



Fig.5.4.3: Detail of coursed hewn Calp masonry and brick fabric.



Fig.5.4.4: Detail of the yellow stock brick window.



Fig.5.4.5: Clamp-fired yellow stock brick from the north window.



Fig.5.4.6: The yellow colour is confined to the surface, with a spall revealing the red brick core.



Fig.5.4.7: Groove in the brick jamb; said to be from a bullet during the 1916 Easter Rising.

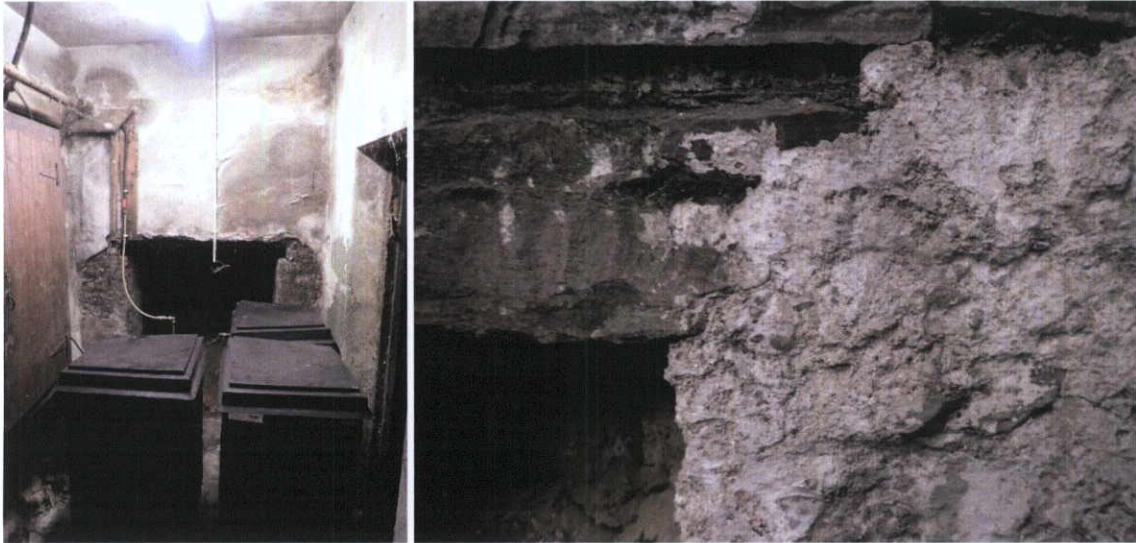


Fig.5.4.8: Calp limestone masonry at basement level at the front of No.57 O'Connell Street.

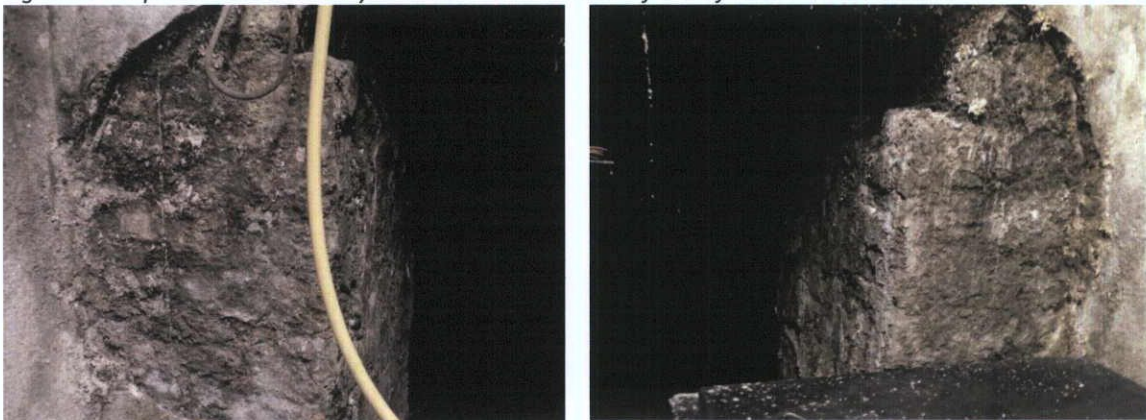


Fig.5.4.9: Detail of Calp limestone bedded in lime mortar at the front of No.57 O'Connell Street.

5.5 58 O'Connell Street: The four-storey three-bay building has a modern shopfront with an earlier moulded granite course above, and modern kiln-fired brickwork in a cement-lime mortar consistent with a 1920s build.



Fig.5.5.1: Granite and brick at the façade.

The rear of the building is a single-storey extruded red brick wall bedded in a medium-grained lime mortar with no evidence of an original pointing finish; and with red salt glazed brick used at the doorway. The

building has a brick chimney stack surviving along the south wall. The I-beam lintel bears a damaged Portland Cement stucco sign for “J & G Campbe[ll]”; with the flatwork medium-grained with fine-grained binder-only stucco used to form the letters. The use of polychrome brick and moulded specials is surprisingly ornate for a ‘back-of-house’ finish onto Moore Lane. One of the bricks bears a stamp for ‘DAVISON’, a Welsh brickmaker active between 1933 and 1951.



Fig.5.5.2: Modern shopfront with earlier granite course above (left); and a detail showing kiln-fired c.1920s brick in flush mortar joints (right).

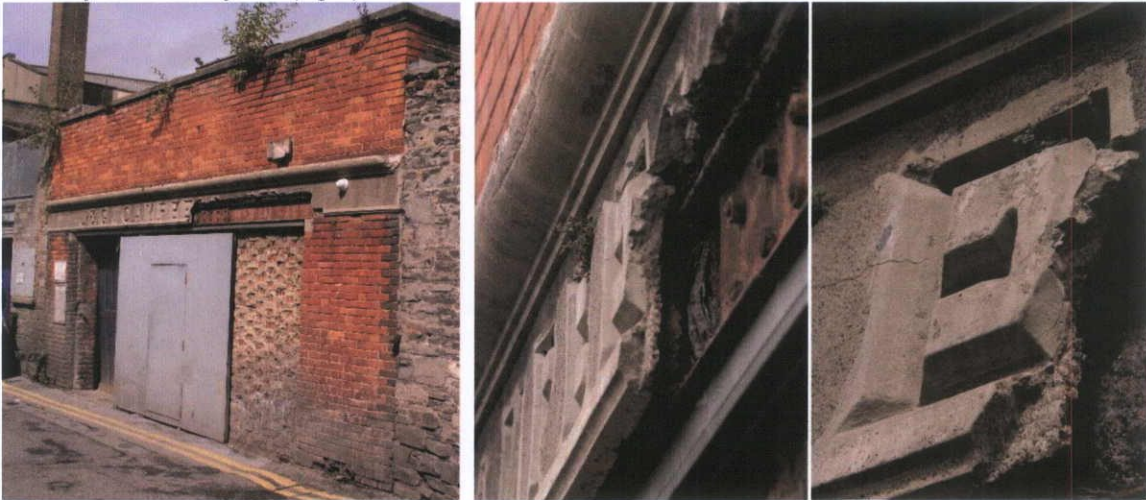


Fig.5.5.3: Campbell's store at the rear on Moore Lane.



Fig.5.5.4: Detail of stucco signage.

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Fig.5.5.5: Brick polychrome at the entrance.

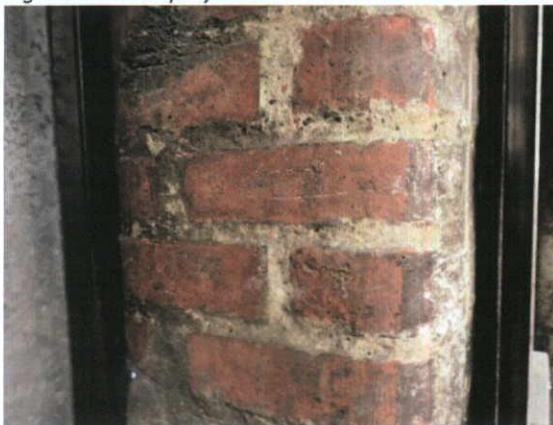


Fig.5.5.6: Perforated red brick used for flatwork and rounded corners.



Fig.5.5.7: Brick stamped 'Davison' (left) and detail of the mortar mix containing poorly sorted sub-angular limestone as well as crushed red and yellow brick pozzolan. Charles Davison's Ewloe Barn Brick and Tile Works were active from 1933 to 1951 at Buckley in Flintshire, Wales².

5.6 59 O'Connell Street: The modern building has a series of surviving features to the rear from an earlier building. These include white glazed tiles used in a kitchen area which probably date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The party walls visible in the courtyard to the rear of the building has a pebble dash Portland Cement render concealing a wall constructed of clamp-fired brick in a coarse-grained lime bedding mortar which contains brick pozzolan and coarse lime lumps.

The Moore Lane rear entrance consists of Calp limestone masonry containing some fragments of Georgian brick and tile with a well-developed black gypsum crust across the face of the masonry. The deeply folded black soiling crust attests to very long exposure from airborne pollutants. The wall has two gate piers in brick with concrete caps toothed-in to the Calp limestone wall. The lime-based bedding mortars contain abundant crushed brick pozzolan and poorly-sorted coarse-grained aggregate of limestone, quartz, sandstone, chert

and burnt ceramics. The range of lithics aggregate includes angular quartz, crushed clamp-fired brick fragments and brick dust which is characteristic of Georgian building practice. This wall is likely to be of eighteenth century date, and features a well-constructed traditional two-leaf-and-core of well-cute hewn coursed Calp limestone masonry with some occasional green greywacke and brick and tile fragments, all of which are heavily soiled.



Fig.5.6.1: General view of the Calp limestone masonry wall at the rear of No.59 O'Connell St.



Fig.5.6.2: View of the wall showing flaggy Calp.



Fig.5.6.3: Thin irregular probably Georgian brick.



Fig.5.6.4: Later brick gate pier toothed-in to the Calp limestone masonry.

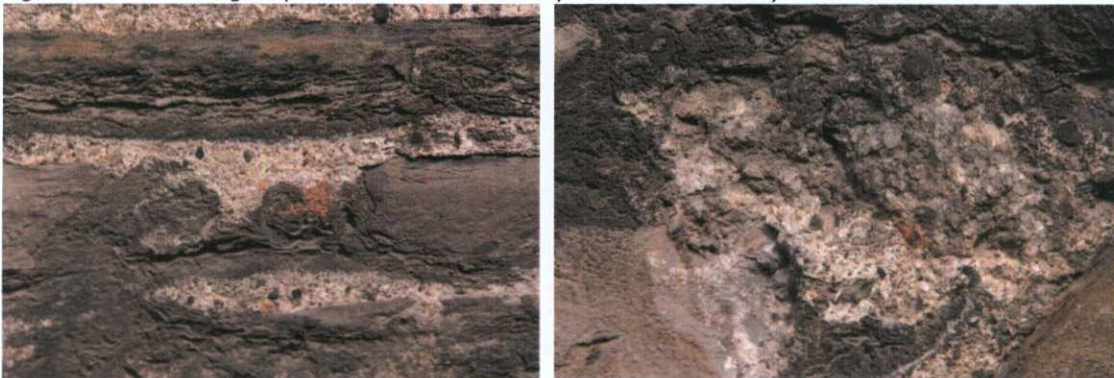


Fig.5.6.5: Crushed brick in the Calp limestone bedding mortars.

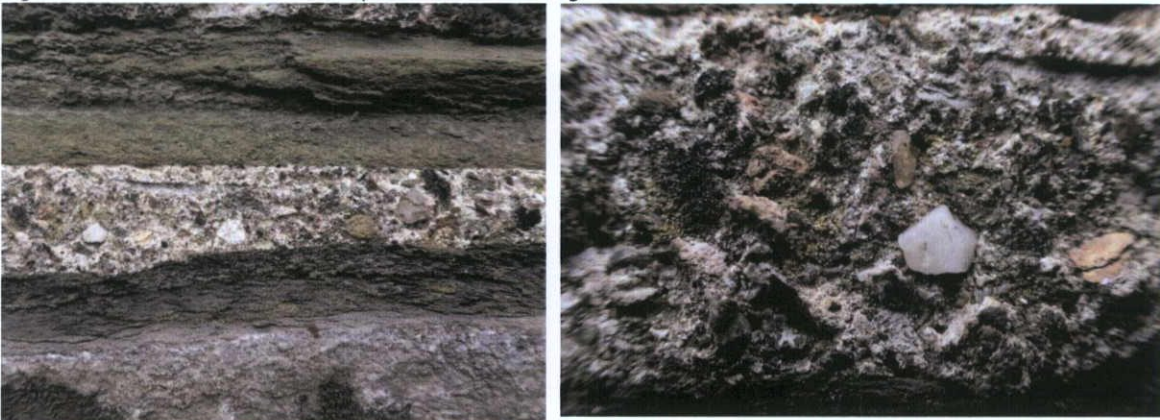


Fig.5.6.6: Detail of a gritty lime-based mortar between greenwacke and Calp limestone (left) and a microscope detail of the soiled surface of the mortar showing quartz and partially calcined limestone.



Fig.5.6.7: Black gypsum soiling crusts on the surface of the mortar and stone.

