020) Representative Church Body Library [Online]. Available online <https://www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library/catalogues>
- Clark, M., Smeaton, A., Bryan, M., Duggan, A., & Dublin (Ireland). City Council. (2006). The Georgian Squares of Dublin: an architectural history, Dublin City Council, Dublin

Clarke, H. B. (1978). Dublin c. 840 to c.1540, the medieval town in the modern city. Map prepared by Friends of Medieval Dublin.

Clarke, H. B. (2002). Dublin: Part I, to 1610, Irish Historic Town Atlas , No. 11. Royal Irish Academy.

Clarke, H. B. (2002). Dublin: Part I, to 1610, Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 11. Royal Irish Academy.

Cooke, J. (1822). Cooke's royal map of Dublin. Reproduced in Dublin Part 3, 1756 to 1847 (Irish Historic Town Atlas, no. 26), 2014, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 20 [Online]. Available from [oldmapsonline.org/map/ntm/33920](http://oldmapsonline.org/map/ntm/33920)

Corcoran, M. (2005) 'Our Good Health: A History of Dublin's Waste and Drainage' p.11-1, Dublin City Council and Four Courts Press.

Corcoran, M. (2008). Through streets broad and narrow: A history of Dublin trams. Ian Allen

Corlett, C. (1999) Antiquities of old Rathdown, Wordwell, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Cornwall, S. (2020a) Public Lighting Installations [Online]. Available from [simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/index.htm](http://simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/index.htm)

Cornwall, S. (2020b) Public Lighting Installations: The Dublin Collection [Online]. Available from [simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/dublin1/index.htm](http://simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/dublin1/index.htm)

DCC (2020) Dublin City Archives Collections [Online]. Available from [dublincity.ie/main-menu-services-recreation-culture-dublin-city-public-libraries-and-archive-heritage-and-histo-39](http://dublincity.ie/main-menu-services-recreation-culture-dublin-city-public-libraries-and-archive-heritage-and-histo-39)

Dean, J.A.K. (2016). The Gate Lodges of Leinster: a gazetteer. Wordwell

DeGomme, B. (1673). The City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend. Reproduced in Dublin Part 2, 1610 to 1756 (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19), 2008, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 6

Department of Defence and Irish Defence Forces (2020) Military Archives Maps, Plans & Drawings, image database and Air Corps Aerial Photographic collections [Online]. Available from [mpdsearch.militaryarchives.ie](http://mpdsearch.militaryarchives.ie)

Dublin City Council (DCC) (2003 to 2009) Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record [Online]. Available online from [heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html](http://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html)

DCC (2009) Historic Street Surfaces Study

DCC (2012) 'Your City Your Space: Dublin City Public Realm Strategy'

DCC (2015) Luas cross city heritage works Information Newsletter.

DCC (2016) The Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, Dublin City Council

DCC (2019). 'How many miles to', Dublin City Council Libraries and Archives blog entry on Milestones [Online]. Available from [dublincity.ie/story/how-many-miles](http://dublincity.ie/story/how-many-miles)

Dublin City Paving Board: Minute Books, vol. 1 and 2 (1774 -1776), Dublin City Archive: PB/Mins/1.

Dublin Civic Trust (2004) Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture. Dublin Civic Trust.

Dublin Civic Trust (2012) Survey of Gable-Fronted Houses and Other Early Buildings of Dublin City. Dublin Civic Trust.

