

EMMET ROAD

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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Cover Image Fig 0.1

Part One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Report

This report has been carried out by Blackwood Associates Architects on behalf of Dublin City Council in order to assess the impact that a proposed development will have on the remaining historic fabric of the former Richmond Barracks on Emmet Road in Dublin 8.

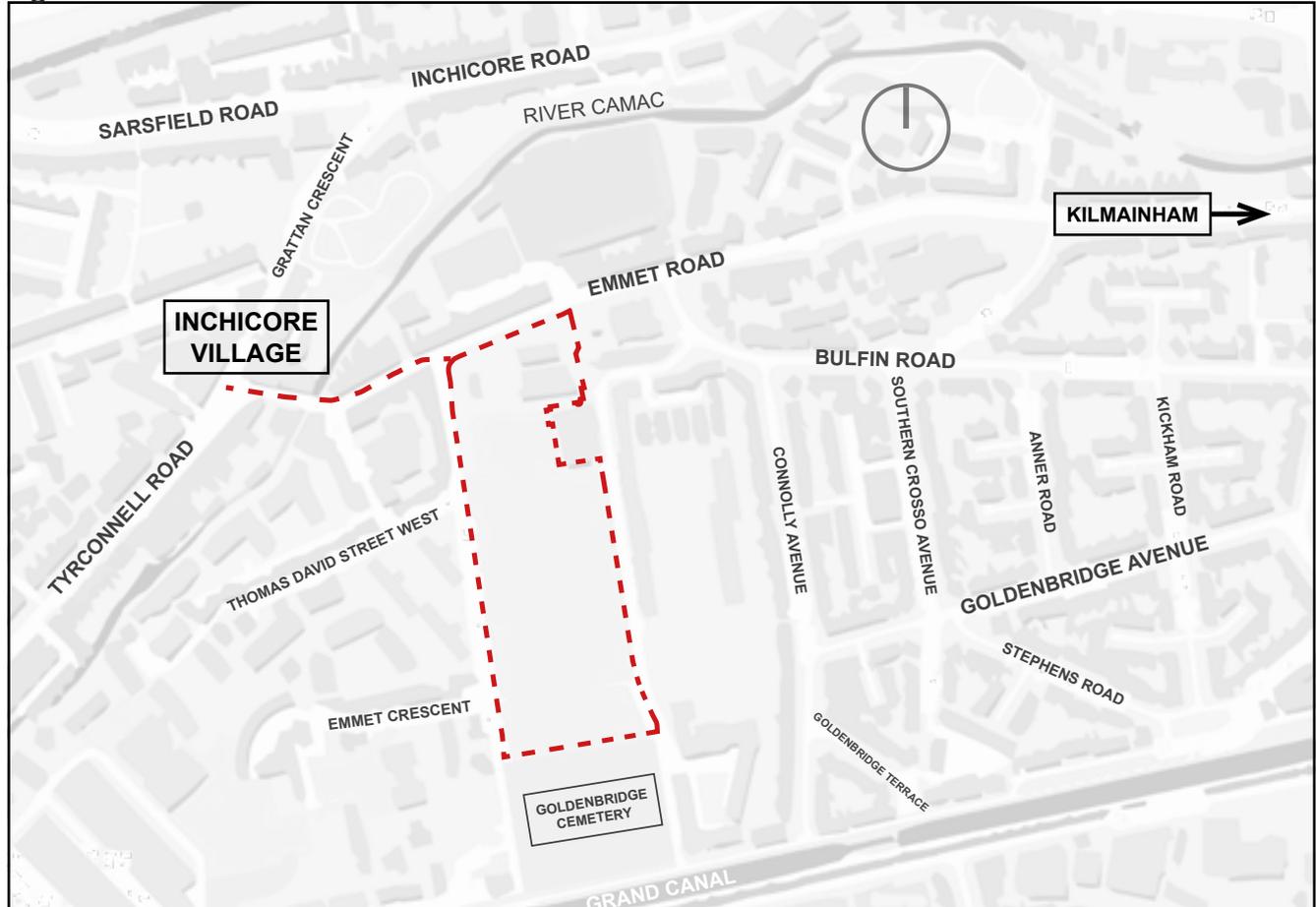
The report will outline the development of the site from its initial use as part of Richmond Barracks and subsequent evolution into different residential phases and their demolition. A detailed description of the existing fabric and its condition will be included. The significance of the surviving fabric and its context will be clearly defined. The impacts of the proposed development on the surviving fabric and historic context will be noted. The report is to be read in conjunction with the Architect's drawings submitted as part of the Planning Application (App A).

The wider Richmond Barracks site has seen various phases of development and uses which are outline in Fig. 1.2 to Fig.1.5

We would like to acknowledge two publications by Liam O'Meara, 'From Richmond Barracks to Keogh Square' and 'Who Remembers Keogh Square', which were both invaluable as a source of information when compiling this report.

- Proposed Site Boundary - - -
- Barracks ■
- Keogh Square ■
- Christian Brothers School ■
- St. Michaels Estate ■
- Present Day ■

Fig. 1.1 Current Site Context



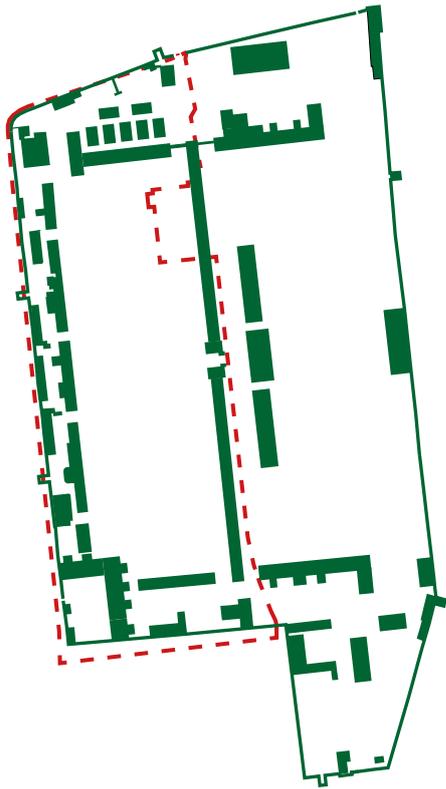


Fig. I.2 Richmond Barracks c1900



Fig. I.3 Kehoe Square & CBS c1935

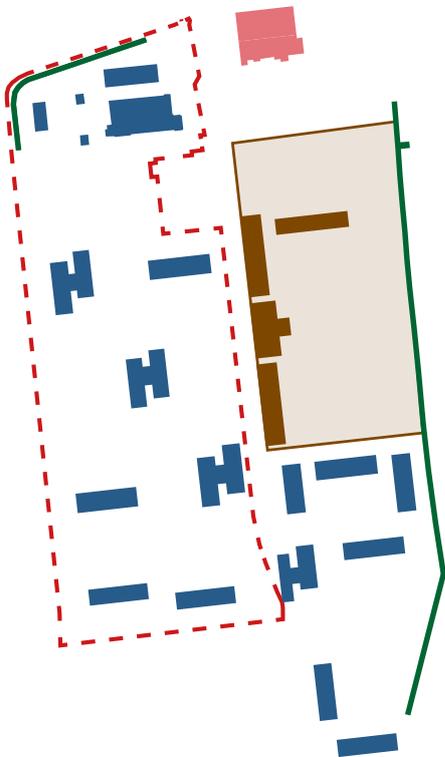


Fig. I.4 St. Michaels Estate c1980



Fig. I.5 Site Today

Part Two

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

2.1 Construction History of Richmond Barracks

Work on Richmond Barracks began in 1810, during the Napoleonic wars, when the 4th Duke of Richmond was Lord Lieutenant. Originally built to defend the capital, the threat of invasion disappeared after the Battle of Waterloo and the barracks became a recruiting centre. Almost every British regiment spent a year here between the first occupation in 1814 and its handover to the Free State in 1922. It was used mainly for infantry, housing 76 officers, 1600 men, a small hospital and some stables. A garrison church, still standing and in use, was built by 1857.

The site area covered 23 acres and the stone for the buildings was quarried on site. Warm springs were discovered in the quarrying operations and there were a number of fashionable spas here, from which the nearby Spa Road derives its name.

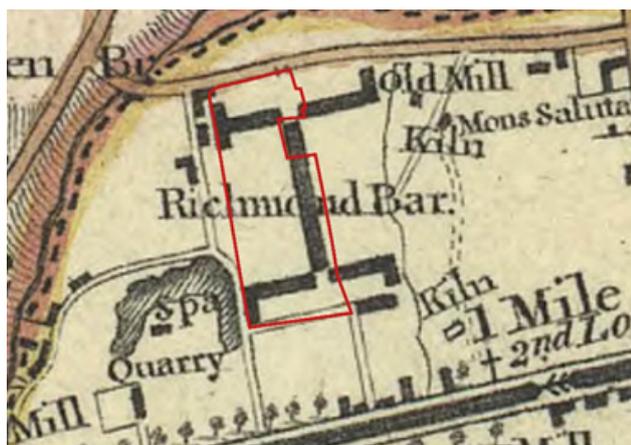


Fig. 2.1.1 John Taylor, Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1816 The quarry and spa are shown on the Taylor map with the Grand Canal also visible to the south of the Barracks site, having been officially opened in 1779.

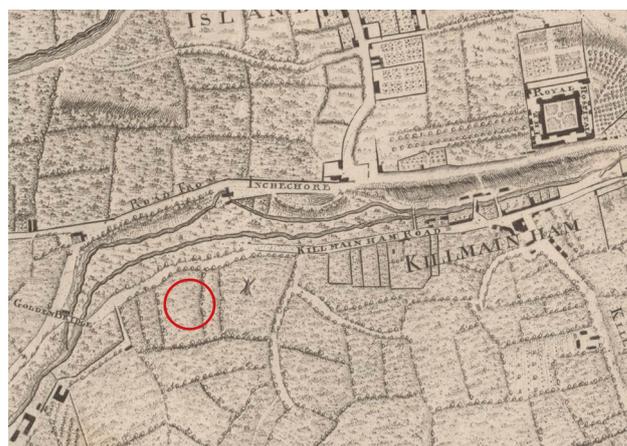


Fig. 2.1.2 John Rocque Map of the Environs of Dublin, 1756

At the end of the 18th Century the proposed development area appears to be located within a number of agricultural fields to the south of the Kilmainham Road. No manmade features or structures are shown within the approximate location of the proposed development area.

The River Cammock (now Camac) is the main feature of the landscape and flows in two channels, the northern of which appears to serve two mills, one at Goldenbridge and another on the Inchicore Road. The two channels re-join at Kilmainham to the east, near where the Royal Hospital had been established in 1684.

The lands where the Barracks was to be built upon were owned by Mr. William Smith up until their purchase by the British Military 1809. The lands where Golden-Bridge Cemetery is now located were retained by Smith to be acquired by the Sisters of Mercy. By January 1810 Tenders for the construction of the Barracks appeared in newspapers and notice was also given in Parliamentary Papers dated 1810.

The barracks were built in H-configurations with a north and a south gate. The design was standard at the time and similar to the recently completed Crinkill Barracks at Birr, Co. Offaly (1812). The central spine housed the Soldiers Quarters, with Officers quarters and ancillary facilities at each end.

By 1843 the majority of the soldiers' quarters appear to have been completed. The hospital is visible to the west of the soldiers' parade ground and a new officers block to the East. The formation of a street, now St. Vincent's St West, outside the Barracks Boundary wall is visible with a Meeting House and Infant School part of the initial development.

To the south, Goldenbridge Cemetery was opened by Daniel O'Connell in 1828., laid out in a typical Victorian Garden style with a neo Classical Mortuary Chapel at its centre. The cemetery was viewed as a source of nuisance to the military, due to the disruption caused by the frequent funerals. In 1866 the Catholic Cemeteries Committee received correspondence from the 92nd highlanders (who were stationed at the barracks) highlighting their grievances regarding the cemeteries proximity to the

barracks. The cemetery was closed in 1868 due to contested sanitary concerns, and was repointed again in 2017.

During the later part of the C19th there was further development both within the Barracks walls and in the immediate vicinity. The married quarters were added to the southwest corner of the Barracks in 1857. Three storey dressed-stone buildings arranged in a L shape around a small courtyard, its domestic scale more associated with a residential terrace than an army barracks.



Fig. 2.1.3 View of Married Quarters



Fig. 2.1.4 Soldiers Parade Square

The range of three remaining barracks buildings immediately east of the proposed development site were constructed in the 1860's and 70's. The first of the two outer stone-built buildings (Reading and Recreation) was opened in 1864, followed shortly by the second. The brick-built (Gymnasium) building between the two stone buildings was built during the 1870s. A mortuary chapel and the Garrison Chapel, now St. Michael's Church, which was built by 1857 which is still standing and in use.



Fig. 2.1.5 Officers Block

Outside of the Barracks, in 1856 a convict refuge was established by the Sisters of Mercy on the grounds of Golden Bridge House, and was converted to an Industrial School in 1880. The school was closed in 1983.

To the North West the Inchicore Tram Works has been established which has helped to form Spa Road creating a link from Thomas Davis Street West to Emmett Road.

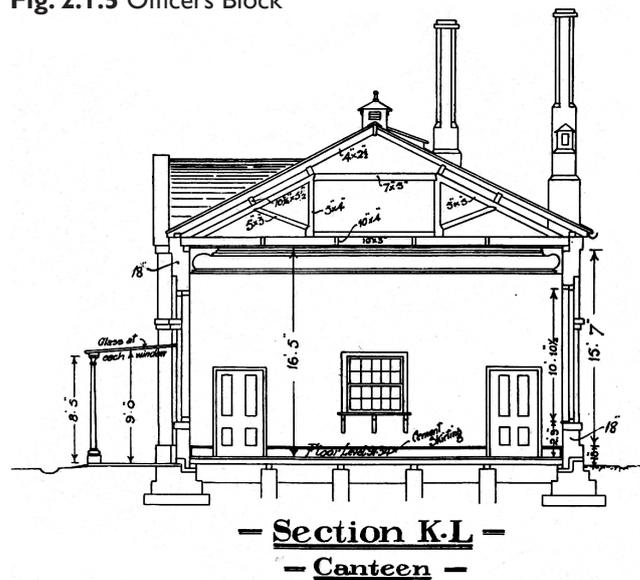


Fig. 2.1.6 Section Drawing of Recreation Room



Fig. 2.1.7 Soldiers Recreation Rooms and Gymnasium

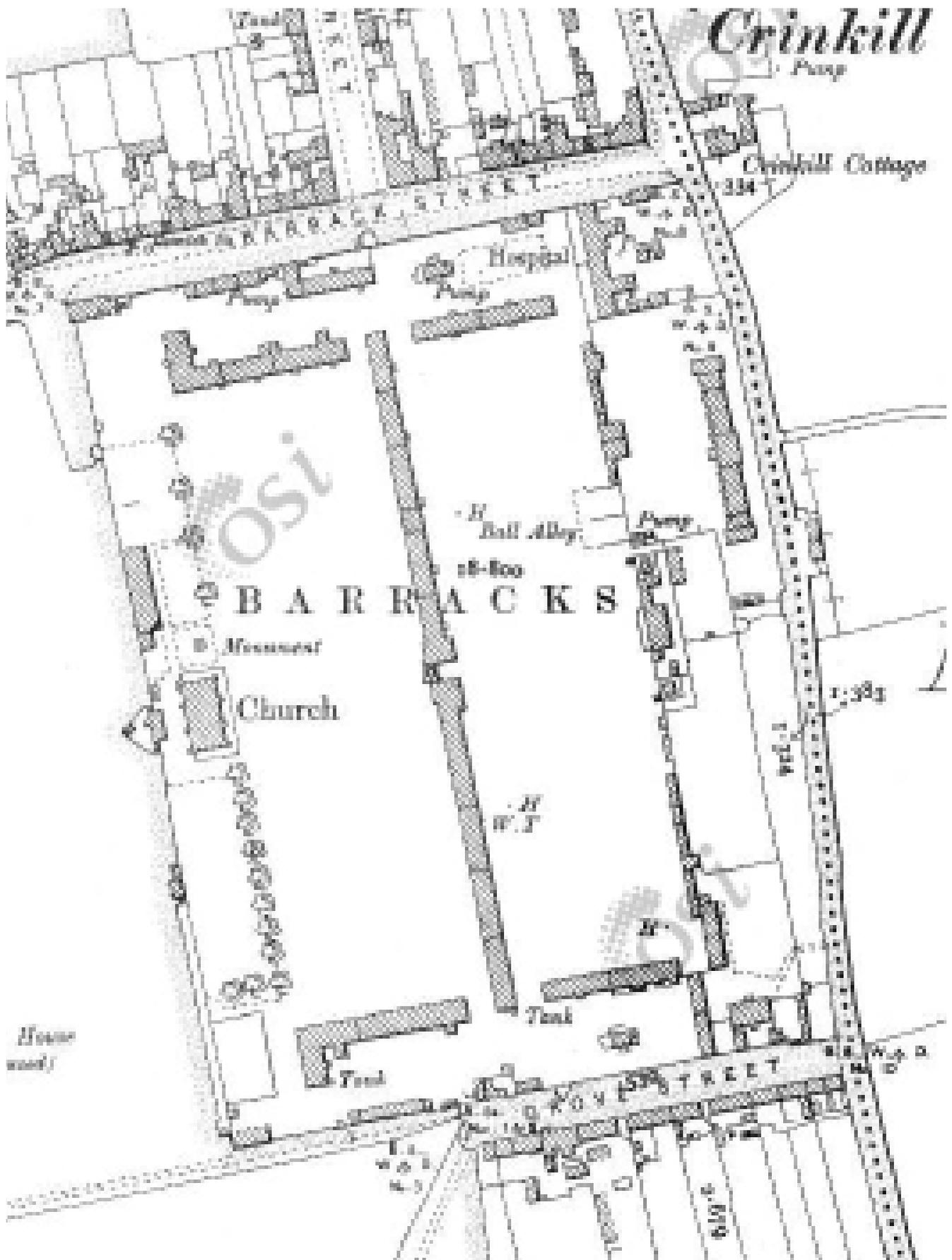


Fig. 2.1.8 Crinkhill Barracks, Birr Co. Offaly 25" Ordnance Survey

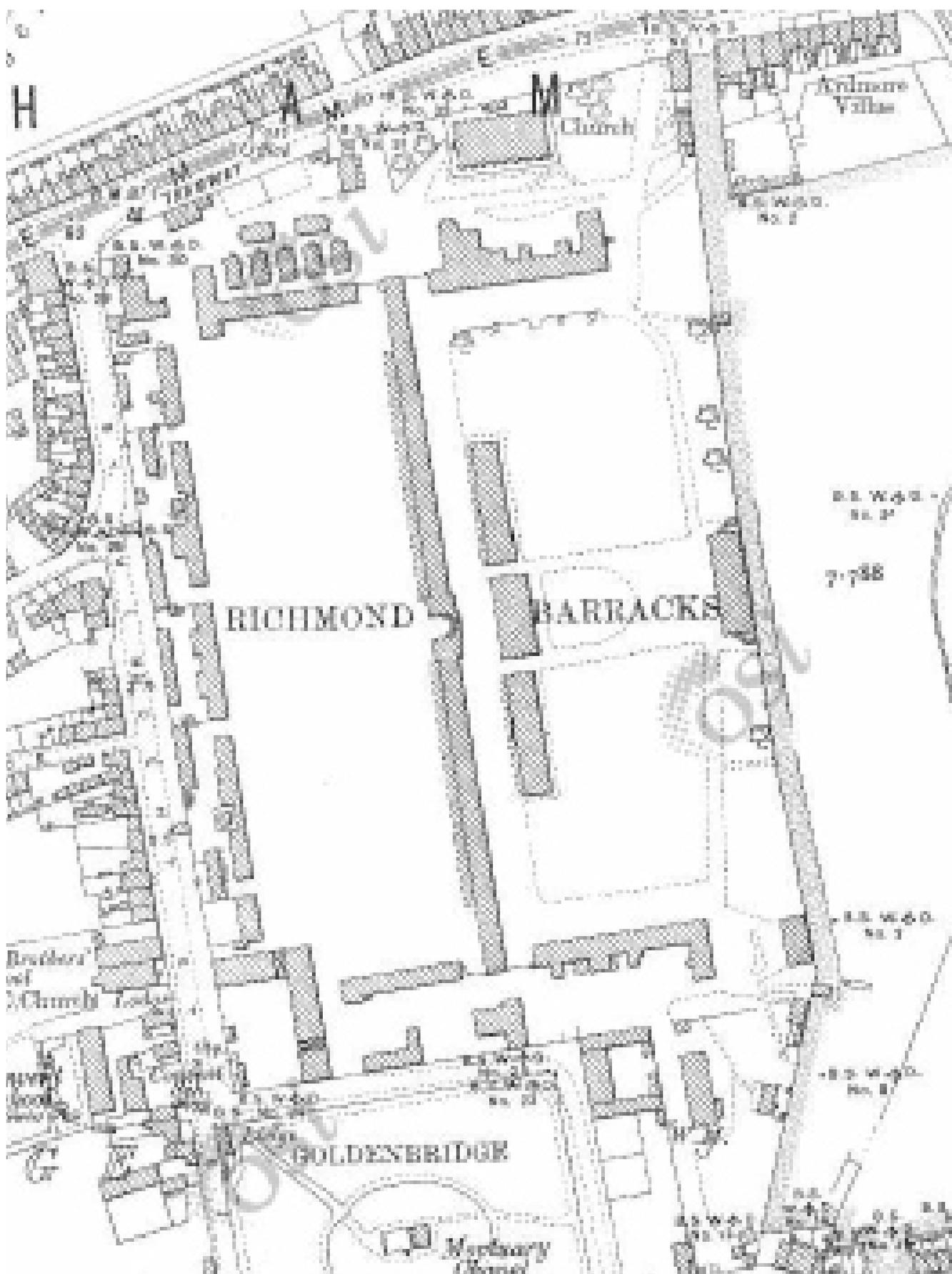


Fig. 2.1.9 Richmond Barracks, 25" Ordnance Survey

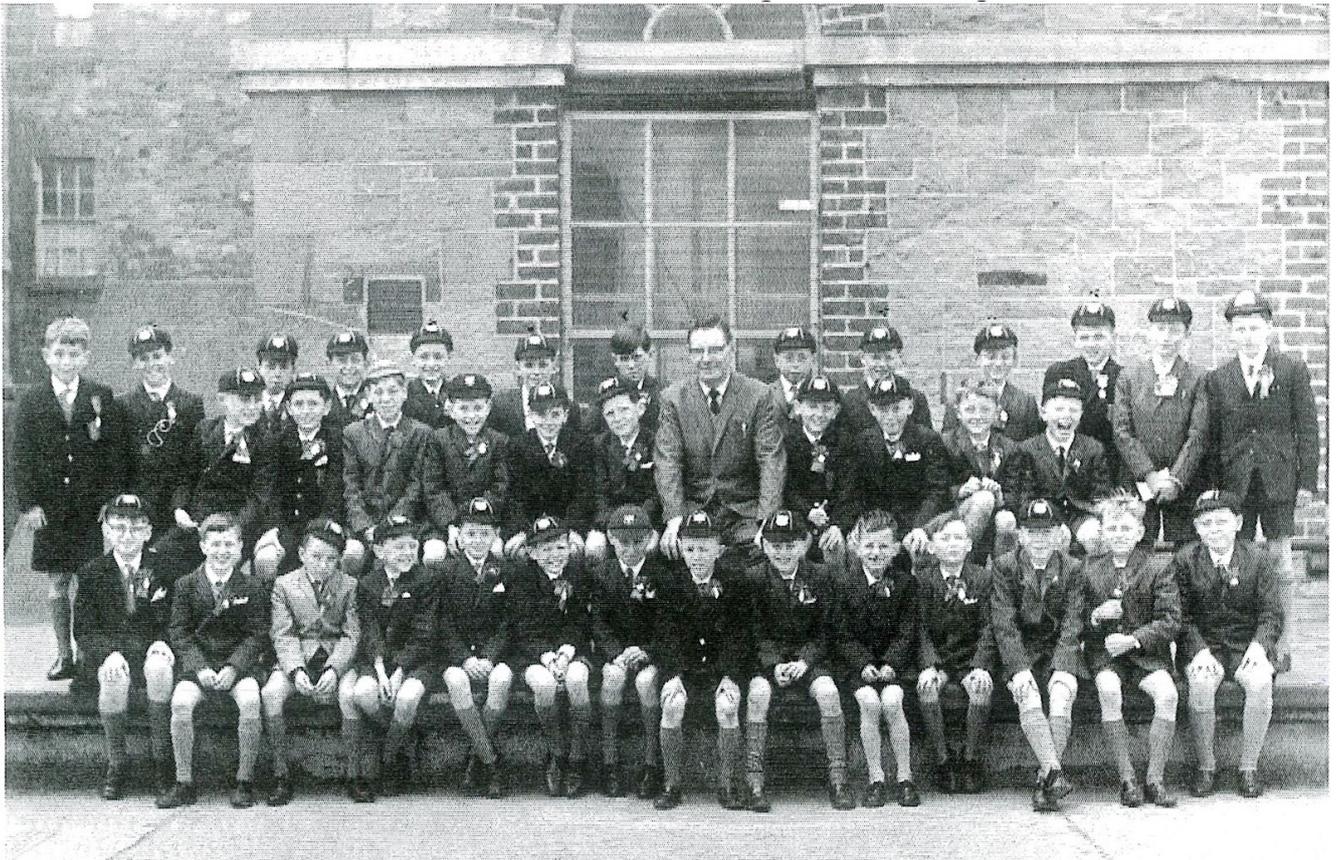


Fig. 2.2.1 Class Photo 1966 - Former Soldiers North Recreation Room in background

