



**Appendix A16.1-A16.3**  
Architectural Heritage  
Appendices

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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 rounded shapes and circles. On the right edge, there are circular elements that appear to be cut off by the page boundary.

## Appendix A16.1

### Historical Background

## Appendix A.16.1: Historical Background

### 1. Introduction

The pre-historic, early historic and medieval development of the receiving environment are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR. The periods in relation to the architectural heritage of the receiving environment are described below.

The Proposed Scheme follows a route from Liffey Valley Shopping Centre through Cherry Orchard, Ballyfermot and Inchicore in to Kilmainham, Mount Brown, James Street, Thomas Street, and terminates at Christ Church.

The name Ballyfermot is derived from the Irish *Bailee Formaid* or Dermot's Town (Speed 1610b; Ball 1906; Joyce 1912; Fiontar 2020). Liffey Valley, Cherry Orchard and Ballyfermot remained largely rural until the 20<sup>th</sup> century (OSI 1910 to 1911; OSI 1953). Settlement consisted of country houses and their demesnes such as Irishtown House (CBC0007BTH002) built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and Johnstown House, now Saint John's College, Le Fanu Road (DCC RPS 4310) built 1745, as well as large and smaller farmsteads and quarries (DCC 2003 to 2009). Canon Troy House, Chapelizod Hill Road (DCC RPS 1349) was built c.1900 (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b; OSI 1843; OSI 1010 to 1911; Dean 2016; Bence-Jones 1988). The majority of the development of Cherry Orchard and Ballyfermot dates to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century onward (OSI 1953). Much of this development consisted of the construction of religious and institutional buildings in the early 1950s. This included the construction of Mount La Salle, Ballyfermot Road (NIAH 50080372), De La Salle National Schools (DCC RPS 8784; IAA 2020a), St Raphael's, St Gabriel's and St Michael's National School, Ballyfermot Rd (CBC0007BTH008, IAA 2020a), the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption (NIAH 50080370, Ballyfermot Parish 2020), and Cherry Orchard Hospital complex (NIAH 50080367 to 50080372) which was built as a fever hospital in 1953 (IAA 2020a). Saint Matthew's Church Ballyfermot (NIAH 5008036), built 1974 is later but is a continuation of this development. The Gala Cinema (CBC0007BTH006) was built in 1955 (IAA 2020a). These were associated with the growth of the suburbs and the development of housing estates from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The fourth edition of the Ordnance Survey Map, published in 1953 (OSI 1953) shows to outline of a proposed housing development to south of Ballyfermot Road and to the east of the Church of the Assumption. Significant surviving street furniture includes post boxes at Cherry Orchard Hospital (NIAH 50080457), Le Fanu Road (NIAH 50080458) and Ballyfermot Road (NIAH 50080371) and a Statue of the Virgin Mary at the junction of Kylemore Road (CBC007BTH137). Fragmentary remains of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century concrete lamp posts were also noted on the Ballyfermot Road.

Inchicore was initially a small village on the Camac River and was a watering place for sheep prior to their being brought to market, hence the name, *Inse Coire* or Sheep Island (Fiontar 2020). The area was also known for milling in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Bennett 2005; Joyce 1912). A spa was also located at Inchicore near where the old tram depot was located (Bennett 2005; DCC 2003 to 2009). Significant houses in the area included Inchicore House (RMP DU018029) which was recorded in the Civil Survey of 1654 to 1656 which mentions the ruins of a brick house at Inchicore (Simington 1945). This structure was replaced with a later house in the 19<sup>th</sup> century located in a large demesne (NIAH 2300; OSI 1843). It has since been demolished and the demesne has been built upon. Other smaller demesnes included Inchicore Lodge (CBC0007BTH018) which was built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Mount Vernon House (CBC0007BTH025) built following the construction of the railway in the 1850s and Seven Oaks Sarsfield Road (DCC RPS 7477) built c.1870 (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b; OSI 1843; OSI 1010 to 1911; Dean 2016; Bence-Jones 1988). The area greatly expanded following the establishment of Richmond Barracks and later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Railway (Bennett 2005). Industrial heritage includes the Great Southern & Western Railway and associated bridges on Sarsfield Road which have been included in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). The village developed considerably in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a suburb heavily associated with the railway and subsequently as a tramway terminus. Terraces of workers cottages such as Inchicore Terrace South (DCC RPS 3992), built c.1850, remain as evidence of this. Similarly, the Omnibus Coach Works on Spa Road was a former Tramway Depot (DCC 2003 to 2009; Corcoran 2008). A tram standard (CBC0007LP088) associated with the tramway was identified on Old Kilmainham. The village itself consists of predominantly two storey 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces shops, banks and public houses. Notably public buildings include Inchicore United Workman's Club, built c.1890 (NIAH 50080088), St. Michaels Church built c.1845 (DCC RPS 2639), Inchicore National School (DCC RPS 7476), Inchicore College Of Further Education built 1953 to 1958 to designs by Andy Devane of Robinson, Keefe & Devane (NIAH 50080157), and the Art Deco Inchicore Library, built in 1937 to designs by Robert Lawrie (NIAH 50080156).

Kilmainham is of medieval origin and is named after the seventh century monastery of *Cill Maighneann* (Fiontar 2020; Joyce 1912; Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Speed 1610b). Kilmainham formed part of a small settlement ('Old Kilmainham') that had developed around the mills that once stood to the north, along the banks of the River Cammock. The mills were the property of the Knight's Hospitallers priory, which had been founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, close to or at the site of the early medieval monastery on a ridge of high land along the southern bank of the Liffey (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002) (see Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of the EIAR). Kilmainham was formerly a township comprising Kilmainham, Islandbridge, Goldenbridge and Inchicore and was incorporated in to the City of Dublin in 1900 (Ó Maitiú 2003). Buildings and features that were noted on the route which are of industrial or scientific interest include Kilmainham Bridge (DU018020289), built c.1770 and the Academy Of Medical Laboratory Science 31a Old Kilmainham Road (NIAH 50080167) built c.1780. Terraces of 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century houses and cottages were identified on Brookfield Road and in Mount Brown. These include the late 19<sup>th</sup> century St. John's Terrace (NIAH 50080181) and Ceannt Fort (NIAH 50080180), a Local Authority scheme built in the 1920s to the design of T. J. Byrne (Byrne and Fewer 2013).

James's Street is located within the old Liberty of Dublin (Speed 1610a; Clarke 2002; Casey 2005). Historically, James's Street forms part of the main thoroughfare into Dublin on the west side of the walled town. The route follows an early medieval roadway, known as the Slighe Mhór, that extended from the City of Dublin across the country as far as Galway (M'Cready 1892; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008). The medieval and post-medieval settlement within this western suburb first developed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (see Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of the EIAR). The name James's Street is derived from James's Gate which was one of the outer defences of the walls of Dublin City and was extant in 1555 but was taken down in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Speed 1610a; Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008; Casey 2005; Goodbody 2014). Today the name James's Gate is associated with the Guinness Brewery founded by Arthur Guinness on the street in 1759 (Dublin Public Libraries 1988). St James's Hospital, which is located at the west end, contains workhouse buildings which functioned as a foundling hospital from 1729 and as a house of industry from 1773 (Bennett 2005; NIAHa; Casey 2005; Goodbody 2014). The surviving buildings in the complex consist of 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century hospital buildings (DCC RPS 4011). In 1722 the City Basin (CBC007BTH166) was completed by Dublin Corporation to supply water for the city (Casey 2005; DCC 2003 to 2009). It was located to the south of James's Street. Initially it was supplied by the thirteenth-century City Watercourse (Joyce 1912). Water was subsequently supplied to the Basin from Grand Canal following its construction in the 1770s. The Basin closed in 1869.

Grand Canal Harbour was located to the south of Echlin Street. A malt house (DCC RPS 3275), built in c. 1850 for Guinness stands on the site of the harbour (NIAH 2020a; Casey 2005; DCC 2003 to 2009). The harbour was built in 1785, as the original Dublin terminus of Grand Canal, comprising three basins – outer, middle and semi-circular inner harbour, also known as the 'Turf Harbour'. By 1830s various stores and other buildings had been constructed in and around the harbour. The curved form of the malt house (DCC RPS 3275), preserved the outline of the Turf Harbour. The construction of the Grand Canal represents a major engineering achievement which had a significant impact on industrialisation and commercial development. By 1830 the Grand Canal Harbour, as the original Dublin terminus of the canal was known, linked the industries of the area to the west of Ireland via the River Shannon. The Corporation of Dublin fully supported the construction of the Harbour, financing the acquisition of the necessary lands, in order to ensure a water supply to their City Basin reservoir which was of benefit to notable industries such as the adjacent Guinness Brewery. The Harbour continued to serve commercial traffic into the 1960s.

James's Street contains many 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses, many of which have been converted to shops or apartments (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). The street is however dominated by those associated with the Guinness Brewery (DCC RPS 4028 to 4047). They are located on both sides of the street and are linked by a tunnel (NIAH 50080142) which runs beneath the street. Because of its depth, the tunnel will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. Other prominent structures on the street include Saint James's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020346) designed by Joseph Well in 1858. It is the third church on the site and occupies the site of a church which was Roman Catholic prior to the Suppression of the Monasteries in 1537. The second was built in 1707. Saint James's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 4020) was built in 1854 and has a Parochial Hall (DCC RPS 4019), built in 1926. Prominent Street furniture on James's Street includes the Obelisk Fountain (DCC RPS 4054) designed by Francis Sandys and erected in 1790, Rathmines type lamp posts and granite kerbs and paving. Adjacent to the church is Echlin Buildings (NIAH 50081115), the first purpose-built block of flats constructed in Dublin. They were built by the Dublin Artisans Dwelling Company (DADC) as philanthropic housing in 1877 (NIAH 2020a; IAA 2020a). The DADC was founded in 1876 with the aim of tackling the city's chronic housing problems.

Under its chairman, Sir Arthur Guinness (1840 to 1915), the DADC engaged Thomas Newenham Deane (1827 to 1899). The Echlin Street scheme was one of two designed by Thomas Newenham Deane for the DADC. Significant 20<sup>th</sup> century features include Mary Aikenhead House (NIAH 50080302), a c.1940 Local Authority apartment scheme designed by Herbert Simms (NIAH 2020a; IAA 2020a).

From James's Street the Proposed Scheme continues on to Thomas Street, much of which is within the Thomas Street and Environs Architectural Conservation Area (DCC 2009b). Thomas Street is named after the Abbey of St Thomas which was founded in 1177 by Henry II as atonement for the murder of Thomas á Beckett (M'Cready 1892; Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Gwynn and Handcock 1998). After the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 under Henry VIII, the lands around Thomas Street were granted to William Brabazon whose family became the Earls of Meath. The area was developed as part of the Meath Estate. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries many trades flourished on Thomas Street, including those established by Huguenots which included wool and silk weaving (Bennett 2005; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005). The Glib Market was also located on Thomas Street in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is indicated on Rocque's Map of 1756 (Rocque 1756; Lennon and Simms 2008). Thomas Street contains many buildings of 17<sup>th</sup>, early 18<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). These include St Catherine's Church of Ireland Church on Thomas Street (RMP DU018020074), built c.1765 to the design of John Smyth, on the site of an 12<sup>th</sup> century church is of national importance. This is partly due to its association with Robert Emmet, leader of the 1803 Rebellion who was executed outside the church. There are two memorials to him within the curtilage of the church. The area is also associated with brewing and distilling as indicated by the former distillery sites at the Saint Patrick's Tower (DU018020023), built 1757 and formerly part of the Roe Distillery and the National College of Art, formerly the Powers Distillery (DCC RPS 8175) was established in 1791. Street furniture includes Rathmines type lamp posts and granite kerbs and paving (O'Connell 1975).

Thomas Street terminates in Cornmarket which also lies within the Thomas Street ACA (DCC 2009b). Cornmarket was one of the most important trading locations or markets in the medieval town. A Charter of King John enacted that no freight merchants should buy corn, hides or wool from any but the citizens of Dublin (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005). From the 13<sup>th</sup> century onward, large quantities of corn were traded and exported from the market. With the widening of Bridge Street and High Street, many 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century houses in Bridge street, High Street and Cornmarket were demolished (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). Highly significant buildings and structures remain however and include an upstanding section of the medieval city walls surviving in Cornmarket (RMP DU018020001) and is a National Monument along with a number of commercial buildings (DCC RPS 2057 to 2059). Street furniture includes Scotch standards, lamp posts which were erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme (NIAG 2020a; O'Connell 1975). Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas throughout the city centre in the 1940s and 1950s.

Bridge Street Upper, like Bridge Street Lower, was 'street of the great bridge', the bridge in question being Father Matthew Bridge (DCC RPS 897) built 1816 to 1818, which replaced an earlier bridge (RMP DU018020042) 'Ostmans Bridge' the earliest bridge over the River Liffey (Clarke 2002). Dating from the 11th century it comprised a series of causeways reaching as far as the central channel. Bridge Street Upper was known as Newgate Market in 1728 (M'Cready 1892; Brooking 1728). During the eighteenth century, traders such as booksellers, clothiers, glovers, goldsmiths, hatters, hosiers, linen drapers, tobacconists and vintners were to be found in Bridge Street.

High Street was the main thoroughfare in medieval Dublin (M'Cready 1892; Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008). In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century a High Cross stood at the junction of Skinner's Row (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002). The road was widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century but it still contains a large number of highly significant buildings including the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century St. Audeon's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 3821), the c.1190 St. Audeon's Church of Ireland Church (DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34) a National Monument, Taylor's Hall (DU018020342) built c.1705, Synod Hall (DU018020081, NIAH 50080530) built c.1875 and Christchurch Cathedral (RMP DU018020270) built in 1172 and largely rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Street furniture includes Scotch standard lamp posts.

## 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, the following cartographic sources were consulted.

### 2.1 Pre-Ordinance Survey Maps

The following pre-Ordinance Survey maps were consulted:

- John Speed's Map of the Province of Leinster (1610a);
- John Speed's Map of Dublin (1610b);
- William Petty's Down Survey maps of the County of Dublin (1656 to 1658);
- Bernard de Gomme's The City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend (1673);
- Thomas Phillips' 'Exact survey of the City of Dublin and part of the Harbour (1685);
- Charles Brooking's 'Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin (1728);
- 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);
- John Taylor's 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle' (1816); and
- 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 (Speed 1610a). Ballyfermot and Kilmainham are named on the map of Leinster. The inset containing the map of Dublin (Speed 1610b) names and indicates the location of James's Gate; James's Street; Saint Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074) with Thomas's Court to the south; Thomas Street; Newgate located between Thomas Street and High Street; Saint Audoen's s Church (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34); Saint Michael's Church (now Synod Hall, RMP DU018020081); and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270). Both James's Street, Thomas Street and High Street are depicted as being built up.

The next map, William Petty's 1656 to 1658 Down Survey Map of the Barony of Newcastle is more detailed and shows the various townland boundaries in the area (Petty 1656 to 1658). Irishtown, Palmerstown and Ballyfermot are named and some settlement is shown in the form of manors which included Irishtown Castle, which was located to the west of the west of the Proposed Scheme. Settlement is shown in Kilmainham as being located along the Camac River and connected by bridges. The Liberties are also shown as built up, but individual streets are not.

Bernard de Gomme's The City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend (1673) depicts Dublin as extending from Kilmainham to the Bay (DeGomme 1673). The route of the Proposed Scheme from Kilmainham is clearly shown. Kilmainham is named and some settlement is shown along the road. A church is shown at the junction of James's Street and Bow Lane which is Saint James's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020346). James's Gate is also shown and was located where James's Street meets Thomas Street. This part of the City was still largely rural as indicated by the presence of field boundaries. Saint Thomas's Court is the only structure shown and named on Thomas Street. New Gate is depicted and was located in Cornmarket, near where the surviving portion of the City Wall still stands (RMP DU018020001). Saint Audoen's s Church (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34), Saint Michaels Church (now Synod Hall, RMP DU018020081) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270) are also shown. Francis Street, Back Lane and High street are all named but no other buildings are indicated

Thomas Phillips' Exact survey of the City of Dublin and part of the Harbour (1685) depicts some settlement in Kilmainham including the Royal Hospital which was built in 1689, as well as houses fronting on to Bow Lane and James's Street, but otherwise only the streets themselves are indicated (Phillips 1685).



Charles Brooking's Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin (Brooking 1728) indicates the South Union Workhouse (DCC RPS 4011) labelled a 'Poor House' in James Street as being located on the edge of the city. The City Basin and St Patrick's Hospital (DCC RPS 856) are also named, as is St James's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020346). James's Street is indicated as being heavily built up, as is Thomas Street. The only structures named however are Saint Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074), and the Corn Market. Saint Audoen's Church (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34), Saint Michael's Church (now Synod Hall, RMP DU018020081) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270) are also shown.

Of the pre-Ordnance Survey Maps, John Rocque's maps of 1756 and 1760 provide the most detailed view of the study area. His 'Exact Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin' dated 1756 is the most detailed (Rocque 1756). Individual houses are shown along the north side of Kilmainham Lane (Old Kilmainham), on both sides of the street in Mount Brown, on the South Side of Bow Lane and on both sides of the street in James' Street, Thomas Street, Cornmarket and High Street. Significant public buildings included the City Work House (DCC RPS 4011) in James's Street (now part of Saint James's Hospital), St Patrick's Hospital (DCC RPS 856), Saint James's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020346), Saint James's Gate, Saint Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074), the Glib Market and Corn Market, Newgate and High Street. The latter had become significantly built up as High Street and the area around Cornmarket are depicted as a series of narrow lanes.

Though not as detailed, Rocque's An actual survey of the County of Dublin of 1760 shows more of the county (Rocque 1760). A castle is indicated at Irishtown. Coldcut and Blackditch are also named. What appears to be a demesne or formal garden is shown to the north of Coldcut, possibly Coldcut House, no trace of which survives other than the name. Some small settlement is indicated at Ballyfermot but the study area was predominantly rural. Le Fanu Road and Johnstown House (St John's College, DCC RPS 4310, NIAH 2282) are shown. Inchicore is the first village shown where there is any significant development and it was still a small village in 1760. Kilmainham by contrast appears to be more built up. John Rocque and Bernard Scale's Map of the City of Dublin (1773) is a revision of Rocque's Map of 1756 but no significant changes are shown (Rocque and Scalé 1773).

John Taylor's Map of the environs of Dublin (1816) indicates that in addition to Irishtown Castle and Coldcut House there were a number of quarries in the area now occupied by the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre (Taylor 1816). The castle would appear to have been within a demesne as it is depicted as located in a parkland surrounded by trees. Ballyfermot was still a small settlement but a pump house is indicated in addition to Johnstown House which is clearly indicated as being surrounded by trees or parkland. The area between Ballyfermot and Inchicore contained farmland and quarries. Inchicore itself is indicated as a village and contained Inchicore House (RMP DU018029, NIAH 2300), Inchicore Lodge (CBC0007BTH018) and a turnpike. The Golden Bridge (NIAH 50080383) in Inchicore and Richmond Barracks (NIAH 50080093) are also indicated. Kilns and mills are indicated along the road between Inchicore and Kilmainham. Construction of the South Circular Road had commenced. Old Kilmainham is still named Kilmainham Lane. St Patrick's Hospital (DCC RPS 856) is named Swift's Hospital on the map as it was established by Dean Swift. The City Workhouse (DCC RPS 4011) is the only other structure clearly indicated. William Duncan's 'Map of the County of Dublin' (1821) shows very similar information except that Irishtown Castle is indicated as being in ruins and Coldcut House is no longer apparent (Duncan 1821).

## 2.2 Ordinance Survey Maps

- The first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1836 and published 1843 to 1844);
- 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1838 and published 1847);
- 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (1864);
- 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (1886 to 1889);
- The 25 inch Ordnance Survey revision maps (surveyed 1907 to 1908, published 1910 to 1911); and
- The 6 inch Ordnance Survey Cassini map (surveyed 1937 and 1944, published 1940 and 1953).

The first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map (OSI 1843 to 1844) indicates that much of the route was predominantly rural in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The maps show the complex of buildings that made up Irishtown House but does not name it (CBC0007BTH002). Other smaller houses such as Harelawn and Cherry Orchard are also indicated along the route of the Proposed Scheme. Ballyfermot Cottage is also named in addition to Johnstown House (St John's College, DCC RPS 4310, NIAH 2282). Most of these were small farmsteads with the exception of Irishtown House and Johnstown House. A number of quarries are also evident along the

Ballyfermot Road near Mount La Salle (NIAH 50080372). Inchicore Lodge (CBC0007BTH018) is shown but not named. Inchicore House is indicated as situated in a substantial demesne (RMP DU018029, NIAH 2300). Inchicore Cottage and Susan Vale (CBC0007BTH033) are also named. Susan Vale had a substantial millpond, where the Park (CBC0007BTH138) in Grattan Crescent is now located. Settlement in Inchicore itself was concentrated at Golden Bridge, at the junction of Grattan Crescent and Emmet Road and to the east of Richmond Barracks. In addition to terraced cottages or houses along the Emmet Road, Maria Mount (CBC0007BTH136) is also indicated. Old Kilmainham and Mount Brown are indicated as being more built up but contained two houses in small demesnes, Garden Hill (CBC0007BTH093) and Orchard House (CBC0007BTH004). The South Union Workhouse (DCC RPS 4011) is indicated as a large complex of institutional buildings, as is Swifts (Patrick's) Hospital (DCC RPS 856, NIAH 50080086). The Obelisk / fountain (DCC RPS 4054) at the junction of Bow Lane and James's Street is marked, as are Saint James's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020346), Saint Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074) Thomas Street, Saint Michaels Church (now Synod Hall, RMP DU018020081) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270). Both Thomas Street and James's Street are indicated as being heavily built up as is Cornmarket and High Street but the individual buildings are not as clearly indicated.

The 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (OSI 1847) is more detailed and provides clearer information on building uses. It only covers the Inner City within the Canals however. It confirms that Old Kilmainham contained terraces of houses fronting on to the road, some with gardens to the front which included Garden Hill. The site of an old Gaol and a flour mill are also denoted. Much of the settlement in Mount Brown was located on the north side of the road but included a distillery. The South Union Workhouse (DCC RPS 4011) and Swift's (Patrick's) Hospital (DCC RPS 856) dominated the west end of James's Street. James's Street itself contained terraces of houses on both sides of the street, in addition to flour mills and breweries including the Guinness Brewery at James's Gate (DCC RPS 4045 to 4047). James's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020346) is shown as having a very narrow footprint. This is the 18<sup>th</sup> century church rather than the church that was built shortly after the map was drawn. The Catholic Church (DCC RPS 4020) on the opposite side of the road is also shown for the first time. As with James's Street, Thomas Street was populated with 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses and distilleries. St Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074) is shown, as is a Catholic Chapel on the site of the Priory of St John (RMP DU018020062). One of the biggest changes is the widening of Cornmarket through the removal of the old Corn Market House and New Gate. Terraced buildings are shown on High street to the front of both the Church of Ireland Saint Audoen's Church (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34) and its Catholic counterpart (DCC RPS 3822). Most of these have since been removed as have those on the south side of the street. The map also shows Saint Michael's Church (now Synod Hall, RMP DU018020081) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270) prior to the extensive restoration in the 1870s.

The 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (OSI 1864) is an early revision, but again concentrates on the Inner City, located within the Grand and Royal Canals. The present St James's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020346) is indicated on James's Street, as is a bank building (NIAH 50080326) opposite James's Gate (DCC RPS 4045 to 4047). The road had also been widened at this point. The Church of St John and St Augustine (RMP DU018020062) has also been constructed on Thomas Street.

The 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (1886 to 1889) covers a larger area, extending out to Inchicore. In addition to Inchicore Lodge (CBC0007BTH018), it depicts terraces along the north side of Sarsfield Road including Saint Mary's Terrace and Saint Mary's Avenue (CBC0007BTH021), both of which were built in the Demesne of Inchicore House. Sevenoaks (DCC RPS 7477), Floraville (CBC0007BTH022) and Mount Vernon (CBC0007BTH025) are clearly indicated as is the railway (CBC0007BTH024). Considerable development had taken place in Inchicore including the development of Inchicore Terrace (DCC RPS 3992), Inchicore National School (DCC RPS 7476), Murrays Cottages (CBC0007BTH027), Woodfield Terrace (CBC0007BTH028), and Saint Jude's Terrace (NIAH 50080038). The land to the south of Inchicore Road was still part of the curtilage of Silverdale (CBC0007BTH033). Grattan Crescent and Emmet Road had also become more built up, particularly the north side. A tram depot (DCIHR 181003901) is shown on the south side of Emmet Road, as is a police station, neither of which is present today. Rows of terraced houses are shown in Old Kilmainham and Mount Brown but again, predominantly on the north side of the road. The map indicated the increasing dominance of the Guinness Brewery in James's Street. The footprints of the 1870s restoration of Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270) and the extant Saint Michael's Church (now Synod Hall, RMP DU018020081) are clearly shown.

The 25 inch Ordnance Survey revision maps (OSI 1910 to 1911) covers a more extensive area. Ballyfermot remained largely rural and no significant development is shown until Sarsfield Road. First Avenue

(CBC0007BTH021) and Ruby Finnegan's Pub (NIAH 50080375) are indicated as complete as is Woodfield Terrace (CBC0007BTH028) on Inchicore Road. Development had also commenced on the south side of Inchicore Road with the construction of Silverdale Terrace (CBC0007BTH037). Emmet Road had also become substantially built up with houses shown on both sides of the road. Some development had taken place on the south side of Old Kilmainham and Mount Brown. Tramways are shown from the depot in Inchicore in to High Street. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey revision map reinforces the dominance of the Guinness brewery in James' Street. The tunnel (NIAH 50080142) which connected the brewery buildings is marked on the map. Public buildings shown include a post office and Saint James's School which was located in the old Union Workhouse (DCC RPS 4011). Distilleries and bakeries, a public library, post office and bank are indicated in Thomas Street. The site of New Gate and the City Wall (RMP DU018020001) are shown in Cornmarket along with a bank. The area around Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church had been partially cleared and a park (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34) laid out. A Hall, Smithy and Post Office are also indicated in High Street in addition to Taylor's Hall (RMP DU018020342), Saint Audoen's Churches and Christchurch Cathedral (RMP DU018020270).

The 6 inch Ordnance Survey Cassini map (published 1940 and 1953) indicates that the area around Liffey Valley Shopping Centre was still very rural with Irishtown House (CBC0007BTH002), Harelawn and Cherry Orchard still present. Ballyfermot was also still largely rural. Inchicore had become considerably more built up and was now connected by a wider bridge (CBC0007BTH032) to Con Colbert Road and the recently completed Irish National War Memorial Gardens (DCC RPS 2028) designed by Edward Lutyens. Inchicore House (RMP DU018029, NIAH 2300) was still evident to the west of the Gardens but its demesne had been considerably reduced. The Ceannt Fort (NIAH 50080180) housing development designed by Thomas Joseph Byrne had been built in Mount Brown.

