



Chapter 16
Architectural Heritage

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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 side, there are vertical elements including a large white circle with a blue border and a teal circle with a white border. The text is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page.

Appendix A16.1
Historical Background

Appendix A16.1: Historical Background

1.1 Introduction

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

The majority of the Scheme is located outside the City Centre. The Tallaght to City Centre section of the Proposed Scheme will commence west of Tallaght Village at the Square shopping centre. There are no features of note until the route turns in to Blessington Road. This route passes through the zone of archaeological potential (ZAP) associated with the historic village (RMP DU021-037) of Tallaght, which has its origins as an important early medieval ecclesiastical settlement. St Maelruain's Church (SDCC RPS 271, DU021-037003, NIAH 11215004) a Gothic revival church built in Gothic Revival church, built 1829 to the design of John Semple on the site of an earlier church retains its early Christian enclosure (RMP DU021-037002), the attached presbytery is also a protected structure (SDCC RPS 272). In 12th century Tallaght formed part of the See lands of the Archbishop of Dublin Laurence O'Toole (Sheehy 1962, I, 27). It was one of the most important ecclesiastical manors in County Dublin throughout the Middle Ages. By the Sixteenth century it was the Archbishop's principal residence outside the city (Handcock 1899, 11). The archbishop's palace lay at Tallaght Castle (DU021-037020) on the N side of the Main Street in what is now the Dominican Priory. St Mary's Dominican Priory (SDCC RPS 273, NIAH 11215001), a gothic revival church and priory designed by J.J. McCarthy and built in 1863 on the site of an earlier priory and encompasses Tallaght Castle.

The archbishops founded a borough by 1326 (Mc Neill 1950, 181). The street pattern of the medieval borough was linear and appears to have consisted simply of Main Street which expanded at its west end to form the marketplace, at the junction of Blessington Road and Oldbawn Road. The centre of the old village is within the architectural conservation area. The protected structures and other historic buildings along Blessington Road, Main Street and Greenhills Road are principally of 19th and early to mid-20th century construction. 18th and 19th century buildings were identified on Blessington Road and main street while early 20th century terraced housing designed by T. J Byrne was identified on the Main Street.

St Basil's Training Centre (SDCC RPS 268, NIAH 11215003) is located on the Greenhills Road. This was formerly an engine shed built c.1940. There are few other features of note on the Greenhills Road, but they include an old rubble wall (CBC0809BTH031) which is a remnant of what was a country lane and Tymon Farm, and the Cuckoo's Nest Pub (CBC0809BTH032) a 19th century public house. The Greenhills Road crosses the M50 at Tymon Park the former demesne of Tymon Castle a 15th century tower house (RMP DU022-007, NIAH 2290) The castle was demolished in 1960. The parkland was retained as a public park containing woods, water features but is divided by the M50. The remaining buildings of interest on the Greenhills Road are predominantly 19th and 20th century including Tallaght Racing Pigeon Club (CBC0809BTH033) a late 19th or early 20th century building, Kilnamanagh House (CBC0809BTH035) and the cottage at A.A.C. Modern Car Spares Ltd (CBC0809BTH037) which are 19th century. Greenhills Lodge (CBC0809BTH034), 5-6 The Cottages (CBC0809BTH039) and Chetwind (CBC0809BTH040) are early to mid-20th century. There are also some stretches of old wall which bound the quarries and gravel pits that existed along the Greenhills Road prior to the development of the Ballymount Industrial Estate. Groups of early 20th century workers cottages designed T. J Byrne and/or built by South Dublin Rural District Council were identified at 1-2 Greenhills Road (CBC0809BTH030), 458-459 (CBC0809BTH043) and 544-549 Ballymount Road Lower (CBC0809BTH042).

Crumlin has its origins in the medieval period. The Proposed Scheme features a cycle route running along Bunting Road. The St Agnes Road Architectural Conservation Area in Crumlin is located at the Junction of Agnes Road and Bunting Road. It contains St Mary's Church of Ireland Church, (DU018-038001, DCC RPS 7555) built 1817 but which incorporates a later medieval tower and an c. 1710 Classical doorway. The church retains a circular enclosure and is adjoined by a presbytery (DCC RPS 7560). A second 20th Century St Mary's Church of Ireland Church (DCC RPS 7719), located to the north on St Mary's Road Walkinstown, completes the complex. The old village of Crumlin was located on the old route from Dublin to Blessington in Wicklow in the 18th and 19th centuries. A milestone (NIAH 50080455) located on Walkinstown Road is associated with the old road and was erected c.1780. 19th century buildings include Melville House (DCC RPS 7557) which is an early 19th century house and the former school house built 1870s (DCC RPS 7556). Crumlin also contains 19th century residential

buildings which were converted to institutional use in the 20th century. These include Ardscoil Éanna on Crumlin Road which was established in 1939 in an 1880s house (NIAH 50080190) by Margaret Pearse, sister of Padraig Pearse, and James J. O'Byrne. The school closed in 2016. The offices of Epilepsy Ireland are located in an early 19th century house at 248 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080195). 19th and early 20th century houses were also identified at 55 to 69 Crumlin Road (CBC0809BTH105 to CBC0809BTH102).

Early 20th century development in Crumlin includes Philanthropic or workers housing schemes such as the early 20th century workers cottages on Kildare Road (CBC0809BTH046 - CBC0809BTH053) and 1-2 Rafter's Road (NIAH 50080189) which were built in the 1930s. both were built by and by South Dublin Rural District Council. Further along Crumlin Road is the Iveagh Gardens Housing Scheme (NIAH 50080191), built by the Iveagh Trust in 1935. The associated Iveagh sports grounds were part of the development and contains a hand ball alley which is included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH 50080193). A row of workers cottages (CBC0809BTH084) were built in 1936 and are associated with the former Moracrete Works which was located where Crumlin Shopping Centre now stands.

Crumlin is mainly characterised by mid-20th century housing developments when the area was developed as a garden suburb. The proposed cycle route running along Kildare Road and Clogher Road to the Grand Canal contains Local authority housing, built as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb By Dublin Corporation in the 1940s. Associated with this development is a group of Modernist style shops at 138-150 Sundrive Road (CBC0809BTH059).

The development of Crumlin as a suburb was accompanied by the construction of religious, institutional, civic and social buildings. Scoil Muire Og, Loreto Primary School, Crumlin Road (CBC0809BTH101_ is an Art Deco School built 1932 to the design of Thomas Joseph Cullen. The Allied Irish Bank at 219 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080196) was built c.1945. Located at the junction of St Mary's Road and Kildare Road is the former Star Cinema (CBC0809BTH045) built 1953 and designed by Jones & Kelly. The Crumlin Health Centre (NIAH 50080483) is a c1955 complex at 57 Crumlin Road. St Bernadette's Church on Clogher Road (CBC0809BTH058) was built in 1957. The largest complex however is Our Lady's Children's Hospital Crumlin Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin Road which was built in the 1960s. The chapel (NIAH 50080187) was built 1960.

Scheme crosses the Grand Canal at Camac Bridge (NIAH 50080203) and at Parnell Bridge (DCC RPS 874, NIAH 50080461) Both of which were built in the 1791. Dolphin's Barn is medieval in origin (Bennet, 2005, p 57). M'Cready gives a date of 1396. (M'Cready 1892). The area is known for its brick fields which operated until the 1940's and produced a yellow brick of the same name and is readily identifiable in buildings of 19th and 20th century date in the area (Bennet, 2005, p 57). Dolphin's Barn Road contains a number of protected structures or structures which are included in the NIAH or DCIHR These include the Church of Our Lady of Dolours (DCC RPS 1849) designed by William Hague and built in 1890 and a number of late 19th or early 20th century houses and shops on the corner of South Circular Road.

Cork Street was a Highway in the 1603 (Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014). Most of the surviving architectural heritage buildings date from the early 18th century onwards. Many were of the Dutch Billy type (Bennett 2005, p 52). Most were replaced or refaced subsequently. Numerous sites of industrial significance have been identified by the DCIHR in Cork Street in addition to religious institutional buildings such as the convent at 22 Cork Street (DCC RPS 2052), the former fever hospital (now Brú Chaoimhín, DCC RPS 2053) which opened in 1804, the Former James Weir Home (DCC RPS 2054) in addition to houses at 112 and 116 Cork Street (DCC RPS 2055-2056). The main feature of interest on St Luke's Avenue is the Church of St. Nicholas Without (DU018-020352) a Church of Ireland church, built 1715-1716.

Dean Street is also of medieval origin, forming part of the Coombe in 1260 (Clarke 2002). The name is derived from the Deanery of St Patrick's Cathedral. Dean Street lies on the edge of the Thomas Street ACA. 1 Dean Street is a protected structure (DCC RPS 2283). There are also a large number of recorded monuments on the street which are largely house sites. St Brigid's Convent on Dean street is included in the NIAH (50080640). The buildings on the corner of Francis Street are also protected (DCC RPS 2942).

Patrick Street and Nicholas Street also of Medieval origin (Bennett 2005, 188, Clarke 2002). Patrick Street, named after the Cathedral, which was built in 1191, was a Royal Street in c.1230 and Nicholas Streets to c.1190 (Clarke 2002). Nicholas street is named after the Church of St Nicholas Within which was built in the mid-11th century (Bennett 2005, 182). Road widening in both Patrick Street and Nicholas Street in the 20th century removed many

of the older buildings. Patrick Street contains a number of protected structures, mainly business premises at 51-53 (DCC RPS 6440 -6442) and the Iveagh Trust apartments and associated Baths (DCC RPS 1010 – 1011). The most significant however is St Patricks Cathedral and park (6443-6444, DU018-020269). Patrick's Cathedral was built c.1220-1260. The lady chapel to east end added c.1270 the five-stage bell tower to north-west corner was added c.1400 and the steeple added c.1749. The Cathedral was rebuilt and north and south porches added c.1860-65. The Park was laid out in 1901. The vista up Patricks Street and Nicholas Street is closed by Christ Church Cathedral built c.1170, rebuilt c.1875, (DCC RPS 1515, DU018-020270).

Clondalkin has its origins as an important early medieval ecclesiastical settlement. The Clondalkin to Drimnagh section of the Proposed Scheme however will commence c. 580m north-east of Clondalkin Village. Prior to the mid-20th century, the study area was predominantly rural, forming part of the agricultural lands surrounding the city and was populated by small village such as Clondalkin and farmsteads. The Dublin to Naas Road (N7 National Road), which runs through the study area, has long been one of the principal routeways out of Dublin City. The occasional country villa or small estate was identified along the scheme. The most significant of these was Drimnagh Castle (DU018-036, DCC RPS 4832, NIAH 50080448 -50080464) which is located to the north of the Long Mile Road Drimnagh Castle and Demesne (DU018-036, DCC RPS 4832, NIAH 50080448-50080464, 2294) dates from the 13th Century and is associated with the Barnwall family who added to the castle in the 14th or 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The castle retains a bawn within which lies a castle or fortified house, hall, stables, walled garden and Barn. The curtain wall is surrounded by a moat, notable because it is the only one in the country that remains flooded and is fed by the Bluebell Stream. Access over a moat is via a stone bridge, built c.1780. Drimnagh is the only castle in Ireland which retains its flooded moat. The castle and grounds formed part of a Demesne landscape (NIAH 2294).

Milling was predominated along the Camac River, but the study area contained a number of quarries one of which was located on the Naas Road where the Motor Distributors Building now stands. The landscape within the study area was significantly altered in the 18th century with the construction of the Grand Canal in 1756 and the associated industries that sprang up along its length such as mills and factories. A stretch of the canal (CBC0809BTH002) located on the between Nangor Road lies within the study area and includes the 8th Lock (NIAH 50080429, DCIHR 71600801). There are few other features of note in this area other than a waterworks (CBC0809BTH001, DCIHR 171600901), built 1862-3 by Rathmines Township. A cast-iron vent pipe at the Junction of the New Nangor Road and Willow Road (CBC0809BTH003). It dates to date 1912 and with bulbous base and 'S.D.R.D.C.' logo indicating it was erected by the South Dublin Rural District Council. Its presence along with the waterworks suggests that the Proposed Scheme traverses along the border of two old townships or boroughs. Nonetheless, the environs of the Proposed Scheme were largely agricultural up until the 20th century when the industrial estate was built. The only building of architectural heritage interest in the industrial estate is the Motor Distributors Building (DCC RPS 5792, NIAH 50080484) on the corner of the Naas Road and Walkinstown Avenue which was built c.1950 and it may have been commissioned by Burtons for Volkswagen, before being sold to Mercedes Benz.

Four institutional buildings were constructed next to Drimnagh Castle, on the Long Mile Road in the mid-20th century. Two schools and a convent were built within the demesne by the Christian Brothers in the 1950s, Meanscoil Iognaid Ris, Drimnagh Castle, Christian Brothers Secondary School (CBC0809BTH004) and Convent (CBC0809BTH005) were built in 1954 to the design of O'Connor & Aylward. Drimnagh Castle Primary school (CBC0809BTH006) was built in 1957. The Sisters of Charity Assumption Junior National School (CBC0809BTH007) was built on the south side of the Long Mile Road in 1958-1960 to the design of Jones and Kelly. This institutional development corresponded with the development of the suburbs of Drimnagh and Crumlin in the mid-20th century. The Clondalkin to Drimnagh section of the Proposed Scheme converges with the Tallaght to City Centre section of the Proposed Scheme at the Halfway House Pub Walkinstown Road (CBC0809BTH060) which is a mid to late 19th century public house which was rebuilt after a fire in 1923 by Ralph Henry Byrne.

1.1.1 Industrial and Infrastructural Development

The Proposed Scheme meets the Grand Canal at three points, at , Camac and Parnell Bridges (NIAH 50080203 and DCC RPS 874) and on the Nangor Road (CBC0809BTH002). In 1715 an Act of Parliament proposing the linking of Dublin with the Shannon and Barrow Rivers was passed but no action was taken until 1755 when interest in the project was revived and Thomas Omer was appointed engineer (Bennett 2005). By 1763, 12 miles of the Canal commencing at Clondalkin had been completed and included bridges and locks. The same year Dublin Corporation took over the construction in order to avail of the additional water supply for City Basin which was

located to the south of Thomas Street in the Liberties (Bennet 2005, Casey 2005). The construction of the Canal was in private ownership by 1772 and was under the remit of the Company of the Undertakers of the Grand Canal.

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

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

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

The Dublin tram system was central to the Dublin Lockout when DUTC members walked off the job over the refusal of then DUTC chairman (and leading shareholder) William Martin Murphy to allow some workers to join the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The trams went in to decline following the introduction of busses by the DUTC in 1925. The last DUTC route, the number 8 to Dalkey closed in 1949. Following the *Transport Act 1944*, control of the DUTC was vested in Córas Iompair 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 19 and 20 trams ran along the South Circular Road where it meets the Proposed Scheme. Although not visible, there is every possibility that the tramlines survive below the existing road surface. Sometimes of the tram standards have been repurposed as lamp standards. This has been noted on other Bus Connects Schemes but not on the Proposed Scheme and are important reminders of the early transport infrastructure of the city.

1.1.2 Postal Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1874 the design of the Post Box was standardised so that post boxes displayed the royal insignia of the era in which they were produced (O'Connell 1975). These had a weighted base below ground (O'Connell 1975). It was at this point that the official colour was changed to red as it was believed that it would be more visible than the green. (Ferguson 2009). The standard cylindrical post box was introduced in 1879 (Ferguson 2009). Those produced by Andrew Handyside had no insignia and are known as anonymous boxes (Ferguson 2009). The large oval Type C letter box with twin letter slots were introduced in London 1899 but not introduced to Ireland until 1965 (Ferguson 2009).

Pillar boxes were expensive to produce and were therefore located in cities, towns, and areas with the highest postal traffic (Ferguson 2009). The production of a smaller cheaper post box was necessary for other areas. Trollop had suggested '*an iron letter box, about five ft from the ground, wherever permanently built walls, can be found*' in 1851 (Ferguson, 2009). This idea was revisited in 1857 when specimen wall boxes were produced in England by Phensaul of Plymouth and Smith and Hawkes of Birmingham (Ferguson 2009). By the following year a few of the Birmingham boxes had been installed in Ireland including one at Dundrum. Smaller wall boxes, similar to the Smith and 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). Eight post boxes were identified in the study area. All but one (CBC0809PB005) are of the pillar type. CBC0809PB005 is a wall mounted box on Crumlin Road.

1.1.3 Public Lighting

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

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

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

In 1887 the gas mantle was introduced (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). Public lighting was still confined between the canals with the addition of the townships of Rathmines, Ballsbridge, Glasnevin, and Drumcondra (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). In the 1890s open flame gas lamps were superseded by silk web incandescent gas light (O'Connell 1975).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A total of 60 lamp posts were identified as having architectural heritage significance. Five different types were identified in the course of field surveys. Scotch Standards are included in the NIAH inventory and are of Regional Significance and of Medium Sensitivity. The remainder are not listed by the NIAH but are rated of as being of Local to Regional Significance and Low to Medium Sensitivity.

1.1.4 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 (DAHL 2015). A section of medieval cobbled pavement, uncovered in archaeological excavations at the medieval St Audoen's Church in High Street, Dublin can be viewed within the Office of Public Work's Visitor Centre now located in the former Guild Chapel of St Anne (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015). Unlike setts, cobbles are not dressed but are rounded as found (DAHL 2015). Randomly laid cobbles can be seen on footpaths and carriageways in early photographs of the main urban centres in Ireland (DAHL 2015).

The majority of historic paving found in Ireland today dates from the eighteenth century onwards (O'Connell 1975, DAHL 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 (DAHL 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' (DAHL 2015). Under the Act of 1719, the Lord Mayor and one Sheriff within the City and every Alderman were appointed 'to regulate the pavements' (DAHL 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.' (DAHL 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' (DAHL 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 (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015). Each committee reported on the state of the pavements in its division and proposed the streets most in need of paving (DAHL 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 penthouses, in this city and other places mentioned in the Act for the Paving the Streets etc. shall be immediately removed' (DAHL 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' (DAHL 2015). The Corporation for Paving specified the materials required as follows (DAHL 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 (DAHL 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'(DAHL 2015). Another contract suggests that Dublin calp was sometimes used for kerbing, 'for laying black stone curbings from twelve to sixteen inches broad' (DAHL 2015).

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

Most of Dublin's streets which had been previously covered with earth, rubble and round cobbles were covered with stone setts by the beginning of the 19th century (O'Connell 1975). As early as 1838, The Penny Cyclopaedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge reported that: 'The streets [of Dublin] in general are Macadamized, the footpaths for the most part flagged, and the curb stones and crossings of cut granite. The city has been well lighted since 1825 with gas' (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015).

In 1870, the Council was asked to consider a 'Proposal for a system of tramways for the City of Dublin and Suburbs.' (DAHL 2015). Seven tramways were subsequently laid in the major thoroughfares of Dublin, and stone setts were the favoured form of street surface associated with them (DAHL 2015). The tram company appears to have paid the Council for repair to streets following track laying (DAHL 2015).

Setts or square block cobbles developed from cobbles between the 16th and 19th centuries (O'Connell 1975). The type which survives today in cities and towns across the country appears to date from the mid to late nineteenth century (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015). Many setts are understood to have been of imported Welsh and Scottish stone (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015). Tar grouting of setts was already common practice in the late nineteenth century (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015). In 1880, the Council received a report on asphaltting of footpaths (DAHL 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 (DAHL 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 (DAHL 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 (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015).

Concrete paving began to be used for pavements from the early part of the twentieth century (DAHL 2015). Until the late 1980s, historic granite footpaths were routinely replaced with concrete paving (DAHL 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 (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015). Stone pavements and setts have been replaced, not only by asphalt, concrete paving and coloured brick, which is visually incompatible with our traditional streetscapes (DELG 2002). The restoration of setted carriageways was a key feature of the successful revitalisation of the Temple Bar area of Dublin in the 1990s and these are now perceived by residents and visitors alike as an essential element of the heritage of the city (DAHL 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 (DAHL 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 (DAHL 2015). Field inspection identified four areas of historic paving which consisted of cobbles (CBC0809BTH160), granite kerbs (CBC0809BTH150) and areas of granite paving (CBC007BTH236, CBC007BTH237).


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


Appendix A16.2
Inventory of Architectural
Heritage Sites


Appendix A16.2: Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites


1.1 Protected Structures


Section: Tallaght to Ballymount


Identification No.	RMP DU021037003
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 271 NIAH 11215004
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St Maelruain's C of I Church, Blessington Road, Tallaght
Date of Construction	1829
Original Use	Church
Description	Detached seven bay gable fronted Gothic Revival church with four stage tower, designed by John Semple and built 1829 on the site of an early Christian monastery and named after its founder St Maelruain. The Martyrlogy of Tallaght was written here. There is an early Christian stone font in graveyard. The church retains the west tower of the medieval parish church. The church was restored and remodelled in 1891. The church has a seven bay nave with slender Y tracery lancets under drip moulding and gabled parapet to each separated by single stepped buttresses with exaggerated spiked pinnacles. Clasping corner buttresses with multiple mouldings rising to ornately carved pinnacles. Triple lancet windows with drip moulding under projecting multiple string course following eaves line to east and west facades. Entrance porch with Tudor arched double leaf timber door joins west tower of medieval church to present building to its north. Rough dressed coursed rubble walls. Pitched slate roof. Four stage bell tower, irregular part crenellated parapet and polygonal projecting corbelled stair turret to southeast corner.
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological Historical
Sensitivity	High
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Ball 1899, 99 to 103, Price 1942, 39 to 40, Hancock 1899, 29 to 36, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU021037004
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 271 NIAH 11215004
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St Maelruain's C of I Church, Blessington Road, Tallaght
Date of Construction	c.1821
Original Use	Gate Lodge
Description	Three-bay single story 19 th century gate lodge, located just inside the entrance gates to the graveyard
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological Historic
Sensitivity	High
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU021037004
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 271 NIAH 11215004
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St Maelruain's C of I Church, Blessington Road, Tallaght
Date of Construction	Early Medieval, 17 th century
Original Use	Graveyard, Ecclesiastical Enclosure
Description	Graveyard bound by a limestone rubble boundary wall topped with reproduction railings. The probable position of the ecclesiastical enclosure which surrounded the medieval monastery is indicated by the curvature of the present graveyard boundary on the SW side of the medieval parish church and the apparent continuation of that curvature Tallaght ACA across the road on the W side where it is thought to have continued around into the present priory lands. The graveyard is entered via dressed stone gate piers and cast-iron gates. It contains a gate lodge and a number of recorded monuments including three 17 th century tombs RMP DU021037005, RMP DU021037019 and RMP DU021037018, stone cross, RMP DU021037006, the early medieval St. Mollrooneys Lossit, a granite font RMP DU021037009.
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	High
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	SDCC RPS 272
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11215005
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Presbytery/parochial/curate's house, St Maelruain's C of I Church, Blessington Road, Tallaght
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	Presbytery/parochial/curate's house
Description	Pair of semi-detached single-storey with attic houses, c. 1825. Roughcast walls with quoins. Two segmental-headed door openings with drip moulding above each. Square-headed window openings with stone sills and timber sash windows. Two small sash windows in gables of attic storey, some sash windows remaining to rear. Pitched slate roof with central attic dormer window, perforated crested terracotta ridge tiles and four brick chimney stacks. Projecting timber-bracketed eaves. Shared extension to rare. Large flat-roofed extension to rear of right-hand house
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU021037010
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 273, NIAH 1215001
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St Mary's Dominican Priory, Tallaght
Date of Construction	Early 14 th century
Original Use	Castle/palace
Description	The late medieval gatehouse all that survives of the Archbishop's Palace (RMP DU021037020) of the later medieval period. Monk Mason's 1818 drawing shows a much more extensive castle complex. Hancock states that the parts of this more extensive castle's foundations have been found on occasion, and that there appears to have been an enclosing fosse. The original castle was constructed in the first half of the early fourteenth century. The tooling evidence helps assign a sixteenth century date to the tower although this may be evidence of later insertions into an earlier building Ball states that the castle was used as a garrison in the time of the Geraldine Rebellion. The gatehouse was considerably altered in the 19th and 20th centuries following incorporation into the present Dominican Priory. The surviving structure is rectangular in plan and rising to four storeys with a stair turret in NW angle and an external base batter visible on the E side. There is a vault over the ground floor, which has been converted into a chapel with Gothic windows inserted. Access to upper floors is from a stair turret, which is entered at ground level on S side and is lit by single slit opes. A fireplace has been inserted into N wall of the first floor. The interior is lit by round-headed windows in the four walls, that in the W serves as a doorway. The third floor has a vaulted roof running on an E-W axis, which is probably modern. A stone head was found reused in one of the walls of the stone stair by Sir John Lentaig. The tooling evidence helps assign a sixteenth century date to the tower, although this may just be evidence of later insertions into an earlier building
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Archaeological Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Hancock 1899, O'Curry 1837, Ball, 1905, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit (NIAH 2020a)</p>


Identification No.	SDCC RPS 273
Additional Identifiers	RMP DU021037020, NIAH 1215001
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St Mary's Dominican Priory, Tallaght
Date of Construction	1863
Original Use	Priory
Description	Detached multiple-bay three-storey with attic Gothic Revival priory, built 1863, on an L-plan on the site of the Medieval country residence of the Archbishops of Dublin, parts of which were subsumed by the present priory. Internal court to east, single-storey wing to north. Ashlar walls with pointed segmental- and flat-headed window openings housing timber sash windows. Gabled dormers with carved bargeboards to pitched slate roof having stone chimney stacks. Medieval five-stage tower of Tallaght Castle incorporated into priory fabric at junction of wings. Detached three-storey over arcaded basement modern retreat centre to east. Chapel later addition.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Archaeological Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Hancock 1899, O'Curry 1837, Ball, 1905, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit (NIAH 2020a)</p>