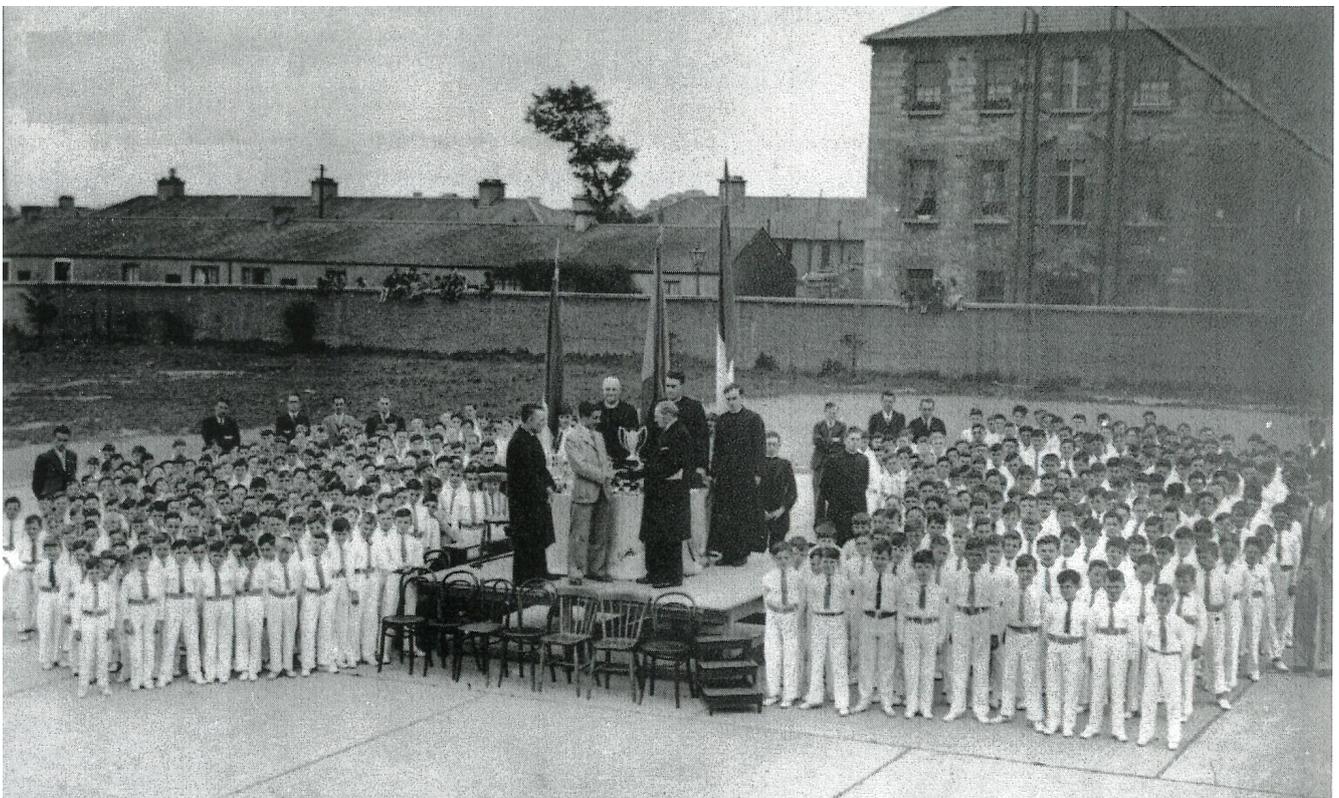


Fig. 2.2.2 Sports Day 1938 - Former Officers Block in background, and newly built cottages visible behind school boundary wall

2.2 The Christian Brothers School

Shortly after the demilitarisation of the barracks in 1924, the brick Gymnasium and the two flanking stone buildings were acquired by the Christian Brothers who established a school at this location of the barracks site. The ‘Brothers converted the stone buildings from soldiers’ recreation rooms into classrooms and retained the Gymnasium as such. An additional classroom building and playing pitches were also constructed to the eastern side of the barracks buildings. A perimeter wall was constructed around the remaining ‘open’ sides of the school and to this effect created an enclosure within the former barracks complex. The wall separated the school from the other remaining barracks buildings that were being used by Dublin Corporation for housing. (Fig 2.2.3).

The school continued to function until 2006 until it was handed back to the state. At this time, the northern stone building was acquired by the HSE and is now part of a Primary Care Centre. The gymnasium and southern stone building were retained by Dublin City Council and in 2016 the two buildings were conserved and converted into what is now a visitor and social centre commemorating the site’s historic past.

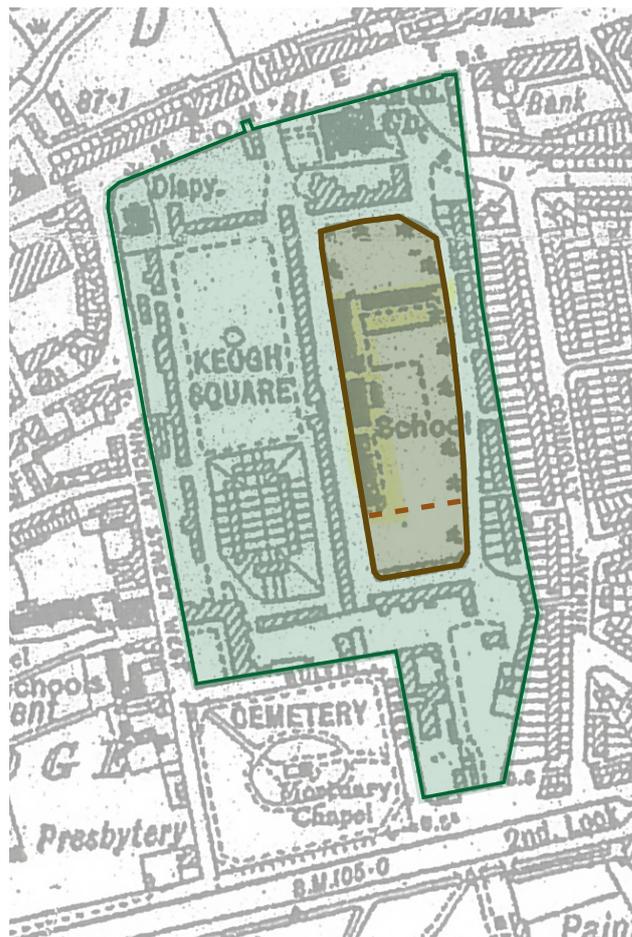


Fig. 2.2.3 OS Map with former School Site contained within former Barracks.



Fig. 2.2.4 School Aerial Photo c1970 - School grounds have been reduced at the time of this image

2.3 Keogh Square

In 1922, the Free State Army took over from the departing British Army and the name was changed to Keogh Barracks in honour of Commandant Tom Kehoe of the National Army who died in the Irish Civil War. Shortly afterwards, the renamed Keogh Barracks was used by Dublin Corporation to provide much needed housing and in 1926 the name was changed to Keogh Square. By 1928 a total of 248 families were housed in the remaining barracks buildings. A number of smaller barracks buildings as well as the larger former soldiers and officers blocks, were converted into housing units.

In addition to the barracks buildings being used for housing, additional single-storey housing was constructed in the former soldiers parade square in the south west corner of the site and also along the eastern boundary to the north and south of the Officers Quarters. The majority of this type of housing was constructed in the 1930's. Around this time, adjacent lands to the east were also being developed for housing, which became known as the Bulfin Estate.

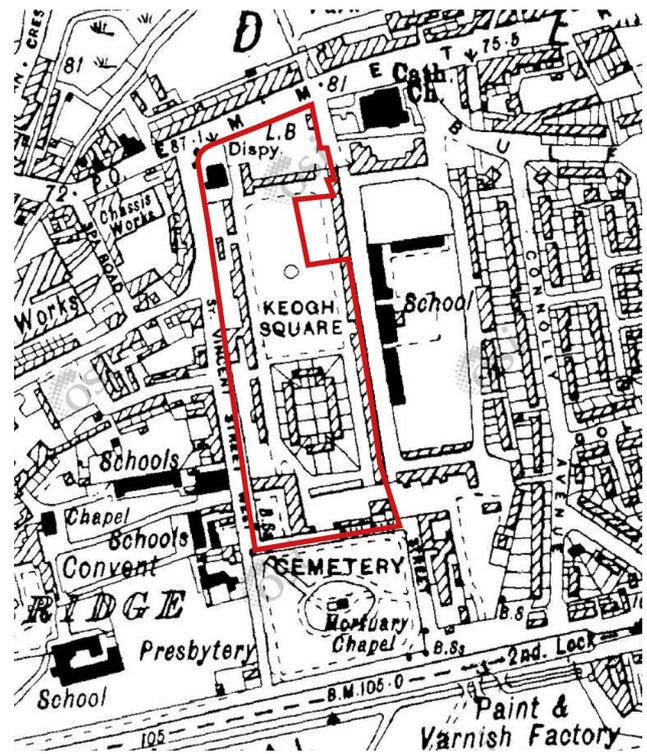


Fig. 2.3.1 6 inch Last Edition c1935



Fig. 2.3.2 Keogh Square, purpose built square in centre, former Soldiers quarters in rear, adapted for residential use

By the late 1960's living conditions within the Keogh Square worsened and by the end of the 1960's all of the Barracks buildings, and the newly constructed custom-built housing were demolished to make way for a new flat completed to become St. Michaels' Estate. The school which occupied three of the remaining barracks buildings was completely separate from the housing redevelopments taking place around its perimeter walls.



Fig. 2.3.3 Married Quarters



Fig. 2.3.4 Keogh Square in later years, Tyrone place and hospital in background



Fig. 2.3.5 Keogh Square in later years



Fig. 2.3.6 Centre - former Barracks hospital, Keogh Square in left foreground and Tyrone Place in left background

2.4 St Michael's Estate

At the time of the demolition of the last of Keogh Square buildings in 1968 only 55 houses and cottages remained. The remaining barracks buildings, including the Officers Block where the leaders of 1916 rising were court-martialled, were demolished in 1969.

St. Michaels estate was built using the same Balency construction methods as The Ballymun Complex which was completed in 1967. This system was cheaper and quicker than traditional construction methods, as a result work progressed quickly with the first phase of the flats opened in 1970.

In total 4 eight storey blocks, 6 four storey blocks and 4 two storey old folks maisonettes were completed. Each of the 346 flats were self-contained with bathroom and toilet facilities. Central heating was provided centrally which was incorporated within the Balency system, although this did not allow any individual heating controls.

Unfortunately due to a variety of factors St. Michaels Estate became beset with anti-social problems, as was synonymous with this type of public housing development in Dublin. The towers were de-tenanted by Dublin City Council over a number of years and demolition was completed on 26th February 2013.



Fig. 2.4.1 Construction of St. Michaels Estate



Fig. 2.4.2 Official opening of the Estate in 1970

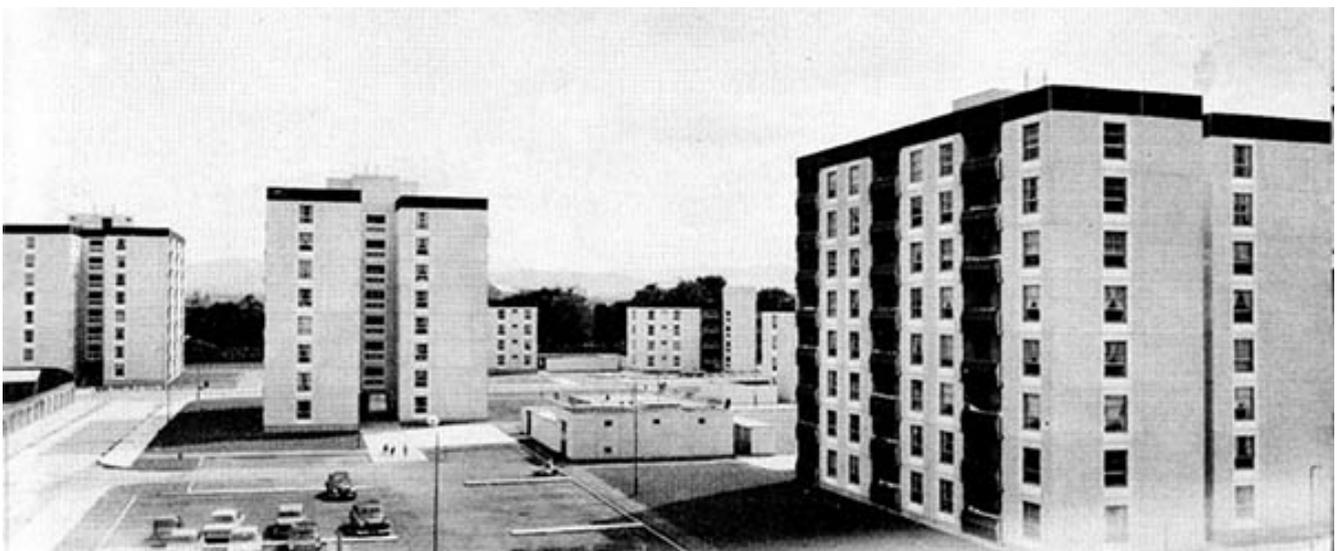


Fig. 2.4.3 St. Michaels Estate Completed



Fig. 2.4.4 Aerial View

Following the demolition of the St. Michael's Estate, additional new housing was developed on a two acre site in the south east corner next the canal, and included a mix of social and affordable housing. Known as Thornton Heights, this housing was opened in 2014 by President Michael D. Higgins.



Fig. 2.4.5 Thornton Heights

Part Three CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

3.1 1756 - John Rocque

At the end of the 18th Century the proposed development area appears to be located within a number of agricultural fields to the south of the Kilmainham Road. No man made features or structures are shown within the approximate location of the proposed development area. The River Cammock is the main feature of the landscape and flows in two channels, the northern of which appears to serve two mills, one at Goldenbridge and another on the Inchicore Road. The two channels re-join at Kilmainham to the east, near where the Royal Hospital had been established in 1684. The lands where the Barracks was to be built upon were owned by Mr. William Smith up until their purchase by the British Military 1809. was also given in Parliamentary Papers dated 1810.



Fig. 3.1- 1756 John Rocques Map of Dublin & Environs

3.2 1816 - John Taylor

By January 1810 Tenders for the construction of the Barracks appeared in newspapers and notice. Warm springs were discovered in the quarrying operations and there were a number of fashionable spas here, from which the nearby Spa Road derives its name.

The quarry and spa are shown on the Taylor map of 1816. The Grand Canal is also visible to the south of the Barracks site, having been officially opened in 1779. By 1816 the Barracks had been established with the central Soldiers Quarters, two flanking wings and some ancillary buildings in the North West corner.

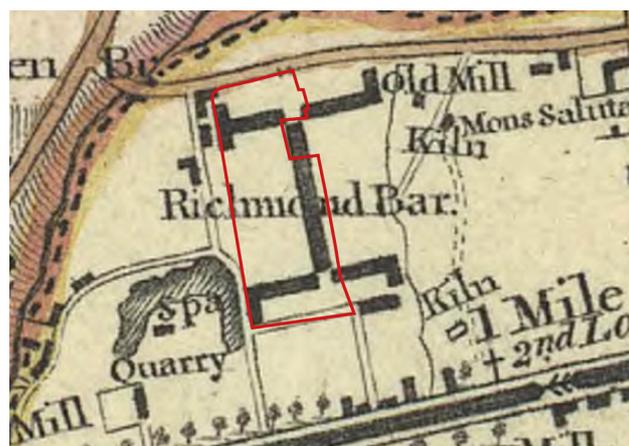


Fig. 3.2- 1816 John Taylor

3.3 c1840 6 Inch OSI

In 1828 GoldenBridge cemetery was opened to the south of the Barracks.

By 1843 the majority of the soldiers' quarters appear to have been completed. The hospital is visible to the west of the soldiers' parade ground and a new officers block to the East. The formation of a street, now St. Vincents St West, outside the Barracks Boundary wall is visible with a Meeting House and Infant School part of the initial development.

To the south Goldenbridge Cemetery was opened by Daniel O'Connell in 1828.

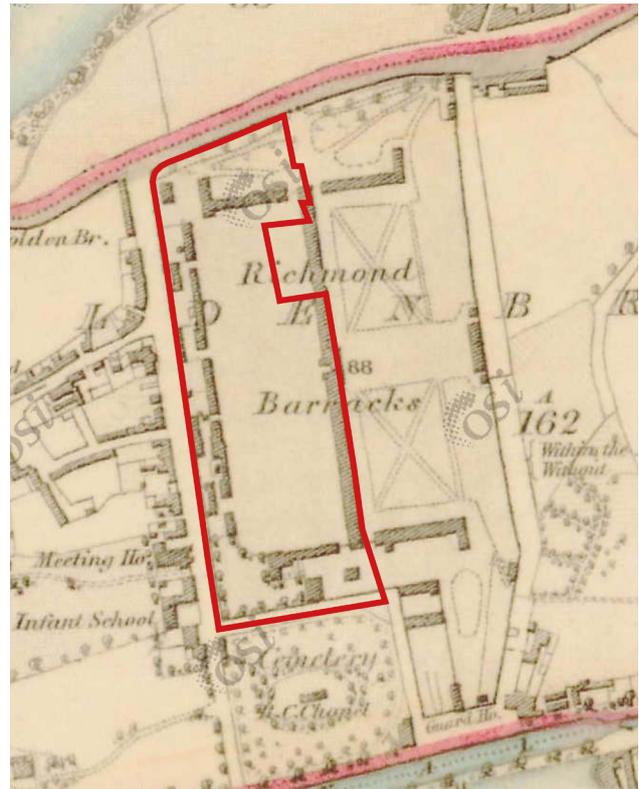


Fig. 3.3- 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.4 1849 - OS Map

This map from 1849 includes contours and notes on drainage. The Barracks and surrounding area continually suffered from poor drainage and sanitary issues.

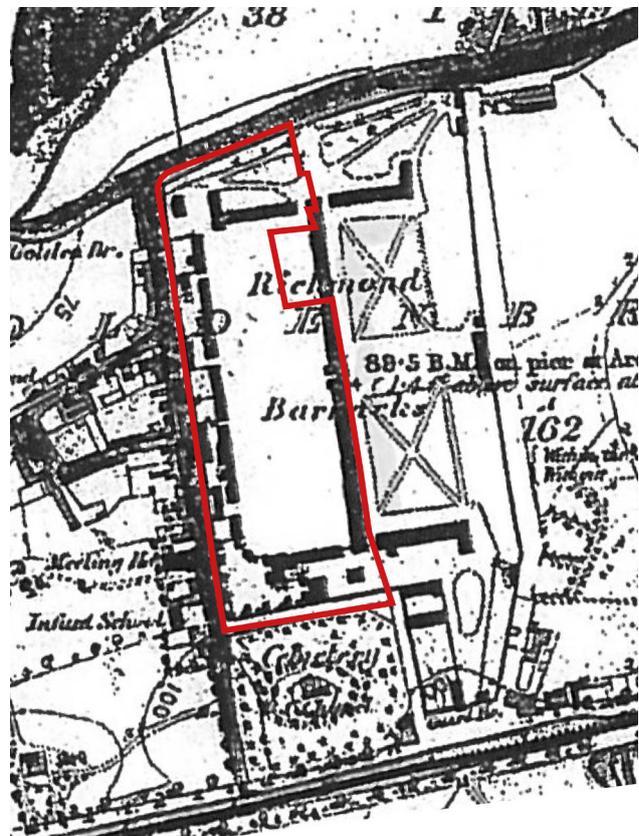


Fig. 3.4- 1849 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.5 1864 - OS Map

On this version of the OS Map the barracks is withheld.

To the south west of the site St. Vincents Reformatory (1856) has been established, with a Wesleyan Methodist Military Bethel and a RC Church further adding to the religious settlement in this area.

A network of small streets further North is identified as Richmond Place.

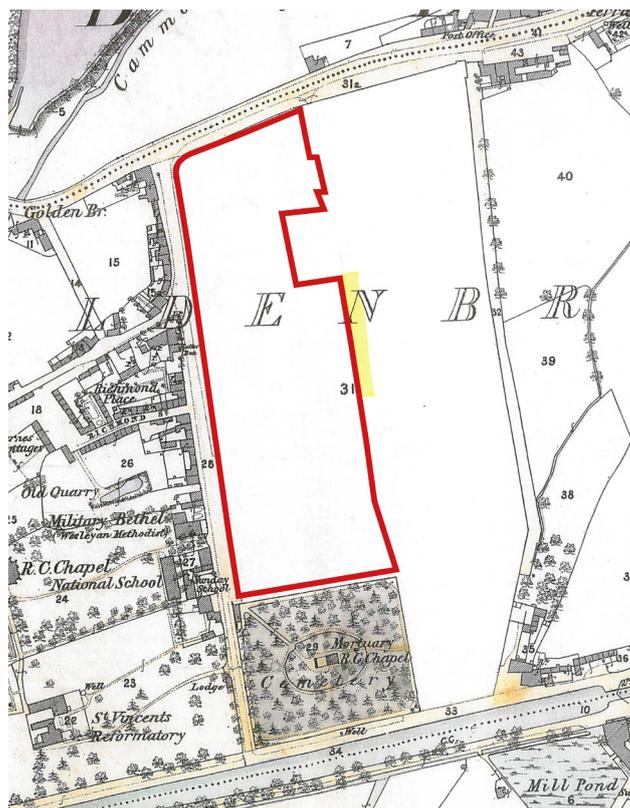


Fig. 3.5- 1864 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.6 1872 - OS Map

This map includes Nissen Huts in the North West of the Barracks which would indicate the number of Soldiers present has increased beyond the initial capacity.