## 2.3 Designed Landscapes

A total of 13 designed landscapes have been identified within the receiving environment of the Proposed Scheme but only 7 remain extant.

Irishtown House would appear to have been early 19<sup>th</sup> century but was located near a 15<sup>th</sup> century Tower House of the same name (OSI 1843). It had an avenue which was surrounded by trees leading up to a turning area in front of the house, and a separate access to the farm buildings to the north of the house. A large, enclosed area is also shown and may have been a walled garden which contained a south facing glass house. It was present in the 1940s but has since been demolished and Liffey Valley Shopping Centre has been built on the site (OSI 1940).

Johnstown House on Le Fanu Road (DCC RPS 4310, NIAH 2282) was built in 1745 and is shown on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1844 (OSI 1844). It too is shown on cartographic sources as being located within a landscaped parkland.

Markievicz Park (BC0007BTH154) was laid out in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (OSI 1953) as part of the adjoining housing scheme.

Inchicore Lodge was also early 19<sup>th</sup> century and consisted of a house, outbuildings, landscaped grounds and a driveway up to the house (OSI 1844). It was also demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Inchicore House (RMP DU018029, NIAH 2300) was extant in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Civil Survey of 1654 records 'at Inchicore the ruins of a brick house' (Simington 1945). A house is shown on Duncan's 1821 map (Duncan 1821). The demesne is shown on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1844 (OSI 1844). The house was demolished in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The N4 Chapelizod Bypass is located on the site. First Avenue, St Mary's Avenue and the streets in between were built on the western half of the demesne in late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century while part of the eastern portion now adjoins the Irish War Memorial Gardens. The railway was constructed in the 1840s, separating the formal gardens from the house. Mount Vernon (CBC0007BTH025) was later built on the site of the gardens. The remaining part of the demesne became Longmeadows Pitch and Putt and Longmeadows Park in the 1990s.

Sevenoaks (DCC RPS 7477) was built following the construction of the railway in the 1870s. The house survives but its grounds have been developed.

Mount Vernon was similarly constructed following the railway and was located in what had formerly been part of the demesne of Inchicore House. The house and outbuildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey third edition 25 inch map of 1910 (OSI 1910) as having a driveway from the entrance gate, and lodge to the south. There were formally laid grounds terminating in an avenue or vista to the west. Today only the boundary wall (CBC0007BTH025) survives.

Grattan Crescent Park is a 20<sup>th</sup> century park (CBC0007BTH138) laid out on the former mill pond of Silverdale House. Silverdale itself was a small manor built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (OSI 1844) but has since been replaced by a block of apartments.

The Irish National War Memorial Gardens (DCC RPS 2028) which are of National importance and were designed in 1930 by Edward Lutyens to commemorate Irish men killed in the First World War and completed c.1940. They consists of formally planned terraced gardens, arranged paths in fan shaped areas with two pairs of square plan book rooms, to the east and west of fountains, each representing a province of Ireland. They were laid out on the former demesne of Inchicore House.

The identified demesne landscapes at Maria Mount, Garden Hill and Orchard House were of modest size and were built or laid out in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century (OSI 1844). None survive today.

Oisin Kelly Park, Ewington Lane (CBC007BTH166) was laid out in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century on what was the infilled City Basin.

Saint Audoen's Park was created in the grounds Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34) in the 1890s and the steps from High street were laid (NIAH 202b). Given it forms part of the curtilage of a National Monument, it is of High sensitivity.

## 2.4 Early Rural Settlements

As mentioned in Section 1 and Section 2, the area around Liffey Valley, Cherry Orchard and Ballyfermot remained largely rural until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Inchicore and Kilmainham were the most significant settlements outside of the city. The development of Inchicore largely took place following the construction of Richmond Barracks in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and later the Railway in the 1850s. It is consequently characterised by workers houses and other associated buildings such as the Inchicore United Workman's Club (NIAH 50080088), Inchicore Sports and Social Club (NIAH 50080406).

Kilmainham is of much earlier origin, dating from the 7<sup>th</sup> century, but the housing along the road would appear to be 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, indicating substantial redevelopment as the city expanded.

## 2.5 Industrial and Infrastructural Development

Consultation of the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR), National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and historical mapping indicates that there were Quarries, Mills, Windmills, Lime Kilns along the route of the proposed scheme (DCC 2003 to 2009; Dúchas 1998; NMS 2020a).

John Taylor's Map of the environs of Dublin (Taylor 1816) indicates that in addition there were a number of quarries in the area now occupied by the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre. Further gravel pits or quarries (DCIHR 180902501 and 180902601) were located on the Ballyfermot Road where Mount La Salle (NIAH 50080372) and Markievicz Park (BC0007BTH154) now stand (DCC 2003 to 2009). Kilns and mills are indicated along the road between Inchicore and Kilmainham. There were lime kilns of Luby Road (DCIHR 181008901) and Mills along the Camac to the north of Mount Brown including Mountbrown Paper Mills {Flour Mill} which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 (DCC 2003 to 2009; OSI 1847).

In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries many trades flourished on Thomas Street, including those established by Huguenots which included wool and silk weaving (Bennett 2005, p 268). Brewery and distilling were prominent industries in James's Street and Thomas Street from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century onward, with the Guinness Brewery founded by Arthur Guinness in 1759, the date being displayed on a plaque at James's Gate. James's Street is dominated by buildings associated with the Guinness Brewery (DCC RPS 4028 to 4047) or which were acquired by the brewery

over time. The Ordinance Survey Map of 1847 (OSI 1847) notes that James's Street contained breweries including the Guinness Brewery. In addition to the Brewery, James's Street contained flour mills. A 20<sup>th</sup> century former paint factory was also identified in Stephen's Lane (CBC0007BTH122). The 1:1056 Ordinance Survey Maps of 1886 to 9 (OSI 1886 to 9) shows the increasing dominance of the Guinness Brewery in James' Street. The tunnel (NIAH 50080142) which connected the brewery buildings is marked on the 1911 Ordinance map (OSI 1911).

Thomas Street was associated with Whiskey Distilleries including the former distillery sites at the Saint Patrick's Tower, (DU018020023) built 1757 and formerly part of the Roe Distillery, and the National College of Art, formerly the Powers Distillery (DCC RPS 8175) established in 1791. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1911 (OSI 1911) indicated that in addition to the distilleries there were also bakeries in Thomas Street.

In 1715 an Act of Parliament proposing the linking of Dublin with the Shannon and Barrow Rivers was passed. By 1763, 12 miles of the Canal commencing at Clondalkin had been completed and included bridges and locks. 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. Dublin Corporation took over the construction of the Canal in order to avail of the additional water supply for a City Basin which was located to the south of Thomas Street in the Liberties (Bennet 2005; Casey 2005). 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 was completed as far as Ringsend by 1791. The grand Canal Docks were opened in 1796 and connected the Canal with the River Liffey. City Basin (DCIHR 181006101) was completed 1722 by Dublin Corporation (DCC 2003 to 2009). The Basin was located to the south of James's Street in Basin Street. Water was supplied to the Basin from Grand Canal following its construction in the 1770s. The Basin closed in 1869 and later infilled.

A Canal Harbour (DCIHR 181005801) was built to the east, just off Echlin Street (DCC 2003 to 2009). The harbour was completed 1785, as the original Dublin terminus of the Grand Canal comprising three basins – outer (south), middle and semi-circular inner (north), also known as the 'Turf Harbour'. It was used by Guinness and is associated with the brewery. By the 1830s various stores and other buildings had been constructed in and around the harbour including the Guinness's malt store (DCIHR 18 0060). The inner and middle basins of the Harbour were infilled in the 1960s, and the outer basin and spur to the 1st Lock (DCIHR 1810050), together with the dry docks to southwest (DCIHR 18 10 064), were infilled in 1978. Remaining structures which survive include a multiple bay three storey curved warehouse (DCC RPS 3275) constructed at northern end of harbour c.1860, and converted to a laboratory for experimental maltings in 1901 by Guinness's.

The development of Inchicore in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was greatly influenced by the Inchicore Railway Works and Great Southern & Western Railway which was constructed c.1846. Features which are associated with the railway that were identified in the study area include the railway bridges in Sarsfield Road and Memorial Road (CBC0007BTH023, CBC0007BTH032) and the terraces of railway workers houses on Inchicore Terrace North and South (NIAH 50080408 and DCC RPS 3992) and the Inchicore Sports Club (NIAH 50080406).

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). 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 in 1875, with a line from Nelson's Pillar to Drumcondra commencing in 1877. The Dublin Central Tramways Company (DCT) formed in 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 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 Éireann (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.

The Number 21 Tram which ran from Westland Row to the Omnibus Coach Works and Omnibus Classic Works Tramway Depot on Spa Road Inchicore (DCIHR 18100391) was located within the Proposed Scheme (DCC 2003 to 2009). The line was opened by the NDST in 1878 as a horse drawn tramway. The tram depot on Spa Road is shown on the south side of Emmet Road on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 (OSI 1889), the same year that the line was electrified (Corcoran 2008). At this point, tram standards such as the one located on Old Kilmainham Road (CBC0007LP088) were installed. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey revision map of 1911 (OSI 1911) shows tram tracks running from the depot in Inchicore to High Street. The line was closed in 1940 and the tracks removed. The Depot no longer survives so the tram standard is one of the few surviving above ground features of the tramway and has been repurposed as a lamp post.

## **2.6 Institutional Development**

Early institutional development along the Proposed Scheme is predominantly associated with South Dublin Union Workhouse (DCC RPS 4011) which was founded by the Duke of Ormonde in 1703. By 1730 it was used as a Foundling Hospital. In 1839 it reverted once again to its role as a workhouse. Part was in use as a school in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century but much of the complex was demolished in 1957 and is now the location of St James's Hospital. Surviving buildings within the Hospital complex include the Workhouse Master's House and Linen Factory (DCC RPS 4011). One of the buildings on the northern perimeter of the site also survives but is in ruinous condition.

Patrick's Hospital (DCC RPS 856, NIAH 50080086) was designed by George Semple in 1745 and is based on his design on London's Bethlem Asylum. The entrance lodge and gates by J. R. Carroll were added in 1895.

Some institutions were established following the construction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, such as Inchicore National School, built as a modal school in 1853 (DCC RPS 7476). The Art Deco Library was built in 1937 (NIAH 50080156). Inchicore College of Further Education on Emmet Road was built in the 1950s (NIAH 50080157).

Institutional development in Ballyfermot largely dates to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and includes Cherry Orchard Hospital which was built in 1953 to replace Cork Street Fever Hospital as the main centre for infectious diseases and was designed by Alan Hope with F.G. Hicks and G.P. Bellin. The development of the hospital was spearheaded by Dr Noël Browne as Minister for Health. The development of Ballyfermot in the 20<sup>th</sup> century also gave rise to the construction of De La Salle School in 1952 (DCC RPS 8784). St Raphael's, St Gabriel's and St Michael's National School, Ballyfermot Road were built in 1953 (CBC0007BTH008). The Church of the Assumption was built in 1951 ( NIAH 50080370). Mount La Salle was built in 1950 (NIAH 50080372). Other existing buildings were also converted to institutional use as a Johnstown House which became Saint John's College in 1957 (DCC RPS 4310, NIAH 50080362, NIAH 2282).

## **2.7 Postal Services**

The identified heritage post boxes in the study area are almost all of the cast iron pillar box type with only two being of the wall box type.

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), 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 in to 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 County 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 Hawkes 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).

## 2.8 Public Lighting

Public lighting first appeared in Ireland in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 80 nine meter '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 1938, 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, concrete was starting to lose ground as it was more bulky than steel counterparts, and with many existing installations 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.

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 to 40 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 in which they are located, and have often been installed by Local Authorities as part of improvements to the public realm. Others are adapted tram standards (Cornwall 2020b).

Some surviving lamp posts were identified in the study area and are concentrated in Cornmarket and High Street. They are predominantly of the Scotch Standard type except for a tram standard on Old Kilmainham (CBC0007LP088), gas lanterns identified at the junction of James's Street and Bow Lane (CBC0007LP009) and on John's Lane West and St. Michael's Close (CBC0007LP086, CBC0007LP087). The remaining lamp posts in Inchicore Road, James's Street and Thomas Street would appear to be replicas of either Rathmines type lamps or gas lamps.

## 2.9 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 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 & rough squared in the edges & 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 flagstones or 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 in to a granite surround (O'Connell 1975).

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 surfaces 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 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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, 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).

Surviving examples of historic paving were identified in Inchicore, Mount Brown, James's Street, Thomas Street and High Street. They predominantly consist of Granite Kerbs but cellar hatches, cobbles and granite flagstones or paving were also identified along with jostle stones.

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 A.16.2: Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites

### 1. Protected Structures

Table 1.1: Protected Structures

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road	DCC RPS 4310	Saint John's College, Le Fanu Rd	House built 1745.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	DCC RPS 1349	Canon Troy House, Chapelizod Hill Rd	House built c.1900	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8784	De La Salle National School Ballyfermot Road	School built 1952.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	DCC RPS 7477	Seven Oaks, Sarsfield Road	House built c.1870	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7476	Inchicore National School	School built 1853 with c.1870 extensions.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7475	Cleary's licensed premises, 53 Sarsfield Road	Public house, built c.1850.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3992	17 to 30 Inchicore Terrace South	Railway workers houses, built c.1850.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3325	10 Grattan Crescent Inchicore	Bank built in 1943.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8705	Richmond Military Barracks, Emmet Road	Former barracks buildings, built c.1850 and rubble boundary wall	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2639	Saint Michael's Church Emmet Road	Church of Ireland church, built c.1845. South wing built 1934.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020289	Kilmainham Bridge, South Circular Rd	Bridge (road), built c.1770.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4011	Workhouse Master's House Saint James's Hospital	Workhouse master's house, built c.1740 and Workhouse linen factory, built c.1730.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4011 (continued)	James's Hospital	Workhouse building, early 19th century.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018441	172 James's Street Dublin South City	House, 18 <sup>th</sup> century.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4058	163 James's St.	House built 1780 to 1820.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4057	Focus Ireland Sundial House 140 James's Street	House, c.1780. Converted 1872.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4012	23 James's Street	House, built c.1770.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4013	25 James's Street	House, built c.1740.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4014	26 James's Street	House, built c.1740	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4015	The Malt House 27 James's Street	House, built 1730 to 1750.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
DCC RPS 4016	28 James's Street	House, built c.1740.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
DCC RPS 4017	29 James's Street	House, built c.1740.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
DCC RPS 4018	31 James's Street	House, built c.1780.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 856	Gate Lodge Saint Patrick's Hospital Stephen's Lane	Gate lodge, built c.1895,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 856	Gateway Saint Patrick's Hospital Stephen's Lane,	Gateway built c.1895.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 856	Patrick's Hospital Stephen's Lane,	Hospital, founded 1745. Wings c.1780.	National Importance, High Sensitivity
	RMP DU018440	134 James's Street	House, built c.1750.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4055	132 James's Street	House, built c.1880,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020346	Saint James's Church of Ireland Church 121 to 122 James's Street	Church of Ireland church, built 1861 on the foundations of a 1707 church and on the site of a medieval church	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4052	Post Office 109 James's Street	Post office, built 1892.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4051	Guinness Brewery 108 James's Street	House, built c.1905.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4050	107 James's Street	House, built c.1905.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4049	Guinness Brewery 98 James's Street	House, c.1905, replacing an earlier building on the site.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8786	Power Station Guinness Brewery 90 to 97 James's Street	Power station, built 1948	National Importance, High Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3275	Grand Canal Place	Warehouse, built c.1850 on the former Canal basin built 1785	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4019	Saint James Parochial Hall, 51 James's Street	Parochial hall, built 1926.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4020	Saint James's Catholic Church, 53 James's Street	Roman Catholic Church built 1854.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8738, 4028, 4029, 4030	The George Wilkinson Building 54 to 63 James's Street	Office building, built 1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4031 to 4042	Guinness Brewery 64 to 75 James's Street	Office building, built in 1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4043, 4046	76 James's Street	Office building, built c.1880, comprising integral carriage arch and linking building.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4044	Guinness Brewery 77 to 81 James's Street	Office buildings, built c.1820, and c.1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4045, 4046, 4047	Gates and gate lodges 82 to 83 James's Street	Entrance gate, built c.1850, and flanking lodges.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4048	Guinness Brewery 84 James Street	House, built c.1800 and renovated c.1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020023	Saint Patrick's Tower Digital Hub Thomas Street	Windmill, built in 1757, and rebuilt 1805.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8145, 8146	Guinness Brewery 1 to 6 Thomas St,	House, built c.1770. Rebuilt in 1865, and renovated c.1870.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018455	136 Thomas Street	House, built c.1800.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8184	135 Thomas Street	House, built c.1740.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2070	1 Crane Street	House, built c.1750.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8147	7 Thomas Street	House, built c.1750.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8148	8 Thomas Street	House, built c.1750.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8149	10 to 13 Thomas Street	Distillery, built 1908.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8150	19 Thomas Street	House, built c.1800.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018442	20 Thomas Street	House 1703	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018443	21 Thomas Street	House 1695	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8151	22 Thomas Street	Former public library, opened in 1884.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8152	28 Thomas Street	House, built c.1850. Public house by 1860.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020074	Saint Catherine's Church Thomas Street	Church of Ireland church, built 1769 on site of a 12 <sup>th</sup> century church. Restored in 1877 and 1998.	National Importance, High Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020652	29 Thomas Street	House, built c.1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8773	30 Thomas St	House, built c.1780, rebuilt c.1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018445	32 Thomas Street	House, built c.1750.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018446	33 Thomas Street	House, built c.1750.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018447	36 Thomas Street	House, built c.1715, refaced c.1930.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8154	37 Thomas Street	House, built c.1780, Circa 1950, tiled shopfront.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8155	Baker's Lounge 47 Thomas Street	House and shop, built c.1820.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8156	Baker's Lounge 48 Thomas Street	House and shop, built c.1820.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8157	51 to 52 Thomas Street	Houses built c.1790 now amalgamated.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018448	53, Thomas St	House, built c.1790.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018449	54 Thomas Street	House, built c.1790, as part of pair with No.54A.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8160	55 Thomas Street	House, built c.1850, c.1900 shopfront.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8161	60 Thomas Street	House, c.1750, shopfront c.1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8162	66 Thomas Street	Monumental arch, erected c.1860	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018451	70 Thomas Street	House, built c.1750.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018452	71 Thomas Street	18th century house	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8163	72 Thomas Street	House c.1780. Façade added 1925, altered 1927.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8164	73 Thomas Street	House, built c.1780.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8165	75 Thomas Street	House, built c.1780, remodelled c.1840.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8166	76 Thomas Street	Warehouse, built 1868.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8167	77 Thomas Street	House, built c.1780.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8168	78 Thomas Street	House, built c.1780.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8169	79 Thomas Street	Commercial building, built c.1875, later converted to Bank.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018389	130 Thomas Street	House and shop built circa 1680 to 1710.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8183 8182	Millers Hall 120 to 122 Thomas St,	Warehouse, 1875. Rebuilt behind facade c.1990.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8181	118 Thomas Street	House built c.1890. Demolished c.1995, retaining shopfront.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8180	117 Thomas St	House, built c.1890.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8180, 8179	116, Thomas Street	House and shopfront, built c.1905.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8177	The Clock, 110 to 111 Thomas St	Public house incorporating two houses, built c.1780.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8176	National College of Art and Design (NCAD) 104 to 109 Thomas Street	Former fire station, built 1911. Glazed extension c.2009.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8175	NCAD 94 to 103 Thomas Street	Former distillery office, built 1897.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020062	Church of Saint Augustine and Saint John, Thomas Street	Catholic church built 1862-74, completed 1895. On the site of the 12th century friary and hospital.	National Importance, High Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8173	86 Thomas Street	House, built c.1810, retaining early 18 <sup>th</sup> century fabric.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8172	84 to 85 Thomas Street	Bank, built 1902.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8171	82 to 83 Thomas Street	Warehouse built c.1870.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8170	Thomas Dry Cleaner 81 Thomas Street	House, built c.1820.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020001	The City Wall Cornmarket	Section of Anglo-Norman city wall, built c.1170.	National Importance, High Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2059	14 to 15 Cornmarket	Former bank, built 1866.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2057 to 2058	MRCB 10 to 13 Cornmarket	Former warehouse, built 1877.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020075 Nat. Mon. No. 34	Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church, Park and Steps, Bridge St. Upper & High Street	Church of Ireland church, built c.1190, Saint Anne's Chapel built c.1430, bell tower built 1932, chancel and chapel extensions built c.1482. Restoration to tower, 1826. Steps, built c.1890.	National Importance, High Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3822	Saint Audoen's Roman Catholic Church High Street	Catholic church, built 1841 to 6 with the later portico 1898 to 1902.	National Importance, High Sensitivity





Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3822 (continued)	Presbytery Saint Audoen's Roman Catholic Church 14 High Street	Presbytery, built c.1885.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020081	The chapel of Saint Michael/ Synod Hall High Street and Saint Michael's Hill,	Synod hall, built in 1875. Square profile five stage tower, rebuilt c.1815.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020081 (continued)	The chapel of Saint Michael/ Synod Hall High Street and Saint Michael's Hill,	Former verger's house, built c.1890,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020270	Christchurch Cathedral	Church of Ireland cathedral, constructed in 1172. Remodelled in t1830s and 1870. Retains Medieval crypt of 1188 and Chapter House, built c.1250.	National Importance, High Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020270 (continued)	Bridge Christchurch Cathedral	Attached enclosed footbridge over road, constructed in the 1870s	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020342	An Taisce, Taylor's Hall, High Street	Guildhall built c.1705, on the site of a former Jesuit chapel and college. Restored c.1970 and c.1988.	National Importance, High Sensitivity

#### Section: Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4310
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080362, NIAH 2282
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint John's College, 197 Le Fanu Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1745
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Johnstown House was built 1745. The De La Salle Brothers opened a secondary school in the grounds of Johnstown House in 1955 until the new Saint John's College was opened to the north east in 1957. It is a detached five bay two storey over raised basement house with Tetrastyle portico and screen walls flanking front elevation. Coach house in grounds. Rendered boundary wall to south east to Le Fanu Road, with recent gate piers.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a and 2020b, Roque 1756, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road**


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 1349
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080361
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Canon Troy House, Anamore Court, Chapelizod Hill Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1900
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	The house built c.1900 and was renamed Canon Troy House, as it was later the residence of Canon Michael Charles Troy P.P., first Parish Priest of Ballyfermot. Later in use as presbytery, subsequently in use as charitable offices. Detached three bay two storey house, with gabled breakfront to front elevation, bay windows to side elevations.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Artistic Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8784
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	De La Salle National Schools, Ballyfermot Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1952
<b>Original Use</b>	School
<b>Description</b>	De La Salle National Schools built 1952. It consists of a central classroom block including 2 no. staircase towers, 2 no. flanking single storey loggia and paired entrance gate piers to boundary railings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


**Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre**


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 7477
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080378
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Seven Oaks, Oak House apartments Sarsfield Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1870
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Seven Oaks built c.1870 was the residence of the engineer in chief of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. Later used as convent and now converted to apartments. It is a detached three bay two storey over raised basement house with two storey bay window to side elevations. Entrance to north having cut granite gate piers set in roughcast boundary wall, with recent gates. Now set in apartment grounds of apartment complex.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 7476
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080381
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore National School, 10 Sarsfield Road, Grattan Crescent, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1853
<b>Original Use</b>	School
<b>Description</b>	Inchicore National School was built as the Inchicore Model School in 1853 to provide education for the children of railway workers of the Great Southern & Western Railway was established in 1844. It is a detached U plan four bay single storey school, with full height gabled breakfronts to front elevation, classroom wings to the south, each having lower single bay single storey extensions added to south end, c.1870. Carved limestone plaque dated 1853 to front elevation. Carved limestone name plaques over entrances inscribed 'INFANTS' and 'GIRLS' on west elevation, and 'BOYS' on east elevation. The site is enclosed by a coursed rubble limestone boundary wall built c.1855, while the wall and wrought iron railings on Grattan Crescent was rebuilt in 1934, when Dublin Corporation widened the road.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 7475
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080379
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Cleary's licensed premises, Woodfield Terrace, 53 Sarsfield Road, Inchicore, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Public House
<b>Description</b>	Detached three bay two storey public house, built c.1850, which served workers of the Inchicore railway works to the south west. Pub has a shopfront to front elevation, flat roofed entrance porch to west elevation, and two storey return and later extensions to rear elevation. Cast iron railing to parapet reading 'The Great Southern & Western Railway House'. Wrought iron railings on chamfered plinth wall to west, with pedestrian gate leading to porch. Setts to pavement to east, leading to rear.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Artistic Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 3992
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080465
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	17 to 30 Inchicore Terrace South
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Worker's Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three bay two storey double fronted former railway workers' houses with gothic gabled entrance porches, built c.1850, and appear on Griffith's valuation map c.1855. The Works Estate was constructed to the east of the GS & WR Works to accommodate workers and their families. Access to east terrace via laneway bounded to south by rubble limestone boundary wall.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1844, OSI 1911, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 3325
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080385
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Irish Social Financial Centre, 10 Grattan Crescent
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1943
<b>Original Use</b>	Bank
<b>Description</b>	Attached five bay two and three storey Munster & Leinster Bank built to designs by McDonnell and Dixon in 1943. Art Deco style three bay three storey central block flanked by single bay two storey curved walls with entrances. Screen wall forming flanking end bay to north. Now in use as offices.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8705
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080093, DCIHR: Dublin City 1916 Sites of Interest: Richmond Barracks Ref: 16M0002
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Richmond Military Barracks, Emmet Road,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1814
<b>Original Use</b>	Military Barracks
<b>Description</b>	Detached twelve bay single storey former barracks, built c.1850. Later in use as social housing, subsequently in use as school, now in use as health centre. Richmond Barracks complex dates from 1814. All those arrested after the 1916 Rising were taken to Richmond Barracks for processing, including the leaders, who were held in the gymnasium prior to the court martial. Following the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, the barracks were taken over by the Irish Army and renamed Kehoe Barracks. In 1924 the barracks were given over to Dublin Corporation and converted to provide social housing. The three surviving barracks buildings were in use as a Christian Brothers' school until recently. The site is bound by a limestone rubble wall to Emmet Road
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 2639
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080092
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint Michael's Church, Emmet Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1845
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding double height cut limestone former Church of Ireland church, built c.1845, as a garrison church for Richmond Barracks. Saint Michael's Church was used as a school in the early twentieth century and given over to the Roman Catholic Church when the barracks was decommissioned in 1926. The later south wing, was designed by architects Robinson and Keefe and built in 1934 as commemorated by a plaque in the church. The chancel windows are from the studio of Harry Clarke. Set in own landscaped grounds with double leaf wrought iron gates flanked by square profile cut stone piers. Site bounded by wrought iron railings on rendered plinth wall.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1844, OSI 1911, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020289
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080059 DCIHR 181003301
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	Kilmainham Bridge, South Circular Road, Kilmainham,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1770
<b>Original Use</b>	Bridge
<b>Description</b>	Single span limestone bridge over the Camac River, built c.1770 and is shown on Rocque's map of Dublin city and environs of 1773. Dressed locally sourced limestone walls to east and west elevations, dressed limestone parapet walls with granite coping. Round arch with cut limestone voussoirs. Dressed limestone to soffit.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Roque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1911, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4011
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080178 & NIAH 50080177, DCIHR: Dublin City 1916 Sites of Interest: Nurses' Home Saint James's Hospital, Ref 16B4005 Garrison: HQ of the 4th Battalion.
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Workhouse Master's house Saint James's Hospital, James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1740 and c.1730.
<b>Original Use</b>	Workhouse master's house and Workhouse linen factory
<b>Description</b>	Attached five bay three storey former workhouse master's house, built c.1740, attached at south to former linen factory. The City Workhouse was founded by the Duke of Ormonde in 1703. By 1730 it was used as a Foundling Hospital. In 1839 it reverted once again to its role as a workhouse. The buildings served as the garrison and nurses home for of the 4th Battalion in 1916. Most of the workhouse buildings were removed in 1957. The former master's house, and adjoining former linen factory, are the only surviving eighteenth century buildings remaining on the campus. Now in third level educational use. Attached sixteen bay two storey former workhouse linen factory, built c.1730. The linen factory was probably used for the manufacture of clothes and bedding for the City Workhouse, founded by the Duke of Ormonde in 1703. By 1730 it was used as a Foundling Hospital. By 1916 the 50-acre site here was an infirmary treating over 3,000 poor and elderly. Its proximity to British army stations Richmond Barracks and the Royal Hospital Kilmainham made it a key strategic location during the Rising. The Union's buildings were occupied by Eamonn Ceannt's men who attacked British troops arriving from the nearby Kingsbridge (Heuston) Station. The British response was ferocious and the fighting raged from building to building. Cathal Brugha's heroic exploits inspired the Volunteers to battle on, keeping British troops at bay all week. Most of the workhouse buildings were removed in 1957. The linen house was extended and remodelled in 1999 by Moloney O'Beirne and Partners. Now in use as third level education department. Along with its adjoining former workhouse master's house, these are the only surviving eighteenth century buildings remaining on the campus.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Roque 1756, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

