

Scientific	The building does not possess scientific significance
Technical	The building does not possess technical significance
Social	The building does not possess social significance

The building is not included on the Record of Protected Structures, nor is it included in the NIAH.

Paragraph 2.5.7 of the *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* lists five qualities that permit the attribution of special architectural interest characteristics to a structure or part of a structure:

Quality	Attribution
<i>A generally agreed exemplar of good quality architectural design</i>	The building is a good example of institutional 19th century architecture.
<i>The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer or craftsman</i>	The building was designed by a John Butler, architect
<i>An exemplar of a building type, planform, style or styles of any period but also the harmonious interrelationship of differing styles within one structure</i>	The building is typical of its era of construction but is set apart by the quality of its exterior. It is simply detailed internally, with its exterior found to comprise an exemplar of its period.
<i>A structure which makes a positive contribution to its setting, such as a streetscape or a group of structures in an urban area, or the landscape in a rural area</i>	The structure contributes to its parkland setting and enriches the architectural character of the public realm as visible from Milltown Road.
<i>A structure with an interior that is well designed, rich in decoration, complex or spatially pleasing</i>	The building is a well-designed example of its era.

3.6 Overview of chronology of the Link (Building G)

Building G was constructed in the 1950s to connect the Community Building range with the subject institutional building range.

3.6.1. Exterior

The exterior is simply composed with red brick facing having arched multi-paned windows on the south side, with rendered blockwork on the north side. The building has a flat roof with parapet upstands.

3.6.2. Interior

The building's interior is simple, with flat plastered walls and ceilings and a polished parquet floor.

3.6.3. Special Interest

The building is modest in form and function, and is not considered to possess any category of special interest.

Appendix 7.1.4. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE CONSERVATION AND CONTINUED USE OF THE STRUCTURES

4.1 Characteristics of the existing building range – preliminary review

The site contains a range of historic buildings of differing eras, requiring judicious assessment and recording in categorising architectural significance, with a view to informing selected retention and responsible demolition.

The extant building range contains internally interconnected fabric of varying origin and architectural composition, with few principal connections to the external landscape impacting the legibility of individual building forms and their singular and collective coherence.

In essence, the existing building range functions as one building, albeit made up of diverse building forms, further complicating retrospective detachment in order to connect independently with a reintroduced/ manufactured landscape.

The building range has suffered extensive, irreversible interventions, with elemental and collective architectural significance eroded as a consequence.

An assessment of the architectural heritage significance of the substantial, extant building grouping finds that singular building forms possess technical and artistic significance, but the manner in which connecting forms have been modified/ extended over time or positioned in the first instance, together with the complexity of internal circulation arrangements undermines the viability of the grouping's wholesale retention and modification for purposeful re-use.

4.2 Outline criteria for purposeful retention and adaptation for secular re-use within a residential scheme

Please refer to Existing Buildings Feasibility Report (O'Mahony Pike)

The primary purpose of this preliminary working document is the identification of building forms presenting greatest opportunity for detachment and successful adaptive re-use within a reimagined residential scheme at Milltown Park.

The large scale building range is introverted, insular and inherently interwoven, generating a challenge where extraction of singular elements is proposed.

Ecclesial building style and forms of the quantum on the subject site are not readily transferrable to secular functions, with buildings requiring careful selection for purposeful secular re-use.

Upgrading selected buildings to meet statutory requirements would require extensive intervention that may radically alter their character, an outcome that should form the basis for retention in the first instance.

Selection of key buildings is dependent on the likely success of their detachment; i.e. retention of strong building forms having external and internal architectural quality.

Setting aside architectural significance, buildings suitable for retention must possess the following qualities:

- An identifiable external form that can endure 'detachment' from its inherently 'attached' context
- The capacity for independent, diverse re-use
- The internal spatial capacity for a viable future use
- An interior that can be subjected to the rigours of statutory building control compliance without altering its character irreversibly
- The prospect of contributing to a reimagined setting reflecting the site's future residential use

The above, non-exhaustive criteria was applied to each building form within the existing building range, with varying results.

4.3 Identification of building forms having limited capacity for purposeful retention

4.3.1. Archive building

Externally, the Archive building is modest, unassuming and introverted.

Its significance lies in its interior.

Review of a viable future for the Archive building presents a conflict. Its internal layout is intrinsically connected with its function as a private archive, accessed by a limited number of able bodied adults at any one time.

As the private Archive function has been removed in the Order's permanent departure from this historic grouping, this building's interior would need to be radically and irreversibly altered to accommodate an alternative viable use for a larger number of people; a measure that would destroy the essence of its character.

Discontinuance of an Archive use renders the Archive building unviable as an entity. A building without a sustainable purpose is a building at risk.

Setting aside its skilled composition and unique representation of a building of immense quality of its wartime era of construction, the Archive building is therefore, regrettably, identified as inseparable from its original function, with questionable options for sensitive retention and adaptation.

4.3.2. Finlay Wing

The Finlay Wing, whilst much compromised on account of its reconstruction in 1950, still presents a good example of classical mid-20th century architecture. Its significance is concentrated on the quality of its interior, as its exterior alone does not possess quality meriting retention.

In brief, its possible future use was reviewed as an amenity building, however, as a single volume space subject to the full rigours of building control compliance as an unprotected structure, it would need to be insulated and fire rated, which would inherently conceal the quality of its internal plasterwork, and entirely alter the character of the interior, which is what contributes most to the building's character. Secondary windows to thermally improve the single glazed leaded windows, would be inevitable. On the whole, it was considered that the changes required to upgrade this building would result in a dramatically different character to the existing.

4.3.3. Milltown Park House

The original house has been altered to the extent that its early composition is unrecognisable. Internal modifications have removed all significance attached to the original structure. Its external composition is one of architectural confusion.

Notwithstanding the survival of original masonry elements at all levels, masonry alone is not sufficient to merit retention of an entire structure of compromised clarity.

Reversal of inappropriate interventions is not viable for a non-protected structure.

Re-use of the existing building would require further considerable intervention, a measure that does not stack up either architecturally or financially for a building already undermined.

The survival of the vestibule alone, the building's most important asset, is not practical.

4.3.4. Milltown Park House rear extension block

The extension is described above as a separate building, in reflection of its architecture, circulation and contrast with Milltown Park House. It is in good condition, and maintains some internal rooms of quality, such of the domestic chapel.

Its failing is in its varied extensions to the north and south and in its attached form; joined to the rear of a much compromised 19th century domestic house; attachment to the north to the Tabor House link and to the west with a Community Building not forming part of the subject development site.

In short, this building cannot be detached from its abutting buildings. It is inseparable from the main house. If the earlier house is removed and the extension retained as a standalone structure, the symmetry of its 'bookends' as viewed from the south would be lost, and the overall integrity of the original composition undermined.

A victim of architectural circumstance, and notwithstanding inevitable radical changes associated with upgrading; this structure is therefore considered unsuitable for purposeful retention.

4.4 Identification of strong building forms that can endure purposeful retention

Building forms considered to possess particularly strong external qualities are briefly described as follows:

4.4.1. The Chapel building range

The chapel and its associated structures are considered to comprise exemplars of their respective eras of construction. They are complex in terms of consideration of retention. The chapel's entry level for instance is located at first floor level, with lower order 'basement' accommodation at garden level. Further, aside from its rear/west elevation- it does not have identifiable elevational presence to the east, south and north.

Setting aside its challenges, the building as a single volume with cellular accommodation below is more adaptable for re-use than other buildings in the campus. Its architectural composition is of interest and its

Adaptation of ecclesial buildings in an increasingly secular society is not without its many challenges, but good examples exist that could lead the way for a future viable use of the single chapel volume.

Possibilities for re-use include amenity type functions complimenting shared amenity offerings within the site's residential redevelopment.

4.4.2. Tabor House and link building

Externally, Tabor House presents the most prominent form within the grouping. It contributes most to its parkland setting, as it is one of the few buildings of prominence viewed in the round. It is the building that is found to contribute most to a diverse urban character as viewed from Milltown Road. It has an attractive form and treatment, and could be readily detached from its abutting structures without compromising its aesthetic.

Internally, its accommodation is generous, however modestly treated architecturally. All rooms are bright and spacious.

Of all the structures within the grouping, Tabor House as a dormitory block, most befits a compatible re-use as a multi-unit residential building. Room amalgamation is possible to generate a future residential use. The interior's absence of intricate detailing assists in the provision of internal insulation and fire separating plasterboards without undermining its character.

Tabor House is not the most characterful building within the grouping, but contributes to the public realm as visible from Milltown Road. In practical terms, it on balance presents the most suitable structure for adaption and purposeful re-use, compatible with the site's renewal for residential purposes.

4.5 Comment

As a consequence of the departure of the Jesuit Order from the subject grouping, its use as a purposeful religious institution with bespoke design elements reflecting its specific purpose, has become obsolete. Its wider design quality is not of a level that merits its preservation as an abandoned monument to institutional religious life. The technical and philosophical challenges faced in potential adaptation of each structure for alternative use is likely to render retention or part thereof in conservation terms, meaningless and irrelevant, undermining a finite conservation tradition of preservation.

Appendix 7.1.5. OUTLINE CRITERIA FOR ETHICAL DEMOLITION

A comprehensive architectural 'preservation by record' of all built fabric within the property portfolio is proposed as a basis for an architectural analysis to support strategic demolition; referring to chronological changes since occupation of the Jesuit Order in the early 20th century; a record carried out in accordance with Level 4; Understanding Historic Buildings; English Heritage; 2006 (superseding 'Recording Historic Buildings Standards' outlined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England); a detailed site assessment providing a descriptive and visual record of the origin, composition, condition and character of each building for the benefit of future social, architectural and historic research setting out the significance of the building grouping in accordance with the NIAH categories of special interest; Architectural; Historical; Archaeological; Artistic; Cultural; Scientific; Technical; Social. The inventory, when complete, will also serve to identify early features of craft and technological interest, which could be salvaged and repositioned thereby informing responsible demolition.