- Dublin Inquirer (2020) Some of the Milestones in the Dublin Area [Online]. Available from [google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1rYxTdw4QIY\\_65EhMGTZvYXGJkeDDi3M4&ll=53.33572294843232%2C-6.302291666666637&z=11](https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1rYxTdw4QIY_65EhMGTZvYXGJkeDDi3M4&ll=53.33572294843232%2C-6.302291666666637&z=11)
- Dublin Public Libraries (1988), Some Eminent Dubliners, Dublin Corporation Public Libraries, Dublin.
- Dublin Public Libraries (2020a) Coalhole Covers[Online]. Available from <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/architecture/historic-architectural-fe/coalhole-covers/>
- Dublin Public Libraries (2020b) Sewer Vents [Online]. Available from <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/architecture/historic-architectural-fe/sewer-vents/>
- Dúchas, the Heritage Service (1998) Record of Monuments and Places manuals and maps for County Dublin. Archaeological Survey of Ireland.
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (2020a), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Archives [Online]. Available from <https://www.dlrcoco.ie/en/council-democracy/archives>
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (2020b), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Local Studies Collections [Online]. Available from <https://libraries.dlrcoco.ie/library-services/local-history/local-studies>
- Duncan, W. (1821). 'Map of the County of Dublin' [Online]. Available from [sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9//](https://dublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9//)
- Ferguson, S. (2009). The Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State. An Post
- Fiontar, Dublin City University, and Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2020) Placenames Database of Ireland created by [Online]. Available from [logainm.ie/en/](http://logainm.ie/en/)
- Galavan, S. (2017) Dublin's bourgeois homes: building the Victorian suburbs, 1850 to 1901, 1st edn, Routledge, London.
- Goodbody, R. (2014). Dublin, part III, 1756 to 1847 Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 26. Royal Irish Academy
- Google (2020) Google aerial and Street View mapping [Online]. Available from <https://www.google.ie/maps/@53.3058879,-6.206626,14z?hl=en-GB>
- Griffith, R. (1850 to 1854) Primary *Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland* County and town maps of Dublin [Online]. Available from <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml?action=placeSearch>
- Gwynn, A. and Handcock, R. N. (1998). Medieval Religious Houses, Ireland. Irish Academic Press.
- Healy, E., O'Flaherty, G. & Moriarty, C. (1988) The Book of the Liffey: from source to the sea, Wolfhound, Dublin.
- Henderson, A. Q (2020) History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad [Online]. Available from [arranqhenderson.com](http://arranqhenderson.com)
- Herbert. L, (1836) The Engineer's and Mechanic's Encyclopaedia
- Hone, J. M., Fewer, M., & Craig, M. J. (2002). The new neighbourhood of Dublin, A & A Farmar, Dublin.
- Irish Architectural Archive (IAA) (2020a) Dictionary of Irish Architects [Online]. Available from [www.dia.ie](http://www.dia.ie)
- IAA (2020b) The Irish Architectural Archive Catalogue [Online]. Available from <http://iarc.cloudapp.net>
- Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS)(2020) The Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society Archive [Online]. Available online from <http://irishrailarchives.ie/archives/>

Joyce, P.W., 1913. Irish Names of Places.

Joyce, W. S. J. (1912). *The neighbourhood of Dublin*. Dublin: Hughes & Hughes. Reprinted Hughes & Hughes

Kelly, D. (1995). Four roads to Dublin: a history of Rathmines, Ranelagh and Leeson Street, O'Brien Press, Dublin.

Kelly, T. & Carden, S. 2013, The streets of Dublin 1910 to 1911: Alderman Thomas Kelly ; edited by Sheila Carden ; illustrations by David Rowe, Dublin Civic Trust, Dublin.

Keogh, D (1998). Jews in Twentieth-century Ireland.

Keohane, F. (Ed.). (2001). Period houses: a conservation guidance manual. Dublin Civic Trust.

Killanin, Lord. & Duignan, M.V., 1989. The Shell Guide to Ireland. Ebury Press, London.

Lennon, C., & Simms, A. (2008). Dublin part II, 1610 to 1756, Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 19. Royal Irish Academy

Lewis, S., 1937. A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland. 2 Vols. Lewis & Co., London.