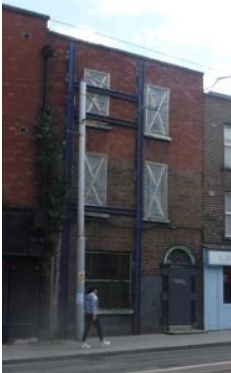
<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4011
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCIHR: Dublin City 1916 Sites of Interest: SDU east boundary wall Ref 16B4007, No. 1 Auxillary Hospital Ref 16B4001, SDU façade, Ref, 16B4006 and PLIC/1/2409
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint James's Hospital, James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Workhouse
<b>Description</b>	The Foundling Hospital formerly in James's Street on the present site of St. Kevin's Hospital, was found by the Duke of Ormonde in 1703 originally serving as a workhouse but converted in 1730 to cater for foundlings. In 1839 it reverted once again to its role as a workhouse. The now detached three storey four bay early 19th century building would appear to be part of this development. By 1916 the 50-acre site here was an infirmary treating over 3,000 poor and elderly. Its proximity to British army stations Richmond Barracks and the Royal Hospital Kilmainham made it a key strategic location during the Rising. The Union's buildings were occupied by Eamonn Ceannt's men who attacked British troops arriving from the nearby Kingsbridge (Heuston) Station. The British response was ferocious and the fighting raged from building to building. Cathal Brugha's heroic exploits inspired the Volunteers to battle on, keeping British troops at bay all week. Most of the workhouse buildings were removed in 1957. The now detached three storey four bay early 19th century building on the north wall of the former workhouse is the only surviving portion of the complex of buildings that was on the northern perimeter of the South Union Workhouse.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a and 2020b, DCC 2003 to 2009, Roque 1756, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018441
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	172 James's Street Dublin South City
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay tree storey terraced house with rendered walls. RMP indicates it is 18th century. It has been much altered to the front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, Roque 1756, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4058
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080305
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	163 James's St.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1780 to 1820
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three story terraced house with carriage arch built 1780 to 1820.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4057
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080306
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Focus Ireland Sundial House, 140 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay three storey house, built c.1780. By 1872, it had passed into commercial use, with Thom's Directory of that year listing it as being occupied by milliners and dressmakers. However, by the 1890s it had passed into use as tenements. Now in use as residential care centre. The building has a recent extension adjoining rear elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4012
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080300
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	23 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1770
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house, built Hipped roof with cast iron rainwater goods, rendered chimneystack having clay chimney pots, hidden behind red brick parapet having granite coping.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4013
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080299
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	25 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1740
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay three storey over basement house, built c.1740. By 1909 it was in use as tenements. Now in use as apartments. Basement area enclosed by wrought iron railings with cast iron corner posts set on carved granite plinth walls.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4014
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080298
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	26 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1740
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house over basement, built c.1740, now in use as apartments. Cast iron railings enclosing basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4015
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080297
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	The Malt House, 27 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1730 to 1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey over basement house, built 1730 to 1750 having recent shopfront to front elevation. Now a licenced premises. Thom's Directory of 1909 indicates that the house was connected to number 28 and was a tea, wine and spirit merchant.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4016
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080296
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	28 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1740
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house over basement, built c.1740, having recent shopfront to front elevation. Thom's Directory of 1909 indicates that the house took on an additional commercial role, as the building is listed as being connected to its neighbour 27 as the premises of a tea, wine and spirit merchant. Render steps having cast iron to top step, flanked by wrought iron railings with decorative cast iron posts. Cast iron railings on granite plinth enclosing basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4017
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080295
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	29 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1740
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house over basement house, built c.1740, now in use as flats. Granite steps flanked by wrought iron railings on granite plinth wall, continuing to enclose basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4018
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080294
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	31 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay three storey house, built c.1780, having integral carriage arch to front elevation. In 1862 it is listed in Thom's as being in tenements and was subsequently used for many years as a pawnbroker's
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 856
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080087
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Gate Lodge Saint Patrick's Hospital Stephen's Lane
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1895
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate Lodge
<b>Description</b>	Detached gable fronted three bay single storey granite gate lodge, built c.1895, built to designs by J. R. Carroll as part of a programme of rebuilding and improvement embarked on by Dr Richard Leeper when he became superintendent of the hospital in the later years of the nineteenth century.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 856
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080087
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Gateway Saint Patrick's Hospital Stephen's Lane
<b>Date of Construction</b>	C. 1895
<b>Original Use</b>	Gateway
<b>Description</b>	Gateway built c.1895, built to designs by J. R. Carroll consisting of a pair of square profile rusticated granite piers with pedimented capitals flanking double leaf cast iron gate, matching pedestrian gate and pier to north east of vehicular entrance, ball finial to latter pier, cast iron ribbon worked finial to pier to north of gateway. Cut granite screen walls having carved granite coping and granite plinth course, terminating in matching square profile rusticated piers with ball finials.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 856
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080086
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Patrick's Hospital Stephen's Lane,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1745.
<b>Original Use</b>	Hospital
<b>Description</b>	Detached seven bay two storey over basement hospital, founded by Jonathan Swift, Dean of Saint Patricks in 1745. It was designed by George Semple and based on his design on London's Bethlem Asylum. Pedimented central breakfront to front elevation, bowed elevation to rear. Front range flanked by single bay single storey over basement wings, added c.1780. East wing having second storey added. Set in own grounds. Rubble limestone boundary walls, rendered to exterior.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018 440
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 4056, NIAH 50080308
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	The Jam Factory 134 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey end of terrace house, built c.1750, now in use as studio. Thom's Directory indicates that it was long occupied by merchants, such as William Ruddell, a tobacco, snuff and cigar manufacturer, who resided there for several decades until the 1920s.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4055
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080310
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	132 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1880
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house, four storeys to rear elevation, built c.1880, incorporating earlier fabric and later shopfront to front elevation. Formerly also in use as public house. Directories of 1876 and 1909 indicate that this building was paired with 133 to the west, forming the single business premise of Patrick Brady, grocer, wine and spirit merchant and exporter. This block was shown fully developed in Brooking's map of Dublin of 1728, but the bright red brick with sharp arrises and the single pane windows indicate a later redevelopment of the site or refacing of the building.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020346
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 4053, NIAH 50080310
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint James's Church of Ireland Church 121 to 122 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1861
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cruciform plan double height former Church of Ireland church, dated 1861, designed by Joseph Welland, architect to the Board of First Fruits. The present church consists of a three bay nave, gabled chancel to east, gabled transepts to north and south elevations, square profile four stage entrance tower to south west of nave, vestry to south of chancel, and side aisle with pitched roof to south of nave. The spire was removed in 1948 and the church was deconsecrated in 1963. The parish dates to the 12th century, and the predecessor of the current church was erected on this site in 1707, with some of the original foundations re used for the present building. The church was subsequently in use as shop. The graveyard to the rear of the site, dates from the sixteenth century. Double leaf cast iron gates to front, flanked by square profile gabled painted piers having limestone capping, matching railings on calp limestone wall with carved limestone capping
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4052
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080317
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Post Office 109 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1892
<b>Original Use</b>	Post Office
<b>Description</b>	Attached gable fronted three bay single storey post office, built 1892 and designed by J. Howard Pentland, Senior Surveyor for the Board of Works. Shopfront to front elevation and extensions to rear and to west elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4051
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080318, DCIHR 181006501
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery 108 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay three story over basement house, built c.1905. listed in Thom's Directory of 1897 as being the property of Mrs. Keegan, a tobacconist, and in 1903 as having been acquired by Guinness. Granite steps to front with flanking cast iron railings on carved granite plinth wall, continuing to enclose basement area to front. Double leaf wrought iron pedestrian gate flanked by square-profile cut limestone piers to front, with matching railings set on carved limestone plinth walls.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4050
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080319, DCIHR 181006501
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	107 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay three story house with projecting to west elevation., built c.1905. The site was acquired by Guinness in 1873 to expand the brewing enterprise, and was mainly used for cooperage, racking and dispatching. Up until the turn of the nineteenth century Thom's Directory lists no.107 as the property of Melons' Druggist's. In 1903 it is listed as the residence of Mrs Goodman, the Lady superintendent at Guinness. Pair of square profile limestone piers flanking wrought iron pedestrian gate to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4049
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080323, DCIHR 181006501
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery 98 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Detached five bay four storey building over basement house with full height return and bowed bay to the rear. Thom's Directory indicates that this building was constructed or renovated in the early years of the twentieth century, c.1905, replacing an earlier building on the site, as part of the ongoing expansion of the Guinness Brewery. Now in use as offices. Wrought iron railings on carved granite plinth walls flanking steps and enclosing basement area to front, with matching gates to basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8786
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080324, DCIHR 181006501
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Power Station Guinness Brewery 90 to 97 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1948
<b>Original Use</b>	Power Station
<b>Description</b>	Detached five bay split level power station, built 1948 and designed by F. P. M. Woodhouse, the Guinness in house architect, with the engineering firm of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. The Art Deco design incorporates structural steelwork and reinforced concrete under its Kingscourt brick cladding. The building remained in use until the late 1990s. Set in own grounds, having square profile red brick piers with carved granite capping and bases, flanking double-leaf steel gates with matching pedestrian gates to either side, to front. Matching railings interrupted by red brick piers. It is connected to the south side of Saint James's Street by a bolted steel tunnel manufactured by Harland and Wolff.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4019
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080283
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint James Parochial Hall, Echlin Street / 51 to 51 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1926
<b>Original Use</b>	Parochial Hall
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding gable fronted parochial hall, built 1926 to the design of George Luke O'Connor.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 3275
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080238, DCIHR 181005801
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Grand Canal Place, Dublin 8
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Warehouse
<b>Description</b>	Detached nine-bay three-storey former hop store with dormer attic, having curved front and rear elevations and single-storey extension to west, also built on a curved plan. Its unusual curved form is a reminder of the former Grand Canal Harbour on which it is built, as it follows the line of the former harbour wall. The warehouse and infilled harbour highlight the association of the Guinness brewery with the canal infrastructure. Built as a hop store in the mid-nineteenth century, the warehouse was remodelled as an experimental maltings by the Nottingham firm of Brewill and Bailey in 1901. The Canal Harbour on which the warehouse stands was completed 1785, as original Dublin terminus of Grand Canal comprising three basins. By 1830s various stores and other buildings had been constructed in and around the harbour. The construction of the Grand Canal was part of a new era in Ireland's transport infrastructure and represents a major engineering achievement which had a significant impact on industrialisation and commercial development. By 1830 the Grand Canal Harbour, as the original Dublin terminus of the canal was known, linked the industries of the area to the west of Ireland via the river Shannon and a later extension to Ballinasloe, and to the south-east connecting with the river Barrow via Athy. The Corporation of Dublin fully supported the construction of the Harbour, financing the acquisition of the necessary lands, in order to ensure a water supply to their City Basin reservoir. The Harbour continued to serve commercial traffic into the 1960s. The inner and middle basins of the Harbour were infilled in the 1960s.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Technical, Archaeological
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, R. Delany 'The Grand Canal of Ireland' (1973)
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4020
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080282
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint James's Catholic Church, 53 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1854
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding gable fronted three bay double height Roman Catholic Church built 1854 to a design by Patrick Byrne. The foundation stone was laid by Daniel O'Connell, whose likeness is represented in a carved stop in the doorcase to the front. It comprises a nine bay nave with flanking side aisles, full width full height narthex with square profile three stage tower forming entrance breakfront to front elevation. Full height chancel. Gable fronted porch and flat roofed porch to west elevation. The marriage of Joseph Mary Plunkett and Grace Gifford, which took place just prior to the execution of Plunkett for his part in the 1916 Rising, is recorded in the parish register. Church set in own grounds, with site entrance to west, having carved limestone square profile gabled piers, flanking double leaf wrought iron gate, matching railings on carved limestone plinth wall.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080280, DCIHR 181100901
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structures
<b>Location</b>	The George Wilkinson Building Guinness Brewery 54 to 63 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1880
<b>Original Use</b>	Office Building
<b>Description</b>	Terraced sixteen bay three storey over basement office, built 1880 by George Wilkinson. Central three bay breakfront with pedimented central entrance breakfront. Three bays to east recessed. Granite steps with nosing's having cast iron railings. Granite plinth walls with cast iron railings enclosing basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4031 to 4042
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080279 DCIHR 181100901
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery 64 to 75 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1880
<b>Original Use</b>	Office Building
<b>Description</b>	Terraced U plan fifteen bay three storey over basement with dormer attic office building, built in 1880 by George Wilkinson, having five bay central breakfront with pedimented breakfront central entrance bay. Granite steps with nosing's flanked by cast iron railings and enclosed by double leaf cast iron pedestrian gate. Cut granite plinth walls with cast iron railings enclosing basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4043, 4046
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080278, DCIHR 181100901
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	76 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1880,
<b>Original Use</b>	Brewery Offices
<b>Description</b>	Attached single bay three storey building, built c.1880, comprising integral carriage arch set in screen wall and enclosed linking building between neighbouring office blocks at first and second floor level. Carriage arch to rear having red brick voussoirs. Set back from street having cast to iron railings and gates to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4044
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080276, DCIHR 181100901
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery 77 to 81 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1820
<b>Original Use</b>	Office Building
<b>Description</b>	Attached ten bay four storey over basement office comprising two bay buildings to east built c.1820, and six bay building to west built c.1880. Granite plinth wall with cast iron railings enclosing basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4045, 4046, 4047
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080275, DCIHR 181100901
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Gates and gate lodges 82 to 83 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Entrance Gates
<b>Description</b>	Attached single storey three bay entrance gate comprising central vehicular entrance flanked by pedestrian gates, built c.1850, flanked by single bay three storey buildings, that to west having extensive extension to rear, that to east having four bay west elevation. Two granite bollards to front of entrance gates.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4048
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080327, DCIHR 181006501
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery, 84 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay three storey over basement house with return to the rear. Built c.1800 and renovated c.1880. it was inhabited by a miller named Francis Tuite of Larkfield Mills in Kilmainham in 1850, and by a Mrs. M. Smyth in 1870. By 1874 it was listed in Thom's Directory as the property of the Guinness brewery, and subsequently housed engineers. Once part of a terrace, it is notable as a historic survivor among later buildings. Door opening on to granite platform and steps. Basement area surrounded by cast iron railing on granite plinth walls, with decorative cast iron gate pier to front of steps.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020023
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8332, NIAH 50080329, DCIHR 181104701
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint Patrick's Tower Digital Hub Thomas St.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1805
<b>Original Use</b>	Windmill
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding circular plan tapered nine stage brick windmill, built as part of the Roe whiskey distillery in 1757, and rebuilt 1805. This structure was once the largest smock windmill in Europe. The Roe distillery was one of the predominant distillers in Dublin and merged with Jameson and the Dublin Whiskey Distillery to form the Dublin Distillers Company in 1889. A copper cupola with a figurative weather vane of Saint Patrick was added to the tower in the late nineteenth century. It has lost its sails but remains an iconic reminder of the industrial heritage of the area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8145, 8146
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080274, DCIHR 181100901
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery 1 to 6 Thomas St
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1770
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced seven bay four storey over basement former house, built c.1770. It was the dwelling of Arthur Guinness, founder of the Guinness Brewery. It was substantially altered and extended in the nineteenth century which included a rebuilding in 1865, and a renovation c.1870. An office block extension was added c.1960 attached to rear. Granite steps flanked by cast iron railings and enclosed by cast iron double leaf gates. Granite plinth walls with cast iron railings enclosing basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic. Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018455
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8185, NIAH 50080337
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	136 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey late 18th Century house, built, c.1800 having recent shopfront to ground floor.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8184
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080338
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	135 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1740
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1740. Recent shopfront to ground floor.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 2070
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080270
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	1 Crane Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay three storey house, built c.1750, with shopfront to front elevation. Thom's Directory indicates that it served as a vintners in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Granite steps. Some Granite flagstones or paving to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8147
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080269
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	7 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited end of terrace three bay three storey house, built c.1750, with shopfront to front elevation, and two bay two storey return to rear. Thom's Directory of 1876 lists it as the property of Catherine Ennis, a provision dealer and corn chandler. Cast Iron grille/hatch set within Granite flagstones or paving slab to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8148
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080268
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	8 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house, built c.1750, having shopfront to front elevation. Thom's Directories of 1876 and 1909 indicate that it was occupied by an oil manufacturer and nail maker, and later by a saddler. Cast Iron grille/hatch set within Granite flagstones or paving slab to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016,, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8149
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080267, DCIHR 181110501
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Digital Hub 10 to 13 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1908
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Attached nine bay three storey former distillery and tea and wine wholesalers, designed by Millar and Symes and built 1908, having integral carriage arch, full height return and single storey extension to rear elevation. Now in use as offices. Remnants of former signage visible to nameplate over carriage arch.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8150
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080264
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	19 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1800, having recent shopfront to ground floor. Like many of the neighbouring houses, this was subsequently used as a shop, listed as a victualler's shop in Thom's Directory as early as 1860.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018442
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50081112
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	20 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1703
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay three storey former house, built 1703, with shopfront inserted to ground floor. Now disused. Flat roof with rendered parapet having granite coping and cast iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square headed window openings with rendered surrounds, stone sills, and replacement uPVC windows. Metal roller shutters to ground floor. Dublin Civic Trust's 'Survey of Gable Fronted and Other Early Buildings of Dublin City,' 2012, states, 'No. 20 Thomas Street is a significant survivor on Thomas Street, one of only a handful of formerly gable fronted houses to remain on this ancient thoroughfare, and one of only two, along with No. 21 next door, to retain much of its form and plan. The gable storey is likely to have been removed in the nineteenth century, while the two layers of render on the facade appear to be nineteenth and mid twentieth century additions. While the exact build date has not yet been identified from lease records, it is likely to date to c. 1730, post-dating No. 21, being grander in scale and of a standard house type common to that period.' Recent further research undertaken by Dublin Civic Trust indicates that even though the tall proportions suggest a c. 1720 to 30 date, in fact the Registry of Deeds confirms it was built in 1703 by one Lawrence/Laurence Clinton on lands leased from the Santry family. The Santry lands boundary actually runs along the party wall of the two houses. Number 20 was built on top of Np.21's existing party wall
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Dublin Civic Trust 2012, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018443
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50081111
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	21 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18th Century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay three storey former house, built c. 1695, Pitched roof with ridge set perpendicular to street, having rendered parapet and cast iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square headed window openings with concrete sills and replacement windows. Dublin Civic Trust's 'Survey of Gable Fronted and Other Early Buildings of Dublin City,' 2012, states 'No. 21 Thomas Street is of special significance in the city, being a rare surviving example of a low, modestly scaled gabled house dating from the opening decades of the eighteenth century. Although its facade has been comprehensively replaced and the roof pitch has been lowered slightly, the superstructure of the house has otherwise survived this modification, while the closet return is one of the most intact examples left in the city with its original steeply pitched roof. The basement is also remarkably intact and a rare survivor of its period. The staircase structure, in spite of the loss of balustrading, appears to be intact.' Recent further research undertaken by Dublin Civic Trust indicates that this house was built as part of a group of four good sized houses (plus others), following a lease issue of c. 1693. Judging by the diminutive scale and interlocking staircase internally, this is almost certainly an early 1690s house and is probably the most intact of its kind in Dublin.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Dublin Civic Trust 2012, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8151
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080263
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	22 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1884
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached five bay four storey former public library, incorporating earlier fabric, and having integral carriage arch to front elevation. It was opened by the Lord Mayor William Meagher on 1st October 1884. Signage to the front elevation is a reminder of its former use as a Dublin Corporation public library. Granite and sandstone steps to threshold. Segmental headed carriage arch having decorative render surround with engaged Ionic columns and metal gates.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8152
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080259
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Arthur's 28 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Public House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited end of terrace three bay three storey public house, built c.1850, having two bay two storey block to rear, forming five-bay east elevation, with shopfront to front and east elevation. It was in use as a public house as early as 1860, listed in Thom's Directory of that year as the premises of Edw. Holdright, grocer, tea, wine, spirit, and seed merchant.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020074
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8153, NIAH 50080611
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint Catherine's Church of Ireland Church Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1769
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding five bay double height former Church of Ireland church, built 1769. Central pedimented breakfront to front elevation, single bay double height chancel to east elevation, and two stage square profile tower to west, lean to porch to front of tower. The present Church occupies the site of an earlier church which was built in the late twelfth century as a chapel of ease, part of Saint Thomas' Abbey. The earliest reference to a church at this site occurs in Crede Mihi (1212 to 25). It was appropriated to the Augustinian priory of St. Thomas and subsequently to the Earls of Meath. It is shown on Speed's map of 1610 as 'St Cathren church'. The church retains a bell of 1671, which was recast in 1896. Robert Emmett was executed in front of the church in September 1803, for having led a rising that year. The church was restored in 1877 by Curdy & Mitchell, and deconsecrated in 1967 due to a declining congregation. The church was restored again in 1998 and reconsecrated, and is in community use. Wrought iron railings on carved granite plinth wall enclosing front of building. In the churchyard there are memorials to Robert Bathe (RMP DU018314) and Elenore Bathe 1613 (RMP DU018315).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020652
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080610
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	29 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1880
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited attached two bay four storey house, built c.1880, having recent tiled shopfront to front elevation. This building replaces an earlier one, which Thom's Directory of 1862 lists as the property of Joseph Sheridan, victualler. By 1911, it was in use as a provision shop and dwelling. Limestone setts to laneway.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8773
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080609
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	30 Thomas St.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1780, rebuilt c.1880, having recent shopfront to front elevation. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists this as the property of William Stafford, general provisions merchant, suggesting that the building has a long commercial history.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018445
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8774, NIAH 50080608
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	32 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1750, having shopfront to front elevation. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists this as the property of Thomas Neill, provision dealer.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018446
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8775, NIAH 50080607
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	33 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four-storey house, built c.1750, having recent tiled shopfront to front elevation. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists this as the property of Elizabeth Ward, baker and flour stores. Work was undertaken on the site for the same in 1864.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018 447
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080606
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	36 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1715
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached five bay three storey former house, built c.1715 renovated, reroofed, refenestrated and partly refaced c.1930, having shopfront to front elevation. The building was the town residence and commercial premises of the wealthy banker, Joseph Fade. Dublin Civic Trust, in the 'Survey of Gable Fronted House and Other Early Buildings of Dublin City' 2012, states 'No.36 Thomas Street is one of the most important houses surviving in the city, being one of the last substantial mansion houses of its period and at one point probably the most prestigious house on Thomas Street.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Dublin Civic Trust 2012, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8154
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080605
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	37 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house, built c.1780, possibly incorporating earlier fabric. Pettigrew & Oulton's Street Directory of 1838 lists it as the property of William and John Malone, wool and tow card manufacturers. Circa 1950, tiled shopfront to front elevation. Now in use as shop and apartments.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8155
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080591
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Baker's Lounge 47 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1820
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner-sited two bay four storey former house and shop, built c.1820. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists no.47 as the property of John and William Wardell, grocers and provision merchants. Now amalgamated with 48.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8156
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080591
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Baker's Lounge 48 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1820
<b>Original Use</b>	House and Shop
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four-storey former house and shop, built c.1820. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists no.48 as occupied by Bouchier, Bailey & Co. trimming merchant. Now amalgamated with 47.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8157
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080593
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	51 to 52 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1790
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	52 is a terraced two bay four storey former house, built c.1790, now amalgamated with no.51, a terraced two bay three storey former house, both with and having recent shopfronts to front elevation. Currently in use as shop and apartments.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018448
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8158, NIAH 50080592
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	53 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1790
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1790. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of Perrin & Goodbody, Aerated Bread. Recent shopfront to front elevation. Now also in use as restaurant.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018449
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8159, NIAH 50080594
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	54 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1790
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1790, as part of pair with No.54A. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of Mrs Norah Kelly, grocer, tea, wine and spirit merchant. Shopfront to front (north) elevation added c.1970 and now in use as shop.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8160
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080596
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	55 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay four storey house, built c.1850, having c.1900 shopfront to front elevation, and return to rear. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of J.M. O'Callaghan, baker. Now also in use as shop.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8161
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080580
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	60 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited end of terrace two bay four storey former house, built c.1750, having five bay west elevation, shopfront to front (north) elevation, added c.1880. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of Robert O'Leary, wholesale grocer, tea, wine and spirit merchant. Top storey added during renovations c.1995. Now in use as retail outlet and apartments.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8162
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080573, DCIHR 181106401
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Chadwick's 66 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1860
<b>Original Use</b>	Arched entrance
<b>Description</b>	Monumental arch, erected c.1860, comprising round headed carriage arch with moulded render architrave and scrolled keystone, set within rendered and rusticated wall, rusticated to lower level. It was once the entrance to Kelly's timber yard and sawmill. The arch is located on the site of the former graveyard of the Hospital of Saint John.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018451
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080572
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	70 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house with integral carriage opening, built c.1750, having recent shopfront to elevation. The alignment of the roof and rebuilt parapet may suggest that it was originally built as a 'Dutch Billy' with a gable fronted parapet. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of John Keane, Soap and candle manufacturer. Now in use as shop.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	