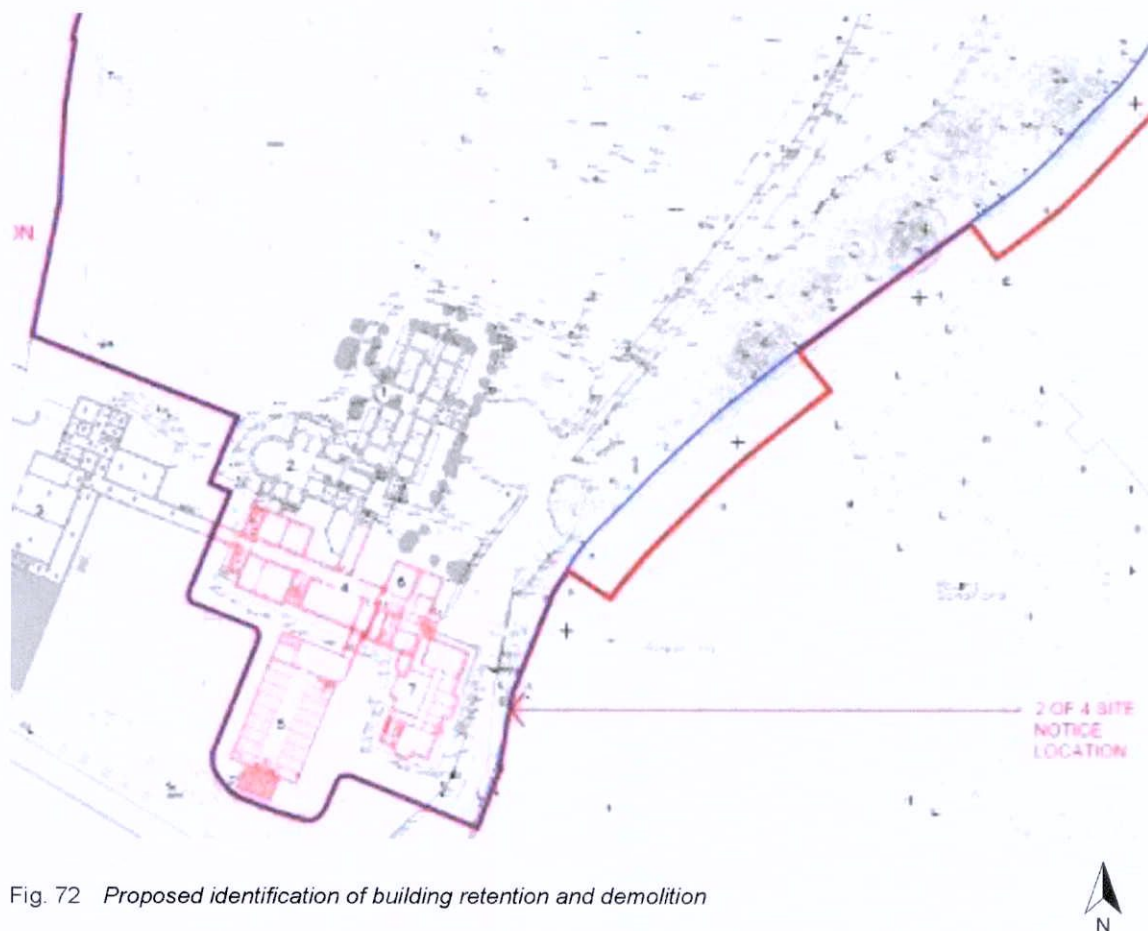


Fig. 72 Proposed identification of building retention and demolition

Appendix 7.1.6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

6.1 Introduction

This appraisal was undertaken to identify the architectural heritage significance of the existing building range at Milltown Park, in light of its impending redevelopment.

The key points which must be considered are as follows;

1. The various built elements comprise large scale extensions to an original vernacular structure, accessed through that structure and not designed to function independent of that structure.
2. The building range evolved from a specific brief to incrementally and somewhat disjointedly expand a religious academic, theological and residential institution; inherently reflecting this brief both functionally and architecturally, with bespoke design elements fused with poor quality retrospective alterations.

An immediate response to the first point is the challenge in externalising elements of an essentially introverted and inaccessible grouping, with a view to possible retention and purposeful re-use of non-protected structures.

A response to the second point finds that any other use for the grouping that departs from the originally intended academic, theological and residential institutional use cannot readily be accommodated within its existing, complex form. If re-use for a different function is proposed, it would require extensive alteration, with likely consequences for authentic conservation and commercial viability. The basis for re-use must be interrogated, with a view to establishing an outcome where architectural interventions have the potency to ensure that retained fabric endures purposefully and appropriately.

The balancing of conflicting ideals of *architectural focussed retention* Vs *purposeful/ appropriate focussed retention* is a central challenge of the subject appraisal. It acknowledges the permanent loss of the academic, theological and residential institutional use and inevitable requirement at this time for a voluntary selection process whereby building fabric must be assessed in terms of future (appropriate) architectural conservation and functional viability.

Elements within the existing complex have been identified as meeting the dual requirement to be conserved/ modified appropriately and function independently arising in their sensitive integration into any proposed future development of the site. Other elements, having bespoke designs reflecting a specific ecclesial design brief, regrettably, are found either to be intrinsically attached to their original purpose with alteration unviable, or compromised architecturally due to sequential undermining of architectural clarity.

A broad summary of the future viability of each building, singularly and collectively is outlined below:

6.2 The grouping

The grouping comprises a very large scale development, within interconnecting buildings each inherently dependant on its principal building, Milltown Park House, as an entrance and centre for all internal circulation.

None of the buildings, other than the original Milltown Park House were intended to function as an independent entity, with access provided from a principal entry point within this house. As a consequence, internal circulation to each building is challenging and often complex.

6.3 Milltown Park House (MPH)

The house has been extensively altered and is not considered to have significance heritage significance. Its viability for future use would require further interventions internally which would result in further architectural confusion. Retention and internal remodelling is not considered viable.

6.4 Milltown Park House rear extension block

This structure has been extensively altered, with later additions contributing to an interesting, but challenging structure on the whole, to retrofit for contemporary use. It relies on MPH for its completeness, and is dependent on it for its architectural composition.

In conservation terms, the building is interesting in so far as it explains the development of the building complex, but the structure itself, however, has been much altered, is not exceptional and is of limited heritage value. It is proposed that that this layer of development be removed for the benefit of the more significant adjacent historic structures. There are interesting features of note embodied within this structure, some of which will be salvaged.

It is possible that the introduction of new structures, with an improved functional relationship to the complex, could be introduced as part of a strategy for the meaningful reoccupation of those structures identified for retention.

6.5 Finlay Wing

This structure as it has been modified has a pleasing composition internally, and benign externally, unremarkable within its urban setting as viewed from Milltown Road.

The interior of main hall, which dates from the post 1949 reconstruction, has some architectural quality representative of the style of this period. A concern however is raised with how to purposefully occupy a large singular volume. Subdivision of the space would likely erode the character of the space.

6.6 The Archive

The Archive grouping's significance is limited to the quality of the interior space, which is intrinsically linked and dependant on its use as a private, rarely accessed Archive with limited accessibility.

Where existing uses have extinguished, the adaptive reuse of historical buildings is generally an accepted method of preserving their long-term survival. However, an obstacle to this conservation strategy arises in bespoke structures, which have been designed to cater for very specific functions. For buildings to be purposefully retained and conserved, any potential re-use strategy must preserve the very character that renders them worthy of retention in the first instance. The adaptive reuse of this building is problematic, as if the building is to be reused it would inevitably require hollowing out of its interior, which is the basis of its architectural significance.

The enclosing external form reflects the brutalism of its era, using sparsely available post war materials cleverly and succinctly. However, the interior of the Archive is a set-piece. Removal of the interior to accommodate any use other than an archive/ library would render its retention, on architectural merits, futile.

6.7 The Chapel

The chapel has an external form that is reflected in its entrance level interior. The building is conservable due to its strong external form that can connect with a reimagined landscape. The loose furnishings have already been removed from the interior by the Order, rendering a large volume suitable for other uses.

6.8 Tabor House

Tabor House has an external quality that renders it attractive for future conservation. On that basis, and on the basis that its interior reflects a cellular residential use, which can be maintained into the future, it is considered conservable.

6.9 Summary statement

Detailed examination of the built fabric and the archival research carried out has informed the conservation strategy for the building range.

APPENDIX 7.2

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

APPENDIX 7.2

ATTACHED TO EIA CHAPTER 7.0 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

MILLTOWN PARK, SANDFORD ROAD, DUBLIN 6

MAY 2023

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Please note that this record has been updated from that first taken in 2019. Given the passage of time, certain original images are retained to overcome inclusion of potentially unclear images influenced by sustained vacancy, where the essence of the image remains unchanged.

MILLTOWN PARK, SANDFORD ROAD, DUBLIN 6

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MILLTOWN PARK, SANDFORD ROAD, DUBLIN 6

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APPENDIX A7.2.1

BUILDING A

MILLTOWN PARK HOUSE - EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- A Milltown Park House
- B Rear Extension
- C Tabor House
- D Chapel
- E Finlay Wing
- F Archive
- G Link

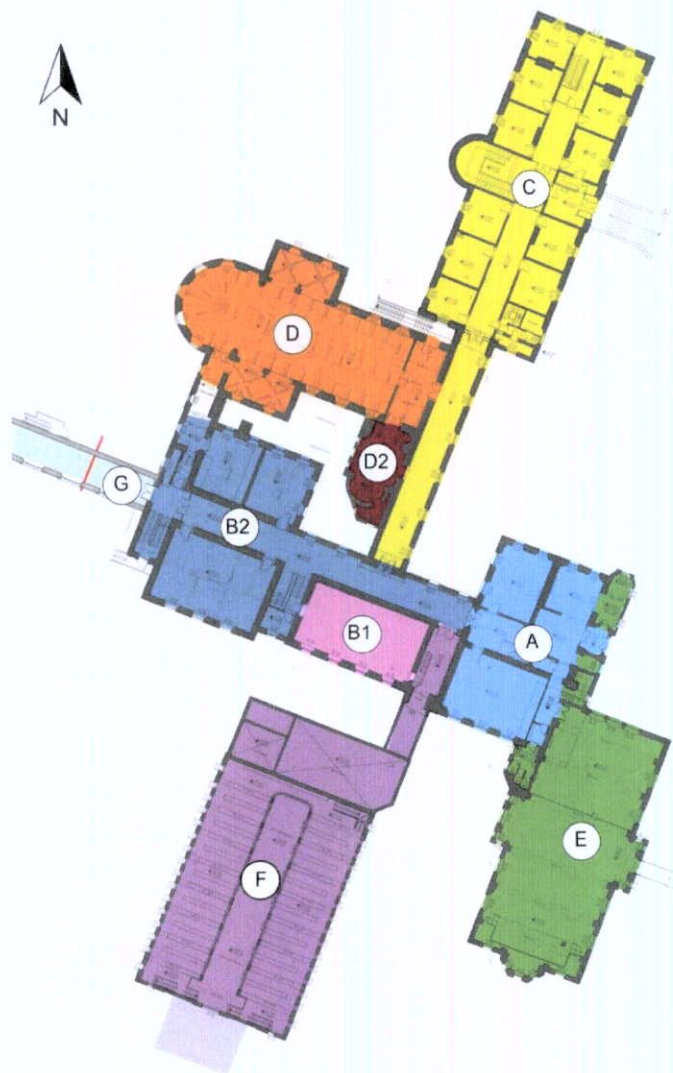




Plate 1: Milltown Park House entrance with some of its many extensions visible

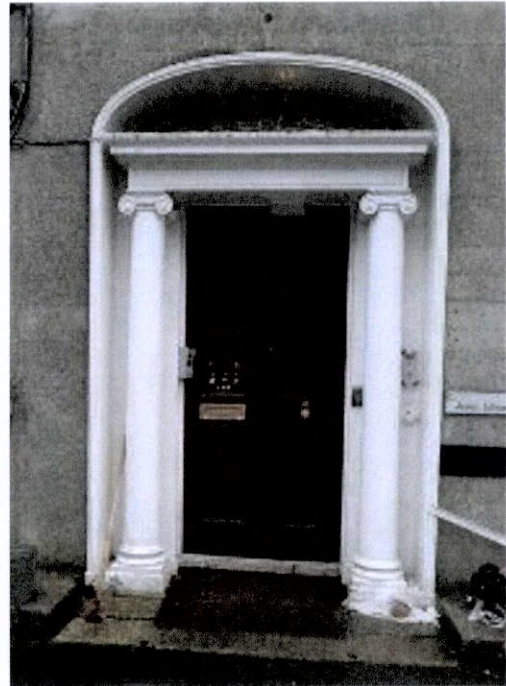


Plate 2: Main entrance to Milltown Park House with original Ionic columns and cobweb fanlight over



Plate 3: North east gable from drive way passing Tabor House (to right) with rear extension in context

