

Appendix A16.1-A16.3
Architectural Heritage
Appendices

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16. Appendix 16.1 Historical Background

16.1 Introduction

The pre-historic, early historic, and medieval development of the receiving environment are dealt with in Chapter 15. The periods in relation to the architectural heritage of the receiving environment are described below.

The majority of the Study area is located outside the Royal Canal. Most of the study area is located outside the northern suburbs of Dublin, which until the 20th century largely consisted of agricultural land. Surviving thatched vernacular houses of note, include two thatched cottages located opposite each other on the Swords Road at Collinstown (FCC RPS 604) and Dardistown (NIAH 1349004).

Early ecclesiastical sites include the 8th century Cloughran Church on Stockhole Lane (DU014-009001) and St. Pappin's Church of Ireland Church Santry (DU014-057001).

The historic agricultural landscape was interspersed with country houses and demesnes. The most significant of these was Santry House (DU014-030), which is now demolished, though the demesne survives in use as a park (NIAH 2380). Castlemoate House on the Swords Road (FCC RPS 611), is a 19th century house which had walled gardens, outbuildings, parkland, and gates complete with gate lodge, now in use as offices.

Many historic country houses were converted to religious and/or educational uses in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This is the case at Belvedere House (DU018-012001), which was the site of a sixteenth century house, rebuilt in the early eighteenth century, which is now DCU St. Patrick's Campus. The historic buildings have been adapted and extended though the site retains the historic house, a tower, fountain, quadrangle, former church, and stone boundary walls. A gate Lodge was added to the adapted entrance in the early twentieth century.

The Archbishop's House (DCC RPS 2361), sometimes still referred to as Bishop's Palace was a detached Victorian house with a gate lodge at the entrance, decorative entrance gates and stone boundary walls to Drumcondra Road. The Rosminian House for the Blind, Ormond Road (DCC RPS 6084) was originally a Georgian house known as Clonturk House. The former entrance and gate lodge were sited at the corner of Ormond Road, but they have subsequently been lost to new development.

Drumcondra Road Lower is lined with nineteenth and early twentieth century red-brick terraced houses, many of which are included in the Dublin City record of protected structures. The terraces around the Bishop's Palace are raised above the road, which is lined with mature trees creating an attractive vista. There are examples of early suburban street lamps and historic ground surface treatments which contribute to the character of the road. The centre of the Drumcondra consists of predominantly two or three storey terraced red brick or rendered shops. Some of these are included in the NIAH.

Significant modern and public buildings in the study area include the early twentieth century Art Deco Whitehall Garda Station (DCC RPS 3329), and the Church of the Holy Child (NIAH 50130240).

Industrial heritage features include the mid-eighteenth century triangular milestone associated with turnpike road at Pinnock Hill (FCC RPS 866). There are also a number of bridges in the study area which are included in the RPS and NIAH, including Drumcondra and the Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266), which crosses the River Tolka and is within the Tolka River Conservation Area. The railway Bridge at Drumcondra Station is also included in the NIAH (NIAH 50120207) as is the Station itself (NIAH 50130208). Binns Bridge (DCC RPS 908) crosses both the Royal Canal and the Railway (NIAH 50060189 and 50060296). The bridge, the canal and Lock 2 (NIAH 50060188) are within the Royal Canal Conservation Area.

Inside the Royal Canal, Dorset Street, the North Circular Road, Belvedere Road, Synott Place, Gardiner Street upper, Frederick Street North, Dominic Street Lower, Eccles Street, Blessington Street, Hardwick Street, Mountjoy Street, St Mary's Place and Granby Row form part of the North Georgian City Core. The Georgian City Plan is characterised by terraced eighteenth and nineteenth century houses with pubs, banks and shops concentrated at the corners. The area was laid out under the Gardiner and Jervis Estates and developed between 1714 and 1830. It has been proposed for designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

There are a number of significant vistas from the study area to nearby churches and parks. These include the vista up Blessington Street towards the Blessington Street Basin, the vista down Gardiner Street towards Mountjoy Square, The vista down Parnell Square East Towards O'Connell St, and the reverse view from O'Connell Street towards the Rotunda Hospital. There are also important vistas towards St. Mary's Chapel-of-Ease (The Black Church DCC RPS 5456) from Granby Row and from Dorset Street to St Georges Church Hardwick Place (DCC RPS3573). The building is of national importance.

Institutional and educational buildings of note within the study area were developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They include Saint Francis Xavier Community Centre on Dorset Street Lower (NIAH 50010713), Saint Raphael's Clinic in the Mater Hospital on Dorset Street (NIAH 50010699) which was formerly a school, Saint Saviour's Amateur Boxing Club on Dorset Street (DCC RPS 2343) which was formerly a fire station and the former Christian Brother's School in Open Heart House 2, St Mary's Place (DCC RPS 8751) .

The Proposed Scheme terminates at Parnell (originally Rutland) Square, one of the city's great Georgian squares, and its oldest. Development of the square was begun in 1748, when Doctor Bartholomew Mosse leased four

acres to establish what later became the Rotunda Lying In Hospital (DCC RPS 6419). The associated gardens which became Rutland Square were originally developed as pleasure grounds which along with the Gate and Ambassador Theatres (DCC RPS 1338), were built to fund the hospital. Much of the original gardens have become built up with hospital buildings, including the nurse's home in the Plunkett Cairns wing (DCC 6419). The north end is occupied by the Garden of Remembrance (NIAH 50010658) which was laid out in 1966 to commemorate the 1916 Easter Rising but also commemorates the 1798, 1803, 1848, 1867 rebellions and the war of independence of 1919 to 1921. Other significant buildings on the square include Charlemont House, now the Hugh Lane Gallery (DCC RPS 6384) and the Abbey Presbyterian (Findlater's) Church (DCC RPS 6379). Street furniture of note within the study area includes nineteenth and early twentieth century cast iron post boxes and lamp posts, granite kerbing, paving and coal holes on Parnell Square and a fountain on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1339). The Parnell Monument (DCC RPS 6020) is located at the junction of Cavendish Row and O'Connell Street Upper. It commemorates Charles Stewart Parnell (1846 to 1891) leader of the Home Rule Movement in the late nineteenth century. Both Parnell Square and Parnell Street are named after him. The statue was erected in 1899 and is of National importance. It along with the southern half of Parnell Square are within the O'Connell Street Architectural Conservation Area.

16.1.1 Industrial and Infrastructural Development

The Proposed Scheme meets the Royal Canal at Binns Bridge (DCC RPS 908) built c.1793, over the Royal Canal. The Royal Canal was part of the dawning of a new era in transportation in Ireland in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It commenced construction in 1790, in competition to the Grand Canal which commenced construction in 1789, and reached the River Shannon at Tarmonbarry in 1817. The construction of the canals constitutes one of the major civil engineering achievements of the eighteenth century facilitating transport links between Dublin and the interior of the country. Features of note within this section of the Royal Canal include the 2nd Lock, Royal Canal (NIAH 5060188).

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

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

The Dublin tram system was central to the Dublin Lockout when DUTC members walked off the job over the refusal of then DUTC chairman (and leading shareholder) William Martin Murphy to allow some workers to join the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The trams went in to decline following the introduction of busses by the DUTC in 1925. The last DUTC route, the number 8 to Dalkey closed in 1949. Following the *Transport Act 1944*, control of the DUTC was vested in Córas Iompair Eireann (CIÉ). The last tram in operation until the arrival of Luas in 2004 was the Hill of Howth Tramway which was transferred to CIÉ in 1958 and closed on 31 May 1959. The tramline, which ran from Nelson's Pillar to Drumcondra, was opened in 1877 by North Dublin Street Tramways, electrified in 1899 and closed in 1939. Although not visible, there is every possibility that the tramlines survive below the existing road surface. Sometimes of the tram standards have been repurposed as lamp standards. This has been noted on other Bus Connects Schemes but not on the Proposed Scheme and are important reminders of the early transport infrastructure of the city.

16.1.2 Postal Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pillar boxes were expensive to produce and were therefore located in cities, town, and areas with the highest postal traffic (Ferguson 2009). The production of a smaller cheaper post box was necessary for other areas. Trollop had suggested '*an iron letter box, about five ft from the ground, wherever permanently built walls, can be found*' in 1851 (Ferguson, 2009). This idea was revisited in 1857 when specimen wall boxes were produced in England by Phensaul of Plymouth and Smith and Hawkes of Birmingham (Ferguson 2009). By the following year a few of the Birmingham boxes had been installed in Ireland including one at Dundrum. Smaller wall boxes, similar to the Smith and Hawkes models were also produced by the Cork based firm H & C Smith of the King Street Foundry from 1856 onward (Ferguson 2009). Most of the wall boxes produced in the late 19th century were made by W. T Allen of London (Ferguson 2009).

Post boxes which were affixed to lamp posts of telegraph poles were introduced in London in 1896 in response to calls for more post boxes and were based on those used by the United States Postal Service. These were used where the expense of a pillar or wall box could not be justified and are more typically found in rural locations (Ferguson 2009).

Eight post boxes of heritage value were identified in the study area. The identified heritage post boxes in the study area are all cast iron pillar box type, except for CBC0002PB004 which is wall mounted. Information on the history of post boxes and post box types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) and by referring to the Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture, (Dublin Civic Trust 2004), The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture (O'Connell, D. 1975), and the Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State (Ferguson, S. 2009).