<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018452
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument
<b>Location</b>	71 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey 18th century former house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NMS 2020, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8163
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080571
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	72 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house, built c.1780. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of Geo. Henderson & Company, wholesale trimming warehouse. A façade designed by McCurdy & Mitchell in 1925 and later alterations to the top storey by Ashworth & Smith in 1927 conceal the earlier form and fabric of this building. Recent shopfront to front elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8164
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080570
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	73 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house, built c.1780. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of John Keane, wax and tallow candle manufacturer, soap boiler and general merchant. Recent shopfront to front elevation. Now in use as shop.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8165
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080569
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	75 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1780, remodelled c.1840. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of Thomas F. Cleary, draper, milliner and Manchester warehouseman. Recent shopfront to front elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8166
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080568
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	76 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1868
<b>Original Use</b>	Warehouse
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey over basement former warehouse, built 1868. The building was designed by McCurdy & Mitchell for the Quaker tea merchants, Messrs'. Baker and Wardell. Shopfront to front elevation. Now in use as offices.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8167
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080567
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	77 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house, built c.1780. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of Mrs Anne Loughery, grocer and provision dealer. Recent shopfront to front elevation. Now in use as shop.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8168
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080566
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	78 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1780. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 states that this building was occupied by Patrick Pilsworth, grocer and spirit dealer. Recent shopfront to front elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8169
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080554
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	79 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1875
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial building / Shop
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited terraced three storey building, built c.1875 as a grocery, tea, wine and spirit shop for one Edward Burke, it was later altered for use as a branch of the Dublin Savings Bank. Six bay east elevation and two bay north elevation, shopfront to both elevations. Recently extended upwards with additional storey. Now in use as café.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018389
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8728, NIAH 50080614
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	130 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1680 to 1710
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey over basement house and shop built circa 1680 to 1710. It features an unusual roof structure, comprising a broad pitch at the front running parallel to the street and a steep pitch and a half at the rear running perpendicular to the street. A massive central chimney stack, characteristic of the 1650 to 1750 period, penetrates the centre of the plan along the eastern wall. The house layout comprises a two room plan, with a large front room. The ground floor corridor features a horizontally timber planked wall that may be an original stud partition dating to the late 1600's. The staircase is a dog leg closed string stair of c.1680 to 1710, with barley sugar balustrades, moulded timber handrail and robust square newel posts. This is a former dwelling house of the c.1680 to 1710 period and is thought to be the most complete post medieval structure to survive on Thomas Street
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Dublin Civic Trust 2012, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8183, 8182
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080616, DCIHR 181105301
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Millers Hall, 120 to 122 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1875
<b>Original Use</b>	Warehouse
<b>Description</b>	Attached seven bay three storey former warehouse, built 1875 to designs by William Hague for Patrick McCabe Fay & Company, wholesale grocers, tea and wine merchants, and seedsmen. Shopfront to front elevation, rebuilt behind facade c.1990. Now in use as shop and apartments.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8181
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080617
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	118 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1890
<b>Original Use</b>	House and Shop
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay four storey house with shopfront to front, built c.1890 and once the premises of the distillers and wine merchants W. & A. Gilbey. Demolished c.1995, retaining shopfront.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8180
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080618
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	117 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1890
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house, built c.1890, having recent shopfront to front elevation. Now in use as restaurant.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8180, 8179
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080620
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Dublin Simon Community 116, Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced four bay three storey former house, built c.1905, having shopfront and integral carriage opening to front elevation. Now in use as shop and apartments.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8177
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080585
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	The Clock, 110 to 111 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	End of terrace public house incorporates a pair of two bay four storey houses, built c.1780. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 indicates that No.110 was the property of Pat Dolan, wholesale and retail tea, wine and spirit merchant. No.111 was owned by Lawrence Clarke, surgeon and accoucheur. By 1875, the properties were combined and in use by Pat Ryan, wholesale tea, wine, and spirit merchant and refaced in the 1890s, creating a unified façade. Recent shopfront to front elevation. Now also in use as apartments.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8176
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080582, DCIHR 181105413
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	National College of Art and Design 104 to 109 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Fire Station
<b>Description</b>	Attached five bay three storey former fire station, built 1911 as one of four city fire stations designed by city architect Charles J. McCarthy. It was Dublin's first motorised fire station, and had been planned since 1898 by Chief Fire Officer Captain Purcell. The crew based at this station responded to fires during the 1913 Lock Out, at Magazine Fort during the 1916 Rising, at the Custom House in 1921 and at the Four Courts during the Civil War. Glazed extension to rear elevation added c.2009. It now forms part of the campus of the National College of Art and Design, and has been renamed after Irish illustrator and stained glass artist Harry Clarke.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8175
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080581, DCIHR 181105413
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	National College of Art and Design 94 to 103, Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1897
<b>Original Use</b>	Distillery office
<b>Description</b>	Attached L plan three storey over basement former distillery office, built 1897 to the design of W. D. Caroe as an office complex for Power's Distillery. Nine bay front elevation to Thomas Street having integral carriage arch to west end, six bay east elevation to John Street and curved corner bay to south east, two storey over basement extension to north. Now in use as art college.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016,, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020062
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8174, NIAH 50080563
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Church of Saint Augustine and Saint John, 89 to 93 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1862 to 74
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Attached gable fronted Roman Catholic church, designed by Ashlin and Pugin, built 1862 to 74, completed 1895, comprising five bay double height nave flanked by side aisles, chancel to north end with two bay side chapels, and five bay apse. Rectangular plan three stage bell tower over entrance front (south) elevation, double height porches flanking entrance to front. The present Augustinian friary of St John the Baptist occupies the site of the 12th century friary and hospital (Fratres Cruciferi) situated outside the Newgate (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 212; UASCD 1987, 147 to 8; Hennessy 1988, 41-54). It was founded by Ailred the Palmer in the 1180's. In 1308 John Decer, mayor of Dublin built a chapel of St. Mary in the hospital but it was burnt down in 1316. The hospital was dissolved in 1539 after which the church was demolished and its materials granted to William Brabazon under Treasurer of Ireland. The monastery was granted to Maurice, Earl of Thomond in 1544 and to James Sedgrave in 1552 when it still had a house with fifty beds for sickmen (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 212; FMD map 1978, J2).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8173
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080579
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	The Thomas House 86 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house, built c.1810, with shopfront inserted to ground floor. The cruciform profile of the roof, characteristic of 'Dutch Billy' architecture, is perhaps indicative of an early 18 <sup>th</sup> century date. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists this as the property of Denis Doyle, tea, wine and spirit merchant. Now in use as public house.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8172
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080578
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	84 to 85 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1902
<b>Original Use</b>	Bank
<b>Description</b>	Terraced four bay three storey over basement and with dormer attic former bank, built 1902, constructed by the Hibernian Bank to designs prepared by William Henry Byrne, having shopfront to front elevation. Now in use as café.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8171
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080577
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Dragon Inn 82 to 83 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1870
<b>Original Use</b>	Warehouse
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay three storey former warehouse and shopfront to ground floor, designed by J. McCurdy and built by Becket c.1870, as 'warerooms' for Garrett & Co tea merchants. Now in use as restaurant.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 8170
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080576
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	81 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1820
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1820. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists this building, with No.80, as the property of Anderson & Bailey, rope, twine and whip manufacturers. Recent shopfront to front elevation. Now also in use as laundry.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020001
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 4276, NIAH 50080550
<b>Legal Status</b>	A National Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	The City Wall, Cornmarket
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1170.
<b>Original Use</b>	City Walls
<b>Description</b>	Section of Anglo Norman city wall, built c.1170. Rubble limestone, battered to base, buttresses to south elevation. This section originally extended to the western gate, known as Newgate.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Architectural, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 2059
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080555
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	14 to 15 Cornmarket
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1866
<b>Original Use</b>	Bank
<b>Description</b>	Attached six bay three storey former bank, built 1866, to the design of Charles Geoghegan. Now in use as shop. Recent third floor addition with recent flat roof. Some coal hole covers and cast-iron grille/hatches to Granite flagstones or paving slabs to footpath to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 2057 to 2058
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080556, DCIHR 181105801
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	10-13 Cornmarket,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1877
<b>Original Use</b>	Warehouse
<b>Description</b>	Attached seven to bay four-storey former warehouse, built 1877 to designs by McCurdy & Mitchell as a warehouse for James H. Webb & Company, listed in Thom's Directory of 1880 as 'clothiers, woollen drapers, house furnishing, linen and Manchester warehouse'. Now in use as shop, offices, and dental clinic.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 3821, NIAH 50080557
<b>Legal Status</b>	A National Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church Bridge St. Upper & High Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1190
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding Church of Ireland church, built c.1190, comprising gable fronted four bay double height nave, former Saint Anne's Guild Chapel, built c.1430 to south, three stage square bell tower with circular stone stairs, with angled porch, built 1932, to front elevation, chancel and chapel extensions to east, built c.1482, now roofless. Restoration and alterations to tower, 1826, alterations to approach and entrance, c.1890. Now partially used as visitor centre, with separate entrance and visitor reception to south, built 2000. Twelfth century baptismal font to rear of nave and Portlester tomb, dated 1482, to tower. Saint Audoen's is the last surviving medieval parish church in the city.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 3822
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080537
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Saint Audoen's Roman Catholic Church High Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1841 to 6
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Attached cruciform plan gable fronted double height Roman Catholic church, built 1841 to 6 to designs by Patrick Byrne, with the later tetrastyle portico designed by George C. Ashlin added 1898 to 1902. Comprising six bay nave, single bay transepts to east and west and single bay chancel to rear elevation, three stage three storey sacristy to north east. Lean to red brick corridor extension to east elevation, adjoining lean to corridor surrounding east transept with timber battened walls and square headed window openings. Set in own grounds, site boundary having wrought iron railings with cast iron finials and square profile cast iron columns having decorative panels, on granite plinth wall, matching pedestrian and double leaf vehicular gate.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 3822
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080536
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Presbytery Saint Audoen's Roman Catholic Church 14 High Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1885
<b>Original Use</b>	Presbytery
<b>Description</b>	Detached three bay three storey over basement presbytery, built c.1885. Wrought iron railings on cut granite plinth to basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	




<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020081
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 1516, NIAH 50080529
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Dublinia, Saint Michael's Hill, Saint Michael's Lane
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1890
<b>Original Use</b>	Verger's House
<b>Description</b>	Detached L plan gable fronted two bay three storey former verger's house, designed by Thomas Drew, built c.1890, having gable fronted front, rear and south elevations. Curved north west corner, entrance to re entrant corner to south east. Garden to rear, having calp limestone boundary wall. Set in grounds of Synod Hall of Christchurch Cathedral.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020081
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 1516, NIAH 50080530
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	The chapel of Saint Michael / Dublinia Synod Hall High Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1875
<b>Original Use</b>	Synod Hall
<b>Description</b>	Attached four-bay multiple storey over basement and with dormer attic former synod hall, built to designs by George Edmund Street, as part of his restoration of the cathedral in 1875 and comprising double pile block with raised range to rear elevation, gabled central breakfront to front elevation, two storey wings to north and south elevation, bow fronted bay to south elevation, central return to rear, having square profile roof tower with pyramidal roof. Square profile five stage tower, rebuilt c.1815, to rear. Now in use as interpretative centre.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020270
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 1515, NIAH 50080532
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Christchurch Cathedral, High Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1172.
<b>Original Use</b>	Cathedral
<b>Description</b>	Attached cruciform plan Church of Ireland cathedral, constructed under Archbishop Laurence O'Toole and Richard de Clare (Strongbow), in 1172. The cathedral was remodelled in the 1830s to designs by Matthew Price, having become somewhat dilapidated. This work proved ineffective, and a more complete reconstruction was undertaken c.1870 by George Edmund Street. Present buildings comprise six-bay nave, gable fronted transepts to north and south, apsidal chancel to west end. Square profile crossing tower, lean to side aisles to nave with flying buttresses, ambulatory to chancel with polygonal plan towers. Lean to baptistery to north elevation, gabled porch to south elevation. Multiple chapels to east end. Medieval crypt of 1188 under floor, groin vaulted ceiling supported on rubble calp limestone piers. Rectangular profile sunken remains of former Bath stone Chapter House to south of transept, built c.1250. Cast iron railings set on granite plinth wall to boundary to south and west, octagonal profile cut granite piers to south. Pedestrian entrance to south, cast iron gate set within railings. Decorative shamrock motifs and carved limestone plinth wall to railings to east, square profile carved limestone piers. Carved limestone entrance to east comprising pointed arch opening with carved architrave surround and wrought iron gate.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020270
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 1515, NIAH 50080531
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure A Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Bridge Christchurch Cathedral,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1870s
<b>Original Use</b>	Footbridge
<b>Description</b>	Attached single span cut and carved limestone enclosed footbridge over road, constructed by George Edmund Street, as part of his reconstruction of the Cathedral in the 1870s, and connecting Christ Church Cathedral with Synod Hall. Artistic interest is provided by stained glass windows, which were executed by John Powell of Hardman & Co.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020342
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 332, NIAH 50080535, DCIHR 181111001
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	An Taisce, Taylor's Hall, High Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1705
<b>Original Use</b>	Guild Hall
<b>Description</b>	Detached seven bay two storey over basement guildhall built c.1705, on the site of a former Jesuit chapel and college, may incorporate fabric of this earlier building. It was built as the meeting place of the Guild of Merchant Tailors and was of social and commercial importance during the eighteenth century. It was used by the Catholic Committee during the campaign against Penal Law in 1792, becoming known as the 'Back Lane Parliament'. It was used later by the Society of United Irishmen. The building has a two storey return and gabled bay to rear elevation. Full height assembly hall to interior. Restored c.1970 and c.1988, the building is now in use as Head Quarters for An Taisce.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


## 2. Architectural Conservation Areas

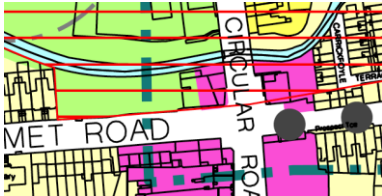
### Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre


<b>Legal Status</b>	Architectural Conservation Area
<b>Location</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Medieval, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area (DCC 2009b) comprises all building on the south side of Thomas Street, the roadway itself, and all those on the north side of Thomas Street from Bridgefoot Street eastwards. It also comprises Cornmarket, the west side of Bridge Street and Lamb Alley. The ACA forms the central core of the wider Liberties. The Liberties are of Medieval origin, having developed along the Slighe Mór as a western suburb of Dublin City. Thomas Street, which follows the route of the Slighe Mór is the central spine of the ACA. Thomas Street is named after the Abbey of St Thomas which was founded in 1177 by Henry II as atonement for the murder of Thomas á Beckett (Bennett 2005, Clarke). A charter was granted to the city, citizens of Bristol were brought in to colonise Dublin, and guilds were introduced. After the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 under Henry VIII, the lands around Thomas Street were granted to William Brabazon whose family became the Earls of Meath. The area was developed as part of the Meath Estate. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries many trades flourished on Thomas Street, including those established by Huguenots which included wool and silk weaving (Bennett 2005, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2012, Casey 2005) before they declined in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. They were replaced by the brewing and distilling industries in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The area contains a large number of 17th, 18th 19th and 20th Century structures all of which are protected either because they are within the ACA or because they have been included in the Record of Protected structures individually. The most significant of these are St Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074, DCC RPS 8153) and City Wall (RMP DU018020001 DCC RPS 4276) which are of National importance. The remainder are generally of Regional Importance. Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 35 heritage lamp posts (CBC0007LP034 to CBC0007LP067, CBC0007LP086), two memorials to Robert Emmet (DCC RPS 8153, CBC0007BTH137), iron bollards (NIAH 50080583, CBC007BTH138), a post box (CBC0007PB006) and historic surface treatments including historic paving, cobbles heritage kerbs, jostle stones, coal holes, cellar lights and cellar hatches. Thomas Street is an impart of the Medieval and later the Georgian core of Dublin, as developed by the Meath Estate The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, archaeological, historic and technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, DCC 2009b, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>


### 3. Conservation Areas


#### Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre

<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Location</b>	East side of Grattan Crescent
<b>Description</b>	The Conservation Area encompasses Grattan Crescent Park (CBC0007BTH138) a 20th century park which is bound bay a rubble stone wall and railings and intersects with the study area at Grattan Crescent. It was laid out in the 20th century on the site of a mill pond associated with the Hibernian Mills Woollen Manufactory which was located on Inchicore Road and is indicated on the 1843 Ordinance Survey Map (OSI 1844). It was subsequently converted to the Hibernian Flour Mills (OSI 1864) and later a Laundry (OSI 1911, OSI 1953). The mill pond was still extant in 1940 but was subsequently infilled and the park created. The park contains formal walks, mature trees and playground park provides a local amenity and enhances the tree lined character and setting of Grattan Crescent. Owing to its previous use as a mill pond, it is also of industrial heritage interest.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>

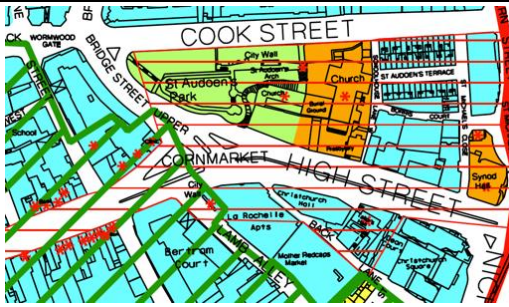
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Location</b>	The corner of Emmet Road and South Circular Road
<b>Description</b>	The Camac River CA follows the Camac River valley and intersects with the study area at the junction of Emmet Road and South Circular Road. The Conservation Area covers an area from the corner of Emmet Road and South Circular Road from the east gable of 1 York Villas (NIAH 50080166) a terrace of c 1890 houses to 738 to 740 Old Kilmainham a 20 <sup>th</sup> century commercial building on the corner of the South Circular Road. Historically there were a number of mills along the Camac such as Kilmainham Mills (RMP DU018-020288, located outside the study area). The Down Survey (1655-6) maps show two double mills and a single mill at Kilmainham. These are marked on a 17th century map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin (Bernard de Gomme 1673). Later mill buildings occupy the site (OSI 1844). The area was later developed with housing as St Johns Terrace to the north at 742 to 752 South Circular Road which is on the edge of the study area and is a terrace of late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses, constructed sometime between 1889 and 1911 (OSI 1889, OSI 1911). The Conservation Area also contains Kilmainham Bridge (RMP DU018020289) which was constructed c 1770.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local Importance
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, archaeological and technical in relation to the bridge but otherwise of little interest.
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>


<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Location</b>	James' Street
<b>Description</b>	The James's Street Conservation Area consists of covers the carriageway and public realm of James's Street from 140 James's Street and 34 James's Street at the west end to 84 James's Street at the east, including the Fountain (DCC RPS 4054) at the junction with Bow Lane. James's Street is located within the old Liberties of Dublin. Historically, James Street forms part of the main thoroughfare into Dublin on the west side of the walled town and follows an early medieval roadway, known as the Slighe Mhór (Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008). The medieval and post-medieval settlement within this western suburb that first developed in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century. The name James's Street is derived from James's Gate which was one of the outer defences of the walls of Dublin City and was extant in 1555 but was taken down in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century (Bennett 2005, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Casey 2005). James's Street contains many 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century terraced houses, many of which have been converted to shops or apartments. The street is however dominated by those associated with the Guinness Brewery (DCC RPS 4028 – 4047) founded in 1759 at James's Gate The CA is adjoined by a large number of protected structures, generally of regional importance. It also includes 117 to 134 James Street, including St James's Church (DCC RPS 4053). Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 30 heritage lamps (CBC0007LP004 to CBC0007LP033), historic surface treatments including historic paving, cobbles heritage kerbs, jostle stones and bollards, coal holes, cellar lights and cellar hatches. James's Street is within the Georgian Core of Dublin City. The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, archaeological, historic and technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>

<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Location</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	The Conservation Area covers the carriageway and public realm from numbers 7 and 157 at the west end to numbers 79 and 80 at the east end. Much of the CA is within Thomas Street ACA which is described in Section 2. It is also adjoined by a large number of protected structures, generally of regional importance but one St Catherine's Church is of National importance (RMP DU018020074). Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 30 heritage lamp posts (CBC0007LP034 to CBC0007LP062, CBC0007LP086), two memorials to Robert Emmet (DCC RPS 8153, CBC0007BTH137), iron bollards (NIAH 50080583, CBC007BTH138), a post box (CBC0007PB006) and historic surface treatments including historic paving, cobbles heritage kerbs, jostle stones, coal holes, cellar lights and cellar hatches. Thomas Street is an impart of the Medieval and later the Georgian core of Dublin, as developed by the Meath Estate The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, archaeological, historic and technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>

<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Location</b>	Cornmarket
<b>Description</b>	The Cornmarket Conservation Area covers the carriageway and public realm. from numbers 79 and 80 Thomas Street at the west end to the junction of Bridge Street and High Street. Much of the CA is within Thomas Street ACA which is described in Section 2. Cornmarket was one of the most important trading locations or markets in the medieval town. A Charter of King John enacted that no freight merchants should buy corn, hides or wool from any but the citizens of Dublin (Bennett 2005, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2012, Casey 2005). From the 13 <sup>th</sup> century onward, large quantities of corn were traded and exported from the market. With the widening of Bridge Street and High Street, many 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses were demolished. Highly significant buildings and structures remain however and include protected structures and recorded monuments, including commercial buildings (DCC RPS 2057 – 2059) generally of regional importance but one, an upstanding section of the medieval City Wall, is a National Monument (RMP DU018020001 DCC RPS 4276) and is of high sensitivity. Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including six heritage lamps (CBC0007LP063-CBC0007LP067, CBC0007LP072). These are Scotch standards, lamp posts which were erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas throughout the city centre in the 1940s and 1950s. Cornmarket is an important part of the Medieval core of Dublin. The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, archaeological, historic and technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>



<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016)
<b>Location</b>	Bridge Street
<b>Description</b>	Bridge Street Upper Conservation Area covers the carriageway and public realm and the grounds of Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church, Bridge Street Upper, Is named after Ostmans Bridge (RMP DU018-020042) the earliest bridge over the River Liffey which was extant in the 11 <sup>th</sup> century (Clarke 2002). It was replaced several times before the present Father Matthew Bridge (DCC RPS 897) was built 1816-18. Bridge Street Upper was known as Newgate Market in 1728 (Brooking 1728). During the eighteenth century Traders such as booksellers, clothiers, glovers, goldsmiths, hatters, hosiers, linen drapers, tobacconists and vintners were to be found in Bridge Street. With the widening of Bridge Street many 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses were demolished. Highly significant buildings and structures remain however and include The buildings on the corner at 10 to 13 Cornmarket (DCC RPS 2058) which is of regional importance and Medium sensitivity and Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church a National Monument (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34, DCC RPS 3821) of High sensitivity. Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including two heritage lamps (CBC0007LP069, CBC0007LP073). Bridge Street is an important part of the Medieval core of Dublin. The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, archaeological, historic and technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>

<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Location</b>	High Street
<b>Description</b>	The High Street Conservation Area covers the carriageway and public realm and the grounds of the buildings on the north side of the street including Saint Audeon's Church of Ireland Church, St Audeon's Catholic Church and Presbytery, Synod Hall. And Christ church Cathedral, on the south side it encompasses Taylors Hall. High Street was the main thoroughfare in medieval Dublin (Bennett 2005, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008). With the widening of Bridge Street and High Street in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, many 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses were demolished. Highly significant buildings and structures remain however and include the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century St. Audeon's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 3821), the c.1190 St. Audeon's Church of Ireland Church (DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34, DCC RPS 3822) a National Monument, Taylor's Hall (DU018020342, NIAH 0080535) built c.1705, Synod Hall (DU018020081, NIAH 50080530) built c.1875 and Christchurch Cathedral (RMP DU018020270, DCC RPS 1515, NIAH 50080532) built in 1172 and largely rebuilt in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Saint Audeon's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34, DCC RPS 3821), St Audeon's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 3822) Taylors Hall (RMP DU018020342, DCC RPS 332) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270, DCC RPS 1515) are of National Importance. Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 15 heritage lamps (CBC0007LP070 - CBC0007LP084) and historic surface treatments including historic paving and heritage kerbs. Street furniture includes Scotch standards, lamp posts with straight stem heads and semicircular overhangs which were erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas throughout the city centre in the 1940s and 1950s. High Street is an important part of the Medieval core of Dublin. The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, archaeological, historic and technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>

## 4. National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the NIAH website as well as information obtained from site inspections.