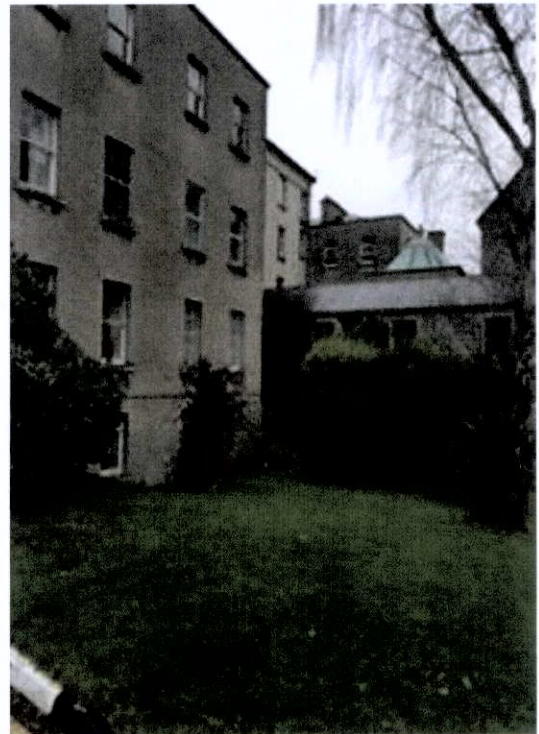


Plate 4: View west of the same elevation with the rear extension, link building and turret of small Sacred Heart Chapel (1911) in view

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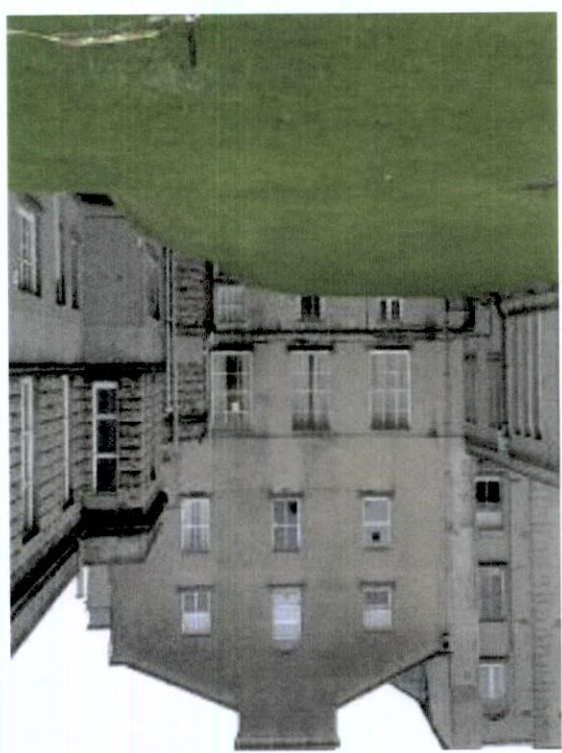


Plate 5: View of the much modified southern elevation of Milltown Park House where it connects to the Rear Extension, Finlay Wing and the Archive building

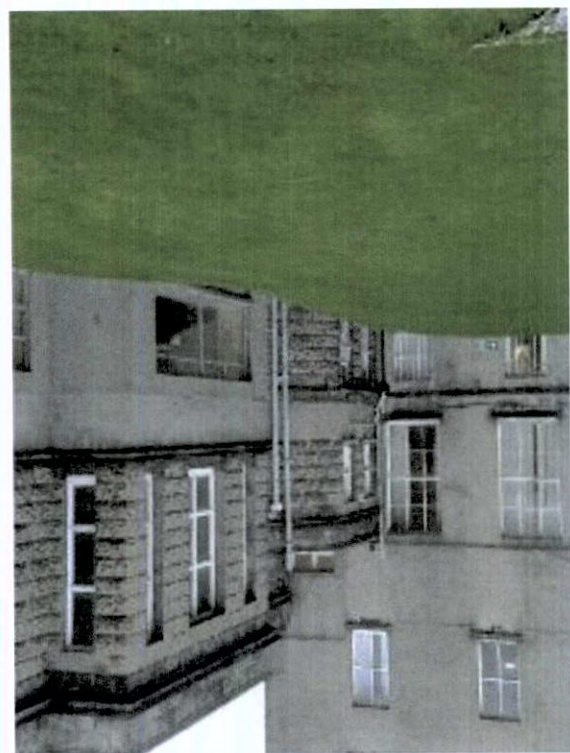


Plate 6: As above with view north east towards rear of Finlay Wing (1908)

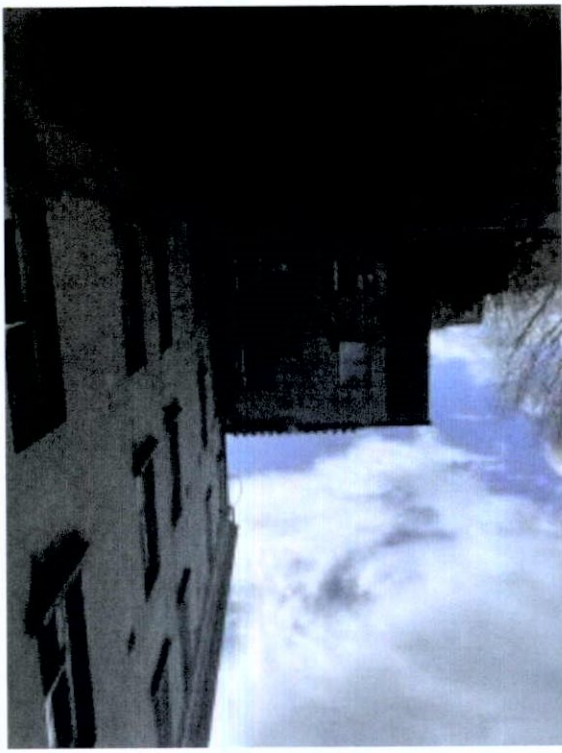


Plate 7: Upper floors of rear (west) elevation of Building A in background, with roof of link building to Chapel in foreground.

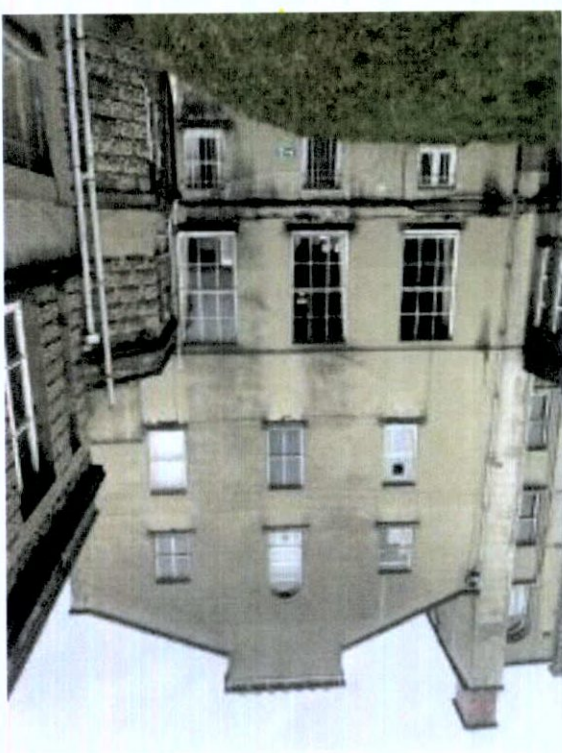


Plate 8: Southern elevation of Building A, with the Archive (Building F) to the left and the Finlay wing (Building E) to the right.



Plate 9: View of front elevation of MPH. Note later extension over entrance portico. The gable of the Finlay wing visible to the left of entrance.



Plate 10: View on south-west elevation of MPH, positioned between the Archive (left) and the Finlay wing (right).

APPENDIX A7.2.2

BUILDING B

REAR EXTENSION BLOCK - EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- A Milltown Park House
- B Rear Extension
- C Tabor House
- D Chapel
- E Finlay Wing
- F Archive
- G Link

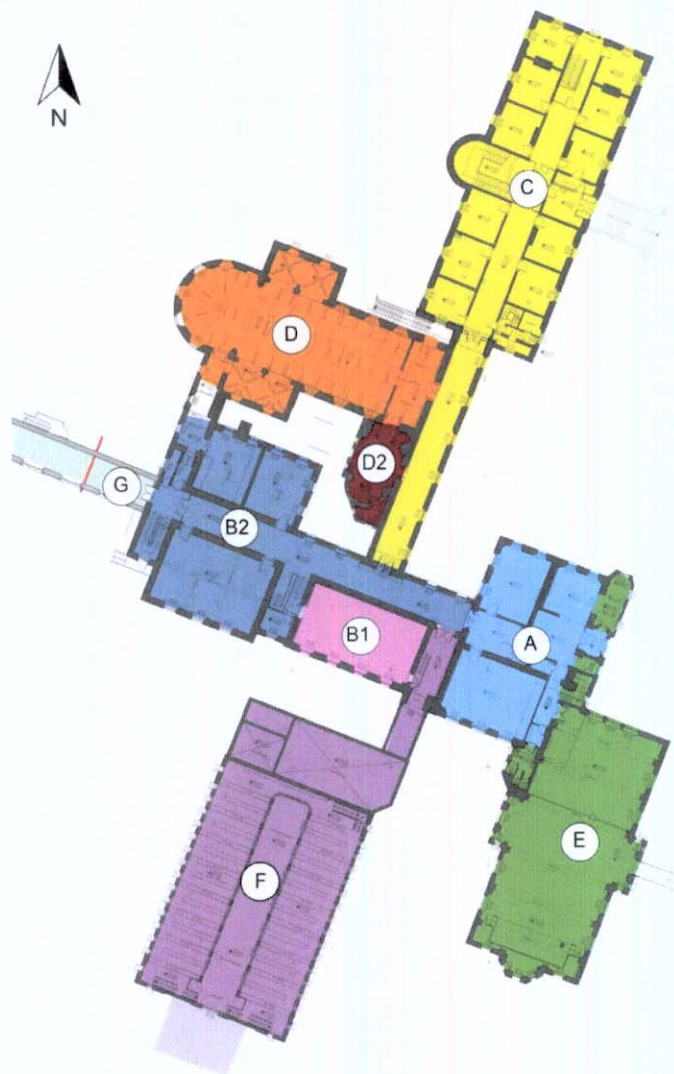




Plate 11: North east gable of rear extension block in context



Plate 12: View west of the same elevation with the rear extension, link building and turret of small Sacred Heart Chapel (1911) in view



Plate 13: North elevation of Milltown Park, which was vertically extended in the late 19th century with north elevation of the higher, rear extension which was constructed in the 20th century

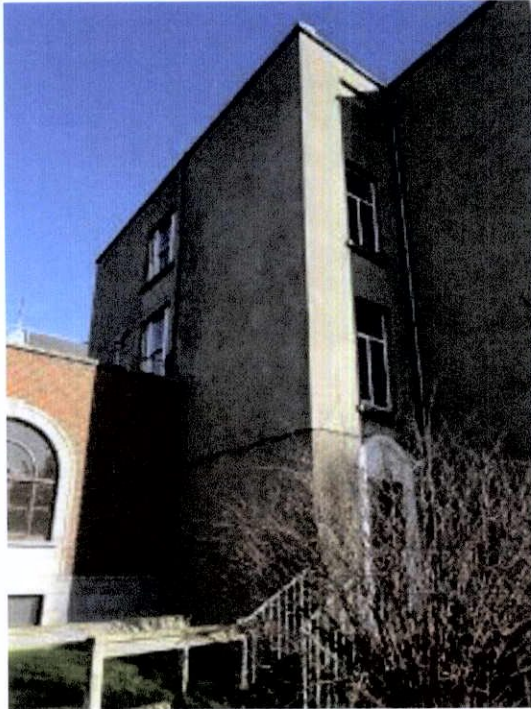


Plate 14: Rear extension connected to red brick of former wing (outside the applicant boundary)