Identification No.	RMP DU021037020
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 273, NIAH 11215002
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St Mary's Dominican Church Tallaght
Date of Construction	1886
Original Use	Church
Description	Detached gable-fronted Gothic Revival church, built 1886. Seven-bay nave with plain lancets separated by prominent stepped buttresses to ashlar walls. Aisle to north. Polygonal apsidal east end with stair turret. Angle buttresses. Three lancet windows above central timber double-leaf door with iron strapwork and cut stone surround. Arcaded seventeen-bay portico and aisle to south, built 1969. Slender paired concrete piers to arcade, creates T-plan church with central altar and monastic choir. Church abuts priory to north.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Hancock 1899, O'Curry 1837, Ball, 1905, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Ballymount to Crumlin


Identification No.	DCC RPS 268
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11215003
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	St Basil's Training Centre, Greenhills Road, Tallaght
Date of Construction	c.1940,
Original Use	Engine shed
Description	Detached ten-bay single-storey training centre, c.1940, with two projecting porches. Rough-cast walls with brick base. Timber sash windows in plain openings with internal railings. Hipped slate roof with various skylights and two large Art Deco style chimney stacks. Two symmetrical flat-roofed extensions to rear. Brick and roughcast boundary wall with railings.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Hancock 1899, O'Curry 1837, Ball, 1905, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal


Identification No.	DCC RPS 7557
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	Melville House, St. Agnes Road, Crumlin
Date of Construction	18th century
Original Use	House
Description	Melville House, a four bay two story early 18th century house, with rendered walls and projecting porch to front. Footprint is evident on Rocque's 1760 map
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2014c, DCC 2022, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 7556
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	Old School house, Agnes Road, Crumlin
Date of Construction	1870s
Original Use	Old School
Description	Three bay single story former school house Built 1870s, with projecting gabled porch, coursed granite rubble walls and brick to the gable and openings. Crest above the door
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2014c, DCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018038002
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 7555
Legal Status	Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St. Mary's Church of Ireland church, Bunting Road, Crumlin
Date of Construction	Pre Norman but wall is probable later
Original Use	Graveyard, Ecclesiastical enclosure
Description	A stone wall dated 1725encompasses the graveyard which is sub-circular in plan suggesting the existence of a pre-Norman ecclesiastical enclosure (DU018038003).
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2014c, DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940-44 Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018038001
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 7555
Legal Status	Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St. Mary's Church of Ireland church, Bunting Road, Crumlin
Date of Construction	1817
Original Use	Church
Description	This disused Church of Ireland church dated 1817, incorporates a later medieval W tower and early 18th-century doorway of Classical style inserted c. 1710. It rises three storeys, and the exterior is largely plastered. At ground floor level an original N doorway has been blocked up externally but survives as an alcove internally with a lintelled head. A spiral stairs in the NW corner survives from first floor level. The first floor is absent. The interior is lit by a narrow double-splayed light in both the N and S walls. A narrow late doorway at this level gives access to the spiral stairs at the W end of the N wall. The irregularity of the walls of the second floor suggest the former existence of vaulting. At second floor level there is a narrow splayed loop in the N and S walls and a rectangular window in the W wall. This has a segmental rear arch and window seats. The roof is vaulted with clear traces of wicker-centring. There are two bell-pull holes in the W part of the vault. The third floor is reached through a doorway off the spiral stairs. There are three large openings with rough flat segmental heads and a smaller lower opening in the E wall at a lower level. The roof is corbelled. Spiral stairs end abruptly at roof level where the parapets are of 19th-century date.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2014c, DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940-44 Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018038004-	
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 7719	
Legal Status	Protected Structure and Recorded Monument	
Location	St. Mary's Church of Ireland church St Mary's Rd, Walkinstown	
Date of Construction	1940s	
Original Use	Church	
Description	St. Mary's Church of Ireland church, built in the early 1940s and designed by McDonnell & Dixon. Of yellow Dolphin's Barn brick with Art Deco Influences . Built on the site of a mound	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Historic, Social	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Sources	DCC 2014c, DCC 2022, NMS 2020, 1940-44 Field Survey	
Photographs		

Identification No.	DCC RPS 874
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080461, DCIHR 181501001
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Parnell Bridge, Grand Canal/Donore Avenue
Date of Construction	dated 1791
Original Use	Bridge
Description	<p>A traditionally constructed single-arch limestone bridge carrying road over Grand Canal, with recent construction to east elevation. Construction of the canal began in 1757 and was completed in 1797. Named after John Parnell, great-great-grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell, a director of the Grand Canal Company, it is popularly known as Sally's Bridge. It was widened in the twentieth century, resulting in a recently constructed west elevation and soffit to the eastern half.</p> <p>Elliptical arch having cut granite voussoirs to west elevation, concrete arch ring and soffit to east elevation. Cut limestone walls with granite string courses and cut limestone splayed parapet walls terminating in square-profile piers. Cut granite cappings and string courses. Carved limestone date plaques to both external elevations. Concrete towpath accessed from adjacent footpath on south-east and south-west banks by concrete steps within calp limestone retaining walls having concrete cappings.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1849
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080748
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Church of Our Lady of Dolours South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	built c.1890,
Original Use	Church
Description	<p>Freestanding cruciform-plan gable-fronted double-height Roman Catholic church, built c.1890, to designs by William Hague, with later additions by Robinson & Keefe and comprising six-bay nave, gabled transepts to north and south elevations, single-bay chancel to east, single-bay porches to front (west) of transepts, gabled to north elevation, flat-roofed to south elevation, confessional projections and side altars to nave, square-profile four-stage bell tower having octagonal fourth stage to north elevation. Pitched slate roofs with granite coping, cross finials, terracotta ridge cresting, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Octagonal-profile corner-finials to transepts, front and rear elevations. Copper-clad spired roof and cross finial to tower. Rusticated granite walls having stepped buttresses to corners of gables and to north and south of nave. Rusticated granite quoins with granite capping. Carved granite panel front of tower. Pointed arch niche to upper level to entrance front, with carved trefoil pedimented hood moulding supported on polished granite columns, and carved granite hood and pedestal, containing statue of Our Lady of Dolours. Inscribed stone to north of entrance to tower. Trefoil lancet windows to nave, transepts and chancel, with carved granite surrounds and sills, carved granite hood mouldings, and tracery incorporating trefoil to chancel. Pointed arch window openings to entrance front, comprising paired trefoil lancets with multifoil oculi over, carved granite surrounds, sills, mullions, hood mouldings and leaded windows. Triple arrangement of trefoil lancet windows to north and south elevations of transepts, with carved granite surrounds, sills, hood mouldings, stained glass windows and shared terracotta hood mouldings. Triple trefoil lancet window to east of chancel, with trefoils over sidelights, carved granite surround, sill, mullions and hood moulding, terracotta hood moulding over, and stained glass windows. Pointed arched window opening to north of tower, with paired square-headed window openings, carved granite surrounds, sill and mullions, carved quatrefoil to tympanum, carved granite hood mouldings, and terracotta hood moulding over. Pointed arch window openings to second stage of tower with carved granite surrounds, sills, hood mouldings and terracotta hood mouldings. Trefoil lancet windows to ground floor to front, with carved granite surrounds and hood mouldings. Triple arrangement of lancet windows to apex of gable to front, with carved granite surround and sill. Trefoil lancet openings to top stage of tower, having carved granite surrounds and hood mouldings, and timber louvered vents to alternating openings. Tripartite square-headed window openings to porches, with pointed arch door openings to front, bull-nosed granite surrounds, carved granite hood mouldings, double-leaf timber battened door with wrought-iron fittings and granite steps. Pointed arch door opening to front with bull-nosed cut granite surround, carved granite hood moulding, carved Portland stone tympanum, and double-leaf timber battened door. Pointed arch door opening to front of tower, with carved bull-nosed granite surround, carved granite hood moulding, terracotta panel over, double-leaf timber battened door having wrought-iron fittings, with render steps. Stained glass windows, executed by Mayer & Co. of Munich</p> <p>Double-leaf decorative cast-iron gate to north, flanked by circular-profile carved granite piers with carved granite capping and cast-iron finials, having matching railings on carved granite plinth wall. Pedestrian gates to north-east boundary.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2308
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080225
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Rom Massey & Sons 1-2 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1925,
Original Use	Bank/financial institution
Description	Corner-sited attached gable-fronted single-bay three-storey former bank, built c.1925, having five-bay north elevation, adjoined to west (rear) by single-bay two-storey block. Chamfered corner at ground floor level having granite console brackets supporting upper floors. Pitched slate roofs having cut granite parapet. Rendered chimneystacks having granite cornices and clay chimney pots. Roughcast rendered walls having cut granite quoins to upper floors, front elevation. Cut granite walls to ground floor, front elevation. Smooth rendered walls to ground floor north elevation. Double-height canted oriel windows to front and north elevations. Square-headed window openings to upper floors, and ground floor north elevation. Granite sills. Segmental-arched window opening to ground floor front elevation having cut granite voussoirs and keystone. Timber framed windows.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018020503
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument
Location	Quaker Graveyard, Cork Street/Marion Villas, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1690's.
Original Use	Graveyard
Description	A walled burial grounds, square in plan, situated on and accessible from the N side of Cork Street. The burial ground is bound by a high coursed limestone rubble wall to the west and south. The central sections of the south boundary wall have been lowered on the and are topped with latter railings. A 20th century vehicular entrance has also been inserted. The eastern portion of the graveyard is utilised as a car-park for the adjacent property, formerly known as the James Weir Home for Nurses. Within the burial ground are small clusters of recumbent memorials, mainly mid-19th century in date, set in a lawn. A single upright grave marker survives close to the vehicular entrance to the site. In 1901 a plan was drawn in advance of the construction of the Home for Nurses referring to the Burial Ground of the Religious Society of Friends, indicating the then location of 18 gravestones and whom they memorialise. The graveyard was in existence in the 1690s.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Archaeological, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NMS 2020, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Butler 2004, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 2054
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080728
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	The James Weir Home for Nurses, 104 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1903
Original Use	Nurses' home
Description	Attached seven-bay three-storey former nurses' home, dated 1903 and built to designs by William Mansfield Mitchell & Sons. This nurses' home was funded by James Weir, who bequeathed a sum of money to fund hospital works after his death. It provided accommodation for up to fifty nurses working at Cork Street Fever Hospital and was subsequently used as a ward of Saint Brendan's Hospital. It has a dormer attic and adjoining lower single-bay three-storey with half-dormer attic gable-fronted block to north elevation. Pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks, gabled dormer windows to front (west) elevation, with timber bargeboards and paired square-headed window openings having one-over-one pane timber sash windows to front (west) elevation. Square-headed dormer windows to rear elevation. Cast-iron rainwater goods and timber bargeboards. Cut sandstone cornice with brick dentils to front elevation, forming continuous sill course to dormer windows and to windows to south elevation. Stepped parapet over centre bay, flanked by octagonal-profile brick piers, terracotta capping. Carved Portland stone panel to apex of south elevation with date of construction and cross motif. Red brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, having moulded brick cornice over banded brickwork to ground floor and render plinth course. Central full-height round-headed window opening to front having moulded brick and sandstone Gibbsian surround to arch ring. Incorporating oriel window with bowed sashes to first and second floors. Timber framed windows, with timber aprons, square-headed door opening to ground floor having replacement glazed uPVC doors and sidelights. Paired square-headed window openings to front elevation, having shared granite sills, moulded brick cornices over voussoirs, mixed one-over-one pane timber sash windows and replacement uPVC windows. Segmental-headed window openings to ground floor, with granite sills and timber casement windows and replacement uPVC windows. Paired square-headed window openings to second floor and attic floor to south elevation, having shared granite sill to second floor windows, carved sandstone lintels to attic floor windows, and one-over-one pane timber sash windows. Segmental-headed window openings to ground floor to front, and north elevation of block to north, with one-over-one pane timber sash windows, granite sills and moulded brick string course forming cornice over openings. Square-headed window openings to north elevation, with granite sills and one-over-one pane timber sash windows. Single and bipartite square-headed window openings to rear, having granite sills and one-over-one pane timber sash windows. Square-headed window openings to ground floor of south elevation, with granite sills, stepped reveals and one-over-one pane timber sash windows. Balcony to first floor to south elevation, with carved timber columns and balustrade, sprocket roof, timber framed windows to centre, and apron inscribed 'The James Weir Home For Nurses'. Round-headed door opening to south elevation, with moulded brick and carved sandstone Gibbsian surround, double-leaf timber panelled door, tripartite over light, and granite steps. Cast- and wrought-iron external staircase to north end.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2055
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080664
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	The International Language and Business School 112 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1770,
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced double-pile four-bay three-storey over basement former house, built c.1770, having integral carriage. Now in use as school. Hipped slate roofs having brick chimneystacks hidden behind rendered parapet wall with painted stone coping, cast-iron rainwater goods to east end. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond to front (south) elevation, over cut granite walls to basement. Square-headed window openings with granite sills and timber casement windows. Round-headed door opening with timber lining, having flanking channelled granite pilasters on block bases with granite cornice and fluted brackets supporting open bed pediment, with timber panelled door and cobweb fanlight. Granite steps flanked by wrought-iron railings on granite plinths, continuing around to east to enclose basement area. Square-headed carriage opening to west end with metal gates.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 2056
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080663
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	116 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1770 but retaining 17th century fabric
Original Use	House
Description	<p>End-of-terrace double-pile two-bay three-storey former house, built c.1770(Previously known as 115). Pitched slate roofs, hipped to east end having brick chimneystacks with clay pots hidden behind rendered parapet wall. Rendered walls with rendered string course and cut granite plinth course. Brown brick laid in English garden wall bond to west elevation. Square-headed window openings with rendered surrounds, granite sills and six-over-six pane timber sash windows. Round-headed door opening, with carved limestone surround comprising Tuscan columns on block bases having dossierets with triglyphs supporting open bed pediment, timber raised-and-fielded panelled door and plain glass fanlight with decorative wrought-iron grill behind, approached by concrete steps. Dutch fireplace tiles and a section of timber frame brick wall uncovered during restoration indicate that at least a portion of the house dates back to the seventeenth century. The elaborate doorcase with elegant, tooled limestone surround and Tuscan columns is the work of a skilled stone carver and adds character to the restrained façade. In the eighteenth century this part of Cork Street backed on to a large industrial complex comprising breweries and tanneries. The house was occupied by the Ord family of tanners for much of the nineteenth century and from the 1880s was the premises of the William Fry and Company which produced the flag for the 1916 Rising.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2053
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080733
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Brú Chaoimhín, 38a Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1801-04,
Original Use	Hospital/infirmary
Description	Attached five-bay three-storey over basement former fever hospital, built 1801-04 by Henry, Mullins & McMahon to designs by Samuel Johnston. It was laid out as three connected pavilions, in an attempt to avoid the spread of disease in the poor quality air. The complex retains much of its original form and character. This block contained the convalescent wards and officers' apartments, and also the kitchen, scullery, storeroom, and mortuary accommodation. Central stairwell and recent elevator extension to rear (east) elevation. Now in use as community nursing unit. Pitched artificial slate roof with brown brick chimneystacks, cast-iron rainwater goods, and granite eaves course to north and south elevations. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, with carved granite plinth course over rendered wall to basement. Steel staircases and landings adjoining north and south elevations. Square-headed window openings with raised render reveals, granite sills, six-over-six pane timber sash windows, two-over-two pane timber sash windows, and replacement timber uPVC windows. Painted masonry doorcase to front (west) elevation comprising Doric columns supporting render entablature, surrounding square-headed door opening with double-leaf timber panelled door and timber framed sidelights, approached by granite platform bridging basement area and steps flanked by cast-iron railings on render plinth wall with granite coping. Square-headed door openings to basement level, with raised render reveals and half-glazed timber panelled doors.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 2053
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080734
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Brú Chaoimhín 38a Cork Street,
Date of Construction	1801-04,
Original Use	Hospital/infirmary
Description	Attached five-bay three-storey over basement former fever hospital, built 1801-04 by Henry, Mullins & McMahon to designs by Samuel Johnston. It was laid out as three connected pavilions, in an attempt to avoid the spread of disease in the poor quality air. The complex retains much of its original form and character. This centre block was built to house new staff apartments and additional wards. The regular fenestration arrangement creates a well-balanced façade, with central emphasis created by the cupola over the tripartite doorcase. single-storey lean-to corridor to rear (south) elevation, connecting to wards to east and west. Now in use as community nursing unit. Hipped roof with yellow brick chimneystack having clay chimney pots, octagonal-plan domed cupola on square-plan base with cast-iron weathervane and round-headed openings having louvered vents, clock to front (north) elevation, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Parapet having carved granite coping. Yellow brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, with carved granite plinth course over rendered walls to basement level. Square-headed window openings having granite sills, two-over-two pane, six-over-six pane and six-over-three pane timber sash windows and replacement uPVC windows. Painted masonry doorcase to front (north) elevation comprising Doric columns supporting entablature, surrounding square-headed door opening with double-leaf timber panelled door and timber framed sidelights, approached by granite platform bridging basement area and steps flanked by cast-iron railings on render plinth wall with granite coping. Cast-iron boot scrape. Square-headed door openings to basement level with raised render reveals and half-glazed timber panelled doors.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 2053
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080735
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Brú Chaoimhín 38a Cork Street,
Date of Construction	1801-04,
Original Use	Hospital/infirmary
Description	<p>Attached five-bay three-storey over basement former fever hospital, built 1801-04 by Henry, Mullins & McMahon to designs by Samuel Johnston. It was laid out as three connected pavilions, in an attempt to avoid the spread of disease in the poor quality air. The complex retains much of its original form and character. This wing served as fever wards. Built to the same design as its corresponding wing to the west, it contributes to the symmetrical plan of the composition. The extension to the rear and oriel windows, which differentiate it from the west wing, were added when the building was remodelled by Sandham Symes for the Dublin Convalescent Home in 1888. The staircase which is contained within the extension is of technical and aesthetic interest, demonstrating the artisanship involved in the manufacture of cast-iron at the time. The carved granite doorcase adds decorative and textural variation to the red brick facade and attests to the skill and artisanship employed in the construction of the building.</p> <p>Recent elevator tower to rear elevation. Now in use as community nursing unit. Pitched artificial slate roof with brown brick chimneystacks, cast-iron rainwater goods, and granite eaves course to north and south elevations. Hipped roof to extension to rear. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, having carved granite plinth course over squared calp limestone wall to basement. Steel staircase and landings adjoining north and south elevations. Square-headed window openings with granite sills, raised render reveals, replacement uPVC windows, and some blocked openings. Panelled aprons and moulded corbels to oriel windows. Tripartite arrangement of round-headed window openings to stairwell to rear of extension, with shared granite sill, raised render reveals, and one-over-one pane timber sash windows with coloured glass margins. Bull's eye window to rear of extension, with raised render reveal and timber framed window. Segmental-headed window openings to north elevation of extension having replacement uPVC windows. Granite doorcase to front (east) elevation comprising Doric columns supporting entablature, surrounding square-headed door opening with replacement uPVC door, replacement uPVC sidelights and granite sills, approached by granite platform bridging basement area and steps flanked by cast-iron railings on rendered plinth wall with granite coping. Square-headed door openings to basement level having raised render reveal and mixed timber and replacement uPVC doors. Staircase to interior with cast-iron balustrade having figurative stops and carved timber.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2052
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080662, 50080693
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Saint Joseph's Convent, 22 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1875,
Original Use	Convent building and chapel
Description	Attached L-plan gable-fronted Gothic Revival former Roman Catholic church, built c.1875, designed by the architect John Loftus Robinson for the Sisters of Mercy. Five-bay nave and full-height four-bay north transept with square-plan three-stage bell tower to west (entrance) elevation. Lean-to entrance porch to re-entrant corner between entrance elevation and attached former convent building. Now in use as offices. Pitched slate roofs with moulded brick eaves course. Gables surmounted by carved stone cross finials. Square-plan bell tower with pitched limestone roof, pointed arch opening and square-headed openings with ashlar limestone surrounds. Red brick walls laid in English bond, with vitrified brick string courses and rusticated granite and ashlar limestone plinth course. Lancet openings, paired to gable ends, with bullnosed brick surrounds, sloping granite sills, polychrome voussoirs, and stained glass windows. Pointed arch door openings to west elevation of nave and west elevation of transept with moulded brick surrounds having polychrome brick voussoirs, granite steps and timber double-leaf doors. That to transept having recessed red brick and sandstone holy-water fonts. Bounded to east by red brick wall laid in English bond, with vitrified brick string courses. Attached five-bay three-storey Gothic Revival style former convent, designed by the architect John Loftus Robinson, built 1875, with full-height breakfront to front (west) elevation and full-height projecting stair hall to rear elevation, single-storey multiple-bay kitchen block to rear elevation. Now in use as offices. Pitched slate roof with cut limestone coping having decorative carved stops, copper flashing, cast-iron rainwater goods, and polychrome brick and stone chimneystacks with yellow terracotta pots. Hipped slate roofs to breakfront and stair hall with metal cross finials. Pitched slate roof and hipped artificial slate roof to single-storey block. Trefoil lancet openings, unglazed and louvered, to apices of gables. Red brick laid in English bond, with cut granite and limestone plinth course and polychrome brick string courses. Shouldered cut limestone and red brick buttresses to north and south gables. Paired segmental-headed window openings to ground floor and paired pointed arch window openings to first floor with polychrome brick voussoirs, bullnosed brick reveals, sloping shared limestone sills and two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Paired square-headed window openings to second floor with sloping limestone sills and continuous cut limestone lintel course, alternating chamfered bricks to reveals. Pointed arch window openings to second floor to north and south gables, each having cut limestone lintel and sill, tiled tympanum, and two-over-two pane timber sash window. Segmental-headed window opening to breakfront, having trefoil-headed niche flanked by pointed arch stained glass lights, statue of Saint Joseph to niche. Pointed arch door opening to breakfront with polychrome brick voussoirs, stained glass over light and timber double-leaf door framed by sidelights and reeded columns on granite plinth, approached by granite steps and platform with cast-iron boot scrapes. Interior having pointed arch openings to ground floor corridor and carved timber staircase to stair hall. Both are in use as offices.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit (NIAH 2020a)</p>


Identification No.	DCC RPS 255
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080660
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Brabazon hall, Phoenix Brewery/maltings, Ardee Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1899,
Original Use	Malt house
Description	Freestanding former malthouse, built 1899, having seven-bay three-storey front (east) elevation and three-bay, three-storey north elevation. Projection to south elevation having catslide roof. Now in use as Pentecostal church. Hipped slate roof with yellow brick chimneystack. Snecked limestone walls with dressed limestone quoins to east and north elevations. Rendered walls to south and west elevations. Concrete buttress to front elevation. Segmental-headed window openings to first and second floors, square-headed window openings to ground floor, all with yellow brick block-and-start surrounds and having recent casement windows. Segmental-headed door opening with yellow brick block-and-start surrounds having recent limestone steps. Recent door opening to rear elevation. This building is all that remains of a once extensive malt house, located on the west side of Ardee Street. It was constructed at the end of the nineteenth century by the Phoenix Brewery, on the site of an earlier mill, and is a reminder of the industrial buildings which would have typified the area around Cork Street and Ardee Street in the nineteenth century.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit (NIAH 2020a)</p>


Identification No.	DCC RPS 253
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080661
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	4 Ardee Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1770,
Original Use	House
Description	Attached double-pile three-bay four-storey over basement former house, built c.1770, now in use as offices. Ardee Street was a centre of the brewing industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and in 1835 No.4 Ardee Street was occupied by James Haigh, described as 'engineer, millwright, foundry brass and iron works'. Hipped slate roofs having brick chimneystacks hidden behind brick parapet with granite coping. Yellow brick laid in Flemish bond to walls to front (west) elevation, with cut granite plinth course over rendered walls to basement. Yellow brick laid in English garden wall bond, and some render, to north elevation. Square-headed window openings with painted stone sills and timber sash windows having six-over-six pane windows to ground, first and second floors and three-over-six pane windows to third floor. Round-headed door opening, with tooled limestone surround and cornice, Tuscan columns on block bases and fluted brackets supporting open bed pediment, having timber panelled door and spoked fanlight, approached by granite platform. Wrought-iron railings with cast-iron corner column on granite plinth, enclosing basement area. Now in use as offices.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit (NIAH 2020a)</p>


Identification No.	DCC RPS 254
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080666,
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Watkins, Jameson & Pim, 10 Ardee Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1820,
Original Use	House
Description	Attached double-pile five-bay three-storey over basement former brewer's house and offices, built c.1820, with integral carriage arch. 10 Ardee Street was constructed in the early-nineteenth century to house the brewer and offices of Watkins' Brewery. The house was located at one of the main entrances to the brewery which occupied the block bounded by Ardee Street to the west, Brabazon Row to the east, Newmarket to the south and Cork Street to the north. The exterior retains an attractive columnar doorcase complete with respondent pilasters, sidelights and fanlight. It has been conserved and retains internal features including an elliptical staircase, plasterwork and joinery detailing dating from the 1820s and 1830s. In the mid-nineteenth century the complex was valued at £400. The name of the firm Watkins, Jameson & Pim is recorded on a brass name plaque on the timber gates to the carriage arch beside the entrance. The house is of historical importance as it was defended by Eamonn Ceannt during the Easter Rising. Pitched slate roofs having yellow brick chimneystacks hidden behind brick parapet wall with granite coping. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond to front (west) elevation, cut granite plinth course over rendered walls to basement. Square-headed window openings with granite sills and timber sash windows. Six-over-six pane windows to ground and second floor and nine-over-nine pane windows to first floor, that to former brewer's office having iron window guard. Segmental-headed door opening with flanking Ionic columns on block bases, sidelights and Ionic respondent pilasters supporting fluted cornice and fanlight. Granite steps flanked by wrought-iron railings set granite plinths, continuing around to enclose basement areas. Segmental-headed carriage arch with granite block-and-start surround, granite wheel guards and timber battened double leaf door with brass door furniture and decorative wrought-iron grill over. Now in use as offices.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 5829
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080665, DCIHR 181107901
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Watkins, Jameson & Pim, Brabazon Place, Newmarket, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1870,
Original Use	Brewery
Description	<p>Corner-sited attached former brewery warehouse, built c.1870, with seven-bay two-storey front (south) elevation and four-bay two-storey east elevation. In the mid-nineteenth century the complex was valued at £400, and the firm survived into the twentieth century as Watkins, Jameson & Pimm. This building was constructed during the nineteenth century for the manufacture and storage of materials associated with the brewery.</p> <p>Now is use as commercial unit. Hipped corrugated-iron roof. Snecked dressed limestone walls. Square-headed window openings with brown brick block-and-start surrounds and granite sills, timber windows some with metal window guards to ground floor. Brick infill to openings to first floor. Square-headed door openings with cement rendered reveals and roller shutters. Recent double door openings.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit (NIAH 2020a)</p>