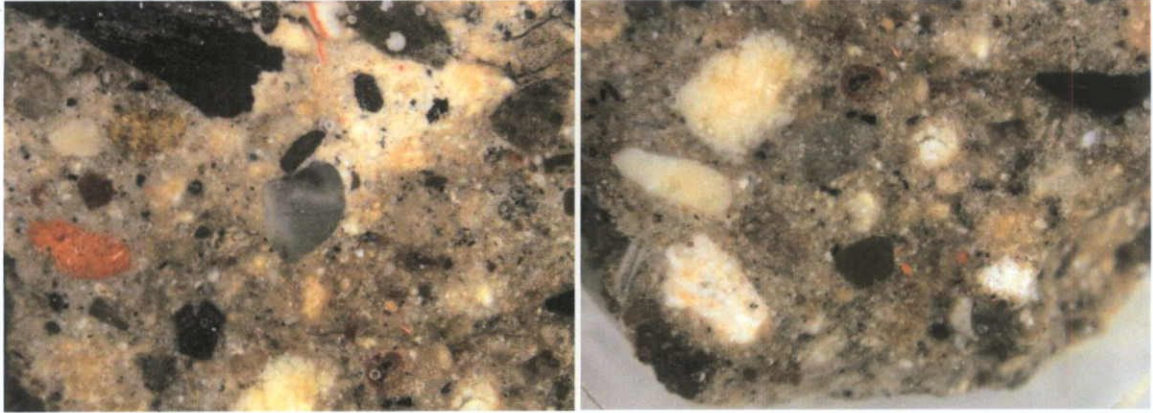


Fig.5.6.8: Cross section in visible light (magnification x13) showing natural stone aggregate with brick pozzolan in a lime binder.

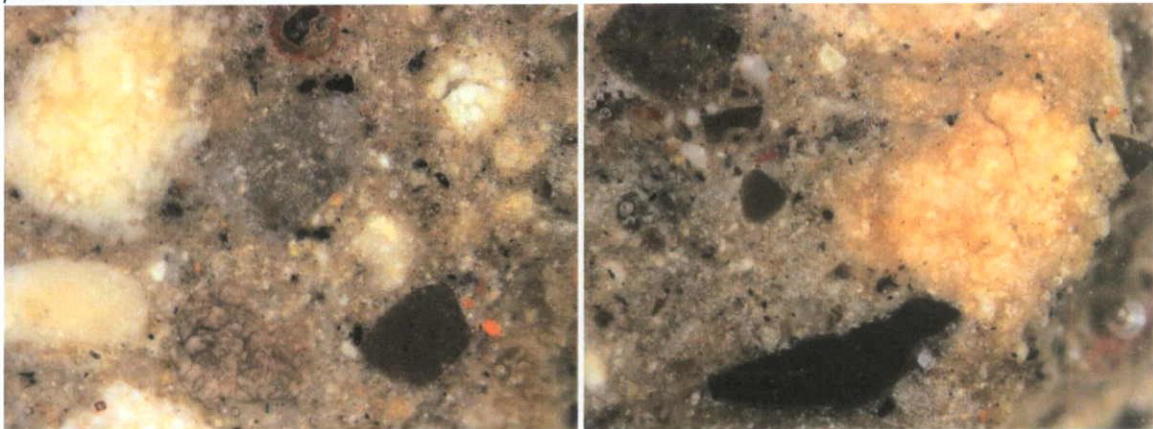


Fig.5.6.9: Cross section in visible light (magnification x24) showing reactive aggregate, coarse lime lumps and fine brick pozzolan in a lime binder.

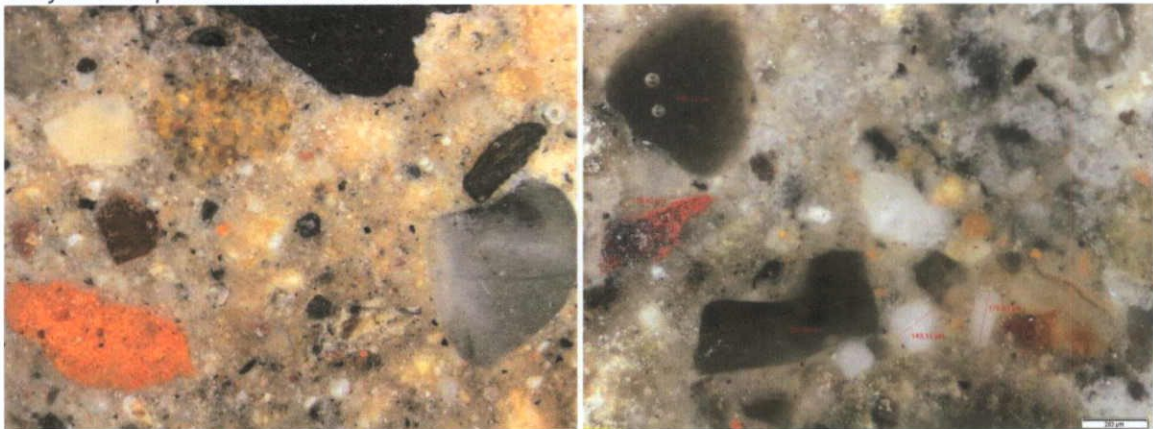


Fig.5.6.10: Cross section in visible light (magnification x40) showing limestone, quartz, chert, crushed brick aggregate and fine brick pozzolan.

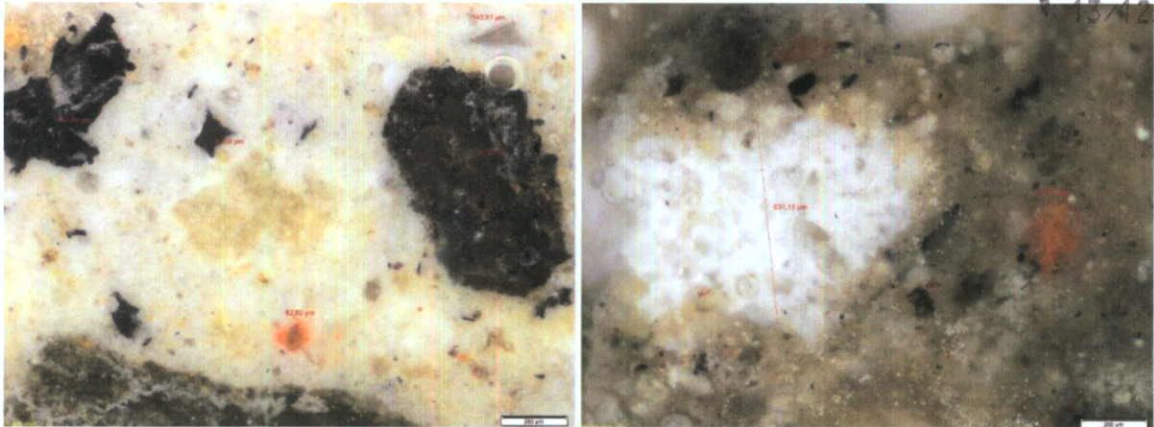


Fig.5.6.11: The lime binder is not homogenous and contains abundant lime lumps and occasionally partially fired limestone fragments, with fine brick dust pozzolan found throughout. Cross section in visible light (magnification x40).

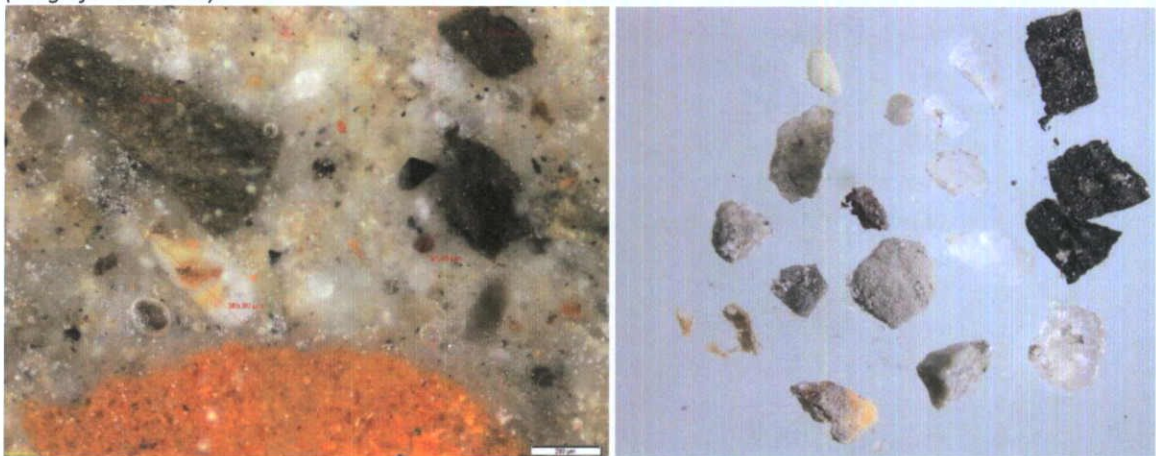


Fig.5.6.12: Brick is present throughout the mortars as coarse brick shards acting as porous aggregate (left, cross section in visible light magnification x40); while the majority of the aggregate is composed of limestone, quartz and chert (right, magnification x13.5).

5.7 60 O’Connell Street: While the superstructure is mid-nineteenth century, the Calp limestone walls at basement level and the chimney stack are more likely to be earlier – i.e. Georgian period fabric; with a distinctive type of ‘shell brick’ found in the chimney stack at roof level which is also found on other party walls on Moore Street. The four-storey three-bay terraced mid-nineteenth century Italianate brick building has a rendered ground floor level with polychrome window arches of brick and sandstone at first and second floor levels, and an altered parapet with concrete coping (Fig.5.7.1). The brickwork shows coarse-grained Portland Cement pointing, but this appears to be repointing as the original fine-grained mortars can be seen on the upper floor windows adjacent to the decorative brick dogtooth work and stone mouldings. The Portland Cement render was removed from the chimney and was found to have ‘shell brick’, which can also be seen in the rear and party walls of Nos.10, 13 and 18 Moore Street.

- **Possible Georgian Renders at Basement Level:** The basement shows a great deal of alteration, but early Calp limestone masonry with decaying lime plaster survives at the front of the building at basement level at the streetfront level. The Calp limestone masonry wall appears early as it is composed of a significant amount of sub-rounded cobbles which is very different in character from the hews squared Calp limestone blocks forming part of the brick-edged pier dating to the time of William Murray’s alterations. The Calp ‘cobble’ wall contains coarse burnt fuel fragments, partially calcined limestone and coarse lime lumps among the poorly sorted rounded gravelly aggregate. The plaster basecoat contains abundant crushed brick, presumably added as a pozzolan, and is

is composed of coarse predominantly limestone aggregate, crushed brick and brick dust and coarse lime lumps. The composition of the rendering mortars on the south and north walls at basement level are similar, and may be Georgian. The Calp limestone wall at the rear of the property (see Section 5.8 60a O'Connell Street/19 Henry Place) also used aggregate of similar composition to these wall and similar brick aggregate and pozzolan (though finer); and appears to be the rear boundary wall of the eighteenth century Georgian house on the site.

- **19th Century Brick Arch at Basement Level:** The mortar used for the 'William Murray' arch is very different in composition, lacking brick pozzolan and uses finer aggregate of limestone, chert and quartz with abundant coarse lime lumps. The north party wall at the entrance to the basement vault is composed of a very similar render to that seen at the south-east and contains rounded aggregate of limestone, quartz and crushed brick pozzolan, burnt inclusions and lime lumps.
- **Granite Vault:** The rear granite ashlar vault has been bedded in a fine-grained lime-based mortar with some areas repointed in Portland Cement. The original bedding contains brick pozzolan, burnt inclusions and fine lime lumps.
- **Chimneys:** There are two chimneys: A. an eight-pot rendered brick stack with fine-grained ashlar-lined stucco repairs; and B. a cut-down and rendered stack capped with Portland Cement; both linked by a soiled yellow stock brick parapet wall with granite capping stones bedding in a coarse-grained lime mortar with coarse gravelly limestone, sandstone, chert and quartz aggregate with partially calcined stone and crushed brick. The two stacks are linked by a party wall of yellow and red stock brick laid in a pozzolan lime mortar with a granite capping.

Chimney A was built with hand-made clamp-fired brick with shell and coarse inclusions in the partially vitrified matrix (Figs.5.7.13-14). The shell is an important indicator, as this type of 'shell brick' was also seen at Nos.10, 13 and 18 Moore Street. Some of the brick is over-fired with black burnt vitrified 'hotspots' while other bricks contain limestone pebbles, partially calcined limestone and internal structures arising from poor/no mixing of the raw clay. Some of the brick is under-fired and easily scratched. The mortar contains brick pozzolan.

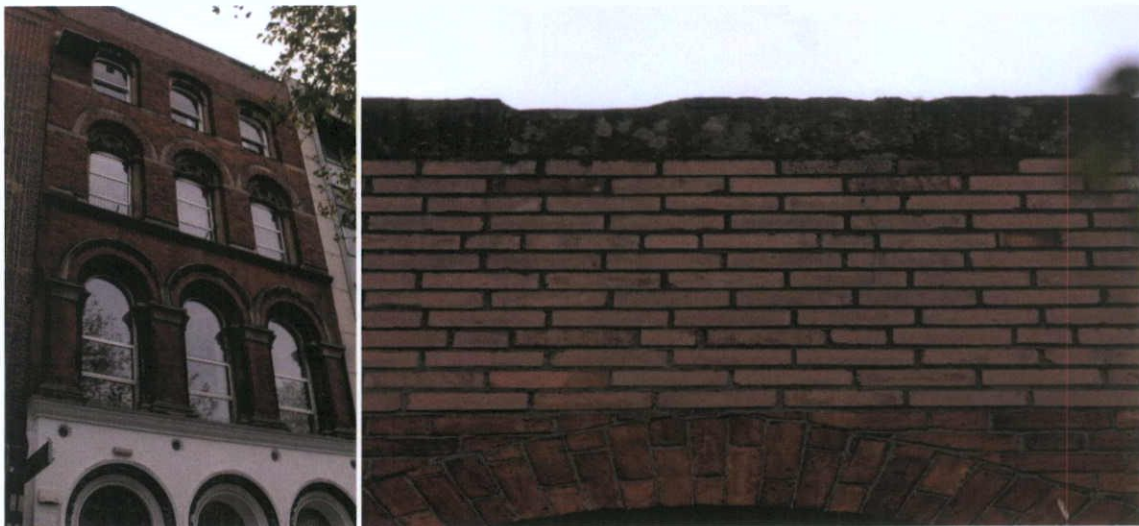


Fig.5.7.1: Façade of 60 O'Connell Street with a detail showing the more recent mid-to late twentieth century brick at parapet level; with repointed nineteenth century brickwork seen below.