**Table 4.1: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures**


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road</b>	NIAH 50080470	Gate Lodge Cherry Orchard Hospital	Gate lodge, built 1953.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080368	Church Cherry Orchard Hospital	Church, built 1953.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080367	Cherry Orchard Hospital	Former fever hospital, built 1953.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080472	Cherry Orchard Hospital	Mortuary, built 1953.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080369	Saint Matthew's Church Ballyfermot Road	Catholic church, built 1974,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
<b>Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road</b>	NIAH 50080370	Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Ballyfermot Road	Catholic church, built 1951 to 1953.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080372	Mount La Salle, Ballyfermot Road	Monastery, designed 1950.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
<b>Sarsfield Road to City Centre</b>	NIAH 50080375	Ruby Finnegan's, First Avenue	Public house, built c.1890	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080406	Inchicore Sports and Social Club	Former railway workers club c.1850, extended c.1870.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080408	1 to 28 Inchicore Terrace North	Two terraces of railway workers' houses, built c.1850.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080038	114 to 126 Saint Jude's Terrace Inchicore Road	Terrace of houses, built 1860 to 1880.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080039	110 to 112 Saint Jude's Terrace Inchicore Road	Pair of houses built 1870 to 1890.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080479	Frankfort Lodge, 70 Inchicore Road	Detached three bay two storey house, built c.1900	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080382	205c Emmet Road	Pharmacy, built 1928.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080383	Golden Bridge Emmet Road	Bridge, built 1740 to 1780, altered c.1830	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080088	Inchicore United Workman's Club 185 to 187 Emmet Road	Workmen's club, built c.1890.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080089	McDowells / Richmond House 137 to 139 Emmet Road	Pair of houses, dated 1868, now in use as public house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080090	121 to 133 Emmet Road	Terrace of houses built 1870 to 1910.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080091	119 to 119a Emmet Road	House built 1870 to 1910.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080161	Emmet Hall 122 Emmet Road	House built c.1850. Used by the Irish Citizens Army 1914 to 1916.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080160	118 to 120 Emmet Road	Pair of houses, built c.1870.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080162	85 to 89 Emmet Road	Terrace of houses, built c.1850.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080159	98 Merton Villas Emmet Road	House, built 1895 to 1905.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080158	90 to 92 Merton Villas Emmet Road	Terrace of houses, built 1895 to 1905.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080157	Inchicore College Of Further Education Emmet Road	Technical school, built 1953 to 1958	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080163	Donoghue's 29 Emmet Road	House built 1780 to 1820 in use as a public house.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080164	13 to 27 Turvey Villas Emmet Road	Terrace of houses built 1860 to 1900	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080165	5 to 11 York Villas Emmet Road	Terrace of houses built 1880 to 1900	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080166	1 to 3 York Villas Emmet Road	Terrace of houses built 1880 to 1900.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080156	Inchicore Library, Emmet Road	Library, built in 1937.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080167	31a Old Kilmainham Road	Former House, built c.1780.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080155	Carrigan's 72 to 73 Old Kilmainham Road	Pair of houses built 1800 to 1840. Now a public house.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080154	Carrigan's 74 Old Kilmainham Road	House, built 1800 to 1840. Now in use as a public house.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080181	1 to 6 St John's Terrace, Mount Brown	Terrace of houses, built 1870 to 1910.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080180	1 to 189 Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown	Public housing scheme built 1915 to 1925.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080303	Kenny's Lounge 174 James's Street	House, built c.1820, remodelled c.1890.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080302	Mary Aikenhead House, James's Street	Social housing apartments building, built c.1940	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080343	Mary Aikenhead House, Blocks E-F Basin Street Lower	Social housing apartments building, built c.1940	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080146	Guinness Brewery, Grand Canal Place	Boundary walls enclosing Guinness Brewery built c.1920	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080284	Fountain Resource Centre, Echlin Street	presbytery, built 1859	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50081115	The Echlin Buildings, Echlin Street	Purpose-built Dublin Artisan Dwelling Company flats, built 1877	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080301	22 & 22a James's Street	Pair of houses built 1740 to 1760 with later shopfronts.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080309	133 James's Street	House, built c.1880, containing 18 <sup>th</sup> century fabric.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080311	The Tram 131 James's Street	House, built c.1880, containing earlier fabric.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080313	118 to 120 James's Street	Terrace of houses, built c.1890,	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080314	Ryan's 117 James's Street	House, built c.1890, now in use as public house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080315	Gates/railings/walls Guinness Brewery, 110 to 116 James's Street	Gateway, erected c.1865.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080316	Gates/railings/walls Guinness Brewery, 110 to 116 James's Street	Gateway, erected c.1920.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080322	Guinness Brewery 101 to 103 James's Street	House, built c.1905, replacing three earlier buildings.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080321	Rear 101 to 104 James's Street.	House, built c.1905.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080142	Tunnel Guinness Brewery James's Street	Tunnel, constructed 1895.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080325	Guinness Brewery 89 James's Street	House, built c.1760.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080028	Rupert Guinness Theatre James's Street	Theatre, built 1951.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080285	Brewhouse, Guinness Brewery, James's Street	Brewhouse, built c.1935.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080281	Chimney, Guinness Brewery James's Street	Industrial chimney, built c.1880.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080286	Brewhouse, Guinness Brewery, James's Street	Brewhouse, built c.1875.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080287	Laboratory, Guinness Brewery, James's Street	Office building, built c.1875.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080326	Bank 85 James's St.	Bank built 1853.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080333	The Gate Lodge, Digital Hub 156 Thomas Street	Gate lodge, built c.1870, now in use as office.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080330	151 to 156 Thomas Street	Office building constructed between 1907 and 1920.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080336	141 Thomas Street	House, built c.1800.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080339	134 Thomas Street	House, built 1720 to 1760. Since converted to apartments	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080266	17 Thomas Street	House, built c.1800.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080265	18 Thomas Street	House, built c.1800.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080262	23 Thomas Street	House, built c.1800, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century shopfront.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080261	26 Thomas Street	House, built c.1820. Later in use as shop.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080260	27 Thomas Street	House, built c.1820.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080619	34 Thomas Street	Department store, built c.1935.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080604	38 Thomas Street	Former house, built c.1740, remodelled c.1850 and 1944.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080602	42 Thomas Street	House built 1760 to 1780.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080601	44 to 45 Thomas Street	Pair of former houses, built c.1770, remodelled c.190.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080586	46 Thomas Street	House, built c.1880.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080595	54a Thomas Street	House with integral laneway, built c.1790, as part of pair with No.54.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080574	Tom Kennedy's Lounge 65 Thomas Street	House, built c.1750. Now in use as public house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080584	National College of Art and Design 109 Thomas St	Distillery warehouse built c.1895.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080565	Priory Thomas Street Church of Saint Augustine and Saint John, Thomas St	Presbytery, built 1937.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080575	80b Thomas Street	House, built c.1820.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080559	La Cathedral Studios 7 to 11 Augustine Street	Warehouse, built 1910. Now in use as artists' studios.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity


**Section: Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road**

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080470
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Gate Lodge Cherry Orchard Hospital, Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1953
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate lodge to entrance
<b>Description</b>	Detached six bay single storey gate lodge, built 1953, having taller block to centre, flanked by lower blocks, built to a curved plan with convex front elevation and concave rear elevation, with projecting porter's lodge to front elevation, rendered screen walls to east and west, and gates to west to Cherry Orchard Hospital. This gate lodge was one of several buildings designed as a coherent group, by Alan Hope with F.G. Hicks and G.P. Bell.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080368
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Church / Chapel Cherry Orchard Hospital, Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1953
<b>Original Use</b>	Church
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding single cell church designed by Alan Hope with F.G. Hicks and G.P. Bellin 1939 as part of the Cherry Orchard Hospital campus, but not built until 1953, having six bay nave elevation, full width sacristy to east end, and wider narthex to west end. Located within grounds of Cherry Orchard
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080367	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
<b>Location</b>	Cherry Orchard Hospital, Ballyfermot Road	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1953	
<b>Original Use</b>	Hospital	
<b>Description</b>	Detached irregular plan multiple bay single and two storey former fever hospital, with rectangular plan seven stage water tower to north east corner, and two bay single storey porch to south east corner. Cherry Orchard Hospital campus was planned to replace Cork Street Fever Hospital as the main centre for infectious diseases from 1939, and was built on the periphery of Ballyfermot in 1953. The hospital complex is of historical interest as part of the hospital building campaign spearheaded by Dr Noël Browne as Minister for Health, and the tall water tower is a landmark in the landscape. Now in use as health clinic.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080472	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
<b>Location</b>	Mortuary Cherry Orchard Hospital, Ballyfermot Road	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1953	
<b>Original Use</b>	Mortuary	
<b>Description</b>	Detached L plan four bay single storey mortuary, built 1953. This small mortuary was one of several buildings designed as a coherent group, by Alan Hope with F.G. Hicks and G.P. Bell.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080369	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
<b>Location</b>	Saint Matthew's Church Ballyfermot Road	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1974	
<b>Original Use</b>	Church	
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding square plan double height Roman Catholic church, built 1974, with sacristy and side altars to west end, porch with canopy to east elevation, and entrance porches with flanking confessionals to north and south elevations. The stained glass windows were designed by Ciaran Mooney. Square plan single storey parish centre, built 1998, attached to north. Detached presbytery to west. Set in own grounds with steel railings on plinth walls to site boundary, having steel gates with rectangular profile painted brick gate piers	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


**Section: Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road**


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080370	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
<b>Location</b>	Church Of Our Lady Of The Assumption and parish Cent Ballyfermot Road/ Kylemore Road	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1953	
<b>Original Use</b>	Church	
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cruciform plan double height Roman Catholic church, designed by Robinson, Keefe and Devane, and was constructed between 1951 and 1953, having full height transepts, flat roofed sacristy to north west elevation, full width flat roofed portico to entrance porch to front (south east) elevation, flat roofed entrance porches to re-entrant corners of transepts. Set in own grounds. Boundary wall constructed of concrete blocks, with painted steel railings and gates.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		





<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080372
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Pieta / Mount La Salle, Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1950
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Detached U plan eleven bay two storey monastery, designed by Simon Aloysius Leonard of W.H. Byrne & Sons in 1950, having pedimented portico to front elevation, three bay pedimented breakfronts to either end of front elevation, forming east and west wings to rear. Four bay chapel to ground floor west wing with apse to north elevation. East wing now in use as health offices and clinic. Set in own grounds having painted steel railings on chamfered cement rendered plinth to site boundary. Entrance to south having rendered gate piers and steel gates.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


**Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre**


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080375
	CBC0007BTH019
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Ruby Finnegan's, First Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1890
<b>Original Use</b>	Public House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited end of terrace gable fronted three bay two storey public house, built c.1890 with single storey five bay wing to east
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080406
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore Sports and Social Club, Inchicore Square West
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Railway workers' social, educational and recreational centre
<b>Description</b>	The Great Southern & Western Railway constructed a detached sixteen bay single storey former railway workers' social, educational and recreational centre c.1850, for the Inchicore Works employees and their families. The centre has projections and porches to front elevation with hipped roofs. It was later extended to north and south and with eleven bay extension to rear built c.1870. Cast iron railings on chamfered plinth wall to east and north east corner, with cast iron gate posts and gates. In 1987 the CIE Social Club was closed, and was reopened in 1991 under lease from CIE and renamed Inchicore Sports and Social Club
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080408
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	1 to 28 Inchicore Terrace North, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two terraces, each of thirteen three bay two storey former railway workers' houses, built by the Great Southern & Western Railway c.1850, with central gabled porch to front elevation, and two storey return with catslide roof to rear elevation. Now in use as houses. Estate boundary wall to north, with pedestrian access to Sarsfield Road via square headed opening with red brick surround and timber lintel.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080038
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	114 to 126 Saint Jude's Terrace, Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1860 to 1880
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two story red brick houses with bow windows and recessed porches, built 1860 to 1880.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080039
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	110 to 112 Saint Jude's Terrace, Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1870 to 1890.
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay two story red brick houses built 1870 to 1890.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080479
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Frankfort Lodge, 70 Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1900
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Detached three. bay two storey house, built c.1900, having recent central porch flanked by projecting bay windows. Hipped artificial slate roof having rendered chimneystacks with clay pots. Cast iron rainwaters goods. Moulded brackets and blue brick course to eaves. Red brick walls with quoins. Roughcast rendered walls to side elevations. Segmental headed openings with cut stone sills to first floor, having replacement uPVC windows. Round headed door openings with alternating red and blue brick voussoirs, obscured by porch addition. Bay windows having hipped artificial slate roofs with timber windows. Rendered boundary walls with stone copings flanking pair of wrought iron vehicular gates
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080382
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	A.C. Boles 205c, Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1928
<b>Original Use</b>	Pharmacy
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay three storey pharmacy, built 1928, with timber shopfront to front elevation and three storey return to rear elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Clarke 2002, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080383
	DCIHR 181003701
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Golden Bridge Emmet Rd. Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1740 to 1780.
<b>Original Use</b>	Bridge
<b>Description</b>	Single arch masonry bridge, built c.1830 according to the DCIHR but NIAH gave a date of 1740 to 1780. Now largely replaced. Random coursed limestone parapet wall survives to south.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Lennon and Simms 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080088
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore United Workman's Club, 185 187 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1890
<b>Original Use</b>	Workman's Club
<b>Description</b>	Attached five bay two storey workmen's club, built c.1890, having lower two storey return to rear elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080089
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	McDowells / Richmond House, 137 to 139 Emmet Road, Inchicore,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1868
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached pair of three bay two storey former houses with attic accommodation, dated 1868, now in use as public house and having shopfronts to front (south) elevation, with lower two storey lean to return to rear (north) elevation. Richmond House was a popular public house with the soldiers of Richmond Barracks, an infantry barracks built to the immediate south in 1810 and closed in 1924.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080090
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	121 to 133 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1870 to 1910
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two story red brick houses built 1870 to 1910
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080091
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Washeteria, 119 to 119a Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1870 to 1910
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay story red brick house built 1870 to 1910. Now in commercial use.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080161
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Emmet Hall, 122 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1850 to 1890
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay story red brick house built 1850 to 1890, associated with the Irish transport and General Worker's Union and was purchased by James Larkin in 1913. It was also associated with the Irish Citizens Army from 1914 to 19616 and was used by the ICA under Chief of Staff Michael Mallin for practicing and drilling in the lead up to the Easter Rising of 1916. Mallin was executed for his part in the rising on 8 <sup>th</sup> May 1916 but his family continued to reside here and it remained in use for sport, social activities and Ceillis and Irish classes until its closure in the 1920s. Now in commercial use. The NIAH have given it a Local rating though its historical associations would merit higher
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080160
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	118 to 120 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1870
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of terraced two bay three storey houses, built c.1870, each having central gablet and shopfront to front elevation and flat roofed extensions to rear elevation. No.118 was the residence and premises of a draper in the late nineteenth century, while no.120 was a grocer's shop and house, and was subsequently used as a branch of the Munster & Leinster Bank in the early twentieth century. Now in commercial use. Located on street, recent railings enclosing area to no.118.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080162
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	85 to 89 Emmet Road, Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three two bay two storey over basement houses, built c.1850. Gardens to front, having cast iron railings on rendered plinth wall with granite coping, matching pedestrian gates.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080159, NIAH 50080158
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	90 to 92 and 98 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1895 to 1905
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey red brick house with double height bow window to the front and recessed porch, built 1895 to 1905.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080157
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore College Of Further Education, Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1953 to 1958
<b>Original Use</b>	Technical School
<b>Description</b>	Detached complex plan multiple bay single storey and two storey former technical school, built between 1953 and 1958 for the Dublin Vocational Education Committee (VEC), as a technical school for boys, to designs by Andy Devane of Robinson, Keefe & Devane. Entrance bay having sign 'SCOIL NA gCEARD BUACHAILLI'. Located on high ground set back from Emmet Street having vehicular access from Luby Road to south, pedestrian access via concrete steps and landings with rendered parapet walls, metal pedestrian gate. Landscaped grounds enclosed by metal railings over rendered plinth wall.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080163
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Donoghue's, 29 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1780 to 1820
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two story house built 1780 to 1820 but much altered and in use as a public house.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080164
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Turvey Villas, 13 to 27 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1860 to 1900
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey over basement red brick houses with bow windows to the front built 1860 to 1900
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080165
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	York Villas, 5 to 11 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1880 to 1900
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey over basement red brick houses with bow windows and recessed porches to the front built 1880 to 1900
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080166
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH. Number 1 abuts a Conservation Area
<b>Location</b>	York Villas, 1 to 3 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1880 to 1900
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey over basement red brick houses with bow windows and recessed porches to the front built 1880 to 1900.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080156
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore Library, Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1937
<b>Original Use</b>	Library
<b>Description</b>	Detached seven bay single storey Art Deco library, having taller entrance breakfront to front elevation, built in 1937 to designs by Robert Lawrie, who was working for Dublin City Architect Horace O'Rourke during this period. This building was one of four similar libraries built by Dublin Corporation between 1935 and 1940, in the suburbs of Phibsborough, Ringsend, Drumcondra and Inchicore. Set back from road on raised site having concrete steps and steel handrail. Enclosed by steel railings on rendered plinth wall, having double leaf pedestrian gates.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080167
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Academy of Medical Laboratory Science, 31a Old Kilmainham, Kearn's Place
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay three storey over basement former house, built c.1780, having full height canted bay to east elevation, central full height extension and chimneybreasts to rear (north) elevation. Now in use as academy. Basement area to each side of door to front filled in, enclosed by wrought iron railings having cast iron corner columns on carved painted plinth walls, integral boot scrapes to railings flanking steps.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080155
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Carrigan's, 72 to 73 Old Kilmainham Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1800 to 1840
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay two storey terraced houses built 1800 to 1840. Now part of the adjoining public house.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080154
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Carrigan's, 74 Old Kilmainham Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1800 to 1840
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey house, built 1800 to 1840. Now in use as a public house.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080181
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	1 to 6 Saint John's Terrace, Mount Brown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1870 to 1910
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey brick houses, built 1870 to 1910.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080180
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	1 to 189 Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1915 to 1925
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Public housing Scheme designed by T. J Byrne and built 1915 to 1925.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080303
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Kenny's Lounge, 174 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1820
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three-storey former house, built c.1820, refenestrated and renovated c.1890, having return to rear. Now in use as public house. Recent shopfront to ground floor. The birthplace of W.T. Cosgrave in 1880, this was listed as the premises of Thomas Cosgrove, grocer and vintner
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080302
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Mary Aikenhead House, Blocks A to D James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Social Housing
<b>Description</b>	Detached C plan multiple bay four storey social housing apartment building, designed by Herbert George Simms and built c.1940, having curved corners with partly recessed balconies to north west, north east and south east corners, projecting balconies to front (north) elevation of north block, and front (south) elevation of south block. Deck access and stair towers to courtyard elevations. Retail units to centre ground floor of front elevation of north block. Set back from street, boundary having metal railings on masonry plinth with granite capping. Concrete steps to front from footpath to retail units at raised ground floor level. H.G. Simms was a housing architect with Dublin Corporation from 1932 to 1948.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080343
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Mary Aikenhead House, Blocks E-F Basin Street Lower
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Social Housing
<b>Description</b>	Detached L-plan multiple-bay four-storey early social housing scheme built c.1940 to the designs of Herbert George Simms, housing architect to Dublin Corporation from 1932 until 1948. During his time in office, Simms was responsible for the design of some 17,000 new homes. His designs were strongly influenced by new apartment blocks by de Klerk in Amsterdam and J.P. Oud in Rotterdam. The buildings have curved corner with partly recessed balconies to south-west corner, projecting balconies to centre of front (south) elevation, having deck access and stair towers to courtyard (north and east) elevations. Flat roof with projecting eaves and rendered chimneystacks. Raised rendered parapets to front and rear of centre of south wing. Red brick walls laid in Flemish bond to front elevations with rendered string courses and channelled render to third floor. Roughcast rendered walls to rear elevations, roughcast rendered parapet walls to access decks. Painted concrete walls to stair towers. Square-headed window openings with replacement uPVC windows. Square-headed door openings to rear decks having part-glazed timber doors and some replacement uPVC doors. Set back from street, boundary having metal railings on masonry plinths with granite capping's.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080146
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery, Grand Canal Place
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1920
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary walls enclosing Guinness Brewery
<b>Description</b>	<p>Boundary walls enclosing Guinness Brewery to south, built c.1920. Brown brick, laid in English bond, with recessed panels and carved granite coping. Matching wall in red brick to south-east, rusticated granite quoins. Two pairs of square-profile channelled rusticated granite piers flanking double-leaf gates.</p> <p>The curved profile of this boundary wall reflects the plan of the surrounding area, which grew around the Grand Canal Harbour. The Guinness Brewery was founded in 1759 by Arthur Guinness when he purchased brewery buildings south of Saint James's Gate from Mark Rainsford. It subsequently expanded on all sides, and was at one time the largest brewery in the world. The associated gates provide contextual as well as functional interest, boasting fascia boards emblazoned with 'GUINNESS'. The walls are clearly the work of skilled craftsmen and make a positive contribution to the streetscape</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080284
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Fountain Resource Centre, Echlin Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1859
<b>Original Use</b>	Presbytery
<b>Description</b>	Attached five-bay three-storey over basement presbytery, built 1859, having return to rear (north) elevation. Now also in use as community resource centre. M-profile pitched artificial slate roof, rendered chimneystacks with clay chimney pots, terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods and carved granite parapet to front (south) elevation. Red brick laid in Flemish bond to front, rendered walls to other elevations. Carved granite eaves course over lined-and-ruled render to basement level. Square-headed window openings with one-over-one pane and two-over-two pane timber sash windows and render sills to rear and east elevations and to basement level to front. Cast-iron railings to windows at basement level. Timber casement window to west elevation. Red brick voussoirs, granite sills, and replacement uPVC windows to front. Round-headed door opening with red brick voussoirs, painted carved doorcase having scrolled consoles supporting carved cornice, surrounding timber panelled door with plain fanlight, approached by granite platform and steps. Cast-iron railings on granite plinth wall surrounding basement area to front. Cast-iron coal-hole cover set in granite slab to front of door. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door to east of return to rear. Rendered wall enclosing garden to front of house. This presbytery forms part of a group of ecclesiastical structures with the adjacent Saint James's Church and parochial hall.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50081115
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	The Echlin Buildings, Echlin Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1877 to 1878
<b>Original Use</b>	Purpose-built Dublin Artisan Dwelling Company flats
<b>Description</b>	Attached group of four five-bay four-storey purpose-built flats, designed by Thomas Newenham Deane for the Dublin Artisan Dwelling Company (DADC). The site was leased by the DADC from the Grand Canal Company. Built between 1877 and 1878, this scheme, along with Buildings on Dominick Street Upper (NIAH 50070513), were the first purpose-built blocks of flats in the city. The apartment complex was built in response to overcrowded and very poor housing conditions in the City. Opened in 1878, for those who could afford them, the Echlin Buildings were a marked improvement in living conditions. Pitched slate roofs with brick chimneystacks and clay ware pots, with cast-iron rainwater goods. Brown brick walls, with recessed blind arches to central bays. Square-headed openings with stone sills and render reveals, with metal grills to ground floor openings, having replacement windows. Segmental-headed openings to central bays, with replacement windows and doors. Though the complex has lost some of its exterior joinery, it retains much of its traditional form and character.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080301
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	22/22a James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1740 to 1760
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair or two bay three storey terraced houses built 1740 to 1760 with later shopfronts.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080309
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red. Recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	133 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1880
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house, having four storey rear elevation, built c.1880, incorporating earlier fabric, having shopfront to front elevation. This block was shown fully developed in Brooking's map of Dublin of 1728, but the bright red brick with sharp arrises indicates a later redevelopment or refacing. The shopfront is evidence of the former commercial function of the building, which is listed in Thom's Directory of 1849 as being the property of Patrick Pilsworth, Vintner.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080311
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red. Recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	The Tram 131 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1880
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house, built c.1880, incorporating earlier fabric, having shopfront to front (south) elevation. Lettering to parapet reading 'Wine & Spirit Merchant'. Now in use as off licence. Recent extension to roof and rear (north) elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080313
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red. Recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	118 to 120 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1890
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three two bay three storey houses, built c.1890, incorporating earlier fabric, having shopfronts to front elevation. Rocque's map of Dublin of 1760 shows the street in front of Saint James's Church developed. By 1909 they were occupied, respectively, by a draper, a hairdresser, and a branch of 'O'Neill, A., & Son, job masters and undertakers'.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural,
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080314
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red. Recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	117 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1890,
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced five bay three storey house, built c.1890, now in use as public house, having shopfront to front (south) and east elevations. Thom's Directory of 1876 lists it as the property of Denis Finn, family grocer, tea, wine and spirit merchant, and it was in the same use in 1909, albeit under the name of James Delaney.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953,, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080315
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of protected structures and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Gates/railings/walls Guinness Brewery, 110 to 116 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1865
<b>Original Use</b>	Gateway
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding pedimented gateway, erected c.1865, comprising round-arched opening with carved voussoirs and dropped keystone, flanked by rusticated cut granite piers, with double leaf steel gate having spoked cast iron panel over. Flanked by later steel railings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080316
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Gates / railings / walls Guinness Brewery, 110 to 116 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1920
<b>Original Use</b>	Gates and railings
<b>Description</b>	Attached gateway, erected c.1920, comprising round arch with cut limestone surround, set within lined and ruled cement rendered walls with render plinth course, moulded concrete cornice and coping to parapet. Double leaf timber battened gate. Flanked by roughcast rendered boundary walls with cement render string course and capping. This was the site of Manders' Brewery in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, which was taken over by Guinness following its closure in 1914.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080322 NIAH 50080321
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery 101 to 104 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	<p>Detached six bay three storey house over basement, built c.1905, having return to rear elevation. Thom's Directory indicates that this building was constructed in the early years of the twentieth century, replacing three earlier buildings that had fallen vacant or ruinous by 1901. From 1905 they were in use by A Guinness &amp; Son Ltd. Now in use as offices. Wrought iron railings on carved granite plinth walls flanking steps and enclosing basement area to front, with matching gates to basement areas.</p> <p>To the rear: Attached five bay three storey over basement house, built c.1905, having full height canted bay windows to front (east) and rear (west) elevations, adjoining rear of office block to James's Street via full height single-bay block raised over round arch.</p>
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080142
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Tunnel Guinness Brewery, James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1895
<b>Original Use</b>	Tunnel
<b>Description</b>	Elliptical vaulted glazed brick lined tunnel, constructed 1895 to connect upper and lower levels of Guinness brewery. James Henry Greathead, an engineer who worked on the London Underground, undertook the excavations for the tunnel.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005
<b>Photographs</b>	 <p>Image Credit: NIAH 2020a</p>