Identification No.	RMP DU018020352
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 5827, 5828 NIAH 50080643
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	St. Nicholas Without/Thomas Burgh House, St Luke's Avenue, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1715-1716
Original Use	Church
Description	<p>Freestanding single-cell Church of Ireland church, built as a parish church for the Parish of Saint Nicholas Without and Saint Luke's Parish. In 1708 the parish of St. Nicholas Without was divided and part of it was given to the denomination of St. Luke's. A glebe house was erected on the Coombe for the vicar and the church of St. Luke was erected not far from the Glebe between 1715 and 1716. The construction of this church was overseen by Thomas Burgh, the Surveyor-General of Ireland at the time, and he is also thought to have been its designer. It was consecrated on 8th October 1716. Early maps show that it was accessed by a tree-lined entrance avenue from the Coombe. It closed as a place of worship on 19th September 1975 and was left ruinous after a disastrous fire in 1986. In September 2016 enabling works commenced for the conservation and adaptive reuse of the ruin as office accommodation.</p> <p>The remains comprise a four-bay nave with a rectangular apse added 1889-90 to the east gable; a flat-roofed porch added to the north side c. 1880. Rubble calp limestone walls with dressed limestone quoins to north, west and south elevation. Rendered walls to east elevation. It is lit by segmental-headed windows which have cut limestone surrounds, keystones and sills. The west gable is surmounted by a cut granite bellcote with a carved stone cross; this was added c. 1900. The context has been much altered with the opening of the Coombe Relief Road, and it has taken on a prominent position at the roadside. Forming a group with the graveyard and gate to the south, and the Widows' House of the parish which is now incorporated within a new development to the north.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 2944
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080882
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Widows' House of the Parish of Saint Nicholas Without and Saint Luke, the Coombe, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1810
Original Use	School
Description	<p>Attached three-bay three-storey former school, built c.1810, converted to widows' alms house in the Parish of Saint Nicholas Without and Saint Luke c.1870. Now in use as apartments, incorporated into mixed use development, built 2003.</p> <p>Hipped slate roof. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls to front (north) elevation, roughcast rendered walls to west elevation. Render lettering set in render frame to front elevation. Square-headed window openings having six-over-six pane and nine-over-six pane timber sash windows and cut stone sills. Recent balconies to west elevation, having square-headed door openings with timber battened doors. Cut granite segmental-headed carriage arch to east of building, incorporated into new development, having timber battened double-leaf doors.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, , Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 2942
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080632
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	77 Francis Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1830,
Original Use	House
Description	Corner-sited attached house built c.1830. The restrained classical inspired façade may be the work of architects of the Wide Street Commission who made wide ranging changes to the environs of Dean Street in the first half of the nineteenth century. Three-bay three-storey front (east) elevation and two-bay three-storey south elevation with canted corner, having shopfront to both elevations. Hipped artificial slate roof with rendered chimneystack hidden behind parapet wall with granite coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with granite sills, six-over-six pane and two-over-two pane timber sash windows, timber casement windows and blind windows. Segmental-headed door opening to east elevation with timber panelled pilasters and timber panelled door with plain fanlight. Shopfront having square-headed display windows supported on rendered stall risers framed by timber panelled pilasters supporting timber fascia with cornice. Display windows to south elevation having timber shutters, that to east having wrought-iron bars. Square-headed door opening in south-east elevation with timber panelled door, glazed over light and wrought-iron security gate.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2009f NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 2045
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080633
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Fallon's 129, The Coombe, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	built c.1895
Original Use	House
Description	<p>Corner-sited house built c.1895, with two-bay three-storey front (north) elevation and four-bay three-storey east elevation, having shopfronts to both elevations, with recessed corner entrance. Now also in use as public house. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and red brick chimneystacks hidden behind parapet with moulded brick and granite coping. Red brick walls laid in Flemish bond with granite plinth course to front and east elevations, rendered wall to west elevation. Square-headed window openings with granite sills and single pane timber sash windows. Square-headed door openings to east elevation, one with granite step and timber panelled door, one widened and with later double-leaf timber battened doors. Shopfront having display windows supported on timber panelled stall risers framed by timber pilasters supporting fascia with dentillated cornice. Square-headed door opening in canted bay supported by fluted cast-iron column, having half-glazed timber double-leaf door to pub. No.129 was in use by a grocer and spirit dealer, John Walsh, as early as 1862 and appears to have been redeveloped in the late nineteenth-century, and continues to serve the local community as a public house today. Dan Donnelly, the famous bare knuckle boxer who died in 1820, is reputed to have been a previous proprietor.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2283
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080634
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	1 Dean Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1825,
Original Use	House
Description	<p>Corner-sited attached house built c.1825, with two-bay three-storey front (north) elevation and three-bay three-storey west elevation, having shopfront to both elevations with recessed corner entrance.</p> <p>The restrained classical proportions of this building and those adjoining it to the east are the work of the architects of the Wide Street Commission. The Commission made wide ranging changes to the environs of Dean Street in the first half of the nineteenth century and it appears that this terrace was rebuilt in the 1820s. The remainder of the terrace, which originally extended to seven buildings, was lost to road improvements in the 20th century. As was typical of the Wide Street Commission, building No.1 attracted high quality tenants and high annual valuations were returned in Thom's Directories. No.1 functioned as a grocer and spirit dealer in the mid nineteenth-century. Hipped M-profile artificial slate roof with brick chimneystacks having clay pots, red brick parapet with painted coping. Red brick walls laid in Flemish bond with rendered quoins to west end. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, painted stone sills and single-pane timber sash windows. Shopfront comprising display windows supported on panelled stall risers framed by timber panelled pilasters supporting nameboard. Square-headed door openings in canted bay supported by chamfered rendered pier.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 5822
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080678
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Corner of Kevin Street and New Street South
Date of Construction	c.1900.
Original Use	Public convenience
Description	<p>Freestanding underground public toilet block at the junction of Kevin Street and New Street, constructed c.1900. it was one of a number that were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in response to an increasing demand for public facilities in the city. Underground facilities such as this were partially hidden from general view in order to satisfy Victorian perceptions of decency.</p> <p>Carved granite plinth having perforated metal roundels to east and west elevations. Wrought-iron railings with stylised shamrock heads. Cast-iron ventilation shaft with stylised foliage to shaft. Granite stairs with tiled walls leading from street level, with wrought-iron gate.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018020405
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4186, NIAH 50080674
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	35a Kevin Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1730
Original Use	House
Description	Freestanding curved gable fronted three-bay two-storey house with attic accommodation, built c.1730, rebuilt 1908. A rare surviving Dutch Billy house. No.35 was moved and rebuilt during road widening works on Kevin Street. Timber shopfront to front (south) elevation. Pitched slate roof with angled brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods hidden behind curved gable with red brick and lead coping. Yellow brick laid in Flemish bond with rendered margins to east and west. Square-headed window openings with granite sills and flush sash boxes. Six-over-six pane timber sash windows to first floor. Six-over-six pane timber sash window to central opening of second floor, framed by two-over-four pane timber sash windows. Shopfront comprising multiple-pane window framed by rendered pilasters, in turn flanked by square-headed door openings with timber panelled doors having tripartite over lights. Though much altered, some early features remain including the angled chimneystack, flush sash boxes and curved gable. The attractive shopfront with egg-and-dart cornice and carved scroll ends
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic, Archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6440, DCC RPS 6441, DCC RPS 6442
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080676
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	51-53 Patrick Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1840
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three two-bay three-storey former houses, built c.1840, renovated and extended to rear (east) c.2005. This group of houses is a rare early-nineteenth century survivors on Patrick Street as the street was subject to significant clearance and redevelopment by the Iveagh Trust in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the mid-nineteenth century the buildings were occupied by a corn chandler, tallow chandler and ironmonger. Now in use as shop and apartments. M-profile pitched slate roofs with yellow brick chimneystacks behind parapet wall with granite coping. Yellow brick walls laid in Flemish bond; upper portion refaced in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, granite sills and single-pane timber sash windows. Recent shopfront to front (west) elevation. Retains some interior window shutters
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018020800, DU018020111
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080681
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument
Location	Saint Patrick's Cathedral Choir School/ College of the Vicar's Choral 53 Patrick Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1432
Original Use	School
Description	Saint Patrick's Cathedral Choir School was founded in 1432 by Archbishop Richard Talbot and was originally housed in the robing room of the cathedral. The College of the Vicar's Choral was then located S of St Patricks Cathedral. In 1546 it consisted of a hall, kitchen and the bed chambers It was still visible, though ruinous in the early 19th century. The choir school is now located on the south side of Saint Patrick's Close in an attached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey school, built c.1870. Pitched slate roof with brick chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Raised barges with carved granite verge stones. Snecked limestone walls with dressed granite plinth course and quoins. Triple lancet windows to front (north) elevation with sloping granite sill, chamfered granite mullions and surround. Trefoil opening with carved granite surround and timber louvers to gable. Pointed arch opening with chamfered granite block-and-start surround and timber battened door with decorative strap hinges, set in screen wall to west. Timber plaque to door. The building is typical of the Gothic Revival style used in religious buildings in the nineteenth century and borrows features from the neighbouring cathedral, including the triple lancet windows and trefoil opening in the north gable.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018020269
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 6443 NIAH 50080680
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street
Date of Construction	1191
Original Use	Cathedral
Description	<p>Freestanding cruciform-plan Church of Ireland cathedral. The first record of a church on the site dates to the early twelfth century and was known as St. Patrick in insula which is mentioned c. 1121 and in the earliest lists of Dublin City Parishes as in 1179. A number of early medieval grave slabs unearthed in the vicinity may indicate this church was built on the site of an earlier stone or timber building. It became a collegiate church in 1191 and was elevated to the status of a cathedral between 1212 and 1223. Archbishop Henry of London commenced the building of the new cathedral c. 1225 and the present building retains features in the choir and Minot's Tower, include the flying buttresses and pointed arch openings are typical of the Gothic style of the time. At the time it was the largest church in Medieval Ireland. It became the first University of Ireland (1320-1520). By the 16th century, it was in ruinous condition. It has been much modified including the rebuilding of Minot's Tower in the early fifteenth century, the addition of its spire in the mid-eighteenth century, the replacement of the roof in the late seventeenth century and restoration work undertaken by R. C. Carpenter c.1845. A large scale restoration programme, undertaken between 1860 and 1865 under the patronage of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, is responsible for the cathedral's current appearance. Pitched slate roofs with corbelled eaves courses, crenellated battlements having cast-iron rainwater goods. Lean-to slate roofs with crenellated battlement to side aisles of nave and of transepts. Octagonal spire to tower, crenellated battlements with corbel tables. Carved limestone cross finials to gables. Cut and carved limestone pinnacles to buttresses. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Snecked Calp limestone walls with cut limestone quoins, corbel tables, and string courses. Stepped pilaster buttresses to all elevations, some with niches. Cut limestone plinth course. Lancet openings to side aisles and clerestory with carved limestone surrounds and sills and hood mouldings with carved hood stops. Those to clerestory framed by colonnettes. Lancet openings to side aisles of transepts with dressed limestone surrounds, sills and hood mouldings with carved hood stops. Lancet openings and round-headed openings with triple-light windows to clerestory with dressed limestone surrounds, limestone colonnettes, limestone sills and hood mouldings with carved hood stops. Triple-light lancet window to gables with colonnettes with foliate capitals and sloping limestone sills. Triple-light window and trefoil opening over with dressed limestone surrounds. Choir having lancet openings to side aisles and clerestory with dressed limestone surrounds, sills and hood mouldings. Those to clerestory framed by colonnettes. Graded triple-light and five-light windows to end gable of east elevation of choir and side aisles. Lancet openings to Lady Chapel, with dressed limestone surrounds and sills and hood mouldings. Graded lancet windows and blind lancets to gable of Lady Chapel. Square-headed openings to bell tower, with ogee-headed insets and lancet openings to lower stages and pointed arch openings with curvilinear Y-tracery and louvers to belfry. Clock faces to north and west elevations. North porch and south porch each having pointed arch door opening with carved limestone surround comprising colonnettes with foliate capitals, hood moulding with carved hood stops and timber double-leaf door. Triple-light window to south porch, and trefoil opening over with chamfered limestone surrounds. Pointed arch door opening to west elevation, having carved limestone roll mouldings, hood moulding with sculpted portraits to decorative stops, double-leaf timber battened doors with strap hinges. Interior having carved limestone pointed arcade supported on octagonal-profile piers with engaged colonnettes to nave and choir. String course separating arcade from triforium. Pointed arches to triforium with inset pointed arches supported on marble colonnettes. Lancet window openings to clerestory. Bays separated by full height engaged colonnettes with vaulting springing from capitals.</p> <p>Set in own grounds, with cast-iron railings on limestone plinths to west and south, enclosing statue of Benjamin Lee Guinness. Square profile cut sandstone piers with carved caps to west having cast-iron pedestrian gate. Cast-iron railings to north.</p>
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Historical Social Technical
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, SDCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey

Photographs




Identification No.	DCC RPS 1010
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080683
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Iveagh Play Centre, Bull Alley Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	built 1912-5,
Original Use	Iveagh Play Centre
Description	<p>The former Iveagh Play Centre built 1912-5, was part of the Iveagh Trust Scheme, the most significant urban renewal scheme undertaken in Dublin in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was the final building of the scheme occupying a site overlooking St. Patrick's Park and the Cathedral. The distinguished design is by the Dublin firm McDonnell & Reid and was selected by competition. The centre included classrooms, a gymnasium and assembly hall and replaced an earlier centre set up by Lord Iveagh at 100 Francis Street. It provided a practical education teaching skills including basket-making, needlework and drawing and painting and offered periodic free entertainment to boys and girls between the ages of three and fourteen. Freestanding complex described as being in a 'free Queen Anne idiom' or of 'a Flemish Renaissance' style having thirteen-bay two-storey over basement front (south) elevation with attic accommodation, and seven-bay two-storey over basement east and west elevations, with central breakfront and advanced end bays with stepped gables, each forming full-height gabled wing to rear (north) elevation. Three-storey elevation to rear, having lower five-bay three-storey blocks to re-entrant corners between rear elevation and east and west wings, having hipped and flat roofs. Now in use as third level college. Pitched slate roofs, with carved Portland stone cornice, shaped gables with raised barges to front elevation breakfronts, having carved Portland stone coping, flanked by decorative piers with carved ball finials. Octagonal-plan cupola with copper dome and finial, carved Ionic pilasters and round-headed louvered openings. Ashlar limestone chimneystacks and square-profile cast-iron rainwater goods. Timber framed half-dormer windows to east wing. Red brick walls laid in English bond with giant Ionic order having pilasters to central breakfront and engaged columns to end breakfronts, supporting entablature with modillions to cornice and pulvinated frieze. Channelled ashlar limestone corner pilasters incorporating pulvinated frieze. Granite plinth course, Portland stone string course and entablature with modillions to cornice. Square-headed openings, those to front and secondary elevations with Portland stone surrounds, sills, corbels, and nine-over-nine pane timber sash windows, having Portland stone entablature and keystone to ground floor and segmental Portland stone pediments to first floor. Small-paned timber framed windows with sculpted Portland stone surrounds to gables to end bays. Mixed nine-over-nine pane and six-over-six pane timber sash windows and steel-framed windows with granite sills to rear elevation. Two-storey canted bay window to central breakfront, with square-headed window openings having Portland stone surrounds and six-over-six pane and nine-over-nine pane timber sash windows, dentillated cornices, date plaque to apron, and balustrade above. Circular window opening with sculpted Portland stone surround and fixed window to gable. Single-storey canted bay window with square-headed window openings having nine-over-nine pane timber sash window flanked by six-over-six panes, carved Portland stone surround with Tuscan Doric columns. Square-headed door openings with Portland stone surrounds, entablature with keystone and swan neck pediment, timber panelled double-leaf door and granite steps. Cast-iron railings on stepped granite plinth, paired entrances to front, carved Portland stone piers with double-leaf cast-iron pedestrian gates. Recent red brick gate piers to vehicular entrances to east and west, with cast-iron gates. Its educational role has continued over time, and it now serves as a third level institution, the Liberties College.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1011
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080685
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Blocks A-D Iveagh Trust Buildings, Patrick Street, Street Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1901
Original Use	Apartment/flat
Description	<p>The Patrick Street flats are part of the Iveagh Trust Scheme, built in 1901 and were the most significant urban renewal scheme undertaken in Dublin in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They were designed by the London firm of Joseph & Smithem, who designed similar tenement blocks for the Guinness Trust in London, and the supervising architects were Kaye-Parry & Ross. The blocks contained three-room apartments located around the central stair halls and smaller one-bedroomed apartments overlooking the rear courtyards and along with the associated blocks on Bride Street (Blocks E-H) housed a total of 250 families. Group of four T-plan west-facing residential tenement blocks, with two attached five-bay four-storey blocks having mansard attics to south, and two attached seven-bay four-storey blocks having mansard attics to north, both with stepped gables, central advanced entrance bays with domed cupolas, and shopfronts to front (west) elevation. Full-height returns to rear, each return having three-bay breakfront to either side of east end, forming five-bay rear (east) elevation. Pitched slate mansard roof to front (east) elevation and pitched slate roof to returns to rear with corbelled brick eaves course, copper clad cupolas, red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick walls laid in English bond with dressed granite plinth course and terracotta string courses. Stepped brick panels to chimneybreasts and terracotta date plaques to north and south elevations. Segmental-headed window openings to first floor, square-headed openings to second and third floor with brick voussoirs and reveals, terracotta keystones and sills and timber sash windows, six-over-six pane and four-over-four pane, some bipartite with timber mullions, some paired. Square-headed openings to mansard attic with six-over-six pane timber sash windows, some having segmental pediments, some with cornices. Some casement windows to rear elevations. Round-headed door openings to entrance bays with dressed granite surrounds and keystones, carved tympana and timber panelled double-leaf doors. Shopfronts comprising rendered stallriser, display windows, glazed doors, having timber fascia above, with flanking dressed granite pilasters having carved console brackets. Segmental-headed door opening with brick voussoirs, keystone and reveals, timber panelled door and over light, granite steps and metal handrail to south elevation of Block A. Round-headed door openings with brick surround, hood moulding and keystone, carved tympana and timber panelled double-leaf door to east elevation of returns. Round-headed pedestrian arch with dressed granite surround and keystone and double-leaf wrought-iron gates giving access to site between Block B and Block C. Cast-iron railings on granite plinth to north and south ends.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 860
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080684
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Iveagh Hostel, Bride Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1904-1905
Original Use	Hostel
Description	<p>The Iveagh Hostel, formerly Iveagh House, built 1904-1905, is part of the Iveagh Trust Scheme, the most significant urban renewal scheme undertaken in Dublin in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The design is attributed to the London firm of Joseph & Smith assisted by Kaye, Parry & Ross. Described on completion as 'a palatial workmen's hotel' it contained over five hundred cubicles on the upper floors and public facilities including a dining room, smoking room and reading room on the ground floor. Amenities available to the inhabitants included a wash-house and barber's shop. The 1911 census indicates it provided lodgings for labourers, clerks, skilled tradesmen and pensioners, and had a resident staff of seventeen. Freestanding fifteen-bay five-storey over raised basement hostel with single-storey canted bay windows to east and west end of front (north) elevation. Full-height multiple-bay wings to centre and either end of rear (south) elevation, with two-storey blocks between wings. Flat roofed entrance porch to front elevation. Flat roof, sloped walls with slate hanging to fifth floor, intermittent raised red brick gables and pediments, with cut sandstone coping, red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick laid in English bond, with terracotta string courses. Angled brick dressings to gabled and pedimented bays. Round-headed window openings to ground floor with terracotta and red brick surrounds, keystones and sills and timber casement windows. Segmental-headed windows to first floor and square-headed window openings to second and third floor with red brick voussoirs and reveals, terracotta sills and timber sash windows, six-over-six panes and four-over-four panes, some bipartite windows with timber mullions. Square-headed window openings to fourth floor with four-over-four pane and six-over-six pane timber sash windows having timber frames with cornices. Segmental-headed window openings to fourth floor, some paired, having four-over-four pane timber sash windows and terracotta hood mouldings. Porch to entrance block having carved terracotta segmental pediment, decorative frieze, with red brick walls, round-headed porch opening with terracotta hood moulding and keystone. Recessed glazed timber panelled door with over light and sidelights, tiled surround and tiled platform and steps. Cast-iron railings on granite plinth to basement area to front. The ground plan, which comprised a narrow front block and three radiating arms enclosing the rear courtyards, was chosen to provide access to fresh air and sunlight.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 859
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080687
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Iveagh Trust Public Baths Bride Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1905-6
Original Use	Swimming pool
Description	<p>The Iveagh Baths is part of the Iveagh Trust Scheme, the most significant urban renewal scheme undertaken in Dublin in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The design is attributed to the London firm of Joseph & Smithem assisted by Kaye-Parry & Ross. Both trained engineers, Kaye-Parry and Ross may have played a more significant role in The Baths than in the other buildings. The baths were the centrepiece of the scheme combining elements of Arts and Crafts, Art Nouveau and Edwardian classicism. The building has a tripartite plan, the centre block containing the pool house, the west end containing the boiler house and the east end containing the entrance block with a decorative domed cupola. The red brick exterior is ornamented with recessed terracotta panels and a decorative terracotta cartouche with well-executed lettering. The interior contained a galleried bath house with one hundred and ninety-eight private baths for men, nine for women and a large swimming pool which in recent years has been redeveloped as a public gymnasium. Attached former public bath house, comprising seven-bay two-storey pool house with dormer attic and stepped gables to either end of front (south) elevation, flanked by two-bay single-storey with half-dormer attic entrance block to east, and three-bay two-storey gable-fronted boiler house to west. Pitched slate roof to pool house with glazed lantern to ridge, shaped gables with cut sandstone coping and having blind bulls-eye windows to apices. Hipped slate roof with domed cupola to front span and flat roof to rear span of entrance block. Hipped slate roof to front span and flat roof to rear span of powerhouse. Red brick laid in English bond, with recessed terracotta panels with dentillated cornices and red brick pilasters, over raised dressed granite plinth. Square-headed window openings to boiler house with red brick and terracotta surrounds, sills and timber casement windows. That over carriage arch having date plaque. Paired square-headed openings to pool house, with projecting hood mouldings, terracotta surrounds and sills and timber windows set within recessed panels. Circular and lunette openings to lower level, with chamfered granite surrounds and keystones, and fixed windows. Segmental-headed carriage arch to powerhouse with terracotta surround, keystone and hood moulding and metal double-leaf gate with lattice grille. Square-headed door opening with terracotta surround and canopy, recent timber door. Segmental-headed porch to entrance block with terracotta and granite surround, terracotta hood moulding and keystone with decorative terracotta cartouche over. Recessed glazed timber double-leaf doors with over light and sidelights, tiled platform and steps. Remodelled internally 1996, now in use as gymnasium.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018020085
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 5830 NIAH 50080534
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Church of Saint Nicholas Within, Nicholas Street, Christchurch Place, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1707,
Original Use	Church
Description	Freestanding three-bay single-storey remains of Church of Ireland church, built 1707, on site of earlier church founded in the eleventh century. The earlier church of St Nicholas is included in the earliest lists of Dublin city churches in c. 1179. In 1479 Edward IV authorised the foundation of a chantry dedicated to the Blessed Virgin on the south side of the church. It was restored in 1578. The Church of Saint Nicholas Within was so called to distinguish it from the Church of Saint Nicholas Without, two churches of the same parish separated by the city walls. It was subsequently rebuilt in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, the latter incarnation incorporated a tower and spire. It fell out of use and was ruinous by the early nineteenth century, the façade later being moved back to permit road widening in 1911. Now roofless and ruinous. Squared calp limestone parapet and carved cornice over cut calp limestone wall to front (west) elevation, coursed rubble calp to north elevation. Carved calp limestone plinth course. Pilasters flanking central bay to front. Segmental-headed openings to north elevation, chamfered cut calp surrounds, wrought-iron openwork panels to openings. Central round-headed opening to front, blocked, having keystone, carved chamfered surround. Square-headed door openings to front, blocked, with carved calp limestone lugged architrave surrounds. Pair of square-profile rusticated granite piers having carved capping, flanking double-leaf cast-iron gate to north of church, matching railings on carved granite plinth wall.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Archaeological Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018020081
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 1516 NIAH 50080530
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Synod Hall High Street
Date of Construction	built c.1875,
Original Use	Synod Hall
Description	<p>The synod hall forms a component part of an ecclesiastical complex with Christ Church Cathedral, and the associated choir school. It was constructed to designs by George Edmund Street, as part of his restoration of the cathedral in 1875. Street's original design for the Synod Hall placed it to the south of the cathedral, but it was decided instead to situate it on the site of the medieval Church of Saint Michael and All Angels. The new design connected the synod hall to the cathedral by an elevated passageway over Winetavern Street. The chapel of St. Michael was founded by Donatus, first Bishop of Dublin, c. 1038 on land given by Sitrick Silk beard. It became a parochial church in the 15th century. By the 1670's it was in need of repair which was completed by the end of the 17th century. It was rebuilt again in 1815 and its church yard to the N occupied by parochial schools. However, it was demolished by the end of the 19th century and the present Synod Hall built on its site. The 17th century tower survives as part of the Synod hall complex. Attached four-bay multiple-storey over basement and with dormer attic former synod hall, comprising double-pile block with raised range to rear (west) elevation, gabled central breakfront to front (east) 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. Pitched slate roof with raised limestone coping and gabled dormer windows having copper bargeboards, fish scale shingles, and timber framed windows. Cast-iron rainwater goods, carved limestone cylindrical profile chimneystacks, arranged singly, and in groups. Carved limestone eaves course. Apsidal slate roof to bow-fronted bay. Pyramidal slate roof to tower. Crenellated cut limestone parapet to rear and north elevations with carved corbels. Snecked rusticated limestone walls with cut limestone quoins and stepped buttresses to front of breakfront. Rusticated limestone plinth course with cut limestone capping and carved limestone string courses. Uncoursed rubble limestone to walls of tower, with corner buttresses and cut limestone crenelations. Paired and triple arrangement of lancet windows to first floor to front, with cut limestone surrounds and sills, colonnettes to mullions, and leaded windows. Quatrefoil motifs to spandrels and carved limestone hood moulding to openings to breakfront. Tripartite arrangements of trefoil lancet windows to ground floor to front and south elevations, set within segmental-headed cut limestone surrounds, with cut limestone mullions, and leaded windows. Box bay window to ground floor to front, with paired arrangements of lancet windows set within segmental-headed openings, having cut limestone surrounds and mullions, and leaded windows. Triple, paired and single arrangements of trefoil lancet windows to first floor to south and rear elevations, having cut limestone surrounds and leaded windows. Paired and single square-headed windows to first and second floor of bow-fronted bay, set within trefoil surrounds, having cut limestone surrounds and leaded windows. Oculi to second floor to south elevation, with cut limestone surrounds, quatrefoil openings and leaded windows. Square-headed window openings to north and rear elevations, having cut limestone surrounds, sills and mullions, leaded windows, and some stone relieving arches over. Pointed arch openings to north apex of rear range, having carved limestone surrounds, trefoil lancet windows flanked by paired pointed arch window openings, with quatrefoils and trefoils over. Triple arrangement of window openings to south apex of rear range, with paired lancet windows having quatrefoil over, set within cut limestone pointed arch panel, flanked by pointed arch lancet windows, having leaded glass. Tripartite window opening to south elevation, with trefoil lancet windows having quatrefoils and trefoil over, carved limestone surrounds, set within pointed arch cut limestone panel, with leaded windows. Lancet windows to second stage of tower. Paired pointed arch window openings to each elevation of third stage, quatrefoil over, set within pointed arch surrounds. Pointed arcade to recessed porch to front, with carved limestone surrounds and circular-profile columns. Square-headed door opening with carved chamfered limestone surround, double-leaf timber battened door with wrought-iron fittings, trefoil over lights and sidelights having carved limestone surrounds, sills and mullions. Wrought-iron double-leaf gate to front of porch, matching railings on calp limestone plinth wall with cut limestone capping to area to front and north of building.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social Archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium

Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018020081
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 1516, NIAH 50080529
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
Location	The chapel of Saint Michael, Dublinia, Synod Hall, High Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c. 1890,
Original Use	Verger's House
Description	Detached L-plan gable-fronted two-bay three-storey former verger's house, built c.1890, having gable-fronted front (east), rear (west) and south elevations. It was designed by Thomas Drew, who undertook a considerable amount of architectural work for the Cathedral in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Curved north-west corner, entrance to re-entrant corner to south-east. Flat-roofed box bay window to front elevation. Now in use as museum. Pitched slate roofs with red brick chimneystack, carved granite coping to barges with sandstone dressings, cast-iron rainwater goods, and carved red brick eaves course. Calp limestone walls with dressed sandstone quoins. Cut sandstone box bay window to front, with carved sandstone coping and string course. Square-headed window openings with chamfered reveals, carved sandstone mullions, and replacement leaded windows. Square-headed single, bipartite and tripartite windows with cut sandstone chamfered surrounds, mullions and sills, having replacement leaded windows. Pointed arch door opening to front, with carved sandstone hood moulding terminating in stops, chamfered sandstone surround, and steel door approached by granite step. Garden to rear, having calp limestone boundary wall. Set in grounds of Synod Hall of Christchurch Cathedral
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1889, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018020270-
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 1515, NIAH 50080531
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure A Protected Structure
Location	Bridge Christ Church Cathedral, Christchurch Place, Saint Michael's Hill, Dublin 8,
Date of Construction	built c.1875,
Original Use	Footbridge
Description	Attached single-span cut and carved limestone enclosed footbridge over road, connecting Christ Church Cathedral with Synod Hall. This covered bridge was constructed by George Edmund Street, as part of his reconstruction of the Cathedral in the 1870s. Pitched slate roof having central half-dormer windows to north and south elevations, carved finials to coping of dormers, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Stepped gable to east. Carved eaves course with corbels. Segmental-headed arch, with chamfered granite stepped voussoirs and carved granite hood moulding. Carved limestone ribs to soffit of arch. Calp limestone to walls and to stepped gables, with cut limestone capping. Pointed arch recessed openings to north and south elevations, with cut limestone chamfered surrounds and stepped string course, Caen stone recessed surrounds, leaded windows, and stained glass panels. Roundels to spandrels, having carved Caen stone decorative panels. Openings to west blocked. Calp limestone abutments, with cut limestone quoins. Cut Caen stone and hammer-beam truss roof to interior. Carved granite pointed arches to interior, having roll mouldings and corbels. Nosed steps to interior, with cast-iron double-leaf gates.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018020270-
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 1515, NIAH 50080532
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument and Protected Structure
Location	Christ Church Cathedral, High Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1172.
Original Use	Cathedral
Description	<p>The original timber church on the site was founded in 1030 by the Bishop of Dublin and Sitrick, the Norse King of Dublin. The present building, which was constructed under Archbishop Laurence O'Toole and Richard de Clare (Strongbow), in 1172. The crypt underneath the building dates from 1188. 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. The work was financed by distiller Henry Roe. Cruciform-plan Church of Ireland cathedral, comprising 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. Pitched slate roofs, carved limestone coping and cross finials, carved limestone eaves courses with corbel tables. Octagonal towers flanking gable to west of nave, square-profile carved limestone towers flanking gables to transepts, pyramidal roofs, paired blind arcades to each elevation of tower, carved surrounds having chevron motif to arch and colonnettes, lancet openings. Pyramidal slate roof to crossing tower, crenellated corner piers. Carved limestone stepped crenellated parapets, cruciform openings to chancel, corbel tables. Decorative cast-iron rainwater goods. Snecked limestone to walls, plinth course with carved limestone coping, snecked limestone buttresses, having integral colonnettes to quoins, Caen stone to north, cut limestone to south elevation, surmounted by cut limestone flying buttresses, some carved limestone guttering. Carved limestone string courses. Pilaster buttresses to west elevation, cut limestone quoins. Caen stone buttresses to baptistery. Pointed arch lancet windows to side aisles and chapels to east, carved limestone hood mouldings, chamfered Caen stone surrounds, stained glass windows. Paired lancet windows to east of chancel and to flanking chapels to east, triple arrangement of lancet windows to centre chapel to east. Tripartite arrangements of pointed arch lancet clerestory windows to nave, carved limestone surrounds incorporating colonnettes to mullions, Caen stone surrounds, stained glass windows. Triple arrangement of pointed arch lancet windows to south of porch, Caen stone surrounds and hood mouldings, stained glass windows, ovoid oculus over, Caen stone surround, leaded window. Round-headed window openings to transepts, decorative Caen stone surrounds having chevron motifs, stained glass windows. Five-light lancet window to west of nave, carved Caen stone surround with hood mouldings and colonnettes to mullions, stained glass windows. Oculi to apices of gables, multifoil openings, leaded windows. Paired pointed arch lancet windows to baptistry, carved Caen stone surrounds and hood mouldings, ovoid oculus over, leaded windows. Pointed arch door opening to porch to south, carved Caen stone surround on marble colonnettes, carved limestone hood moulding terminating in foliate stops, double-leaf timber battened door having wrought-iron fittings. Round-headed door opening to south elevation of south transept, carved stepped Caen stone surround with chevron motifs and decorative capitals, double-leaf timber battened door having wrought-iron fittings. Paired trefoil door openings to west elevation set within pointed arch surround, carved Caen stone surround with roll mouldings, decorative tympanum with quatrefoil containing Lamb of God, foliate motif to spandrels. Timber battened doors, decorative wrought-iron fittings. Limestone steps to doors. Pointed arch door opening set within gabled cut limestone opening, double-leaf timber battened door, to north elevation of baptistery. Pointed arch openings to each elevation of upper stage of tower, tripartite arrangements of lancet openings, louvered vents. 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</p>
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Historical Social Technical
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI


	1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018020270
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 1515 NIAH 50080533
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Choir School Christ Church Cathedral
Date of Construction	1870
Original Use	Cathedral
Description	<p>The choir school forms part of an important ecclesiastical group with Christ Church Cathedral. Built to designs by George Edmund Street, c.1870, it was extended c.1891 by Thomas Drew and stood on the site of the medieval 'Lady Chapel' of Christ Church, some fabric of which is still visible in the wall. The east window, part of Drew's design, was inspired by that of the thirteenth-century Chapter House, which had been excavated some years previously.</p> <p>The choir school of Christ Church was founded in 1493, and the cathedral choir took part in the first performance of Handel's Messiah in Dublin in 1742. The construction of a dedicated building for this purpose as part of the late nineteenth-century reconstruction is indicative of the significance of the choir at Christ Church Cathedral.</p> <p>Five-bay two-storey choir school, having full-height box bay window to east, polygonal entrance tower with conical roof to east of front (south) elevation, and gable-fronted porch adjoining west elevation. Pitched slate roof, limestone coping having cross finial to east elevation, carved cylindrical limestone chimneystack to west elevation, triple chimneystack to rear (north) elevation. Carved decorative apex to gable to east. Crenelated carved limestone parapets, cast-iron rainwater goods. Snecked rusticated calp limestone to walls, uncoursed rubble to east of front elevation, dressed limestone quoins, stepped buttresses to front and east elevations. Carved limestone plinth course to front, rubble calp limestone plinth course to east of front, carved limestone capping. Carved gargoyles to corners of box bay. Carved cross to parapet to east. Carved limestone string course to base of parapet. Square-headed window openings to first floor, carved Caen stone surround, single and paired pointed arch window openings set within recess, leaded windows. Carved limestone string course forming continuous sill course to first floor and ground floor. Pointed arch window openings to ground floor having carved Caen stone surrounds, double and triple arrangements of pointed arch window openings, leaded windows. Steel bars to rear windows. Segmental-headed window opening to ground floor to front, carved Caen surround with label moulding, paired leaded lancet lights. Triple arrangement of lancet windows to ground floor to rear, carved chamfered Caen stone surrounds. Lancet windows to first floor and ground floor to west of north elevation, chamfered Caen surrounds. Square-headed recess to east elevation, triple arrangement of lancet windows, chamfered Caen surrounds and hood moulding supported on marble columns to mullions. Leaded windows. Inset oculi to spandrels, carved quatrefoil details. Pointed arch opening to east elevation, chamfered Caen surround, stained glass window. Pointed arch door opening to porch to rear, carved Caen surround, limestone hood moulding, decorative carved tympanum, double-leaf timber battened door having wrought-iron strap hinges, limestone step and wheel stop, steel gates. Pointed arch door opening to front, carved chamfered limestone surround, timber battened door and wrought-iron strap hinges. Pointed arch door opening to east elevation, chamfered Caen stone surround and hood moulding with foliate stops, timber battened door</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, SDCC 2022, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey


Photographs




Section: Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh


Identification No.	DCC RPS 5792
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080484
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Motor Distributors Building, Naas Road/Walkinstown Avenue, Drimnagh, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1950
Original Use	Factory
Description	Detached thirty nine bay double height factory, built c.1950, comprising central square plan tower with stepped corners flanked by projecting five bay blocks with curved corners, in turn flanked by fourteen bay blocks. Flat roof with red brick parapet, ceramic copings, ceramic string course and digital clocks to tower, topped by rotating Mercedes symbol. Red brick walls, with ceramic tiled pilasters flanking openings, having tiled lintels and sills. Though some fittings have been replaced, original metal windows can be seen in the tower and parts of the projecting curved bays. Attached saw tooth roofed block to south and attached saw tooth roofed block to east. Largely hidden from view by vegetation with the exception of the tower. Rendered boundary plinths and piers with cast metal railings and gates. NIAH regarded it as a fine example of modern architecture and thought it may have been commissioned by for Volkswagen, before being sold to Mercedes Benz
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 to 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018036
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4832, NIAH 50080447
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Drimnagh Castle, Longmile Road
Date of Construction	c.1400
Original Use	Moat to the Castle
Description	Rectangular plan moat , 61m x 45m, built c.1400, forming protective defence around Drimnagh Castle. A bridge built c.1780, replacing earlier drawbridge structure on the E side leads to a three storey oblong tower incorporating a segmental arched gateway. Stone platform east of the undercroft to the castle allowed access to moat via stone steps. The moat is fed by the Bluebell stream and drains into Lansdowne Valley via sluice gate. The Castle was associated with the Barnwall family from the 13th to the early 17th century. In 1215 Hugh De Berneval, or Barnewall, acquired the lands of Drimnagh, Kimmage and Terenure and began construction of fortifications on this site. The earliest parts of the castle date to the late fourteenth century and the moat was designed as a defensive measure to minimise the risk of enemy invasion, protecting people and animals within its enclosure. An extensive renovation and reconstruction of the castle and demesne began in 1986 and included repair works to the moat and walls. Drimnagh Castle is reputedly the only medieval castle in Ireland to retain its flooded moat. Now located on the grounds of the Christian Brother's monastery and school on the Long Mile Road
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Archaeological Historical Technical
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843 OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1944, Ball 1899, 95 to 96; Ball 1906, 125 to 132; Price 1942, 39 to 40, Handcock 1899, 29 to 36, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018036
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4832 NIAH 50080448
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Bridge Drimnagh Castle, Longmile Road, Drimnagh
Date of Construction	c.1780
Original Use	Bridge
Description	Single arch bridge, built c.1780, replacing earlier drawbridge structure and spanning the moat at the castle entrance to the east side, abutting castle tower. Locally sourced rubble calp limestone walls with round arch with dressed limestone voussoirs and castellated parapets. Earthen finish to path. Bridge partially reconstructed to north wall, remnants of render finish to south wall. The moat was designed as a defensive measure to minimise the risk of enemy invasion, protecting people and animals within its enclosure. The replacement of the drawbridge with a stone bridge in the eighteenth century signifies a change in attitude to defence at the castle. Now located on the grounds of the Christian Brother's monastery and school on the Long Mile Road. The bridge was renovated c.1990.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1944, Ball 1899, 95 to 96; Ball 1906, 125 to 132; Price 1942, 39 to 40, Handcock 1899, 29 to 36, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018036
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4832 NIAH 50080450
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Walled garden Drimnagh Castle, Longmile Road, Drimnagh
Date of Construction	Walled Garden
Original Use	1900
Description	Rectangular walled garden, laid out c.1900, comprising rubble calp limestone walls to north and east, planted boundary to south and west. Square profile pier to northwest corner, recent double leaf gates to east wall, flanked by square profile piers. Rocque's Map indicates that there were gardens to the west of the castle in the 18th century. Remodelled c.1990, with formal planting. Remains of square plan single bay tower to paddock to north. Situated to east of central courtyard. Walled gardens were an essential feature of country houses, providing fruit, vegetables and herbs for the kitchen. The shelter provided by the high walls allowed the cultivation of a wide variety of plants, including vulnerable fruit trees. It was recently remodelled in the style of a seventeenth century formal parterre garden, providing an unusual contrast to the simple walls which are built of local undressed calp limestone, like the other castle elements. Now located on the grounds of the Christian Brother's monastery and school on the Long Mile Road
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843 OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1944, Ball 1899, 95 to 96; Ball 1906, 125 to 132; Price 1942, 39 to 40, Handcock 1899, 29 to 36, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit (NIAH 2020a)</p>

Identification No.	RMP DU018036
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4832 NIAH 50080451
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Castle/fortified house Drimnagh Castle, Longmile Road, Drimnagh
Date of Construction	c.1400,
Original Use	Castle/fortified house
Description	<p>Freestanding rectangular plan multiple bay three storey castle, built c.1400, consisting of undercroft, great hall and gallery, with square plan four stage sixteenth century keep to south. It is also one of very few medieval structures to still have its enclosing moat. The Castle was associated with the Barnewall family from the 13th to the early 17th century. In 1215 Hugh De Berneval, or Barnewall, acquired the lands of Drimnagh, Kimmage and Terenure and began construction of fortifications on this site. Its current form results from multi period construction. The earlier works including the undercroft, and the tower built by the Loftus family in the seventeenth century, are typical of the need for defence at the time, while the later works such as the entrance bridge and walled garden are a physical reminder of the increased peace and prosperity of the country in the eighteenth century. Drimnagh Castle was occupied to 1954, making it one of the oldest occupied buildings in the country. As Dublin city expanded, the castle became part of the new suburbs of Drimnagh and Walkinstown. It is now located on the grounds of the Christian Brother's monastery and school on the Long Mile Road, both of which were built in the 1950s. The castle and associated buildings were renovated by the local community, Peter Pearson and Pat MacAfee c.1985. Renovation works included replacement oak truss pitched slate roof over Great Hall. The roof is hipped to north, having shaped stone parapet, fumarole and brick chimney to north gable. Replacement hipped slate roof over tower, having castellated parapet with stone battlements and brick chimney to south elevation. Bilted stone moulding to base of parapet of main block. Cut stone string course to tower. Reconstructed window openings to main block and tower, featuring cut limestone surrounds, having replacement cut and carved tracery and leaded glass. Square headed openings to great hall, east and west elevations, openings to east having brick pediment. Paired round headed lancet windows to tower, east and west elevations, lower pair having brick pediment. Loop windows to tower, south elevation. Entrance to inner courtyard via integral arch through tower. Lowered pointed arch entrance opening to undercroft having limestone voussoirs and replacement timber door. First floor gabled stone entrance porch and steps built c.1780 allowing access from courtyard to great hall. Fourteenth century undercroft having vaulted ceiling with remains of wicker centring, embrasure windows, sixteenth century hearth, smoker and Bain Marie. Stone staircases to south and northeast allow access to great hall, having seventeenth century hearth and reconstructed oak truss roof and gallery. Sixteenth century tower features lookout turrets to the south and west</p>
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Archaeological Historical Technical
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843 OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1944, Ball 1899, 95 to 96; Ball 1906, 125 to 132; Price 1942, 39 to 40, Handcock 1899, 29 to 36, Field Survey
Photographs	

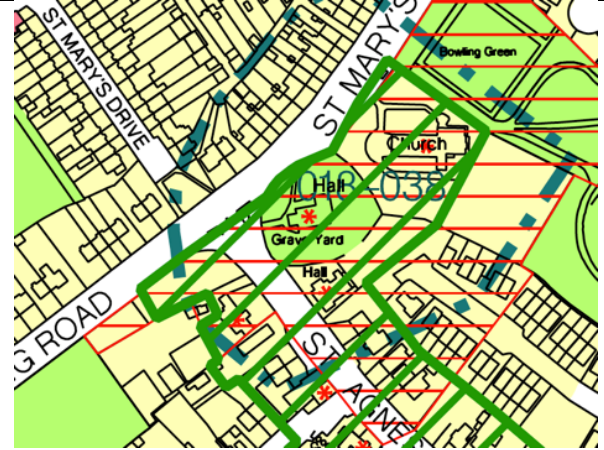
Identification No.	RMP DU018036
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4832 NIAH 50080464
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Barn Drimnagh Castle, Longmile Road, Drimnagh
Date of Construction	c.1650
Original Use	Barn and stable buildings
Description	<p>Detached rectangular plan five bay two storey former barn and stable buildings, built c.1650, when the Loftus family owned of the castle. Further works were carried out in the eighteenth century, including the addition of the external stairway from the courtyard to the Great Hall. The bridge connection from the barn may also date from this period. The castle was acquired by the Hatch family c.1904. Among the works executed by the Hatch family was the reconstruction of the barn to form stable buildings. Extensively renovated by a community project in the 1980s following dereliction, the barn nonetheless retains much significant early fabric, including extensive use of local calp limestone.</p> <p>Pitched slate roof, hipped to east end, with yellow brick chimneystack having clay chimney pots, castellated parapet having circular opening, and cast iron rainwater goods. Rubble calp limestone walls. Square headed window openings with chamfered granite sills to south and west elevations, yellow brick block and start surrounds having pediments, and six over six pane timber sash windows. Pair of segmental headed window openings flanking main entrance having six over six pane timber sash windows with margin sashes. Square headed window openings to rear elevation, blocked. Loop windows to with chamfered surrounds to both elevations of bridge to Great Hall. Square headed door openings to front elevation, having yellow brick block and start surrounds with pediments and replacement timber doors, opening to east having nosed granite steps and metal handrails, leading to raised podium on external stone staircase to the Great Hall. Square headed door opening under bridge, having cut limestone surround and double leaf timber panelled doors. Square headed door openings to rear elevation, blocked. Located within the grounds of Drimnagh Castle, west of the main castle building, having courtyard to south, walled garden to west and paddock to north. Currently used as a workshop.</p>
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Archaeological Historical
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1944, Ball 1899, 95 to 96; Ball 1906, 125 to 132; 49 to 50, Price 1942, 39 to 40, Handcock 1899, 29 to 36, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit (NIAH 2020a)</p>

1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas


Section: Tallaght to Ballymount

Location	Tallaght ACA encompassing Blessington Road, Main Street and Greenhills Road in Tallaght Village
Legal Status	Architectural Conservation Area
Description	<p>Tallaght ACA covers all of the buildings on Blessington Road, Main Street and most of the buildings on Greenhills Road in Tallaght Village. The ACA also lies within the zone of archaeological potential associated with the historic town of Tallaght (RMP DU021037). The village is of early Medieval origin, as indicated by the presence of the enclosure and graveyard associated with St Maelruain's Church of Ireland Church on Blessington Rd (RMP DU021037003, SDCC RPS 271). Tallaght was part of the See lands of the Archbishop of Dublin Laurence O'Toole in 12th century (Sheehy 1962, I, 27). The archbishops founded a borough by 1326 (Mc Neill 1950, 181). By the Sixteenth century it was the Archbishop's principal residence outside the city (Handcock 1899, 11). It was one of the most important ecclesiastical manors in County Dublin throughout the Middle Ages. The archbishop's palace lay on the N side of the Main Street in what is now the Dominican Priory (RMP DU021037010, SDCC RPS 273).</p> <p>The street pattern of the medieval borough was linear and appears to have consisted simply of Main Street which expanded at its west end to form the marketplace, at the junction of Blessington Road and Oldbawn Road. It was one of the most important ecclesiastical manors in County Dublin throughout the Middle Ages.</p> <p>The protected structures and other historic buildings along Blessington Road, Main Street and Greenhills Road are principally of 18th 19th and early to mid-20th century construction and generally of local to regional importance and Low to Medium sensitivity. St Maelruain's Church and graveyard and the Archbishop's Palace/Dominican Priory are the most significant structures in the ACA. St Maelruain's Church and graveyard are of national importance and High Sensitivity whilst the Archbishop's Palace/Dominican Priory is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.</p> <p>Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including reproduction lamps and sculptures dating to the 1990s both of which contribute positively to the character of the Main Street</p>
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Handcock 1899, Field Survey
Image	 <p style="text-align: center;">Image credit: SDCC 2004</p>

Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal


Location	St Agnes Road ACA, encompassing St Mary's Road and St Agnes Road, Crumlin
Legal Status	Architectural Conservation Area (hatched in Green) . Much of the area is also a Conservation Area (indicated as an area hatched in red) protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Description	St Agnes Road ACA encompasses part of St Mary's Road and St Agnes Road in old Crumlin village. The presence of a circular enclosure to St. Mary's Church (RMP DU018038002, DCC RPS 7555) suggests an early medieval settlement. The village developed as a linear settlement following the Norman Conquest in 1170. It contains a number of protected structures including the 18th century St Mary's Church with its late medieval tower as well as the adjoining 20thth century church, and other protected structures which are of 18th and 19th and mid-20th century date which are generally of regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The adjoining park contains a Sculpture of Oisín and the Fianna.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2014c NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch

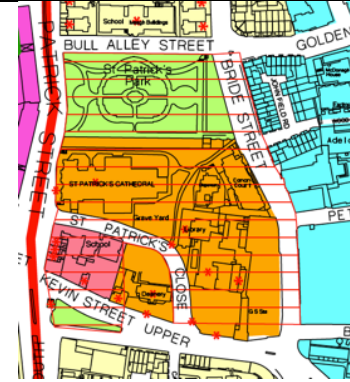
Location	Thomas Street ACA encompassing the Coombe, Dean Street and Francis Street
Legal Status	Architectural Conservation Area (as indicated by the area hatched in green)
Description	The north side of the Coombe, the north side of Dean Street and Francis Street lie at the south end of the Thomas Street ACA. King Henry II granted lands for the foundation of the Augustinian Monastery of Saint Thomas in the 12th century. The lands which became known as the Liberties developed as a suburb located outside the walled city of Dublin in the 12th and 13th centuries. The area developed as an industrial quarter associated in particular with the silk and weaving trade following the immigration of Huguenots from Continental Europe in the late 17th century before peaking in the early 1800s. In the 19th century the area was associated with brewing and distilling. The protected structures within the proposed scheme are principally of 19th century construction and of Regional importance and Medium Sensitivity. Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2009f, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