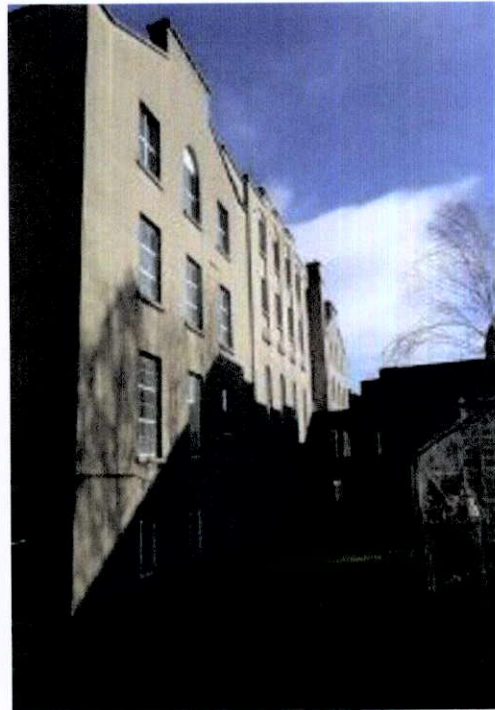


Plate 15: The rendered south elevation of the rear extension

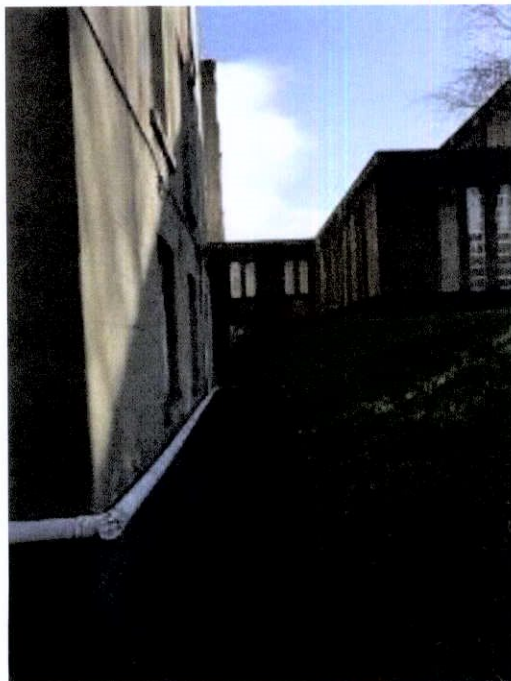


Plate 16: Trench at base of lower ground of rear extension

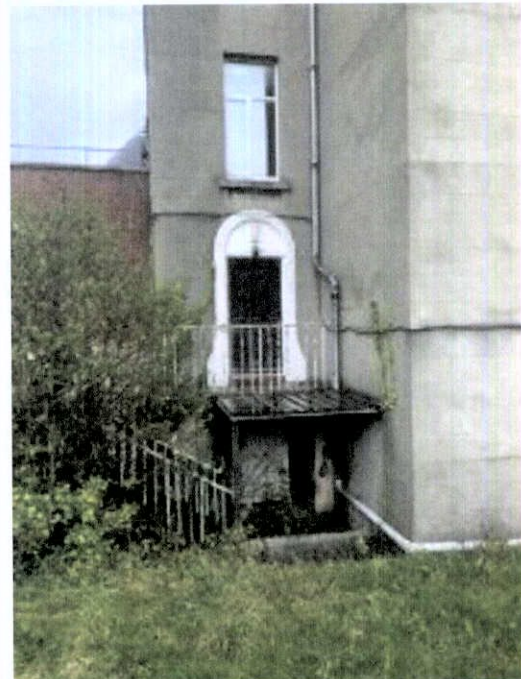


Plate 17: Panelled door to rear entrance of rear extension, late 19th century



Plate 18: View of the (later) northern extension from a rear 1st floor window of Milltown Park house, towards the opposing (original) H form comprising a lower building, possibly intended to align with MPH



Plate 19: Southwest view of the rear extension, above the connection with the archive building.



Plate 20: South-west elevation of the rear extension to MPH, with projecting gable to match that on eastern end

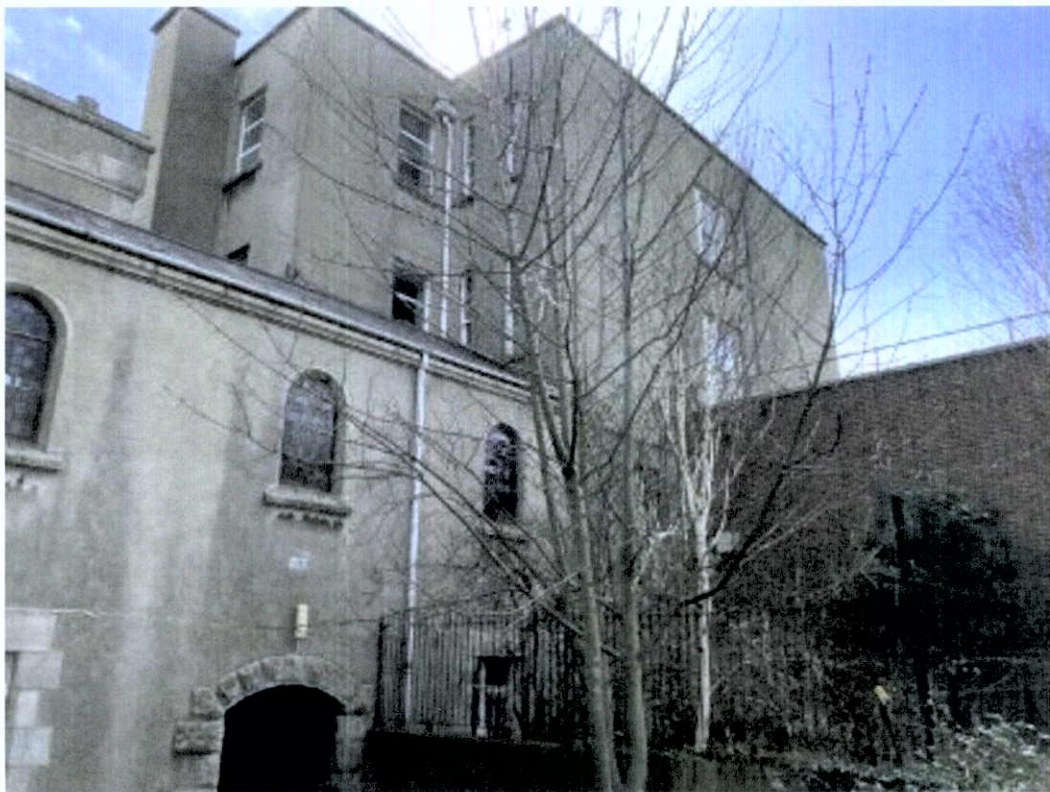


Plate 21: North-west elevation of link between rear of MPH extension and Chapel. Rusticated stone surround to gated passage to central courtyard.

APPENDIX A7.2.3

BUILDING C

TABOR HOUSE - EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- A Milltown Park House
- B Rear Extension
- C Tabor House
- D Chapel
- E Finlay Wing
- F Archive
- G Link

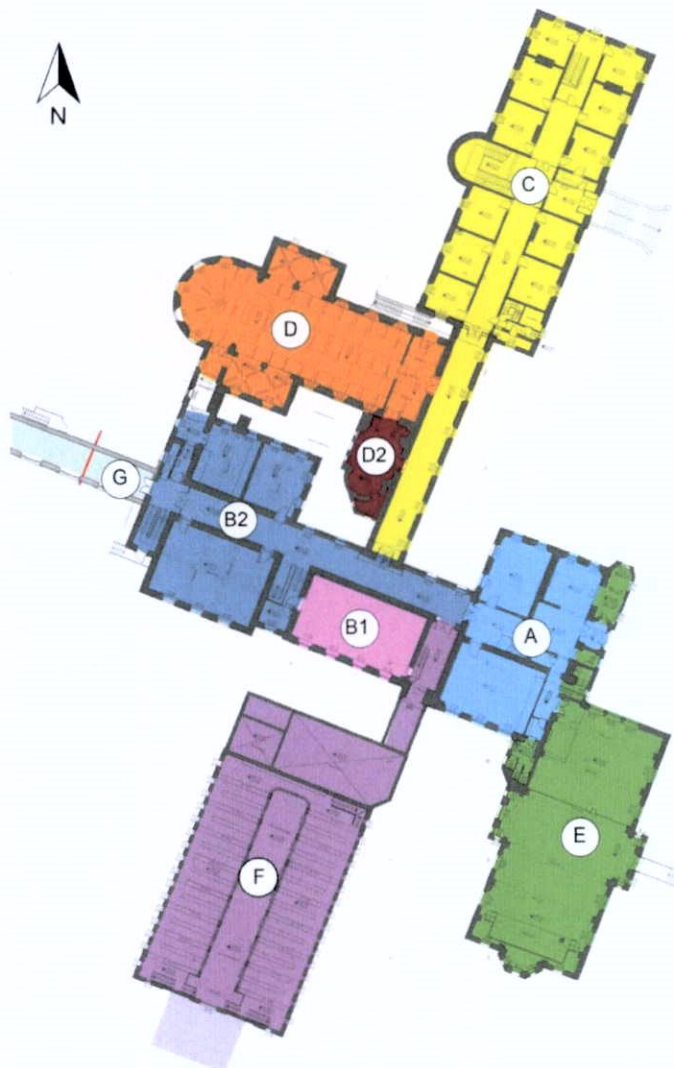




Plate 22: Symmetrical front elevation of Tabor House, a three storey over lower ground floor, 7 bay building. Temporary prefabricated structures in foreground.