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080325
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery 89 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1760
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	End of terrace three bay four storey over basement house, built c.1760. This building is listed in Thom's Directory of 1876 as the offices of the Phoenix Porter Brewing Company, which was established in 1778 by Samuel Madder, and purchased in the early nineteenth century by Daniel O'Connell's son. By the end of the nineteenth century it was the second largest brewery in Dublin. It was subsequently purchased by its rival the Guinness Brewery. Wrought iron railings on carved granite plinth course flanking steps and surrounding basement area to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080028
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Rupert Guinness Theatre Guinness Brewery James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1951
<b>Original Use</b>	Theatre
<b>Description</b>	Attached six bay theatre, built 1951, comprising double pile five bay three storey block with taller single bay block to north, having cantilevered projection to first floor of north elevation of this, shallow breakfront to front elevation of north bay. Render doorcase to front comprising piers flanking stepped surround, inset fascia inscribed 'Rupert Guinness Theatre' over square headed door opening. It was planned by W.D. Robertson, the chief engineer of the brewery, and designed by R. J. Bickford, the brewery architect.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080285
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Brewhouse, Guinness Brewery, south side of James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1935
<b>Original Use</b>	Brewhouse
<b>Description</b>	Attached ten bay two and four storey over raised basement brewhouse, built c.1935, having stepped west elevation with single bay single storey addition.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080281
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Chimney, Guinness Brewery south side of James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1880
<b>Original Use</b>	Chimney
<b>Description</b>	Attached square plan tapered industrial chimney, built c.1880, to rear of Guinness Brewery office building on James's Street. Red brick walls laid in English garden wall bond having rusticated cut granite quoins. Carved granite corbels and cornice. Steel access ladder to east elevation.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	 Hidden behind NIAH 50080280


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080286
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Brewhouse, Guinness Brewery, south side of James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1875
<b>Original Use</b>	Brewhouse
<b>Description</b>	Attached multiple bay four storey brewhouse, built c.1875 built by Ross & Baily, having stepped front elevation. It remained in use as a brewhouse until 1989.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080287
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Laboratory, Guinness Brewery, south side of James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1875
<b>Original Use</b>	Laboratory
<b>Description</b>	Attached ten bay three storey office building, built c.1875, having projecting five bay breakfront to front (east) elevation and cast iron spiral staircase to north elevation. It formed part of Brewhouse 2, built by Ross & Baily, and contained a brewers' laboratory upstairs, accessed by an external spiral staircase which was designed by Ross & Walpole.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080326
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Bank of Ireland, 85 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1853
<b>Original Use</b>	Bank
<b>Description</b>	Detached three bay two storey bank originally known as the Dublin Savings Bank or Saint James's Gate Bank, the competition to design this building was won by Hugh Carmichael and built 1853. Later flat roofed single bay single storey extension to west and recent lower two storey extension to east. Guinness acquired a lease on the site in the 1890. James Joyce refers to it, in Ulysses. Square profile rendered piers flanking double leaf cast iron gate, with matching railings on rendered plinth walls and matching piers to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Cultural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080333
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	The Gate Lodge, Digital Hub 156 Thomas Street Dublin8
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1870,
<b>Original Use</b>	Gate Lodge
<b>Description</b>	Attached two bay single storey former gate lodge, built c.1870, now in use as office. It is an interesting survivor from the Roe Distillery which occupied this site.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080330
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, 151 to 156 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1907 1920
<b>Original Use</b>	Office Building
<b>Description</b>	The office of the wholesale section of the co-operative movement was designed by W.M. Mitchell & Sons and constructed between 1907 and 1920. It is a detached nineteen bay three and four storey with attic storey office building, comprising central three bay four storey block with central segmental headed breakfront bay, flanked by recessed two bay three storey bays, in turn flanked by six bay three storey projecting blocks, all with shopfronts to ground floor. Painted wheel guards to base of arch to west. The site upon which the building stands has historic associations, as the location of the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald of the United Irishmen in 1798.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080336
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	141 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay three storey house, built c.1800. Formerly in use as pawnbroker's, later in use as funeral home, now in use as offices.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080339
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Morelli's 134 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1720 to 1760
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay four storey terraced house built 1720 to 1760. Since converted to apartments with a shop on the ground floor. Apartment / flat
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080266
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	McGruder's 17 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1800, having recent shopfront to ground floor. Formerly also in use as public house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080265
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	McGruder's 18 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house, built c.1800, having integral carriage opening and recent shopfront to ground floor. Like many of the neighbouring houses, this was subsequently used as a shop, listed as a vintner's premises as early as 1840 in Thom's Directory. No.18 Thomas Street was also listed as the site of the United Butter Crane. This was established in 1819.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080262
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	23 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1800
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1800, refenestrated c.1890, having late nineteenth century shopfront to ground floor. In 1900, it was listed as the residence of Andrew Watson, a vet surgeon in Thom's Directory.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080261	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
<b>Location</b>	26 Thomas Street	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1820	
<b>Original Use</b>	House	
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house, built c.1820, having recent shopfront to ground floor. Later in use as shop. In 1890 it was listed in Thom's Directory as the premises of Malachi Murphy, confectioner.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080260	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
<b>Location</b>	27 Thomas Street	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1820	
<b>Original Use</b>	House	
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1820, having recent shopfront to ground floor.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080619
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	34 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1935
<b>Original Use</b>	Department Store
<b>Description</b>	Attached three bay three storey department store, built c.1935, having recent shopfront to front (north) elevation. Frawley's Department Store traded on Thomas Street from 1891, incorporating Nos.34 to 35, and subsequently no.36, before closing in 2008. Nos.34 and 35 were previously the property of P. Kelly & Co., Drapers and Clothiers.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

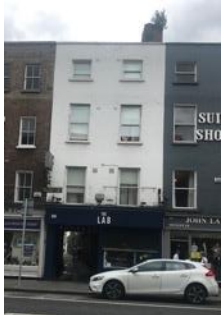
<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080604
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	38 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1740
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced three bay four storey former house, built c.1740. A business was established there in 1782 and the building was remodelled c.1850, having recent shopfront to front elevation. Alterations were made to this building by McCurdy & Mitchell in 1944. Thom's Directory of 1862 lists it as the property of Henry Pattison, importer and wholesale dealer in teas, coffee, sugars, spices and foreign fruits. Pattison was still the proprietor in 1932 when work was undertaken by Bergin & Butler. Now in use as shop.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080602
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	42 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1760 to 1780
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey terraced house built 1760 to 1780. In use as a shop / retail outlet
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953,, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080601
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Ladbrokes, 44 to 45 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1770
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Attached pair of two bay three storey former houses, built c.1770, remodelled c.1900, and with recent shopfronts to front (north) elevation. Now in use as shops and offices. Thom's Directory of 1862 indicates that No.44 was occupied by Foley, Victualler, and No.45 was occupied by Rich Hunt, wholesale grocer, tea, wine and spirit merchant. The buildings appear to have been redeveloped at the turn of the twentieth century, following the remodelling of no.46.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080586
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Ladbrokes 46 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1880
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Corner sited terraced three storey former house, built c.1880, possibly incorporating earlier fabric, having four bay west elevation to Meath Street, single bay front (north) elevation to Thomas Street and angled corner entrance bay to north west, shopfront to both elevations. Formerly in use as public house, and as building society, now in use as shop and offices. This building was in use as a public house for many years, and also subsequently used by the Irish Permanent Building Society.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080595
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	54a Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1790
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey former house with integral laneway, built c.1790, as part of pair with No.54, having return to rear elevation. Recent timber shopfront to front elevation and now in use as restaurant.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080574
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Tom Kennedy's Lounge 65 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1750
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey former house, built c.1750, having recent shopfront to front elevation. Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists it as the Emerald Hotel, property of John Houghton, wine and spirit merchant. Now in use as public house. Granite flagstones or paving to footpath to front, opening to basement area.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080584
	DCIHR 181105413
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	National College of Art and Design 109 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1895.
<b>Original Use</b>	Distillery Warehouse
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey former distillery warehouse having integral carriage arch. It was designed by William M. Mitchell for Power's Distillery and built c.1895. Now in use as art college.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080565
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure and the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Church of Saint Augustine and Saint John, 94 to 95 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1937
<b>Original Use</b>	Presbytery
<b>Description</b>	Detached five bay four storey former presbytery, designed by Ashlin & Coleman and built 1937, having five bay west elevation, and stair tower to south east corner of roof. Now in use as priory.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080575
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	80b Thomas St
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1820
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey house, built c.1820, having recent shopfront to front elevation. The Dublin Street Directory of 1862 lists this building, with No.81, as the property of Anderson & Bailey, rope, twine and whip manufacturers. Now also in use as restaurant.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080559
	DCIHR 181105701
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the Thomas Street ACA and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Cathedral Studios 7 to 11 Augustine Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1910
<b>Original Use</b>	Warehouse
<b>Description</b>	Terraced seven bay double height two storey former warehouse, built 1910 to designs by James Franklin Fuller as part of the J. H. Webb & Co. Projecting end bays to front (west) elevation and returns to rear (east) elevation. Now in use as artists' studios.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


## 5. Designed Landscapes

### Section: Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road

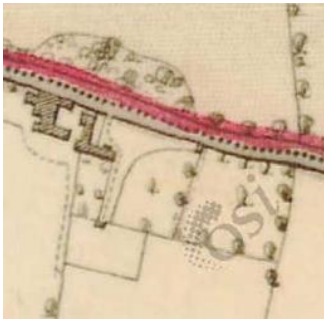
<b>Identification No.</b>	N/A
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	Irishtown House
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1816 to 1821
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	Early 19th century house built circa 1816 to 1821, shown on Duncan's 1821 map (Duncan 1821) and the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1843 but not named (OSI 1844). The first edition OS map of 1843 indicates that it has a walled or kitchen garden to the north of a long range of buildings which included the house. the south was a water feature. It is named Irishtown house on the Griffith Valuation Map of 1850 and was approached via a long drive from the outbuildings at the entrance gates on Coldcut Road which included a gate lodge. It was occupied by John Lawlor, of Kilnamanagh, and Tymon, Co. Dublin from around c.1840. The house was occupied by a John Lenehan in 1850. The 1901 census indicates that the main house had 9 rooms, and there were 21 out offices and farm buildings. The 1911 census indicates that the main house had 12 rooms, and 29 out offices and farm buildings. Since demolished.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The Ordnance Survey third edition 25 inch map of 1910 (OSI 1910) names the house and shows that it had an avenue was surrounded by trees leading up to a turning area in front of the house and a separate access to the farm buildings to the north of the house, A large enclosed area is also shown and may have been a walled garden which contained a south facing glass house.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Virtually no recognisable features.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Griffith 1850, Census of Ireland 1901 and 1911 (NAI 2020), Humphreys 2020, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Griffith Primary Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland (Griffith 1850).</p>

**Section: Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road**

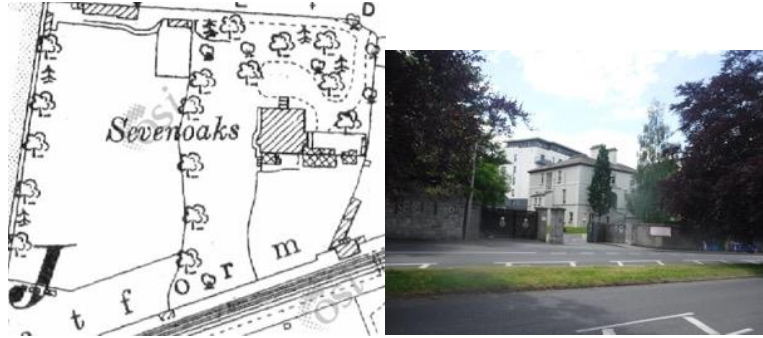
<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2282, (Garden Survey)
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 4310, NIAH 50080362 (Building Survey)
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Johnstown House / Saint John's College Le Fanu Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1745
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	Detached house, dated 1745, shown on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1843. Formerly in use as school, now in use as brothers' residence. Main features substantially present: some loss of integrity. Large institutional building in the north east of the parkland area.
<b>Change and movement within the site</b>	Significant development has taken place within the site. Lodge no longer evident.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	Defined demesne boundary, gate lodge an avenue was surrounded by trees leading up to a turning area in front of the house. Landscaped parkland to the north, outbuildings and formal gardens to the south
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Principal Building or country house, defined demesne boundary, part of the parkland
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 1844).</p>




<b>Identification No.</b>	BC0007BTH154
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Markievicz Park, Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1953
<b>Original Use</b>	Formerly agricultural land and the site of a quarry and Stone House
<b>Description</b>	Public Park, created in the mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	Formally laid out public park with trees, walks, playground. Park is bound by 20 <sup>th</sup> century and railings. And art deco style gate piers
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local importance
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	

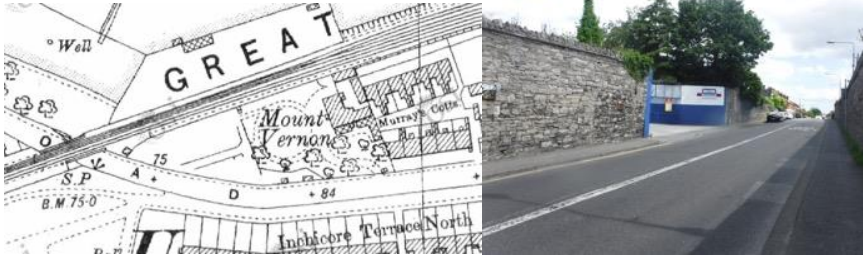
**Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre**


<b>Identification No.</b>	N/A
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore Lodge, Inchicore South
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Between 1821 and 1843
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	House and outbuildings and approaching drive, Built between 1821 and 1843 and shown on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1843 (OSI 1844) but not named. The Ordnance Survey third edition 25 inch map of 1910 (OSI 1910) names the house. Since demolished.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	House, outbuildings, landscaped grounds and a driveway up to the house
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Virtually no recognisable features.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible sensitivity
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 1844).

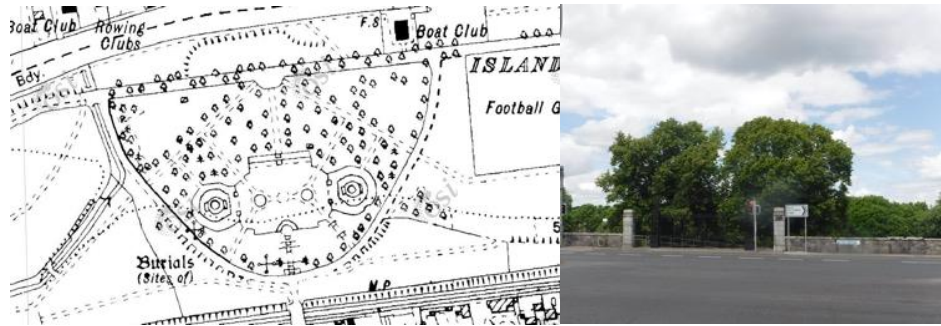



<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 7477
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080378
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure.
<b>Location</b>	Seven Oaks, Oak House apartments Sarsfield Rd
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1870
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	Detached three bay two storey over raised basement former house, The house is shown on the Ordnance Survey third edition 25 inch map of 1910 (OSI 1910) as having a driveway from the entrance gate, outbuildings to the west and south. the house was screened by trees
<b>Change and movement within the site</b>	The grounds have become built up. Apartments built in grounds
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	Limestone rubble boundary walls, entrance gates and piers.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Main features such as the house, driveway, boundary wall and gates are substantially present: some loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI 1911)</p>

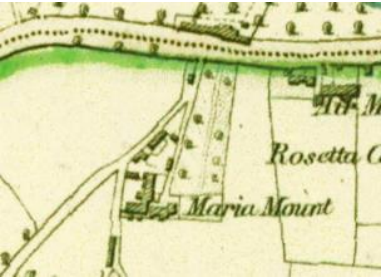
<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 2300 (Garden Survey)
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	RMP DU018029
<b>Legal Status</b>	A Recorded Monument was located in the former demesne.
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore House, Co. Dublin
<b>Date of Construction</b>	17th century house identified in the RMP. The demesne is shown on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1843 (OSI 1844)
<b>Original Use</b>	House and Demesne
<b>Description</b>	The Civil Survey of 1654 records 'at Inchicore the ruins of a brick house' (Simington 1945). A house is shown on Duncan's 1821 map and it is shown on the first OS as located within a demesne landscape.
<b>Change and movement within the site</b>	The house was demolished in the 20th century. The N4 Chapelizod Bypass is located on the site. First Avenue, St Mary's Avenue and the streets in between were built on the western half of the demesne in late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century while part of the eastern portion now adjoins the Irish War Memorial Gardens. The railway was constructed in the 1840s, separating the formal gardens from the house. Mount Vernon was later built on the site of the gardens. The remaining part of the demesne became a sports grounds in the 1990s
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The house was approached from a drive which led from the gate lodge and gates with a separate drive leading to the outbuildings to the west. To the east of the entrance gates were formally laid out gardens. A bank of trees or woodland was located on the banks of the River Liffey to the north.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	The remaining part of the demesne became a sports grounds and Pitch and put course in the 1990s
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	NMS202, NIAH 2020b, Simington 1945, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 1844).</p>  


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH025
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Mount Vernon House, Sarsfield Rd.
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century house in formally landscaped grounds. The house and outbuildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey third edition 25 inch map of 1910 (OSI 1910) as having a driveway from the entrance gate, and lodge to the south. There were formally laid grounds terminating in an avenue or vista to the west.
<b>Change and movement within the site</b>	The house has been demolished and the landscaping to the grounds removed and replaced with 20 <sup>th</sup> century structures
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The boundary walls and gates remain
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Coursed limestone rubble wall to Sarsfield Rd. Main features unrecognisable: peripheral features visible.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local importance
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI 1911)</p>


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH138
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
<b>Location</b>	Grattan Crescent Park
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Mill Pond
<b>Description</b>	Public Park, created in the mid to late 20 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	Formally laid out public park with trees, walks, playground. Park is bound by 20 <sup>th</sup> century limestone walls and railings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local importance
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 2028
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080001
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure.
<b>Location</b>	Irish National War Memorial Gardens, Con Colbert Road, Islandbridge
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1940
<b>Original Use</b>	Formally Planned Gardens
<b>Description</b>	Formally planned terraced gardens, designed 1930, completed c.1940. Comprising planted areas with geometrically arranged paths in fan shaped area, with numerous stone monuments. Carved granite cruciform memorial with inscribed dates to south, set on circular plan stepped plinth. Flights of steps to south. Central inscribed rectangular plan carved granite block on granite plinth, flanked by circular fountains comprising carved boundary wall, raised central platform and obelisk. Two pairs of square plan book rooms, to east and west of fountains, each pair connected by carved granite Doric colonnade forming pergola. Each book room having corbelled pyramidal granite roof, cut granite walls, granite plinth course. Doric porticos to each elevation, having broken base pediment. Niches with dropped keystones and impost course to east and west elevations. Oval oculi to north and south elevations, carved granite surrounds and keystones. Square headed door openings to interior elevations, carved granite architrave surrounds, timber panelled doors. Snecked splayed limestone walls flanking book rooms, gateways flanked by square profile granite piers having engaged columns, caps with ball finials, matching piers interrupting walls, walls terminating in pedimented cut granite screen, round headed niche flanked by Doric portico, columns flanking sides, ball finials to top. Circular-profile sunken stepped garden to exterior of pergolas, granite steps, planters surrounded by hedging, centring on circular fountain. Circular profile carved granite gazebo to north, granite Doric columns and entablature, copper cupola, granite steps, inscription to floor to interior. Books of names of war dead to interior of book rooms, timber cross to interior.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The gardens comprising planted areas with geometrically arranged paths in fan shaped area, with numerous stone monuments.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Main features substantially present: - no loss of integrity.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI 1953)</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	N/A
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	Susan Vale/ Silver Dale Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	Early 19th century house, shown on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1843 (OSI 1844). Since demolished.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	Gate lodge, approaching avenue, House and landscaped grounds
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Virtually no recognisable features.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 1844).</p>


<b>Identification No.</b>	N/A
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Maria Mount, Emmet Road Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	Early 19th century house and outbuildings indicated on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1843 (OSI 1844). Buildings demolished before 1938 when the area was developed with houses.
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	Gates, gate lodge, house, outbuildings and a tree avenue with a vista from the house, looking north
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Virtually no recognizable features.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 1844).</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	N/A
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Garden Hill Mount Brown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	Late 18th or early 19th century house in landscaped grounds, shown on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1843 (OSI 1844). Since demolished. National Children's Hospital currently being constructed on the site
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	House, small park with walks and trees. gate lodge and avenue leading up to a turning circle in front of the house
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Virtually no recognizable features.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 1844).</p>

<b>Identification No.</b>	N/A
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Orchard House Mount Brown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built between 1821 and 1844
<b>Original Use</b>	House and grounds
<b>Description</b>	House in landscaped grounds, shown on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1843 (OSI 1844). Since demolished. Mount Brown Housing Scheme constructed on the site Virtually no recognisable features.
<b>Change and movement within the site</b>	Mount Brown Housing Scheme constructed on the site
<b>Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area</b>	The house, T shaped in plan located in a parkland. It was approached from Mount Brown via an avenue. Another avenue to the east connected it with the South Union Workhouse.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	Virtually no recognizable features.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Negligible
<b>Sources</b>	Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Historic Maps</b>	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 1844).</p>


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH166
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCIHR 181006101
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	Oisín Kelly Park, Ewington Lane / Basin View
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	City basin
<b>Description</b>	Public park created on the infilled City, later James's Basin. The City basin was completed 1722 by Dublin Corporation to supply water for the city. The provision of a water supply for the developing city was a major challenge facing Dublin Corporation in the early eighteenth-century. The City Basin was constructed in to replace the thirteenth-century basin which had become incapable of supplying sufficient water. The thirteenth-century City Watercourse was diverted to the basin and was suitably raised on embankments and masonry. Water was supplied to basin from Grand Canal following its construction in the 1770s. The Basin closed in 1869 and was later infilled. No traces of the basin were observed during inspection of the site, however it is possible that the basin's walls and other remains survive below the ground. The basin was still extant when the OS map of 1953 was drawn and present park and apartment blocks to the south were built after the basin was infilled.
<b>Surviving Features within the study area</b>	The park consists of a grassed area with playing pitches, a playground trees and shrubs enclosed by a low wall and railings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Social, Industrial
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey, Corcoran 2005.
<b>Historic Maps</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 3821, NIAH 50080557, NIAH 50080558
<b>Legal Status</b>	A National Monument and Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Park and Steps, Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church Bridge St. Upper & High Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1890
<b>Original Use</b>	Grounds of the church. The western end was originally part of Bridge Street before it was widened
<b>Description</b>	Set of steps, built c.1890, leading from High Street to Cook Street, via entrance to Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church, and gate in city wall, between Audoen's Park to west and Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church to east. Rendered platforms, cut granite steps, cut granite edging. Rubble stone plinth wall with wrought iron railings to either side. Pointed arch rubble stone pedestrian opening to park, with wrought iron gate. Double leaf wrought iron gate flanked by recent piers to north. The creation of a public park to the front of Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church was intended to provide a recreation space for the poor of the area, as well as framing the historically significant site of Saint Audoen's as a focal point, and was undertaken to designs by Thomas Drew.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	National (NIAH)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


## 6. Industrial Heritage Sites

### Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH023
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCIHR 180900201
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
<b>Location</b>	Railway Bridge, Sarsfield Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1845
<b>Original Use</b>	Bridge
<b>Description</b>	Single span masonry railway bridge, erected c. 1845 to carry Great Southern and Western Railway over Sarsfield Road; extended to north in late twentieth century and deck replaced with concrete and metal structure. Squared rock faced limestone to east pier with random rubble to west pier; northern pier extensions are in random rubble.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH024
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCIHR 180900101
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
<b>Location</b>	Railway Sarsfield Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1846
<b>Original Use</b>	Railway
<b>Description</b>	Great Southern and Western Railway line which opened in 1846 under the auspices of William Dargan and connected Dublin with Cork and then Limerick. Line now largely replaced but continues to be in use.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH032
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCIHR 181000201
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
<b>Location</b>	Railway Bridge, Memorial Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Bridge
<b>Description</b>	Bridge, Great Southern and Western Railway, Exterior Description: Single span bridge, built c.1850, carrying Memorial Road over the Great Southern and Western Railway. Bridge now largely replaced. Granite cornice of former bridge visible to east elevation. Flat deck with squared and Snecked limestone parapet walls and granite coping topped with iron and mesh railings. Appraisal: This bridge was originally an extension of the central axis through Memorial Gardens. The bridge has been altered.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH122
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCIHR 181006901
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
<b>Location</b>	Stephen's Lane
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1920
<b>Original Use</b>	Paint Factory
<b>Description</b>	Detached five bay former paint factory, built c. 1920, on site which has functioned in a manufactory capacity since c.1830. Now in use as offices. Building may incorporate earlier fabric.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 1953, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 7. Other Structures of Interest