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Fig.5.7.2: Mid-nineteenth century Victorian brick and stonework on the façade of 60 O'Connell Street.

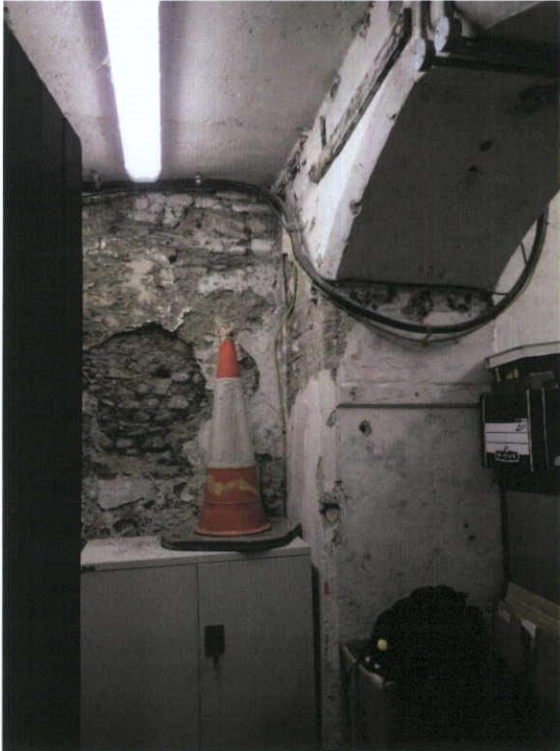


Fig.5.7.3: View of a brick pier at the front of the property at basement level, with a rendered Calp limestone masonry wall.



Fig.5.7.4: Detail of a mid-nineteenth century brick arch at basement level of No.60, with sharp limestone sand and coarse lime lumps in the bedding mortar (beneath the Portland Cement pointing).



Fig.5.7.5: The nineteenth century brick arch has been repointed in Portland Cement and painted.



Fig.5.7.6: The south wall of the basement well is formed from Calp limestone masonry, many of which consist of rounded and sub-rounded cobbles which are indicative of Georgian building. The lime render laid on top of the wall is in poor condition; but contains poorly-sorted predominantly limestone aggregate with large coarse lime lumps and crushed brick and brick dust pozzolan.



Fig.5.7.7: Limestone aggregate with large coarse lime lumps and crushed brick and brick dust pozzolan on the lime render over the southern basement Calp limestone wall at the front of the building.



Fig.5.7.8: Detail of the entrance to the granite-lined strongroom at the rear of the building, and the Calp limestone masonry forming the north wall at basement level (right).



Fig.5.7.9: The render on the north wall of the building is reasonably similar in texture and composition to that found on the south wall. These may be Georgian period building.



Fig.5.7.10: The strong room is lined with granite laid in a lime putty mortar, and pointed with a Portland Cement-based mortar with an incised line.



Fig.5.7.11: Detail of the joints of the granite ashlar in the strong room showing the lime bedding mortar beneath the later Portland Cement pointing.

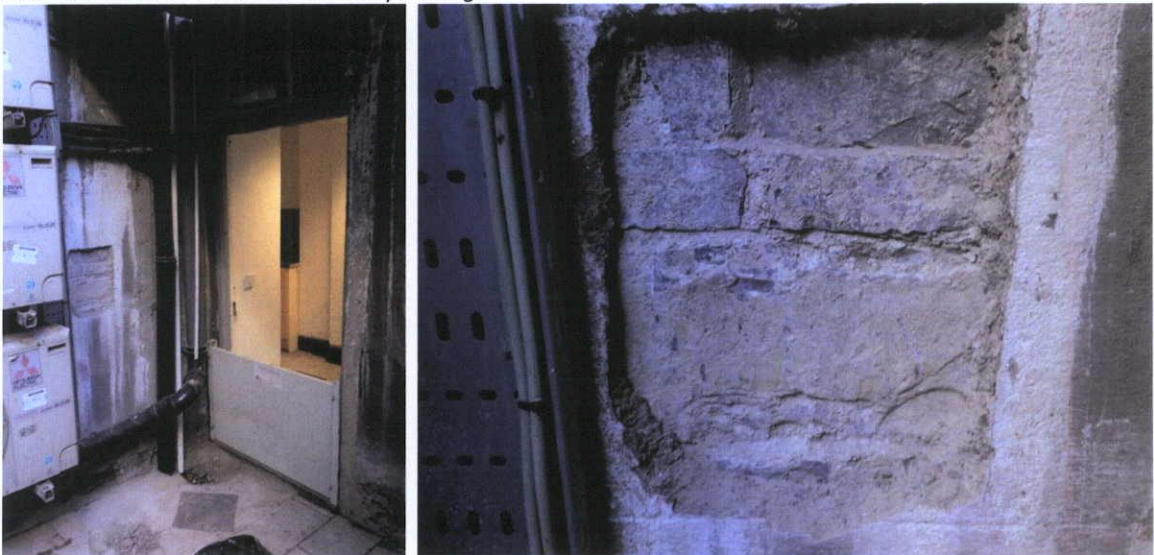


Fig.5.7.12: The rear wall of the building is composed of squared hewn Calp limestone masonry overlain with a Portland Cement render and repointed throughout.

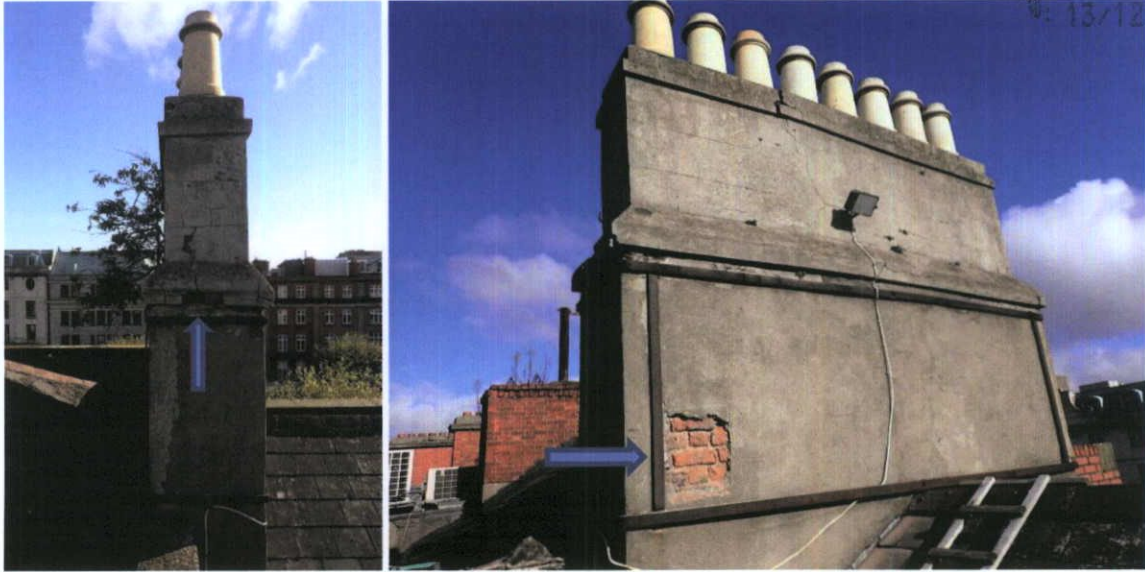


Fig.5.7.13: The eastern chimney (Chimney A) with the render removed at two locations to reveal the underlying brick masonry fabric.



Fig.5.7.14: Shell contained in the brick of the eastern chimney stack.



Fig.5.7.15: The cut-down Chimney B on the west side of the roof (left) and the granite-capped stock brick wall linking the two chimneys (right).



Fig.5.7.16: The soiled party wall is composed of hand-made clamp-fired yellow stock brick bedded in deep coarse-grained lime mortars with scarce crushed brick. This brick is very similar to that transported to Dublin City along the canal networks, and probably mid-nineteenth century.

5.8 60a O’Connell Street / 19 Henry Place: Calp limestone masonry fabric is visible beneath the two-coat Portland Cement render. The Calp limestone masonry extends beyond the rendered flat-roofed structure and merges into the Calp limestone boundary wall of the adjacent No.59 O’Connell Street – indicating that the rear walls to both properties were built at the same time. The masonry is of hewn Calp limestone bedded in coarse-grained lime bedding mortar with brick pozzolan similar in composition to that seen at the rear of Nos.58 and 59 O’Connell Street. It is likely that these three walls are of eighteenth century date.



Fig.5.8.1: The rear boundary Calp limestone wall (60a O’Connell Street) is set in a pozzolanic lime mortar similar to others seen along the lane, and is probably eighteenth century Georgian fabric.

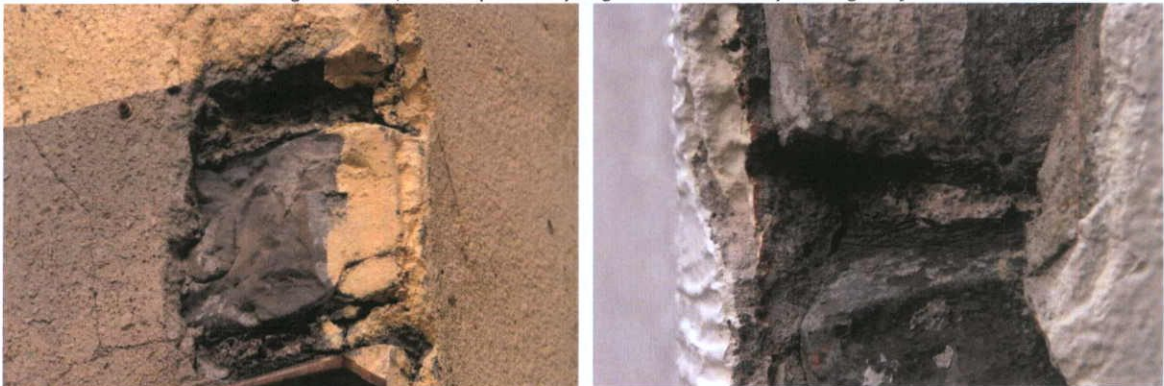


Fig.5.8.2: Detail of the Calp and lime bedding mortar beneath the twentieth century render.

5.9 61 O’Connell Street: The chimney contains hand-made clamp-fired brick with coarse partially fired limestone inclusions matching that seen in the walls of No.42 O’Connell Street and is likely to be Georgian fabric.

Façade: The façade consists of a modern shopfront with a brick superstructure punctuated by granite windows, with later brick above cill level on the third floor terminating in dentil brickwork below the coping. The façade has been repointed throughout in Portland Cement with gritty Portland Cement pointing applied to the earliest red stock facing brick. The façade also shows ‘plastic’ repair mortars and poor quality modern brickwork repairs below concrete window cills at first floor level.

Georgian Chimney: The Portland Cement render was removed from the front (east) chimney stack at roof level; and the stack was found to be made of hand-made clamp-fired brick fired from unprocessed raw clay containing coarse limestone aggregate and with abundant partially calcined limestone and areas of vitrified matrix. The mortar has been affected by water penetration, saturation and invasive vegetation and is in poor condition but contains rounded gravel aggregate and brick pozzolan suggesting an early date. Internally, the brick chimney stack has been concealed behind modern partitioning and kitchen fixtures at all floor levels.

The rear wall of the building is coated in a Portland Cement render laid in two to three coats over a fine-grained solid red facing brick. Some of the brick is early clamp-fired brick with pebbly inclusions and voids, shrinkage cracks and fired from unprocessed clay. However, only a limited amount was visible and it would be necessary to remove further sections of render from the rear of the building to determine whether these were isolated salvaged and reused bricks, or whether these are representative of the rear elevation.

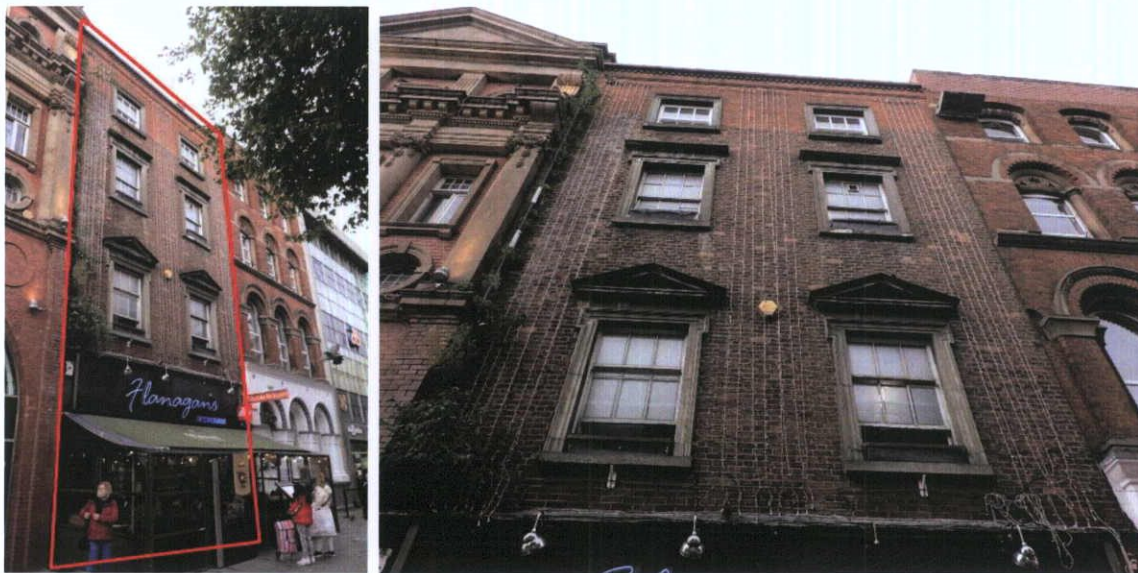


Fig.5.9.1: General view showing the altered upper floor level.