Further additions to the barracks include:

- St. Michaels Church (1857)
- Married Quarters (1857)
- Soldiers Recreation Buildings (1864)

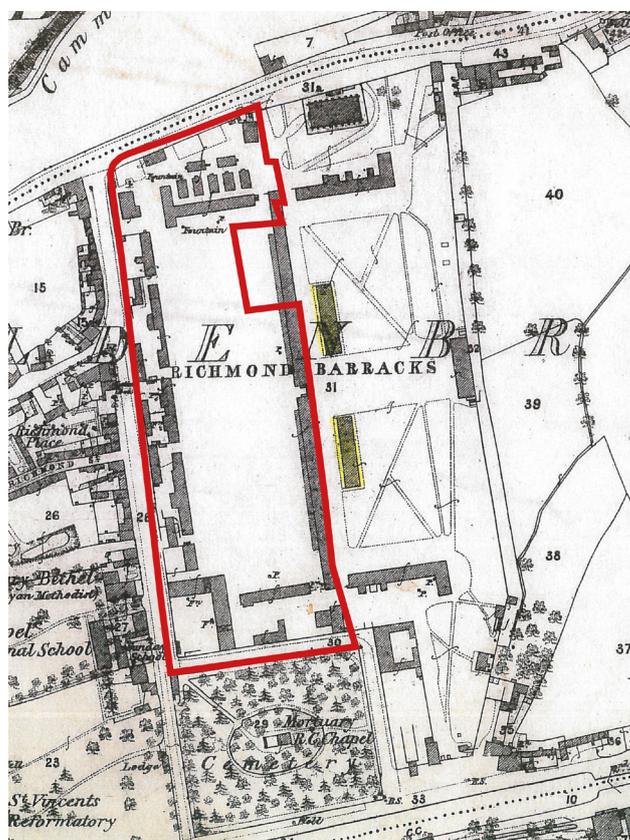


Fig. 3.6- 1872 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.7 1889 - OS Map

The Spa Road Works to the North East has been established in 1882, the tramlines are visible on Emmet Road.

A Christian Brother School has replaced the Methodist Bethel, and St. Josephs Industrial School has been established in the former St. Vincent's Reformatory.

Richmond Place has been renamed Tyrone Place.

The Barracks Gymnasium c1870 is visible between the two Recreation halls.

A path is indicated to the Mortuary Chapel situated in a former workshop along the East Boundary Wall.



Fig. 3.7- 1889 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.8 c1897- OS Map

There has been no further development within the Barracks Site.

To the North Emmet Road terrace has been laid out, with a post office on the Eastern End.

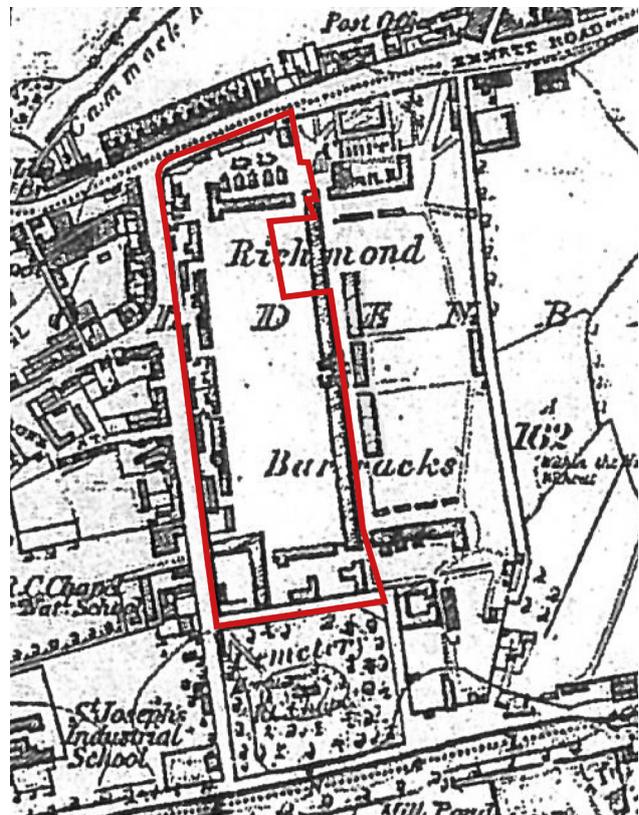


Fig. 3.8- 1897 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.9 1906 - OS Map

Ardmore Villas have been built to the North East of the site. No other significant development appears to have taken place.

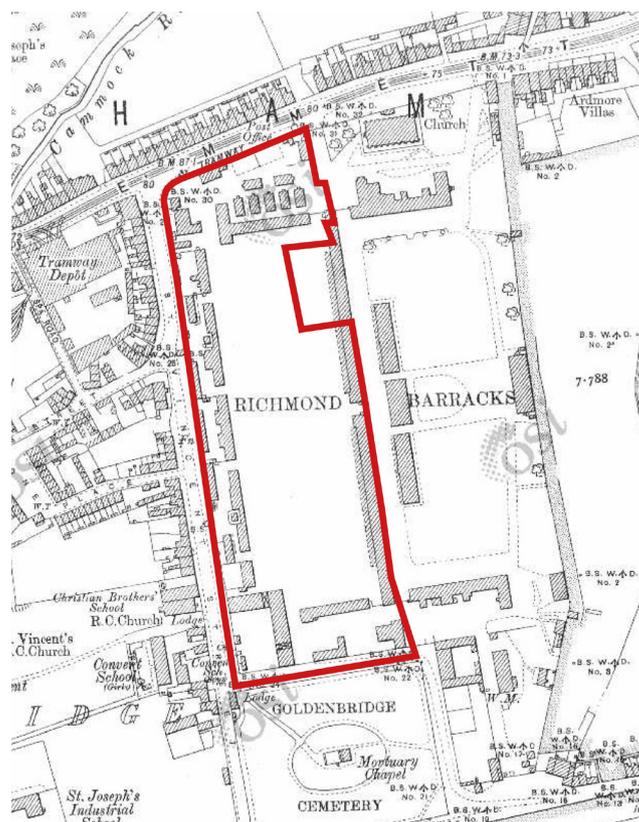


Fig. 3.3- 1906 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.10 1935 - OS Map

By 1935 there has been significant changes. The majority of the former Barracks Buildings are now in residential use and Keogh Square (c1930) has been built by Dublin Corporation, on the former Parade Square. A bandstand is visible in the centre of the remaining Square.

A Christian Brothers School has been established within the former Recreation Halls and Gym building. A street has been created to the East of the site by the building of a school boundary wall and new cottages added each side of the Officers Block.

To the North the former Garrison Chapel has been extended (1934) and is now St. Michaels Church. Further East Connolly Avenue has been developed. A branch of the Munster and Leinster Bank has been opened on Emmet Road in response to the recent development.

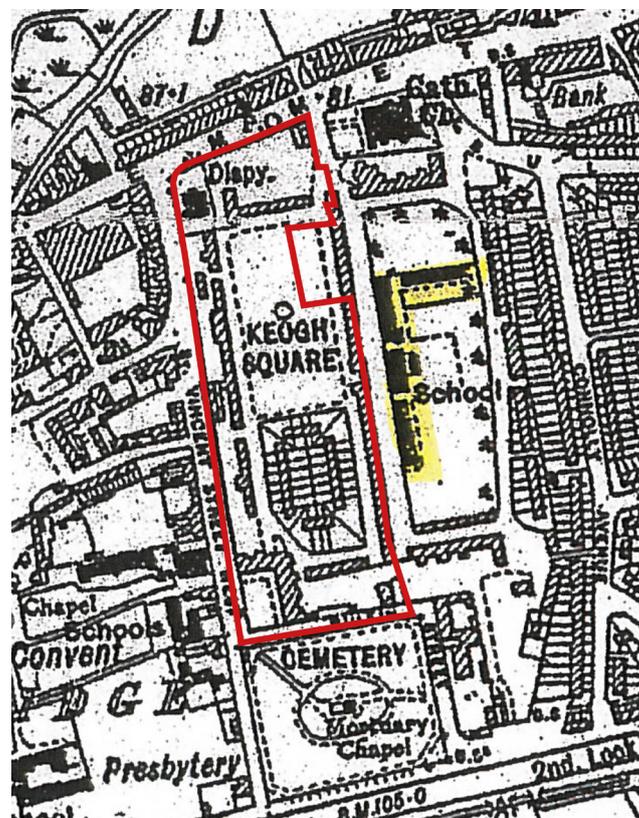


Fig. 3.3- 1935 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.11 c1940 - Ordnance Survey Map

No development appears to have taken place since the 1935 map.

The tramworks is now labelled as Chassis works as it had migrated to bus production (Leyland Titans) during the 20th Century as trams were gradually removed from service.

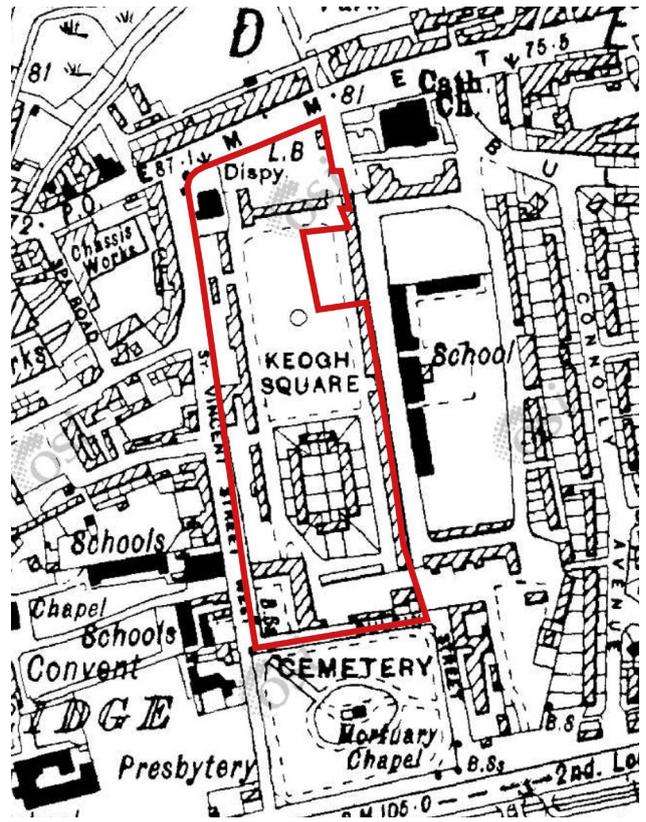


Fig. 3.11- c1940 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:10,056

3.12 1966- Ordnance Survey Map

Tyrone Place Flats have been built replacing Tyrone Place.

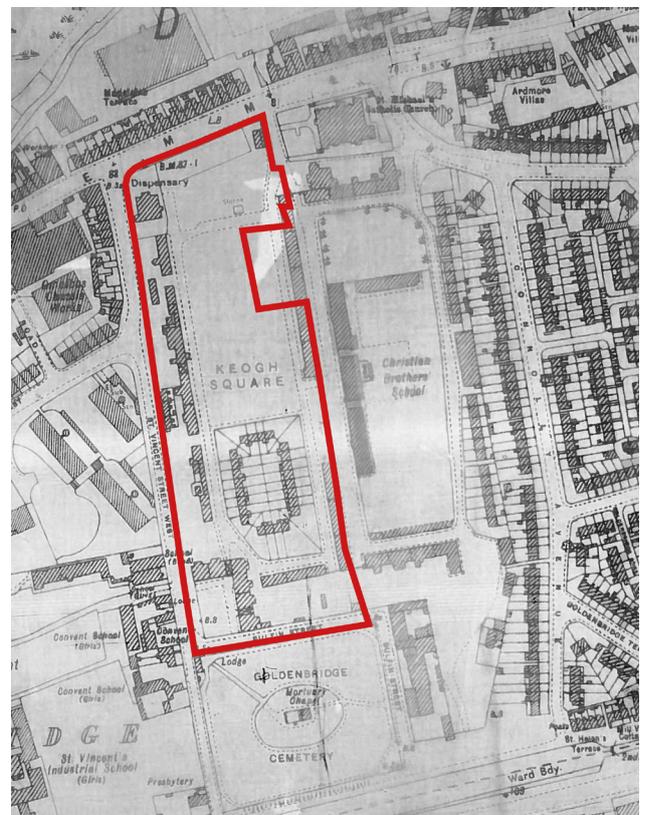


Fig. 3.12- 1966 Ordnance Survey Map

3.13 1995 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo

St. Michaels Flats have been constructed with Keogh Square and what remained of the Barracks demolished (excluding what remains today).

The school and football pitch still occupy a significant portion of the former barracks site.

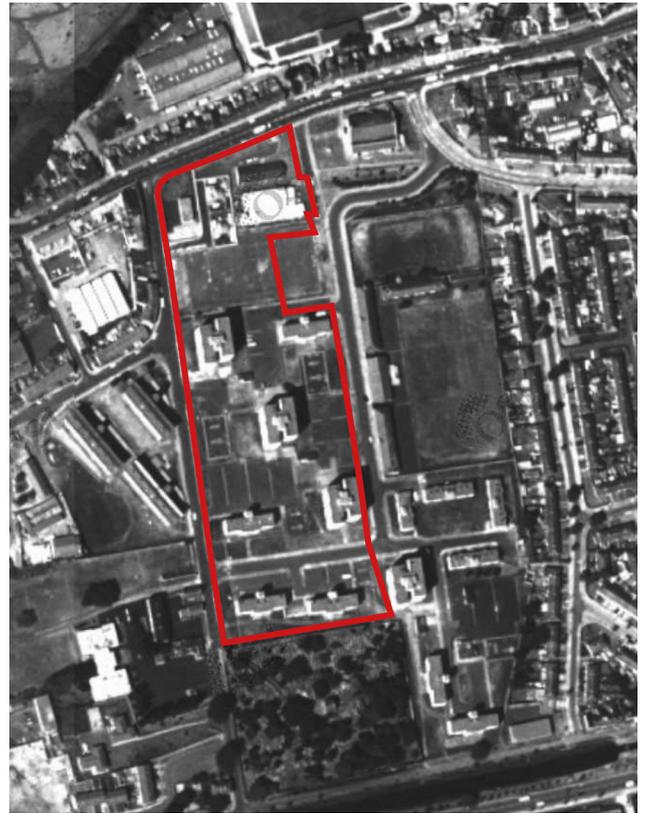


Fig. 3.13- 1995 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo

3.14 2000 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo

Development of Bulfin Court has commenced at the North East of the site.

Development of Emmet Crescent has begun on the site of the former Methodist Bethel and RC Chapel.



Fig. 3.14- 2000 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo

3.15 2007 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo

Bulfin Court and Emmet crescent have been completed.

Demolition of Towers has commenced

Berrys Court and Tramyard apartment developments completed on site of former Tramworks.



Fig. 3.15- 2007 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo

3.16 2018 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo

Remaining Towers have been demolished and site cleared.

Community centre has been built.

HSE primary care centre has been established in the former North Recreation Hall, and extended occupying much of former CBS playing fields.

The former Gymnasium and South Recreation Hall have been restored, and rear area landscaped.

Thornton Heights development in the south east corner completed (2014).



Fig. 3.16- 2018 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photo

Part Four Record of the Surviving Fabric

4.1 Overview

This section categorises the remaining fabric both relating to the barracks and fabric in the vicinity of the former barracks site.

Record of protected Structures & Buildings Listed on the NIAH within 100m of the site									
Map Ref		RPS No	NIAH Ref No	Title	Period	Type of Structure	Distance From Site	Rating	
A		2639	50080092	Saint Michael's Church formerly - Garrison Chapel	1835 - 1935	Church	30m	Regional	
B		7817	50080099	Goldenbridge Cemetery Chapel	1829	Mortuary Chapel	50m	Regional	
C		7818	50080100	Sextons House	1829	Caretakers House	5m	Regional	
D			50080098	Goldenbridge Cemetery	1829	Cemetery	0m	Regional	
E			50080101	Goldenbridge Cemetery Walls	1829	Walls	0m	Regional	
F		8705	50080093	Inchicore Primary Care Centre formerly - CBS School, Soldiers Recreation Room	1830 - 1870	Military	10m	Regional	
G			50080094	Richmond Barracks Visitors Centre formerly - CBS School, Soldiers Gymnasium	1830 - 1870	Military	10m	Regional	
H			50080095	Richmond Barracks Visitors Centre formerly - CBS School, Soldiers Recreation Room	1830 - 1870	Military	10m	Regional	
I				Richmond Barracks Boundary Wall	1812	Military	0m	Regional	
J			50080089	Mcdowells Public House	1868	Public House	22m	Regional	
K			50080383	Golden Bridge	1740 - 1780	Bridge	110m	Regional	
L			50080384	Emmett Road Postbox	1920 - 1940	Post Box	80m	Regional	
M			50080088	Inchicore United Workmans Club	1880 - 1900	Clubhouse	45m	Regional	
N			50080096	Mercy Convent Gate Lodge	1860 - 1900	Gate Lodge	10m	Regional	
O			50080397	Saint Vincent's Convent	1855 - 1865	Chapel	150m	Regional	
P			50080097	Saint Anne's	1870 - 1910	Presbytery	95m	Regional	
Q				Emmett Road Terrace	c1890	Residential	15m	Architectural Interest	
R				Barracks Mortuary Chapel	c1900	Military / Religious	90m	Historical and Social Interest	

Fig. 4.1.1 Table of relevant structures both within the site and the wider area

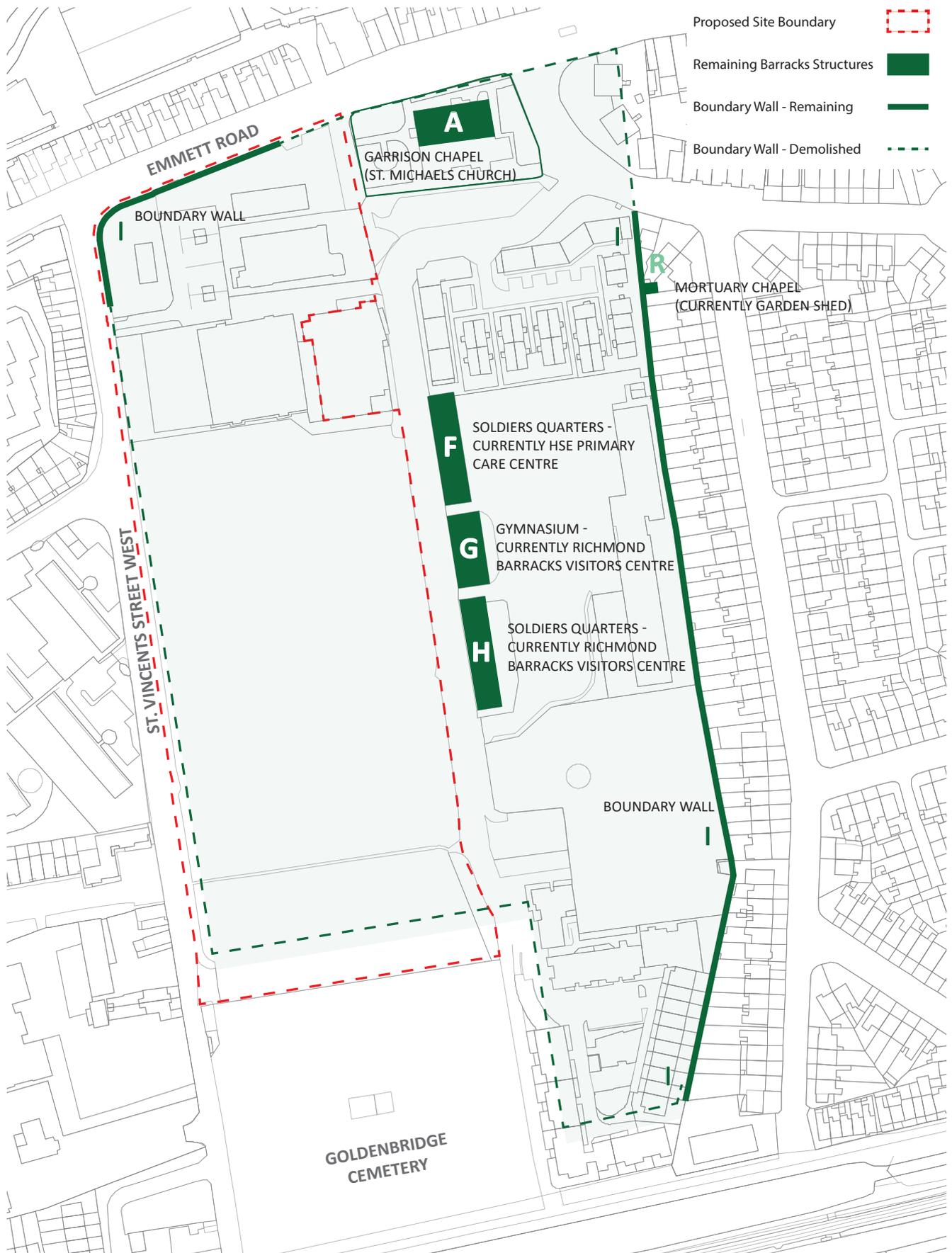


Fig. 4.2.1 Map indicating Proposed site and remaining Barracks historic fabric

4.2 Boundary Wall

4.2.1 Description

Originally constructed from 1810 onwards, the boundary wall remained intact for over 100 years. When complete the wall would have stood over 4.0m meters in height at some locations, and contained seven lookout towers and two access gates to the north and south. A mortuary chapel was also constructed attached to the wall situated outside of the barracks. The boundary wall has undergone many phases of deconstruction throughout the 20th century, with many sections being entirely removed. Evidence of some of its earliest dismantling can be seen in figure 4.2.2 where workmen are seen removing sections of stone at one of the northern gates.

Of the original boundary wall, only two sections remain, one to the eastern part of the site running north to south, the other at the north west corner formally enclosing this corner of the Barracks complex. The mortuary chapel survives and is located along the remaining eastern section of wall, at the rear of one of the houses on Connolly Avenue.



Fig. 4.2.2 Front Entrance along Emmet Road being dismantled



Fig. 4.2.3 Rear entrance along canal



Fig. 4.2.4 North Boundary Wall reduced in height c1960

During the 1930's at the time of the formation of the Republic, the country was going through an acute housing crisis. A significant number of the barracks buildings including the Married Quarters, the Officers Quarters and the Hospital were used for public housing. In 1934, custom-built single storey houses were constructed on the south west quadrant of the barracks site and also along the eastern boundary wall.

During the period of transition, when the Barracks began to be used for housing, and as more new housing was constructed on the site, further sections of the boundary wall were removed. This is evident along St. Vincent Street West where some low quality subsidiary buildings along with sections of the boundary wall were removed to facilitate better access into the Keogh Square housing. A number of buildings originally constructed against the boundary wall here were also heavily modified and converted into houses; it appears that the boundary wall was lowered to eaves level to facilitate new roofs to what became dwellings. Windows and doors were punched through the boundary wall which was to become the front wall of the houses facing onto St. Vincent's Street West.

Throughout the second half of the 20th century, the former barracks site was used for further development including for housing and community care use. The layouts of these developments and the nature of their use largely resulted in further sections of the wall being removed. As housing schemes prevailed and the Barracks buildings were removed, the defensive boundary walls were also removed to open up the site. It is understood that by 1970 the boundary wall had been largely removed aside from the two portions that remain today.



Fig. 4.2.5 Large section of West Boundary Wall removed



Fig. 4.2.6 West Section of wall removed, cottages front walls are part of original boundary wall



Fig. 4.2.7 Boundary Wall still in situ along rear gardens of Connolly Avenue, Goldenbridge cemetery on left



Fig. 4.2.8 Boundary Wall along Vincent Street West viewed from Married Quarters yard. Convent Gate Lodge and entrance visible in background, Chapel on right has since been demolished.