16.1.3 Public Lighting

Since the study area was largely rural until the rapid expansion of the Dublin suburbs in the latter half of the 20th century, there were few historic lamp standards, in the study area. Nine groups were identified and include a c.1930 lamp base at the junction of Griffith Avenue (CBC0002LP001), c.1930 4.5m cast-iron lamps (CBC0002LP002, CBC0002LP003), a c.1905 9m S-Bend lamp stand (CBC0002LP004), a c.1905 Lamp post with

triple lantern (CBC0002LP007) and c.1905 9m Scotch Standards (CBC0002LP005, CBC0002LP006, CBC0002LP008, CBC0002LP009). Public lighting first appeared in Ireland in the 17th century (DELG 2002). In 1616 The Candlelight Law was passed in Dublin, compelling 'every fifth house to display light within prescribed hours of night for the guidance of street users' (O'Connell 1975). These were initially privately-operated candle based torches that were later replaced with oil based or flambeaux (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975). It was not until 1697 that publicly operated public lighting was undertaken by contract in parts of Dublin (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975). A contractor by the name of Michael Cole was appointed to place lights on both sides of the thoroughfares eight houses apart and on side streets six houses apart. They burned on oil from six to midnight at the cost of three shillings per year to each householder (Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975). In the early years of the 18th century, it is recorded that the public lamps were supplied with oil made from Irish rapeseed (Cornwall 2020b). In 1816 oil lamps consisted of a small tin vessel half filled with oil consisting of fluid fish blubber into which was suspended a wick of twisted cotton. The wicks were trimmed, and the lamps filled and lit by lamplighters who were selected by the Parochial Vestries (O'Connell 1975). The lamps themselves were hung on wall brackets which had to be accessed by ladder (O'Connell 1975).

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

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

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

When electricity superseded gas, the standard increased in height as high as 9m (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). Electric light was first introduced in 1890 and was in operation for the tercentenary of the founding of Trinity College in 1892 (O'Connell 1975). The change allowed an increase in height of the standard to nine meters. Early standards were large cast iron columns supporting an electric lamp at the top. The initial scheme consisted of 80 nine meter 'swan neck' lamp standards and covered most of the city from Sackville (now O'Connell) Street to Grafton Street and Mary Street to Parliament Street. These were made in Britain (O'Connell 1975).

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

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

Concrete Lamp standards were produced until the 1960's. By the 1980s, concrete was starting to lose ground. More bulky than steel counterparts, and with many existing installations starting to spall badly (Cornwall 2020b). Very few of these concrete lamp posts survive intact with the columns vulnerable to frost damage (Neylon 2020) whilst the brackets containing the lamps have in most cases been replaced.

Street lighting contributes to public safety and the style and design of lamp standards contribute to the overall appearance of the streetscape (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). Many surviving light standards display a high level of artistry and craftsmanship and complement historic streetscapes. Many lamp standards have been replaced by replicas and replicas have also been installed along streetscapes in the City Centre. Between 1920 to 40 Dublin Corporation reproduced many of the gaslight design standards to a greater height and positioned them on the secondary streets (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). While these are not as significant in architectural heritage terms, they still contribute positively to the historic streetscapes which they are located in and have often been installed by Local Authorities as part of improvements to the public realm. Others are adapted tram standards such as those associated with Nelson's Pillar to Kingstown Tramway (Cornwall 2020b). These are pear based with an acanthus leaf frieze. Others including two on the Kimmage Road Lower are adapted sewer vent pipes such as those produced by the South Dublin Rural and District Council between 1909 and 1912. The purpose of sewer vents

was to release noxious fumes to the environment. These also have bulbous bases decorated with modillions and typically have the letters S.D.R.D.C and the date at the base with the manufacturers plate on the reverse side.

16.1.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments were identified in 24 locations within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, 12 comprise of narrow granite kerbs, sometimes with sett lined gutters, lining the side streets where they intersect with the Proposed Scheme. These surface treatments are most commonly found surviving in varied conditions, in the late-Victorian and Edwardian suburbs of Dublin. They are of Local importance, and Low sensitivity. Isolated narrow granite kerbs were also identified at the entrances to some historic structures including DCU St. Patrick's Campus (CBC0002BTH107), and the Archbishop's House (CBC0002BTH067). They are also of Low sensitivity.

One area of sett road surface treatment was identified in the outer suburbs. This is at the side of 45 Drumcondra Road Lower, which is a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 2349). The surface treatment is of Medium sensitivity.

Wide granite kerbs were identified lining Blessington Street (CBC0002BTH095), Frederick Street North (CBC0002BTH096), Granby Row (CBC0002BTH100) and Parnell Square (CBC0002BTH099, CBC0002BTH101). There are also granite flagstones surviving on Parnell Square North (CBC0002BTH097). These once common ground surface treatments are increasingly rare in the city and are of Medium sensitivity. The cobbled surfaces at the base of the Parnell Monument (CBC0002BH109) and on the traffic island in front of Findlater's Church (CBC0002BTH098) are likely to have been recycled or repositioned. They are also of Medium sensitivity.

Historic paving includes stone paving, stone steps, cobbles or setts and kerbs. In medieval Ireland, the use of stone to pave streets and trackways became more common. Sections of cobbled paving have been found in archaeological excavations in Dublin (DAHG 2015). A section of medieval cobbled pavement, uncovered in archaeological excavations at the medieval St Audoen's Church in High Street, Dublin can be viewed within the Office of Public Work's Visitor Centre now located in the former Guild Chapel of St Anne (DAHG 2015).

Early cobbles survive in Front Square, Trinity College Dublin, including rounded limestone clasts interspersed with white quartz, granite and other igneous rocks including andesite and diorite (DAHG 2015). Unlike setts, cobbles are not dressed but are rounded as found (DAHG 2015). Randomly laid cobbles can be seen on footpaths and carriageways in early photographs of the main urban centres in Ireland (DAHG 2015).

The majority of historic paving found in Ireland today dates from the eighteenth century onwards (O'Connell 1975, DAHG 2015). In 1717 an Act entitled 'For the better amendment of the pavement, and more effectually cleansing of the streets of the city of Dublin and removing encroachments and nuisances that are or shall be erected therein, etc.', was passed (DAHG 2015). Under the Act, the Lord Mayor, Sherriff and two Aldermen, were authorised 'to direct the levelling, new paving, raising, and mending of the pavements' and empowered to charge the chief tenants inhabiting houses and owners of waste ground with the price of carrying out this work before their houses and grounds' (DAHG 2015). Under the Act of 1719, the Lord Mayor and one Sheriff within the City and every Alderman were appointed 'to regulate the pavements' (DAHG 2015, 6 Geo. I. c. 15). Further legislation passed in 1729 charged the Church Wardens and the Directors of the Watch 'to examine and return all defects in the paving and cleansing, and the Lord Mayor was required to execute the trust imposed on him according to such returns.' (DAHG 2015).

The Board of Commissioners for Paving the Streets of Dublin, or the Dublin Paving Board, was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1774 'for paving the streets, quays, bridges, squares, yards, courts and alleys within the city and county of the city of Dublin, etc' because of the poor quality or lack of pavements and because such public areas were not properly 'pitched, paved, or regulated for the free intercourse of the inhabitants' (DAHG 2015, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, DELG 2002). It was funded by a Watch Tax which was extended to include a Pavement Tax of a shilling in the pound of the yearly rent (DAHG 2015). The five city divisions entered into contract with the various paviours, stone-cutters, masons, and gravel suppliers for work within their groups of parishes, while the specifications were provided by Mr Thomas Owen, Surveyor to the Board (DAHG 2015). Each committee reported on the state of the pavements in its division and proposed the streets most in need of paving (DAHG 2015). The remit of the Paving Board extended beyond paving the city streets. An early meeting in 1774 resolved, that 'all signs, sign irons, posts whether of wood or stone, spurr stones, landing stones, boards, bulks, show-glasses, show-boards, sett-out windows, and pent-houses, in this city and other places mentioned in the Act for the Paving the Streets etc. shall be immediately removed' (DAHG 2015). In addition, 'all steps, and doors, opening or leading from the foot ways or carriageways into vaults, cellars or other places be immediately removed, filled up, or altered' (DAHG 2015). The Corporation for Paving specified the materials required as follows (DAHG 2015):

Flags of the best hard mountain stone, at least four inches thick at the edge, free from yellow soft grit (those at the top of the quarry by no means to be used) chizzel'd flat in the surface, & squared on the four edges, all other flags, at least two inches & one half thick on the edges, not chipped or spaul'd off as they are generally on the under edge, but squared and made very flat on top;

Curb [kerb] of the best mountain stone, squared at the ends, the outer face, the surface, and the inner edge, to be full nine inches deep on the outer face and edge, & one foot on the Top or Surface, free from Yellow Grit;

The curb-stones of the foot-way be of mountain stone of twelve inches broad, nine inches deep, with a bed of not less than six inches, & four inches thick at the tail squared through;

Sound pebbles [i.e., cobbles, paving stones] or paving stones free from Shakes or Splinters, which will bear hand trimming not less than four inches over each way;

The best screened Gravel free from Loam;

Bullock stones or any other hard Granite, of nine inches deep, dressed on the Top and Side, & made wedge fashion, the bottom to be four-fifths of the top;

That the grates be made of Iron Bars, not less than one inch square at the least, the bars to be no more than one inch asunder.