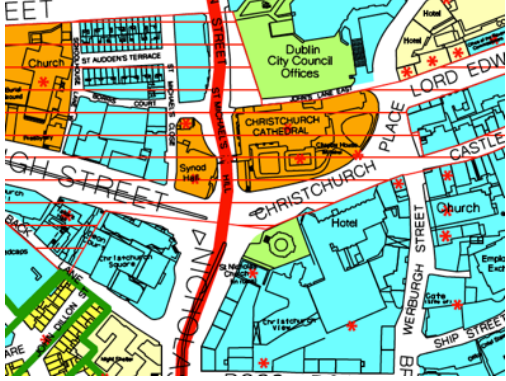
1.3 Conservation Areas

Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal


Location	Grand Canal CA
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The conservation area encompasses the 'Circular Line' of the Grand Canal (CBC0809BTH002), constructed between 1790 and 1796, its tow paths, Dolphins Barn Harbour and locks. It also encompasses the buildings fronting on to the Canal. Those which are within the proposed scheme are 20th century. The proposed Schemed crosses the Circular Line at two points, Camac and Parnell Bridges (NIAH 50080203 and DCC RPS 874). Within the public realm there heritage kerbs were identified along Dolphin's Barn Street (CBC0809BTH150)
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, c, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch


Location	Patrick Street CA
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The conservation area encompasses encompassing St Patrick's Cathedral (RMP DU018020869), College of the Vicar's Choral (RMP DU018020800). St Patrick's Park (DCC RPS 6444), 50-53 Patrick Street (DCC 6440 - DCC 6442 & 35a Kevin Street Upper (RMP DU018020405). The area contains the medieval structures associated with the Cathedral as well as 18th, 19th and 20th century buildings. Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps and sculptures including the Sentinel (CBC0809BTH153)
Significance Rating	National
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

Location	High Street and Christchurch Place CA
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The conservation area encompasses, the main carriageway to High Street and Christchurch Place, Synod Hall High Street (RMP DU018020081) and Christchurch Cathedral (RMP DU018020270). Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps and paving
Significance Rating	National
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2009f, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

Section: Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction


Location	Grand Canal CA
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The proposed scheme adjoins the Grand Canal Conservation Area where Nangor Road runs alongside the Grand Canal (CBC0809BTH002). The conservation area encompasses the north bank of the Grand Canal, built 1790, its tow paths, and locks (NIAH 50080429) . It also part of the 1860s Rathmines Township Waterworks to the north pf the Canal (CBC0809BTH001).
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>


Section: Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh


Location	Drimnagh Castle CA
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The conservation area encompasses the Drimnagh Castle (RMP DU018036), part of its demesne and the mid-20th century Christian Brothers Convent (CBC0809BTH005) and part of the Christian Brothers Schools, Drimnagh Castle Longmile Rd (CBC0809BTH004 and CBC0809BTH006)
Significance Rating	National
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Image	 <p>The image is a site plan map of the Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area. A red hatched area covers the castle (RMP DU018036), the Christian Brothers Convent, and two schools. The map shows Long Mile Road at the bottom and other roads like Naas Road and New Nangor Road. A scale bar and north arrow are also present.</p> <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>


1.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures


Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal

Identification No.	NIAH 50080187
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin Road, Drimnagh, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1960
Original Use	Church/chapel
Description	This chapel forms part of a large complex of buildings set within the grounds of Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin. Rectangular-plan double-height Roman Catholic chapel, built 1960, attached at west (entrance) end to hospital building, having flat-roofed sacristy, prayer niche and canopy to south elevation, prayer niche and office to north elevation. Flat roofs, having carved masonry coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Carved limestone bell tower to south elevation, having metal cross finial and bell, carved statue to podium. Red brick walls laid in Flemish bond having cut stone cross to east end. Segmental-headed windows to nave having chamfered concrete surrounds and leaded stained glass, square-headed windows to sacristy and office, having concrete surrounds and leaded glass. Unglazed circular opening to sacristy porch. Square-headed door openings having timber panelled doors. Interior with altar to east having timber altar furniture, and later full-height timber wall panel. Coffered ceilings, recessed prayer niches, brass wall-mounted lamp holders to nave between window openings. Steps to altar, pilasters to chancel. Set back from the road having metal fence and planted boundary.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image credit NIAH 2020a</p>


Identification No.	NIAH 50080189
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	1-2 Rafter's Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	built 1930 - 1940.
Original Use	Cottages
Description	Pair of four bay single story Local Authority former workers cottages
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080190
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Ardcoil Éanna, Crumlin Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	House
Description	A nineteenth-century which was converted to accommodate a secondary school, Ardscoil Éanna, in 1939, set up by Margaret Pearse, sister of Padraig Pearse, and James J. O'Byrne. Detached three-bay two-storey former house, having porch to front (south) elevation, two-storey return with pitched slate roof and later single storey extension to rear (north). Later in use as school, now in use as house and offices. M-profile hipped artificial slate roof, rendered chimneystacks and some cast iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls, roughcast rendered walls to rear. Moulded brick eaves course partly rendered. Raised metal sign 'Ardscoil Éanna' fixed to eaves. Segmental-headed window openings to front elevation having granite sills, with two-over-two timber sash windows to first floor, one-over-one pane timber sash windows having iron grilles to ground floor. Square-headed window openings to rear and east elevations, having red brick block-and-start surrounds to rear, with two-over-two timber sash window to ground floor, replacement windows to other openings. One-over-one pane timber sash window to first floor, east elevation. Flat roof to entrance porch, with corbels to eaves, square-headed door opening having rounded reveals and replacement timber door. Set back from main road, flanked by gardens, outbuilding and two-storey school buildings to east and west, having brick and pebble dash boundary wall.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080191
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	286-312 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	built c.1935.
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three terraces of two-bay two-storey houses.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080192
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	248- 282 Iveagh Gardens, Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	built 1927-36
Original Use	Housing
Description	Housing estate comprising multiple terraces and semi-detached pairs of two-storey houses. Six terraces each of six two-bay houses, and two terraces each of four two-bay houses, each terrace having full-height breakfront to either end of front elevation, or pedestrian passage through centre of terraces.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080195
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Epilepsy Ireland, 249 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	built c.1820.
Original Use	House
Description	<p>An unnamed house is marked on the site on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, and it is listed as the residence of Mrs. Sarah Richardson in Griffith's Valuation of c.1850, who was leasing several acres of farmland. It was marked as Ivy House on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map, and listed as the residence of one Miss E. Richardson, a farmer, in Thom's Directory of that same year.</p> <p>Detached three-bay two-storey former house, having two-storey lean-to return to rear (south) elevation and recent single-storey extension to east gable. Now in use as offices. M-profile pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered barges, rendered chimneystacks having clay pots, some cast-iron rainwater goods. Painted roughcast rendered walls with painted eaves course, smooth rendered plinth course and render quoins to front (north) elevation. Square-headed window openings having painted reveals and sills, with two-over-two timber sash windows to front and rear elevations and one-over-one pane timber sash windows to east elevation. Elliptical-headed door opening to front elevation having painted reveals and replacement fanlight over timber panelled double-leaf doors, and ramp access. Set back from main road, having forecourt, rendered boundary walls and piers, with concrete capping.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50080193
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Iveagh Grounds, Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1940.
Original Use	Handball alley
Description	Detached rectangular-plan reinforced concrete handball alley, built c.1940, having taller wall to the east and sloped walls to the north and south. Tiered viewing platform to west end accessed by enclosed staircase to north elevation. Now disused. Rendered walls. Square-headed door openings, having steel doors. Located within Iveagh Sports Grounds, north of Crumlin Road. This handball alley is an important reminder of the strong position the sport once held in Ireland, illustrating the high regard and esteem traditional sports were given in the early days of the Republic. It represents a building type of some social and vernacular importance, indigenous to Ireland. The incorporation of tiered spectator seats and use of reinforced concrete renders this structure distinct from other handball alleys.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image credit NIAH 2020a</p>


Identification No.	NIAH 50080196	
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
Location	Allied Irish Bank, 219 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	c.1945.	
Original Use	Bank	
Description	<p>Detached seven-bay two-storey bank, built c.1945 to designs by Beckett & Harrington with central five-bay single-storey breakfront to front (north-west) elevation, and single-storey ancillary accommodation to rear (south-east) and side elevations. Hipped slate roof, cut granite chimneystacks having cornices, slightly sprocket eaves, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ashlar granite walls having cut granite eaves course. Lined cut limestone piers set on plinth course, supporting entablature with panelled frieze having roundels and dentils, with plain cornice over, topped with carved urns. Square-headed window openings with cut-stone sills, cut granite architraves to end bays and side elevations. One-over-one timber sash windows with margin sashes to ground and first floors, six-pane bronze fixed windows to breakfront. ATM to window opening to west end of front elevation. Square-headed door opening having double-leaf timber panelled doors and decorative bronze over light above carved timber lintel. Flush bronze letterbox to breakfront. Set back from road with stepped granite boundary wall having cut stone coping, and symmetrical piers with art deco motif. Recent ramp to centre having limestone plinth and steel handrails</p>	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	NIAH 50080483
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Crumlin Health Centre, 57 Crumlin Rd, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1955.
Original Use	Surgery/clinic
Description	Detached multiple-bay single-storey health centre, built c.1955 and designed by W.H Byrne & Son and engineered by J.A Kenny & Partners comprising south facing entrance elevation with projecting three-bay entrance front and projecting wing at west end, and with projecting wings to east and west ends of north elevation. Flat roofs with metal rainwater goods. Rendered walls with tiled panels below some window openings and having projecting concrete surrounds to south entrance front openings. Timber and replacement aluminium windows with concrete sills. Timber double leaf doors. Flat roofed outbuildings to east having rendered walls and metal grills to openings, with chimney to north elevation. Rendered boundary walls and piers with cast-metal railings and gates.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080200
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Sundrive Garda Station, Sundrive Road/ Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1945.
Original Use	Garda Síochána station
Description	Detached U-plan ten-bay two-storey red brick Garda Síochána station, built to a standard design prepared by the Board of Public Works, with six-bay south-west and north-east elevation, and two-storey flat-roofed extension between returns to rear (north-west) elevation. It recalls a contemporary station located in Harcourt Terrace, Dublin, built in 1946. Hipped terracotta tiled roofs having terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimney stacks having cut stone coping, slightly sprocket eaves, and cast-iron rainwater goods on carved granite cornice to eaves. Red brick walls laid in stretcher bond over concrete plinth course. Square-headed window openings with cut stone sills, red brick soldier course voussoirs to ground floor, and six-over-six timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening with carved granite block-and-start doorcase with cornice, granite steps, granite planters, and double-leaf timber panelled doors. Set back from road with red brick English bond boundary wall and corner piers having cut stone coping, metal railings and double-leaf gates.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080201
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Loreto College, Sundrive Rd/ Crumlin Rd, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1931
Original Use	School
Description	<p>Loreto Convent School was built on the grounds of Carnaclough House in 1931, with extensions added in 1950 and 1967, and a new school block constructed in 1972.</p> <p>Detached nine-bay three-storey school and convent, having three-bay entrance porch to front (west) elevation, and extensive later extensions to rear (east) and south. Flat roofs having stepped parapet, with decorative scrolls and central cross motif to principal elevations. Moulded cornice. Rendered walls having render quoins and roundels to ground floor. Render panels with swag detail flanking door. Round-headed window openings to ground floor front elevation, having rendered sills, surrounds and keystones, render impost course. Square-headed window openings having rendered sills and surrounds to porch, to upper floors and to rear elevation. Continuous sill course to second floor. Replacement uPVC windows. Rusticated rendered doorcase to porch, having moulded cornice, render Loreto coat of arms and decorative metal cross. Round-headed door opening having double-leaf timber panelled doors, rendered lintel and replacement uPVC fanlight, render steps. Set back from road in own grounds with textured concrete blockwork boundary wall having concrete coping and wall post box to north-east. Wrought-iron double leaf entrance gates to front, having decorative crest and signage, flanked by wrought-iron square-profile piers, in turn flanked by matching railings on rendered plinth, and square-profile piers. Flight of steps from gate, having rendered retaining walls with matching railings and piers. Vehicular entrance to north of site.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch


Identification No.	NIAH 50080203
	DCIHR 181400401
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation area so protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Camac Bridge, Grand Canal/Crumlin Road , Dublin 8/12
Date of Construction	1791
Original Use	Canal Bridge
Description	The bridge was built in 1791 and widened in the twentieth century resulting in a recently constructed west elevation and soffit to the western half. Historic maps show a former harbour to the north-east bank. A traditionally constructed single-arch stone canal bridge carrying road over the Grand Canal, dated, having recent construction to west elevation. Elliptical arch having cut granite voussoirs, string course and parapet capping to east elevation. Locally sourced calp limestone walls having carved limestone date and name plaque to east elevation. Concrete arch and soffit to west elevation having limestone walls with granite string course and capping. Concrete towpath having access from adjacent footpath on south-east bank by granite steps within calp limestone retaining walls having granite capping. Recent concrete steps within rubble granite retaining walls to south-west bank. The Grand Canal, along with the Royal Canal, encircles Dublin city centre and provides a waterway connection between Dublin's River Liffey and the River Shannon. Construction of the canal began in 1757 and was completed in 1797.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080467
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Rom Massey & Sons, 3 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	Houses
Description	Attached pair of double-pile two-bay three-storey former houses, built c.1800, subsequently also used as shops, now amalgamated with neighbouring building and in use as funeral home. M-profile hipped slate roof having terracotta ridge cresting, rendered parapet having cornice to front (east) elevation and rendered chimneystacks having clay chimney pots. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls having rusticated quoins, over cut granite walls with cornice to ground floor. Square-headed window openings to upper floors having granite sills and one-over-one timber sash windows. Segmental-arched door and window openings to ground floor having granite voussoirs and keystones. Plate glass windows to ground floor. Dolphin's Barn is marked on Brooking's map of Dublin as a built up street as early as 1728. and was an important industrial and milling area due to the proximity to the city watercourse, which flowed into the city basin in James's Street. It underwent considerable development following the completion of both the South Circular Road and the Grand Canal. These houses appear to have been part of a continuous terrace with long back gardens marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080749
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	384 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Shop
Description	Attached three-bay two-storey gable-fronted house and shop, having attic accommodation, oriel window and recent shopfront to front (south-west) elevation and shared return to rear (north-east) elevation. Pitched slate roof with red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods, hidden behind raised gable to front having moulded brick cornice with dentils, surmounted by carved terracotta ball finial. Yellow brick chimneystack to rear. Red brick laid in Flemish bond to front, with brick end pilasters to first floor, terminating in carved terracotta stops. Moulded brick string courses. Yellow brick laid in English garden wall bond to north-west and rear elevations. Segmental-headed window openings to first floor, having carved red brick surrounds and keystones, painted masonry sills, moulded brick cornice and timber casement windows. Oriel window to centre of first floor, having timber mullions on moulded render plinth, with sprocket artificial slate roof. Retaining some original timber glazing and with replacement uPVC window to centre. Round-headed window opening to gable apex, with painted masonry chamfered sill, moulded red brick surround, keystone and replacement uPVC window. Square-headed window openings to north-west and rear elevations, having granite sills, two-over-two pane timber sash, timber casement and replacement uPVC windows, some with security bars. Retaining pedimented consoles over recent shopfront to front. Square-headed door opening providing access to upper floors to south-east of façade, having timber door and over light.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080750
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Deveney's Off Licence, 382 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1900,
Original Use	Shop/retail outlet
Description	Attached three-bay two-storey house and shop, built c.1900, having shopfront to front (south-west) elevation. Now in use as apartments. M-profile pitched slate roof, hipped to north-west, having red brick chimneystacks, moulded brick eaves course, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick laid in Flemish bond having moulded brick string course to first floor. Segmental-headed window openings to first floor, with brick keystones and moulded hood mouldings, granite sills and one-over-one pane timber sash windows. Shopfront comprising moulded brick pilasters with fluted capitals, surmounted by pedimented consoles. Square-headed opening having steel roller shutter over. Square-headed door opening to north-west of shopfront, with steel door and over light.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080751
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Bee Cycles, 380 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Shop/retail outlet
Description	Attached two-bay two-storey house and shop, built c.1890, having shopfront to front (south-west) elevation. Pitched artificial slate roof, hipped to front, with polychrome brick chimneystack, cast-iron rainwater goods and moulded red brick eaves course. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, with granite quoins. Segmental-headed window openings having red brick surrounds with chamfered reveals, granite sills and one-over-one pane timber sash windows. Carved granite shopfront comprising chamfered piers, fluted capitals and dosserets having polished marble studs. Recent fascia over shopfront. Shouldered square-headed opening with carved timber pilasters surrounding half-glazed timber panelled door flanked by paired windows on timber panelled risers, with over lights. Shouldered square-headed door opening to north-west of shopfront, having timber panelled door and over light. Cast-iron gate and matching railings to front.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080745
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	31a Dolphin's Barn Street/390 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1860
Original Use	House
Description	Corner-sited attached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1860. Originally used as a house, Thom's Directory of 1889 lists it as a dairy owned by Francis Neill, while in Thom's Directory of 1911 it appears to be in use as three commercial units, occupied by R. G. Graham, chemist and druggist, Thomas Delaney, bootmaker, and Thomas Murphy, newsagent. Two-bay south elevation, with vitrolite shopfront inserted c.1940 to front (west) and south elevations, and single-storey return to rear. Now also in use as pharmacy. Hipped slate roof with red brick and rendered chimneystacks and clay chimney pots, terracotta ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods, and timber eaves course. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls, with applied timber lettering over windows to south elevation and to south elevation of return, painted lettering over windows to front elevation. Square-headed window openings having painted masonry sills and two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Shopfront comprising vitrolite surround to square-headed window and door openings, with metal framed display windows over rendered risers, and shuttered doors. Timber-framed display window and glazed door to north end of west elevation, having stone cladding to riser.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080227
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Emerald Square , Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1880 - 1900
Original Use	Housing
Description	Terraces of two bay two storey red and dolphin's Barn Brick houses with Segmental arced openings.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080731
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	98-99 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1800 - 1840
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of 2-3 bay three storey houses built 1800 - 1840. Walls are of Dolphin's Barn brick.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080732
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	100 -102 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1880 - 1900
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick terraced houses built 1880 - 1900. Segmental arched openings with dark brick dressings
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080726
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	McGowans Printing, 107 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1870
Original Use	Office
Description	Attached seven-bay two-storey office, built c.1870 for William Spence and his brothers, who established themselves as engineers and wheelwrights in 1856, and later moved to this premises on Cork Street, where they manufactured machinery for breweries, distilleries, mills and constructional ironwork. Set perpendicular to streetscape, having attached carriage arch to west. Later in use as printworks. Hipped slate roof, set perpendicular to street, with shared red brick chimneystacks and some clay chimney pots, cast-iron rainwater goods, render eaves course. Red brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, with render plinth course. Red brick parapet to south elevation, continuing over carriage arch, with granite coping and moulded polychrome brick cornice. Moulded yellow brick string course over first floor to south elevation. Recently rendered wall to ground floor to south elevation. Segmental-headed window openings to front (west) elevation, with bull-nosed brick voussoirs, granite sills and one-over-one pane timber sash windows. Square-headed window openings to first floor to south elevation, with polychrome brick voussoirs and granite sills, now blocked. Doorcase to front comprising glazed brick piers with bull-nosed corners, having carved limestone arch over. Double-leaf timber panelled door and plain over light, with granite step. Segmental-headed opening to carriage arch, with rusticated granite block-and-start surround and keystone, recent steel gate, cast-iron gate stop to centre, and cast-iron bollards flanking opening. Segmental-headed pedestrian openings flanking carriage arch, with bull-nosed brick voussoirs, moulded keystones, steel gates.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080640
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	St Brigid's Convent, 116 the Coombe, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1895,
Original Use	Convent/nunnery
Description	Attached gable-fronted three-bay three-storey former convent constructed to the designs of William Henry Byrne, in 1895, with attic accommodation, having two-bay three-storey west elevation. Now in use as college. Pitched slate roof with raised barge to front (north) elevation having dressed stone coping and carved stone cross finial to apex. Moulded brick eaves course to west elevation. Recent rooflights. Red brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, with granite plinth course. Square-headed window openings with flush granite lintels, bull-nosed reveals and red brick block-and-start surrounds. Sills set within continuous flush granite sill courses to first and second floors and chamfered granite sill course to ground floor. Sill courses carried across western elevation in yellow brick. Tudor-arched porch opening with carved granite surround, label moulding and steps, having granite crest over. Tudor-arched door opening set within porch, having moulded surround and timber battened door with decorative strap hinges. Wrought-iron railings with cast-iron heads on granite plinth wall continuing around front site.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080639
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	St Brigid's Convent, 116 the Coombe, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c. 1820
Original Use	House
Description	Attached double-pile two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820. The first edition Ordnance Survey map indicates it is an isolated survivor from a terrace. It became part of a complex of religious and educational buildings at the junction of the Coombe and Cork Street founded by the Sisters of the Holy Faith when two houses were purchased by the community in the late nineteenth century, and the 1901 Census records that No.116 was occupied by Julia O'Donovan, Senior Directress, and five other teachers. By 1911 this house and neighbouring buildings were occupied by a convent and school under the directorship of Sr. Mary Anselm Burke. Pitched slate roofs having cast-iron rainwater goods and brick chimneystack hidden behind brick parapet with granite coping. Previously also in use as convent. Painted brick walls, laid in Flemish bond with rendered plinth course to front (north) elevation. Cement rendered walls to east and west elevations. Square-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and reveals, painted stone sills and six-over-six pane timber sash windows. Segmental-headed door opening with timber surround on block bases and plain glass fanlight.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080635
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	2 Dean Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1825, with nineteenth-century shopfront to front (north) elevation. Now also in use as café. This building and those adjoining are the work of the architects of the Wide Street Commission who made wide ranging changes to the environs of Dean Street in the first half of the nineteenth century. It appears that this terrace was rebuilt in the 1820s and functioned as a dairy in the middle of the nineteenth-century. The traditional timber shopfront adds to the historic character of the façade and streetscape. Pitched M-profile artificial slate roof with brick chimneystacks, rendered parapet having granite coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with painted sills and replacement uPVC windows. Shopfront having timber panelled pilasters supporting timber fascia, surrounding panelled stall riser supporting display window. Recessed square-headed door openings with half-glazed timber door to shop and timber panelled door with over light and granite step leading to upper floors.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080636
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	3 Dean Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1825, with recent shopfront to front (north) elevation. Now also in use as shop. This nineteenth-century house is part of a well-built terrace with a continuous roofline and matching window heights. Its design is typical of the work of the architects of the Wide Street Commission who made wide ranging changes to the environs of Dean Street in the first half of the nineteenth century. It appears that this terrace was rebuilt in the 1820s. It housed the provision dealer, John Byrne, in 1852 and the baker and provision dealer, John Summers, in 1862. Pitched roof with brick chimneystack hidden behind rendered parapet with granite coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with painted stone sills and replacement uPVC windows. Shopfront having display window flanked by shop door and door leading to upper floor accommodation.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080637
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	4 Dean Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1825, with recent shopfront to front (north) elevation. Its restrained classical design is typical of the work of the architects of the Wide Street Commission who altered the layout and building stock in the environs of Dean Street during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the middle of the nineteenth century, it was in use as a chemist or 'druggist'. It appears that this terrace was rebuilt in the 1820s and originally comprised a further three houses which were removed during road building. Pitched roof and brick chimneystack hidden behind parapet with granite coping. Yellow brick walls laid in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, painted stone sills and six-over-six pane timber sash windows. Recent timber shopfront having display window flanked by shop door and door leading to upper floor accommodation.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50080688
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Iveagh Trust Buildings, Bride Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1900,
Original Use	Apartment/flats
Description	Group of two north-facing three-bay three-storey residential tenement blocks, built 1900-01, with central entrance breakfront having shaped gablet to each block. The Bride Road Flats form part of the most significant renewal scheme undertaken in Dublin during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Developed for Dublin Corporation and designed by C. J. McCarthy, these purpose-built tenement buildings provided improved quality housing for hundreds of families. This block form is repeated on the adjacent streets of Ross Road, Bride Street and Nicholas Street. Often referred to as tenement blocks, this simply refers to their form, with several apartments accessed by one staircase. Refurbished 2000, with recent balconies to rear (north) elevation. Pitched slate roofs with red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick parapet with carved granite coping, shaped gablets to front elevations. Red brick walls laid in English garden wall bond having brick plinth course. Some later brickwork. Segmental-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and reveals. Paired square-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and reveals to breakfront. Two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Flush granite sills to ground floor, continuous granite sill course to first floor and carved granite sills to second floor. Segmental-headed door openings with brick piers, brick voussoirs and reveals. Timber panelled door with over light and sidelights.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080691
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Nicholas Street Flats, Blocks 19-26 Nicholas Street, Ross Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Apartment/flats
Description	Group of eight west-facing three-bay or four-bay four-storey residential tenement blocks, built c.1900, with central breakfront having stepped gable to each block. The Nicholas Street Flats form part of the most significant renewal scheme undertaken in Dublin during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Developed for Dublin Corporation and designed by C. J. McCarthy, they provided good quality housing for hundreds of families. Often referred to as tenement blocks, this simply refers to their form, with several apartments accessed by one staircase. Pitched slate roofs with red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods hidden behind red brick parapet wall, raised barges with shaped gables, both with moulded concrete coping. Red brick walls laid in English garden wall bond. Segmental-headed window openings with two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Paired square-headed window to breakfront. Flush limestone sills to ground floor, limestone sills to second floor and continuous limestone sill course to first and third floors. Segmental-headed door openings with brick piers, brick voussoirs and reveals. Timber panelled door with over light. Refurbished 2000.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50080689
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Ross Road Flats, 1-11 Ross Road, Dublin 8,
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Apartment/flats
Description	Group of eleven attached north-facing and south-facing three-bay or five-bay three-storey residential tenement blocks, built c.1900, with central entrance breakfront having stepped gablet to each block. The Ross Road Flats form part of the most significant renewal scheme undertaken in Dublin during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Developed for Dublin Corporation and designed by C. J. McCarthy, these purpose-built apartment blocks provided improved quality housing for hundreds of families. Often referred to as tenement blocks, this simply refers to their form, with several apartments accessed by one staircase. Pitched slate roofs with red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods hidden behind red brick parapet wall with moulded render coping, shaped gablets to front and end elevations. Red brick walls laid in English garden wall bond, with brick plinth course. Some later brickwork. Segmental-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and reveals and two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Paired square-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and reveals to breakfront. Flush granite sills to ground floor, continuous granite sill course to first floor and granite sills to second floor. Segmental-headed door openings with brick piers, brick voussoirs and reveals. Timber panelled doors with over lights. Refurbished 2000.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50080544
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Back Lane Hostel, Back Lane, Power's Square, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1915
Original Use	Hostel (charitable)
Description	A Saint Vincent de Paul night shelter, constructed to designs by Thomas Francis McNamara in 1915 to provide low-cost accommodation for working men, and later became a night shelter as homelessness became more apparent. Attached three-bay three-storey hostel, having single-bay three-storey block to north-west elevation and recent entrance porch to south-east elevation. Single-storey extension over basement to rear (south-west) elevation. Flat roof, hidden behind brick parapet with granite coping and cast-iron railing, cast-iron rainwater goods. Yellow brick chimneystack abutting rear. Red brick laid in Flemish bond to front (north-east) elevation, yellow brick laid in English garden wall bond to side and rear elevations. Granite plinth course to front. Round-headed niche to first floor to front, moulded brick hood moulding and surrounds, granite pedestal and statue of Saint Vincent de Paul. Recent walls to second floor of block to north-west, sawtooth course over original wall. Square-headed window openings to first and second floors, segmental-headed window openings to ground floor, with granite sills and timber casement and replacement uPVC windows. Segmental-headed door opening to front, with bipartite timber-framed over light and double-leaf timber panelled door. Brass name plaque to door. Segmental-headed door opening to north-west elevation, with timber panelled door, over light and timber panel above. Cast-iron railings on concrete plinth enclosing basement area to rear. Rendered panelled walls enclosing site to front, surmounted by wrought-iron railings. Square-profile rendered piers having render capping, flanking double- and single-leaf wrought-iron gates.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