M'Cready, C.T. (1892), Dublin street names: dated and explained, Carraig Books, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, republished 1987

Mac Cóil, L. (1977), The book of Blackrock: the story of the town of Blackrock Co. Dublin through the ages, Published for the Blackrock Council of Community Services by Carraig Books, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

Maguire, J. (2018). Brushing Up: Road Signs from a Horse-Drawn Era, Dublin Inquirer, 30th May 2018 [Online]. Available from [dublininquirer.com/2018/05/30/brushing-up-road-signs-from-a-horse-drawn-era](http://dublininquirer.com/2018/05/30/brushing-up-road-signs-from-a-horse-drawn-era)

McCormack, J. (2000), A Story of Dublin, Mentor Books

McCullough, N. (1989) Dublin, an Urban History

Mulvaney, A. (2019) Double Take: The redundant Dublin plaques that once held a very important role, The Journal [Online]. Available [from.thejournal.ie/gpo-milestone-markers-4460111-Jan2019/](http://from.thejournal.ie/gpo-milestone-markers-4460111-Jan2019/)

National Archives of Ireland (2020) National Archives of Ireland Catalogue [Online]. Available online <https://www.nationalarchives.ie>

National Folklore Archives (2020) Manuscript, Schools and Photographic Collections [Online]. Available from <https://www.duchas.ie/en>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) (2020a) Built Heritage Survey, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available online from [webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/](http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/)

NIAH (2020b) Garden Survey, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available online from [buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/](http://buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/)

National Library of Ireland (NLI 2020) National Library of Ireland Online Catalogue [Online]. Available online from <http://catalogue.nli.ie>

National Monuments Service (NMS) (2009) National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship for County Dublin, 4th March 2009, National Monuments Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

NMS (2019) Preservation Orders June 2019, National Monuments Service, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht

NMS (2020a) Archaeological Survey of Ireland Sites and Monuments Record Database [Online]. Available online from [webgjs.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/](http://webgjs.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/)

NMS (2020b) National Monuments Archive Unit, *National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Custom House Dublin*

Neylon, L. (2020) As Dublin's Historic Street Lamps Disappear, Some Worry the City Is Losing Its Character, Dublin Inquirer, 1st July 2020 [Online]. Available from <https://dublininquirer.com/2020/07/01/as-dublin-s-historic-street-lamps-disappear-some-worry-the-city-is-losing-its-character>

O'Donovan, J., O'Curry, E., Herity, M., & Ordnance Survey Ireland (2001). Ordnance Survey letters Dublin: Letters containing information relative to the antiquities of the County of Dublin collected during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in 1837. Dublin: Four Masters Press.

O'Connell, D. (1975). The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture. An Taisce.

O'Kane, F. (2016) 'Dublin's Fitzwilliam Estate; A Hidden Landscape of Discovery, Catholic Agency and Egalitarian Suburban Space', *Eighteenth-Century Ireland*, Vol. 31 (2016), pp. 94-118.

O'Mahony, E. (2015) 'Religious and secular places: understanding the changing geographies of religion in Ireland', thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements of the Ph.D. degree, Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Ireland Maynooth

Ó Maitiú, S. (2003) Dublin's suburban towns, 1834 to 1930: governing Clontarf, Drumcondra, Dalkey, Killiney, Kilmainham, Pembroke, Kingstown, Blackrock, Rathmines and Rathgar, Four Courts Press, Dublin

Open Street Map Ireland (2020) Irish Townlands [Online]. Available from [www.townlands.ie](http://www.townlands.ie)

Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) (1843 and 1844) The first edition 6 inch (1:10,560) Ordnance Survey Map of Dublin, published between 1843 (Sheets DN022 and 023) and 1844 (sheet DN018) [Online]. Available from [map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html](http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html)

OSI (1847) The Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Map of City of Dublin, published 1847 [Online]. Available from <https://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/>

OSI (1847) The Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Map of City of Dublin, Sheets 28 and 33, published 1847 [Online]. Available from <https://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/>

OSI (1864 to 1868) The Ordnance Survey 1:1056 maps of the of Co. Dublin, published between 1860s to 1868 [Online]. Available from <https://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/>

OSI (1888 to 1889) The Ordnance Survey 1:1056 maps of the of Co. Dublin, published between 1860s to 1890s [Online]. Available from <https://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/>