In addition to 'the best hard mountain stone', the Board, following several representations also authorised the use of Arklow stone 'of quality allowed by Judges to be superior to the Scotch paving stones used in London.' Square-paving, by some called Scotch-paving were of blue whynn or Scotch granite; a hard material, usually of a bluish or reddish colour, with which the London road-pavements were paved formed (Herbert 1836). It is likely that the Arklow stone referred to was diorite (DAHG 2015).

Limestone kerbs were also used, as a contract dated 7th October 1774 stipulated the furnishing of 'limestone curbing stone...punched on the face & rough squared in the edges & ends, with a punch or hammer, the stones not less than nine inches thick at the thinnest place, and from two to five feet long, & twelve inches broad, no stones to be taken but what has their full corners: and also as many other stones as they want, of twelve inches over and nine inches thick squared & edged as above; all at the rate of seven pence per foot, superficial measure, face only to be measured & not edges'(DAHG 2015). Another contract suggests that Dublin calp was sometimes used for kerbing, 'for laying black stone curbings from twelve to sixteen inches broad' (DAHG 2015).

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

Most of Dublin's streets which had been previously covered with earth, rubble and round cobbles were covered with stone setts by the beginning of the 19th century (O'Connell 1975). As early as 1838, The Penny Cyclopaedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge reported that: 'The streets [of Dublin] in general are Macadamized, the footpaths for the most part flagged, and the curb-stones and crossings of cut granite. The city has been well lighted since 1825 with gas' (DAHG 2015). In 1841, following the Municipal Corporation Reform (Ireland) Act, the old City Assembly of Dublin was replaced by a more representative City Council and, in 1849, the Council took over the duties of the Wide Street Commissioners and the Paving Board under the Dublin Improvement Act (DAHG 2015).

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

Setts or square block cobbles developed from cobbles between the 16th and 19th centuries (O'Connell 1975). The type which survives today in cities and towns across the country appears to date from the mid to late nineteenth century (DAHG 2015). A source of diorite of a dark green hue was the quarry owned by Charles Stewart Parnell on his estate at Avondale, County Wicklow from 1884 until his death in 1891, after which the business went into decline (DAHG 2015). Many setts are understood to have been of imported Welsh and Scottish stone (DAHG 2015). It is possible that granite setts of reddish colour which can be seen in many places were such imports. Paving setts were also recorded being made from diorite at Arklow in 1911 (DAHG 2015). Tar grouting of setts was already common practice in the late-nineteenth century (DAHG 2015).

Asphalt as a surfacing material began to be introduced in the late-nineteenth century as a watertight and economical alternative for surfacing of footpaths (DAHG 2015). In 1880, the Council received a report on asphaltting of footpaths (DAHG 2015). Macadamising was also a widespread surfacing method, primarily for carriageways, but possibly also for footpaths. As distinct from later tar-bound macadam, the use of water-bound macadam was pioneered around 1820 by Scotsman John Loudon McAdam (DAHG 2015). Consisting of two-inch broken stones in a single layer six to ten inches (150 to 250mm) deep and compacted either by the road traffic itself or by a cast iron roller, this method required a great deal of manual labour, but resulted in a strong and free-draining pavement, and remained the widespread method used until the advent of motor traffic. Contracts in 1881 mention both flagging and macadamising (DAHG 2015). The Paving Committee report of 1915, refers to the practice of spraying tar on the surface of macadamised roads to create tar-bound macadam (DAHG 2015). The

1915 report contains an assessment of the practicality of flagged pavements and shows that the introduction of concrete flags and of poured in-situ concrete had begun by 1915 (DAHG 2015).

Concrete paving began to be used for pavements from the early part of the twentieth century (DAHG 2015). Until the late 1980s, historic granite footpaths were routinely replaced with concrete paving (DAHG 2015). In these repaving schemes, historic paving was often re-laid or left untouched outside pubs, where delivery of beer kegs demanded a more robust material (DAHG 2015). As motor traffic became widespread, asphalt or tarmacadam and also poured concrete became the norm and many setted surfaces were dug up and replaced or were simply covered over (DAHG 2015). Stone pavements and setts have been replaced, not only by asphalt, concrete paving, and coloured brick, which is visually incompatible with our traditional streetscapes (DELG 2002).

The restoration of setted carriageways was a key feature of the successful revitalisation of the Temple Bar area of Dublin in the 1990s and these are now perceived by residents and visitors alike as an essential element of the heritage of the city (DAHG 2015). However, many of these setts were moved to the area from other parts of the city, a practice which would not be considered appropriate today, particularly if the location of the setts is original (DAHG 2015). Likewise, the granite pavements which survive to a degree throughout the Georgian areas of Dublin are now identified as a characteristic feature of the city and their role as an essential component of the iconic eighteenth-century architectural ensembles (DAHG 2015).

16. 16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites

16.1 Protected Structures

Table 16.1: Protected Structures (RPS) Sites Located within the Baseline Environment

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction	FCC RPS 866	Airside Junction, Swords Rd	Milestone, mid-18 th century	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	DU014-009001	Cloughran Church (in ruins), Swords Road	Ruins of parish church, early 18 th century	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	FCC RPS 611	Castlemoate House, Swords Road	House, 19 th century	Regional, Medium sensitivity
Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue	FCC RPS 604	Collinstown, Swords Road	Thatched cottage c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue	DCC RPS 3329	Whitehall Garda Station, Griffith Avenue, Swords Road	Garda Station, c.1934	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2370	37 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	House, c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6084	Rosminian House for the Blind, Ormond Road, Dublin 9	House, 1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
Botanic Avenue to Granby Row	DCC RPS 2361	Archbishop's House 81 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	House, c.1890	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2368	94 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1790	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2362 to DCC RPS 2367	92, 90, 88, 86, 84 and 82 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1790	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2350 to 60	79, 77, 75, 73, 71, 69, 67, 65, 63, 61, and 59 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2344 to 9	55, 53, 51, 49, 47 and 45 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1904 to 6	Clonliffe Terrace, 234, 236, 236 Clonliffe Road, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1860	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 908	Binns Bridge, Royal Canal, Dublin 9	Bridge c.1795 and 1864	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1741 to 45	450,452,453, 456,458 North Circular Rd	Houses, c.1795,	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7970 to 80	1 to 11 Synott Place	Houses, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3129 to 34	45 to 50 Gardiner Street Upper	Houses, c.1830	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3124 to 28	37 to 41 Gardiner Street Upper	Houses, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3122 to 23	35 to 36 Gardiner Street Upper	House, c.1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2329	25 Dorset Street Lower	House, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2328	24 Dorset St Lower	House, built c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2327	4 Dorset Street Lower	House, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2469 to 2478	72 to 81 Eccles Street. Dublin 1	Houses, c. 1780	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3573	Saint George's Church, Hardwicke Place, George's Place, Dublin 1	Church, c.1808	National (NIAH), High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2333	The Temple/Kavanaghs, 71 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1900, now a public house	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2334	Aurora Bar And Grill 73 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	Commercial building (public house), c.1880.	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2335	75 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1750	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
DCC RPS 2336	76 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity	
DCC RPS 2337	77 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1795	Regional, Medium sensitivity	
DCC RPS 2338	78 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity	
DCC RPS 2339	79 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2340	89 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1835	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2341	90 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1835	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2342	91 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1835	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2332	43 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1790	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2331	41 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1750, rebuilt c.1914.	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 833	73 Blessington Street, Dublin 7	House (Surgery), c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 770 to 3	4 to 7 Blessington Street, Blessington Court, Dublin 7	Houses, c. 1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 774	8 Blessington Street, Blessington Court, Dublin 7	House (Surgery), c. 1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3578 to 79	47 to 48 Hardwicke Street, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1810	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3574 to 77	1 to 4 Hardwicke Street, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1810	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2972	15 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	House, c.1795	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2972	14 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	House, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2970	13 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	House, c.1820	Regional Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1267 to 9	12, 12a, 12b Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	House, c.1820 Commercial, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2973 to 6	20, 21, 22 and 23 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1795	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2977 to 80	28, 29, 30 and 31 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1805	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2981 to 2	32 and 33 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1795	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2983	34 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	House, c.1795	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2966	10 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	House, c.1805	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2964 to 5	8 and 9 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1805	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2962 to 3	6 and 7 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	House, c.1817	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2961	2 to 5 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2960	1 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1	House, c.1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3037 to 41	1 to 6 Gardiner Row, Dublin 1	Houses, c. 1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6379	Findlater's Church (Abbey Presbyterian), Parnell Square North, Dublin 1	Church, 1862 to 4	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6437	Parnell Square Gardens and Garden of Remembrance, Dublin 1	Park c.1750, Garden of Remembrance, 1966	National (NIAH), High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6378	16 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	House (office), c.1755 re- built c.2010	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6377	12 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	House (theatre), c.1755	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6376	11 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	House (offices), c.1755	National (NIAH), High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6375	10 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	House (school), c.1753	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6373 to 4	8 to 9 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1755 steps and railings	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6372	7 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	House (hotel), c.1755	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6370 to 1	5 to 6 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	Houses (guest house), c.1755	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6369	4 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	House (school), c.1755	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6368	3 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	House (school), c.1755, rebuilt c.1980	Regional, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6367	2 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1	House (school), 1756	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6366, 1337	Mandate, 1 Parnell Square East, 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1	House (offices), 1756	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1336	6 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1	House (commercial), c.1756	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1335	5 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1	House (offices), c.1789	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1333 to 4	3 to 4 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1	Houses (retail), c.1790	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1332	1 to 2 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1	Bank, 1896, incorporating later building of c.1913	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1338	Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms, Dublin 1	Theatre, 1764 to 7, assembly rooms, 1784 to 6	National (NIAH), High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1339	Cavendish Row, Dublin 1	Fountain, c.1780	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6020	Cavendish Row, O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin 1	Bollard / Monument, c.1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6021	Former AIB O'Connell St Upper, Parnell Street, Dublin 1	Bank, 1921 to 2, extended 1936	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6424	72 to 74 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	Public house, c.1879	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6423	70 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	Public house, c. 1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6436	158 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	House (shop), c. 1740	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6425 to 27	76 to 78 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	Houses, c. 1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8751	2 St. Mary's Place North, Dublin 7	School (Community centre), c.1854	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3269 to 72	2 to 5 Granby Row, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3268	1 Granby Row, Dublin 1	House (college), c. 1820,	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3273	15 Granby Row, Dublin 1	House (apartments), c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3274	16 Granby Row, Dublin 1	House (apartments), c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6390	Colaiste Mhuire, Parnell Square North, Dublin 1	House (vacant), c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6391	29 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House, 1770	National (NIAH), High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6392	30 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (vacant), c.1760 with associated railings	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6393	ICTU, 31 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (offices), 1767	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6394	ICTU, 32 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (offices), c.1758	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6395 to 7	INTO Credit Union, 33 to 35 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6398 to 9	Club na Múinteoirí, Daybreak School, 36 to 37 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	Houses (misc.), c.1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6400	38 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (theatre), c.1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6401	ISI Dublin, 39 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (school) c.1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6402 to 3	40 to 41 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (misc.), 1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6404	42 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (chapel), c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6405	43 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (offices), c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6406	Kevin Barry Memorial Hall, 44 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (offices), c.1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6407	45 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House, c.1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6408	46 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (offices), c.1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6409	47 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (offices), c.1765	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6410	48 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (offices), c.1765, largely rebuilt c.1995	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6411 to 7	52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	Houses, 1763 to 73	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6418	59 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	House (restaurant, 1763 to 73)	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6419	Rotunda Hospital, Parnell Square West, Dublin 1	Hospital, 1895	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6420	Rotunda Hospital, Parnell Street, Dublin 1	Hospital, 1751 to 1757	National (NIAH), High sensitivity
	DU018-425	Parnell Monument, O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin 1	Obelisk and statue of Charles Stewart Parnell	National (NIAH), High sensitivity