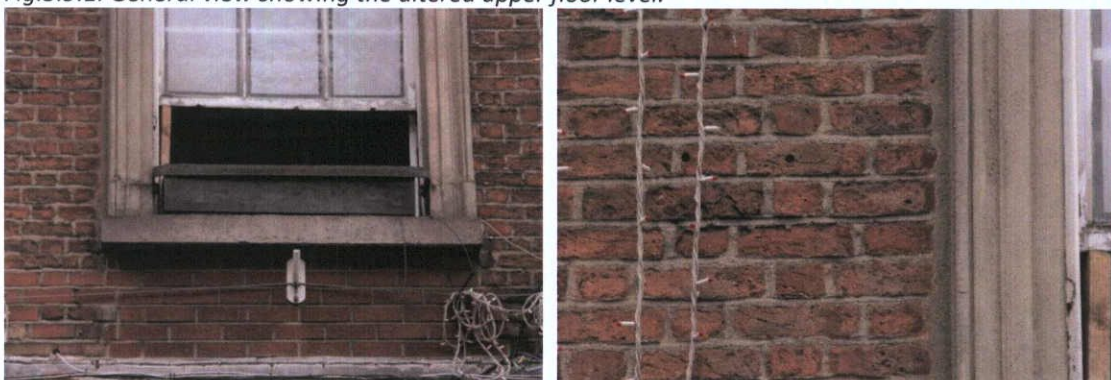


Fig.5.9.2: Modern brickwork below the window cill, and original brick repointed in Portland Cement.

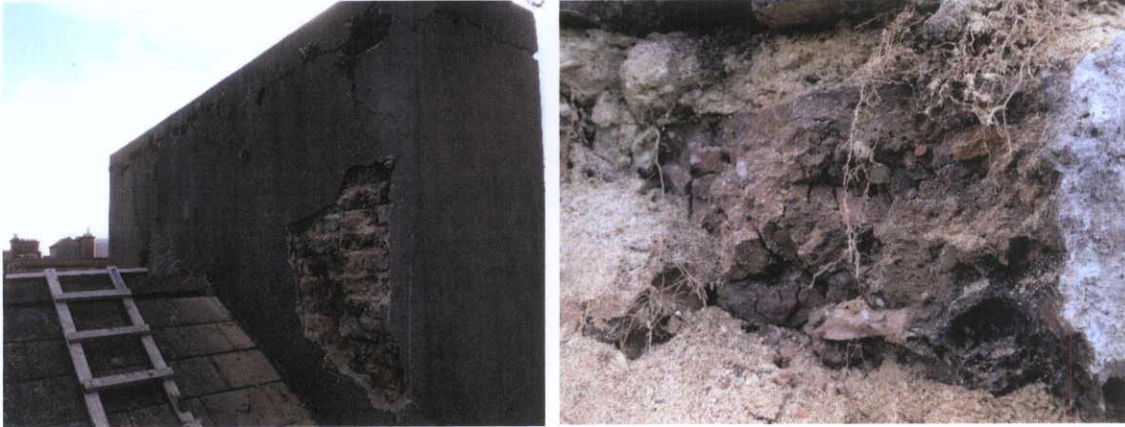


Fig.5.9.3: The chimney contains hand-made clamp fired brick very similar to that seen in No.42 O'Connell Street and likely to be Georgian fabric.

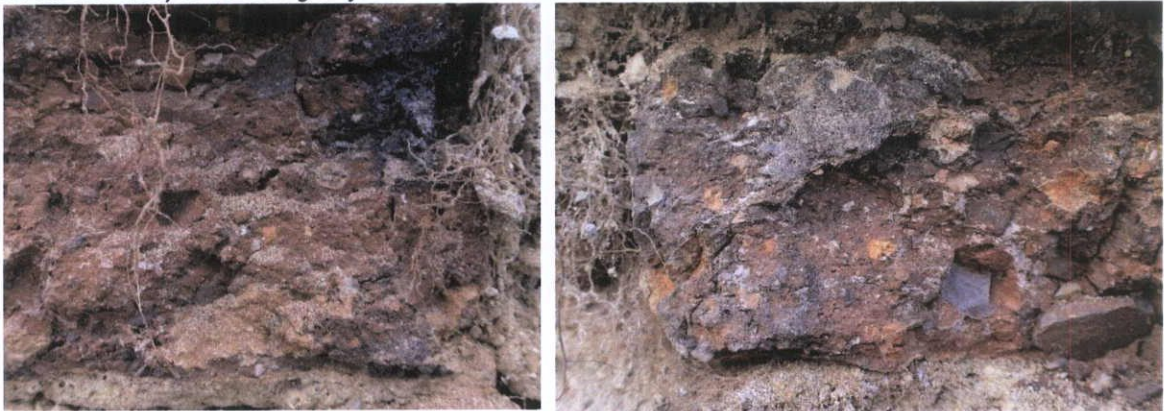


Fig.5.9.4: Hand-made clamp fired brick forming the chimney - similar to that seen in No.42 O'Connell Street and likely to be Georgian fabric.



Fig.5.9.5: The rear elevation is coated with multiple layers of Portland Cement render above red stock brick.

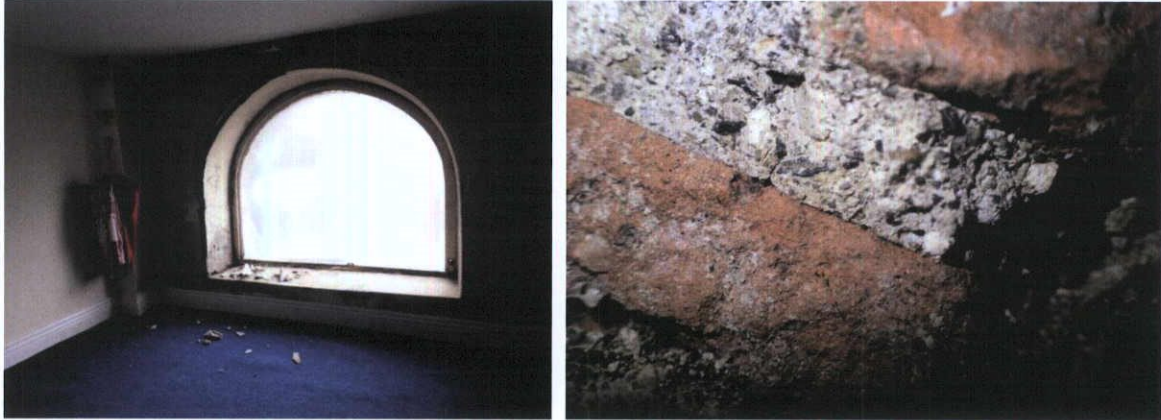


Fig.5.9.6: Arched window opening in the stairs. The arch is formed by brick with a ‘pennystruck’ lime bedding mortar using aggregate similar to that seen on the rear elevation, but differing from the aggregate used to bed the chimney stacks.

6. Summary of Key Findings

6.1 Early Hand-made Brick: There are a number of types of hand-made clamp-fired bricks found among the buildings of the Dublin Central Project. No.42 O’Connell Street (see Section 4.3) provides a useful ‘point in time’ reference. The façade of this building is composed of red facing brick (Fig.4.3.4), but the internal wall linings are composed of a coarser rich red-coloured stock brick containing sharp angular limestone inclusions which are seen in brick in other building on O’Connell Street and Parnell Street (Fig.9.1.1). Some of this early brick is also found in ‘Building C’ at 50-51 O’Connell Street (Figs.5.3.19-20). This is a good contender for brick burnt on the ‘Old Brick Field’ marked on John Rocque’s mid-eighteenth century map of Dublin. These are found bedded in pozzolanitic lime mortars (where fine brick dust was added to the mix) and lime mortars using only local coarse rounded aggregate with no intentional inclusions.

A second early brick in the area is a relatively soft hand-made clamp-fired mostly pale red-coloured ‘place’ brick found on internal wall linings along Moore Street and in the chimney of No.60 O’Connell Street. This brick would have little resistance to external weathering stresses and was intended to be concealed by a plaster or render. A proportion of these bricks contain shell (Fig.9.1.2) which is likely to be a by-product of shellfish consumption rather than indicative of brickmaking along the coast. These bricks are found on internal and external walls along Moore Street, on buildings which were built on the grounds of the ‘Old Brick Field’ marked on John Rocque’s mid-eighteenth century map of Dublin. These are likely to be of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date.



Fig.9.1.1: Brick with coarse angular limestone inclusions from the basement of No.43 O’Connell Street (left), and seen in the internal walls of No.71 Parnell Street (right).



Fig.9.1.2: 'Shell brick' is found at a number of buildings on Moore Street including No.10 Moore

A third early brick is a red, yellow and variegated colour 'stock' brick is found throughout the site. This type is often referred to as 'Dublin stock brick' (e.g. Figs.4.4.4-4.4.7), but was more frequently made in brickfields to the west of the city. With the opening of the Grand and Royal Canals, a large amount of small-scale brickfields opened up along the canals for the purposes of feeding the Dublin construction market. These bricks are variable in quality, with multiple colours seen within a single brick, and with some parts of the brick appearing black and glassy where it was over-fired. Classifying these bricks according to colour tends to be misleading, as the surface colour is often not the colour of the core of the brick (e.g. Fig.5.4.5). These bricks were made at multiple locations in west Dublin, Kildare, Laois and other places, with larger brickyards becoming established in Athy and other places, and with the quality varying. These bricks were made by many manufacturers between the late eighteenth century and the mid-twentieth century, but with the bulk of use seen in the Victorian period and before the widespread availability of well-fired extruded brick. Only a very small proportion of these bricks were frogged or had manufacturers stamped³. However, these bricks tend to be better fired with smaller pebbles than the 'stock' bricks found lining the internal walls of No.42 O'Connell Street, and of better quality than the 'shell brick' found along Moore Street.

A fourth early brick are the yellow-salmon coloured 'sammel' bricks found forming some vaults along O'Connell Street (Fig.5.2.8). These are soft and not of great quality in either manufacture or durability (though they have survived in waterlogged and poor conditions) but are visually distinctive and probably relate to mid-eighteenth century structures.

6.2 19th Century Extruded Brick: A number of the buildings retain nineteenth century extruded brick which became popular for building in Dublin City. These are not intact buildings, but often simply the retained ground floor of industrial buildings such as 5-8 Henry Place and 17-18 Henry Place. Campbell's of Moore Lane retains brick polychrome (Fig.5.5.5) including a stamped brick indicating that the polychrome brick was sourced from Staffordshire (Fig.5.5.7). Polychrome brick is also used at 11-13 Henry Place (Fig.6.14.10). These bricks were often used in conjunction with terracotta, but only one example of terracotta has survived (Fig.7.6.3). White encaustic brick (Fig.5.3.24) is known from a number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in Dublin City, and was popular for areas such as kitchens, W.C.s and other areas which needed high levels of hygiene.

6.3 20th Century Brick: A number of buildings are known from historical records to have been built c.1917 and in the 1920s and later. These provide useful reference points to clearly identify the type of bricks which were used, and those which were not used after the War of Independence. In general, these bricks tends to be well-formed, well-fired and homogenous red and yellow brick, both solid and perforated. The key different between these bricks and earlier Georgian and Victorian bricks is the choice of raw material. The facing brick tends to be formed from clay without pebbly inclusions, and fired using controlled temperatures in a brick kiln to provide a consistent finish. The red bricks occasionally retain surface striae from wire-cutting, but are

usually homogenous and fine-grained showing almost no textural changes on the exposed faces. These red bricks may sometimes show colour changes, such as 'kiss marks' formed in the kiln during firing – but show none of the variation in texture seen in earlier bricks. Twentieth century yellow 'stock' brick is often solid and contains pebbly inclusions (e.g. Fig.5.2.4), but while medium-grained in texture, are consistent in appearance and texture and the result of a defined manufacturing process which is very different to the variability seen in earlier hand-made building materials.

Endnotes

¹ The accompanying Volume 1 relates to Sites 3, 4 and 5.

² Products made at Charles Davison's works included fire bricks, paving bricks, acid resistant bricks and they specialised in making rotary kiln lining blocks for use in cement production kilns.

³ Brick stamps became more popular in the second half of the nineteenth century, with stamps from Kildare, Wicklow and Dublin known. However, stamped bricks represent only a fraction of the amount of bricks burnt; and the relatively few brick manufacturers who did stamp, do not appear to have stamped all their wares, and the style of brick stamps changed from time to time. The Athy brickworks stamp is well known; but small farms in the Athy area continued to make unstamped clamp-fired bricks for both the local and Dublin construction markets up until the 1950s. As yet, there has been no comprehensive cataloguing of Irish bricks.