OSI (1911) The Ordnance Survey 25 to inch (1:2,500) maps of Co. Dublin published 1911 [Online]. Available from [map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html](http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html)

OSI (1940 and 1953) The Ordnance Survey 6 inch (1:10,560) maps of Co. Dublin published in 1940 (Sheets DN022 and 023) for Blackrock and Merrion and in 1953 for the City Centre (sheet DN018)

OSI (2020a). Historical maps and aerial imagery [Online]. Available from [map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html](http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html)

OSI (2020b). National Townland and Historical Map Viewer [Online]. Available from [geohive.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9def898f708b47f19a8d8b7088a100c4](http://geohive.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9def898f708b47f19a8d8b7088a100c4)

- Pearson, P. (1998). *Between the Mountains and the Sea: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County*. O'Brien Press.
- Pearson, P. (2000) *The Heart of Dublin: resurgence of an Historic City*
- Peel, L. (2020) *Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars*, September 27, 2020 [Online]. Available from <https://lornapeel.com/2020/09/27/coal/>
- Pegum, M. (2020). *Irish War Memorials* [Online]. Available from [www.irishwarmemorials.ie](http://www.irishwarmemorials.ie)
- Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO (2010) *UNESCO World Heritage Site Tentative List: The Historic City of Dublin* [Online]. Available from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5523/>
- Petty, W. (1656 to 1658) *Down Survey County Barony and Parish maps of the County of Dublin* [Online]. Available from <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php>
- Phillips, T. (1685). *Exact survey of the City of Dublin and part of the Harbour*. Reproduced in *Dublin Part 2, 1610 to 1756* (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19), 2008, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 10
- Pool, R. and Cash, J (1780). *A plan of Dublin*. Printed in *Pool and Cash's Views of the most remarkable public buildings, monuments and other edifices in the city of Dublin* [Online]. Available from [archive.org/stream/viewsofmostremar00pool#page/n5/mode/2up](http://archive.org/stream/viewsofmostremar00pool#page/n5/mode/2up)
- Rocque, J. (1756). *An exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin*. Reproduced on a single sheet in *Dublin Part 2, 1610 to 1756* (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19), 2008, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 16 [Online]. Available from [heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html](http://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html)
- Rocque, J. (1760). 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' [Online]. Available from <http://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9/>
- Rocque, J. and Scalé, B (1773). *An Accurate Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin / by Mr. Rocque with Additions, and Improvements by Mr Bernard Scalé* [Online]. Available from [gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53119647z.r=rocque%20dublin](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53119647z.r=rocque%20dublin)
- Rothery, S. (1991). *Ireland and the new architecture, 1900 to 1940*, Lilliput Press, Dublin.
- Rowley, E. (2019). *Housing, architecture and the edge condition: Dublin is building, 1935 to 1975*, 1st edn, Routledge, London.
- Rynne, C. (2006) *Industrial Ireland 1750 to 1930: An Archaeology*. Cork: The Collins Press.
- Simington, Robert C. (1945) *The Civil Survey A.D. 1654-56 Vol VII, County of Dublin*, Dublin: The Stationery Office,
- Smith (1846). 'City of Dublin' published with the *Illustrated London News*. Reproduced in *Dublin Part 3, 1756 to 1847* (Irish Historic Town Atlas, no. 26), 2014, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Plate number 10 [Online]. Available from [collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/20582/](http://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/20582/)
- Smyth, H.P. (1994) *The town of the road: the story of Booterstown*, 2nd edn, Pale Publishing, Bray.
- South Dublin County Council (2020a) *South Dublin Historical Mapping: Mapping South Dublin County in Time* [Online]. Available from [sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9/](http://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9/)
- Speed, J. (1610a) *Map of Dubline* [Online]. Available from [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dublin\\_in\\_1610\\_-\\_reprint\\_of\\_1896.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dublin_in_1610_-_reprint_of_1896.jpg)