Section: Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction

Identification No.	FCC RPS 866
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Pinnock Hill, Swords Road (R132), Fosterstown North, Swords
Date of Construction	c.1750
Original Use	Milestone
Description	Milestone: mid-18 th century triangular milestone associated with turnpike road
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU014-009001
Additional Identifiers	FCC RPS 609
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Cloughran Church (in ruins), and graveyard Stockhole Lane, Cloughran, Swords,
Date of Construction	c.1750
Original Use	Church
Description	Foundations of an early medieval church, and a low grassed platform representing the site of an early 18 th century parish church
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social Archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	FCC RPS 611
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Castlemoate House, Swords Road (R132), Cloughran, Swords
Date of Construction	c.1800

Original Use	House
Description	Five-bay two-storey early 19 th century house, outbuilding, walled garden, and entrance gates, now in use as offices (significantly altered in late 19 th century in Italianate style)
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue

Identification No.	FCC RPS 604
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11349003
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Castlemoate House, Swords Road
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	Thatched dwelling: Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, c.1800, with central projecting entrance porch.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3329
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50130143
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Whitehall Garda Station, Griffith Avenue, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1934
Original Use	Garda station/constabulary barracks
Description	Garda Station, façade: sixteen-bay two-storey detached brick building with stone trims constructed c.1934
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2370
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	37 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	House: two bay two storey terraced house with associated walls, gates, and railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6084
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50120013
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Rosminian House for the Blind, Ormond Road, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	Georgian style detached house, including balustrade boundary wall (which was formerly part of original O'Connell Bridge)
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2361
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50120272
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Archbishop's House, 81 Drumcondra Road, Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	House
Description	Archbishop's House: detached Victorian residence/office; gate lodge at entrance; entrance gates, piers, railings, and plinth walls.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2368
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50130175
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	94 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1790
Original Use	Houses
Description	Attached seven-bay two-storey former house, built c. 1790, with central pedimented breakfront entrance bay
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2362 to 7
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50130176 to 81
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	92, 90, 88, 86, 84 and 82 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1790
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two bay three storey Georgian houses, including railings, entrance gates and plinth wall
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2350 to 60
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50120178 to 86
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	79, 77, 75, 73, 71, 69, 67, 65, 63, 61, and 59 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1820 (79,77,75,73,71); c.1890 (69, 67, 65, 63, 61,59)
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of late-Georgian terraced houses, two-bay two-storey-over-raised-basement including railings and steps
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2344 to 9
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	55, 53, 51, 49, 47 and 45 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of six houses, three bay two storey with associated front gardens, gates, and railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1904 to 6
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50120194 to 96
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	Clonliffe Terrace, 234, 236, 238 Clonliffe Road, Dublin 3
Date of Construction	c.1860
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of houses, No. 236 is the corner house, three bays while Nos 234 and 232 are two-bay two-storey-over-basement constructed c.160
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 908
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50060296, 50060189
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Binns Bridge, Royal Canal, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1795 and 1864
Original Use	Bridge
Description	Bridge (rail/road and canal): double-arch stone bridge, erected 1864, carrying road over railway line and single-arch bridge, erected c.1795, carrying road over Royal Canal.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Royal Canal to City Centre