EIAR Chapter 15 Cultural Heritage (Architectural)

Dublin Central Project – Site 2 & No.61 O’Connell Street Upper

Appendix 15.2 Chronology Drawings



NOTE
 ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE
 NO DIMENSIONS TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING
 THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH
 RELEVANT CONSULTANTS DRAWINGS



LEGEND

- Pre-1850
- 1850-1916
- 1917-1959
- 1960+

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	MOD
A	12.09.2022	Planning Application for Site 2	MM	MOD

CHRONOLOGY DRAWING

CLIENT
DUBLIN CENTRAL GP LIMITED

PROJECT
DUBLIN CENTRAL

DATE	MAY 2022
SCALE	NTS
DRAWN	MO'D
CHECKED	MM
FILE NAME	x1009 Site Plan Chronology Basement floor plan A

DRAWING
Site 2
Chronology Information
Basement Floor Plan

BLOCK	DRAWING NUMBER	ZONE	REVISION
2	C1009	P2	A

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NOTE
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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	DRN

CHRONOLOGY DRAWING

CLIENT
DUBLIN CENTRAL GP LIMITED

PROJECT
DUBLIN CENTRAL

DATE	MAY 2022
SCALE	NTS
DRAWN	MOD
CHECKED	MM
FILE NAME	x1010 Site Plan Chronology Ground Floor Plan

DRAWING
Site 2
 Chronology Information
 Ground Floor Plan

BLOCK	DRAWING NUMBER	ZONE	REVISION
2	C1010	P2	A

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LEGEND

- █ Pre-1850
- █ 1850-1916
- █ 1917-1959
- █ 1960+

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	MOD
A	12.09.2022	Planning Application for Site 2	MM	MOD

CHRONOLOGY DRAWINGS

CLIENT
DUBLIN CENTRAL GP LIMITED

PROJECT
DUBLIN CENTRAL

DATE	MAY 2022
SCALE	1:100
DRAWN	MCD
CHECKED	MM
FILE NAME	x1011 Site Plan Chronology Level 1

DRAWING
Site 2
Chronology Information
First Floor Plan

BLOCK	DRAWING NUMBER	ZONE	REVISION
2	C1011	P2	A

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NOTE
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 NO DIMENSIONS TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING
 THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH
 RELEVANT CONSULTANTS DRAWINGS



LEGEND

- PRE 1850
- 1850-1916
- 1917-1959
- 1960-Present

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	MOD
A	12.09.2022	Planning Application for Site 2	MM	MOD

CHRONOLOGY DRAWINGS

CLIENT
DUBLIN CENTRAL GP LIMITED

PROJECT
DUBLIN CENTRAL

DATE	MAY 2022
SCALE	1:650
DRAWN	MO'D
CHECKED	MM
FILE NAME	x1012_Site Plan Chronology Level 2

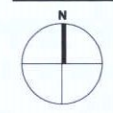
DRAWING
SITE 2
 Chronology Information
 Second Floor Plan

BLOCK	DRAWING NUMBER	ZONE	REVISION
2	C1012	P2	A

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NOTE
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- LEGEND
- PRE 1850
 - 1850-1916
 - 1917-1959
 - 1960-Present

A	12.09.2022	Planning Application for Site 2	MM	MOD
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CHRONOLOGY DRAWINGS

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HAMMERSON

PROJECT
DUBLIN CENTRAL

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DATE	MAY 2022
SCALE	NTS
DRAWN	MOD
CHECKED	MM
FILE NAME	x1013 Site Plan Chronology Level 3

DRAWING
Site 2
Cronology Information
Third Floor Plan

BLOCK	DRAWING NUMBER	ZONE	REVISION
2	C1013	P3	A

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LEGEND

- Pre-1850
- 1850-1916
- 1917-1959
- 1960+

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CHKD	DRN
A	12.09.2022	Planning Application for Site 2	MM	MOD

CHRONOLOGY DRAWINGS

CLIENT
DUBLIN CENTRAL GP LIMITED

PROJECT
DUBLIN CENTRAL

DATE	MAY 2022
SCALE	1:100
DRAWN	MO'D
CHECKED	MM
FILE NAME	x1014 Site Plan Chronology Level 4

DRAWING
Site 2
Chronology Information
Fourth Floor Plan

BLOCK	DRAWING NUMBER	ZONE	REVISION
2	C1014	P2	A


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EIAR Chapter 15 Cultural Heritage (Architectural)

Dublin Central Project – Site 2 & No.61 O'Connell Street Upper

Appendix 15.3 Building inventory, record and description for No.43 O'Connell Street Upper

DCC PLAN NN: 5432/22
RECEIVED: 13/12/2022



43 O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin 1

Record of Protected Structures Reference:
6023, Commercial premises, upper floor façade

Other relevant Statutory Protections:
Within O'Connell Street ACA

NIAH Reference, rating:
50010553, Regional

Grid reference:
715739 734909

Proposed site

Site 2c

Planning history

Façade retained only; remainder of structure scheduled for demolition.

Outline building description

Four-bay, five-storey over basement building dating from the 1920s. Façade of Portland stone is flanked by ionic pilasters and modelling of façade includes swags between and second floor and a modillion cornice above the third floor. The parapet bears the date 1925. The basement area to the front has a wrought-iron balustrade on a cut-granite plinth wall. The windows are uPVC casements. The interior has a staircase with ornamental square-section balusters and a hardwood handrail. The rooms are simple, with plain run cornices and some surviving cast-iron chimneypieces.

Occupancy

Occupied by casino at entrance and basement level.

Vacant above.

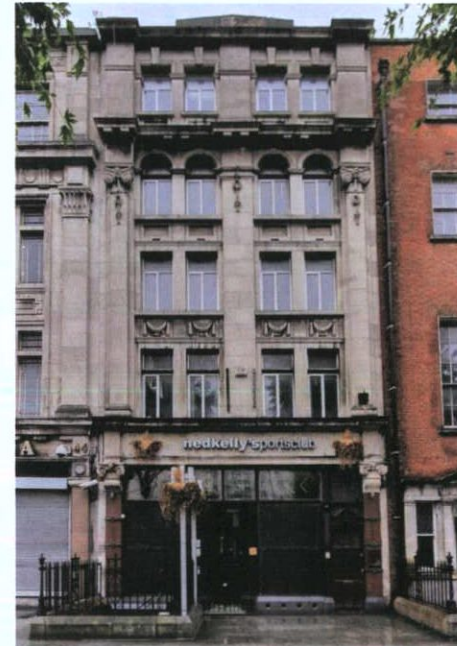


Plate 1: Front façade, number 43 O'Connell Street Upper

Figure 1: Façade c1960s showing original windows



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2022

BUILDING HISTORY

Number 43 O'Connell Street Upper (formerly 43 Sackville Street Upper) was the site of an 18th-century house, built in the 1750s, which was in commercial use since at least as early as the 1820s, though apparently also with residential use.¹ In the 1850s and 1860s the building housed a business dealing in ladies' wear and baby linen and from the end of that decade a decorator, gilder and importer of French paper hangings was in occupation.² In 1882 the Irish National League was founded as the constituency organisation of the Irish National Party.³ This organisation established its offices in number 43 Sackville Street Upper, as a tenant of Timothy Harrington, secretary of the League, who had his town residence on the upper floors, though he also had his house in Artane.⁴ Charles Stuart Parnell MP also had his offices in the building.

The Goad insurance map of 1893 depicts number 43 as a four-storey house with a double-pile roof and a three-storey return, to the rear and side of which was a two-storey extension.⁵ Behind the extension was a timber building with a curved roof, top-lit by a skylight running the length of the building. There was a small yard to the rear of this and beyond it was a two-storey stable building fronting onto Moore Lane.

In 1897 the building was converted for use by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) to the designs of George P Beater, architect.⁶

In the months following the signing of the Anglo-Irish treaty in December 1921 and the outbreak of the Civil War in June 1922 a substantial number of refugees fled from Belfast. In April 1922 the anti-treaty IRA took over a number of buildings in Dublin, including the YMCA at 43 O'Connell Street Upper, to provide accommodation for the refugees.⁷ During the second battle of O'Connell Street in July of that year the greater part of the battle occurred on the eastern side of O'Connell Street Upper, though anti-treaty forces also occupied numbers 43 and 59 on the western side. A fire broke out in number 43, apparently caused by some National Army machine-gunners using the building for target practice.⁸ The fire brigade was unable to access the building due to barricading and gunfire, as a result of which the blaze could not be tackled until the next day.⁹ The building was gutted by the fire and was subsequently demolished.

Plans for the reconstruction of the building were approved in 1924 and the building bears the date 1925 on the parapet.¹⁰ The new building was occupied briefly by a firm of importers, followed by Siemens Schuckert (Ireland) Ltd, which had offices and showrooms in the building during the construction of the Shannon hydro-electric scheme.¹¹ The Goad insurance map of 1926 shows that the building on the street frontage was four-storey, to the rear of which a single-storey building stretched back towards the rear, where a two-storey building fronted Moore Lane.¹²

The building was subsequently occupied by Boylan Brothers, shoemakers and from the 1940s to the 1960s Aer Lingus had offices in the building, with the first to fourth floors occupied by the company's chairman.¹³ From the late 1970s the ground floor and basement were occupied by Ned Kelly Amusements – now Ned Kelly Sports Club.¹⁴



Figure 2: Elevation of 43 Sackville Street Upper from Shaw's Directory of 1850

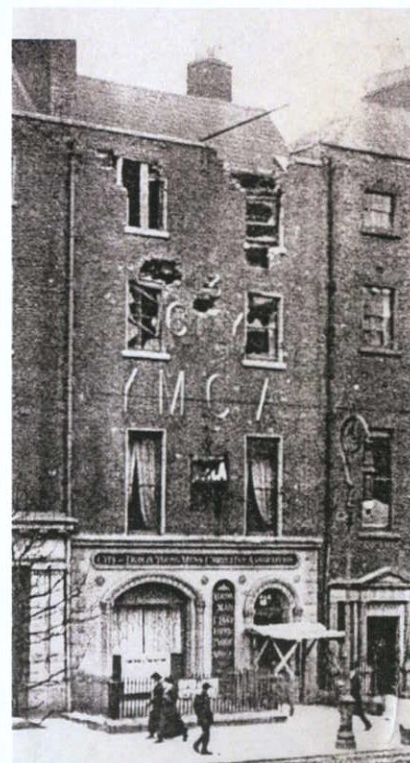


Figure 3: Damage to 43 Sackville Street Upper from fighting in July 1922 (National Library of Ireland)

Figure 4: Damage to façade in July 1922 (Irish Architectural Archive)

¹ Treble Almanack, 1828 to 1832; Pettigrew & Oulton's Dublin Almanack, 1834 to 1847.

² Thom's Directory, 1857 to 1884.

³ J E Doherty and D J Hickey, *A Chronology of Irish History since 1500*, Dublin 1989, p. 158.

⁴ Thom's Directory, 1890 to 1895; Valuation Office cancelled books, 1890 to 1895.

⁵ Goad, Charles, *Insurance Plan of the City of Dublin*, 1893, sheet 4.

⁶ *Irish Builder*, 1897, pp. 5, li.

⁷ John Dorney, *The Civil War in Dublin*, Merion Press, 2017, p.52; *Evening Herald*, 22nd April 1922.

⁸ Liz Gillis, *The Fall of Dublin*, Mercier Press, 2011, pp. 106-107.

⁹ Tom Geraghty and Trevor Whitehead, *The Dublin Fire Brigade*, Dublin City Council, 2004, p. 173.

¹⁰ Dictionary of Irish Architects - (dia.ie)

¹¹ Valuation Office cancelled books 1915 to 1935.

¹² Goad, Charles, *Insurance Plan of the City of Dublin*, 1926, sheet 4.

¹³ Thom's Directory, 1930 to 1980. Thom's Directory lists Autocars (Ireland) as occupying the premises in the late 1930s, though this appears to be an error, as the company was at number 44; Osborne, King & Megan brochure, July 1987 (Irish Architectural Archive, RW.D.212).

¹⁴ Thom's Directory, 1980 to 2012.