Table: 7.1: Other Structures of Heritage Significance


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road	CBC0007BTH006	Gala Cinema, 359 Ballyfermot Road	Former Cinema built 1955.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	CBC0007BTH008	St Raphael's, St Gabriel's and St Michael's National School, Ballyfermot Road.	School buildings built 1953	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH155	73 to 267 Ballyfermot Road	Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH014	3 Ballyfermot Road	Early 20th Century house	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH015	1 to 4 St Andrew's Terrace, Ballyfermot Road	Pair of late 19th or early 20th century houses,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH016	1 to 4 St Michael's Terrace Sarsfield Road	Late 19th or early 20th houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH021	1 to 20 First Avenue	Terrace of houses c.1890	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	CBC0007BTH022	Floraville, Sarsfield Road	19th or early 20th Century Limestone rubble boundary walls and gates	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH026	Walls to the south of the Railway Bridge, Sarsfield Road	Coursed limestone rubble wall, associated with Inchicore Social Club	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH027	1 to 12 Murrays Cottages, Inchicore Road	Late 19th or early 20th century cottages.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH028	Woodfield Terrace, Inchicore Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH029	Woodfield Cottages, Inchicore Road	Late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH030	128 Inchicore Road	House, built late 19th century. Converted to Commercial use	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH031	104 to 108 Inchicore Road	Terraced houses, built mid 20th century.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH034	97 to 113 Inchicore Road	Early 20th century terraced houses.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH035	115 to 117 Inchicore Road	Pair of early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH036	119 to 131 Inchicore Road	Terrace of early 20th century cottages	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH037	131a to 167 Silverdale Terrace, Inchicore Road	Early 20th century terraced houses.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH038	169 to 171 Inchicore Road	Pair of early 19th century terraced houses.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH039	173 to 175 Inchicore Road	Pair of early 19th century terraced houses.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH040	Inchicore Medical Centre 15 Grattan Crescent	20th century building in use as a medical clinic	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH041	12 to 14 Grattan Crescent Inchicore	Terraced shops, early to mid 20th century.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH042	1 to 2 Grattan Crescent Inchicore	Terrace of early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH043	11 to 12 Grattan Crescent Inchicore	Terrace of mid 20th century shops, fronts much altered	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH044	7 to 9b Grattan Crescent Inchicore	Terrace of c.1889 houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH045	3a Tyrconnel Road Inchicore	House, c 1843 to 1889	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH046	5a to 7b Tyrconnel Road Inchicore	Row of cottages. c 1843 to 1889 Now in commercial use	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH047	The Black Lion Pub 207a Emmet Road Inchicore	19th century Pub. Much altered to front.	Local importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH048	207 Emmet Road Inchicore	19th century terraced commercial building	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH049	205b Emmet Road Inchicore	19th century terraced commercial building	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH050	130 to 134 Emmet Road Inchicore	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century shops.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH051	189 to 203 Emmet Road Inchicore	Terrace of two bay two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century shops.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH156	1 St Vincent's Street West	19th century extent 1844	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH157	2 to 8 St Vincent's Street West	Terrace of two bay two storey rendered houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH053	145 to 183 Emmet Road Inchicore	Late 19th or early 20th century houses. Some converted to shops	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH055	135 to 135a Emmet Road	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century shops	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH056	113 Emmet Road	Terraced late 19th century cottage. Converted to Funeral Home.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH057	Sennan Court 109 Emmet Road	Mid 20th century house	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH058	105 to 107 Emmet Road	Pair of derelict early 19th century terraced houses	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH059	102 to 116 Ardmore Villas Emmet Road Inchicore	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century houses.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH060	Coffey's 97 Emmet Road Inchicore	19th century public house and outbuildings. Now derelict	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH061	95 Emmet Road Inchicore	19th century house, now in use as a shop	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH062	91 to 93 Emmet Road Inchicore	19th century house, now in use as shops	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH063	94 to 96 Merton Villas Emmet Road	Terrace of houses built 1895 to 1905.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH064	79 Emmet Road	Late 19th or early 20th century house.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH065	77 Emmet Road, Inchicore,	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH066	69 to 73 Emmet Road	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH067	31 to 37 Emmet Road Inchicore	Terrace of early 19th century houses, converted to shops	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH068	18 to 58 Emmet Road	Terraced mid 20th century Housing	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH069	Emmet Lodge, 4 Emmet Road Inchicore	Early 19th century house, Formerly a police station	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH070	1 to 6 Prospect Terrace, Old Kilmainham	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH071	43 to 48 Old Kilmainham	Early 19th century cottages	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH072	54 to 55 Old Kilmainham	Five bay double fronted two storey 19th century house	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH073	56 Old Kilmainham	19th century house	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH074	57 to 58 Old Kilmainham	Late 19th or early 20th century house divided in to two dwellings	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH075	59 to 67 Old Kilmainham	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH076	34 Old Kilmainham	Late 18th or early 19th century house	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH077	32 to 34a Old Kilmainham	Late 18th or early 19th century houses, two converted to shops	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH078	16 to 17 Kearns Place, Kilmainham	Late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH079	18 Kearns Place, Kilmainham	Five bay two storey 19th century terraced house.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH082	70 to 70a Old Kilmainham	Pair of early 20th century houses. 70a contains early 20th century shopfront	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH083	23 to 23a Old Kilmainham	House, 19th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH084	22 to 22a Old Kilmainham	Pair of late 19th or early 20th century houses.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH085	1 to 5 Auburn Terrace, Old Kilmainham	Terrace houses built 1900 to 1910,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH086	18 Old Kilmainham	House, early 19th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH087	79 Old Kilmainham	House, early 19th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH088	80 Old Kilmainham	House, early 19th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH089	1 to 6 Maignenn's Terrace	Terrace of houses built 1900 to 1910,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH090	84 Old Kilmainham	House, late 19th or early 20th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH091	1 to 10 Faulkner's Terrace Mount Brown, Kilmainham	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH092	11 to 22 Faulkner's Terrace Mount Brown, Kilmainham	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH094	23 to 26 Faulkner's Terrace Mount Brown, Kilmainham	Terrace late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH095	17 Mount Brown	House, late 19th or early 20th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH101	Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown	Retaining wall to Mount Brown built 1915 to 1925.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH103	178 to 178a James's Street	Pair of mid 19th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH104	177 to 177a James's Street	Pair of early to mid 19th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH105	176 James's Street	House, late 18th or early 19th century.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH106	175 James's Street	House, 19th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH108	164 to 165 James's Street	Derelict remains of a pair of early 18th century houses.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH109	162 James's Street	House, late 19th or early 20th century.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH167	Ewington Lane	Rubble boundary wall on the south side of the lane associated with 19 <sup>th</sup> century mortuary to James's Hospital	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH110	24 James's Street	House, late 18th or early 19th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH170	18 Basin View	House, extant 1887	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH171	18a Basin View and 1 to 8 James's Avenue	Houses extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH229	16 and 17 Grand Canal Place	Early to mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH238	The Harbour Bar, Grand Canal Place	Public House extant 1847	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH111	32 James's Street	House, late 18th or early 19th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH112	34 James Street	House, late 19th or early 20th century.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH113	40 James's Street	Late 18th or early 19th century terraced building	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH114	41 James's Street	Late 18th or early 19th century terraced building	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH116	42 James's Street	Late 18th or early 19th century terraced building	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH117	43 to 44 James's Street	Late 19th or early 20th century terraced building	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH118	45 to 47 James's Street	Row of late 18th or early 19th century buildings	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH133	142 Thomas Street	House, late 18th or early 19th century.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH135	137 Thomas Street	House, built 1720 to 1760.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

**Section: Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road**


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH006
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Gala Cinema, 359 Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1955
<b>Original Use</b>	Cinema
<b>Description</b>	Former Cinema. The Gala Cinema was built by G and T Crampton and was officially opened by Canon Troy on the 23 May 1955.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	IAA 2020a, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


**Section: Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road**


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH008
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Saint Raphael's, Saint Gabriel's and St Michael's National School and Family Resource Centre, Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1953
<b>Original Use</b>	School
<b>Description</b>	Large complex of two story multi bay school buildings and Family Resource Centre, founded by the Dominican Sisters in 1953 the school buildings were designed by Simon Aloysius Leonard. Rendered walls, piers and railings to front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	IAA 2020a, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH155
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	73 to 267 Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Local authority housing shown as planned on the 1953 OS Map. Part of the suburban growth of Ballyfermot
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	




<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH014
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	3 Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 20th Century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay single storey double fronted early 20th Century house with bow windows to the front and red brick stacks
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH015
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 4 Saint Andrew's Terrace, Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of late 19th or early 20th century five bay two storey double fronted red brick houses with bow windows and recessed porches to the front. Rendered walls gate piers and railings to front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH016
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 4 St Michael's Terrace, Sarsfield Road,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of late 19th or early 20th century three bay three storey houses with bow windows to the front. The end houses are gable fronted. The two mid terraced houses have dormer windows to the roof. Rendered wall to gardens to front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH021
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 20 First Avenue, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1890
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of red brick two bay two storey houses c.1890
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH022
<b>Legal Status</b>	Wall is now part of the curtilage of a protected structure
<b>Location</b>	Floraville, Sarsfield Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Limestone rubble boundary walls, entrance gates and piers associated with a terrace of two late 19th or early 20th Century houses which were shown on the third OS but since demolished.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


**Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre**


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH026
<b>Legal Status</b>	Associated with NIAH 50080406
<b>Location</b>	Walls to the south of the Railway Bridge, Sarsfield Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1850
<b>Original Use</b>	Wall
<b>Description</b>	Coursed limestone rubble Retaining wall, associated with Inchicore Sports and Social Club
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1844, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH027
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 12 Murrays Cottages, Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Cottages
<b>Description</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century, three bay, single storey red brick double fronted cottages, some rendered. Rubble limestone wall to front gardens
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH028
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Woodfield Terrace, Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses with red brick walls topped with concrete caps and railings and rendered brick piers and cast iron gates to the front gardens
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH029
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Woodfield Cottages, Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay single and two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH030
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	128 Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1889
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey house, built late 19th century. Converted to Commercial use and has replacement shop fronts to ground floor
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH031
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	104 to 108 Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay two storey red brick houses with recessed porches and bow windows to the front, built Mid 20th century. Rendered boundary walls and gate piers with wrought iron gates to the front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH034
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	97 to 113 Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey red brick early 20th century terraced houses with recessed porches. Roofs have been replaced
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH035
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	115 to 117 Inchicore Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of three bay two storey early 20th century semi to detached houses with bow windows to the front. Red brick boundary walls and gate piers with wrought iron gates
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH036
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	119 to 131 Inchicore Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Cottages
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of early 20th century three bay double fronted single storey cottages
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH037
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	131a to 167 Silverdale Terrace, Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey red brick early 20th century terraced houses.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH038
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	169 to 171 Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay two storey early 19th century terraced houses, rendered to the front. Boundary to the front is a replacement consisting of concrete block
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH039
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	173 to 175 Inchicore Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two bay two storey early 19th century terraced houses, rendered to the front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH040
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore Medical Centre, 15 Grattan Crescent, Dublin 8
<b>Date of Construction</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Shop
<b>Description</b>	Four Bay two storey 19th century building in use as a medical clinic
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH041
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	12 to 14 Grattan Crescent, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early to Mid 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Terraced Shops
<b>Description</b>	Row of terraced shops, early to Mid 20th century with dormer windows and double sashes to front. Much altered
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH042
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 2 Grattan Crescent, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century houses, with rendered walls to the front
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH043
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	11 to 12 Grattan Crescent, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Shops
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of early 20th century shops, fronts much altered
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH044
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	7 to 9b Grattan Crescent Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	C. 1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century houses, now in use as shops
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH045
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	3a Tyrconnel Road Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1843 to 1889
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey c 1843 to 1889 century house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH046
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	5a to 7b Tyrconnel Road Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c 1843 to 1889
<b>Original Use</b>	Cottages
<b>Description</b>	Row of three single storey terraced cottages. Now in commercial use
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH047
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	The Black Lion Pub 207a Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18th century pub
<b>Original Use</b>	Pub
<b>Description</b>	Multi bay two storey public house. Sign over the door states established 1734 but the bub has been much altered to front.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH048
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	207 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey 19th century terraced commercial building
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH049
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	205b Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Commercial Building
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey 19th century terraced commercial building
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH050
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	130 to 134 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Terraced Shops and houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century terraced shops.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH051
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	189to 203 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Terraced Shops and houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century terraced shops.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH156
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 St Vincent's Street West
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century extent 1844
<b>Original Use</b>	Public house
<b>Description</b>	Six bay two storey former public house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1844, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH157
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	2 to 8 St Vincent's Street West
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century, extent 1844
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey rendered houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1844, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH053
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	145to 183 Emmet Road Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses and shops
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two or three bay, two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses. The seven at the east end have been converted to shops
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	




<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH055
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	135to 135a Emmet Road, Inchicore,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Terraced Shops
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three bay, two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century terraced shops
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH056
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	113 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Cottage
<b>Description</b>	Terraced double fronted late 19th century cottage. Converted to Funeral Home.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH057
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Sennan Court, 109 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Mid 20th century two bay two storey house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH058
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	105to 107 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of derelict two bay two storey early 19th century terraced houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH059
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	102to 116 Ardmore Villas, Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay, two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses. Red brick walls topped with a granite cap and railings to front boundary walls. Cast and wrought iron gates
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH060
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Coffey's, 97 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Public House
<b>Description</b>	Two storey three bay 19th century public house and outbuildings. Now derelict
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH061
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	95 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century house
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey 19th century house, now in use as a shop
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH062
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	91 to 93 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey double fronted terraced 19th century house, now in use as shops
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH063
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Merton Villas, 94to 96 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1895 to 1905
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace two bay two storey red brick houses with bow windows to the front. Then have undergone some insensitive alteration to the bay windows
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local (based on rating assigned by the NIAH to the adjoining houses in the terrace)
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH064
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	79 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey house. Much altered
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH065
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	77 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey house.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH066
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	69 to 73 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of three bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH067
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	31 to 37 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Row of terraced two storey early 19th century houses, since converted to shops and much modified.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH068
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	18 to 58 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay two storey mid 20th century Housing
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH069
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Emmet Lodge, 4 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Police Station
<b>Description</b>	Terraced five bay two storey double fronted house, Formerly a police station
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH070
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 6 Prospect Terrace, Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay, two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH071
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	43 to 48 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Cottages
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of single storey double fronted and two bay early 19th century cottages.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH072
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	54 to 55 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey terraced house with carriage arch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH073
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	56 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay, two storeys terraced house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH074
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	57 to 58 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two storey house, late 19th or early 20th century, subsequently divided in to two dwellings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH075
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	59 to 67 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay, two storey rendered late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH076
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	34 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey late 18th or early 19th century house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH077
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	32 to 34a Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey late 18th or early 19th century houses, two of which were converted to shops
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH078
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	16 to 17 Kearns Place, Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey yellow brick century houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH079
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	18 Kearns Place, Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay two storey terraced house.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH082
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	70 to 70a Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two storey two bay red brick houses. 70a contains an early 20th century shopfront.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH083
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	23 to 23a Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Four bay two storey house. Amalgamated and converted to commercial use
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH084
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	22 to 22a Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two storey two bay red brick houses. Built on site of old Gaol
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH085
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 5 Auburn Terrace, Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1900 to 1910
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay, two storey red brick houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH086
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	18 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey terraced house.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH087
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	79 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey terraced house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH088
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	80 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey terraced house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	




<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH089
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 6 Maignenn's Terrace
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1900 to 1910
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay, two storey red brick houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH090
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	84 Old Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built in the late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay single storey dwelling, Much altered, now in commercial use.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH091
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	1 to 10 Faulkner's Terrace Mount Brown, Kilmainham,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay single storey red brick houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH092
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	11 to 22 Faulkner's Terrace Mount Brown, Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay two storey red brick houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH094
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	23 to 26 Faulkner's Terrace, Mount Brown, Kilmainham
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of two bay single storey red brick houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH095
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	17 Mount Brown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey terraced house with roughcast rendered walls and a brick stack.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH101
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built 1915 to 1925
<b>Original Use</b>	Boundary wall
<b>Description</b>	Retaining boundary wall to the Mount Brown Housing Scheme. Composed in Snecked stone with supporting piers and topped with iron railings.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH103
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	178to 178a, James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early to mid 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two terraced red brick two bay two storey houses. Ground floor of 178a has been subdivided and much altered.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH104
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	177 to 177a James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early to mid 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Pair of two terraced rendered two bay two storey houses.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH105
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	176 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	18th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey terraced house built. Bowed rear elevation. Front elevation much altered
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH106
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	175 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey red brick terraced house with replacement shopfront
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH108
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	164 to 165 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early 18th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Derelict remains of a pair of two bay three story houses. Walls to 164 survive, held in place by cage work. The surviving shared corner fire breasts and stack indicate an early 18th century date.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH109
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	162 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century.
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey terraced house with rendered walls and segmental arched openings. Building is derelict and much of second floor is gone. Partial remains of timber shopfront
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH167
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCIHR 181010201
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Ewington Lane
<b>Date of Construction</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Wall
<b>Description</b>	Rubble boundary wall on the south side of the lane Possibly associated with the city workhouse or the attached laundry and mortuary
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, OSI 847, OSI 1864, OSI 1887, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH110
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	24 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built late 18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three storey red brick terraced house with replacement roof and shopfront.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

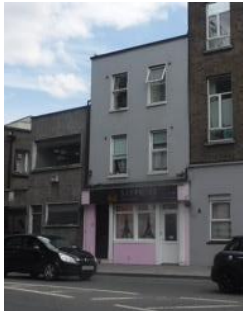
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH170
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	18 Basin View
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1887
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay two storey terraced house
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1887, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH171
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	18a Basin View and 1 to 8 James's Avenue
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1911
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two bay two storey red brick terraced houses
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1887, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH229
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	16 and 17 Grand Canal Place
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Early to mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses
<b>Description</b>	Two and three bay terraced houses with felt roofs. Built after 1911 but before 1953
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH238	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Location</b>	The Harbour Bar, Grand Canal Place	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Extant 1847	
<b>Original Use</b>	Public House	
<b>Description</b>	Public House, associated with Brendan Behan	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1887, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH111	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Location</b>	32 James's Street	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Built in the late 18th or early 19th century	
<b>Original Use</b>	House	
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay three storey house. Formerly called The Harbour Lights Bar, it was a favourite of the writer Brendan Behan.	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH112
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	34 James Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Five bay, two storey double fronted red brick house with square headed openings and rounded headed door.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH113
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	40 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop
<b>Description</b>	Three bay three story red brick terraced building. Has been extended up with a recent extension
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH114
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	41 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop
<b>Description</b>	Single bay three story red brick terraced building. Has been extended up with a recent extension
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH116
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	42 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop
<b>Description</b>	Two bay three storey red brick terraced building
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH117
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	43 to 44 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19th or early 20th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House and shop
<b>Description</b>	Four bay four storey red brick terraced building
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH118
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	45 to 47 James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	Houses and shops
<b>Description</b>	Row of two and three bay three storey red brick terraced buildings
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH133
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	142 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 18th or early 19th century
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Three bay four storey red brick house has been truncated to three floors.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH135
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	137 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1720 to 1760
<b>Original Use</b>	House
<b>Description</b>	Terraced two bay four storey red brick terraced house with blind openings to the top floor. Since converted to apartments and shop/retail outlet.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Rocque 1756, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 8. Street Furniture


### 8.1 Post Boxes

#### Section: Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080457
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Post Box Cherry Orchard Hospital, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Erected c.1955
<b>Description</b>	Rectangular cast iron wall post box, manufactured by Jessop Davis of Enniscorthy, comprising single aperture, side hung door and bears the monogram of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs 'P and T' over aperture.
<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, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

#### Section: Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080458
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Le Fanu Shopping Centre, Le Fanu Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Manufactured c.1890, installed c.1980
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar box. Circular plan with shallow domed cap, moulded corona, neck moulding, cylindrical shaft and moulded plinth base. Raised lettering 'POST' and 'OFFICE' to neck flanking aperture. Curved hinged door facing north. Maker's mark to north side of plinth base 'Handyside & Co. Ltd. /Derby & London'. The first cylindrical pillar boxes were introduced in 1879, and this model, made by Andrew Handyside of Derby, with the aperture between the moulded bands was produced from 1883. Until 1887 the model used was known as an 'Anonymous' Pillar Box as the Royal Cipher was not included until that date. This pillar box was probably relocated, and installed c.1980 when Le Fanu Shopping Centre was constructed.
<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, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080371
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Post Box Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Erected c.1960.
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar post box. Moulded neck, shallow domed cap, curved hinged door having single aperture to west elevation. Maker's mark 'Carron Scotland' to plinth of east elevation.
<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, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

**Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre**

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080442
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of a protected structure and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Post Box Inchicore Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905 and c.1930
<b>Description</b>	Rectangular cast iron wall post box, set into limestone boundary wall of Inchicore Works Estate. Door replaced c.1930. Royal crown over aperture, and emblem of Saorstát Eireann to door. Maker's mark "W.T. Allen & Co London" to frame. Now disused and aperture blocked.
<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, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080384	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
<b>Location</b>	Post Box, Emmet Road, Inchicore	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Erected c.1930.	
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar box. Moulded neck, shallow domed cap, curved hinged door having aperture to east elevation. Monogram 'P&T' to door. Maker's mark 'Carron Company / Stirlingshire' to rear.	
<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, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007PB006	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA	
<b>Location</b>	80b Thomas Street	
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1985	
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box with wide aperture for letters. This is a modern reproduction where the fluting to the cornice on the cap has been replaced with a plain moulded cornice. Raised lettering with An Post Logo to door. It is of a similar type to NIAH 11201049 which is in Lucan or NIAH 50110429 in Lennox Street	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Social, Technical	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


## 8.2 Lamp Posts

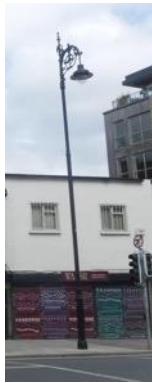
### Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP001, CBC0007LP002, CBC0007LP003, CBC0007LP085
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Inchicore Road, Inchicore
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid to late twentieth century
<b>Description</b>	4 No. lamp posts. They appear to be reproductions likely dating from the mid to late twentieth century and feature a fluted cast iron base and finial to top. Light fitting is suspended at right angles to the pole. There is a service panel at the base.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP088
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Old Kilmainham Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1899
<b>Description</b>	Repurposed c.1899 tram standard, in use as a lamp post. The base is fluted and moulded. It is associated with the number 21 Tram which ran from Westland Row to Inchicore Tram Depot. The line was opened by the North Dublin Street Tramways Company in 1878 as a horse drawn tramway and was electrified in 1899 when tram standards such as this example were installed. This Depot, which was located on Spa Road in Inchicore (DCIHR 181003901) no longer survives so this tram standard is one of the few surviving features of the tramway.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2003 to 2009, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP004, CBC0007LP005, CBC0007LP006, CBC0007LP007, CBC0007LP008, CBC0007LP010, CBC0007LP011, CBC0007LP012, CBC0007LP013, CBC0007LP014, CBC0007LP015, CBC0007LP016, CBC0007LP017, CBC0007LP018, CBC0007LP019, CBC0007LP020, CBC0007LP021, CBC0007LP022, CBC0007LP023, CBC0007LP024, CBC0007LP025, CBC0007LP026, CBC0007LP027, CBC0007LP028, CBC0007LP029, CBC0007LP030, CBC0007LP031, CBC0007LP032, CBC0007LP033
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid to late twentieth century
<b>Description</b>	29 Rathmines Type replica 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. Made in Hammond Lane
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP009
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	James's Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Description</b>	Gas style lamp post with a moulded and fluted base. Appears to be an original late 19 <sup>th</sup> century lamp post
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP034, CBC0007LP035, CBC0007LP036, CBC0007LP037, CBC0007LP038, CBC0007LP039, CBC0007LP040, CBC0007LP041, CBC0007LP042, CBC0007LP043, CBC0007LP045, CBC0007LP046, CBC0007LP047, CBC0007LP048, CBC0007LP049, CBC0007LP050, CBC0007LP051, CBC0007LP052, CBC0007LP053, CBC0007LP054, CBC0007LP055, CBC0007LP056, CBC0007LP057, CBC0007LP058, CBC0007LP059, CBC0007LP060, CBC0007LP061, CBC0007LP062
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located in the Thomas Street ACA and therefore protected
<b>Location</b>	Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Mid to late twentieth century
<b>Description</b>	28 Rathmines Type replica 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. Made in Hammond Lane
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP044
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located in the Thomas Street ACA and therefore protected
<b>Location</b>	Saint Catherine's Church of Ireland Church, Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Description</b>	Gas style lamp post with octagonal moulded plinth lanterns.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP086
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within the Thomas Street ACA so protected
<b>Location</b>	John's Lane West
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1920
<b>Description</b>	Gas style lamp post but the base is very similar to the base of the swan neck standards
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP063, CBC0007LP064, CBC0007LP065, CBC0007LP066, CBC0007LP067
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within the Thomas Street ACA so protected and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Cornmarket,
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905, 1940s and 1950s
<b>Description</b>	5 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s. The same type of standard, located in Nicholas Street (NIAH 50080545) was rated as of regional importance by the NIAH
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP068, CBC0007LP069
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016) and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	Bridge Street Upper
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905, 1940s and 1950s
<b>Description</b>	2 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP072, CBC0007LP073
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	Junction of High Street, Cornmarket and Bridge Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1940s and 1950s
<b>Description</b>	Two No variants of the Scotch standards. Dublin Corporation later installed many replica Scotch standards in the 1940s and 1950s. This variant comprising triple gas lanterns set on circular profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. A similar standard, located in Buckingham street (NIAH 50010116) was given a date of 1870s by the NIAH and rated as of Retinal Importance
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP070, CBC0007LP071, CBC0007LP074, CBC0007LP075, CBC0007LP076, CBC0007LP077, CBC0007LP078, CBC0007LP079, CBC0007LP080, CBC0007LP081, CBC0007LP082, CBC0007LP083, CBC0007LP084
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016) and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
<b>Location</b>	High Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c.1905, 1940s and 1950s
<b>Description</b>	13 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s. The same type of standard, located in Nicholas Street (NIAH 50080545) was rated as of regional importance by the NIAH
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification Nos.</b>	CBC0007LP087
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	St Michaels Close
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1920
<b>Description</b>	Gas style lamp post but the base is very similar to the base of the swan neck standards
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Artistic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, 2009, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 8.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture


### Section: Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH137
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	A statue of the Virgin Mary on the roundabout outside the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, at the junction of Kylemore Road and Ballyfermot Road
<b>Date of Construction</b>	It is likely that the statue was erected shortly after the Church of the Assumption was opened in 1953
<b>Description</b>	The stone statue is possibly associated with the adjoining Church as the statue is located on the roundabout directly in front of the church and the stature faces away from the church towards the SE. The statue reflects both the development of Ballyfermot in the Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century and the role of the Catholic Church at that time.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic, Social, Cultural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>References</b>	Field survey. Ballyfermot Parish 2020, O'Mahony 2015
<b>Photographs</b>	

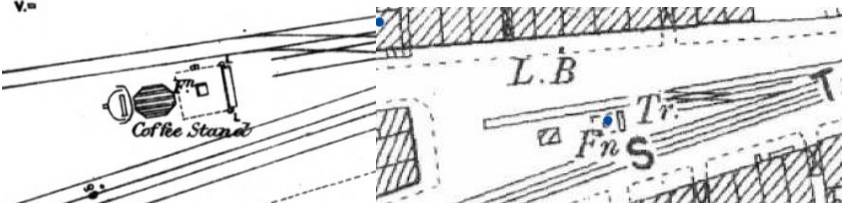

### Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH158
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Grattan Crescent
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Description</b>	Electrical control box /substation. These were erected by the local townships or local authorities
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>References</b>	O'Connell 1975, Field survey.
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH159
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	It is a later addition rather than part of the original scheme.
<b>Description</b>	Stone bollard at the entrance to the Mount Brown Housing Scheme with the Name Ceannt Fort engraved on it. It is set on a low platform/ concrete plinth and surrounded by cobbles
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>References</b>	Field survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH160
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown
<b>Date of Construction</b>	It is a later addition rather than part of the original scheme.
<b>Description</b>	Information signage. It is a reproduction but is of interest in that it highlights the background to the Housing Scheme
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>References</b>	Field survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

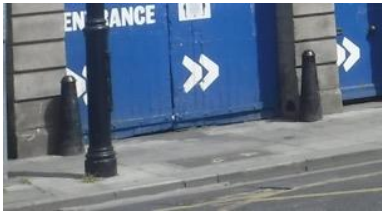
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH120 & CBC0007BTH121
<b>Legal Status</b>	Located within a Conservation area so protected
<b>Location</b>	Cut granite plinths, James's Street / Bow Lane West
<b>Date of Construction</b>	c. 1889
<b>Description</b>	Dressed and moulded granite plinths, possibly formerly part of a complex of public lavatories, railings and coffee stand in 1889 and 1911. Railing removed and plinth in use as seating.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic, Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1953, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	 <p>Image Credit: OSI 1889 and OSI 1911</p> 