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1741 to 45
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010736 to 40
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	450,452,453, 456,458 North Circular Road, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1795
Original Use	House
Description	Houses: terraced three-storey former house over raised basement, built c.1795,
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 7970 to 80
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50060119 to 20, 50060284 to 92
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	1 to 11 Synott Place, Dublin 7
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of five, two-bay four-storey former houses over basement, built c.1800
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3129 to 34
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010754 to 59
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	45 to 50 Gardiner Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1830
Original Use	House
Description	Houses: Terrace of two-bay three-storey houses over exposed basement, built c.1830.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3124 to 28
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010765 to 70
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	37 to 41 Gardiner Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	Houses: Terrace of four-storey houses over raised basement, built c.1820, with three-bay ground floor and two-bay upper floors.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3122 to 23
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010763 to 64
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	34 to 35 Gardiner Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	House
Description	Houses: Semi-detached three-bay two-storey houses over raised basement, built c.1880, with gardens to front.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2329
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010709
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	25 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	House, excluding shopfront: terraced two-bay four-storey brick building, built c.1800
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2328
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010708
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Daly & Company Solicitors, 23 to 24 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	House, excluding shopfront: terraced two-bay four-storey brick building, built c.1800
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2327
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011184
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	4 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	Licensed premises: terraced two-bay four-storey house with concealed basement, built c.1800
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2469 to 2478
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50070479 to 88
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	72 to 81 Eccles Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1780
Original Use	House
Description	Group of terraced three-bay four-storey over basement houses, built c.1780
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3573
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010878
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Saint George's Church, Hardwicke Place, George's Place, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c. 1808
Original Use	Church
Description	Freestanding symmetrical neo-Classical granite Church of Ireland church, begun 1802 and opened 1814, with tetrastyle Ionic portico and three-stage tower and spire to five-bay front facade
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historical, Technical
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2333
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010707
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	The Temple/ Kavanaghs, 71 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin1
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Public house
Description	Licensed premises: corner-sited four-storey house, built c.1900 with six-bay north elevation, formerly two Georgian townhouses, and two-bay elevation to Dorset St Upper, with modern pub-front.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2334
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010705
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Aurora Bar And Grill 73 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	Public house
Description	Licensed premises: corner-sited end-of-terrace five-bay three-storey over basement commercial building, built c.1880.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2335
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010704
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Imagine Ladies Hair Studio/ City Barbers 75 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced two-bay four-storey house over raised basement, built c.1760 with associated steps and railings.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2336
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010703
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	76 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced two-bay four-storey house over raised basement, built c.1760 with associated steps and railings.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2337
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	77 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1795
Original Use	House
Description	House: two bay four storey, possibly re-built
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2338
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010701
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	78 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1760 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2339
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010700
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	79 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced two-bay four-storey house over raised basement, built c.1760
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2340
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010696
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	The Dorset Dental Practice, 89 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1835
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced two-bay four-storey house over raised basement, built c.1835 with associated steps and railings.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2341
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	90 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1835
Original Use	House
Description	House (surgery): terraced two-bay four-storey house over raised basement, built c.1835 with associated steps and railings.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2342
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	91 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	C
Original Use	House
Description	House (misc.): two-bay four-storey – rebuilt C20th
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2332
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010694
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	43 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1790
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced four-bay four-storey house over raised basement, built c.1790, with arcaded ground floor.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2331
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010693
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	41 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1750
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced two-bay three-storey house over raised basement, built c.1750, rebuilt c.1914.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 833
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50070437
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Keogh Denture Clinic/ Elegance Massage Parlour, 73 Blessington Street, Dublin 7
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced four-bay three-storey over basement former house, built c.1800, having former integral carriage-arch, now infilled
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 770 to 3
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50070436
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	4 to 7 Blessington Street, Blessington Court, Dublin 7
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	Group of four terraced two-bay four-storey over basement houses, built c.1800
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 774
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50070435
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	8 Blessington Street, Blessington Court, Dublin 7
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey over basement former house, built c.1800
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3578 to 79
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010888 to 89
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	47 to 48 Hardwicke Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c. 1810
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced two-bay three-storey houses over exposed basement, built c.1810
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3574 to 77
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010890 to 93
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	1 to 4 Hardwicke Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c. 1810
Original Use	House
Description	Two-bay three-storey houses over exposed basement, built c.1810.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2972
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010883
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	15 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1795
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced two-bay four-storey house over basement, built c.1795 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2971
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010884
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	14 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced four-storey house over basement, built c.1800 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2970
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	13 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	House (restaurant): terraced two-bay three-storey house built c.1820
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1267 to 9
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010886 to 7
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	12, 12a, 12b Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	House (shop): Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1820, with modern shopfronts. Building: Corner-sited three-storey commercial building, built c.1820, on wedge plan, with curved corner bay
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2973 to 6
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010879 to 82
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	20, 21, 22 and 23 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1795
Original Use	House
Description	Terrace of four two-bay four-storey houses over basement, built c.1795 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2977 to 80
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010894 to 7
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	28, 29, 30 and 31 Frederick St North
Date of Construction	c.1805
Original Use	House
Description	Terrace of four three-bay four-storey houses built in two pairs c.1805, over basement with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2981 to 2
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010898 to 9
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	32 and 33 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1795
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of terraced two-bay four-storey houses (surgery) over basement, built c.1795 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2983
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010900
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	34 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1795
Original Use	House
Description	House (surgery): end-of-terrace corner-sited three-bay four-storey house over basement, built c.1795 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2966
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010901
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	10 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1795
Original Use	House
Description	End-of-terrace two-bay four-storey house over concealed basement, built c.1805, with modern shopfront with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2964 to 5
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010902 to 3
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	8 and 9 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1805
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of terraced four-storey houses over basement, built c.1805, with three-bay ground floor and two-bay upper floors with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2962 to 3
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010904 to 5
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	6 and 7 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1817
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of terraced four-storey houses over basement, built by Clement Codd c.1817, with three-bay ground floor and two-bay upper floors with associated steps, railings, and lamps
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Cultural Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2961
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010906 to 9
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Waltons, 2 to 5 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	Hotel and shop: terrace of four five-storey houses with integrated carriage arch and modern shop windows to the ground floors, upper levels re-built and modern flat roof with associated railings (replacement) and steps.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2960
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010922
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Candy Café, 1 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1765
Original Use	House
Description	House and shop (restaurant): Corner-sited end-of-terrace two-bay four-storey house over concealed basement, built c.1765 with associated railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3037 to 41
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 5001923 to 27
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	1 to 6 Gardiner Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c. 1765
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey houses over exposed basement, built c.1765
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6379
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010910
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Findlater's Church (Abbey Presbyterian), Parnell Square North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1862 to 4
Original Use	Church/Chapel
Description	Attached corner-sited freestanding gable-fronted stone-built Gothic Revival Presbyterian church, built 1862-4, to designs of Andrew Heiton.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6437
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011218 NIAH 50010658
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	15 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1750
Original Use	Park/Garden
Description	Park / Garden: Gardens, laid out c.1750, admission to which funded establishment of Rotunda 'Lying-In' Hospital to south. Rectangular shape, enclosed by cast-iron railings atop moulded granite plinth walling. The north part of the original gardens is taken by the Garden of Remembrance while the south has been encroached on by the Rotunda Hospital and car-parking Garden: National Garden of Remembrance, dated 1966, to designs of Dáithí Hanly,
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Cultural Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6378
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	16 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	House (office): end of terrace, two bay four storey over basement house, re-built c.2010 with sculpted limestone door-case and associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6377
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011010
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Top of the Town, 12 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced House (theatre): terraced three-bay four-storey house over basement constructed c.1755 with associated steps and railings -bay four-storey house over basement, built c.1795 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6376
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011011
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	11 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): terraced five-bay four-storey house over basement, built c.1755, with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6375
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011012
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	15 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1753
Original Use	House
Description	House (school): terraced five-bay four-storey house over basement, built c.1753 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6373 to 4
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011013 to 4
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	8 to 9 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement houses (surgery/offices) built c.1755 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6372
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011015
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Hotel St. George, 7 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (hotel): terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement house built c.1755 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6370 to 1
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011016 to 7
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	The Charles Stewart Parnell, 5 to 6 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of terraced two-bay four-storey-over-basement houses (guest house) built c.1755 with associated steps, railings, and lamps
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6369
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011018
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	4 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (school): terraced four-bay four-storey-over-basement house built c.1755 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6368
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	3 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (school) terraced five-bay four-storey-over-basement house rebuilt c.1980, with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6367
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011020
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	2 Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1756
Original Use	House
Description	House (school): terraced three-bay four-storey house over basement, built 1756 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6366, 1337
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011021
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Mandate, 1 Parnell Sq. East, 9 Cavendish Row
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	End-of-terrace three-bay four-storey house (offices) over basement, built 1756 associated steps, railings, and lamps
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1336
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011022
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	6 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (commercial): terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement, built c.1756
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1335
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011023
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	5 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1789
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): terraced two-bay four-storey-over-basement built c.1789
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1333 to 4
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011024 to 5
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	3 to 4 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1790
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of terraced two-bay four-storey-over-concealed-basement houses (retail) built c.1790 with associated lamps
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1332
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011026
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	1 to 2 Cavendish Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1896
Original Use	Bank/financial institution
Description	Bank: corner-sited terraced two-bay four-storey bank, built 1896, incorporating later two-bay building of c.1913
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1338
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011031 and 50010618
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	Assembly rooms
Description	Corner-sited attached two-tiered Classical-style rotunda theatre, built 1764 to 1767, designed by John Ensor. Three-bay single-storey entrance portico to south, designed by James Gandon. Attached seven-bay two-storey former assembly rooms, built 1784 to 1786, with single-storey over basement front elevation with associated kerbs and bollards
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Cultural Historical
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1339
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011032
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Cavendish Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1780
Original Use	Fountain
Description	Fountain: Freestanding granite public drinking fountain, installed c.1780
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6020
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010556
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Cavendish Row, O'Connell St Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	Bollards
Description	Bollard / Monument: Four cast-iron bollards, erected c.1880, located at north end of O'Connell Street on central mall. They have been relocated further to the south as part of the Luas works
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6021
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010558
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	AIB O'Connell St Upper, Parnell Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1921 to 22
Original Use	Bank / Financial institution
Description	Corner-sited three-storey neo-Classical bank, built 1921 to 2 and extended 1936, eight-bays to O'Connell Street, chamfered corner entrance bay and four-bays to Parnell Street. Designed by Batchelor & Hicks.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6424
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010559
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	The Parnell Mooney, 72 to 74 Parnell Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1879
Original Use	Public House
Description	Terraced six-bay three-storey red brick and stone building, built 1879, designed as mirrored elevation with elaborate stone pub shopfront inserted to ground floor
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6423
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010561
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Patrick Conway , Parnell Street, Dublin
Date of Construction	c. 1880
Original Use	Public house
Description	Corner-sited four-storey commercial building, built c.1880, having two-storey return and full-height square-profile return to rear (south) elevation, with continuous pub front to ground floor of both elevations and having angled corner-sited entrance bay
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6436
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50011029
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	158 Parnell Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c. 1740
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey house, built c.1740, one-bay to top floor, with recent timber shopfront
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6425 to 27
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010615 to 17
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	76 to 78 Parnell Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c. 1850
Original Use	House
Description	Group of three terraced two-bay four-storey houses, built c.1850
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 8751
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50070460
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	2 St. Mary's Place North, Dublin 7
Date of Construction	c.1854
Original Use	School
Description	Detached seven-bay two-storey former school, dated 1854, having lower single-bay two-storey return to rear (north) elevation with pitched roof, and lower single-bay two-storey flat-roofed extension to west elevation
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3269 to 72
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010654 to 7
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	2 to 5 Granby Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of four four-storey houses over raised basement, built c.1760, having three-bay ground floors and two-bay upper floors with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3268
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010653
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	1 Granby Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	House (college): Attached former pair of two-bay three-storey houses over basement, built c.1820, with single-bay extension to south having integral carriage arch, and further polygonal-plan single-storey addition to south-east
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3273
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010651
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	15 Granby Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (apartments): Terraced two-bay four-storey house over basement, built c.1760 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 3274
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010652
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	16 Granby Row, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	House (apartments): Terraced two-bay four-storey house over basement, built c.1760 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6390
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010921
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Coláiste Mhuire, Parnell Square North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (vacant): end-of-terrace three-bay four-storey house over exposed basement, built c.1760 with canted-entrance-bay and bow-fronted-bay to Granby Row
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6391
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010650
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Vaughan's Hotel, 29 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1770
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement, completed 1770 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6392
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010649
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Irish National Painters and Decorators Trade Group, 30 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	House (vacant): terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement, built c.1760 with associated railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6393
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010648
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	ICTU, 31 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1767
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement, built 1767 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6374
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010647
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	ICTU, 32 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): terraced four-storey-over-basement, built c.1758 with three-bay ground floor and two-bay upper floors and associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6395 to 7
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010644 to 6
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	INTO Credit Union, 33 to 35 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	Terrace of three houses (offices), three-bay four-storey-over-basement, built c.1760 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6398 to 9
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010642 to 3
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Club na Múinteoirí, Daybreak School, 36 to 37 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1765
Original Use	House
Description	House (theatre): terraced four-storey-over-basement, built c.1765 with two-bay ground floor and three-bay upper floors with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6401
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010638 to 9
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	39 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (misc.): pair of terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement houses, built by 1760 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6402 to 3
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010638 to 9
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	40 to 41 Parnell Square West
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (misc.): pair of terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement houses, built by 1760 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6404
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010637
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	St Martin's Apostolate, 42 Parnell Square West
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	House (chapel): terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement, built c.1760 with associated steps, railings, and coal holes
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6405
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010636
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Lyons Dermody Solicitors, 43 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1760
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): terraced four-storey-over-basement, built c.1760 with three-bay ground floor and two-bay upper floors and associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6406
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010635
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Kevin Barry Memorial Hall, 44 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): Terraced three-bay four-storey-over-basement, built c.1765, with altered, two-bay, first floor and associated steps and railings (replacements)
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6407
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010634
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	45 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1765
Original Use	House
Description	House: terraced three-bay four-storey house over exposed basement, built c.1765 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6408
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010633
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	46 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): terraced two-bay four-storey house over exposed basement, built c.1765 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6409
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010632
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Kent Carthy Solicitors, 47 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): terraced two-bay four-storey house over exposed basement, built c.1765 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6410
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010631
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Kent Carthy Solicitors, 48 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1765
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): corner-sited end-of-terrace two-bay four-storey-over-basement, built c.1765, largely rebuilt c.1995 with associated steps and railings
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6411 to 7
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010624 to 30
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1755
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of seven houses (misc.): two-bay four-storey-over-basement, built 1763 to 73 with associated steps and railings (some replacements)
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6418
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010623
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	The Kingfisher Restaurant, 59 Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1895
Original Use	House
Description	Hospital, west wing: Corner-sited attached four-storey-over-basement, built 1895 to designs by Albert E. Murray, having five-bay facade to south and grouped four-bay facade to west
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6419
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010621
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Rotunda Hospital, Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1895
Original Use	Hospital/infirmary
Description	Hospital, west wing: Corner-sited attached four-storey-over-basement, built 1895 to designs by Albert E. Murray, having five-bay facade to south and grouped four-bay facade to west
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6420
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010619
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Rotunda Hospital, Parnell Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1751 to 7
Original Use	Hospital/infirmary
Description	Hospital main hospital: attached eleven-bay three-storey hospital, built 1751 to 7, having applied Doric portico with pediment to three-bay central pedimented breakfront. Built by John Ensor to designs of Richard Castle. Attached buildings to west forming quadrant colonnade wing, having attached rotunda theatre to east and central three-stage stone cupola with copper dome with associated gates and railings
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU018-425
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 6020 NIAH 50010557
Legal Status	A recorded monument, a Protected Structure
Location	Parnell Monument, O'Connell St Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	1906
Original Use	Monument
Description	Freestanding granite obelisk and bronze statue of Charles Stewart Parnell, made 1899 to 1911, dated 1906, unveiled 1911, designed in neo-Classical Revival style by sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens with assistance of architects Henry Bacon and George Sheridan.
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