4.2.2 The Surviving Sections of The Boundary Wall

Where historic structures have a use or purpose they are more likely to be retained and conserved. Evidence of this can be seen in the remaining section of the Barracks' eastern boundary wall. This long stretch of wall, albeit reduced in height, serves as a boundary wall between the housing on Connolly Avenue and the HSE Primary Care Centre to its east. The Brick reveals to the eastern windows openings (now blocked up) of the Officers Quarters building still survive. (The eastern external wall also contains the remains of the exterior wall of the Officers Block which was built into the boundary). This section of boundary wall is outside the proposed development site and will remain unaffected by the proposed development.

The only other surviving portion of the boundary wall is the portion at the north west corner of the former Barracks, which will be largely removed as part of the proposed development. This section of wall also contains the highest surviving portion of wall and is approximately 4.0m in height facing onto St.Vincent's Street West. From the corner (junction of St.Vincent's

Street West and Emmet Road), the surviving wall stretches approximately 27m southwards, along St. Vincent's Street West and 75m easternwards along Emmet Road.

The wall is constructed of dressed calp limestone laid in courses of approximately 520mm in height. The stone, presumably quarried from the nearby quarry, is largely in good condition. Some individual stones have deteriorated considerably due to the poor quality of the stone and the effects of weathering over time. Some areas of the mortar joints have been washed out and schemes of repointing are evident. The wall has been modified in many locations, the most significant being its reduction in height along Emmet Road. Areas of consolidation have also taken place particularly along Emmet Road where modern block, concrete and brick infill is seen.

There is a slight lean outwards in the direction of the slope of the curvature of the wall. In all locations along the remaining wall, the ground inside the wall is higher than the public side, the difference varies from 300mm to 1.4m. The wall tops have been consolidated with a mixture of treatments including flagstones, curved cementitious mortar to the higher

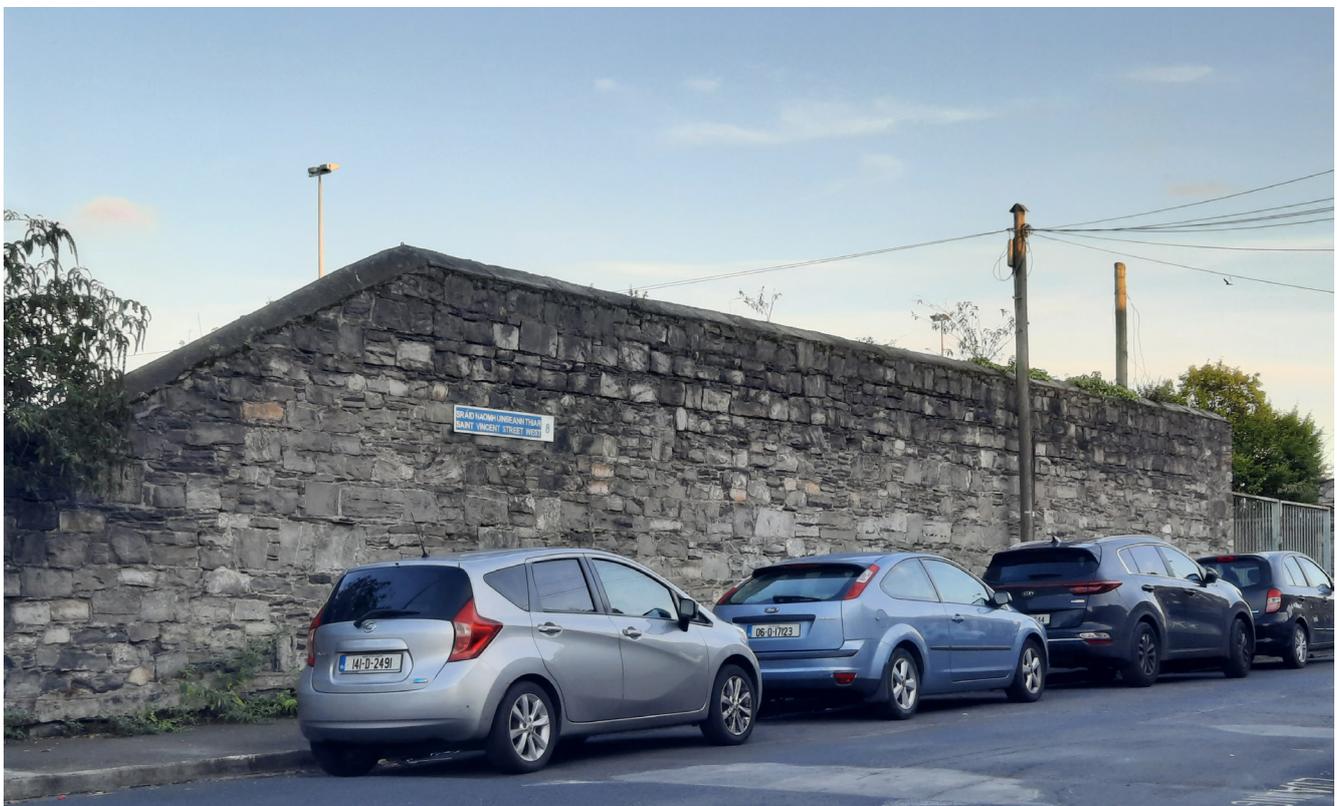


Fig. 4.2.9 View of North West Corner

sections. The lower section along Emmet Road is left open without any coping.

4.2.3 Wall Condition

A visual survey of the wall has been carried out by Blackwood Associates.

The walls have been one of the defining features of the barracks since its construction over 200 years ago. The most intact part of the remaining wall runs along the former east boundary and establishes the rear garden boundary of the houses on Connolly Avenue, dividing this development from the HSE Primary Care Centre to the west of the wall. The wall also contains the remains of the exterior wall of the Officers Block which was built into the boundary. The mortuary chapel is also located along this stretch of the wall to the northern end.

The other section of wall remaining is located to the northwest corner of the former barracks. section of

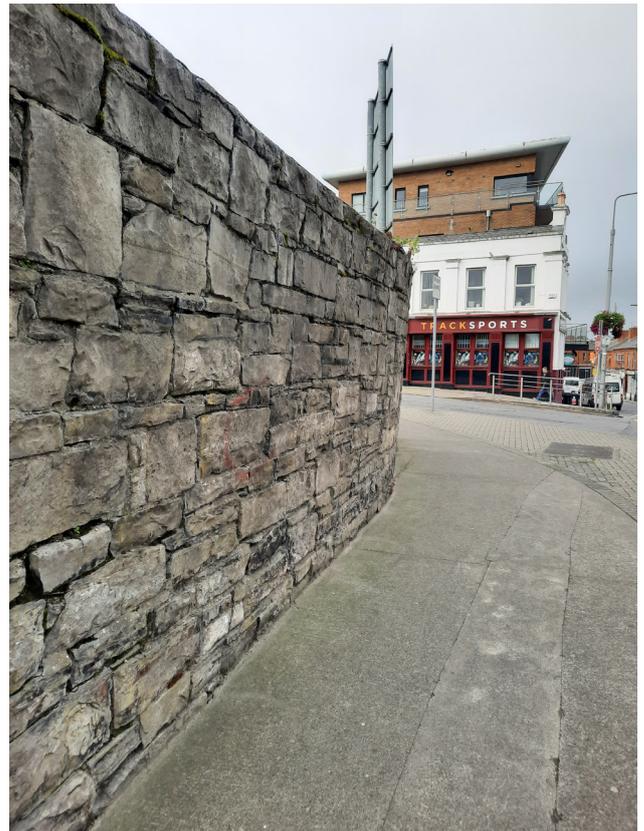


Fig. 4.2.10 Lean visible at North West Corner



Fig. 4.2.11 Window opes of Officers Block present in rear gardens of houses on Connolly Avenue



Fig. 4.2.12 Existing Boundary Wall
Elevation A - St. Vincent's Street West

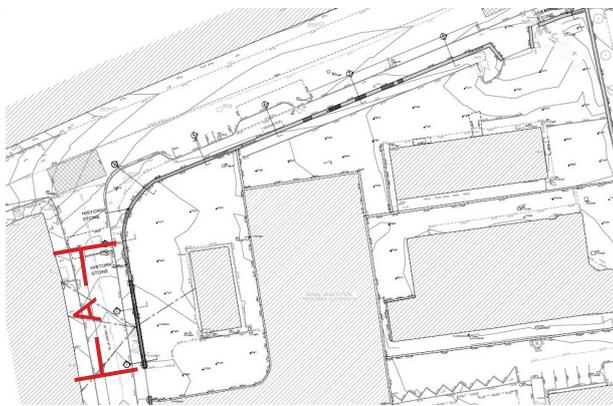


Fig. 4.2.13 Plan of NW Corner



Fig. 4.2.14 Boundary stone - 'W \uparrow D No.29 37W'

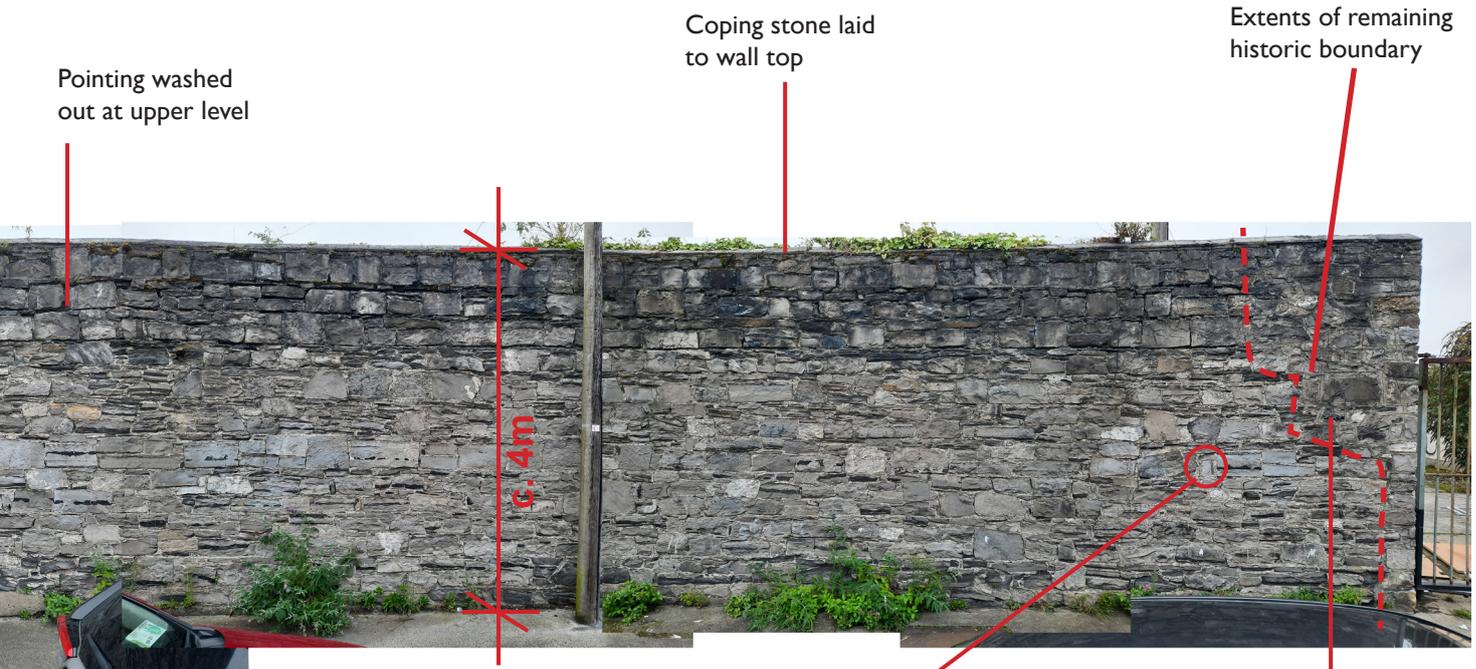


Fig. 4.2.15 - Typical lime mortar found along lower section of wall

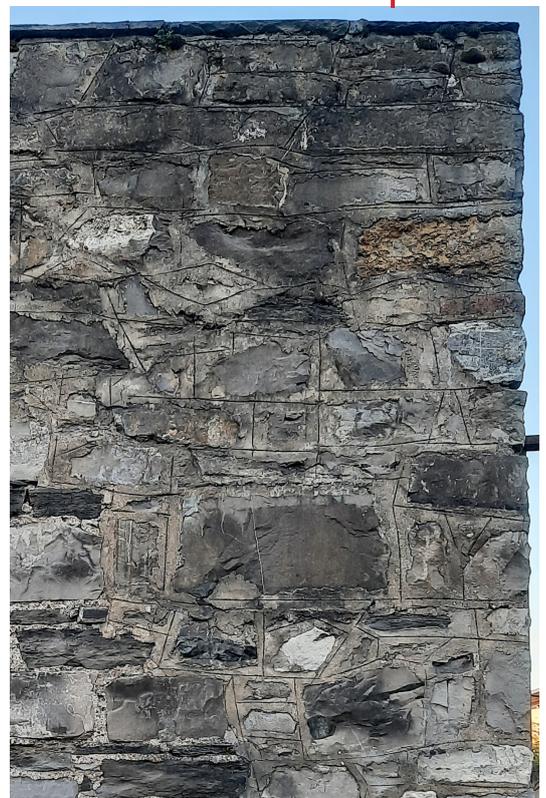


Fig. 4.2.16 - Section of rebuilt masonry with cementitious mortar



Fig. 4.2.17 - Existing Boundary Wall - Elevation B
Corner of St.Vincent's Street and Emmet Road

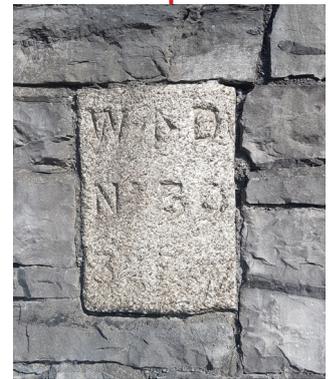


Fig. 4.2.19 - Boundary stone
'W ↑ D No.30 '

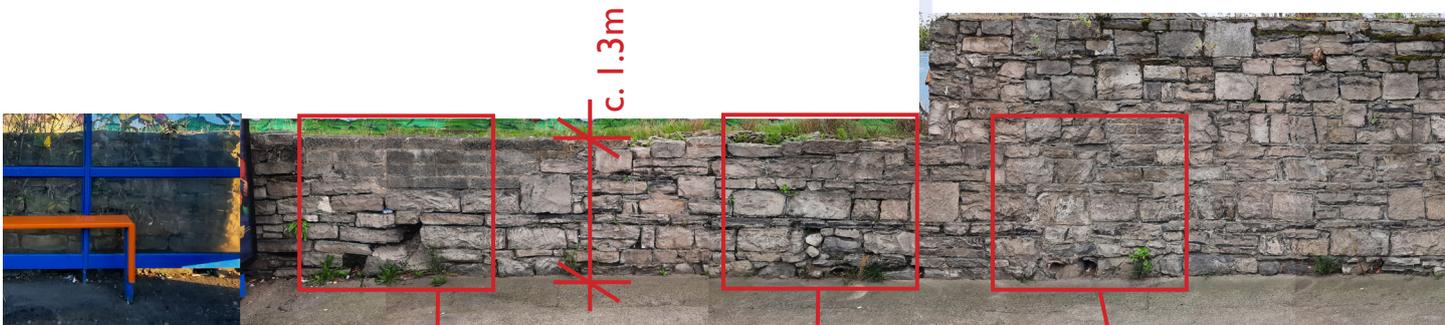


Fig. 4.2.21 - Existing Boundary Wall - Elevation C - Emmet Road



Fig. 4.2.22 - Concrete blocks replacement at upper section. Pointing washed out at lower section and loss of a few facing stones



Fig. 4.2.23 - Loose masonry at lower section



Fig. 4.2.24 - Clay pipe outlets

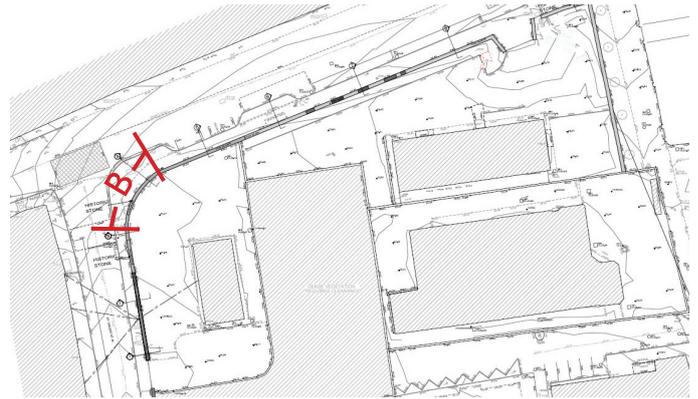


Fig. 4.2.18 Plan of NW Corner

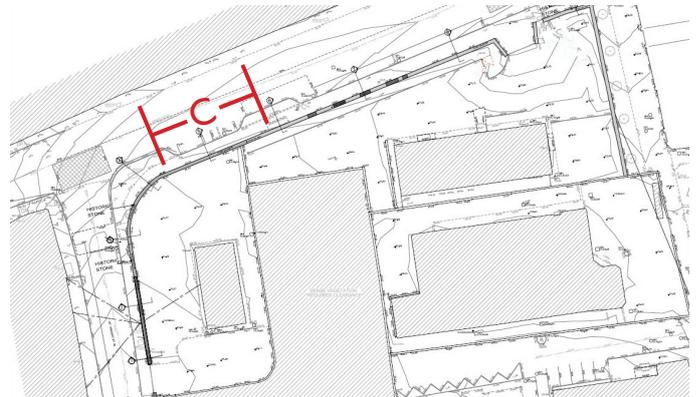


Fig. 4.2.20 Plan of NW Corner



Fig. 4.2.25 - Loss of facing stone



Fig. 4.2.26 Existing Boundary Wall - Elevation D - Emmet Road



Fig. 4.2.27 - Modern section rebuilt with concrete blocks



Fig. 4.2.28 - Typical wall top treatment to low section of wall



Fig. 4.2.97 - Concrete blocks replacement at upper section

Extents of remaining historic boundary

Section of rebuilt masonry



Fig. 4.2.32 Existing Boundary Wall - Elevation E - Boundary wall reconstructed here

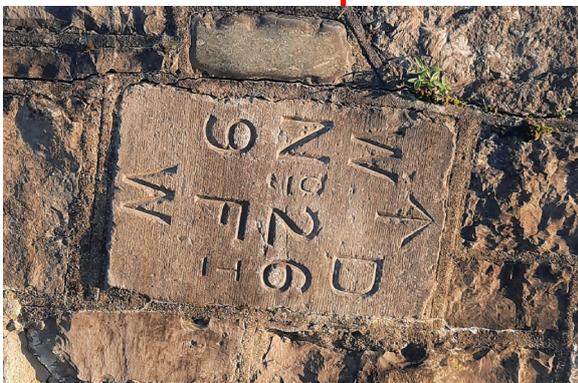


Fig. 4.2.34 - Boundary stone 'N ↑ D No.26 9FTW'



Fig. 4.2.35 - Modern constructed walls of entrance to Health Care Centre off Emmet Road



Fig. 4.2.30 - Concrete blocks replacement at upper section

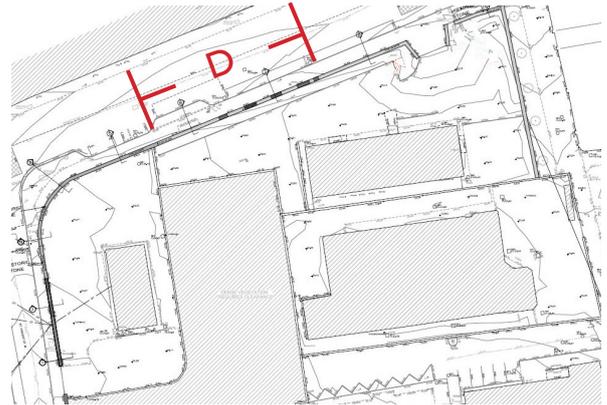


Fig. 4.2.31 Plan of North Section



Fig. 4.2.33 - Existing Boundary Wall - Elevation E - Emmet Road



Fig. 4.2.36 - Modern constructed walls of entrance to Health Care Centre off Emmet Road

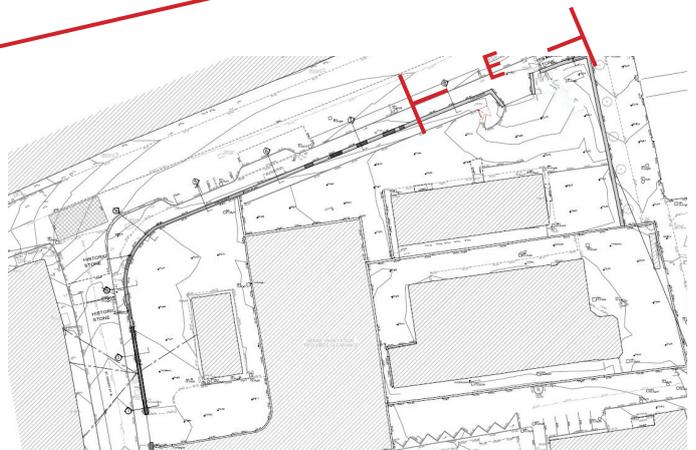


Fig. 4.2.37 - Plan of North East Corner

4.3 Former Soldiers Recreation Rooms and Gymnasium, now Richmond Barracks Visitors Centre and HSE Building

Three of the four remaining buildings, formerly located at the heart of the barracks, form part of a long terrace, ranged north-south and occupy much of the eastern side of Patriots Way. The former Barrack Gymnasium (central red-brick building) which is flanked by the former Officers' Recreation Rooms (single-storey limestone buildings) to the north and south were first listed for protection in 1991 Development Plan.

The buildings are considered to be historically important because they are almost all that survives of one of Dublin's largest early nineteenth-century military barracks complexes and because of their significance in the context of the 1916 Rising. The brick central building, formerly the barracks gymnasium, was used to detain some of those arrested during the Rising. The leaders were court-martialled in Richmond Barracks and taken from here to Kilmainham Gaol to be executed.

The two southernmost buildings have recently been restored and adapted in 2016 to commemorate the significance of the Barracks site. The third building has been incorporated into the HSE Primary Care Unit.

The Gymnasium Building is a freestanding, single-storey, double-height structure, set on a granite ashlar plinth. It has a single-span, pitched roof with the ridge parallel to the principal elevations and with gables at both ends. The roof covering is of natural slate. The building is seven bays long and was constructed in the 1870's as the barracks gymnasium. It is a simply composed structure, of red brick, with a series of bays formed by square-headed recesses. Decoration is achieved by the restrained use of dogtooth, scalloped and bull-nosed brickwork, and the block is framed at each corner with brick pilasters. The windows are set within the recesses, in brick arched openings with glazed yellow bull-nosed brick arches and granite cills. The entrance is on the south elevation and is now accessed through a glazed, flat-roofed, single-storey link building that provides internal circulation between the former Gymnasium and the Officers' Quarters to the south.



Fig. 4.3.1- HSE Building



Fig. 4.3.2- Richmond Barracks Visitors Centre



Fig. 4.3.3- Richmond Barracks Visitors Centre

Internally, the southern end of the building is two-storey, as shown by the disposition of the openings on the southern elevation (three windows lighting the first floor and two flanking the main entrance door).

The interior consists of one large exhibition and event space located in what would have been the main gymnasium space. A smaller two-storey section to the south currently accommodates the entrance hall, and office, toilets and an upper room. The roof structure is exposed internally as it would have done originally, the walls are plastered and painted and the floor is polished concrete which was constructed as part of the works carried out 2016.