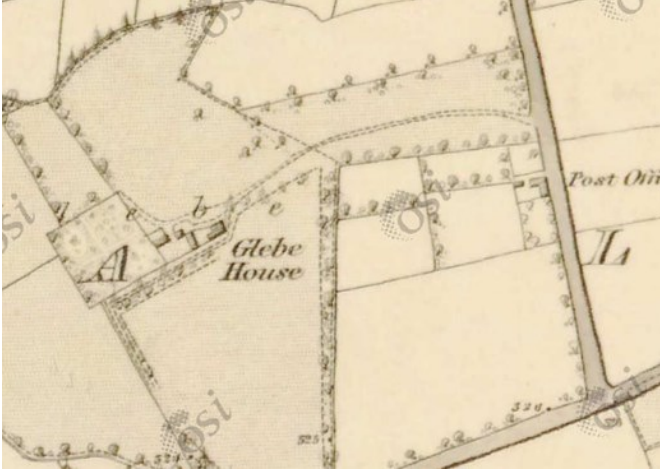
Identification No.	NIAH 50080543
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Chapel, Back Lane , Power's Square, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	built c.1915,
Original Use	Church/chapel
Description	Attached gable-fronted two-storey Roman Catholic chapel, built c.1915, adjoining hostel. The chapel forms part of the adjacent Saint Vincent de Paul hostel, which was constructed to designs by Thomas Francis McNamara in 1915 to provide low-cost accommodation for working men, later becoming a night shelter as homelessness became more apparent. Pitched slate roof, set perpendicular to street, red brick to barges to front (north-east) elevation and rear (south-west) elevations, carved granite coping with cross finial to front, cast-iron rainwater goods and red brick eaves course. Red brick laid in Flemish bond to front, red brick laid in English garden wall bond to side and rear elevations. Carved granite plinth course to front, render plinth course to side elevations. Square-headed ventilation openings to apices of gables. Round-headed recess to front, with chamfered granite sill, oculus having chamfered granite surround and stained-glass window. Round-headed window openings to first floor, with granite sills and leaded windows. Square-headed window openings to ground floor, with granite sills and two-over-two pane timber sash windows.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction

Identification No.	NIAH 50080429
Additional Identifiers	DCIHR 171600801
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Grand Canal Lock, Park West Avenue, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10
Date of Construction	c.1775,
Original Use	Canal lock
Description	<p>Canal lock, built c.1775, consisting of two pairs of mitre gates with timber footboards and balance beams, set within cut limestone lock chamber having limestone copings and splayed ends.</p> <p>The canal network developed in the late eighteenth century and encouraged the commercialisation and industrialisation of the country. The Eighth Lock forms is one of a group of locks in Ballyfermot, designed to raise or lower boats between different levels on the Grand Canal. This is one of the earlier locks built in Dublin city, as the canal originally terminated at the City Basin off James's Street, and the circular line was only completed in the 1790s.</p> <p>Later concrete to lock chamber and to gates. Timber mooring bollards and cast-iron winding mechanisms to north and south tow-paths.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, SDCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image credit NIAH 2020a</p>


1.5 Designed Landscapes

Section: Tallaght to Ballymount


Identification No.	NIAH 2271 (Garden Survey)
Legal Status	Not Protected.
Location	Glebe House Tallaght,
Date of Construction	Late 18th or early 19th century
Original Use	House and demesne
Description	House and demesne evident on Taylor's 1816 Map.
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	House, outbuildings, walled garden or orchard, drives and parkland
Surviving Features within the study area	House, outbuildings, walled garden or orchard, drives and parkland demolished twentieth century. Nothing indicated. Completely covered by industrial or commercial development. Virtually no recognisable features
Significance Rating	Record-only (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Historic,
Sensitivity	Negligible
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, SDCC 2022, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
Historic Maps	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland</p>


Identification No.	RMP DU021037010, DU021037020
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 273 NIAH 1215001, 11215002, NIAH 2281, (Garden Survey)
Legal Status	Protected Structure and Recorded Monument within an Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Archbishops Palace, Tallaght House and demesne. Now part of St Mary's Dominican Priory
Date of Construction	Early 14th century
Original Use	Castle/palace and demesne
Description	The original castle was constructed in the first half of the early fourteenth century. The late medieval gatehouse is all that survives of the Archbishop's Palace (RMP DU021037020) of the later medieval period. Hancock states that the parts of this more extensive castle's foundations have been found on occasion, and that there appears to have been an enclosing fosse. Ball states that the castle was used as a garrison in the time of the Geraldine Rebellion. The castle and demesne are evident on Rocque's 1760 map. The gatehouse was considerably altered in the 19th and 20th centuries following incorporation into the present Dominican Priory, a multiple-bay three-storey Gothic Revival building, designed by J.J. McCarthy and built in 1863, on L-plan. The complex also includes St Mary's Dominican a Gothic Revival church, designed by Edward Welby Pugin and built 1886.
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	The medieval gate house, priory buildings boundary walls, parkland, orchards, formal gardens and garden structures in addition to Tallaght House and the gate lodge
Surviving Features within the study area	Tallaght House and the gate lodge have been demolished. The medieval gate house, priory buildings boundary walls, parkland, orchards, formal gardens and garden structures survive. Demesne legible but residential development in area to the northwest. Main features substantially present: - some loss of integrity.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Hancock 1899, O'Curry 1837, Ball, 1905, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
Historic Maps	 <p>Image Credit: Rocque 1760 and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843</p>

Section: Ballymount to Crumlin


Identification No.	RMP DU022007
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 2290 (Garden Survey)
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument
Location	Tymon Park, Old Greenhills Road, Tallaght
Date of Construction	15th century
Original Use	Castle and lands
Description	This was a small, square 15th-century tower house attached to the prebend of St Patrick's Cathedral. It was formerly situated on a prominent gravel hillock off Tymon Lane. It had two diagonally opposed corner towers, one containing a stair tower. The entrance was placed unusually in the SW stair tower and defended by machicolation. It rose to three storeys with a vaulted basement and battlements. The castle was demolished in 1960.
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	The ruined castle and a complex of buildings are evident on the 1837 OS Map. These consisted of a house and outbuildings of the same name to the north which were surrounded by trees and accessed via the lane.
Surviving Features within the study area	The entrance and drive position have changed as has the boundary treatment. The lands around the castle have since been retained as a public park containing woods, water features but is divided by a major road. The parkland was retained as Main features substantially present: - some loss of integrity.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NMS 2020, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Handcock 1899, O'Curry 1837, Ball, 1905, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
Historic Maps	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843</p>


Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal

Identification No.	NIAH 50080201
Legal Status	Not Protected.
Location	Carnaclough House Loreto College, Crumlin Rd
Date of Construction	Early 19th century
Original Use	House and Grounds
Description	House and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map. Named Mulberry Place on the 1837 OS Map and Carnaclough House on the 1907 OS map
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	House, outbuildings, woods, water feature, boundary wall, gate lodge and avenue shown Gate lodge was still present in the grounds of the school in the 1930s but since demolished
Surviving Features within the study area	Detached nine-bay three-storey school and convent, built 1931 on site of the former outbuildings. Flight of steps from gate, having rendered retaining walls with matching railings and piers. Vehicular entrance to north of site. Main features substantially present: - some loss of integrity
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, SDCC 2022, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
Historic Maps	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843</p>

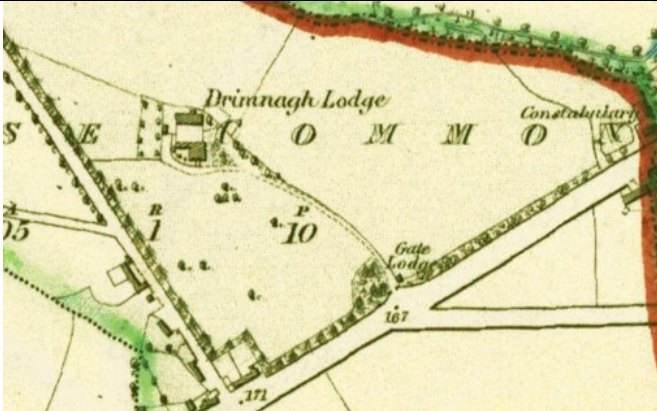
Identification No.	NIAH 2341 (Garden Survey)
Legal Status	Not Protected.
Location	Rutland Hall, Dolphins Barn
Date of Construction	Early 19th century
Original Use	House and demesne
Description	House and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map.
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	House, outbuildings, gate lodge, walled garden or orchard, water feature, drives and parkland
Surviving Features within the study area	House, outbuildings, gate lodge, walled garden or orchard, water feature, drives and parkland demolished twentieth century. Nothing indicated. Site completely covered by residential development. Virtually no recognisable features
Significance Rating	Record-only (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Historic,
Sensitivity	Negligible
Sources	NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
Historic Maps	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843</p>


Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6444
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080682
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Saint Patrick's Park
Date of Construction	1901
Original Use	Park
Description	Rectangular-plan park, laid out in 1901, to north of Saint Patrick's Cathedral. Saint Patrick's Park was opened by King Edward VII in July 1902. It was laid out as part of the redevelopment of the area by the Guinness family in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and provides an attractive setting for both Saint Patrick's Cathedral and the Iveagh Play Centre. Lawned and planted areas bounded by granite setts and granite curbs. Sandstone fountain to centre set within granite plinth walls, having marble fountain on stepped base to east end. Raised terrace to east end with elliptical-headed alcoves having brick reveals and ashlar limestone pilasters and cornice, surmounted by cut stone balustrade accessed by flights of stone steps to the north and south ends. Detached three-bay single-storey park constable's house to south-east corner. The landscaping was the work of Mr. Crasp of Chester, and the construction work was undertaken by engineer Mr. Arthur Dudgeon. The geometric landscaping is enhanced by the two stone fountains on the park's principal axis and a modern sculpture of a steel bell by Vivienne Roche. A brick terrace was constructed to cope with the fall in ground level between Bride Street Patrick Street, the upper level of which was used as a bandstand while the lower level provided a sheltered seating area. Bounded by cast-iron railings with fleur-de-lis railing heads having pedestrian gates to four corners and centre of northern boundary of park.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU018-020145
Legal Status	Built on the site of a Recorded Monument
Location	Peace Park Christchurch Place, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Park created in 1988 on the site of the 14th century Tholsel
Original Use	Church
Description	Small park adjoining the Church of Saint Nicholas Within. The Peace Garden was originally developed as part of the Dublin Millennium celebrations in 1988 following road widening in Christchurch Place in the 20th century. In the original design the garden was 'sunken', which was a popular theme at the time, however the space became problematic because the steps and low wall did not comply with up-dated standards for universal access and safety. It was closed for 10 years and reopened in 1999. The reconfigured garden has been raised in level and the materials used in the pavement, steps and seating include Carlow limestone setts and Wicklow granite. The Tree of Life a bronze sculpture by artist Leo Higgins, which was in the original garden, has been restored and returned to the park and extracts from poems by W.B. Yeats and Patrick Kavanagh are embedded in the stone walls and footpaths throughout the park. The garden now also has a Flanders Field's memorial which incorporates soil from Flanders as a memorial to the Irishmen who died and were injured in the First World War. John Behan's sculpture Millennium Child stands at the entrance to the park. The park is of archaeological interest as it was laid out on the site of the Tholsel prior to 1311 Bradley & King 1987, I, 32-33). This was a stone built structure with a jail attached.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Archaeological, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Bradley, J. & King, H. 1987, Field Survey,
Photographs	


Section: Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh


Identification No.	NIAH 2286 (Garden Survey)
Legal Status	Not Protected.
Location	Drimnagh Lodge, Uppercross, Clondalkin,
Date of Construction	Early 19th century
Original Use	House and demesne
Description	House and demesne evident on the 1843 OS Map.
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	House, outbuildings, lodge, drives and parkland
Surviving Features within the study area	House, outbuildings, lodge, drives and parkland demolished twentieth century. Nothing indicated, Site completely covered by commercial or institutional development and divided by a major road the R134. Virtually no recognisable features
Significance Rating	Record-only (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Historic,
Sensitivity	Negligible sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, SDCC 2022, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
Historic Maps	 <p>Image Credit: The Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 1843)</p>

Identification No.	RMP DU018036
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4832 NIAH 2294 (Garden Survey) NIAH 50080447, 50080448, 50080450, 50080451, 50080464
Legal Status	Protected Structure and Recorded Monument within a conservation area
Location	Drimnagh Castle, Longmile Road
Date of Construction	c.1400
Original Use	Castle and demesne
Description	The Castle was associated with the Barnewall family from the 13th to the early 17th century. It is named on Castle named on Speed's 1610 map. The principal buildings consist of a rectangular-plan multiple-bay three-storey castle, built c.1400, consisting of undercroft, great hall and gallery, with square-plan four-stage sixteenth century keep to south. It was partly rebuilt and renovated c.1985. First floor gabled stone entrance porch and steps built c.1780 allowing access from courtyard to great hall. Fourteenth-century undercroft, sixteenth-century hearth, smoker and Bain Marie. Sixteenth-century tower Detached rectangular-plan five-bay two-storey former barn and stable buildings, built c.1650, with eighteenth-century and early twentieth-century alterations. Currently in use as office and workshop. To the west there is a walled garden, laid out c.1900, comprising rubble calp limestone walls to north and east, planted boundary to south and west. Remodelled c.1990. The castle is surrounded by a rectangular-plan moat, built c.1400, repaired c.1990, forming protective defence around Drimnagh Castle grounds access to the castle is via a single-arch bridge, built c.1780, renovated c.1990, spanning moat at castle entrance to east elevation and abutting castle tower. Rubble calp limestone walls with round arch having dressed limestone voussoirs. The bridge was formerly approached from a long avenue from the Longmile Road. This was largely removed along with a gate lodge, probably when the adjoining School was built
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	Castle and landscaped demesne evident on Rocque's 1760 Map. Castle, outbuildings walled garden, moat and gate house, gate lodge and avenue shown on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1843
Surviving Features within the study area	Demesne reduced in size as complex of large institutional buildings built to the south of the principal building. Lodge has been removed and the entrance avenue moved. Main features substantially present: - some loss of integrity
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Technical,
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843 OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1944, Ball 1899, 95 to 96; Ball 1906, 125 to 132; 49-50, Price 1942, 39 to 40, Handcock 1899, 29 to 36, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Field Survey
Historic Maps	 <p>Image Credit: Rocque 1760 and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland 1843</p>


1.6 Industrial Heritage Sites


Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH082
Additional Identifiers	DCIHR 181403202
Legal Status	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
Location	Sunshine Works 160 Crumlin Road.
Date of Construction	c.1930
Original Use	Factory
Description	Detached former factory, built c.1930, now set within industrial estate. Precast concrete brick walls, treated to look like ashlar granite walling, set on concrete plinth and having smooth-concrete quoins to corners. Varied square-headed openings with red brick block-and-start surrounds. Round-arched double-height opening to east end south elevation with red brick block-and-start surround and metal gate.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH084
Additional Identifiers	DCIHR 181403101
Legal Status	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
Location	1-8 Moracrete cottages, Crumlin Road
Date of Construction	1936
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of eight two-bay two-storey houses built 1936 as workers houses for the Moracrete works located to the northeast.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH137
Additional Identifiers	DCIHR 181107701
Legal Status	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
Location	110 to 111 Cork Street
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Dye Works
Description	Remains of the façade of a seven-bay three-storey former dye works built c.1900 with possible alterations to ground floor c.1940 and having integral carriage arch to two-bay recessed east section.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH152
Additional Identifiers	DCIHR 181107601
Legal Status	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
Location	117 to 118 Cork Street
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	Factory
Description	Attached four-bay two-storey former factory, built c.1880, with integral carriage arch to east, facade altered c.1950 and now derelict. Red brick Flemish bonded walls to ground floor with smooth-render to first floor having painted coping to parapet. Square-headed window openings with concrete sills; timber casement windows survive to ground floor having security grilles. Recessed square-headed door opening to west with security grille. Timber battened door with glazed top panels to square-headed integral carriage arch.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Historic, Technical
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Section: Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH001
Additional Identifiers	DCIHR 71600901
Legal Status	Not protected but is included in the DCIHR
Location	Nangor Road & Park West Avenue
Date of Construction	1862-3
Original Use	Waterworks
Description	Waterworks built 1862-3 by Rathmines Township to supply water to Rathmines area following failure to achieve supply from Varray network and located to north of Grand Canal, upstream of the 8th Lock from where it extracted water. Complex comprised of filtration plant containing one reservoir and three filter tanks with three more filter tanks and second brick vaulted reservoir added later.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, SDCC 2022, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	 <p>Image Credit: DCC 2020b</p>

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH002
Additional Identifiers	DCIHR 171600301 the Sallins to Dublin section of the Grand Canal DCIHR 171600401 Tow path, Nangor Road DCIHR 181400101, The Circular line of the Grand Canal DCIHR 181400501, Canal Harbour at Dolphin's Barn DCIHR 181004701, 181400201 Tow path, Dolphin's Barn
Legal Status	Part is located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022) and included in the DCIHR
Location	Grand Canal, Nangor Road & Park West Avenue
Date of Construction	1763 to 1796
Original Use	Canal
Description	Grand Canal built between 1763 and 1779 when section running between Dublin and Sallins was opened. The section of canal at Nangor Road is bounded by former tow path on the south side which is currently used as a local amenity. The 'Circular Line' of the Grand Canal was constructed between 1790 and 1796. The Canal is well preserved, although a dock and harbour at Dolphins Barn have been filled and retains a narrow tow path and rubble masonry boundary walls - with concrete in places - to its south bank.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, SDCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

1.7 Other Structures of Interest

Table 1: Other Structures of Heritage Significance

Section	ID	Location	Type / description	Significance and Sensitivity
Tallaght to Ballymount	CBC0809BTH008	Technological University of Dublin Blessington Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24	Demesne wall, appears on Rocque's 1760 map	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH009	Technological University of Dublin Blessington Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24	Demesne wall, appears on Rocque's 1760 map	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH010	Flanagan's Blessington Road Tallaght	Formerly a Garda Station. A mid-20th century building	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH011	The Kennedy Buildings, Corner of High street and Main Street Tallaght	A four bay two story 19th century building	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH012	Saint Dominic's Hall, Main Street Tallaght	A four bay single story building, 19th century .	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH013	The Dragon Inn, Main Street Tallaght	A three bay two storey 19th century public house.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH014	John O'Leary Solicitors, Main Street Tallaght	Four bay two storey 19th century former post office	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH016	519 to 520 Main Street Tallaght	Two bay single story 19th century Cottages	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH017	516 to 518 Main Street Tallaght	Houses constructed early to mid-20th century to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH018	510 to 515 Main Street Tallaght	Group of 6 terraced houses to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH019	1 to 6 Main Street Tallaght	Group of 6 terraced houses to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH020	John Mulvaney and Co, Main Street Tallaght	Pair of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century buildings	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH021	1 to 5 Main Street Tallaght	Group of 5 terraced houses built alike to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH022	1 to 3 College View, Main Street Tallaght	Houses constructed early to mid-20th century to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH024	Village Jewellers Main Street Tallaght	Three bay two story late 19th or early 20th century building	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH025	Former Dispensary, on the corner of Main Street and Greenhills Road Tallaght	Former Dispensary, located within St Mary's Priory. It was a dispensary in the 19th century	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH026	Walls to St Mary's Priory Greenhills Road Tallaght	Limestone rubble wall	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH027	Walls on east side of Greenhills Road Tallaght	Limestone rubble wall, formerly a demesne wall to St Mary's Priory	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH028	1 to 3 Greenhills Road Tallaght	Rows of three single storey 19th century cottages.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH029	Technological University of Dublin, Greenhills Road Tallaght	Limestone rubble wall	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH030	1 to 2 Greenhills Road Tallaght	Four bay single story former workers cottages built early 20th century by South Dublin Rural District Council.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
CBC0809BTH031	Wall to Old Greenhills Road Tallaght	Limestone rubble wall	Local importance Low Sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Type / description	Significance and Sensitivity
Ballymount to Crumlin	CBC0809BTH032	Coocoo's nest Old Greenhills Road Tallaght	19th century Public house	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH033	Tallaght Racing Pigeon club, Greenhills Road	A four bay single storey building built late 19th or early 20th century	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH034	Greenhills Lodge, Greenhills Road	Early to mid-20th century it is a four bay single storey house	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH035	Kilnamanagh House, Greenhills Road	A three bay two storey 19th century house	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH036	Rubble wall Greenhills Road	Limestone rubble wall on west side of the road	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH037	A.A.C. Modern Car Spares Ltd, Greenhills Road	19th century cottage now in commercial use	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH038	Wall to Greenhills Industrial Estate on the east side of Greenhills Road	Limestone rubble wall	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH039	5 to 6 The Cottages Greenhills Road	Late 19th or early 20th century cottages	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH040	Chetwynd, Greenhills Road	Early to mid-20th century double fronted house	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH041	16 to 20 Greenhills Road	Mid-20th century brown brick houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	CBC0809BTH042	544 to 549 Ballymount Road Lower	Row of former workers cottages built early 20th century by South Dublin Rural District Council.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH043	458 to 459 Ballymount Road Lower	Pair of former workers cottages built early 20th century by South Dublin Rural District Council.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH045	The Star cinema 385 St Mary's Road and Kildare Road	Former cinema built 1953 and designed by Jones & Kelly.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH046	354 to 356 Kildare Road	Pair of Local Authority former workers cottages built early 20th century.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH047	350 to 352 Kildare Road	Pair of Local Authority former workers cottages built early 20th century.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH048	346 to 348 Kildare Road	Pair of Local Authority former workers cottages built early 20th century.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH049	342 to 344 Kildare Road	Pair of four bay single story Local Authority former workers cottages built early 20th century.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH050	338 to 340 Kildare Road	Pair of four bay Local Authority former workers cottages built early 20th century.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH051	334 to 336 Kildare Road	Pair of Local Authority former workers cottages built early 20th century.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH052	330 to 332 Kildare Road	Pair of Local Authority former workers cottages built early 20th century	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH053	328 to 326 Kildare Road	Pair Local Authority former workers cottages built early 20th century	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH054	2 to 324 Kildare Road	Local authority housing, built in the 1940s as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH055	1 to 217 Kildare Road	Local authority housing, built in the	Local importance