FLOOR PLANS

Not to scale

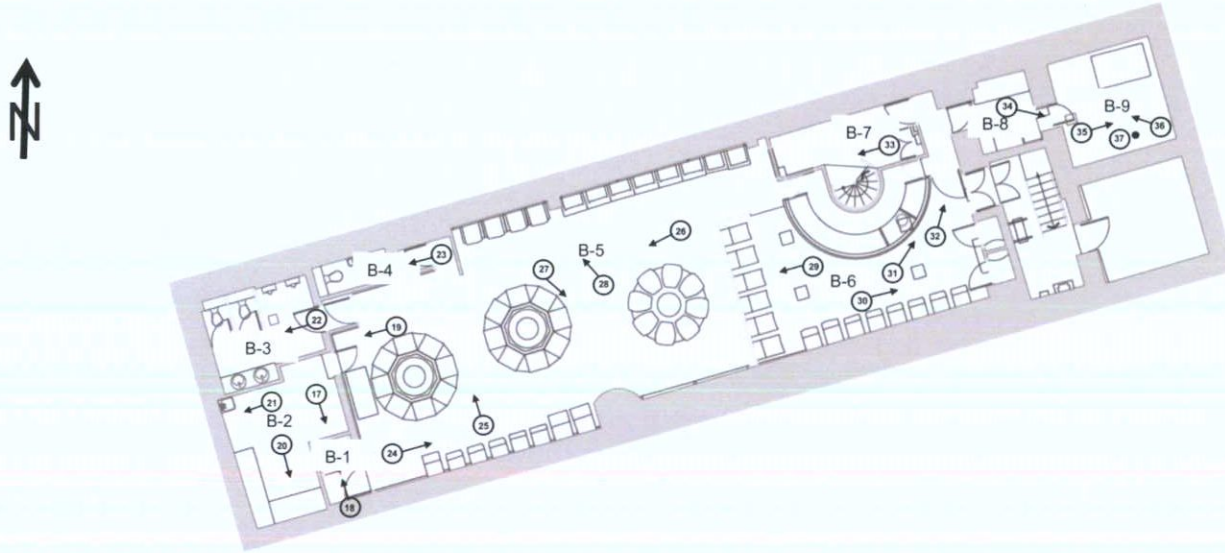


Figure 5: Plan at basement level

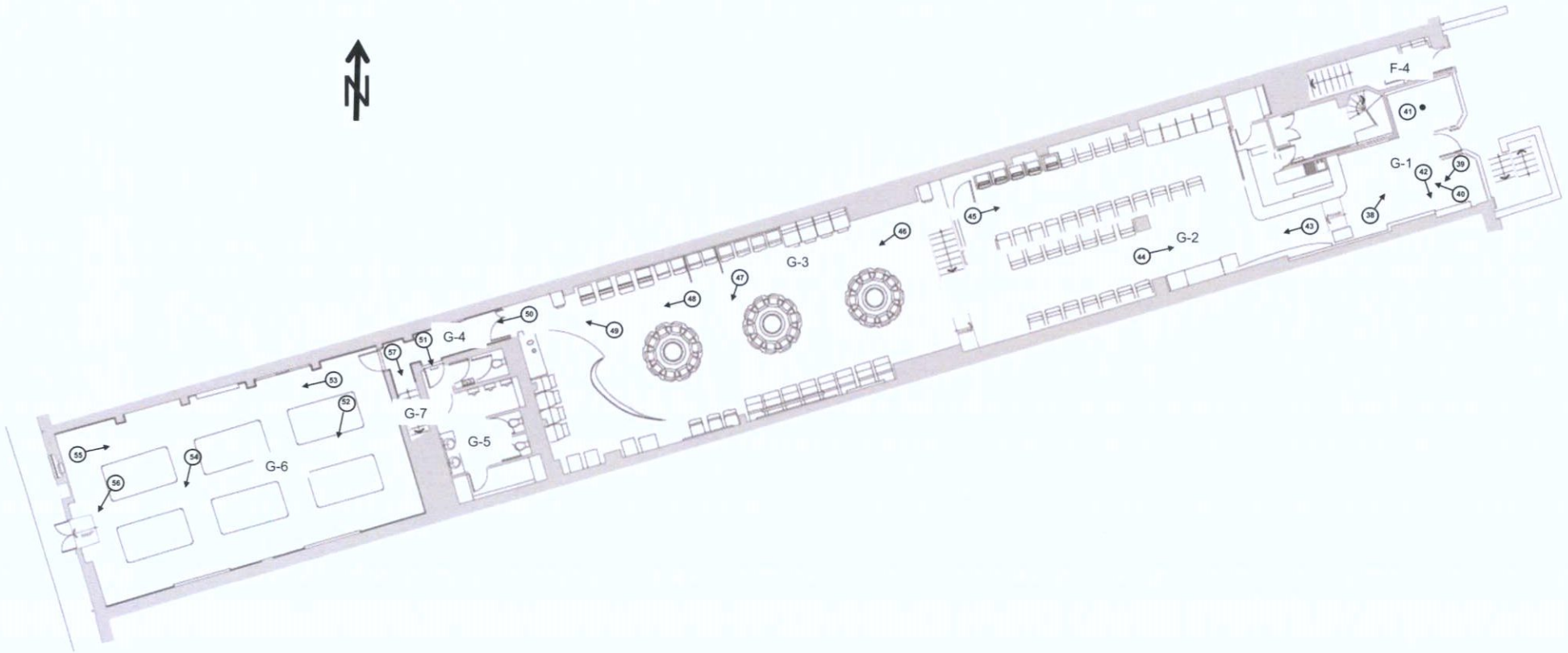


Figure 6: Plan at ground floor level

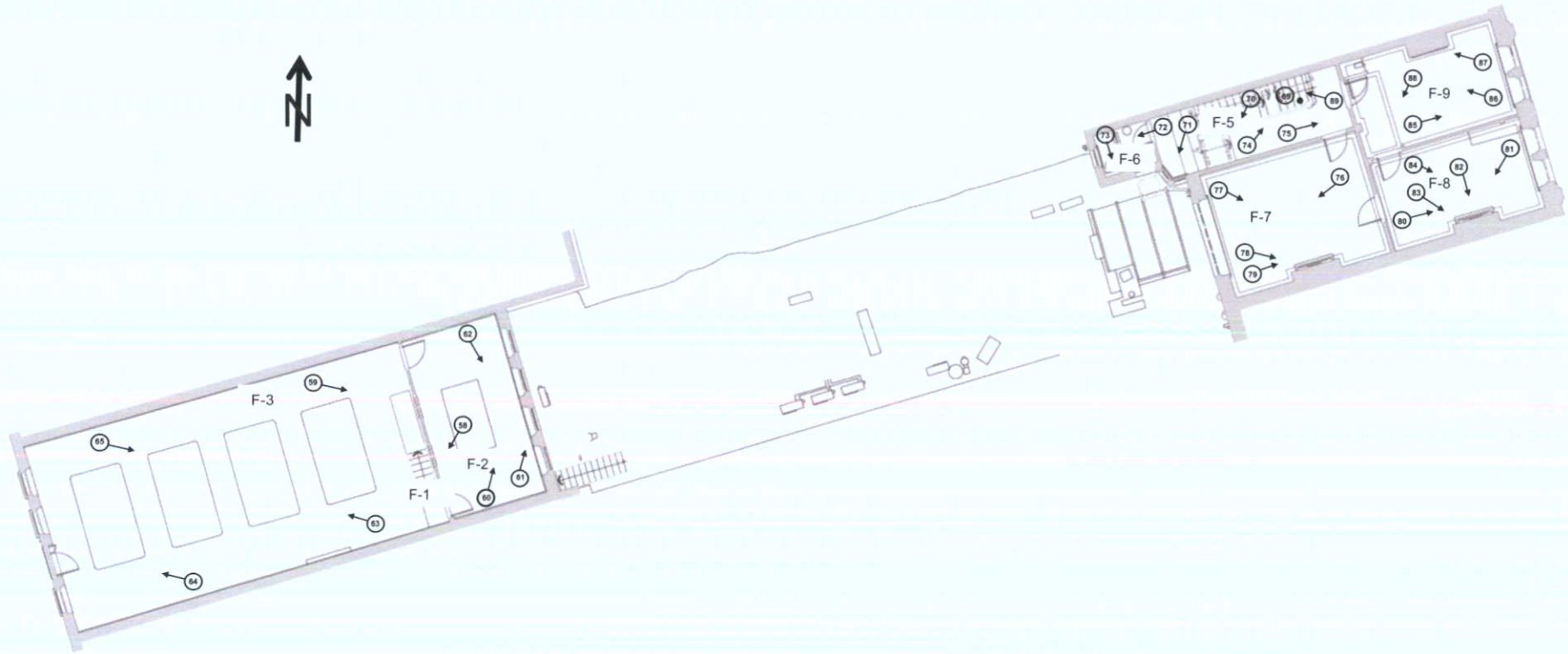


Figure 7: Plan at first floor level (note: F-4 is the ground-floor entrance to the first floor – see figure 6 above)*

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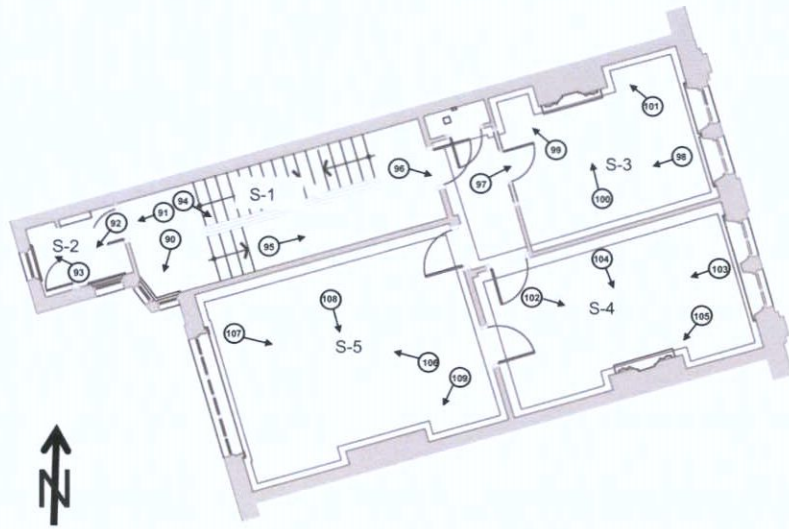


Figure 8: Plan at second floor level

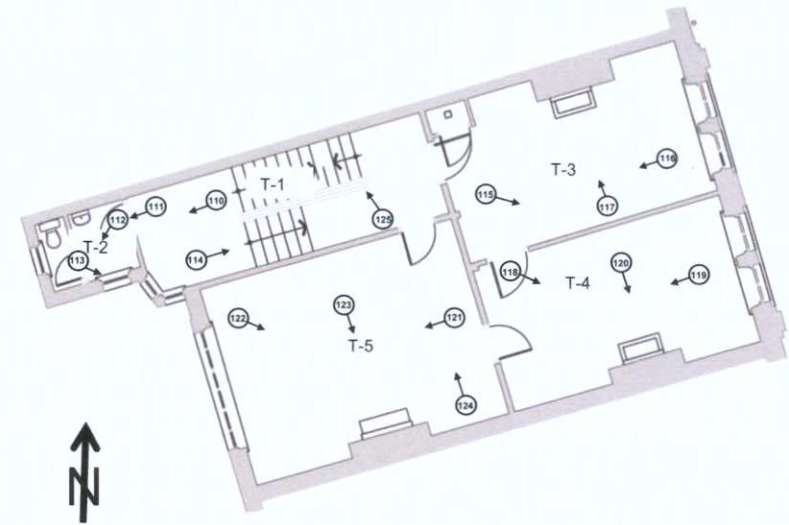


Figure 9: Plan at third floor level

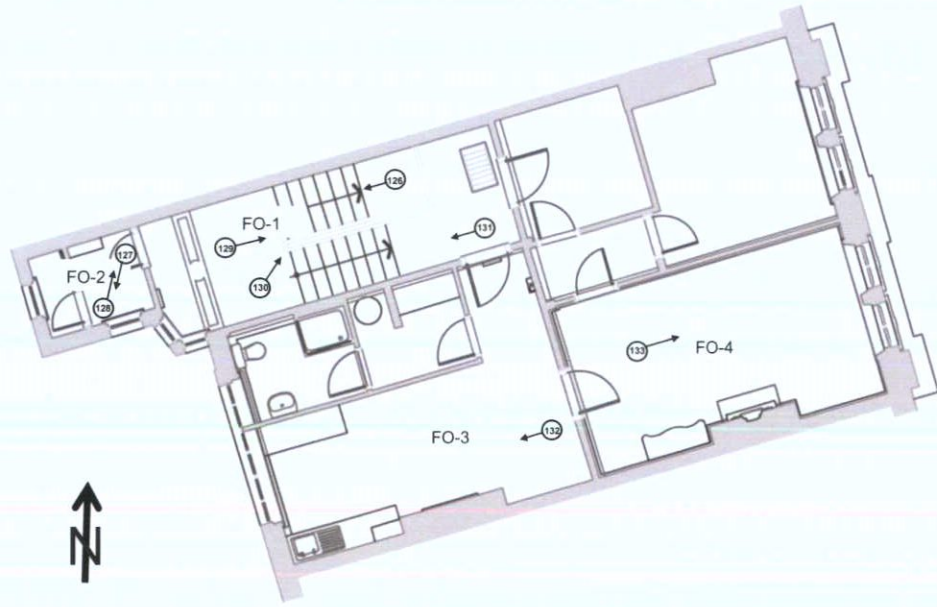


Figure 10: Plan at fourth floor level

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BUILDING SURVEY

Exterior

Four-bay, five-storey-over-basement attached building. Flat roof with red brick chimney stacks having granite copings to south and to north-east. Carved granite eaves cornice with central, raised pediment or blocking course bearing inscription date, "1925." Front (east) elevation comprised of coursed Portland stone, with recessed bays of paired windows flanked to corners and to centre by projecting piers. Giant order Ionic, engaged pilasters flanking first, second and third floors. Oversailing, modillion cornice to third floor. Square-headed window opens to first, second and fourth floors. Carved string courses to recessed bays to first and second floors. Round-headed window openings springing from Portland stone cornice, having carved surrounds to third floor. Panelled window aprons to second and third floors, with decorative swags to former. Carved hood mouldings and keystones to fourth floor. uPVC casement windows throughout upper floors, replacing original inward-opening timber casements. Limestone sills throughout. Original shop front to ground floor, comprising pink granite pilasters with Ionic capitals supporting Portland stone frieze and carved cornice; canted bay to shop entrance, flanked by large, glazed windows on granite stall risers, having overlights with timber glazing bars. Terrazzo threshold to entrance. Open basement well to south, encircled by wrought-iron railings on cut granite plinth, having cast-iron corner posts with cast-iron urn finials. Basement area was open in 1893 and was shown on Goad insurance plan; the area was covered over during the 1920s reconstruction and is not shown as open in the 1926 Goad plan. Part of the basement area has been reopened to provide access to the basement level from the street.



Plate 2: Detail to third and fourth floors



Plate 3: Detail to second floor



Plate 4: Detail to first floor



Plate 5: Shop front



Plate 6: Entrance to upper floors



Plate 7: Stylised Ionic capital



Plate 8: Entrance to commercial premises to ground floor



Plate 9: Original finish to commercial entrance threshold

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Exterior

Rear (west) elevation faced in red brick laid in English garden wall bond with cementitious plat bands forming lintels to each floor. Full-height return to north-west corner finished in cementitious render. Mix of cast-iron and cast-aluminium rainwater goods.

Single-storey-over-basement extensions to rear, with flat roofs and pop-up rooflights. Extension connected to two-storey-over-basement structure to rear, facing onto Moore Lane, and having flat roof. External walls comprised of red brick laid in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings at first-floor level with fixed multi-pane timber windows and granite sills. Door opening to first floor to west elevation, with decorative brick surrounds and enclosed with timber boarded door. Square-headed opening to ground floor is modern alteration as is window to west of door, which has no apparent arch or lintel and no sill. This is consistent with 1926 Goad insurance map, which shows no windows flanking the ground-floor doorway, in contrast to the 1893 Goad plan, which shows windows on either side of a central door, suggesting that this rear section is part of the 1920s reconstruction.