As part of the works carried out 2016, the Octagon on the roof of the Gymnasium was reinstated. Historic drawings and photographs were used to help recreates this large element that was removed at some point in the early 20th century. The reinstatement of the Octagon and the construction of the new Link building were two of the most significant interventions made to the buildings under the 2016 phase of works. To the east, a new Landscaped garden was constructed as an external semi-public open space.

The former Officers Recreation building located south of the Gymnasium, like its counterpart to the north, is a freestanding, single-storey, double-height building, built of limestone ashlar in c. 1860.

It is twelve bays long on its principal elevation, with granite detailing and a central pedimented two-bay breakfront. This breakfront may have formed the original principal entrance to the building when it was used as part of the barracks. The tympanum of the central pediment has a circular niche with a cut stone reveal. A carved stone crest with the motto of the Christian Brothers was inserted in 1929.

The building has a single-span pitched roof with the ridge parallel to main elevation, hipped to the south end and gabled to the north, with natural slate roof covering and terracotta hip and ridge tiles. The roof of the two-bay breakfront is a single-span pitched roof gabled to the front. The building has a stone plinth and a plain frieze-cornice. The front elevation forms an arcade of round-headed openings. Along with the matching building further north, this block is



Fig. 4.3.4- Richmond Barracks Link building



Fig. 4.3.5- Roof treatment



Fig. 4.3.6- Octagon reinstated

of particular architectural interest as an example of military architecture, its strong character emphasised by its stripped classical composition. The main entry to this building is through the new glazed link building.

The arcade is articulated by a granite moulded string course at the level of the springing point of the arches. Openings and quoins are subtly emphasized by the use of ashlar and each opening in the arcade has an inner recessed architrave of red brick into which the window openings are set. All windows have granite cills and their original timber sashes, which were repainted in 2016. Both Officers Quarters buildings formerly housed the Officer's mess and the library/reading room for the barracks. The interiors were refitted to adapt the buildings for school use in the 1920s. A small two-storey section, originally used as living accommodation, is located at the south end of the southern building and now contains an office and store.

When the interior was reordered and converted into use as a school, a simple layout was adopted – a long access corridor running the full length of the west side of the building, lit by the tall sash windows in the arcade, with classrooms to the east. The partition wall between the corridor and the classrooms is a beautiful glazed partition wall, typical of early Free State interior architecture. The classrooms are two-bays wide and lit by tall sash windows on the east side. While they are in some cases separated by solid walls, in others they are divided by fine purpose-made folding door partitions.

Interiors have parquet flooring and the walls and ceilings are plainly executed, plastered and painted. As part of the 2016 phase of works the classrooms were reimagined as exhibition areas to commemorate the buildings lifespan from Rooms for use by Military Officers to Classrooms use by the Christian Brothers. The matching building to the north is identical externally, however was more radically changed for use as part of the HSE Primary Care centre constructed on the Site in 2006. It's primary access is through a sliding door inserted into its central breakfront. The interior of the building was not inspected as part of this report.



Fig. 4.3.7- Classroom



Fig. 4.3.8- Corridor



Fig. 4.3.9- Historical staging

4.4 Mortuary Chapel

Initially indicated as a Workshop on Army Plans of the barracks, it is not clear when exactly it came to be used as a Mortuary Chapel.

The location was selected outside the Boundary Walls as it was considered bad for morale of the soldiers to have it inside the walls.

After the barracks was closed, the ESB used the former Chapel as a substation after which it was used as a store for tools before being abandoned and falling into disrepair.

The occupier of No. 1 Connolly Avenue bought the land and the building from the ESB, and it is currently used as a garden shed.

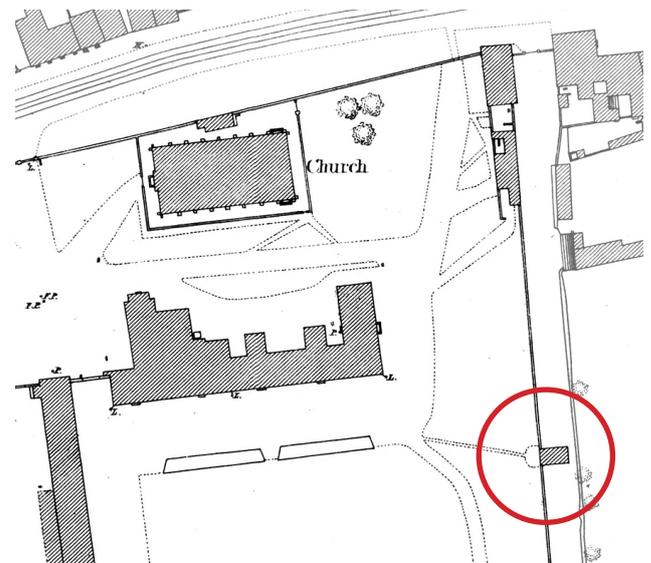


Fig. 4.4.1 Mortuary Chapel indicated on 1889 OS Map



Fig. 4.4.2 Mortuary Chapel in rear garden of No 1 Connolly Avenue

4.5 St. Michael's Church

The Garrison Chapel was built in 1857, the same year as the married Quarters. Constructed of cut limestone with a bell tower at its West end.

After the decision was made to close the now renamed Keogh Barracks, the Catholic Church took possession of the Church for the people of Inchicore and it was officially opened by Archbishop Byrne in 1926.

It was initially extended by Jones and Kelly in 1930, with a more substantial south wing sensitively added in 1934 by Robinson and Keefe, to cater for the expanding congregation.

The Churches relatively restrained interior is enlivened by five Harry Clarke Studio stained glass windows lights to the chancel. Originally contained within the barracks walls which have been removed, the Church now sits within it's own landscaped grounds surrounded by wrought iron railings.



Fig. 4.5.1 St. Michael's Church (Current Photo)

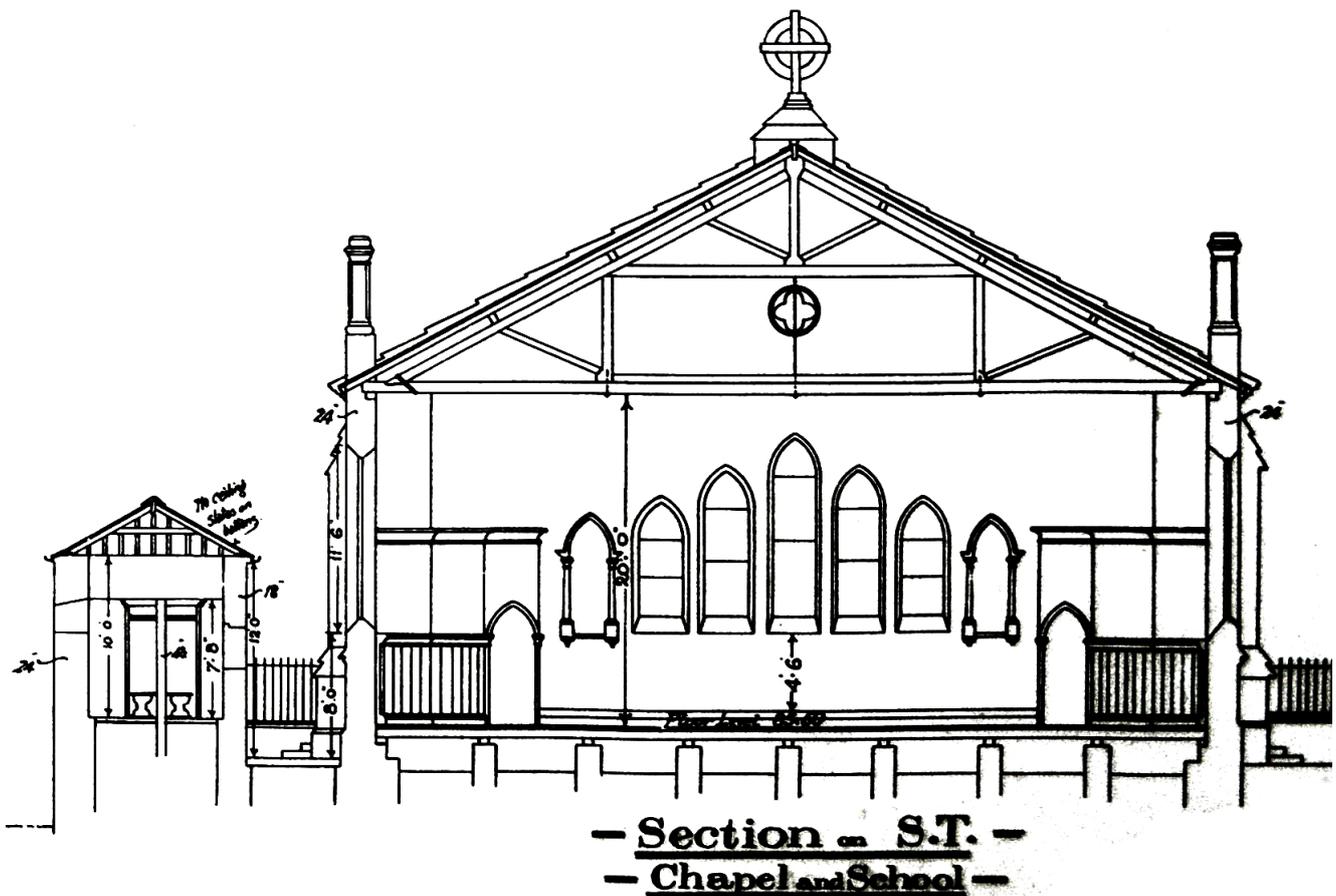


Fig. 4.5.2 St. Michael's Church Survey Drawing

4.6 Structures in Vicinity

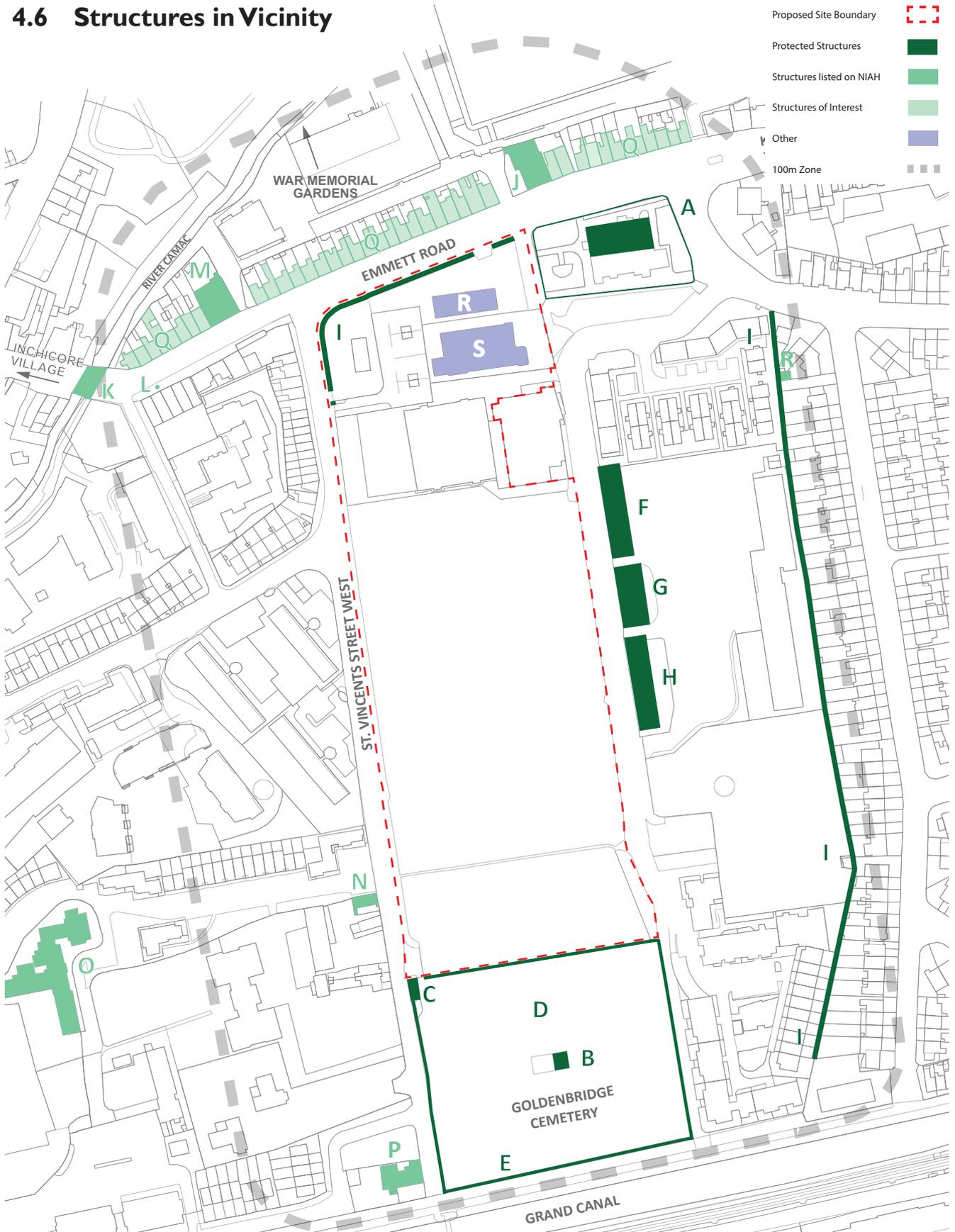
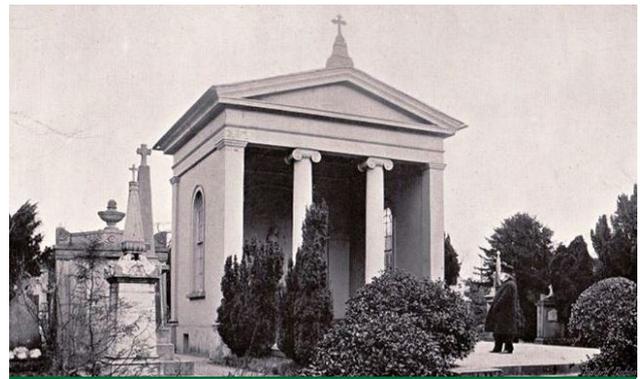


Fig. 4.6 Map highlighting Structures of Architectural Interest within 100m of the proposed site boundary. Refer to P.27 for building details.

4.6.1 Goldenbridge Mortuary Chapel

The mortuary chapel was erected in 1829 at a cost of £230, designed by Patrick Byrne. Situated at the centre of the graveyard its Classical Style adds a sense of grandeur to a modest sized cemetery.

Erected on a raised podium accessed via granite steps, the paving has been lifted leaving a gravel floor. The round headed windows contain Fourteen over Twelve sashes which are blocked up internally.



Date: 1829
RPS No: 7817
NIAH Ref: 50080099

4.6.2 Sextons House

The Sexton or Graveyard caretakers house occupies a prominent position on St. Vincent Street West adjacent to the graveyard entrance.

A detached three-bay two-storey dwelling, built with yellow brick walls to North and East elevations and rendered to West and South elevations. The render was removed from the west elevation during recent renovation works which included work to windows and a new front door. Decorative detailing enlivens a relatively simple building. A notable feature is the War Department bollard to north-east corner of house.

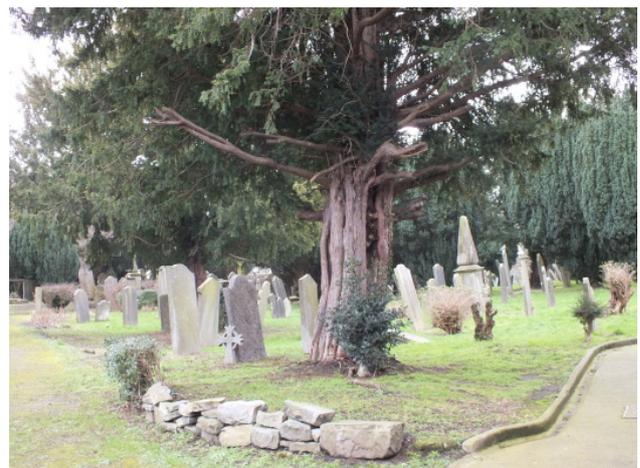


Date: 1829
RPS No: 7818
NIAH Ref: 50080100

4.6.3 Goldenbridge Cemetery

Goldenbridge Cemetery was opened by Daniel O'Connell in 1828., laid out in a typical Victorian Garden style with a neo Classical Mortuary Chapel at it's centre. The cemetery was essentially closed in 1868 due to contested sanitary and other concerns from the nearby Barracks. In 2017 the cemetery was reopened.

The NIAH notes "The variety of designs found in the grave markers is significant in terms of artistic value." Amongst the deceased is W. T. Cosgrave, former president of the Ireland who was buried in 1965.



Date: 1829
RPS No: 7818
NIAH Ref: 50080098

4.6.4 Goldenbridge Cemetery Walls

The rubble limestone boundary walls to Goldenbridge cemetery were constructed in 1830, enclosing the square shaped cemetery with one entrance on the North West corner providing access to St. Vincent St West.. The south section of the West side has wrought iron railings, the remainder finished a mixture of limestone and concrete capping.



Date:	1829
RPS No:	7817
NIAH Ref:	50080101

4.6.5 McDowells Public House

Formerly two separate three bay two storey houses, the combined six bays are now in use as a Public House. Located across the road from the former Barracks, Richmond House was frequented by soldiers until its closure in 1924.

The house is adorned with the colours of St. Patricks Athletic, the Inchicore based football team whose ground is located to the rear. Both original shopfronts are intact, and combined with the render detailing



Date:	1865-1870
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	50080089

4.6.6 Goldenbridge Bridge

The masonry bridge was constructed in 1760 carrying the Emmet Road over the Camac River. The North of the Bridge was widened in the C20th.

Built with the same locally sourced stone limestone as the barracks, voussiors are visible on the south elevation. It has been the site of an important crossing point over the River Camac noted on maps since Rocque in 1773.



Date:	1740-1780
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	50080383

4.6.7 Emmett Road Postbox

Located in a prominent position near the centre of Inchicore Village this cast iron pillar box remains in use since its erection in the 1930's. It carries the Posts and Telegraphs logo which is a visual reminder of its heritage.



Date:	1920-1940
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	50080384

4.6.8 Inchicore United Workmans Club

The scale of the five-bay, two-storey Workmans Club is testament to the size of the working class population which grew up around the Great Southern and Western railworks and other large industrial employers from the mid 19th century onwards.



Date:	1880-1900
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	500800088

4.6.9 Mercy Convent Gate Lodge

Gate lodge dating from 1800, now disused.



Date:	1860-1900
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	500800096

4.6.10 St. Vincents Convent

Red brick seven-bay two-storey former convent, built c.1880.



Date:	1855-1865
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	50080397

4.6.11 Saint Anne's

Three-bay two-storey former presbytery, built c. 1890, This well-proportioned middle-sized house occupies a prominent site along the Grand Canal.



Date:	1870-1910
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	500800097

4.6.12 Emmet Road Terrace

Red brick terrace with a variety of different sized 2 bay, 2 storey houses dating from the early 20th century.



Date:	c1900
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	n/a

4.6.13 Eve Tuiscint Health Centre

Recent addition built around the time of St. Michael's estate and of no Architectural significance.

Permission has been granted for this structure to be demolished (DCC ref. 2221/21)



Date:	1970-80
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	n/a

4.6.14 St. Michael's Community Centre

Recent addition built around the time of St. Michael's estate and of no Architectural significance.

Permission has been granted for this structure to be demolished (DCC ref. 2221/21)



Date:	1970-80
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH Ref:	n/a

4.7 Statement of Significance

The former Richmond Barracks site is a complex site with many layers of significance. The significance of the wider barracks site, which spans beyond the proposed development site, lies in its well established rich social and military history as well as its surviving architectural qualities of the remaining barracks buildings and sections of boundary wall. The transformation of the site from a military barracks to use as housing, education and community throughout the 20th century is an integral part of the site's evolution and meaning.

In the context of its military past, the remaining barracks buildings and sections of the boundary wall are considered to be historically significant as they are almost all that survives of one of Dublin's largest early 19th century military barracks complexes and because of their significance in the context of the 1916 Rising, Richmond Barracks played a major role in 1916 with detention of 3,000, arrested during the rising. The leaders of the Rising were held in the gymnasium building including the signatories of the Easter Proclamation and others, Eamon de Valera, Countess Markievicz, Michael Collins, Arthur Griffith, William T. Cosgrave, Eoin MacNeill, Tomas Ashe, Noel Lemass, and Sean T. O'Kelly. The leaders of the rising were court-martialled in Richmond Barracks and taken from here to Kilmainham Gaol to be executed. Prime Minister Herbert Asquith visited Richmond Barracks in 1916, after which executions stopped and conditions improved.

In 1922, the Free State Army took over from the departing British Army and the tall 3-storey accommodation blocks were turned into housing for Dublin Corporation. In addition to the barracks buildings being used for accommodation, additional single-storey housing was constructed and the area became known as Keogh Square. Around this time, the range of three buildings along Patriot's Path were acquired by the Christin Brother and converted into

a school which remained open until 2006. In the following years, the northern building of the school and the school's pitches were acquired by the HSE who developed a nursing home and Primary Care Centre. The gymnasium together with the stone building to the south were retained by Dublin City Council and were conserved as a visitor centre exhibiting information on the history of Richmond Barracks, Keogh Square, St. Michael's Estate and the Christian Brothers School.

By 1968 Keogh Square, including the remaining buildings of the Barracks that were used for housing had been demolished to make way for new tower blocks changing the name of the area to St. Michael's Estate. Many of the former people who worked in the Barracks remained, to become residents of Keogh Square and St. Michael's Estate. The last of these towers was demolished in 2013. It is evident that the site has been in a state of constant adaptation, and alteration since its handing over to the state in 1922.

The watermain upgrade along Emmet road to the junction of Grattan Crescent and Tyrconnell Road at Goldenbridge is not expected to have any significant Architectural Heritage Impact. The Bridge has been widened in the 20th Century via a concrete addition to the North and most likely already carries several services over the Camac.

The two sections of surviving boundary wall make up the oldest surviving fabric of the former barracks, dating to the time of its original construction in 1810 and predating any of the other surviving former barracks buildings.

Part Five

Proposed Development and Impact Assessment

5.1 The Proposed Development

The proposed mixed-use, multi-storey development will consist of three individual groups of buildings each set out around an internal square or courtyard, and consisting of predominantly residential blocks of between three and seven storeys. One of the groups of buildings will contain a mix of commercial, community use and residential units, and is proposed to be located at the northern end of the site addressing Emmet Road. A public Library is also proposed to be located at the north east site of the site adjacent to St. Michael's Church.

At ground level around the buildings, generous semi-public and public open space have been designed for the residence and general public. A large public plaza will act as a buffer space between Emmet Road and the new buildings facing onto it. Open spaces

and green areas have been designed to address the adjacent historically significant structures including St. Michael's Church, the remaining range of Barracks Buildings along Patriots Path, and Goldenbridge Cemetery as well as along. Permeable pedestrian routes have been introduced across the development to link St. Vincent Street West and Patriots Path.

The overall footprint of the site measures 3.72ha Hectares, approximately 50% of the original Barracks Site. The development is to be built largely on what was originally the Soldiers Parade Square where the soldiers would have paraded and stood for inspection by their commanding general. This parade square was later used as the site to construct Keogh Square followed by the towers of St. Michaels Estate.



Fig. 5.1 Artists impression of proposed development addressing Emmet Road. Library building to LHS of image.

Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment Housing Development

Proposed Alteration Overall Proposal		Negative Impacts	Observations	Positive Impacts	Mitigating Measures
<p>Redevelopment of a large portion of the former Richmond Barracks site</p>		<p>Large buildings have no historical precedent.</p> <p>Proposed development contains a number of five and seven storey buildings which are taller than the adjacent historic surviving barracks building as well as the remaining section of wall at the north west corner of the proposed development site.</p> <p>The new taller buildings will be additional elements on the adjacent skyline</p> <p>Proposed new buildings exceeds adjacent historic barracks buildings in scale</p> <p>Current open nature of the existing green space 'the proposed development site' allows the northern wall of Goldenbridge cemetery to be read in full when approached from the north, along St. Vincent St. West or along Patriots Path. This view gives a sense of the scale to the cemetery. The proposed development will block this view and therefore remove the opportunity to read this wall in full.</p>	<p>Current buildings to be removed are modern buildings of no architectural heritage significance (see permitted Part 8 ref 222.1/2.1).</p> <p>The new development has considered the location of the former barracks eastern boundary wall, which is to be manifested in the landscape of the new scheme.</p> <p>The new use of a vacant site is a continuation of the sites evolution</p> <p>The soldiers' quarters were originally located immediately opposite the remaining range of barracks buildings along Patriots Path.</p> <p>The new development is visually separated from the former barracks building by Patriots Path; When the buildings are viewed from anywhere along Patriots Path their backdrop will remain the same. The former barracks building along Patriots Path were always viewed at an oblique angle due to the presence of the Soldier's Quarters buildings located immediately opposite.</p>	<p>New housing development repopulates the site, which has lain underused since the demolition of St. Michael's Estate in the 2000's</p> <p>The nature of the redevelopment permits the pedestrian penetration of this area.</p> <p>The wall sections now lost under past development schemes will be marked and legible along St. Vincent's St. West, referencing the historic boundary line.</p>	<p>Landscaped areas have been designed into the scheme to minimise impact on new buildings on adjacent historic sites and buildings.</p> <p>The design of the proposed landscape, and positioning of the building at the south west corner have been considered in light of the existing caretakers house and the gates to Goldenbridge cemetery; the development has been designed to be set back at this location allowing the house and gate to be visible on the approach along St. Vincent Street West.</p> <p>The roadway and parking area along the cemetery wall will be well landscaped, setting off the cemetery wall and allowing it to be fully appreciated.</p> <p>The higher buildings of the development have been designed to sit further into the development site away from the edges.</p> <p>The buildings addressing Emmet Road have been set back to allow the full elevation and setting of St. Michael's Church to be fully legible on approach from Inchicore Village.</p>

AHIA Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment

Proposed Alteration	Negative Impacts	Observations	Positive Impacts	Mitigating Measures
<p>Overall Proposal</p> <p>Modifications of the remaining Boundary wall including sections of removal to form openings and deduction in height along St. Vincent St. West and Emmet Road.</p>	<p>Loss of historic fabric.</p> <p>Some loss of authenticity to the wall's original purpose, the creation of a number of openings concentrated at one location alters the intrinsic nature of the wall as a fortification element.</p>	<p>The site has been in a process of on-going change and evolution for the past century, and the wall was originally built to be a defensive element in a military setting. The purpose for the wall has always been as a boundary and it will continue to act as such albeit in a new, less defensive manner. It is acknowledged that there is loss of historic fabric, however, the proposed new openings and corten steel treatment is seen as another phase of the sites evolution acknowledging the importance of the Barracks' site boundary.</p> <p>The wall is vulnerable to adverse development without a purposeful existence.</p>	<p>The incorporation of the wall in the proposed development means the wall will have future purpose to be conserved and maintained prolonging its lifespan.</p>	<p>Detailed survey of existing stone wall to be and records, to be placed in Dublin City Council.</p> <p>Conservation works will be carried out the retained surviving stone wall.</p> <p>Method statements will be requested by the Contractor to be approved by the Conservation Architect.</p> <p>Sections of wall will be retained at a lower level along Emmet Road.</p>

Part Six

Outline Methodologies

6.1 Method Statement

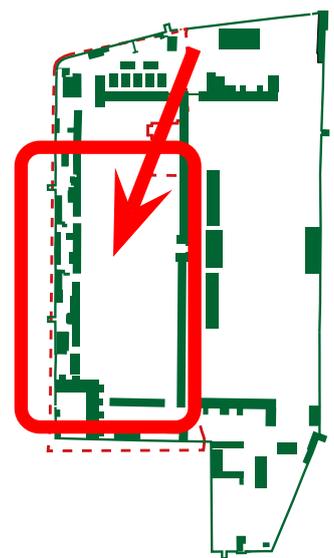
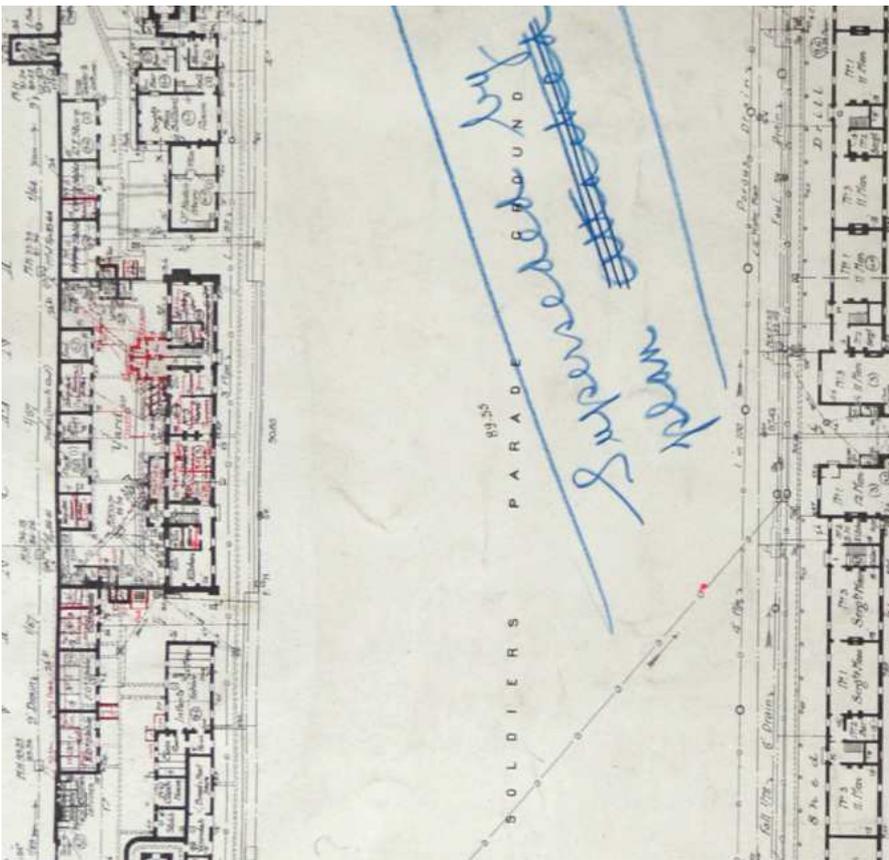
Preparation

- Prepare a Safety & Health Plan for the Works.
- Erect self-supporting scaffolding and protection in accordance with current Health and Safety Legislation to provide a safe working environment. Scaffold footings to be set out on paving below to spread loads so as to avoid depressions and/or damage to paving.
- Fabric to be inspected carefully by design team from the scaffold prior to works commencing. Allow the design team to carry out a full fabric and measured survey of the structure from all levels of the scaffold where pockets are to be opened up.

Works to Stonework

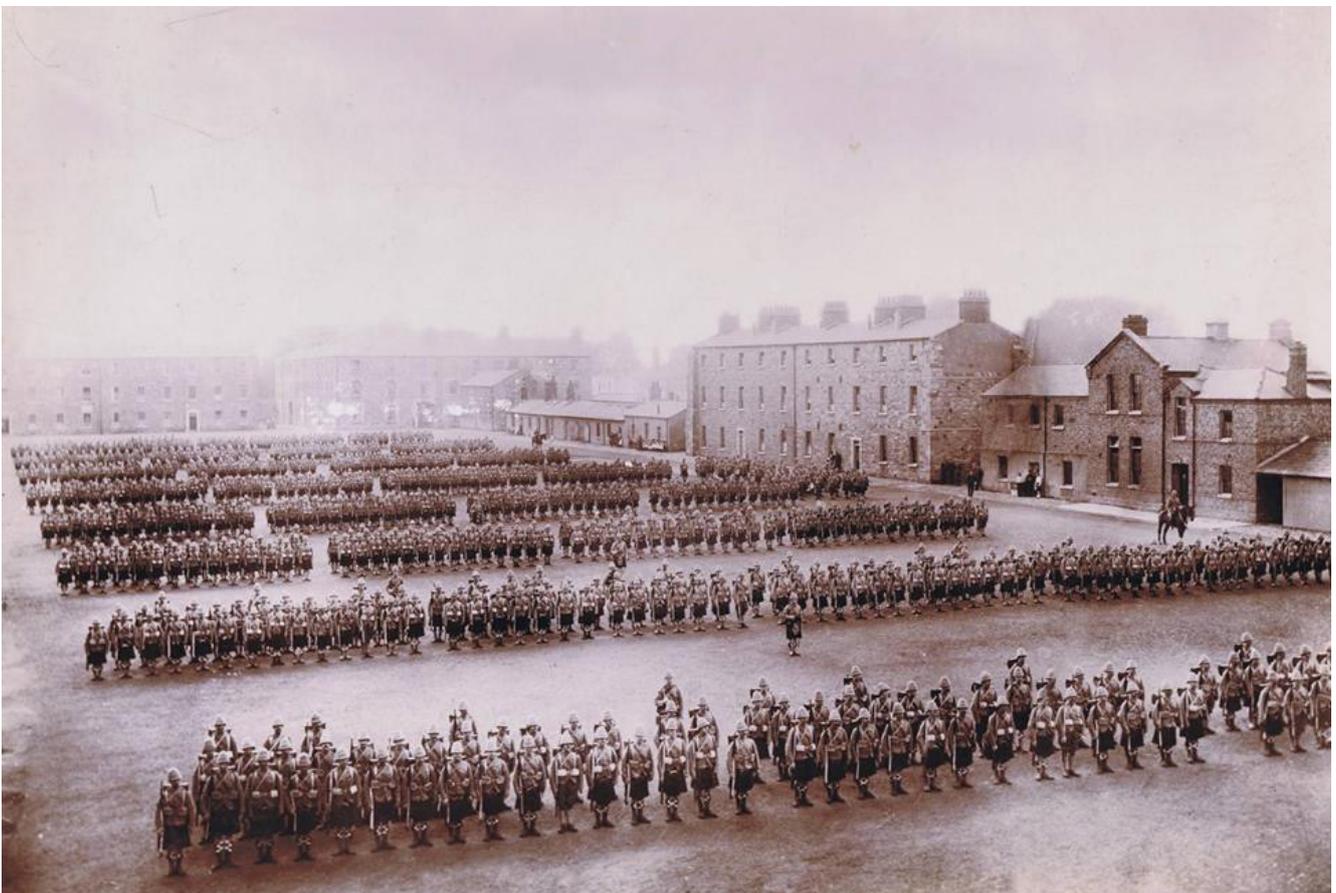
- Exact locations of stones to be removed to be identified from scaffold by Conservation Architect with Design Architect.
- Masons must have extensive knowledge and experience of medieval masonry repair, CV's of personnel to be submitted.
- All unstable stonework or stonework likely to be dismantled is to be numbered and photographed carefully to allow for reinstatement to original position. A planning frame may also be used for recording the position of stonework ensuring all stone is numbered to correspond with the frame.
- All soil and organic material to be removed prior to re-bedding stone.
- Carry out mortar analyses in order to provide mixes to be approved for use. Samples of lime mortars will be required for design team approval, prior to commencement.
- Source suitable local sands and aggregates for proposed mortar mix for approval of conservation architect.
- Source suitable local matching stone where stone are damaged during removal for approval of conservation architect.
- Sample panels of work for approval (stone re-bedding and pointing) to be provided in least visible area, prior to commencement of works. These are to be presented at the first site visit by the Design Team.
- Carry out facing stone repairs as agreed with conservation architect.
- Ensure that masonry is clean and sufficiently moistened prior to lime work commencing. Misting of finished pointing to take place during the initial curing period. The finishing of the pointing is to be carried out as specified. The mortar is to be tamped as required to close shrinkage cracks and produce the desired finish. The mortar may need to be tamped on several occasions. Under no circumstances will a brushed finish to the pointing be acceptable.
- All replacement stone to be bedded in a suitable lime mortar as specified.
- All structural repairs to be carried out as directed by design team. If structural voids are uncovered on site, inform design team immediately.
- Scaffolding to be protected by sheeting to prevent premature drying out of mortar. In addition, allowance to be made to fit vertical sheets of hessian, left in place for an appropriate time (minimum 6 weeks) to allow for sufficient moisture during curing. Hessian to be dampened down continually. Frost protection to be put in place if there is a chance of frost damage. No lime works to be carried out below 5°C or when the temperature is liable to fall below this temperature.
- All masonry repairs to be bonded into original.
- On completion, protection is to be left in place until the pointing has carbonated satisfactorily.

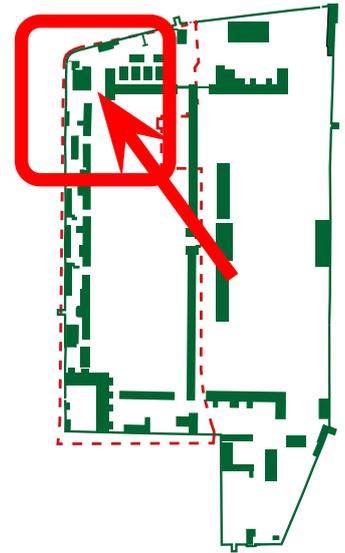
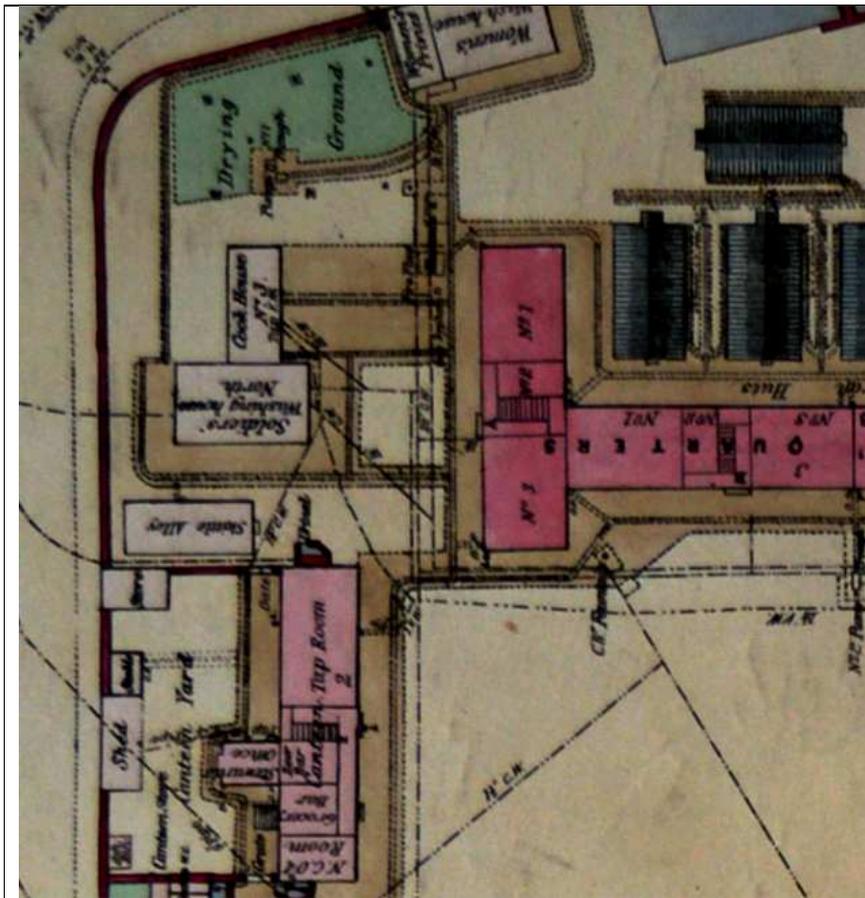
Part Seven
Photographic Record



View of Soldiers Parage Ground with hospital in the centre.
The buildings on the right were later demolished and replaced with a kitchen and Cavalry Sergeant's mess.

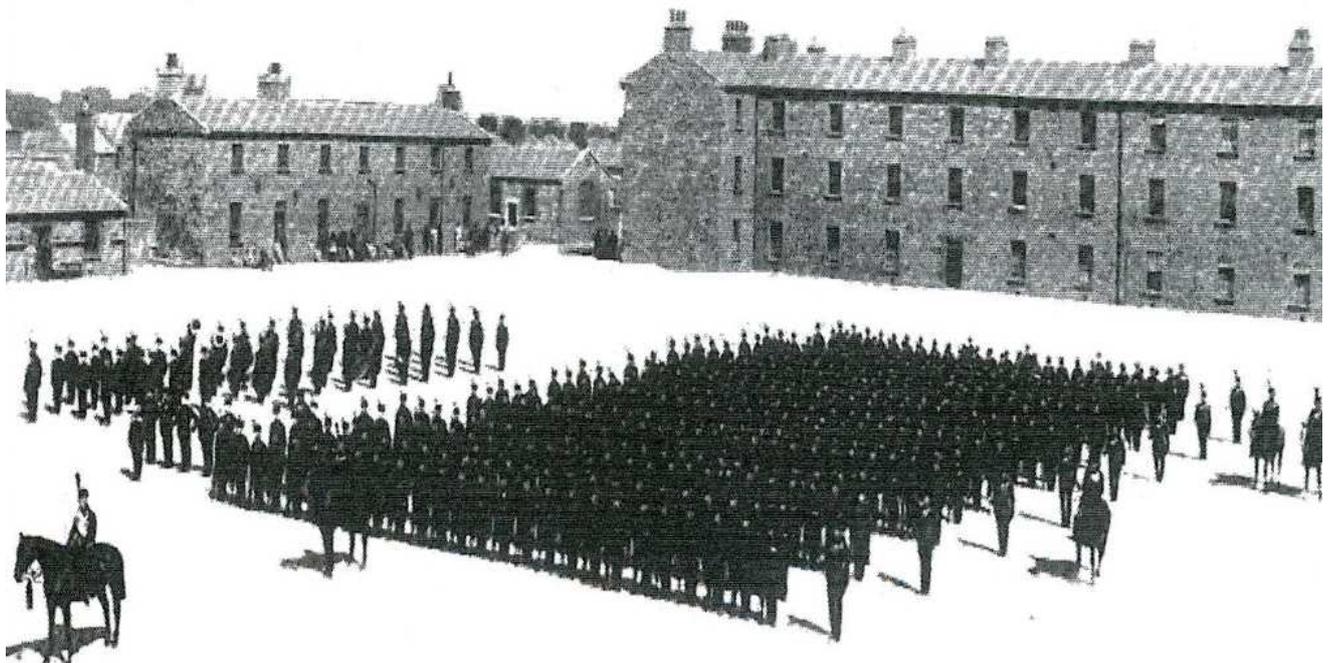
Fig 7.1

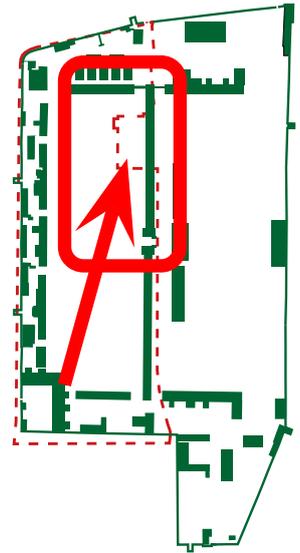
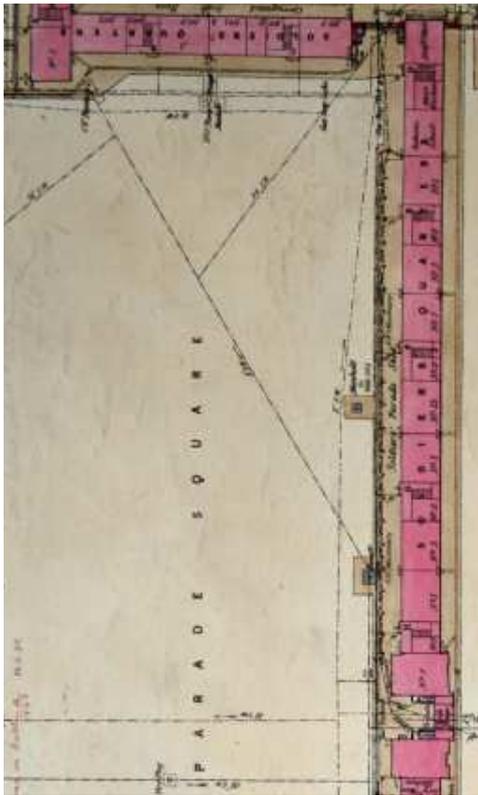




The Northwest of the site contained several utility buildings including a soldiers washing house, Canteen, Cook House, Drying Ground, Womens Washhouse, Womens Privies, Canteen Yard, Grocery Bar and a skittle alley.

Fig 7.2

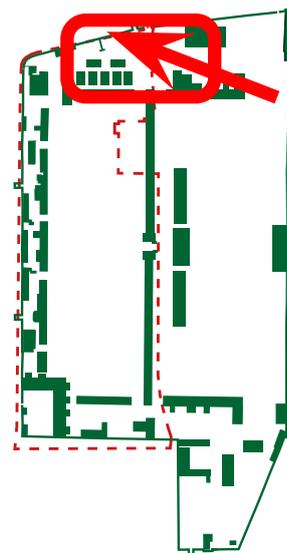
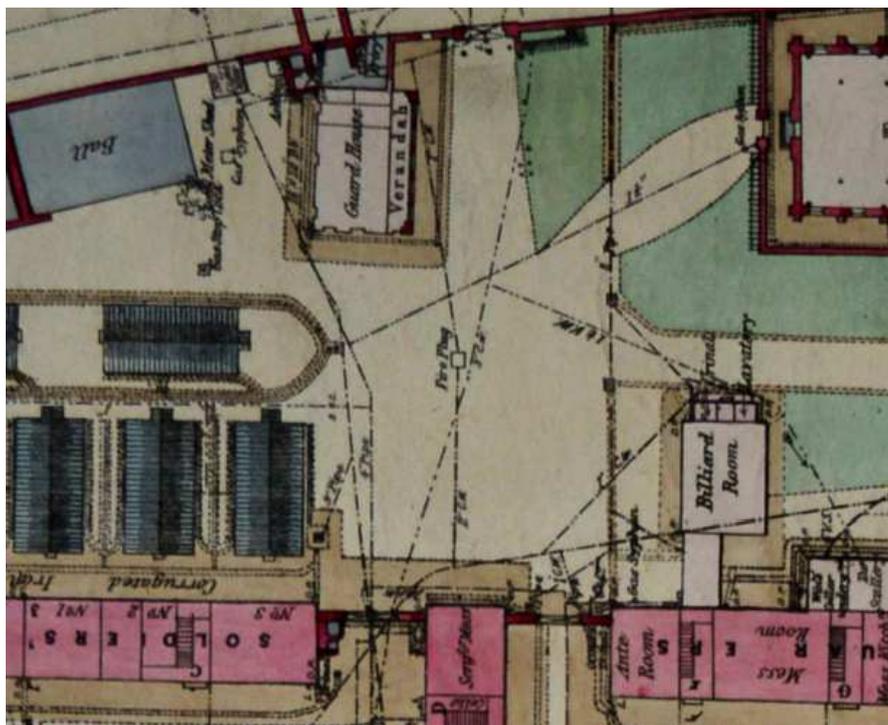




View looking North towards the main entrance. Bell tower visible on right.