- Speed, J. (1610b) Map of the Province of Leinster and Munster [Online]. Available from [ptfs-oirachtas.s3.amazonaws.com/DriveF/Data/Library3/Library1/DCA00103.pdf](https://ptfs-oirachtas.s3.amazonaws.com/DriveF/Data/Library3/Library1/DCA00103.pdf)
- Stiff, N. (2020). Dublin Street Lamps [Online]. Available from [normanstiff.com/streetgaslamps.html](http://normanstiff.com/streetgaslamps.html)
- Taylor, G. and Skinner, A. (1777). Maps of the Roads of Ireland, surveyed 1777 [Online]. Available from [swilson.info/tands1777.php](http://swilson.info/tands1777.php)
- Taylor, J. (1816). 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle'. [Online]. Available from [digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A81283](http://digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A81283)
- Thacker, A (2003). 'Moving Through Modernity: Space and Geography in Modernism', Manchester University Press
- Trinity College Dublin (TCD) (2020) Digital Collections, The Library of Trinity College Dublin [Online]. Available from [digitalcollections.tcd.ie/?locale=en](http://digitalcollections.tcd.ie/?locale=en)
- University College Dublin (UCD) (2020). OSI 19th century historical maps [Online]. Available online from [digital.ucd.ie/maps](http://digital.ucd.ie/maps).
- Valuation Office (2020) Archives and Genealogy section of the Valuation Office[Online]. Available online from <https://www.valoff.ie/en/archive-research/>
- Walsh, P. (1973). 'Dutch Billies of the Liberties', in Gillespie, E. (ed.), The Liberties of Dublin. O'Brien Press
- Warburton, Whitelaw and Walsh (1818). Plan of Dublin [Online]. Available from [archive.org/stream/historyofcityofd02warb#page/n5/mode/1up](http://archive.org/stream/historyofcityofd02warb#page/n5/mode/1up)
- Williams, J. (1994). A Companion Guide to Architecture in Ireland 1837 to 1921
- Wilson, P. (1760) A new plan of Dublin [Online]. Reproduced in Dublin Part 3, 1756 to 1847 (Irish Historic Town Atlas, no. 26), 2014, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 6
- Wilson, P. (1767) A new plan of Dublin [Online]. Available from [dublincity.ie/image/libraries/hm08-1767](http://dublincity.ie/image/libraries/hm08-1767)
- Wilson, P. (1800). New Plan of the City of Dublin [Online]. Available from [collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/aqdm/id/1268/rec/60](http://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/aqdm/id/1268/rec/60)
- Wilson, S. (2020) Milestones and Boundary Markers ,South Co. Dublin [Online]. Available from [swilson.info/omaps/mstones.php](http://swilson.info/omaps/mstones.php)
- Wilson, S. (2020) Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin [Online]. Available from [swilson.info/omaps/mstones.php](http://swilson.info/omaps/mstones.php)
- Wilson, W. M. (1798) Modern plan of the City and Environs of Dublin [Online]. Available from <http://dublin1798.com>

### 3.8.1 Policy and Guidelines

- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014a) Standards & Guidance for Desk Based Assessments.
- CIfA (2014b) Standards & Guidance for Field Evaluation.
- Council of Europe (1985). Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (ratified by Ireland 1997), 'Granada Convention'..

Council of Europe (1992). European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (ratified by Ireland 1992), 'Valetta Convention'.

Council of Europe (2000) European landscape convention. US/ICOMOS Scientific Journal, 2, 88 to 92.

Council of Europe (2005) Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, 'Faro Convention'.

Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht (DAHG) (2011a) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities.

DAHG (2011b) Access: Improving the accessibility of historic buildings and places.

DAHG (2012) Shaping the Future to Case Studies in. Adaptation and Reuse in Historic Urban Environments.

Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) (1999) The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage guidelines.

Pavía, S., & Bolton, J. (2000). Stone, brick and mortar: historical use, decay and conservation of building materials in Ireland.