Plate 23: Original panelled front door with fanlight and granite steps to Tabor House



Plate 24: Tabor House rear/west elevation, with bowed bay of central staircase, note the array of fenestration types; the original 2 over 2 sashes being the most prevalent

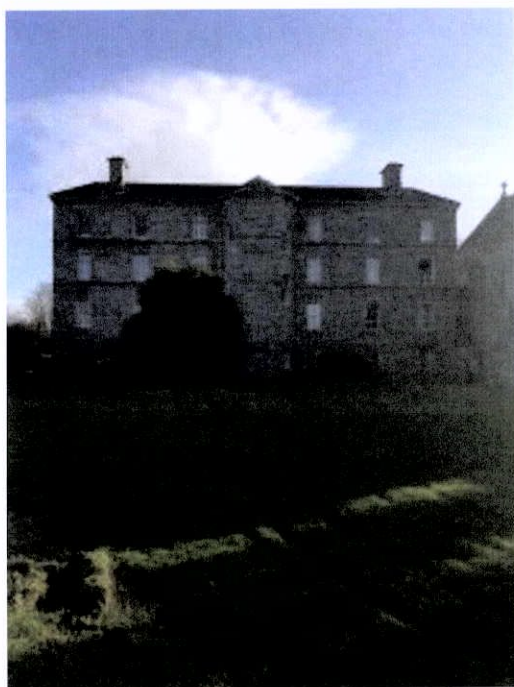


Plate 25: Tabor House west elevation in context

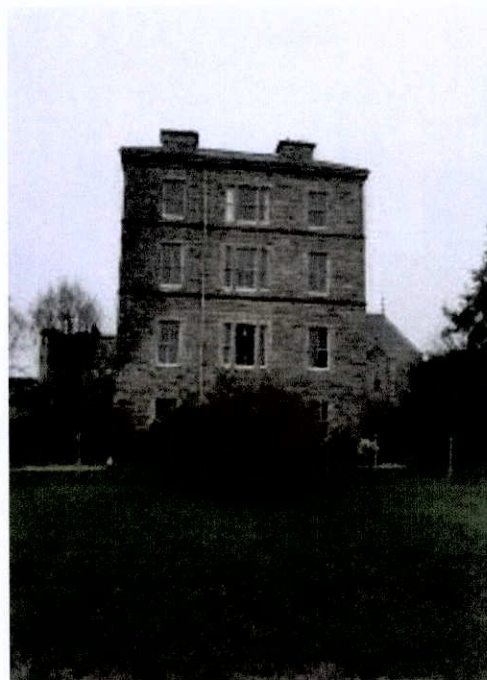


Plate 26: North-east gable of Tabor House in context



Plate 27: West elevation with bowed bay

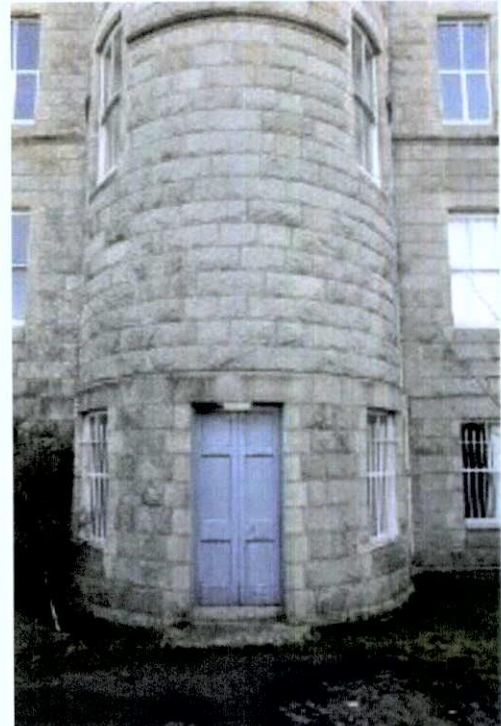


Plate 28: Bowed bay with panelled double doors at rear of Tabor House

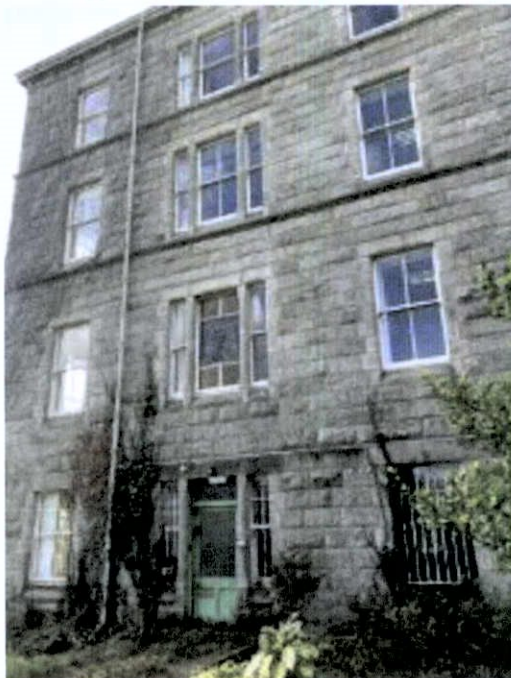


Plate 29: North east gable elevation of Tabor House

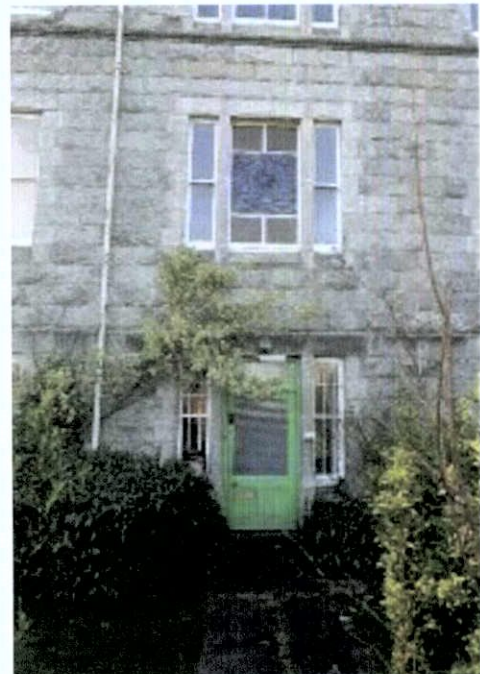


Plate 30: Side door of Tabor House with stained glass on first floor, a later modification

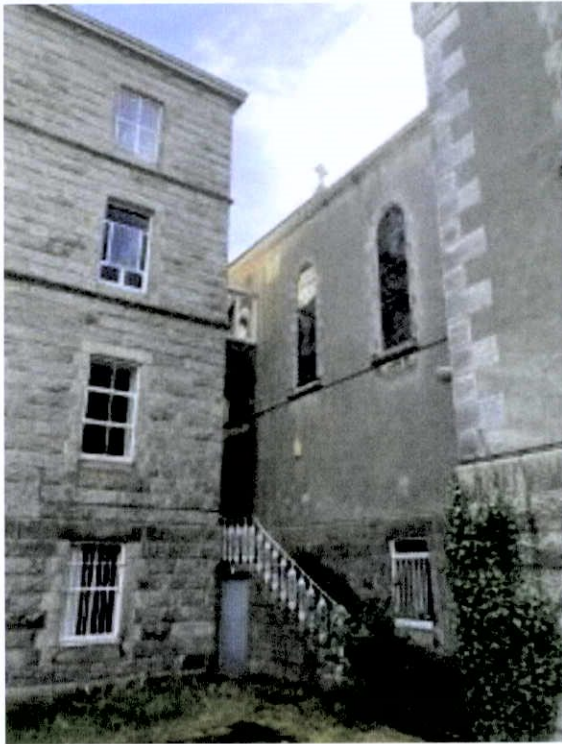


Plate 31: Connection of Tabor House to the later Chapel: comprising a set of stone steps to first floor level, and a glazed link at second floor to the mezzanine at the rear of the Chapel

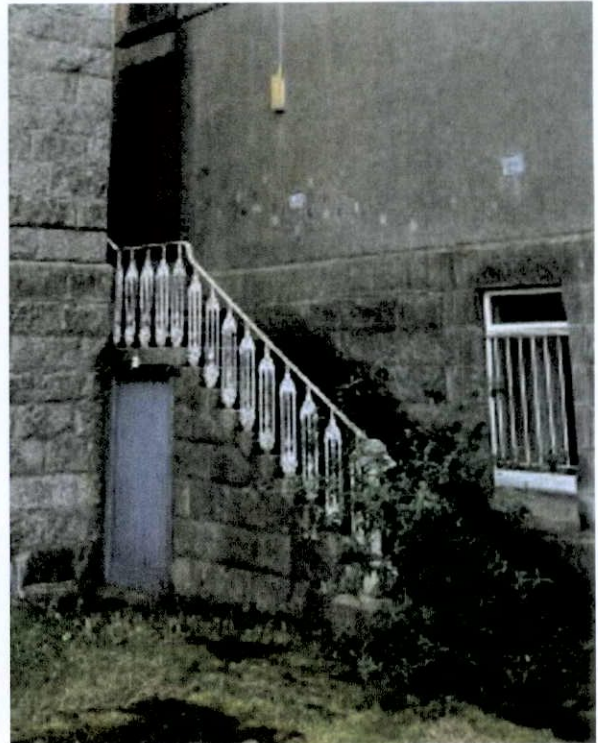


Plate 32: Cast iron balustrade on stairs to 1st floor

APPENDIX A7.2.4

BUILDING D

CHAPEL- EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- A Milltown Park House
- B Rear Extension
- C Tabor House
- D Chapel
- E Finlay Wing
- F Archive
- G Link

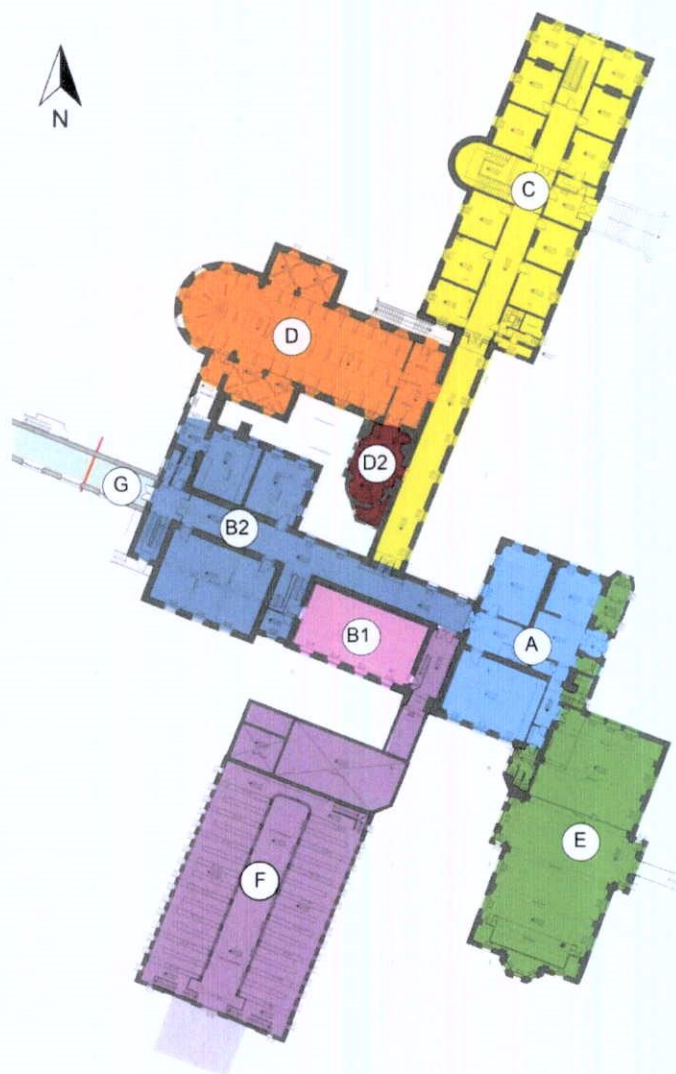




Plate 33: Front elevation of Chapel, above linking building, with stained glass Rose window on east gable with copper turret of Sacred Heart Chapel south of it. Both Chapels are accessed from within Milltown Park House

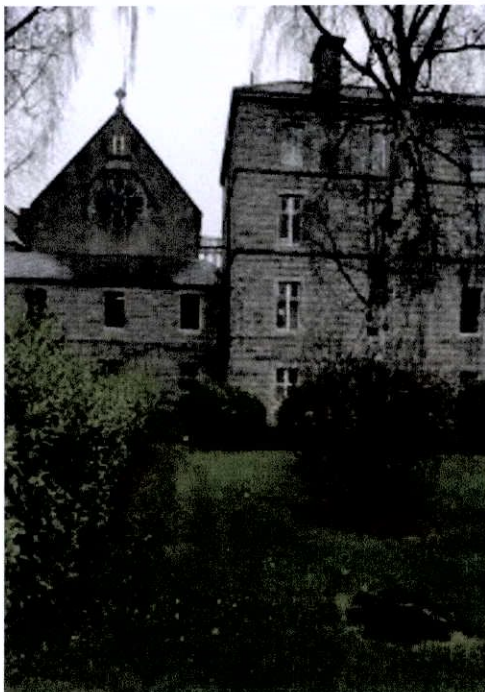


Plate 34: Wider view of Chapel link front to Tabor House

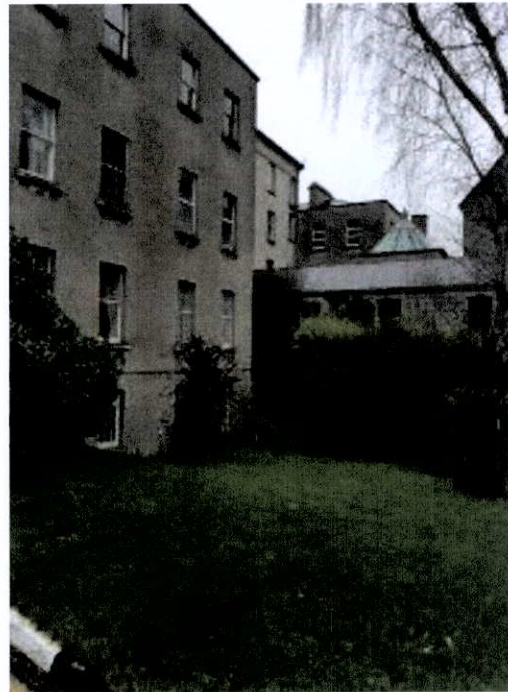


Plate 35: Link building connection to rear extension to Milltown house with small turret of Sacred Heart Chapel in view and larger domestic Chapel just out of view



Plate 36: Rear of Chapel with Tabor House in foreground.