Plate 10: B-1 – View south into basement well



Plate 11: Railings to basement well



Plate 12: Railings adjacent at Number 42 O'Connell Street Upper



Plate 13: Date plaque to blocking course



Plate 14: Rear (west) elevation



Plate 15: View from south-west



Plate 16: View from rear of main building to extensions to west



Plate 17: West elevation of extension onto Moore Lane

Interior – basement

Room B-1: Accessed from ground floor. Stairwell to basement level. Straight flight of closed-string stairs. Squared treads and risers with rubber contrast strips. Modern circular-section handrails to flanking walls. Plasterboard finish to ceiling. Modern plaster and wallpaper finishes to walls. Modern timber skirtings. Modern part-glazed timber doors. Carpet finish to floors.

Room B-2: Accessed from Room B-5. Plasterboard finish to ceiling, covered in lining paper; soffit of rising staircase to Room B-1 exposed to below. Modern plaster finish to north, east and south walls; painted brickwork finish to west wall, laid in English garden wall bond, lush timber door. Single step down into room; concrete finish to floor. Surface-mounted services.

Room B-3: Accessed from Room B-5. Toilet room. Plasterboard finish to ceiling. Ceramic tile finish to walls. Modern decorative part-glazed timber doors. Modern joinery and toilet partitions. Surface-mounted services.

Room B-4: Accessed from Room B-5. Toilet room. Plasterboard finish to ceiling. Ceramic tile finish to walls. Modern decorative part-glazed timber door. Modern joinery. Surface-mounted services. Sanitaryware throughout.

Room B-5: Accessed from Room B-1. Downstand service bulkheads finished in plasterboard, with recesses finished with decorative modern panelling. Walls finished with modern, beaded timber panelling, mirrors, wallpaper, plaster and decorative joinery. Modern decorative part-glazed timber doors. Modern joinery. Plywood finish to floor. Sanitaryware throughout.

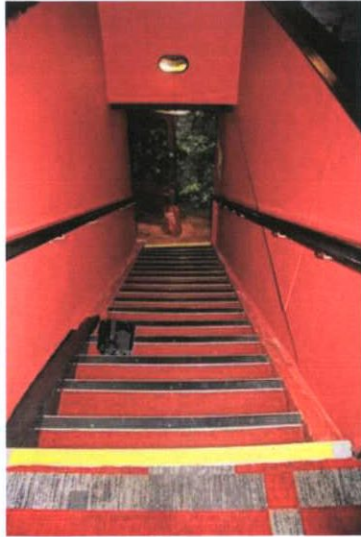


Plate 18: B-1 – View to south from ground floor

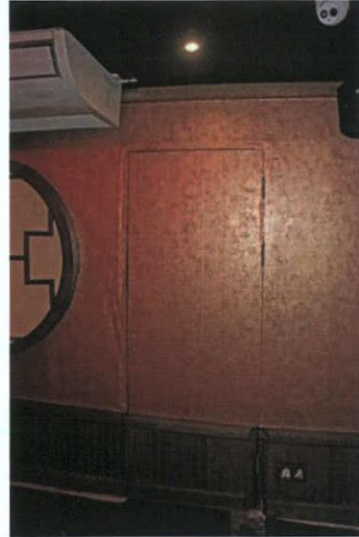


Plate 19: B-4 – Entrance to Room B-2



Plate 20: B-2- View to south



Plate 21: B-2 – View to west

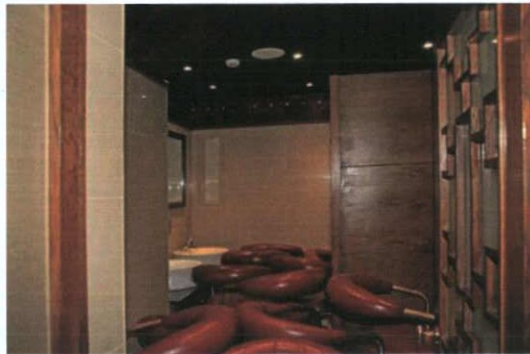


Plate 22: B-3 – View to west

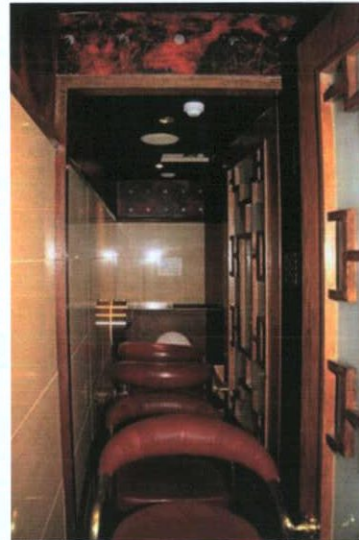


Plate 23: B-4 – View to west

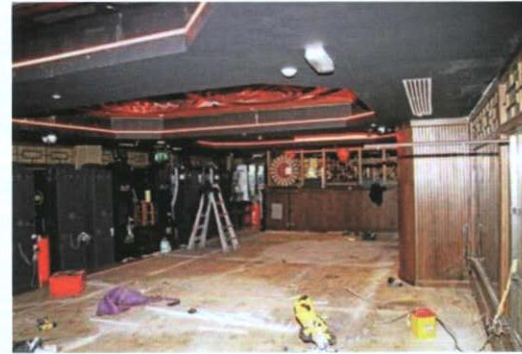


Plate 24: B-5 – View to east

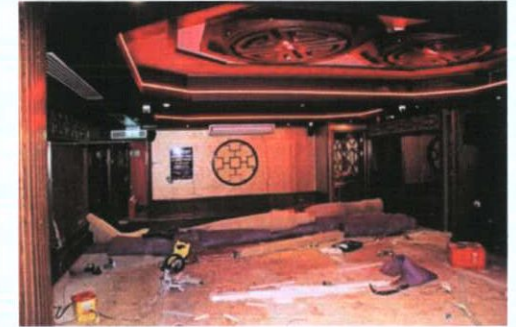


Plate 25: View to north-west

Interior – basement

Room B-6: Accessed from Room B-5. Downstand service bulkheads finished in plasterboard, with recesses finished with decorative modern panelling. Walls finished with modern, beaded timber panelling, mirrors, wallpaper, plaster and decorative joinery. Modern decorative part-glazed timber doors. Modern joinery, including curved timber-panelled bar to north with brass grille. Modern timber floorboards.



Plate 26: B-5 – B-5 – View to west

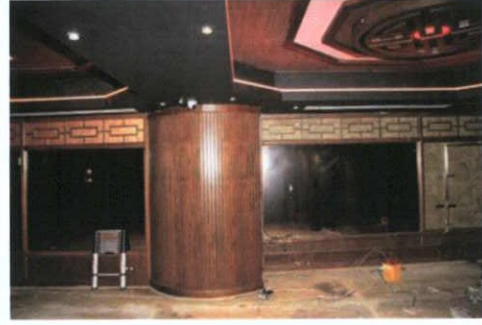


Plate 27: B-5 – View to south

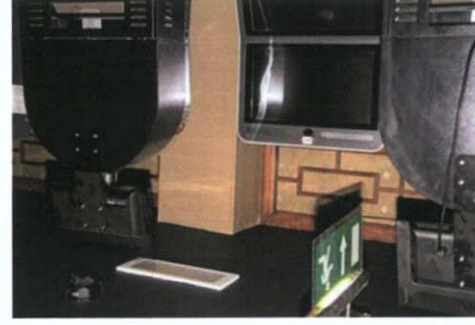


Plate 28: B-5 – View to north



Plate 29: B-6 – View to north-east



Plate 30: B-6 – View to east



Plate 31: B-6 – View to north-east



Plate 32: View to north; entrance to Room B-7 to left; Room B-8 to right



Plate 33: B-6 – B-7 – View to north

Interior – basement

Room B-7: Accessed from Room B-6. Plasterboard ceiling finish. Walls finishes with mix of modern timber cladding and modern plaster. Modern spiral staircase to north-west corner accessing ground floor. Modern joinery. Modern timber floorboards.

Room B-8: Accessed from Room B-6. Plasterboard ceiling finish. Cementitious plaster finish to walls. Modern joinery. Ceramic tile to threshold at access to Room B-9. Mix of ceramic tile and modern timber floorboards to remainder of floor. Surface-mounted services.

Room B-9: Accessed from Room B-8. Barrel-vaulted room to east. Vaulted ceiling and walls comprised of red brick; central coal hole chute opening to public path, now enclosed above. Rubble Calp limestone walls to east and west; rendered finish to low level of east wall; western wall finished in limewash. Cast-iron gate with timber braces enclosing doorway to Room B-8; plastered reveals to doorway. Ceramic tile finish to floor.

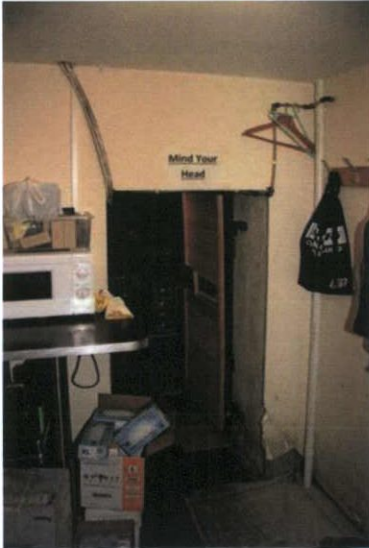


Plate 34: B-8 – View to east



Plate 35: B-9 – View to east



Plate 36: B-9 – View to east



Plate 37: B-9 – Coal hole access to ceiling

Interior – ground floor

Room G-1: Accessed from external entrance from O'Connell Street Upper. Chimney breast to south wall, now blocked up. Lath-and-plaster ceiling with heavily moulded modillion coving and decorative plaster panels, partially hidden from view by bulkheads of modern ceiling fixtures. Most walls finished in modern plaster and wallpaper. Full-height glazed commercial entrance to east wall, with bowed entrance lobby and timber mullions forming flanking shop windows and overlights. Modern joinery throughout, including curved bar to north wall and built-in presses to chimney niche. Modern timber dado rail and dado panelling. Original timber skirting to south wall. Parquet timber flooring.

Room G-2: Accessed from Room G-1. Suspended ceiling finished in ceiling tiles. Walls finished with modern, beaded timber panelling, modern plaster, stainless steel cladding and decorative joinery. Modern joinery timber floorboards.



Plate 38: G-1 – View to east towards commercial entrance from O'Connell Street Upper



Plate 39: G-1 – View to south-west



Plate 40: G-1 – View to west



Plate 41: G-1 – Decorative coving and panelling to ceiling

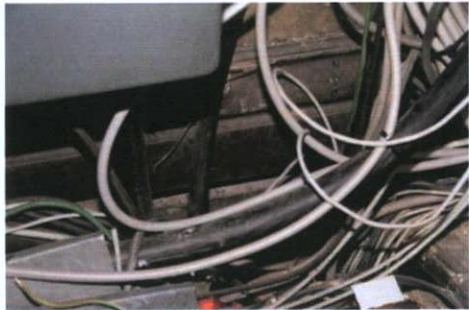


Plate 42: G-1 – Original skirting to south wall

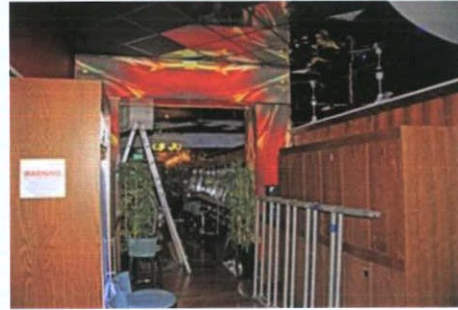


Plate 43: G-2 – View to west



Plate 44: G-2 – View to east

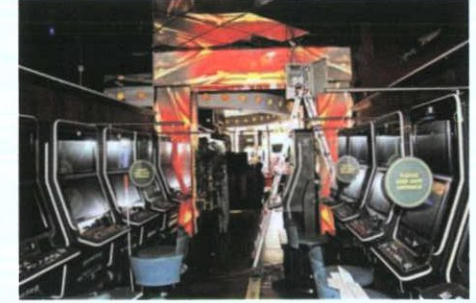


Plate 45: G-2 – View to east

Interior – ground floor

Room G-3: Accessed from Room G-2. Suspended ceiling finished in ceiling tiles, with modern decorative coving to perimeter. Engaged piers at regular intervals to south wall. Walls finished with modern, beaded timber panelling, modern plaster, decorative panelling and decorative joinery. Modern joinery. Carpet floor finish. Modern suspended light fittings.

Room G-4: Accessed from Room G-3. Corridor to northern extremity. Plasterboard finish to ceiling. Plastered finish to walls. Stylised, tripartite dado panelling to walls. Original beaded skirting boards. Modern, flush timber doors and architraves. Modern timber floorboards.

Room G-5: Accessed from Room G-4. Toilet room. Plasterboard finish to ceiling. Ceramic tile finish to walls. Modern decorative timber doors part-glazed timber door. Modern joinery and toilet partitions. Surface-mounted services.

Sanitaryware throughout.

Room G-6: Accessed from Room G-5. Toilet room. Suspended ceiling finished with ceiling tiles. Plastered finish to walls, with projecting, engaged piers at regular intervals. Panels between piers infilled with part-glazed timber doors. Stylised, tripartite dado panelling to walls. Original beaded skirting boards. Surface-mounted services. Modern suspended light fittings.

Room G-7: Accessed from Room G-4. Stairwell to first floor. Straight flight of closed-string stairs. Treads and risers covered in carpet. Carved timber handrail to west with robust newel posts having collars and spherical finials. Decorative balusters formed of scrolled cast-iron panels. Original timber skirting boards with ovolo profile. Plasterboard finish to ceiling. Plaster finishes to walls. Modern joinery. Carpet finish to floors.