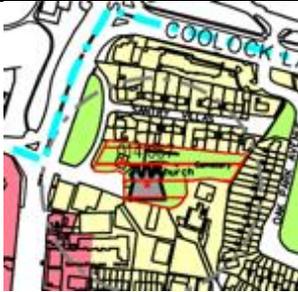
16.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Location	The O'Connell Street and Environs Architectural Conservation Area encompassing the southern part of Parnell Square, the Gate Theatre and the Rotunda Hospital
Legal Status	Architectural Conservation Area
Description	The O'Connell Street and Environs ACA (DCC 2001) is centred on O'Connell Street but extends to Parnell Street in the north taking in the Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6420), the Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms. The stated aim of the ACA is 'to protect the rich architectural character and heritage of the O'Connell Street Area' (DCC 2001). It interfaces with the study area on the south side of Parnell Square, along Parnell Street and at the northern end of O'Connell Street Upper. A large number of features of architectural interest were identified which lie within both the ACA and study area boundaries. These include ten Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures of Medium and High sensitivity. Of these, seven are on Parnell Street or O'Connell Street and do not front directly onto the redline boundary or share a boundary with it. The remaining three features are Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6419 to 20), the Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms (DCC RPS 1338) and the fountain on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1339). Six NIAH structures of Medium sensitivity. The NIAH structures are located on Parnell Street, O'Connell Street Upper and Moore Lane. They do not front onto the redline boundary or share a boundary with it. Four areas of historic street surface of Medium sensitivity. They are wide granite kerbs to the south, east and west of Rotunda Hospital (CBC0002BTH110, CBC0002BTH099 and CBC0002BTH102) with sett road surfaces at the entrances, and setts on the traffic island (CBC0002BTH109) underneath the Parnell Monument (DU018-425)
Significance Rating	National
Categories of Special Interest Sensitivity	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2001, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Casey 2005, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

16.3 Conservation Areas

Section: Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road

Location	St. Pappin's Church Conservation Area
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The Conservation Area (CA) comprises St Pappin's Church (DU014-057001) which was built in 1709, on the site of an early-Christian foundation, with burial ground, monuments, and tombs. The church, graveyard, tombs, fonts, and a holy well are included in the RMP and RPS. The CA overlaps with the study area on its western boundary. It is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The western boundary of the churchyard (DU014-057005) comprises corniced, and plinthed granite gate piers flanked by rubble limestone walls, having replacement gates and railings. The Domville Monument (NIAH 50130322) with its brick enclosing walls also falls partially within the study area boundary. The churchyard and the monument are of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the CA and study area boundaries
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2001, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Location	River Tolka Conservation Area
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The River Tolka CA follows the Tolka Valley. It is characterised by green spaces along the river and provides recreational space for the city. It is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The study area overlaps with the River Tolka CA at Frank Flood Bridge where it extends slightly to the south of the river to take in Our Lady's Park. There are two NIAH structures which fall within both the CA and study area boundaries. These are Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266) and the Statue of Our Lady (NIAH 50130158). Both are rated of Regional importance by the NIAH and are of Medium sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the CA and study area boundaries. Millmount Terrace (CBC0002BTH047) and the houses on the south side of Richmond Road (CBC0002BTH048) share boundaries with the CA
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2001, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Casey 2005, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Location	Royal Canal Conservation Area
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The Royal Canal CA follows the Royal Canal. It overlaps with the study area at Binns Bridge where it includes a railway siding following the north bank of the Canal, along Whitworth Road. On the south side of the canal the CA extends to the rear property boundaries of the houses on Ignatius Road and includes the north side of Portland Place. The CA is of Regional Importance and Medium sensitivity. One Protected Structure and one NIAH structure were identified which lie within both the study area and the CA. Binns Bridge (DCC RPS 908) is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The 2 nd Lock, Royal Canal (NIAH 5060188) is also rated of Regional importance, and Medium sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the CA and study area
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2001, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Casey 2005, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

Location	Gardiner Street Conservation Area
Legal Status	Protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The Gardiner Street CA is an extension of the Mountjoy Square ACA which extends from the northwest corner of the square along Gardiner Street as far as the junction with Dorset Street. The CA extends the Georgian character of Mountjoy Square. The buildings are generally three and four storey narrow fronted houses c.1820, over sunken basements, surrounded by decorative iron railings, with elaborate door-cases approached by granite steps. The CA is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. There are twelve Protected Structures fronting onto Gardiner Street Upper which lie within both the study area and CA boundaries (Numbers 35 to 41 and 45 to 50, DCC RPS 3122 to 34). They are all also included in the NIAH where they are rated of Regional importance. They are of Medium sensitivity. 9m lamp-posts of significance were also noted lining Gardiner Street (CBC0002LP005). They are of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the CA and study area
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2001, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Casey 2005, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