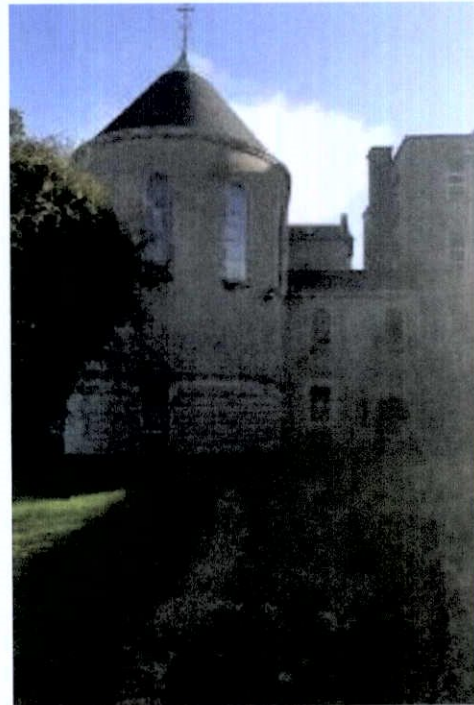


Plate 37: Rear of Chapel, copper turret, with rock-faced granite lower floor and adjoining link building, with dressed window surrounds

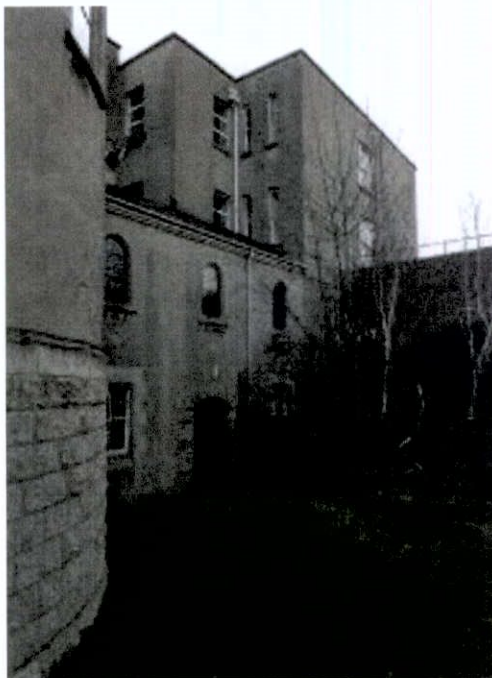


Plate 38: Rear of Chapel and adjoining link building connection to rear extension to Milltown House



Plate 39: Rear of linking building with boundary of neighbouring property. The red brick structure was formerly part of the Milltown Park complex



Plate 40: Gated opening to central courtyard at rear of lining structure, between Chapel and rear extension

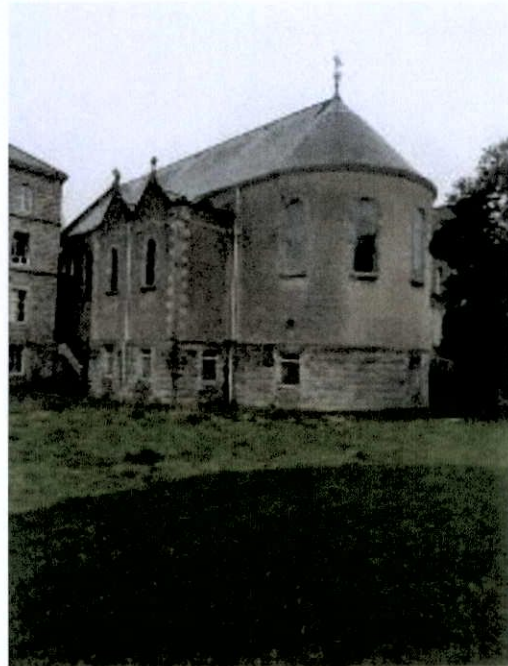


Plate 41: Render to apse of church and rock faced granite lower ground level floor. Note modern windows at lower level

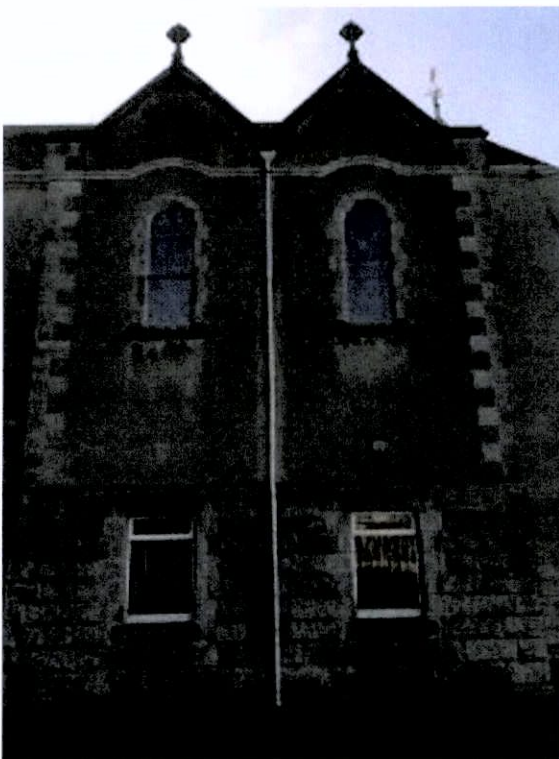


Plate 42: Double transept to NW of Chapel, rendered with ashlar quoins, cast iron rain water goods



Plate 43: NW Elevation of Chapel

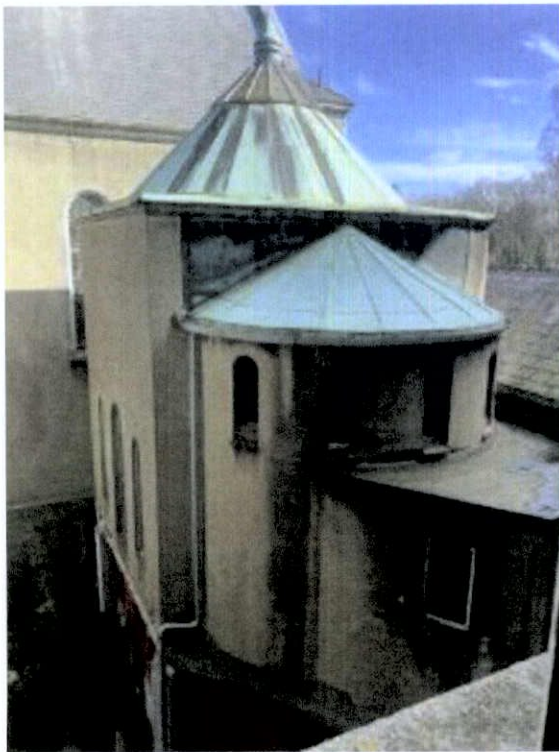


Plate 44: Copper Roof of sacristy, building D2

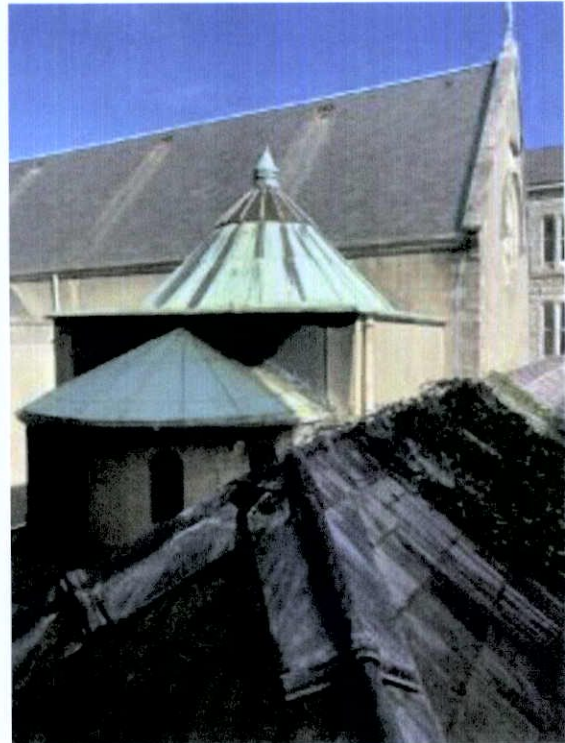


Plate 45: Copper Roof of sacristy, building D2, with slate roof of link building in foreground.



Plate 46: Roof of link building, facing towards south-west gable of Tabor House..

APPENDIX A7.2.5

BUILDING E

FINLAY WING - EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- A Milltown Park House
- B Rear Extension
- C Tabor House
- D Chapel
- E Finlay Wing
- F Archive
- G Link

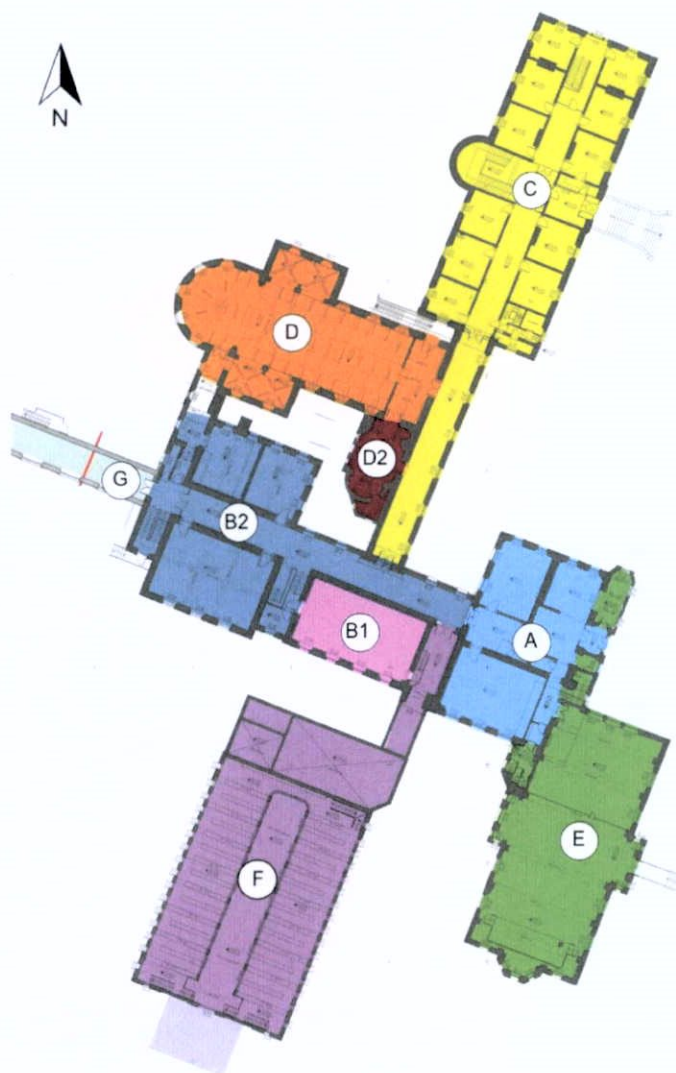




Plate 47: Finlay Wing from new Sandford Road entrance, rendered finish with raised quoins