Section	ID	Location	Type / description	Significance and Sensitivity
			1940s as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb	Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH056	1 to 407 Clogher Road	Local authority housing, built in the 1940s as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH057	4 to 432 Clogher Road	Local authority housing, built in the 1940s as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH058	St Bernadette's Church Clogher Road	Roman Catholic church, built 1957.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH059	138 to 150 Clonmacnoise Road	Row of shops built as part of the Garden Suburb By Dublin City Council in the 1940s.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH060	Halfway House Pub Walkinstown Rd	Public house built mid to late 19th century. Rebuilt 1923 by Ralph Henry Byrne	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH061	167 to 171 Drimnagh Road	Row of mid-20th century terraced shops	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH062	82 to 84 Drimnagh Road	Pair of early 20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH063	74 to 76 Drimnagh Road	Pair of early 20th century houses. Much altered	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH064	123 to 147 Drimnagh Road	Row mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH065	34 to 44 Drimnagh Road	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH066	Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin Rd	Coursed granite boundary wall	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH068	409 to 423 Crumlin Road	Local authority housing, built in the 1940s as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH069	367 to 369 Crumlin Road	early to mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH070	363 to 365 Crumlin Rd	early to mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH071	333 to 361 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH072	307 to 331 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH073	285 to 305a Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH074	284 Iveagh Gardens Crumlin Rd	Shop built as part of the Iveagh scheme in built 1927 to 36.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH075	269 to 283 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH076	265 Crumlin Rd	Mid-20th century terraced shops	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH077	251 to 261 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century terraced shops	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH078	186 to 194 Crumlin Rd	Row of shops, built early to mid-20th century	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH079	176 to 184 Crumlin Rd	Row of houses built early 20th century. Now in commercial use	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH080	166 to 172 Crumlin Rd	Row of houses built early to mid-20th century.	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH081	162 to 164 Crumlin Rd	Pair of houses built early to mid-20th	Local importance


Section	ID	Location	Type / description	Significance and Sensitivity
			century.	Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH083	154 to 160 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH085	211 to 217 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH086	203 to 209 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH087	199 Crumlin Rd	Corner sited mid-20th century shop	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH088	181 to 197 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH089	179 Crumlin Rd	Corner sited mid-20th century shop	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH090	163 to 175 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH091	157 to 161 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH092	153 to 155 Crumlin Rd	Corner sited mid-20th century public house	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH093	145 to 151 Crumlin Rd	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH094	103 to 105 Crumlin Road	Pair of cottages, early 20th century	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH095	1 to 7 Herberton Road	Row of mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH096	106 Crumlin Rd	Mid-20th century corner shop	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH097	92 to 104 Crumlin Rd	Row of early to mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH098	44 to 90 Crumlin Rd	Row early to mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH099	28 to 42 Crumlin Rd	Row of early to mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH100	20 to 26 Crumlin Rd	Row of early 20th century houses, converted to shops	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH101	Scoil Muire Og, Loreto Primary School, Crumlin Rd	Art Deco School built 1932 to the design of Thomas Joseph Cullen	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH102	67 to 69 Crumlin Rd	Pair of late 19th or early 20th century rendered houses	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH103	65 Crumlin Rd	19th century house	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH104	59 to 63 Crumlin Rd	Row late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH105	55 to 57 Crumlin Rd	Pair of late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH106	49 to 53 Crumlin Rd	Row of early to mid-20th century houses	Local importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH156	Seagull House, Crumlin Road and Rutland Avenue, Crumlin	1960s Corporation Gull Wing Flat Complex	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	CBC0809BTH107	28 to 40 St James Terrace	Early 19th century houses.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH108	5 Dolphin's Barn Street	18th century house. Roof profile and stacks suggest early 18th century	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH110	34 to 35 Dolphin's Barn Street	Pair of terraced houses. Position of stacks suggest they may be early 18th century	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Type / description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH111	30 Dolphin's Barn Street	Two bay two story building. Late 18th or early 19th century	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH112	28 Dolphin's Barn Street	Early 20th century building	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH113	27 Dolphin's Barn Street	18th century public house with rendered front.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH114	23 Dolphin's Barn Street	Late 19th century building	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH115	1 to 3 Reilly's Terrace, Dolphin's Barn Street	Late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH116	1 to 7 Poole Terrace, Dolphin's Barn Street	Late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH117	43 Dolphin's Barn Street	Terraced house 18th century	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH118	44 Dolphin's Barn Street	Terraced house, location of corner stack suggests it is early 18th century	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH119	45 Dolphin's Barn Street	Terraced house, location of corner stack suggests it is early 18th century	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH120	46 Dolphin's Barn Street	Terraced house, location of corner stack and roof profile suggests it is early 18th century	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH121	47 Dolphin's Barn Street	47 dolphin's barn street	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH122	48, 48a to 49 Dolphin's Barn Street	19th terraced houses, converted to shops	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH123	51 Dolphin's Barn Street	Early 18th century house	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH124	51a Dolphin's Barn Street	19th or early 20th century brick terraced house	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH125	71 Dolphin's Barn Street	18th century house	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH126	72 to 73 Dolphin's Barn Street	20th century houses	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH127	1 to 9 Emerald Terrace, Dolphin's Barn Street	Late 19th or early 20th century terraced shops	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH128	1 to 10 Huxley Crescent, Dolphin's Barn Street	Early to mid-20th century houses built by a trust founded by Margaret Rachel Huxley (1854–1940)	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH129	72 to 74 Dolphin's Barn Street	19th or early 20th century houses	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH130	79 Dolphin's Barn Street	Late 19th ore early 20th century building with replacement shop front	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH131	80 to 81 Dolphin's Barn Street	19th century public house.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH132	84 to 85 Dolphin's Barn Street	Pair of two bay two storey terraced houses. 18th century will a later façade.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH133	105 to 106 Cork St	Late 19th century houses	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH134	1 to 2 Spence Terrace Cork Street	19th century houses	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH135	3 to 4 Spence Terrace Cork Street	19th century houses	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH136	109 Cork Street	Late 19th century house	Regional Importance


Section	ID	Location	Type / description	Significance and Sensitivity
				Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH138	113 Cork Street	Terraced 19th century building	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH139	114 Cork Street	19th century building	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH140	115 Cork Street	Two bay two storey terraced 19th century building with rendered walls	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH141	119 Cork St	19th century brick terraced house	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH142	120 Cork St	18h century brick terraced house	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH143	122 Cork St	Late 19th or early 20th century house	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH144	123 to 124 Cork St	Red brick late 19th or early 20th century houses	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH145	124a Cork St	18th century terraced house with later shop front	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH146	125 Cork St	Brick late 19th or early 20th century building.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH147	126 to 127a Cork St	Row of red brick late 19th or early 20th century houses	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH148	128 Cork St	19th century house.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH149	Donore Avenue	Boundary wall to Bru Coimhin	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh	CBC0809BTH004	Meanscoil Iognaid Ris, Longmile Rd	Christian Brothers School built 1954 to 55 to the design of O'Connor & Aylward	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH005	Christian Brothers Convent, Drimnagh Castle Longmile Rd	Red brick building built 1954 to 55 to the design of O'Connor & Aylward.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH006	Drimnagh Castle Primary school, Longmile Rd	School built 1957	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH007	Sisters of Charity Assumption National School, Longmile Rd	School built 1958 to 1960 to the design of Jones and Kelly	Local Importance Low Sensitivity


Section: Tallaght to Ballymount


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH008
Legal Status	The wall is located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area and may also be part of the curtilage of the former Archbishop's palace, now the Dominican Priory (RMP DU021037010, SDCC RPS 273, NIAH 1215001)
Location	Technological University of Dublin Blessington Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	unknown but appears on Rocque's 1760 map
Original Use	Demesne wall
Description	Limestone rubble demesne wall of Tallaght Cottage and the Dominican Priory
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843 OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH009
Legal Status	The wall is located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area and may also be part of the curtilage of the former Archbishop's palace, now the Dominican Priory (RMP DU021037010, SDCC RPS 273, NIAH 1215001)
Location	Technological University of Dublin Blessington Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	unknown but appears on Rocque's 1760 map
Original Use	Demesne wall
Description	Limestone rubble demesne wall of the Dominican Priory
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843 OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH010
Legal Status	The building is located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Flanagan's, Blessington Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20th
Original Use	Police Station
Description	Building formerly a Garda Siochana Station and is marked on the 1941 OS map as a GS station. A five bay double fronted single storey early to mid-20th century building with projecting gables to the end bays and projecting gabled porch
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH011
Legal Status	The building is located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	The Kennedy Buildings, Corner of High Street and Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century as it appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1843
Original Use	House
Description	A four bay two story 19th century building
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847 OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH012
Legal Status	The building is located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Saint Dominic's Hall, Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Early to Mid-19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	A four bay single story building, 19th century built sometime between 1821 and 1837 as it appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey map which was surveyed in 1837 and published in 1843
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH013
Legal Status	The building is located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	The Dragon Inn, Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Appears on Duncan's map of 1821
Original Use	House
Description	A three bay two storey early 19th century public house. Gable to corner and single storey two bay addition to east.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH014
Legal Status	The building is located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	John O'Leary Solicitors, Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	18 th century as it appears on Rocque's 1760 map
Original Use	House
Description	Four bay two storey 18th century house of limestone construction. It is indicated as a post office on the 1910 and 1941 Maps. Shopfront replaced
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH016
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	519-520 Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	Cottages
Description	Two bay single story early 19th century cottages. They are indicated on Taylor's Map of 1816
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH017
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	516 to 518 Main Street Tallaght
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Houses
Description	Group of three terraced houses, constructed c1908-1916, all built alike to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne. Each row has projecting mock Tudor gables and granite finishes to the ground floors of the to the end houses. Mid terraced houses are red brick to the ground floor with projecting porches.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH018
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	510-515 Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Houses
Description	Group of 6 terraced houses, constructed c1908-1916, all built alike to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne. Each row has projecting mock Tudor gables and granite finishes to the ground floors of the to the end houses. Mid terraced houses are red brick to the ground floor with projecting porches.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH019
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	1 to 6 Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Houses
Description	The numbering system on Main street repeats. Numbers 1 to 6 refers to a group of 6 terraced houses located to the west of John Mulvaney's (CBC0809BTH020). They were constructed sometime between c1908-1916, all built alike to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne. Each row has projecting mock Tudor gables and granite finishes to the ground floors of the to the end houses. Mid terraced houses are red brick to the ground floor with projecting porches. Numbers 1 and 2 contains the TRUSTUS founded in 1969 as the Tallaght Welfare Society. There is a plaque on the wall of number 1 to indicate this
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH020
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	John Mulvaney and Co, Main Street Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	storey late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century buildings with segmental arches to the openings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b 1910-11, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH021
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	1 to 5 Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Houses
Description	Confusingly, the numbering system on Main Street repeats. 1 to 5 refers to a group of 5 terraced houses, all built alike c1908-1916, to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne and located to the east of John Mulvaney's (CBC0809BTH020). Each row has projecting mock Tudor gables and granite finishes to the ground floors of the to the end houses. Mid terraced houses are red brick to the ground floor with projecting porches. The houses are shown on the 1910 Ordnance map and appear to be the first of a series of similar type houses constructed on the main street in the early 20 th century
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH022
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	1 to 3 College view, Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two storey three bay houses constructed c1908-1916, to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne. Red brick to ground floor and rendered first floor. Each has a gabled porch. End house at 3 is gable fronted
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH024
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Village Jewellers Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	late 19th or early 20th
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two story late 19th or early 20th century House now in commercial use
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b 1910-11, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Ballymount to Crumlin


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH025
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Former Dispensary, on the corner of Main Street and Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	Dispensary
Description	Former Dispensary, adjoining St Mary's Priory. Four bay two storey with dormer gables to roof. It was a dispensary in the 19th century and is indicated as such on the first edition Ordnance Map of 1943
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b OSI 1843, OSI 1847 OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH026
Legal Status	Located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area and also be part of the curtilage of the Priory (RMP DU021037010)
Location	Walls to St Mary's Priory, Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Unknown but evident on Rocque's Map if 1760
Original Use	Demesne wall
Description	Limestone rubble wall. Part of the demesne wall of the Dominican Priory
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	BC0809BTH027
Legal Status	The buildings are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Walls on east side of Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	Boundary wall associated with structures shown on Taylor's Map of 1816
Description	Limestone rubble wall
Significance Rating	local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH028
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	1-3 Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	Cottages
Description	Rows of three single storey 19th century cottages. Number 3 is three bay and double fronted. 1 and 2 have been altered but are two bay. They have been considerably altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH029
Legal Status	Part of the demesne wall of the Dominican Priory (RMP DU021037010, SDCC RPS 273, NIAH 1215001)
Location	Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Unknown but evident on Rocque's Map if 1760
Original Use	Demesne Wall
Description	Limestone rubble wall, Part of the demesne wall of the Dominican Priory
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH030
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	1-2 Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	c. 1908
Original Use	Workers Cottages
Description	Four bay single story former workers cottages built early 20th century by South Dublin Rural District Council and designed by Thomas Joseph Byrne. Projecting gabled entrance porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH031
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Wall to Old Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	c.1816-1821
Original Use	Boundary wall
Description	Limestone rubble wall, the lone surviving feature of Tymon Farm which was depicted on Duncan's map of 1821 but not named as such on maps until the 1940 Ordnance Survey map
Significance Rating	Local importance
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH032
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Cocoo's nest, Old Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Early 19 th Century
Original Use	House
Description	A four bay two storey 19th century house which is shown on the first edition Ordnance survey map of 1843 and Indicated as a public house on the 1940 Ordnance Survey map
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH033
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Tallaght Racing Pigeon club, Greenhills Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	built late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	House
Description	A four bay single storey building with a projecting gabled entrance porch
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH034
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Greenhills Lodge, Greenhills Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Before 1940
Original Use	House
Description	Previously known as the Bungalow and built early to mid-20th century it is a four bay single storey house
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey

Photographs	
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Identification No.	CBC0809BTH035
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Kilnamanagh house, Greenhills Road , Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	A three bay two storey 19th century house. it is indicated on Taylor's 1816 map
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	SDCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey


Photographs	
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Identification No.	CBC0809BTH036
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Rubble wall Greenhills Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century, possibly earlier as this was a main road to Tallaght and the road is clearly marked on Rocque's Map of 1760
Original Use	Boundary wall
Description	Limestone rubble wall on west side of the road
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Field Survey


Photographs	
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Identification No.	CBC0809BTH037
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	A.A.C. Modern Car Spares Ltd, Greenhills Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century, sometime between 1821 and 1843
Original Use	Cottage
Description	A two bay single story 19th century cottage now in commercial use
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH038
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Wall to Greenhills Industrial Estate on the east side of Greenhills Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early 20 th century as road alignment changed slightly between 1910 and 1940
Original Use	Boundary wall
Description	Limestone rubble wall
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH039
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	5-6 The Cottages, Greenhills Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	Cottages
Description	Pair of three bay single storey double fronted late 19th or early 20th century cottages
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH040
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Chetwynd, Greenhills Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay single storey early to mid-20th century double fronted house with recessed porch and keystones to projecting bow windows
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	SDCC 2022, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH041
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	16-20 Greenhills Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two bay two story mid-20th century brown brick houses with segmental arched entrance and bow windows to front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH042
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	544-549 Ballymount Road Lower, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1912
Original Use	Workers Houses
Description	Row of three bay single story double fronted former workers cottages built c.1912 by South Dublin Rural District Council to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne. Projecting gabled entrance porches and tooled granite walls
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH043
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	458-459 Ballymount Road Lower, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1912
Original Use	Workers Houses
Description	Pair of five bay single story red and yellow brick former workers cottages c.1912 by South Dublin Rural District Council to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne. Projecting gabled entrance porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH045
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	The Star cinema, 385 St Mary's Road and Kildare Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1953
Original Use	Cinema
Description	Former cinema built 1953 and designed by Jones & Kelly. In use as a bingo hall
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical, Cultural
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH046, CBC0809BTH047, CBC0809BTH048, CBC0809BTH049, CBC0809BTH050, CBC0809BTH051, CBC0809BTH052, CBC0809BTH053
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	354-356, 350-352, 346-348, 342-344, 338-340, 334-336, 330-332, 328-326 Kildare Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1912
Original Use	Workers Houses
Description	Pairs of four bay single story Local Authority former workers cottages built c. 1912 by South Dublin Rural District Council to the design of Thomas Joseph Byrne. Constructed of Dolphin's Barn Brick with red brick to segmental arched openings and projecting gabled entrance porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Byrne and Fewer 2013, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH054, CBC0809BTH055, CBC0809BTH056, CBC0809BTH057
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	2-324, 1-217 Kildare Road, 1-407, 4-432 Clogher Road & 57- 62 Parnell Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1940s
Original Use	Housing
Description	Local authority housing, built as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb by Dublin City Council in the 1940s
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH058
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	St Bernadette's Church Clogher Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1957
Original Use	Church
Description	Roman Catholic church, constituted in 1947 from Dolphins Barn. The first church was located on the nearby Rutland Avenue where a temporary church by Robinson Keefe and Devan architects was built in 1944. In December 1957 the church moved to its present location at the crossroads of Sundrive Road and Clogher Road. The Present church was also designed by Robinson Keefe and Devane Architects. The present church is a double high multibay building, cruciform in plan with dormer windows to the steeply pitched roof. Rosette windows to the gable ends. Round headed windows to the aisles. Romanesque influence door to the north on Clogher Road and a porch to Sundrive Road.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH059
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	138-150 Sundrive Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1940s
Original Use	Shops
Description	Row of two story seven bay red brick shops built as part of the Garden Suburb By Dublin City Council in the 1940s. They feature taller corner bays with parapets, and some retain their iron casement windows
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH060
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Halfway House Pub Walkinstown Road, ,Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid to late 19th century
Original Use	Public House
Description	Five bay two story public house, built in the mid to late 19th century. Rebuilt 1923 by Ralph Henry Byrne after a fire and much altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	Low
Reference	DCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH061
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	167-171 Drimnagh Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Shops
Description	Row of two bay two story red brick mid-20th century terraced shops
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH062
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	82-84 Drimnagh Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	early 20th century houses
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of three bay single storey double fronted red brick early 20th century houses with bow windows and recessed verandas to the front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH063
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	74-76 Drimnagh Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early 20th century houses
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of three bay single storey double fronted red brick early 20th century houses with bow windows and recessed verandas to the front. Much altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH064
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	123-147 Drimnagh Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th Century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey partially rendered red brick mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH065	
Legal Status	Not protected	
Location	34-44 Drimnagh Road, Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	Mid-20th Century	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick mid-20 th century houses with bow windows to the front.	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH066
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century, constructed at the time of the Hospital
Original Use	Coursed granite boundary wall
Description	Coursed granite boundary wall
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH068
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	409-423 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1940s
Original Use	Local authority housing,
Description	Local authority housing, built as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb By Dublin City Council in the 1940s
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH069, CBC0809BTH070	
Legal Status	Not protected	
Location	367-369 and 363-365 Crumlin Road , Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	Mid-20th century	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Semi-detached single storey two bay early to mid-20th century houses	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey	
Photographs		

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH071	
Legal Status	Not protected	
Location	333-361 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th Century	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey	
Photographs		

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH072, CBC0809BTH073
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	285 - 305a, 307-331 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH074
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	284 Iveagh Gardens, Crumlin Road.
Date of Construction	1926-7
Original Use	Shop
Description	Shop built as part of the Iveagh scheme in built 1927-36.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH075	
Legal Status	Not protected	
Location	269-283 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH076
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	265 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Shop
Description	Three bay two story red brick mid-20th century terraced shop
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH077
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	251-261 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Shops
Description	Row of two bay two story red brick mid-20th century terraced shops
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH078
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	186-194 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	early to mid-20th century
Original Use	Shops
Description	Row of two storey two or three bay shops, built early to mid-20th century
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH079
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	176-184 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early 20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two storey two bay red brick houses with stone lintels built early 20th century. Now in commercial use
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH080, CBC0809BTH081
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	166-172, 162-164, Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early to Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two storey two bay rendered houses built early to mid-20th century.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH083
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	154-160 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered mid-20th century houses with recessed porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH085, CBC0809BTH086
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	211-217, 203-209 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH087	
Legal Status	Not protected	
Location	199 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century	
Original Use	Shop	
Description	Seven bay corner sited mid-20th century shop with bow window to Crumlin Road	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH088	
Legal Status	Not protected	
Location	181-197 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH089
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	179 Crumlin Rd
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Shop
Description	Four bay corner sited mid-20th century shop with bow window to Crumlin Road
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH090
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	163-175 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH091
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	157-161 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH092
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	153-155 Crumlin Rd
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Public house
Description	Corner sited seven bay two storey red brick and rendered mid-20th century public house
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH093
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	145-151 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	LOW
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH094
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	103-105 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early 20 th century
Original Use	Cottages
Description	Pair of two bay single storey cottages, early 20th century
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH095
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	1-7 Herberton Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick mid-20th century houses
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH096
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	106 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Shop
Description	Three bay two storey mid-20th century corner shop with recessed porch to residence above
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH097
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	92-104 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early to Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered early to mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front and lean to verandas
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH098
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	44-90 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early to Mid-20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick early to mid-20th century houses stone lintels to the windows and segmental arched recessed porches. Rendered boundary walls with railings and wrought iron gates
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH099	
Legal Status	Not protected	
Location	28-42 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	Early to Mid-20th century	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered early to mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front, and recessed porches. Rendered boundary walls with railings and wrought iron gates	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH100	
Legal Status	Not protected	
Location	20-26 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12	
Date of Construction	Early 20th century	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick early 20th century houses, converted to shops	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910-1911, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey	
Photographs		

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH101
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Scoil Muire Og, Loreto Primary School, Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1932
Original Use	School
Description	11 bay two storey Art Deco School built 1932 to the design of Thomas Joseph Cullen. Extension built 2013 to the design of Mary Laheen also of merit
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH102
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	67-69 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Before 1882
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two storey rendered houses with rounded brick nosing to the opening including the recessed porches. Rubble boundary wall and gate piers with cast iron gate to front
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1882, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH103
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	65 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Before 1876
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three bay two storey double fronted 19th century house with Greek Revival door case and three centred fanlights. Rendered boundary wall and gate piers with cast iron gate to front. On the first edition ordnance map
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1876 OSI 1882, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH104
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	59-63 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	After 1882 but before 1910
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century Dolphin's Barn brick houses with red brick dressings to the opening including the recessed porches. Rendered boundary wall and gate piers with cast iron gate to front
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1882, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH105
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	55-57 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Before 1876
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century Dolphin's Barn brick houses with red brick dressings to the openings. Railings and stone plinth to boundary
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1876 OSI 1882, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH106
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	49-53 Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick and rendered early to mid-20th century houses with bow windows to the front, and recessed porches. Rendered boundary to front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH156
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Seagull House, Crumlin Road and Rutland Avenue, Crumlin
Date of Construction	1960s
Original Use	Corporation Gull Wing Flat Complex
Description	1960's Dublin Corporation Gull Wing Flat Complex see NIAH 50100328
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a OSI 1944-53, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH107
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	28-40 St James Terrace, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Between 1821 and 1837
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two bay single story over basement terraced early 19th century houses
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH108
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	5 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 18 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey 18th century house with rendered façade. Roof profile and stacks suggest early 18th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH110
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	34-35 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 18 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two storey red brick terraced houses. Now derelict but position of stacks suggest they may be early 18th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, DCC 2020b, SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH111
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	30 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 18th or early 19th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two bay two story building with single storey portion at south end. Late 18th or early 19th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	
Identification No.	CBC0809BTH112