Plate 46: G-3 – View to west



Plate 47: G-3 – View to south-west



Plate 48: G-3 – View to west

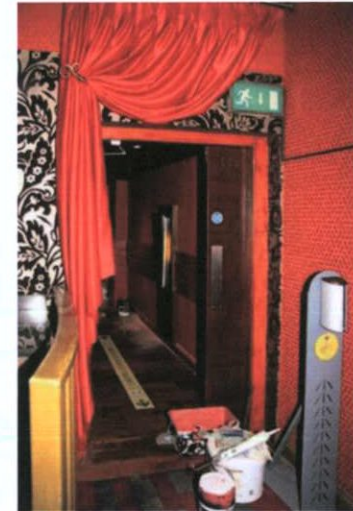


Plate 49: G-3 – View to west

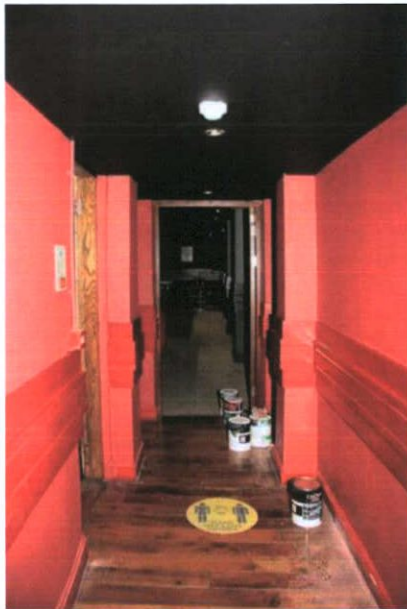


Plate 50: G-4 – View to west



Plate 51: G-5 – View to south



Plate 52: G-6 – View to south

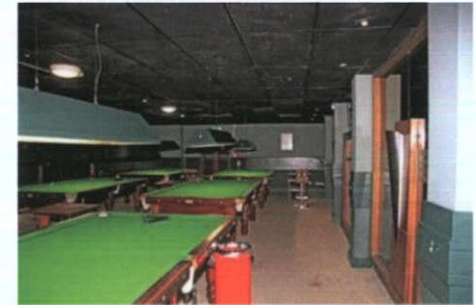


Plate 53: G-6 – View to west

Interior – ground floor (no text description)



Plate 54: G-6 – View to west

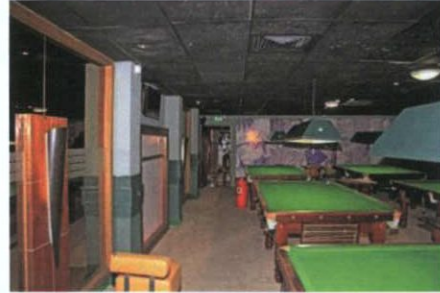


Plate 55: G-6 – View to east



Plate 56: G-6 – View to west



Plate 57: G-7 – View to south; original staircase to first floor

Interior – first floor

Room F-1: Accessed from Rooms G-7 and F-2. Stairwell to first floor. Straight flight of closed-string stairs. Treads and risers covered in carpet. Carved timber handrail to west, ramped to first floor landing, with robust newel posts having collars and spherical finials. Decorative balusters formed of scrolled cast-iron panels; balustrade returns to north to form guarding to first floor, having carved timber plinth. Original timber skirting boards with ovolo profile. Carpet finish to floors.

Room F-2: Accessed from Room F-3. Suspended ceiling with ceiling tile finish. Wallpaper to walls over carved timber dado rail and dado panelling; partition to east formed of modern timber panelling with opaque glazing panels. Modern doors. Balustrade forming guarding to F-1 located to east. Carpet finish to floors.

Room F-3: Accessed from Rooms F-1 and F-2. Suspended ceiling with ceiling tile finish. Wallpaper to walls over carved timber dado rail and dado panelling; timber-stud partition to west having inset, opaque glazing panels. Modern doors. Square-headed window openings to east wall with fixed, multi-pane timber windows and cast-iron security bars to exterior; squared internal timber sills and timber linings to reveals. Carpet finish to floors.



Plate 58: F-1 – Newel post and cast-iron balusters



Plate 59: F-3 – View to south-east

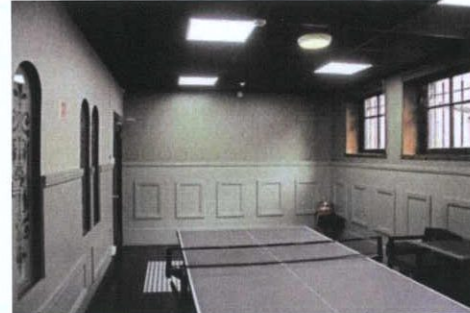


Plate 60: F-2 – View to north



Plate 61: F-2 – View to north-east



Plate 62: F-2 – View to south



Plate 63: F-3 – View to north-west

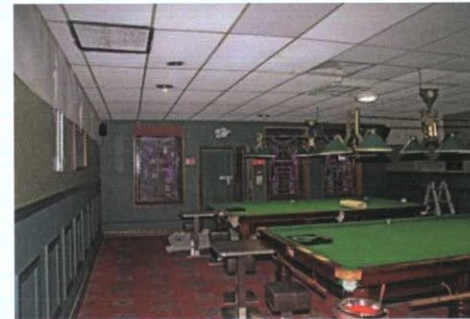


Plate 64: F-3 – View to west



Plate 65: F-3 – View to east

DDC PLAN NO 5432/22
DATED: 13/12/2022

Interior – first floor

Room F-4: Accessed from external entrance from O'Connell Street; level access with staircase accessing upper floors. Modern plaster ceiling with downstand service bulkhead to north. Archway to west over stairwell, with carved timber surrounds and moulded keystone, supported on engaged pier to north. Boxed-out service risers projecting from walls. Entry door to east having original timber door surround with carved timber, pedimented overdoor, surmounted by leaded stained glass overlights with timber mullions. Plaster finish to walls. Closed-string, straight flight of stairs with half-landing, having nosed treads with rubber contrast strips; treads and risers finished in vinyl. Carved timber handrail to flanking walls. Original skirting boards / stair stringers with ovolo profile. Original mosaic tile to entryway floor with lettering, "43" encircled in dark mosaic pattern. Some surface-mounted services.

Room F-5: Accessed from Room F-4. Closed-string, straight flight of stairs with half-landing, having nosed treads with rubber contrast strips; treads and risers finished in vinyl. Balustrade formed of carved timber handrail, ramped to landings with square-section newel posts having recessed panels and pyramidal cappings, with infill of square-section, carved timber balusters on heavily carved timber stringer, returning to east to form guarding to corridor. Original skirting boards / stair stringers with ovolo profile. Plastered finish to walls and ceilings; moulded coving to arris of stairwell opening. Downstand of rear elevation, opening into return (Room F-6) finished with moulded plaster panels. Original timber-panelled doors, having carved timber architraves. uPVC casement, corner window to south-west with obscured glazing, having carved timber architraves with nosed internal timber sills. Vinyl covering to floors. Surface-mounted service trunking.

Room F-6: Accessed from Room F-5. Located within return. Plaster finish to ceilings and walls. Original part-glazed timber panelled doors, altered with timber panels over glazing. Square-headed window opening to west and south walls, with UPVC casement window having obscured glazing, with carved timber architraves with nosed internal timber sill. Original skirting boards with ovolo profile. Vinyl covering to floors. Sanitaryware throughout. Surface-mounted services.



Plate 66: F-4 – Ground floor entryway to upper floors



Plate 67: F-4 – Stained glass overlight



Plate 68: F-4 – View to west



Plate 69: F-4 – Archway over entry hall



Plate 70: F-5 – First floor landing



Plate 71: F-5 – View to south-west



Plate 72: F-6 – View to west



Plate 73: F-6 – View to south

Interior – first floor

Room F-7: Accessed from Rooms F-5 and F-8. Chimney breast projecting to south wall, now blocked up with plasterboard, having historic carved timber chimney piece with ceramic tile to fire surround. Lath-and-plaster ceiling with simple moulded coving. Plaster finish to walls. Former opening in east wall now blocked up and finished in modern plaster. Original skirting boards with ovolo profile and carved timber picture rail. Original timber panelled doors with carved timber architraves. Square-headed window opening to west wall, having uPVC casement windows with nosed internal timber sills and carved timber architraves. Timber floorboards partially covered with vinyl. Surface-mounted service trunking.

Room F-8: Accessed from Rooms F-5 and F-7. Chimney breast projecting to south wall, now blocked up with plasterboard, having historic carved timber chimney piece with ceramic tile to fire surround. Limestone hearth. Lath-and-plaster ceiling with simple moulded coving. Plaster finish to walls. Original skirting boards with ovolo profile and carved timber picture rail. Original timber panelled doors with carved timber architraves. Square-headed window openings to east wall, having uPVC casement windows with nosed internal timber sills and carved timber architraves. Hardboard floor covering. Surface-mounted service trunking.



Plate 74: F-5 – View to east



Plate 75: F-5 – View to east



Plate 76: F-7 – View to west



Plate 77: F-7 – View to east



Plate 78: F-7 – View to south-east

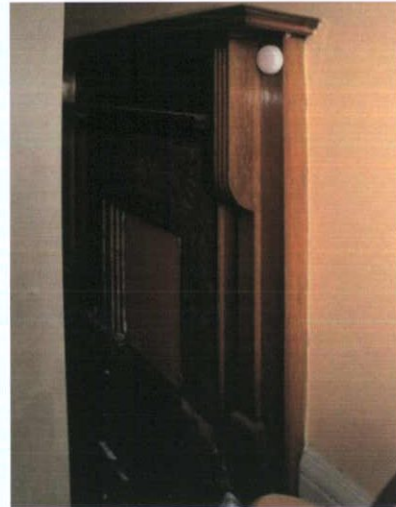


Plate 79: F-7 – Historic timber chimney piece

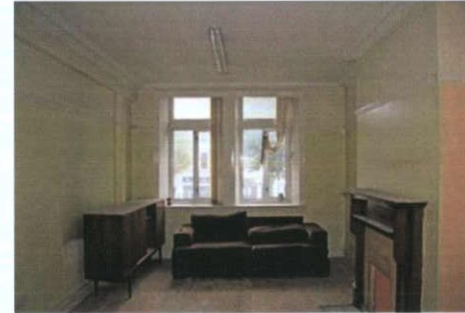


Plate 80: F-8 – View to east



Plate 81: F-8 – View to west

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Interior – first floor

Room F-9: Accessed from Rooms F-5 and F-8. Chimney breast projecting to north wall, now blocked up with plasterboard. Lath-and-plaster ceiling with simple moulded coving. Plaster finish to walls. Former opening in west wall now blocked up and finished in modern plaster. Engaged pilaster to west wall and timber-stud partition forming press to north-west corner; internal decoration follows profiles of same. Original skirting boards with ovolo profile and carved timber picture rail. Original timber panelled doors with carved timber architraves; flush timber door to press. Square-headed window openings to east wall, having uPVC casement windows with nosed internal timber sills and carved timber architraves. Hardboard floor covering. Surface-mounted service trunking.



Plate 82: F-8 – Historic timber chimney piece with later ceramic fire surrounds



Plate 83: F-8 – Detail to coving



Plate 84: F-8 – Detail to skirting



Plate 85: F-9 – View to east



Plate 86: F-9 – View to west



Plate 87: F-9 – View to north-west



Plate 88: F-9 – View to north-west



Plate 89: F-5 – First floor landing

Interior – second floor

Room S-1: Accessed from Room F-5. Closed-string, dog-leg flight of stairs with half-landing, having nosed treads with rubber contrast strips; treads and risers finished in vinyl. Balustrade formed of carved timber handrail, continuous around landings, with infill of square-section, carved timber balusters on heavily carved timber stringer, returning to east to form guarding to corridor. Original skirting boards / stair stringers with ovolo profile. Plastered finish to walls and ceilings; moulded coving to arris of stairwell opening. Downstand of rear elevation, opening into return (Room S-2) finished with moulded plaster panels. Original timber-panelled doors, having carved timber architraves. uPVC casement, corner window to south-west with obscured glazing, having carved timber architraves with nosed internal timber sills. Hardboard covering to floors. Surface-mounted service trunking.

Room S-2: Accessed from Room S-1. Located within return. Plaster finish to ceilings and walls. Original part-glazed timber panelled doors, altered with timber panels over glazing. Square-headed window opening to west and south walls, with uPVC casement window having obscured glazing, with carved timber architraves with nosed internal timber sill. Original skirting boards with ovolo profile. Vinyl covering to floors. Sanitaryware throughout. Surface-mounted services.

Room S-3: Accessed from Rooms S-1 and S-4. Chimney breast projecting to north wall, now blocked up with plasterboard, having original cast-iron chimney piece and cast-iron fire surround. Lath-and-plaster ceiling with simple moulded coving. Plaster finish to walls; non-original part-glazed and timber screen to west forming entry corridor; screen adjoined by timber stud partition finished with plasterboard; screen and partition stop short of ceiling. Engaged pilaster to west wall and timber-stud partition forming press to north-west corner within modern corridor; internal decoration follows profiles of same. Original skirting boards with ovolo profile and carved timber picture rail; replacement skirting boards along timber screen. Original timber panelled doors with carved timber architraves; modern part-glazed timber door to screen and modern timber door to press. Square-headed window openings to east wall, having uPVC casement windows with nosed internal timber sills and carved timber architraves. Hardboard floor covering. Surface-mounted service trunking.



Plate 90: S-1 – Second floor landing



Plate 91: S-1 – View to west towards Room S-2



Plate 92: S-2 – View to south-west



Plate 93: S-2 – View to west



Plate 94: S-1 – View to north-east



Plate 95: S-1 – View to east



Plate 96: S-3 – View into Room S-4



Plate 97: S-3 – View to east

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