Plate 48: North elevation of Finlay wing, in context with Milltown Park House



Plate 49: View of Finlay wing, south west from the main entrance

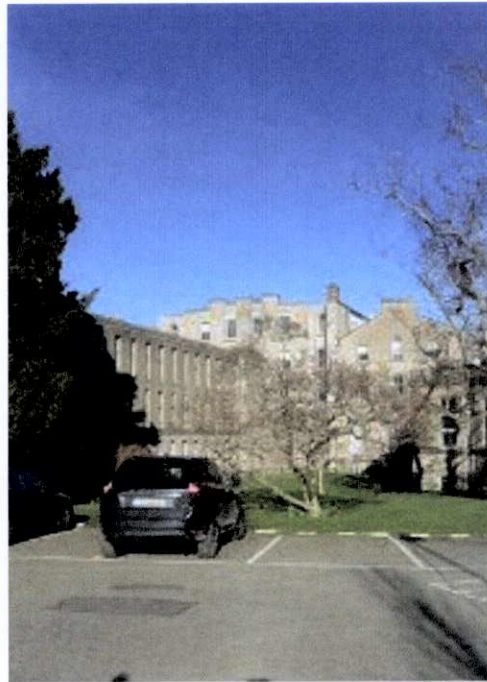


Plate 50: View of building range on entering Sandford Road gates from south



Plate 51: Leaded windows in Finlay wing. Rock-faced ashlar finish to upper ground level.



Plate 52: Southern elevation of Finlay wing

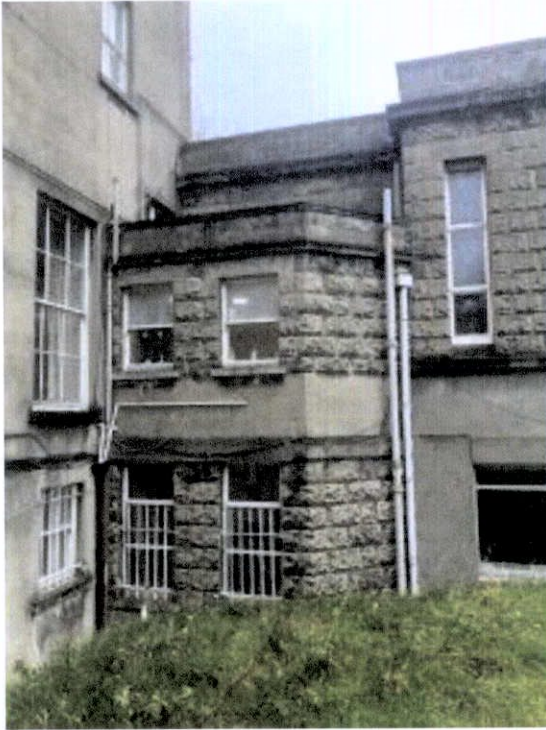


Plate 53: View of NW elevation of Finlay wing and awkward connection to Milltown House. Note stained window panes dating from post 1949 reconstruction



Plate 54: View of west elevation. Smooth ashlar finish to lower ground level with rock-faced finish to upper ground level.

APPENDIX A7.2.6

BUILDING F

ARCHIVE - EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- A Milltown Park House
- B Rear Extension
- C Tabor House
- D Chapel
- E Finlay Wing
- F Archive
- G Link

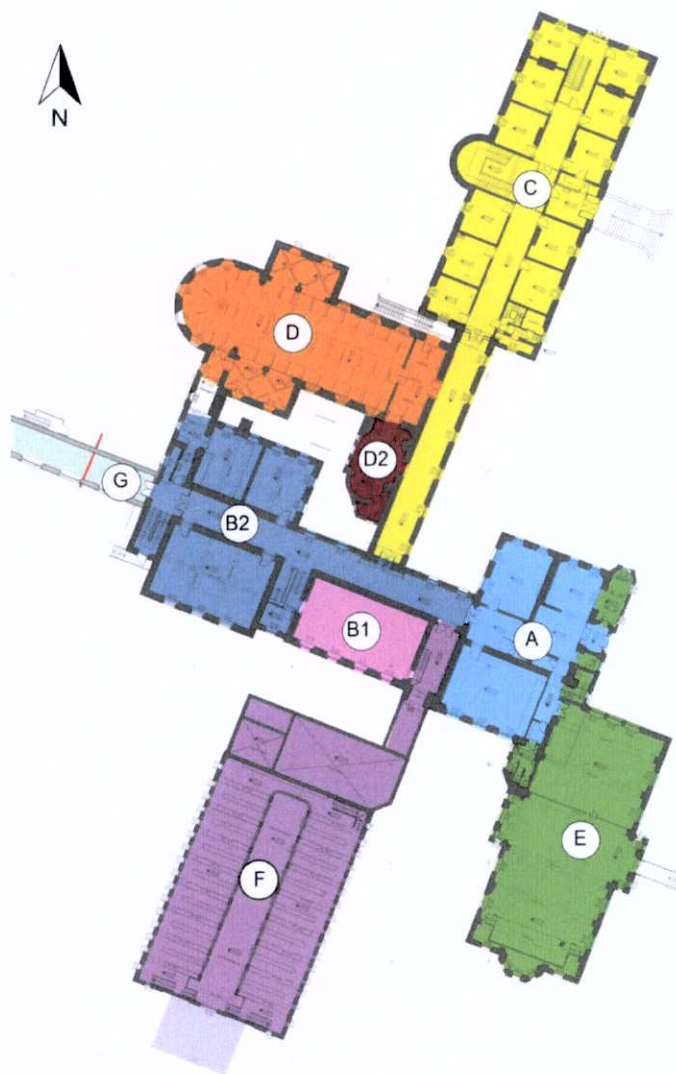




Plate 55: East elevation of the Archive (built 1938) in background (with south side of Finlay wing in view)

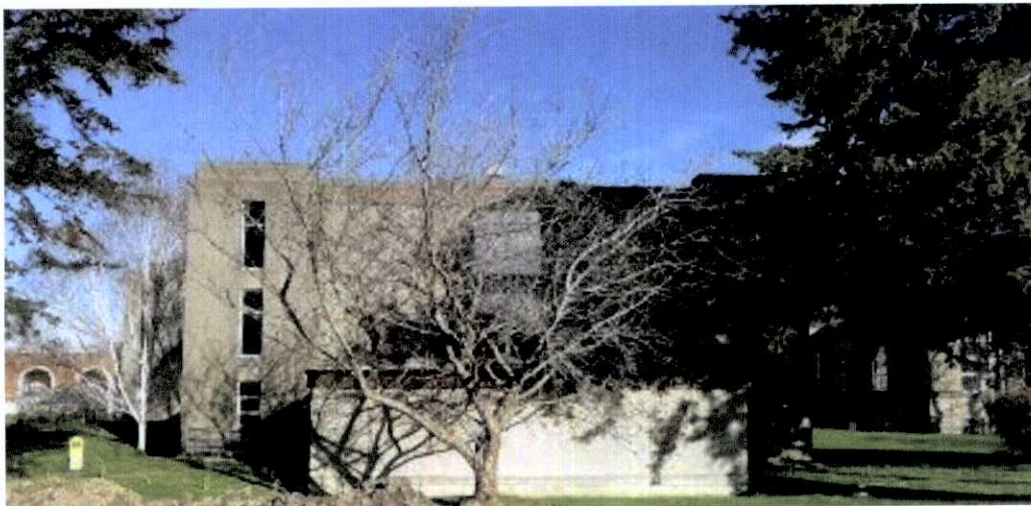


Plate 56: South-west gable of archive with 1970's single storey extension in foreground



Plate 57:: SW Gable of archive



Plate 58: SE elevation, Finlay wing in foreground



Plate 59: SW elevation of archive



Plate 60: SE elevation of Archive wing. Original 1930's window frames. Copper hoppers to rainwater goods, Art deco detailing of parapet walls

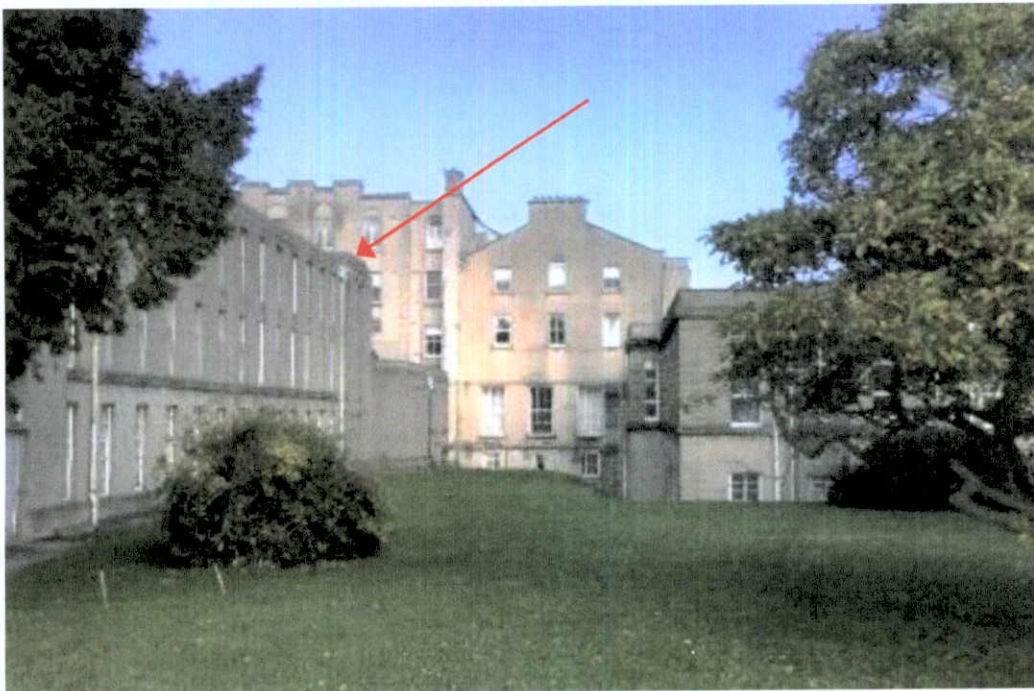


Plate 61: Southern elevation of Milltown house with Archive wing in context



Plate 62: NW elevation of Archive wing where it joins the Rear Extension of Milltown Park House. This is the only point of entry which is internally via Milltown Park House and involves a series of level changes