Legal Status	Not protected
Location	28 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 20th century
Original Use	House and shop
Description	Two bay, three storey red brick building, early 20th century with segmental arches to openings and replacement shop front
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH113
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	27 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	18 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay three story 18th century public house with rendered front.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH114
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	23 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	late 19th century
Original Use	House and shop
Description	Three bay two story late 19th century building with rendered front and segmental arched openings with rounded nosing
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005 Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH115
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	1-3 Reilly's Terrace, Dolphin's Barn Street
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay single storey late 19th or early 20th century terraced houses of Dolphin's Barn brick with red brick to the segmental arched openings. Bound by railings in a low plinth. Access via wrought iron gates
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, archaeological
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH116
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	1-7 Poole terrace, Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century red brick terraced houses.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, archaeological
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH117
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	43 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	18th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two storey terraced house now derelict but 18th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH118
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	44 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 18 th Century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey terraced house, now derelict but location of corner stack suggests it is early 18th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH119
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	45 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 18 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey terraced house, now derelict but location of corner stack suggests it is early 18th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH120
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	46 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 18 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey terraced house, now derelict but location of corner stack and roof profile suggests it is early 18th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, , Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH121
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	47 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 18 th Century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey terraced house, now derelict. 20 th century façade but location of corner stack suggests it is early 18th century
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH122
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	48, 48a-49 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	19th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey 19th century terraced houses, converted to shops but now derelict.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, archaeological
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH123
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	51 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 18 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay three storey early 18th century house, as indicated by the location of the stacks.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH124
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	51a Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Late 19 th or early 20 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey 19th or early 20th century brick terraced house
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH125
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	71 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	18 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two storey 18th century house
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH126
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	72-73 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of three bay two storey 20th century houses
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, archaeological
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH127
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	1-9 Emerald Terrace, Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	terraced shops
Description	Row of two bay two story red brick late 19th or early 20th century terraced shops
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH128
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	1-10 Huxley Crescent, Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Before 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	Early to mid-20th century three bay two storey gable fronted houses built by a trust fund set up by Margaret Rachel Huxley (1854–1940)
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, archaeological
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH129
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	72-74 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 19 th or early 20 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century houses constructed of Dolphin's Barn brick
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, archaeological
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH130
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	79 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 19 th or early 20 th century
Original Use	House and shop
Description	Three bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century building with replacement shop front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, archaeological
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH131
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	80-81 Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	19 th century
Original Use	Two houses
Description	Four bay two storey 19th century public house. Originally a pair of two bay two storey buildings. Rendered walls with moulded architraves
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH132
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	84-85 Dolphin's Barn Street
Date of Construction	Early 18 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two storey terraced houses. The location and form of the shared stack suggests that they are 18th century with a later façade.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH133
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	105-106 Cork Street, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	late 19th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay three storey red brick late 19th century houses with brick dressings to the windows and a segmental arched entrance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH134
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	1-2 Spence Terrace Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	late 19th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two storey red brick late 19th century houses with brick dressings to the windows and a segmental arched entrance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH135
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	3-4 Spence Terrace Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 19 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay three storey red brick late 19th century houses with fanlights to the arched entrance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH136
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	109 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	late 19th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay three storey red brick late 19th century house with segmental arched entrance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH138
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	113 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	19th century building
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey terraced 19th century building with rendered walls
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH139
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	114 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	19th century building
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two storey terraced 19th century building with brick walls and a segmental carriage arch to the ground floor
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH140
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	115 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two storey terraced 19th century building with rendered walls
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH141
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	119 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey 19th century brick terraced house, now derelict
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH142
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	120 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	18 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay three storey 18h century brick terraced house, now derelict
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH143
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	122 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	House
Description	A four bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century house constructed of Dolphin's Barn brick with red brick dressings to the segmental arched openings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH144
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	123-124 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	Houses and shop
Description	Pair or two bay two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century houses. 24 has a shop front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH145
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	124a Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	18 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two storey 18th century terraced house with rendered walls and later shop front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH146
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	125 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century building. Stone lintels to the openings and later shop front.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Low
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH147
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	126-127a Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	brick late 19th or early 20th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of 2 and three bay two storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century houses with segmental arched openings. 26 has a three centred carriage arch.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH148
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	128 Cork Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two storey rendered 19th century house.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH149
Legal Status	In the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 2053)
Location	Boundary wall to Bru Coimhin, Donore Avenue, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	18 th century
Original Use	Boundary wall to Fever Hospital
Description	Boundary wall to Fever Hospital
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2022, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Casey 2005, Bennett 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Section: Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH004
Legal Status	It is located within the former demesne of Drimnagh Castle (RMP DU018036, DCC RPS 4832, NIAH 50080451). Part is located within a Conservation Area around the Castle, so it is also protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Meanscoil Iognaid Ris, Christian Brothers Secondary school, Drimnagh Castle, Longmile Road
Date of Construction	1954
Original Use	School
Description	Multi-bay two storey red brick school built 1954-55 to the design of O'Connor & Aylward. Granite finishes between bays and to the three story tower. Located within the demesne of Drimnagh Castle.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	High
References	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH005
Legal Status	It is located within the former demesne of Drimnagh Castle (RMP DU018036, DCC RPS 4832, NIAH 50080451). It is also located within a Conservation Area around the Castle, so it is also protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Christian Brothers Convent, Drimnagh Castle Longmile Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1954
Original Use	Convent
Description	Nine bay three story red brick building with projecting gables to end bays built 1954-55 to the design of O'Connor & Aylward.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	High
References	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH006
Legal Status	It is located within the former demesne of Drimnagh Castle (RMP DU018036, DCC RPS 4832, NIAH 50080451). Part is located within a Conservation Area around the Castle, so it is also protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Drimnagh Castle Primary school, Longmile Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1957
Original Use	School
Description	Multi-bay two storey red brick school built 1957.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	High
References	DCC 2022, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886-8, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH007
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Sisters of Charity Assumption Junior National School, Longmile Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1958
Original Use	School
Description	Multi-bay two storey red brick school built 1958-1960 to the design of Jones and Kelly
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Low
References	Field Survey
Photographs	

1.8 Street Furniture


1.8.1 Post Boxes

Section: Tallaght to Ballymount


Identification No.	CBC0809PB001
Legal Status	Located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Post box 1 Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century
Description	Freestanding Type C cast iron pillar style post box, oval in plan, with double apertures for letters, raised lettering to neck and dentilled cornice to cap, 'P & T' monogram to door. The slots are marked 'Dublin' and 'All Other Places'. Introduced in London in 1899 but not introduced into Ireland until 1965 according to Ferguson. NIAH gives the dates of similar boxes as 1930s or 1940s.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	

Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal


Identification No.	CBC0809PB002
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	330b Kildare Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box. Moulded neck, shallow domed cap, curved hinged door having aperture for letters, raised lettering to neck indicating next collection in English in Irish and dentilled cornice to cap. 'Monogram 'P&T' to door. Maker's mark 'Carron Company / Stirlingshire' to rear.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809PB003
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Junction of Clogher Road and Rutland Avenue, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Late 20 th or early 21 st century reproduction
Description	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. Late 20 th or early 21 st century reproduction
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809PB004
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Post Box Crumlin Shopping Centre Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	Late 20 th or early 21 st century reproduction
Description	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. Late 20 th or early 21 st century reproduction
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809PB005
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Post box Loreto College, Sundrive Road/Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	Wall mounted cast iron post box. 'P & T' monogram to door Made by W.T Allen, c.1930
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	

Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch


Identification No.	CBC0809PB006
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Post box at the Coombe hospital Dolphin's Barn Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1950
Description	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box with dentilled cornice to shallow domed cap, Moulded neck, curved hinged door having single aperture with deep aperture for letters and deep plinth. Maker's mark 'Carron Scotland' to plinth.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809PB007
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Post box Marrowbone Lane
Date of Construction	c.1960
Description	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box with moulded cornice to shallow domed cap, Moulded neck, deep aperture for letters, curved hinged door with raised circular panel. Maker's mark 'Carron Scotland' to plinth. erected c.1960.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	

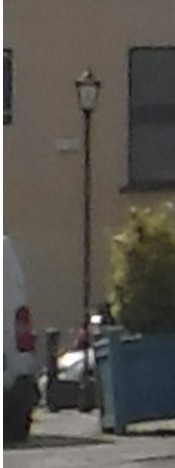
Identification No.	NIAH 50080638	
Other identifiers	CBC0809PB008	
Legal Status	Located within an Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
Location	Post Box Ovenden House Dean Street, Dublin 8	
Date of Construction	c.1895	
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1895, with VR monogram to shaft, raised lettering to neck and dentilled cornice to cap. Maker's mark of A. Handyside & Co. Derby and London to base.	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey	
Photographs		


1.8.2 Lamp Posts

Section: Tallaght to Ballymount

Identification No.	CBC0809LP001, CBC0809LP002, CBC0809LP003, CBC0809LP004, CBC0809LP005, CBC0809LP006, CBC0809LP007, CBC0809LP008, CBC0809LP009, CBC0809LP010, CBC0809LP011, CBC0809LP012, CBC0809LP013
Legal Status	All but CBC0809LP001-CBC0809LP003 are located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Blessington Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	After 1994
Description	13 No. Reproduction lamp posts. The light fitting is suspended at right angles to the pole which is topped with a finial. Mouldings to pole. Mouldings to top of base with fluting. Service hatch beneath has the South Dublin County Council Logo beneath which there are mouldings to base. Erected after 1994 when South Dublin County Council was established.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809LP014, CBC0809LP016, CBC0809LP017, CBC0809LP018, CBC0809LP019, CBC0809LP020, CBC0809LP021, CBC0809LP022, CBC0809LP026, CBC0809LP027,
Legal Status	Located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	After 1994
Description	10 No. Reproduction lamp posts. The light fitting is suspended at right angles to the pole which is topped with a finial. Mouldings to pole. Mouldings to top of base with fluting. Service hatch beneath has the South Dublin County Council Logo beneath which there are mouldings to base. Erected after 1994 when South Dublin County Council was established.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809LP015
Legal Status	Located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Lamp post at Colm O'Coughlan Solicitors, Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Contemporary Reproduction
Description	1 No. Reproduction gas-style lamp post with a four-sided lantern topped with finials and mouldings or string courses to column and base. It appears to be a modern reproduction but contributes to the character and setting.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

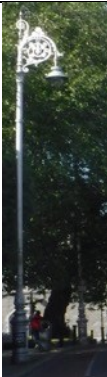
Identification No.	CBC0809LP023, CBC0809LP024 CBC0809LP025,
Legal Status	Located within Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Lamp post The Fox's Covert, Main Street, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	Reproduction
Description	3 No. reproduction gas lamps with globe or ball type lantern, arms for the lamplighters ladder, fluted neck with acanthus frieze. And mouldings to base.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	SDCC 2022, SDCC 2004b Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch


Identification No.	CBC0809LP028, CBC0809LP029
Legal Status	Located within Thomas Street ACA
Location	Dean Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Modern reproduction
Description	2 No. Rathmines Type replica lamp posts. Freestanding cast-iron lamp post with mouldings to pole. Mouldings to top of base with fluting and 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
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809LP030, CBC0809LP031
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation area Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	New Street South, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Reproduction
Description	2 No. Rathmines Type replica lamp posts. Freestanding cast-iron lamp post with mouldings to pole. Mouldings to top of base with fluting and 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
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809LP032, CBC0809LP033, CBC0809LP034, CBC0809LP035, CBC0809LP036, CBC0809LP037, CBC0809LP038, CBC0809LP039, CBC0809LP040, CBC0809LP041, CBC0809LP042, CBC0809LP043, CBC0809LP044, CBC0809LP045, CBC0809LP046, CBC0809LP047, CBC0809LP048
Legal Status	This type is included in the NIAH (Ref: 50080545). Those on the east side of the street are located within a conservation area Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Patrick Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1940s-1950's
Description	17 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s. Freestanding cast-iron lamp post, Comprising swan-neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details. Bulbous acanthus leaf frieze at base of column set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. The shamrock motif was commonly used in lamp posts from the beginning of the twentieth century and was designed specifically for use on Irish standards.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809LP049, CBC0809LP050, CBC0809LP051, CBC0809LP052, CBC0809LP053, CBC0809LP054, CBC0809LP055, CBC0809LP056
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH (Ref: 50080545).
Location	Nicholas Street
Date of Construction	1940s and 1950s
Description	8 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s. Freestanding cast-iron lamp post, comprising swan-neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details. Bulbous acanthus leaf frieze at base of column set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. The shamrock motif was commonly used in lamp posts from the beginning of the twentieth century and was designed specifically for use on Irish standards.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809LP058
Legal Status	
Location	Ross road
Date of Construction	Modern reproduction
Description	Reproduction lamp posts. They have a finial to top, scrolled neck, and lantern.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

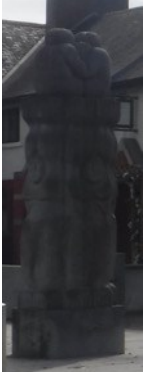
Identification No.	CBC0809LP057
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH (Ref: 50080545).
Location	Lamp post at Church of Saint Nicholas Within, Christchurch Place, Dublin 2
Date of Construction	1940s and 1950s.
Description	1 No Scotch standards erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s. Freestanding cast-iron lamp post, comprising swan-neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details. Bulbous acanthus leaf frieze at base of column set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. The shamrock motif was commonly used in lamp posts from the beginning of the twentieth century and was designed specifically for use on Irish standards.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	High
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification Nos.	CBC0007LP087
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area so protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	St Michaels Close
Date of Construction	c. 1920
Description	Gas style lamp post but the base is very similar to the base of the swan neck standards
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0007LP077, CBC0007LP077, CBC0007LP078, CBC0007LP079, CBC0007LP080
Legal Status	NIAH This type is included in the NIAH (Ref: 50080545) Located within a Conservation area Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	High Street, Dublin 2
Date of Construction	1940s and 1950s
Description	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. Freestanding cast-iron lamp post, Comprising swan-neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details. Bulbous acanthus leaf frieze at base of column set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms. The shamrock motif was commonly used in lamp posts from the beginning of the twentieth century and was designed specifically for use on Irish standards.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical, Scientific, Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


1.8.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture


Section: Tallaght to Ballymount


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH015
Legal Status	Located within the Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Corner of Main Street and Old Bawn Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	1988
Description	The Victors Sculpture, designed by Dick Joynt, Erected in 1988. Carved from limestone, It is said to depict four adults holding children aloft and symbolises the strength and unity of the family. There is also some nice spiral work at the base. Interestingly it stands on the site of the 'Old Cross of Tallaght', which disappeared without a trace in the 18th century.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2020c, SDCC 2004b Field Inspection
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH023
Legal Status	Located within the Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area
Location	Katherine Tynan Memorial Garden Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Date of Construction	1988
Description	<i>The Dancers</i> by Antoinette Fleming is situated in a small pocket park at the junction of Greenhills Road and Main Street in Tallaght. The two bronze figures, linking arms in a dance swing, stand on a circular base. It was installed in 1988 and is part of the Katherine Tynan Memorial Plot
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	SDCC 2020c, SDCC 2004b Field Inspection
Photographs	

Section: Crumlin to Grand Canal


Identification No.	NIAH 50080455
Additional Identifiers	CBC0809MS001
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised by the NIAH
Location	152 Walkinstown Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	c.1780
Description	Triangular-profile granite milestone, erected c.1780, inscribed on two sides. Inscriptions read 'DUB 2' and 'B TON 15'. This milestone is a historical reminder of the coaching era in Ireland, when the post office operated a coach-based system of postal distribution. The simple form and carving of the stone is similar to other such milestones which are found throughout Ireland. The north-east face reads 'B ton 15' and the south-east face reads 'Dub 2'. This would appear to refer to Blessington, 15 miles to the south-west and Dublin, some 3 miles to the east.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic Historical Technical
Sensitivity	medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Field Inspection
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH044
Legal Status	Located within the conservation area. Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Park at the junction of St. Agnes Road and Bunting Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1993
Description	Oisín and Na Fianna Sculpture by Carmel Clement and Pat McAfee. Erected 1993 by the Crumlin Historical Preservation Society on the site of Crumlin Common.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2014c Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH067
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Junction of St Marys Road and Crumlin Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	2002
Description	Cut granite High Cross with 'Crumlin' on the east side and an inscription to the west face of the base indicates it was erected in 2002 by Crumlin Historical Society on the site of original village cross in the c 14 th - 15 th century.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH151
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	140 Kildare Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12
Description	Cast iron bollard, possibly the remnant of a lamp post or vent pipe
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH109
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Church of Our Lady of Dolours South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1868
Description	High Cross dating to 1868. It was originally erected in the garden of the priest house in St James's Terrace. It was moved to its present location in 1991 when a pocket-sized park was established around it.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Archaeological, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH153
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Sentinel sculpture, Patrick's Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1994
Description	Sentinel sculpture by Vivienne Roche. Commissioned 1994. Two cast bronze and cast iron bell like sculptures at the gates to Patrick's Park. The larger form is based on a Viking needle found on the site during excavations.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Cultural, Archaeological
Sensitivity	medium
Sources	DCC 2022, Roche, V. 2020a, Field Survey
Photographs	

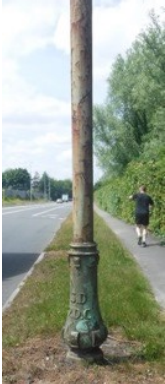
Identification No.	CBC0809BTH157, CBC0809BTH158
Legal Status	Recorded monument
Location	City wall Markers, Nicholas Place
Date of Construction	1988
Description	City wall Markers. Two of a series of upright granite stones with a circular bronze plaque inset with the plan of the Medieval city with the gates and towers marked. These mark the line of the Medieval city walls. As only a small section of the city walls can be seen above ground, the wall markers serve as a reminder of the layout and street plan of the Medieval city.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Cultural, Archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	Field Inspection
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH154
Legal Status	Recorded monument
Location	City wall Marker, 1 Nicholas Street Flats, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1988
Description	City wall Marker. One of a series of upright granite stones with a circular bronze plaque inset with the plan of the Medieval city with the gates and towers marked. These mark the line of the Medieval city walls. As only a small section of the city walls can be seen above ground, the wall markers serve as a reminder of the layout and street plan of the Medieval city.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Cultural, Archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	Field Inspection
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH159
Legal Status	Recorded monument
Location	City wall Marker, Ross Road
Date of Construction	1988
Description	City wall Marker. One of a series of upright granite stones with a circular bronze plaque inset with the plan of the Medieval city with the gates and towers marked. These mark the line of the Medieval city walls. As only a small section of the city walls can be seen above ground, the wall markers serve as a reminder of the layout and street plan of the Medieval city.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Cultural, Archaeological
Sensitivity	medium
Sources	Field Inspection
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH155
Legal Status	In the curtilage of the Church of St Nicholas Within so Protected
Location	Millennium Child Sculpture, at Church of Saint Nicholas Within, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1999
Description	Millennium Child by John Behan. It is a bronze sculpture of a group of children playing. It is intended as a collaborative symbol of hope for children and families for the next millennium. It was commissioned by the childcare agency Barnardo's and erected in 1999. Dr Thomas Barnardo, founder of the agency, spent his early life in the Christchurch area of Dublin and went to school in nearby St Patrick's Cathedral Grammar School.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Cultural, Archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	Irish Times 2000, Field Inspection
Photographs	


Section: Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction


Identification No.	CBC0809BTH003
Legal Status	Not Protected. A similar example in Rathfarnham has been recognised by the NIAH (Ref 11211001)
Location	Junction of the New Nangor Road and Willow Road, Dublin 12
Date of Construction	1912
Description	Cast-iron Sewer vent pipe, date 1912, with bulbous base and plain slender shaft. Bears inscriptions 'SDRDC' and '1912.' Makers' name and circular embossed motif to foot. Easily confused with lamp posts, close scrutiny will reveal that there is no light on the top of these poles. The purpose of sewer vents was to release noxious fumes to the environment.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2020a, NIAH 2020a, Field Survey
Photographs	

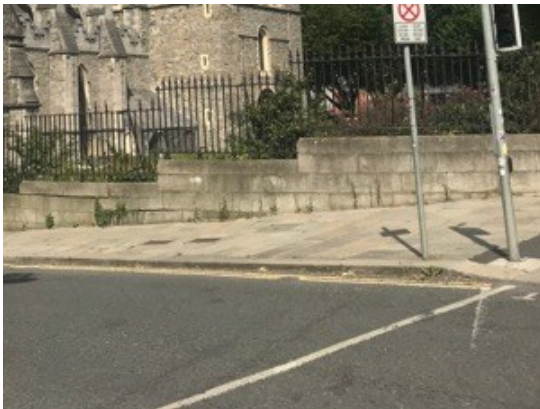
1.8.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

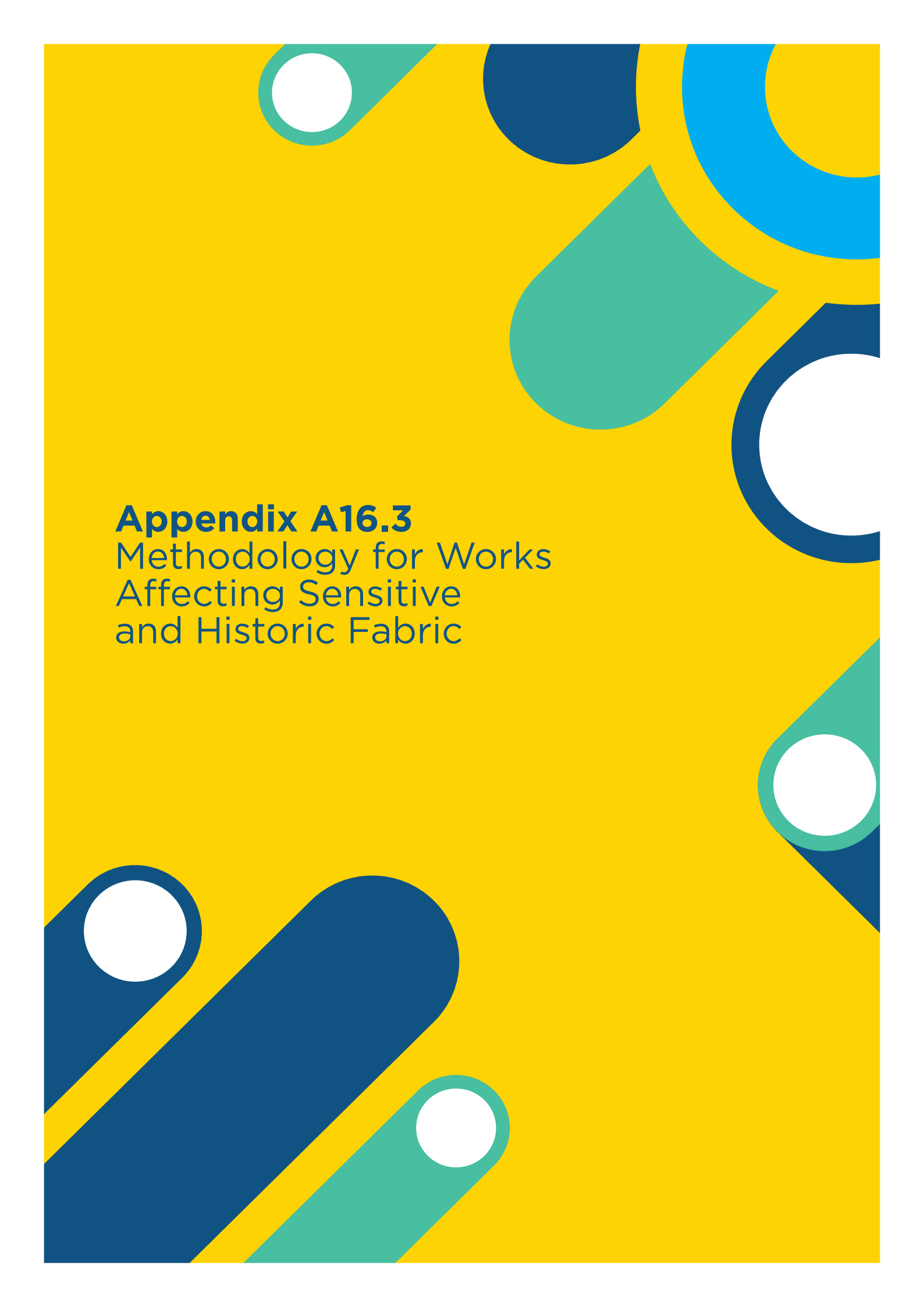
Section: Grand Canal to Christchurch

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH150
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Dolphin's Barn Street, east side, Dublin 8
Description	Cut granite kerbing to foot path
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical, Archaeological
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0809BTH160
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	St Patrick's Close, Dublin 8
Description	Cobbled surface
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical, Archaeological
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC007BTH236
Legal Status	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	The Chapel of Saint Michael Winetavern Street
Description	Granite flagstones or paving
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC007BTH237
Legal Status	Within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Christ Church Cathedral, Winetavern Street
Description	Granite flagstones or paving
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

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 forms, some of which are layered or overlapping. The shapes are scattered across the page, creating a modern, graphic aesthetic.

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

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

1.1 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 2011a, 13.3.2e).

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).

1.1.1 General Principles

Where conservation works to features are required as a result of the construction of the Proposed Scheme it will be carried out by the Contractor in accordance with the principles of the 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 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 2011a) and the Departments advice series publications on various elements. Conservation work will be based on an understanding of the historic built environment and its development as described in Section A16.1, and with respect the features identified and described in Appendix A16.2.

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

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

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.

1.1.2 Consultation

The guidelines recommend that consultation with the planning authority and relevant stakeholders should be carried out in advance of proposed road works to ensure that agreement is reached in the approach architectural heritage features including buildings, protected structures located in architectural conservation areas. This is particularly the case with regard to street furniture and historic surface treatments and works to the public realm since local authorities are responsible for the public realm (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.

1.1.3 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 Section A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites, of this Appendix.

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.

1.2 Architectural Heritage Buildings and Structures

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

There are a few exceptions, however. These include works to boundary treatments, the relocation of existing lamp posts and the possible relocation of heritage post boxes.

1.2.1 Protection During Works

Some architectural heritage features will require protection during the course of works, where works are proposed in close proximity to them.

Where works are proposed adjacent to the historic features there is a risk of damage. The fabric will be recorded in position, protected and monitored for the duration of the works. Protection during the course of works will include cordoning off or the provision of protective wrapping or temporary hoardings or boxing off as appropriate. More specific protections are outlined in the relevant sections of this methodology.

1.3 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 2011a, 13.4.1, 13.3.2e).

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 2011a, 13.4.1). They may also other ironwork details in addition to railings, such as gates, gate posts and corner posts, finials, bell pulls, lamp holders, lamp posts, and fencing (DAHG 2011a, 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.

1.3.1 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.

1.3.2 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. A sample of pointing and render are to be taken. The wall is to be carefully taken down and the stone and other materials boxed and stored in a secure location for reuse. A lime mortar based on the samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing.

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

1.3.4 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.

1.3.5 Gate Piers

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

1.3.6 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.

1.4 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 2011a, 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.

1.4.1 General

1.4.1.1 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.

1.4.1.2 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.

1.4.1.3 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 and ensuring 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 carefully remove, and returned to the Local Authority for salvage. On no account will historic paving stones be dumped.

1.4.1.4 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.

1.4.1.5 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.

1.4.1.6 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 2011a, 13.4.17).

1.4.1.7 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.

1.4.1.8 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 2011a, 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 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.

1.4.2 Cobbles and Stone Sets

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

1.4.2.1 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.

1.4.2.2 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 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.

1.4.3 Grates, Pavement Lights, Coal Holes and Other Iron Fixtures

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

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

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

Particular care 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 2011a, 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 2011a). 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.

1.5 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 2011a, 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 the label of 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.

1.6 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 2011a, 14.4.2). The identified historic post boxes are detailed in Section A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites, of this Appendix.

Where they are to be retained in situ, protection during works may be necessary. The use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off as recommended by the Department's Guidelines (DAHG 2011a, 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 2011a, 13.4.7). The method of paint-stripping should be appropriate for cast ironwork (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.7).

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

1.7 Lamp Posts

The identified historic lamp posts are detailed in Section A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites, of this Appendix. The Proposed Scheme engineers have made every effort to retain heritage lamp posts and lamp standards in situ. In most cases, they will not be directly affected by the proposed scheme.

Where they are to be retained in situ, protection during works will be necessary. The use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off as recommended by the Department's Guidelines (DAHG 2011a, 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 2011a, 13.4.7). The method of paint-stripping shall be appropriate for cast ironwork (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.7).

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