<b>Identification No.</b>	DCC RPS 4054
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080307
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Fountain and sundial at James's Street / Bow Lane West
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1790
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding drinking fountain, Originally a basin surrounded the pedestal, into which water flowed from the masks at the base, these were later replaced by the cast iron fountains by T. Kennedy of Kilmarnock. The obelisk was refaced in 1932. It consists of a fluted Portland stone obelisk with projecting block and oval sundials to each face, ball finial to top, set on painted masonry plinth having carved human masks to each elevation, cast iron wall fountains to north, south and west elevations, plaque to east elevation. Surrounded by cast iron bollards which are part of the feature. Restored 1995.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1847, OSI 1863, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080613
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	DCC RPS 8153
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of a Protected Structure
<b>Location</b>	Robert Emmet Memorial Church of Ireland Church, Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Erected in 1978
<b>Description</b>	Robert Emmet Memorial, a limestone pillar. Robert Emmet was a member of the United Irishmen, and led an attempted rebellion against British rule in 1803. He was subsequently captured, tried for treason and executed in front of St Catherine's Church on 20th September 1803. The monument and nearby stone tablet mark the site of his death.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH137
<b>Additional Identifiers</b>	NIAH 50080613, DCC RPS 8153
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as in the curtilage of a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 8153) and within the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	Commemorative stone plaque at the boundary to St Catherine's Church Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Erected 1953
<b>Description</b>	Stone tablet / plaque commemorating the execution of Robert Emmet in 1803. The stone tablet and nearby monument mark the site of his death. Robert Emmet was a member of the United Irishmen, and led an attempted rebellion against British rule in 1803. He was subsequently captured, tried for treason and executed in front of St Catherine's Church on 20th September 1803.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural, Historic
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	NIAH 50080583
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is within the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	Bollard, 54a Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Erected c.1850
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cylindrical profile cast iron bollard, to centre of alleyway leading to Molyneux Yard, through No. 54A Thomas Street. Domed cap with spike finial, moulded neck, fluted shaft and square plan base having chamfered corners.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH138
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is within the Thomas Street ACA and in the curtilage of a protected Structure (DCC RPS 8176)
<b>Location</b>	National College of Art and Design, 109 Thomas Street
<b>Date of Construction</b>	Associated buildings are c.1911
<b>Description</b>	Twin cast iron bollards on either side of the archway.
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Technical
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

## 8.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Table 8.1: Paving and Surface Treatments


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	CBC007BTH161	53 Sarsfield Road Inchicore	Cobbled surface	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH162	Woodfield Cottages, Sarsfield Road Inchicore	Narrow kerb stones to edge of footpath on both sides of the road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH163	Sarsfield Road, North side	Narrow kerb stones to edge of footpath on the north side of the road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH164	97 and 131 Inchicore Road (odd numbers only)	Narrow kerb stones to edge of footpath on the south side of the road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH139	Black Lion Pub, Grattan Crescent	Granite edged cellar hatch	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH165	193 Emmet Road Inchicore	Iron grille/hatch	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH142	189 Emmet Road Inchicore	Granite edged cellar hatch	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH140	97 to 177 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH141	153 Emmet Road Inchicore	Granite edged cellar light	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH143	119 Emmet Road Inchicore	Iron grille/hatch which has become obscured by concrete paving	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH144	119 Emmet Road Inchicore	Iron grille/hatch which has become obscured by concrete paving	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH168	109 to 117 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH169	97 to 99 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH145	Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH172	St James's Hospital, James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH173	178 James's Street	Granite paving with gully or gutter detail	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH146	177A James's Street	Granite paving with gully or gutter detail	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH174	174 James's Street	Granite edged cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH147	163 James's Street	Granite steps beneath the concrete surface treatment	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH175	162, James's Street	Granite edged cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH176	27 James's Street	Granite edged cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH177	31 James's Street	Granite edged cellar hatch located beneath the window	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH178	33 and 34 James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH115	41 James's Street	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH179	45 to 50 James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH128	53 James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
CBC007BTH180	78 James's Street	Isolated granite flagstones or paving slab	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity	
	CBC0007BTH129	82 James's Street	Cobbled surface	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC007BTH181	82 James's Street	Jostle stones	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC007BTH182	133 James's Street	Granite edged glazed light	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC007BTH183	117 James's Street	Cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC007BTH184	117 James's Street	Cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC0007BTH123	116 James's Street	Narrow granite kerbs to entrance gates	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC0007BTH185	James's Street north side	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC0007BTH124	101 to 103 James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC0007BTH125	98 James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC0007BTH126	90to 98 James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC0007BTH127	89 James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC007BTH186	85 to 88 James's Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC0007BTH131	157 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
		CBC0007BTH187	156 Thomas Street	Engaged jostle stones	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
		CBC0007BTH188	151 to 155 Thomas Street	Blocked cellar lights edged with granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
CBC0007BTH189		151 to 155 Thomas Street	Granite flagstones or paving at entrance doors	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
CBC0007BTH132		151 to 156 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
CBC0007BTH190		144 Thomas Street	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
CBC0007BTH191		144 Thomas Street	Granite edged cellar hatches	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
CBC0007BTH192		143 Thomas Street	Granite edged cellar hatch, blocked up	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
CBC0007BTH193		142 Thomas Street	Granite edged cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
CBC0007BTH134		134 to 150 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
CBC0007BTH194		131 Thomas Street	Granite edged cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
CBC0007BTH195		93 to 131 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath to edge of foot path	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
		CBC007BTH196	115 Thomas Street	Iron grille/hatch to cellar hatch edged with granite	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
		CBC007BTH197	111 Thomas Street	Isolated granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH198	110 Thomas Street	Granite edged cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC007BTH199	104 to 108 Thomas Street	4 no. Granite edged glazed lights	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	
	CBC007BTH153	103 Thomas Street	Jostle stone	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH152	103 Thomas Street	Cobbled surface	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH200	93 to 102 Thomas Street	4 no. Glazed lights	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH201	St John's Lane West	2 no coal holes	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH202	St John's Lane West	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH203	St John's Lane West	Cobbled surface	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH204	St John's Lane West	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH205	89 to 93 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH206	St John's Street West	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH207	80 to 88 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH208	85 Thomas Street	Granite edged glazed light	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH209	6 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH210	7 to 13 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH211	7 Thomas Street	Granite edged iron grille/hatch to cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH212	8 Thomas Street	Granite edged iron grille/hatch to cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH213	10 to 13 Thomas Street	3 no granite edged glazed cellar lights	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH214	13 Thomas Street	Cobbled surface	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH215	14 to 17 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH216	17 Thomas Street	Cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH217	17 Thomas Street	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH218	18 to 22 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH219	19 Thomas Street	Isolated granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH220	21 Thomas Street	Iron grille and isolated granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH221	22 Thomas Street	Granite edged cellar lights	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH222	23 Thomas Street	Granite edged cellar light	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH223	23 to 28 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH149	Catherine's Lane	Cobbled surface	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH150	Catherine's Lane	Two no. Jostle stones located on either side of the lane	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH224	31 to 46 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH225	47 Thomas Street	Blocked up cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH226	47 to 56 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH151	57 to 65 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH227	65 Thomas Street	Granite flagstones to paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH228	65 Thomas Street	Granite edged cellar hatch	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH230	66 to 69 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH231	70 to 79 Thomas Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH232	74 Thomas Street	Coal hole with granite surround	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH148	76 Thomas Street	Glazed cellar lights	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH233	High Street, North side	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH234	The chapel of Saint Michael, St Michael's Lane	Narrow granite kerb stones	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH137	The chapel of Saint Michael, St Michael's Lane	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH235	The chapel of Saint Michael High Street	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH236	The chapel of Saint Michael Winetavern Street	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH237	Christ Church, Winetavern Street	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity


### Section: Sarsfield Road to City Centre

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH161
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 7475)
<b>Location</b>	Cleary's licensed premises, 53 Sarsfield Road Inchicore
<b>Description</b>	Cobbled surface
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	




<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH162
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Woodfield Cottages, Sarsfield Road Inchicore
<b>Description</b>	Narrow kerb stones to edge of footpath on both sides of the road
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH163
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Sarsfield Road, North side
<b>Description</b>	Narrow kerb stones to edge of footpath on the north side of the road between 25 Woodfield Cottages Sarsfield Road and 129 Inchicore Road
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH164
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	97 and 131 Inchicore Road (odd numbers only)
<b>Description</b>	Narrow kerb stones to edge of footpath on the south side of the road
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH139	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Location</b>	Black Lion Pub, Grattan Crescent, Inchicore	
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH165	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected	
<b>Location</b>	193 Emmet Road	
<b>Description</b>	Iron grille/hatch	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low	
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH142
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	189 Emmet Road
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH140
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	97 to 177 (odd numbers only) north side of Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH141
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	153 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar light
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH143
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	119 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Description</b>	Iron grille / hatch which has become obscured by concrete paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH144
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	119 Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Description</b>	Iron grille / hatch which has become obscured by concrete paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH168
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	109 to 117 (odd numbers only) north side of Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH169
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not Protected
<b>Location</b>	97 to 99 (odd numbers only) north side of Emmet Road, Inchicore
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH145
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Sources</b>	Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

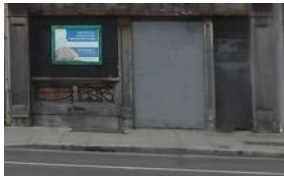
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH172
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	St James's Hospital, on the South side of James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH173
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	178 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving with gully or gutter detail
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

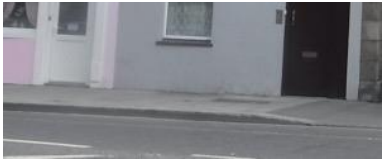
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH146
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	177A James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving with gully or gutter detail
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH174
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	Kenny's Lounge, 174 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

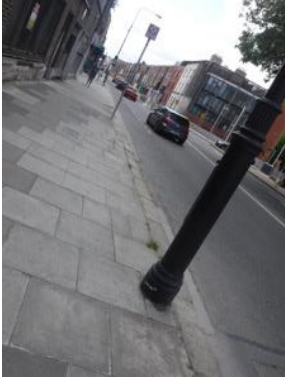
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH147
<b>Legal Status</b>	In the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 4058) so protected
<b>Location</b>	163 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite steps beneath the concrete surface treatment
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH175
<b>Legal Status</b>	Not protected
<b>Location</b>	162 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH176
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a conservation area
<b>Location</b>	27 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH177
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a conservation area
<b>Location</b>	31 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch located beneath the window
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH178
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a conservation area
<b>Location</b>	33 and 34 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH115
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	41 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH179
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	45 to 50 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH128
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	53 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH180
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	78 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Isolated granite flagstones or paving slab
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH129
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016) and in the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 4045)
<b>Location</b>	82 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Cobbled surface
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH181
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016) and in the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 4045)
<b>Location</b>	82 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Jostle Stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH182
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a conservation area
<b>Location</b>	133 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged glazed light
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH183
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a conservation area
<b>Location</b>	117 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH184
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a conservation area
<b>Location</b>	117 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH123
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	Guinness Brewery, 116 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Narrow granite kerbs to entrance gates
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH185
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	James's Street north side
<b>Description</b>	Broad Granit kerbs to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH124
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	101to 103 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH125
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	98 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH126
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	90 to 98 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH127
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	89 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH186
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	85 to 88 James's Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH131
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016) and in the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 8332)
<b>Location</b>	Digital Hub, 157 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH187
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	156 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Engaged Jostle Stones
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH188
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	151 to 155 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Blocked cellar lights edged with Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH189
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	151 to 155 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving at entrance doors
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH132
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	151 to 156 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH190
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	144 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH191
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	144 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatches
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH192
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	143 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch, blocked up
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH193
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	142 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH134
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	134 to 150 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH194
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	131 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH195
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	93 to 131 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath to edge of foot path, largely intact except where replaced by concrete kerbs to the bus stops in front of numbers 119 to 126
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH196
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	115 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Iron grille / hatch to cellar hatch edged with granite
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH197
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	111 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Isolated granite flagstones or paving, possibly a remnant of the edge of a cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH198
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	110 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH199
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA and in the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 8175)
<b>Location</b>	NCAD, 104 to 108 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	4 No. Granite edged Glazed Lights
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH153
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA and in the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 8175)
<b>Location</b>	Entrance to NCAD, 103 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Jostle stone
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH152
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA and in the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 8175)
<b>Location</b>	Entrance to NCAD, 103 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Cobbled surface
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	





<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH200
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	NCAD, 93 to 102 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	4 No. Glazed Lights
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH201
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	NCAD, St John's Lane West
<b>Description</b>	2 no. Coal holes
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH202	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA and in the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 8175)	
<b>Location</b>	NCAD, St John's Lane West	
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH203	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA	
<b>Location</b>	St John's Lane West	
<b>Description</b>	Cobbled surface	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH204
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	St John's Lane West
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH205
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	Church of Saint Augustine and Saint John, 89 to 93 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH206
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	St John's Street West
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH207
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	80 to 88 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH208
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	85 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged glazed light
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH209
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	6 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH210
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	7 to 13 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH211
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	7 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged Iron grille / hatch to cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH212
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	8 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged Iron grille / hatch to cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH213	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA	
<b>Location</b>	10 to 13 Thomas Street	
<b>Description</b>	3 no. granite edged glazed cellar lights	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH214	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA	
<b>Location</b>	Entrance to the Digital Hub 13 Thomas Street	
<b>Description</b>	Cobbled surface	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH215
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	14 to 17 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH216
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	17 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Cellar Hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	




<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH217
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	17 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH218
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	18 to 22 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH219
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	19 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Isolated Granite flagstones or paving, possibly the remnants of granite edged cellar hatches
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH220
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	21 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Iron grille and Isolated Granite flagstones or paving, possibly the remnants of granite edged cellar hatches
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH221
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	22 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar lights
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH222
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	23 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar light
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH223
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	23 to 28 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH149
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	Catherine's Lane
<b>Description</b>	Cobbled surface
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH150
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	Catherine's Lane
<b>Description</b>	Two no. Jostle Stones located on either side of the lane
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH224
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	31 to 46 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH225
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	47 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Blocked up Cellar Hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH226
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	47 to 56 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH151
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	57 to 65 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH227
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	65 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones to paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH228
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	65 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite edged cellar hatch
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH230
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	66 to 69 Thomas St
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH231	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA	
<b>Location</b>	70 to 79 Thomas St.	
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH232	
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA	
<b>Location</b>	74 Thomas Street	
<b>Description</b>	Coal hole with Granite Surround	
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional	
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium	
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
<b>Photographs</b>		





<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH148
<b>Legal Status</b>	Protected as it is in the Thomas Street ACA
<b>Location</b>	76 Thomas Street
<b>Description</b>	Glazed Cellar Lights
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	


<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH233
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	High Street, North side
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

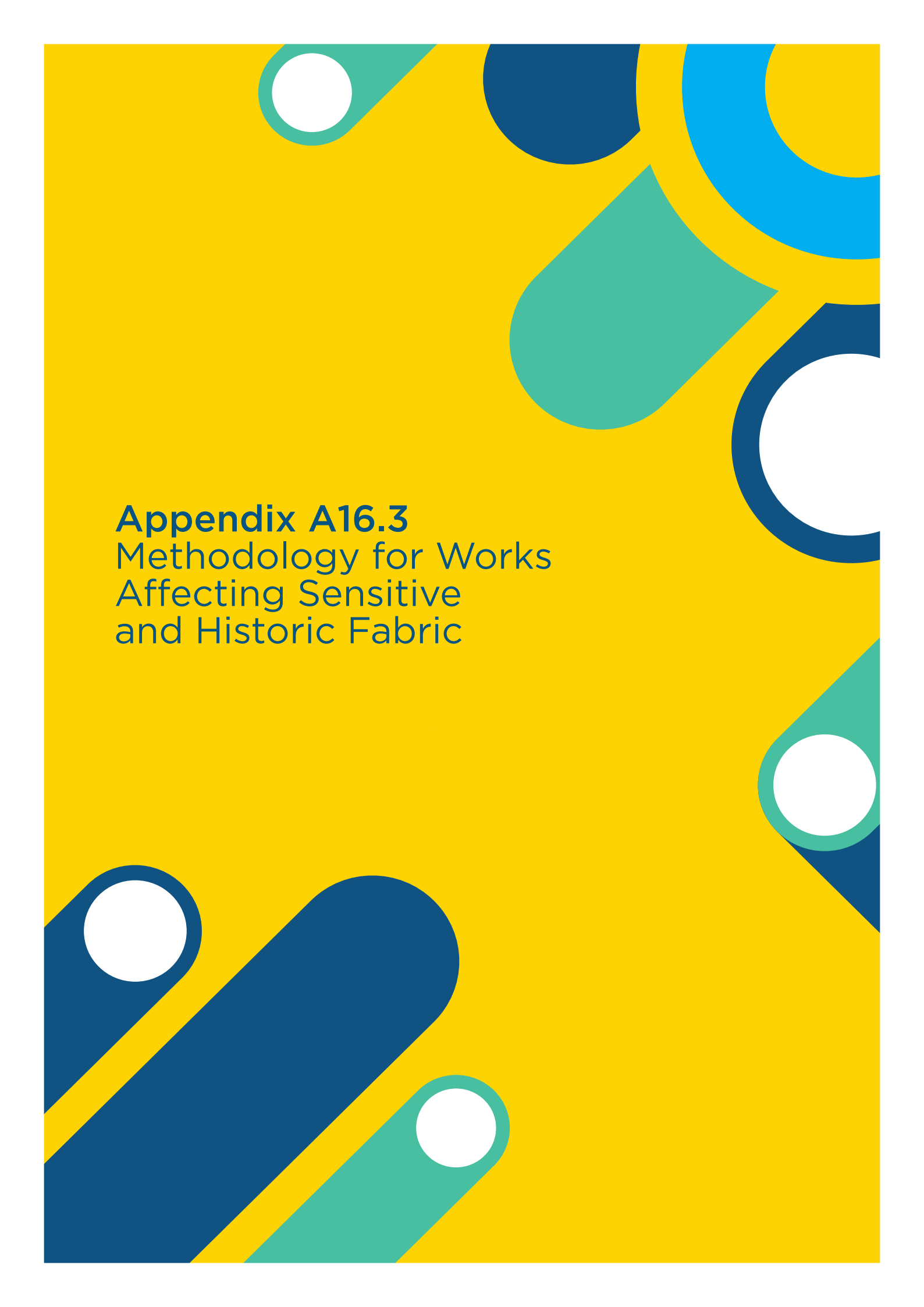
<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH234
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	The Chapel of Saint Michael, St Michael's Lane
<b>Description</b>	Narrow granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC0007BTH137
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	The Chapel of Saint Michael, St Michael's Lane
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH235
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	The Chapel of Saint Michael High Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH236
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	The Chapel of Saint Michael Winetavern Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
<b>Photographs</b>	

<b>Identification No.</b>	CBC007BTH237
<b>Legal Status</b>	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016).
<b>Location</b>	Christ Church Cathedral, Winetavern Street
<b>Description</b>	Granite flagstones or paving
<b>Significance Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of Special Interest</b>	Architectural
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Medium
<b>Sources</b>	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, 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 rectangles, 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 A.16.3: Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric

### 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 2011a, 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 2011aa, 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 (McLoughlin, 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 2011a, 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).

#### 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 Appointed Contractor in accordance with the principles of the ICOMOS Venice Charter (ICOMOS 1964) and Burra Charter produced by ICOMOS Australia in 1979 and amended in 1981, 1988, 1999 and 2013 (Australia / ICOMOS 2013). The Appointed Contractor will also adhere to the conservation principles set out in the Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht's *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (DAHG 2011) and the Department's 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 Appendix A16.1 Historical Background, and with respect the features identified and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites.

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 required the proposed changes should be kept to a minimum (McLoughlin, 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.

## 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 to architectural heritage features including buildings and 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015; DELG 2002). Consultation has been carried out with both Dublin City Council and South Dublin County Council, and with the Development Applications Unit of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

## 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 in Volume 4 of the EIAR.

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.

# 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 and which are located along the Proposed Scheme, will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme.

There are a few exceptions, however. These include the relocation of boundary treatments, heritage lamp-posts, post boxes and ground surface treatments.

## 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.

Historic or sensitive fabric will be recorded in position prior to the commencement of construction works. It will be 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. 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 also 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).

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 include 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 where an impact has been unavoidable however.

#### **3.1 Rubble Boundary Walls**

Both coursed and uncoursed rubble boundary walls were identified, some consisting of granite or limestone whilst others were a mix of granite, limestone and brick. With both coursed and uncoursed rubble walls, the width and height of the wall and drawings and sections prepared. Where rubble coursing is evident the height of the courses and spacing between the joints is to be recorded in detail. A sample of the mortar is to be taken. The wall is then to be 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 as per the survey drawing.

#### **3.2 Coursed Boundary walls**

Various types of stone coursing were identified including dressed, ashlar, snecked and polygonal or cyclopean coursing. The dimensions of the wall are to be recorded in detail on a drawing including 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. Samples 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 Brick Boundary Walls**

The type of coursing is to be recorded along with the spacing of joints and courses. The capping treatment, piers and plinths are 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.

#### **3.4 Plinths and Railings**

Where removal and reinstatement of a boundary treatment is unavoidable, 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. An example is the Luas Cross City Works. In December of 2014 a section of historic railings and gates



were carefully removed from the perimeter of the Rotunda Hospital on Parnell Street during the works before being reinstated.

### **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 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.

### **3.6 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.

## **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.

### **4.1 General**

#### **4.1.1 Survey**

The identified historic ground surface treatments 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. Records shall be filed in a systematic way for reference and archival purposes.

#### **4.1.2 Protection During Works**

There is potential for damage of granite pavements and kerb stones 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 shall be used as appropriate, to prevent damage to kerbs.

#### **4.1.3 Removal or Lifting of Historic Paving**

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

Where lifting of historic kerbs or paving is required, the greatest care shall be taken not to chip corners or break lumps off the stones (DELG 2002). Power tools shall not be used because of the potential damage that they can cause. The use of powerful air compressor tools can cause great damage and shall be avoided (DELG 2002). Great care shall be taken in removing any cement pointing around stone slabs to avoid damaging the arrises of

the stones. Where stones are not required, they shall be carefully removed, and returned to the Local Authority for salvage. On no account will historic paving stones be dumped.

#### **4.1.4 Cleaning**

Prior to storage, paving elements which have been lifted shall 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.

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

#### **4.1.6 Repair**

Cracked or broken slabs or kerbs shall be reused where possible. Slabs with clean breaks shall 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 kerb stones 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 shall be redressed by a skilled mason or indented or grafted with matching stone (DAHG 2011, 13.4.17).

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

Where historic paving is intact and lifting is required, paving slabs and kerb stones shall 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 shall fall away from adjoining buildings to ensure that the walls and foundations do not become saturated by water.

Where historic paving slabs or kerb stones 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 shall be avoided.

Joints shall be visually subservient to the paving slabs. Traditionally, joints in pavements were open and filled with fine sand so ideally, fine sand-filled joints shall be used. The sand shall be a sharp aggregate of a colour and character appropriate to the colour of the stone, brushed into the joints and thoroughly compacted. Joints shall 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 shall 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, shall not be used in joints. Good quality sharp sand shall be used in lime based mortars. Aggregate shall 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 shall be recessed where it is relatively narrow and does not result in a trip hazard. Wider joints shall be flush jointed. If flush joints are chosen, the colour and texture of the material shall be carefully selected as the impact of the wider flush joint on the overall pavement is much greater.

#### **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 shall be found. For smaller repairs, a matching native granite may be available in limited quantities and shall 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 shall respect the historic original layout where possible. Re-laying historic material in modern layouts shall 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 shall 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 shall 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 shall 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 a 12 metre radius, shall themselves be curved to suit the particular situation (DELG 2002).

Where new stones are to be integrated into historic paving, the historic slabs shall take precedence over the new inserts, and new material shall 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 shall not be allowed to come in contact with historic paving stones.

## **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 river beds. These undressed stones, or cobbles, are often egg-shaped and naturally occurring (McLoughlin, 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; McLoughlin, 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Setts vary in size depending on the source of the material (McLoughlin, 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.

#### **4.2.1 Survey**

The methodology for the survey of cobble or sett surfaces should 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 shall be documented to avoid incorrect mixing of materials in reinstatement work. The gratings or other covers shall be documented, including their positions and the arrangement of paving stones around these elements. The location of previous alterations shall also be recorded where the coherence and integrity of the original bonding pattern was lost or disturbed in earlier poorly conceived interventions.

#### **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 shall be followed where surfaces are to be re-laid, maintaining the same joint width and pointing detail. The setts shall be returned to their original positions using a cord to ensure correct levels and alignment. Large areas of sett surfaces shall 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 shall be of the same or similar stone and dimensions to be laid in stretcher bond in the traditional manner.

The sub-base shall 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 shall 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 shall 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 shall be brushed into the joints and thoroughly compacted. Joints shall 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 shall refer to *Paving, The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces* published by the Department of Arts Heritage and The Gaeltacht (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015) when relaying historic cobbles and stone sets.

### **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 or hatch so that beer or other supplies could be delivered in to 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).

Particular care shall 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 shall 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 shall be recorded in position as should surviving tram lines, associated sets, winches and moor rings. As with historic stone kerbs, paving and sets, they shall 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 shall be kept including details of the original location of the feature

The edges of cellar openings shall 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 shall be carried out as necessary. Where repaving is proposed, the opportunity shall be taken to restore the complete perimeter in stone in order to re-establish the meaning and coherence of the surviving elements. Missing glasses shall be replaced. Ironwork shall be cleaned only where necessary.

## 5. Statues and Other Street Furniture

Where they are to be retained in situ, the identified items of street furniture shall 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 shall 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. shall be reinstated in the designated position following conservation and repair works.

## 6. Post Boxes

Historic cast iron post boxes and wall boxes are not just of historical and technical interest, they also remain in active use by the community, therefore their removal has to be avoided where possible (DAHG 2011, 14.4.2). The identified historic post boxes are detailed in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of the EIAR.

Where they are to be retained in situ, protection during works may be necessary; including 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 should 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 should 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 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).

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.

## 7. Lamp posts

The identified historic lamp posts are detailed in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of the EIAR. 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 will be undertaken 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 shall 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 shall 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 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.

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