Plate 63: As above closer view of the Link to/from the Archive wing

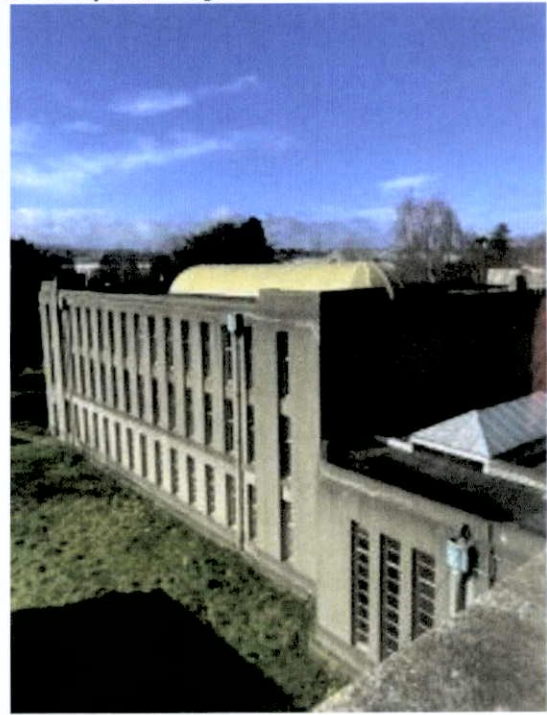


Plate 64: View of SE elevation of archive, as viewed from the rear extension to MPH

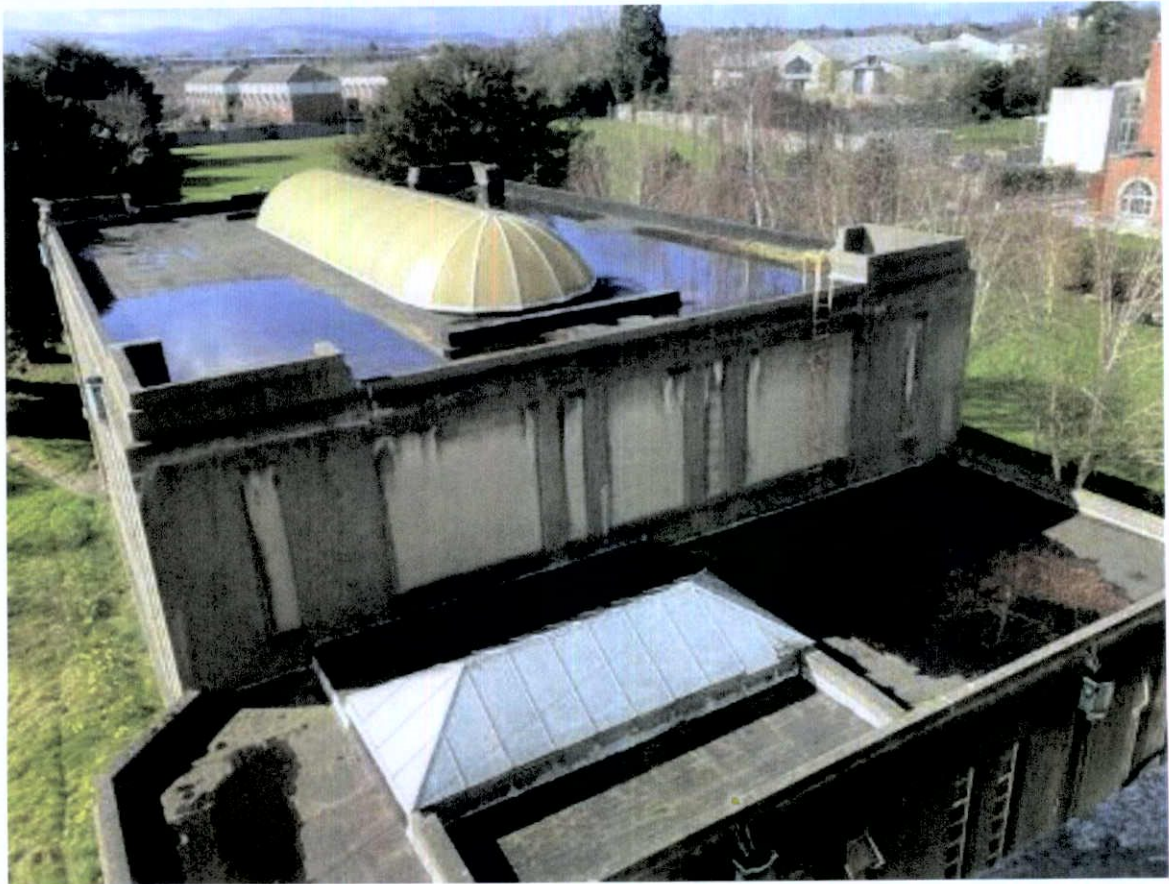


Plate 65: Roof of archive with domed roof lantern, as viewed from the rear extension to MPH



Plate 66: West elevation

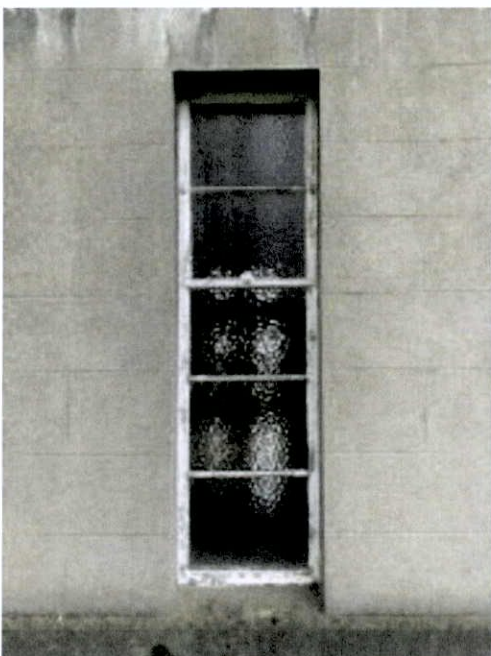


Plate 67: Detail of metal framed casement windows



Plate 68: Art deco style parapet detail on end bay

APPENDIX A7.2.7

BUILDING G - Link

ARCHIVE - EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

- A Milltown Park House
- B Rear Extension
- C Tabor House
- D Chapel
- E Finlay Wing
- F Archive
- G Link

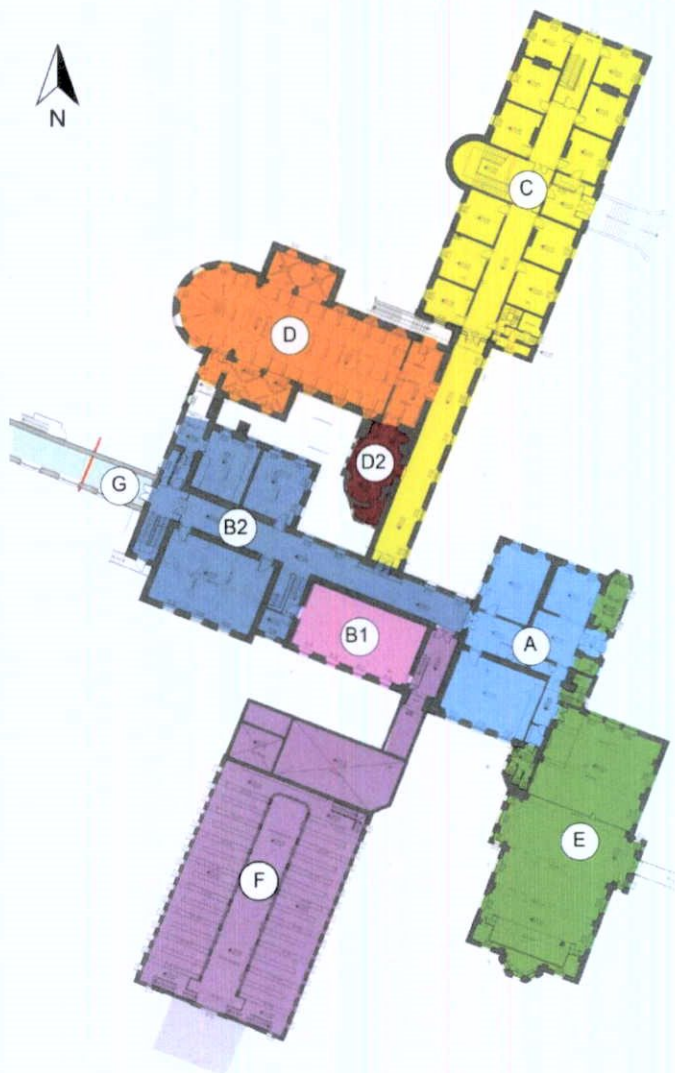




Plate 69: Building G, link, in context with the rear gable of Building B to the right of frame



Plate 70: Arch headed windows with spoked fanlights on SW elevation.



Plate 71: Roof of Building G, Link, as viewed from the rear extension of MPH

APPENDIX A7.2.8

SANDFORD SITE PERIMETER WALL



Plate 72: Vehicular entrance Milltown Park House and Jesuit Institute, with pedestrian gates in each of the flanking walls



Plate 73: Detail of arrows to central bullseye on cast iron gate in flanking wall of front entrance, with carved granite architrave



Plate 74: Side gate on Sandford Road, no longer in use, cut granite step and rendered walls



Plate 75: Perimeter rubble wall on Milltown Road with Chapel, stained glass window and Milltown Park House in background

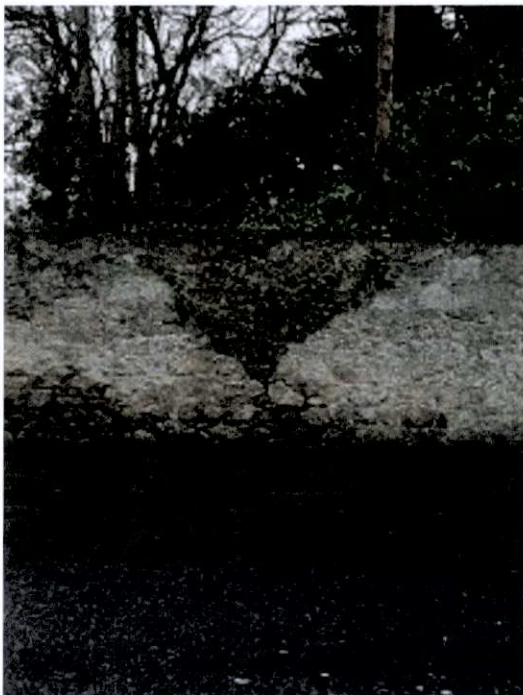


Plate 76: Section of rubble boundary wall on Milltown Road

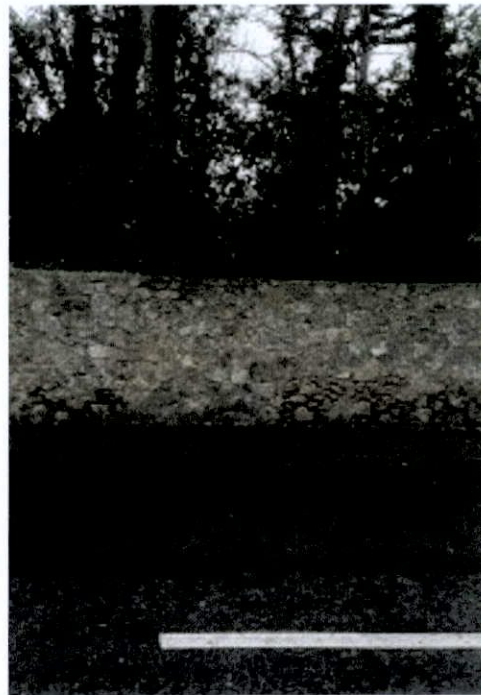


Plate 77: View of rubble wall and trees visible from Milltown Road