Fig 7.3

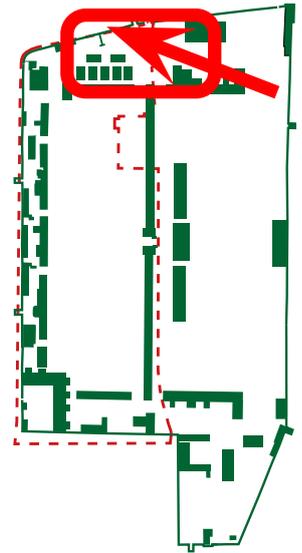
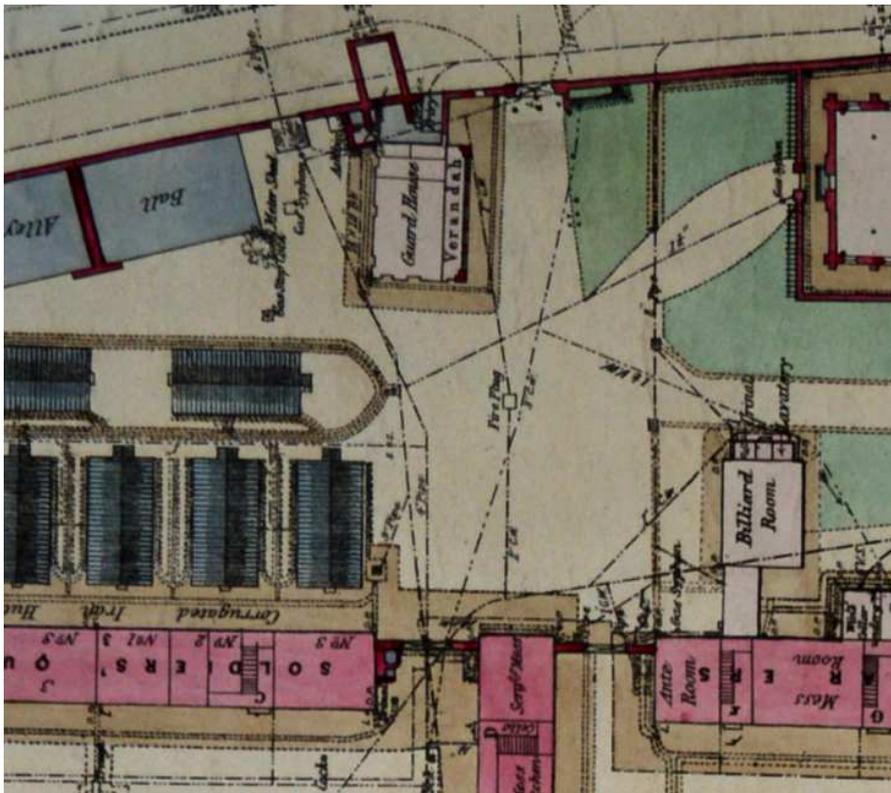




Another view of guardhouse. Main entrance arch visible on right.

Fig 7.4

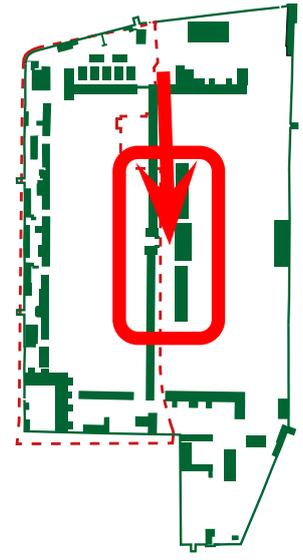
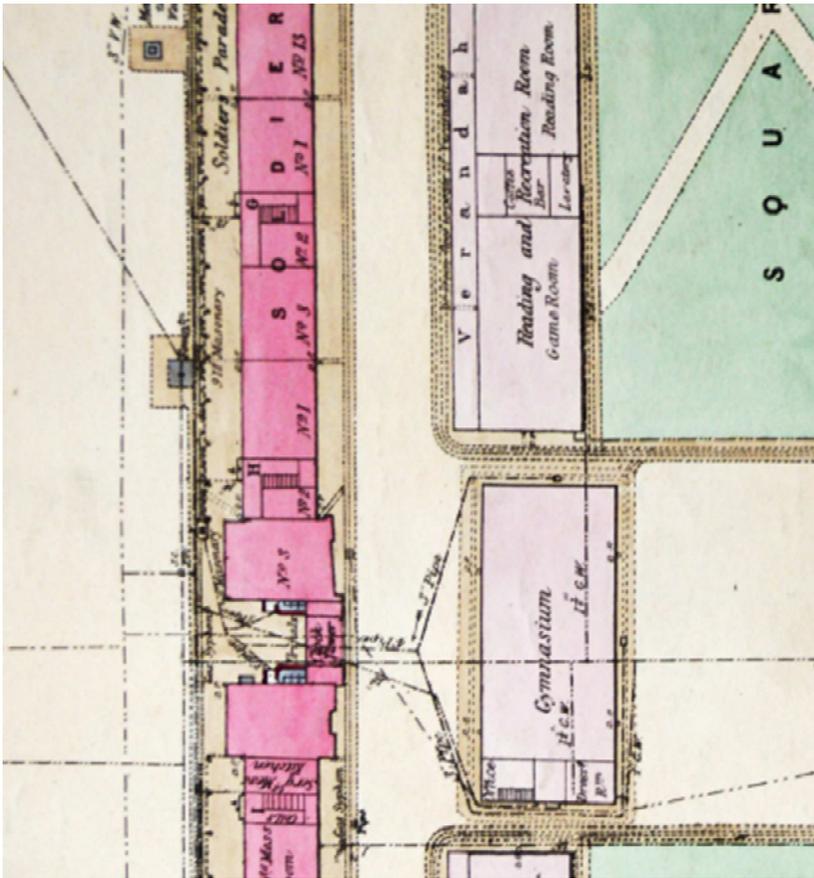




Near the main entrance a cut-stone Guard House was located with a veranda to the elevation facing the gate. The corrugated iron huts appear to have been slated and look like permanent structures.

Fig 7.6



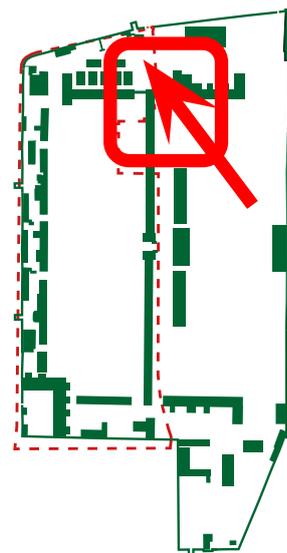
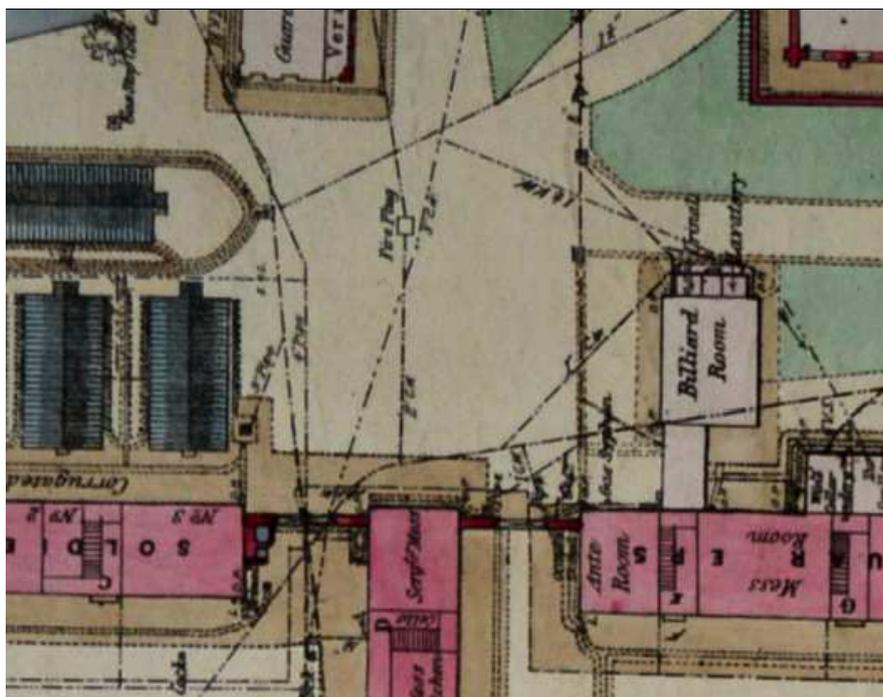


View looking south towards gymnasium.

Verandah is visible on front elevation of Reading and recreation room.

Fig 7.7

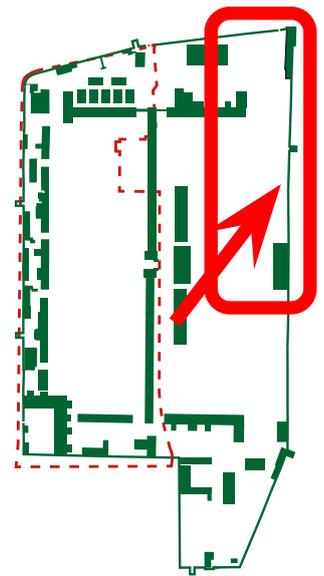




View through entrance to Officers Square with Guard House in background.

Fig 7.8





View of Officers Quarters, with St Judes Spire in background.

Fig 7.9



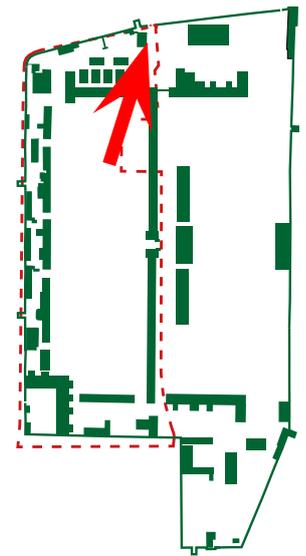


Fig 7.10 - Entrance Arch being demolished

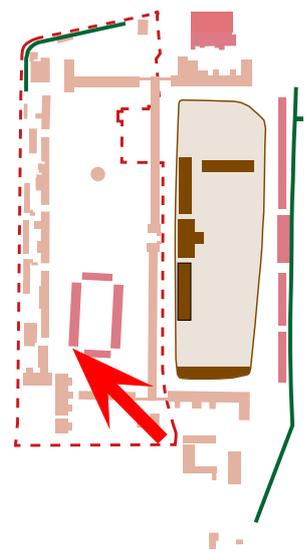


Fig 7.11 - Keogh Square with Hospital and recently built Tyrone Place

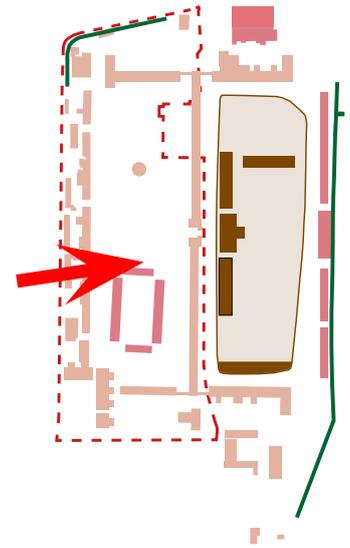


Fig 7.12 - Keogh Square in foreground, with Gymnasium (school) visible in background. The clocktower has been demolished.

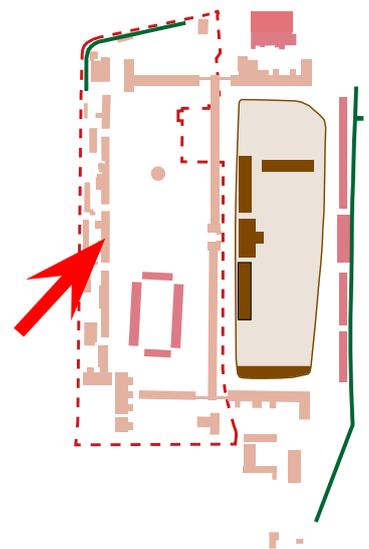


Fig 7.13 - Hospital on left with converted barracks buildings on right.

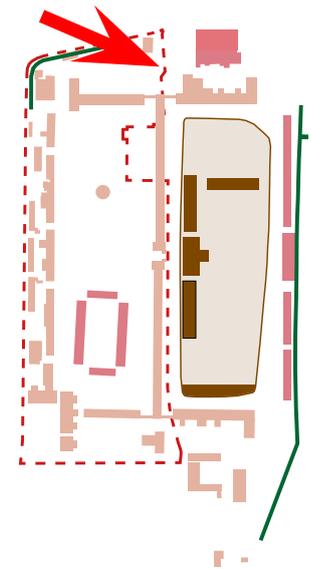


Fig 7.14 - Church and Guard House on right, with a large number of Northern Barracks Buildings demolished and the central spine of Soldiers Quarters remaining

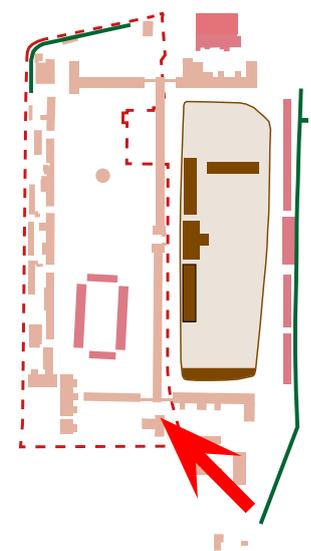


Fig 7.15 - Rear arched entrances to Officers Square

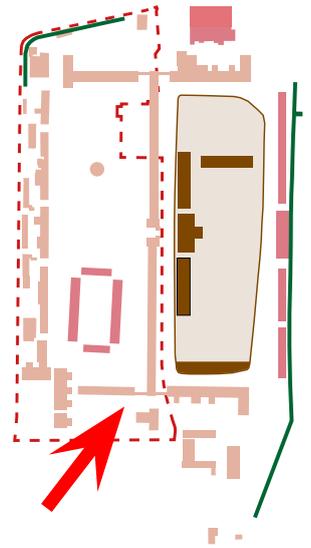


Fig 7.16 - Rear Entrance (mid C20th)

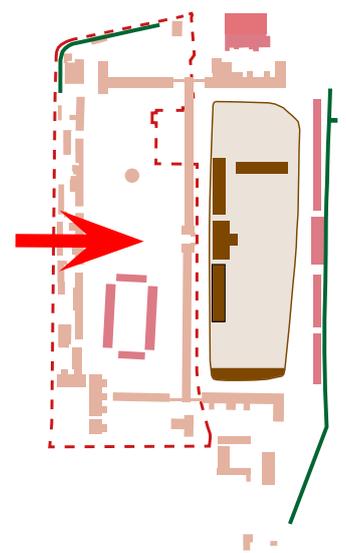


Fig 7.17 - Looking at the clocktower, Keogh Square on the Right out of shot

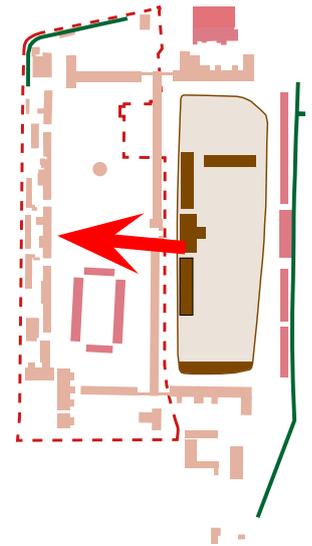


Fig 7.18 - Hospital (mid C20th)

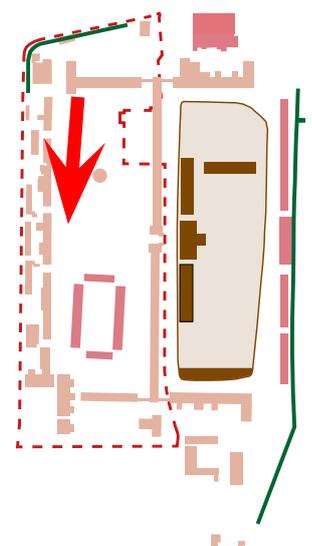
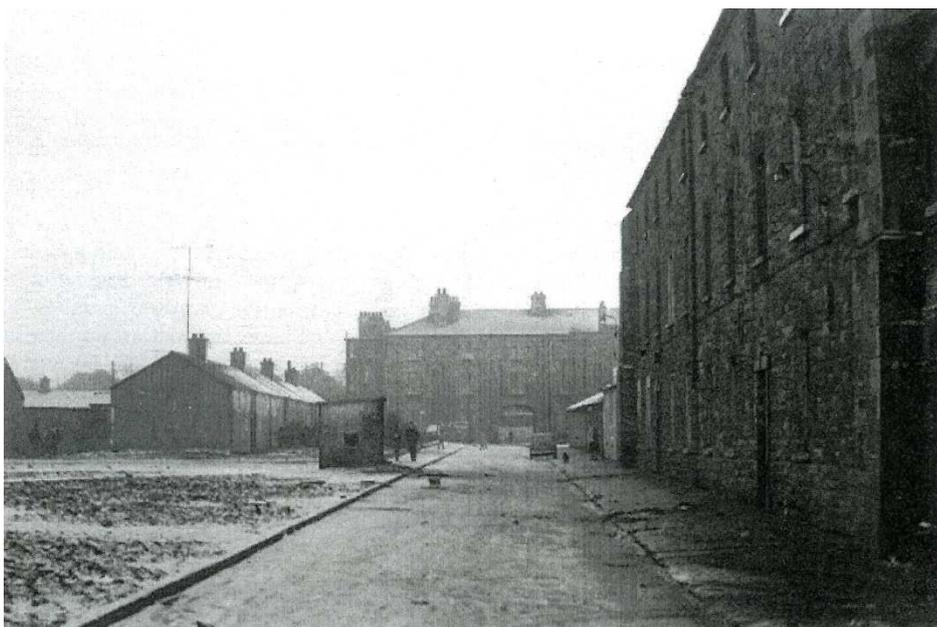


Fig 7.19 - Keogh Square on left, hospital on right with Married Quarters in distance



Fig 7.20 - Railings of Keogh square gardens in foreground and ruined former Barracks buildings in background.

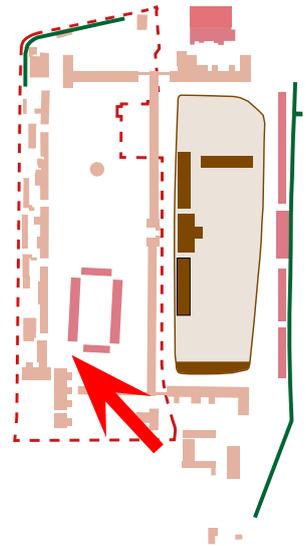
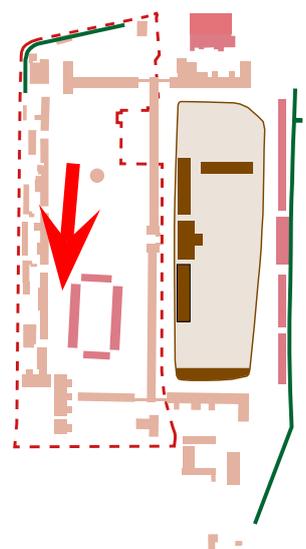


Fig 7.21 - Married Quarters and Converted Barracks Buildings as part of Keogh Square



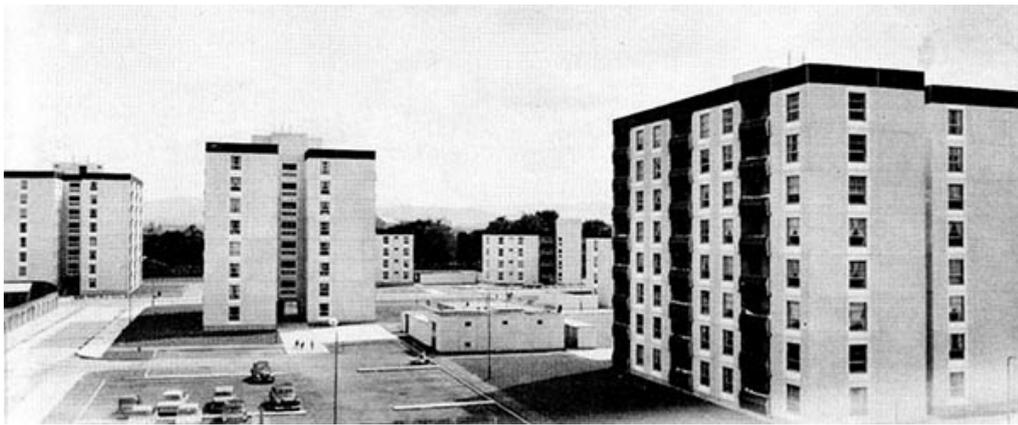


Fig 7.22 - St. Michael's Estate

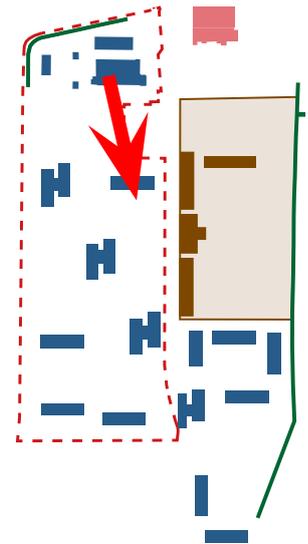
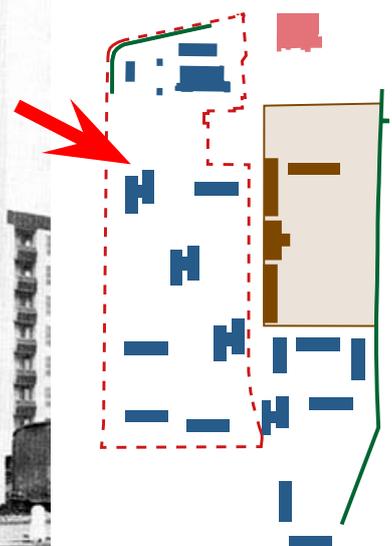


Fig 7.23 - St. Michael's Estate eight storey Tower



Part Eight Image References

BAA - Blackwoods Associates Architects

BMA - Bucholz McEvoy Architects

FRBTKS - O'Meara Liam. 2014. From Richmond Barracks to Keogh Square. Dublin Ireland: Riposte Books.

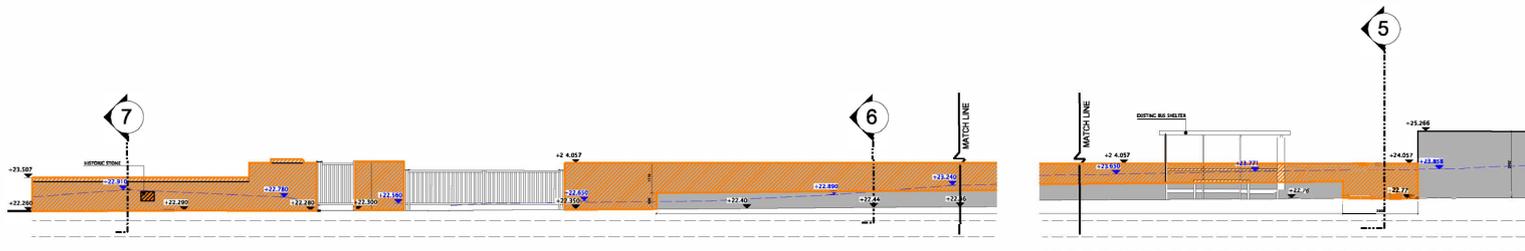
WRKS - O'Meara Liam. 2016. Who Remembers Keogh Square. Dublin Ireland: Riposte Books.