Location	The Parnell Square Conservation Area
Legal Status	Currently protected under Policy BHA9 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red. It also overlaps with the O'Connell Street and Environs ACA on the south side. Additionally, Parnell Square has been prioritised for inclusion in an ACA (DCC 2022).
Description	<p>The Parnell Square CA includes the buildings fronting onto the east, north and west of the square, and extends to include all of Granby Row and Frederick Street North as far as Hardwicke Street. It overlaps with the O'Connell Street and Environs ACA on the south side, including the historic Rotunda Hospital Buildings, the Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms and Parnell Street.</p> <p>Parnell Square is the earliest of Dublin's Georgian Squares and provided a precedent for later urban spaces in the city. Originally it was one of Dublin's most prestigious addresses, which is reflected in the architectural and artistic quality of the surrounding buildings. The CA is of National importance and High sensitivity. The study area overlaps with Parnell Square CA on its west side along Granby Row and Parnell Square West to where it meets Parnell Square, and along its west side along Frederick Street North, Parnell Square East and Cavendish Row including the north end of O'Connell Street. 56 Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures were identified which fall within both the CA and the Study Area. These include 1 to 5 and 15 to 16 Granby Row (DCC RPS 3268 to 74), the corner buildings on Parnell Square North (DCC RPS 6390 and 6379), all of the houses on Parnell Square East (DCC RPS 6366 to 78) except numbers 49 to 51 which are modern, and those on Parnell Square West (DCC RPS 6391 to 419) except numbers 3, 4, 13, 14, 15 and 16, also modern, all of the buildings on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1332 to 7), the Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6419 to 20) and nine more buildings on Parnell Street (DCC RPS 6021, 6023 to 7 and 6436). The Garden of Remembrance, the Rotunda Gardens (DCC RPS 6437), the fountain in front of the Gate Theatre (DCC RPS 1339) and a set of iron bollards at the top of O'Connell Street (DCC RPS 6020) are also included in the RPS, while the Parnell Monument is included in the RMP (DU018-425). The Protected Structures are of Regional and National importance, and Medium to High sensitivity. There are seven additional NIAH structures which fall within both the study area and CA boundaries. These are the Catholic Commercial Club, Moore Lane (NIAH 50010560), numbers 71, 79, 80, 81, 159 and 160 Parnell Street (NIAH 50010562, 50060399, 50060400, 50060401, 50011028 and 50081114) and 36 O'Connell Street Upper (NIAH 50010614). The NIAH structures are of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.</p> <p>Items of street furniture of architectural heritage value which lie within both the CA and the study area include a post box outside 1 Frederick Street North (CBC0002PB007), 9m straight stem Scotch Standards lining Granby Row (CBC0002LP008), Parnell Square West (CBC0002LP009) and a free standing lamp post on the traffic island in front of Findlater's Church (CBC0002LP007). There are wide granite kerbs on Frederick Street North (CBC0002BTH096) and Parnell Square North (CBC0002BTH097), and a cobble or sett surface at the junction of those streets (CBC0002BTH098) and at the base of the Parnell Monument. There are more wide granite kerbs on Granby Row (CBC0002BTH100) Parnell Square East (CBC0002BTH099) and Parnell Square West (CBC0002BTH101).</p>
Significance Rating	National
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2022, DCC 2001, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Casey 2005, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1910 TO 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2022</p>

16.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

Section: Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue

Identification No.	NIAH 11349004
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Location	Swords Road, Dardistown
Date of Construction	1750 to 1850
Original Use	House
Description	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, c.1800, on a L-shaped plan with gable-fronted projecting entrance porch. ROOF: Double pitched thatch roof; decorative thatched ridging with two nap rendered chimney stacks; timber barge boards to porch. WALLS: Nap rendered. OPENINGS: Square headed windows with nap rendered reveals; stone cills and uPVC casements; round headed door opening.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	NIAH 50130240
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Church of the Holy Child, Whitehall
Date of Construction	c.1955
Original Use	Church
Description	Freestanding gable-fronted cruciform-plan Catholic Church, built 1955-7, facing west and having projecting porch, three-bay nave with side aisles, secondary entrances in quadrant flat-roofed porches to re-entrant corners to north and south and to arcade to north; freestanding campanile to north connected to main volume by arcaded walkway, and recent two-storey flat-roofed extension to east end
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50130253
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Gate lodge, Highfield Hospital, Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1870
Original Use	Gate lodge
Description	Detached three-bay single-storey L-plan gate lodge, built c. 1870, with associated gates and screen to Swords Road
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50130258
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Bonnington Dublin, Swords Road, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1881
Original Use	Country house
Description	Attached four-bay two-storey Italianate former house, built 1881, with original square plan now generally subsumed by extensions of c. 1970 to roof and sides; whole now in use as hotel
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50120001
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Ivy House/Patrick Carthy & Sons Public Bar, 114 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Public house
Description	Detached five-bay three-storey public house, built c. 1910, with pub front to front (west) elevation, return to rear and single-storey accretion to side (south) elevation
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50130255 to 56
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Location	Gate lodge, St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Gate lodge, gates
Description	Gate lodge: Detached single-storey L-plan gate lodge, built 1911 to 12, with two-bay front and west elevations, lean-to porch to re-entrant angle and flat-roofed abutment to north. Gates: Ashlar granite gate screen, built 1910 to 12, located at entrance to Dublin City University St. Patrick's Campus
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50120266
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Drumcondra Bridge (known as Frank Flood Bridge), Drumcondra Road Lower, Drumcondra Road Upper
Date of Construction	c.1817
Original Use	Bridge
Description	Bridge road/river: Three arch granite and limestone bridge over the Tolka River c.1817 with cast iron and granite balustrades and cast-iron lamp stands
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50130158, CBC0002BTH103
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Statue of Our Lady, Our Lady's Park, Drumcondra Bridge, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	1953
Description	Free standing statue of Our Lady on granite plinth
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Identification No.	NIAH 50130171
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Fagan's Bar and Restaurant, 146 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c. 1907
Original Use	Public house

Description	Corner-sited attached two-bay four-storey gable-fronted public house with accommodation above, dated 1907, having open porch entrance at northeast corner
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50130172	
Legal Status	n/a	
Location	140 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	
Date of Construction	c.1900	
Original Use	Bank/Financial institution	
Description	Allied Irish Bank, five-bay three storey cut limestone façade built c. 1900	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	NIAH 50120170	
Legal Status	n/a	
Location	137 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	
Date of Construction	c.1820	
Original Use	House	
Description	House: end-of-terrace 2-storey-over-basement c.1820 with associated gates and railings	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	NIAH 50120171 to 72	
Legal Status	n/a	
Location	135, 133 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	
Date of Construction	c.1740	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Pair of two-storey-over-basement two-bay houses behind front gardens, (railings to no. 135)	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	NIAH 50130182 to 89	
Legal Status	n/a	
Location	80, 78, 76, 74, 72, 70, 68, 66 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	
Date of Construction	c.1890	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Terrace of eight three-storey two-bay houses with single-storey canted bays built c.1890 with associated gates and railings	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	NIAH 50120187
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Blessington Cottage, 57 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	House
Description	Detached three-bay two-storey former house, built c. 1900, having canted end bays, that to north being gable-fronted and slightly forward of house facade proper, and with recent two-storey addition to rear at north end.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50120187
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Blessington Cottage, 57 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	House
Description	Detached three-bay two-storey former house, built c. 1900, having canted end bays, that to north being gable-fronted and slightly forward of house facade proper, and with recent two-storey addition to rear at north end.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50130206
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Quinn's, 42 to 50 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	Public house
Description	Two two-bay two storey house now joined and in use as a public house, with shopfront to ground floor, c.1890 and terrace of two storey houses behind c.1820 with single storey extended retail units in front c.1890.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50130207
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Saint Vincent's Centre, 40 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1895
Original Use	School
Description	Former Sacred Heart Home (industrial School) built c.1895. Five bay three storey over basement set back from the street flanked by gabled chapel building – redbrick with granite dressings.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50120204
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Bank of Ireland, 43 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Bank/financial institution
Description	Bank: two-storey corner-sited bank built c.1890 with cut limestone shop front to ground floor, canted corner with corner entrance, two-bays to Drumcondra Rd with two bays to Clonliffe Rd further extended by an additional bay. Moulded plaster cornice and window surrounds
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50120207
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Bridge
Description	Single-span railway bridge, erected c. 1900, originally carrying Kingsbridge to Amiens Street railway line and now in use by Maynooth and Longford commuter line. Rusticated limestone abutments and piers with rusticated limestone copings, supporting box-truss steel girder superstructure and balustrade with recent signage
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50120210 to 12
Legal Status	n/a
Location	31, 29, 27 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	Three storey terraced buildings (much altered) with central projecting porched and associated front walls and railings. Built c. 1800 and formerly used as a school / widow's retreat
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50130210
Legal Status	n/a
Location	22 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	House
Description	Attached corner-sited four-bay two-storey former house (or houses), built c. 1880, having four-bay side (south) elevation with single-storey extension. pub front to front (east) and side elevations
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH084
Legal Status	n/a
Location	1,3 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1930
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two three bay three storey with associated railings built c. 1830
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50060188
Legal Status	n/a
Location	2nd Lock, Royal Canal, Dorset Street Lower, Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 7
Date of Construction	c.1795
Original Use	Lock
Description	Double canal lock, constructed c.1795, having dressed limestone chamber walls with dressed limestone coping with recesses for lock gates
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Royal Canal to City Centre