Trinity Haus (2012) Shared Space, Shared Surfaces and Home Zones from a Universal Design Approach for the Urban Environment in Ireland: Key Findings & Recommendations.

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) (2007) Maintenance: A Guide to the Care of Older Buildings

DEHLG (2009a) Bricks: A Guide to the Repair of Historic Brickwork

DEHLG (2009b) Iron: the Repair of Wrought and Cast Ironwork

DHPLG, (2018b) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment.

Department of the Environment and Local Government (DELG) (2002) Conservation Guidelines PL. 9: Paving and Street Furniture

Department for Transport UK (2007) "Manual for Streets"

Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) (2018a) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment.

DHPLG (2018b) Circular Letter: PL 05/2018 Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU

DHPLG (2018c) Project Ireland 2040: The National Planning Framework..

DHPLG and Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) (2019) The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets.

Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Directive 2014/52/EU of 16 April 2014 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Directive 92/43/EEC of the 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna (Habitats Directive)

Dublin City Council (DCC) (2012) 'Your City Your Space: Dublin City Public Realm Strategy'

DCC (2015) Luas cross city heritage works Information Newsletter.

DCC (2016) The Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, Dublin City Council

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) (2011) Montpelier Place Architectural Conservation Area Character Appraisal (CBC14/15)

DLR (2015) Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015 to 2021.

DLR (2016) Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 inclusive of Appendix 4: Record of Protected Structures, Record of Monuments and Places and Architectural Conservation Areas and Appendix 5: the Dún Laoghaire Industrial Heritage Survey

Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) (2019) Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) 2019 to 2031 (EMRA 2019)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)(2002) Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements.

EPA (2003) Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements).

EPA (2017) Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports

European Commission (1990). Green Paper on the Urban Environment (Vol. 12902). Office for Official Publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

European Commission (2017) Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Report

European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 296 of 2018)

Heritage Act, 1995, (as amended)

Historic England (2017). The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning No. 3 (Second Edition). Historic England.

Historic England (2018) Streets for All; Advice for Highway and Public Realm Works in Historic Places'.

International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (1964) International Charter For The Conservation And Restoration Of Monuments And Sites (The Venice Charter)

ICOMOS (1981) Historic Gardens-The Florence Charter, 1981

ICOMOS (1999a) Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage

ICOMOS (1999b) International Cultural Tourism Charter, Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance.

ICOMOS (2005) Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas.

ICOMOS (2008) Charter on Cultural Routes.

ICOMOS (2011) The Valetta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas

ICOMOS (2017a) Salalah guidelines for the management of public archaeological sites, 2017

ICOMOS (2017b) Document on Historic Urban Public Parks.

ICOMOS and the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (also known as the Dublin Principles)

Australia/ICOMOS. (1990). The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage

Australia/ICOMOS. (2008). The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (also known as the 'Ename Charter') International Journal of Cultural Property, 15, 377-383.

Australia/ICOMOS. (2013), The Burra Charter : the Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance 2013: with associated guidelines and code on the ethics of co-existence / Australia ICOMOS Australia ICOMOS Burwood, Vic

United States/ICOMOS (1987) Charters for The Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington Charter– 1987

Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 (as amended)

McLoughlin, R. and DAHG (2015). Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces. Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht advice series, The Stationery Office.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) (2017) NIAH Handbook, September 2017, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

NIAH (2020c) Garden Survey Resources, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available from [buildingsofireland.ie/resources/](https://buildingsofireland.ie/resources/)

National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014

National Roads Authority (NRA) (2005a) Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes

National Transport Authority (NTA) (2020) Proposed Approach to Environmental Assessment

NRA (2005b) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes

Pavía, S., & Bolton, J. (2000). Stone, brick and mortar: historical use, decay and conservation of building materials in Ireland.

Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2017 (as amended)

Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)

Trinity Haus (2012) Shared Space, Shared Surfaces and Home Zones from a Universal Design Approach for the Urban Environment in Ireland: Key Findings & Recommendations.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris 1972.