RTE - Raidió Teilifís Éireann Photo Archive

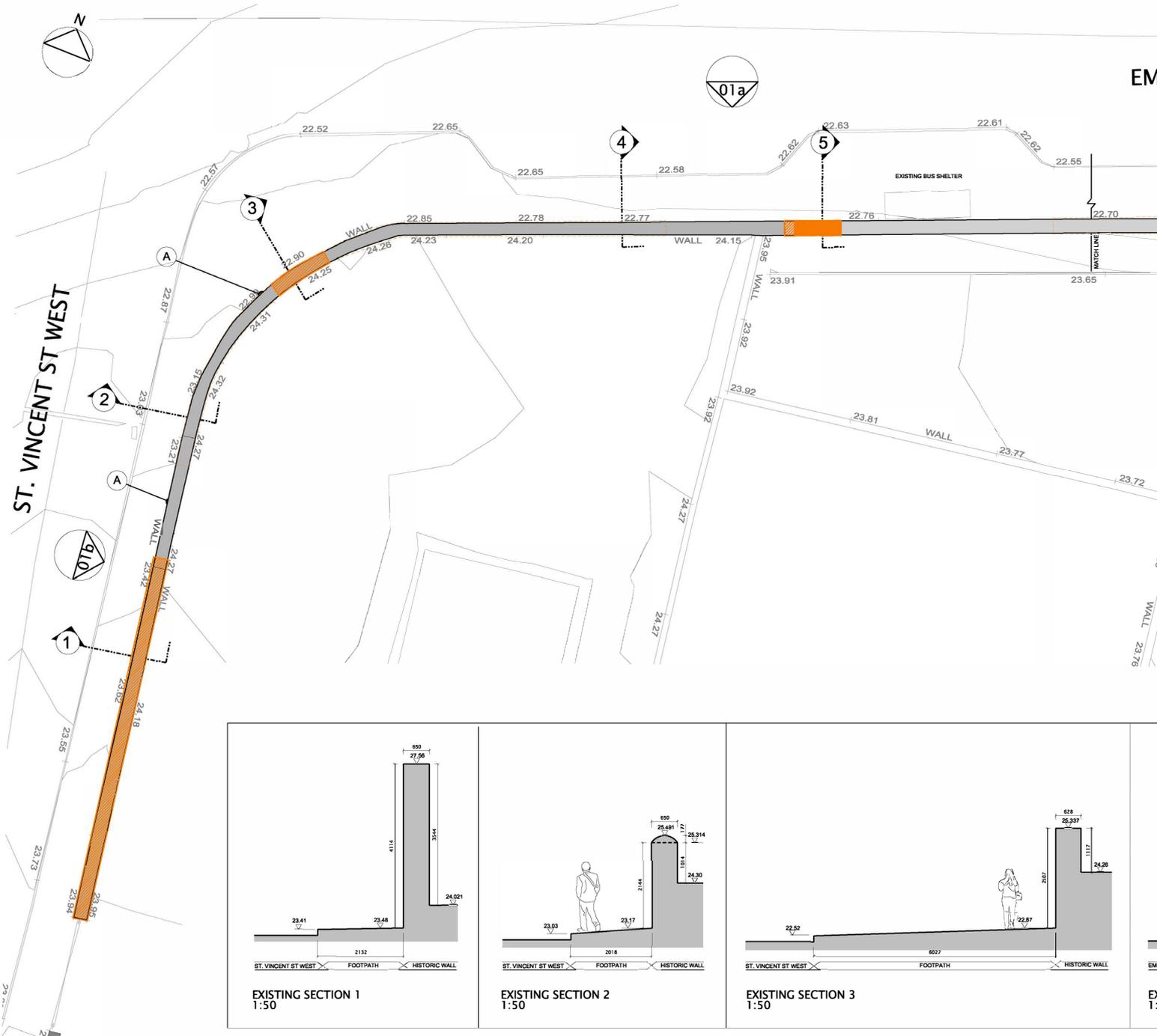
DCC - Dublin City Council

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Fig 1.2 BAA	4.2.1 BAA	4.3.9 BAA
Fig 1.3 BAA	4.2.2 FRBTKS - Liam O'Meara	4.4.1 OSI 1889
Fig 1.4 BAA	4.2.3 WRKS - Liam O'Meara	4.4.2 FRBTKS
Fig 1.5 BAA	4.2.4 WRKS - Liam O'Meara	4.5.1 BAA
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2.1.2 John Rocque	4.2.6 DCC	4.6 BAA
2.1.3 FRBTKS - Liam O'Meara	4.2.7 RTE	4.6.1 Old Dublin Town
2.1.4 DCC	4.2.8 RTE	4.6.2 BAA
2.1.5 FRBTKS - Liam O'Meara	4.2.9 BAA	4.6.3 BAA
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2.4.5 Dublin City Architects	4.2.28 BAA	7.9 - FRBTKS
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3.7 OSI 1889	4.2.35 BAA	7.16 - FRBTKS
3.8 OSI 1897	4.2.36 BAA	7.17 - FRBTKS
3.9 OSI 1906	4.2.37 BAA	7.18 - WRKS
3.10 OSI 1935	4.3.1 BAA	7.19 - WRKS
3.11 OSI c1940	4.3.2 BAA	7.20 - WRKS
3.12 OSI 1966	4.3.3 BAA	7.21 - FRBTKS
3.13 OSI 1995	4.3.4 BAA	7.22 - Archiseek
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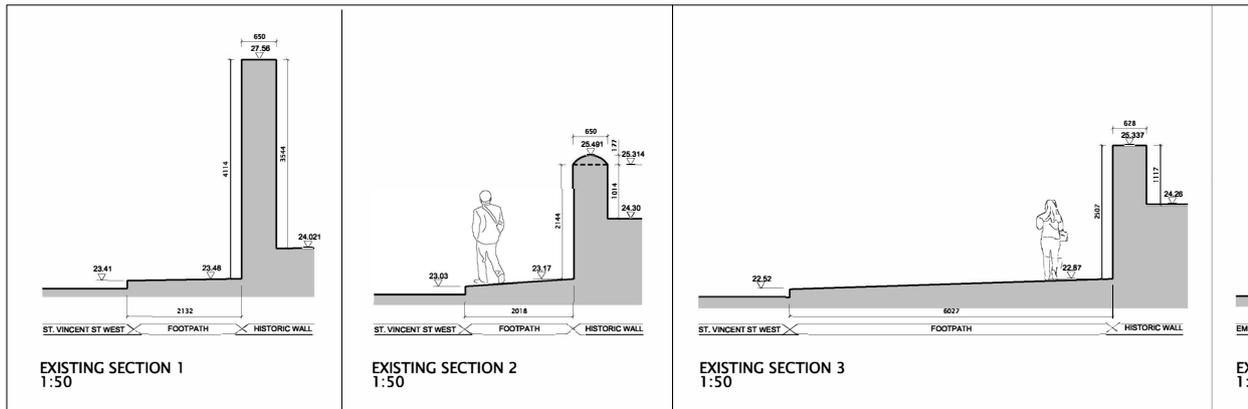
App A
Architects Drawings



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EXISTING PLAN 1
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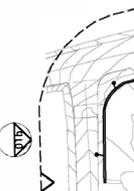
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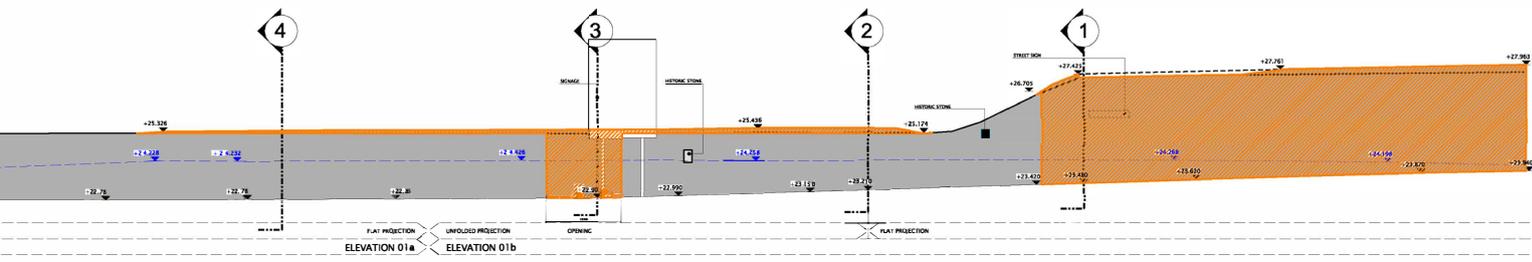
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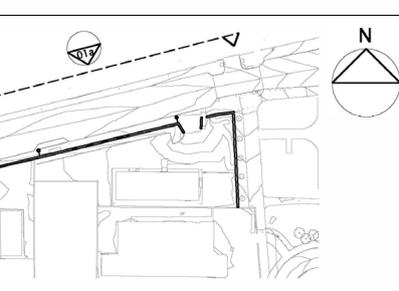
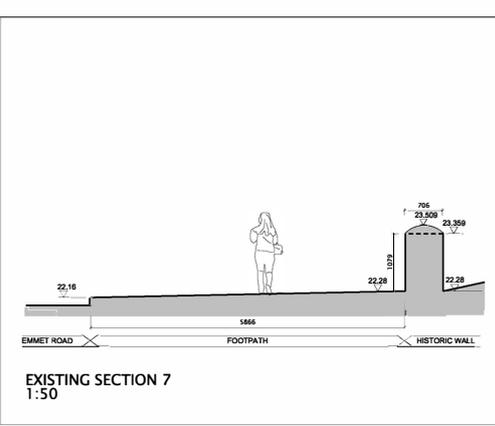
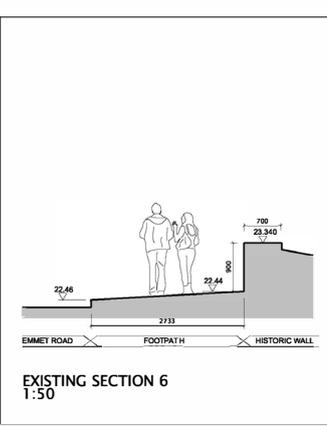
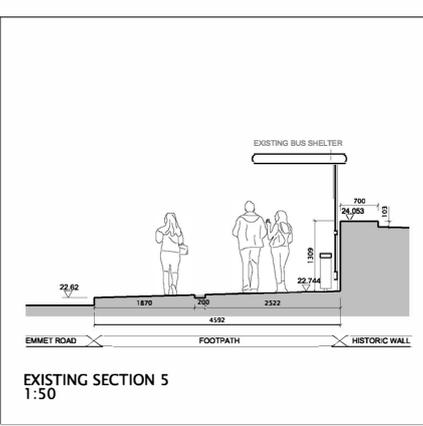
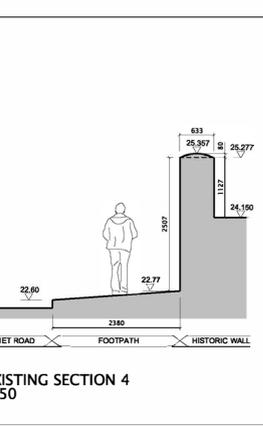
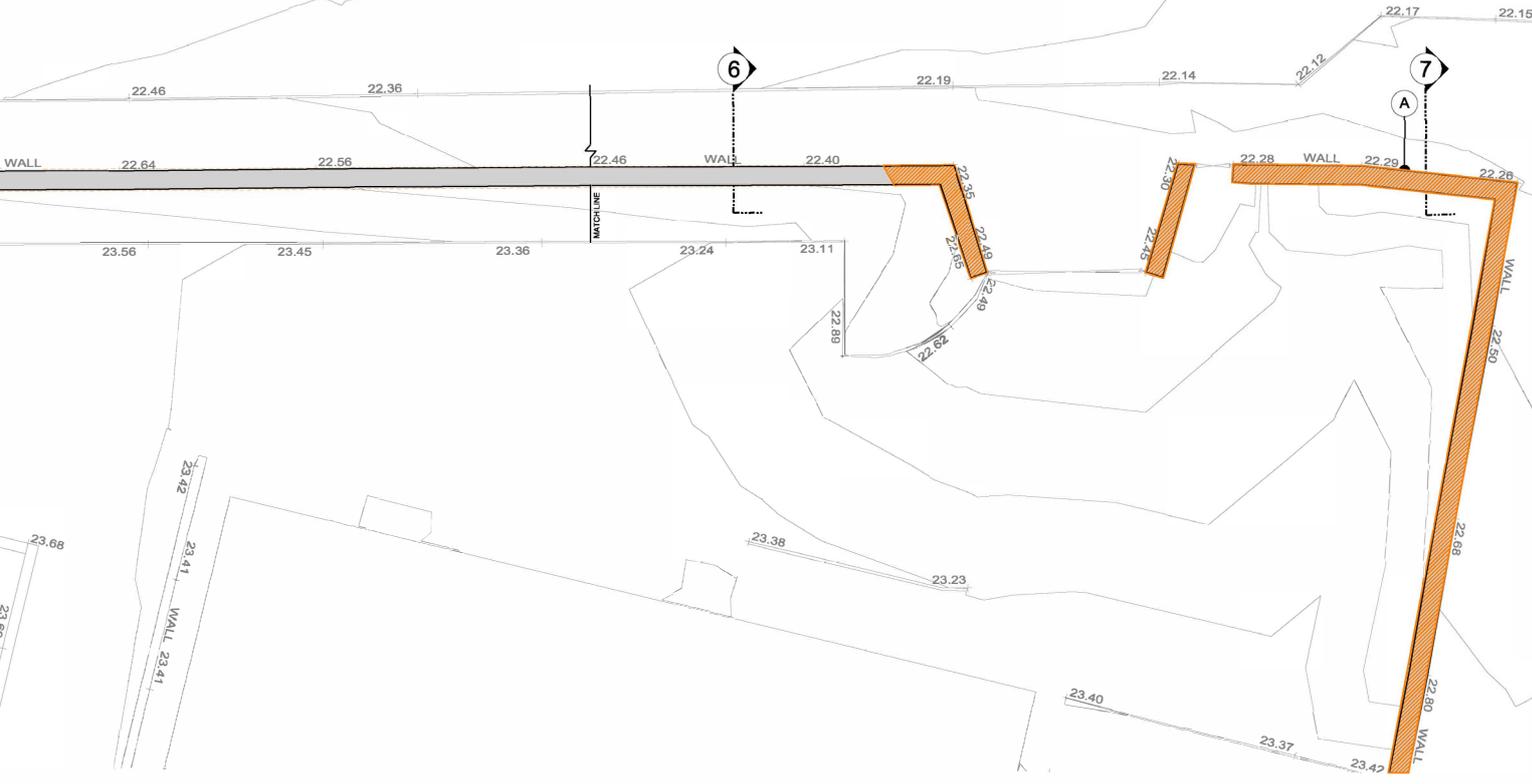
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- EXISTING GROUND LINE
- A HISTORIC STONE

**KEY PLAN
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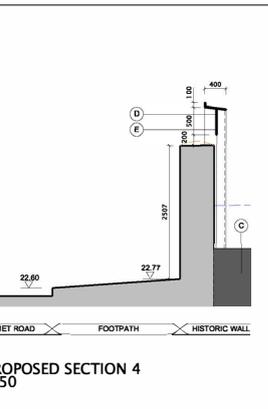
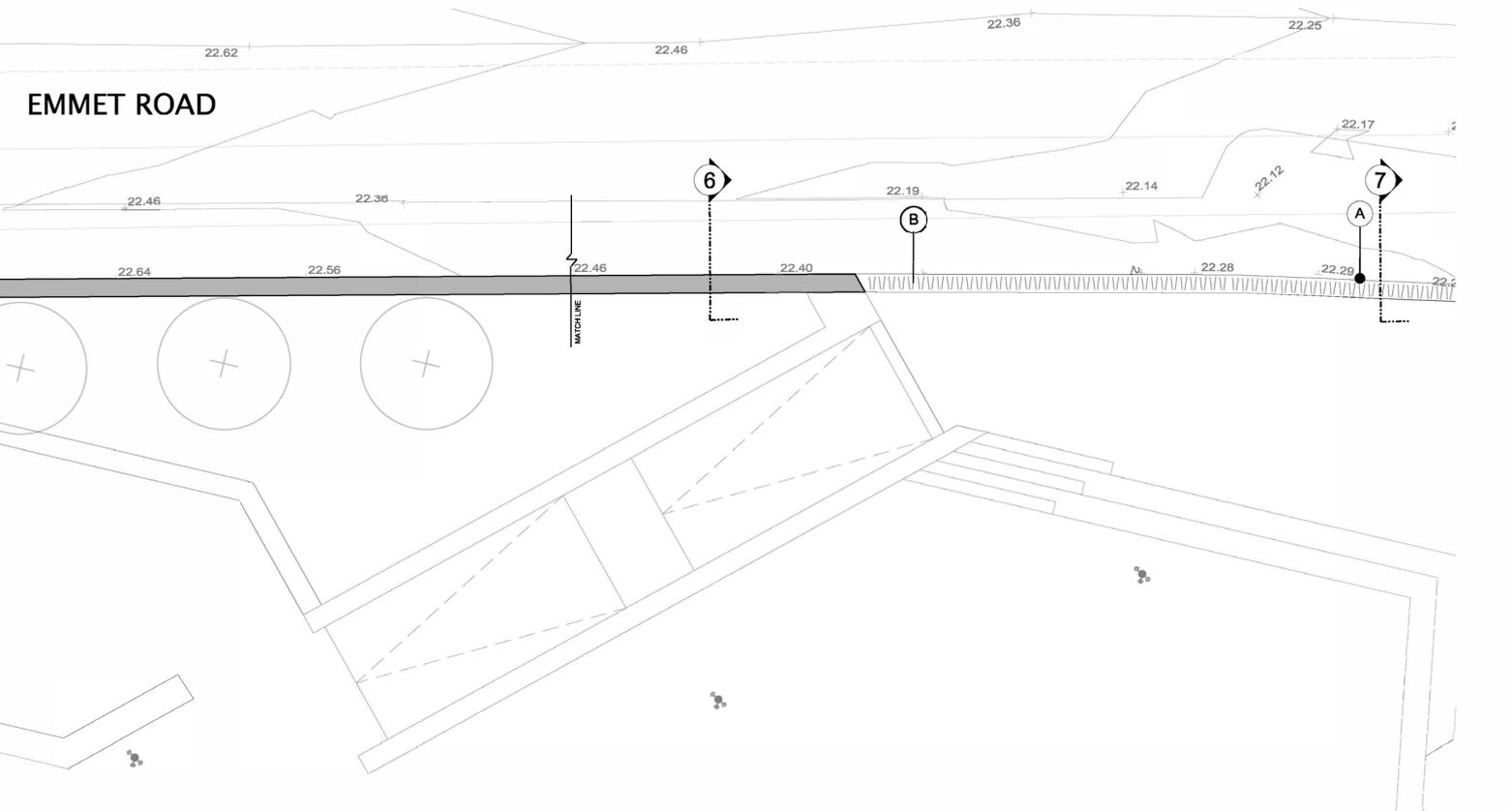
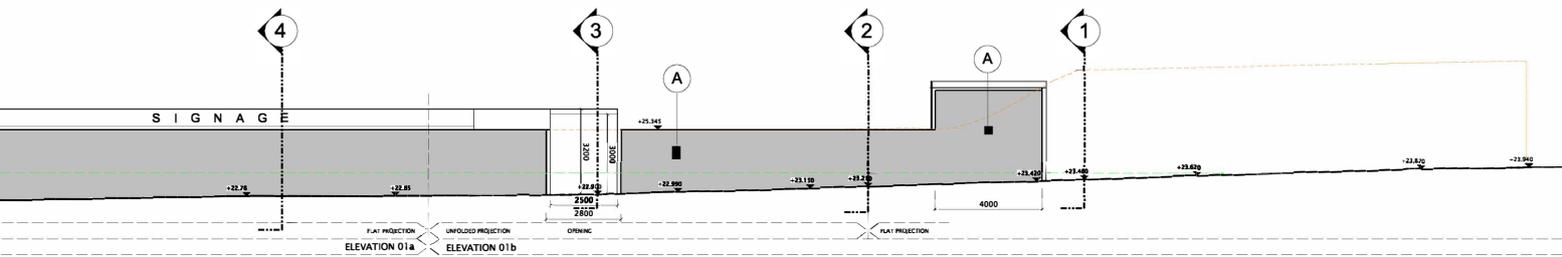


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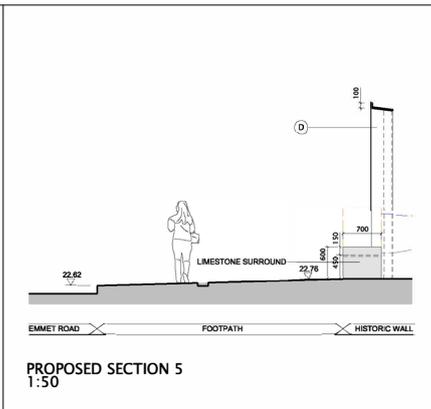


notes:
All levels and dimensions on this sheet are to be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled. Any discrepancies on this sheet are to be reported to the architect. All work on this sheet is subject to copyright. All work to comply with the Building Regulations.
HISTORIC WALL REFERS TO BOUNDARY WALL OF RICHMOND BARACKS PREVIOUSLY LOCATED ON THE SITE. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR FURTHER DETAILS

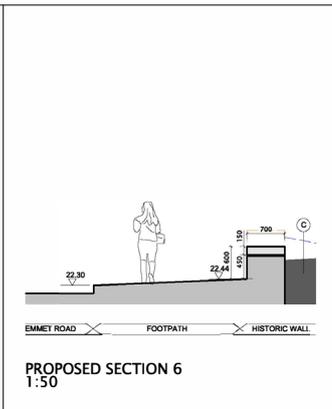
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client	Dublin City Council		
bucholzmcveoy ARCHITECTS			
UNIT C	MOUNTPLEASANT BUSINESS CENTRE	UPPER MOUNTPLEASANT AVENUE	DUBLIN 6 IRELAND
T +353 1 496 6340	F +353 1 496 6341	INFO@BMCEA.COM	WWW.BMCEA.COM



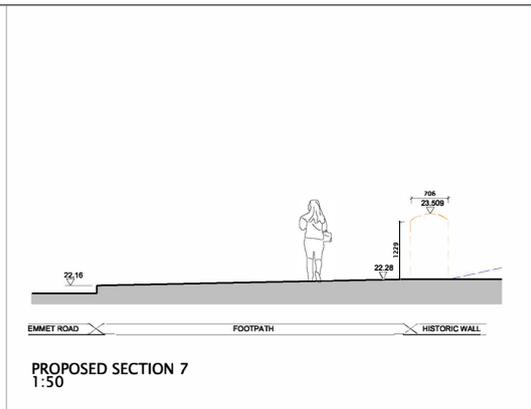
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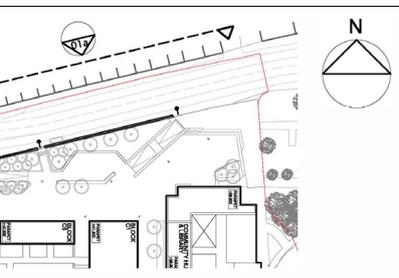
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HISTORIC WALL REFERS TO BOUNDARY WALL OF RICHMOND BARACKS PREVIOUSLY LOCATED ON THE SITE. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE REPORT FOR FURTHER DETAILS

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client	Dublin City Council			
bucholzmccevoy ARCHITECTS				
UNIT C	MOUNTPLEASANT BUSINESS CENTRE	UPPER MOUNTPLEASANT AVENUE	DUBLIN 6	IRELAND
T +353 1 496 6340	F +353 1 496 6341	INFO@BMCEA.COM	WWW.BMCEA.COM	

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