Identification No.	NIAH 50010714
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Red Parrot Bar & Grille, 57 Dorset Street Lower, Portland Place, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1840
Original Use	House
Description	Corner-sited four-bay three-storey over basement public house, built c.1820, formerly two two-bay houses, with pub-front inserted c.1860.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50060382
Legal Status	n/a
Location	J Dempsey, 54b Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	House
Description	Terraced two-bay two-storey former house, built c.1880, with shopfront
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010713
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Saint Francis Xavier Community Centre Ltd, Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	School
Description	Detached school building, built c.1890, front facade comprising two-bay two-storey gable-fronted section and slightly recessed and lower single-bay two-storey entrance bay to south
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50060381
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Dorset College, Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	House
Description	Attached three-bay two-storey former house, built c.1890, with canted bay windows to front, and two-storey extension to rear.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010712
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Ulster Bank/Violets/Home Appliance Centre, Dorset Street Lower, North Circular Road, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1897
Original Use	Shop / Retail outlet
Description	Corner-sited three-storey building, dated 1898, presenting four gables to Dorset Street each wide single bay having paired windows, and three bays to North Circular Road with paired windows to two western bays, and with recent timber shopfronts to ground floor. Four pitched natural slate roofs with black ridge tiles, set perpendicular to street, hipped to rear, concealed behind parapet wall and four gables.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010711
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Big Tree Tavern, North Circular Road, Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1850
Original Use	House
Description	Corner-sited public house, formerly pair of three-storey houses, built c.1825, incorporating two-bay two-storey house to north, and with projecting flat-roofed public house addition to both elevations added c.1870
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010710
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Chartbusters, 38 Dorset Street Lower, North Circular Road, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Retail
Description	Corner-sited commercial building, built c.1900, having two-bay elevation to Dorset Street Lower and three-bay to North Circular Road, with decorative limestone shopfront spanning both elevations and having main entrance to corner and accessed from both elevations
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010970
Legal Status	n/a
Location	40 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1750
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terraced two-bay three-storey house over raised basement, built c.1750.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50011210 to 11
Legal Status	n/a
Location	38 to 39 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1750
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey house over partly raised basement, built c.1750. Hipped slate roof with rebuilt parapet and uppermost part of front elevation.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010706
Legal Status	n/a
Location	T & J. Hogan, 68 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1780
Original Use	Shop
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey house, built c.1790, with decorative granite shopfront inserted to ground floor c.1890
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010699
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Saint Raphael's Clinic/The Mater Clinic Dorset Street, Dorset Street Upper , Saint Joseph's Place/Saint Joseph's Parade, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1895
Original Use	School
Description	Detached two-storey five-bay gable-ended former national school with double-height recessed bays to front and end walls with appearance of arcading, built 1894 to 1895 to designs of John Robinson, with two-storey extension to rear
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010698
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Mater Hospital Patient Services, General Services and Project Office, Dorset Street Upper , Saint Joseph's Place, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1898
Original Use	Bank
Description	Corner-sited end-of-terrace three-storey Italianate former bank, built 1898, with two-bay elevation facing east onto Dorset Street Upper, four-bay two-storey north elevation fronting onto Saint Joseph's Place, canted corner entrance bay, and with two-storey rendered extension to rear.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010697
Legal Status	n/a
Location	88 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1835
Original Use	Public house
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey house over raised basement, built c.1835.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50060602 to 4
Legal Status	n/a
Location	95 to 97 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	Public house
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey former houses, built c.1800, with replacement shopfronts to ground floor
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50060594
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Glynn's, The Wellington House, Dorset Street Upper, Wellington Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1790
Original Use	House
Description	End-of-terrace two-bay four-storey Georgian townhouse over basement, built c.1790, with pub-front inserted to ground floor c.1850. Flat-roof two-storey return abuts to rear.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010692
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Joxer Daly's, Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1810
Original Use	House
Description	End-of-terrace four-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1810, with pub-front and integral carriage arch inserted to ground floor c.1880.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50010614	
Legal Status	n/a	
Location	Centra, O'Connell Street Upper, Parnell Street, Dublin 1	
Date of Construction	c.1830	
Original Use	Public house	
Description	Corner-sited four-storey commercial building having five bays to Parnell Street and two to O'Connell Street, with further chamfered corner entrance bay, built c.1925.	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	NIAH 50010562	
Legal Status	n/a	
Location	71 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	
Date of Construction	c.1830	
Original Use	Public house	
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey brick building, built c.1830, with staggered elevation, and recent timber shopfront to ground floor.	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	NIAH 50060399 to 401
Legal Status	n/a
Location	79 to 81 Parnell Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1790
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey former houses, built c.1780, with replacement timber front to ground floor shared between Nos. 80 to 82. Replacement timber shopfront in no. 79. Slate roof with brick parapet having granite coping, stepped brick chimneystacks, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Painted brick walls laid in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings with painted brick reveals, painted granite sills and replacement uPVC windows.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50011028
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Hop-House, 160 Parnell Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1730
Original Use	Public house
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey commercial building over concealed basement, built c.1730, refaced c.1890. Now in use as public house with later granite shopfront, c.1900. Roof concealed behind machicolated parapet with ashlar granite finials and coping. Rendered chimneystack with clay pots, shared with No. 159. Flemish bond red brick walls with lime pointing having polychromatic brick quoins to front elevation surmounted by moulded granite eaves course. Granite sill courses with moulded brick cornices to second and third floors. Slightly projecting brickwork to first storey framing windows and having brick piers supporting moulded brick cornice. Segmental- arch window openings having gauged polychrome brick voussoirs; red brick reveals and granite sills. One-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows throughout. Shopfront comprising granite pilasters with inset medallions, plinth and panelled stall riser, square-headed display windows with granite sills and ornate multiple-pane stained-glass windows with lead tracery. Gilt and mirror nameboard to timber fascia, surmounted by timber cornice and flanked by decorative timber brackets. Square-headed door opening to shopfront with timber panelled double-leaf doors having Tudor-style decorative cast-iron door furniture and studs within granite surrounds. Delivery grate in footpath serving basement. Draught lobby to interior having tiled floor, flanked by coffered timber panelled walls with stained-glass over lights. Square-headed door openings to interior of lobby having double-leaf glazed timber door. Interior having original timber floors, panelled walls, painted exposed beams to ceiling. Elevated seating areas with timber balustrades.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50081114	
Legal Status	n/a	
Location	159 Parnell Street	
Date of Construction	c.1760	
Original Use	House	
Description	Terraced two-bay four-storey former townhouse, built c. 1760, refaced c. 1900, shopfronts inserted to ground floor. Now in use as shop. Flat roof with rendered chimneystack set behind red brick parapet wall with granite coping. Rendered walls to first floor and English Garden wall bond machine red brick walls laid in English garden wall bond to upper floors. Square-headed windows openings with granite sills and one-over-one pane timber sash windows, blocked to top floor. Recent full-width shopfront.	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	NIAH 50010560	
Legal Status	n/a	
Location	Catholic Commercial Club, Moore Lane	
Date of Construction	c.1897	
Original Use	Public house	
Description	Detached regular plan double-height building, built 1897, as part of Catholic Commercial Club on 42 O'Connell Street. Not currently in use. Hipped slate roof with glazed roof light and red brick chimneystacks to north elevation. Replacement rainwater goods. Coursed rubble masonry walls having red brick block-and-start quoins, rendered lower part of front (west) elevation and north elevation, yellow brick wall laid in English garden wall bond to rear (east) elevation. Gauged brick square-headed window openings to upper wall to front with red brick block-and-start surrounds, masonry sills and timber louvered vents. Semi-circular window openings to front and rear elevations, formed in gauged brick to rear, having masonry sills and timber spoked fanlights. Square-headed door openings to front with steel doors.	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

16.5 Designed Landscapes

Section: Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH003
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Kilronan House
Date of Construction	c.1820
Description	House built c.1820 with outbuildings, lodge, and drive.
Change and movement within the site	The main house is demolished but some outbuildings appear to survive with historic boundary treatments and planting.
Surviving Features within the study area	Main features unrecognizable – peripheral features visible
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Historical
Sensitivity	Low
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Kilronan House</p>

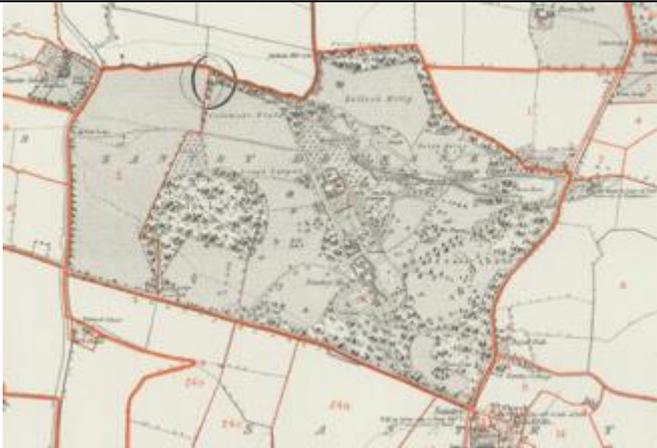
Identification No.	FCC RPS 611
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Castlemoate House, Swords Road
Date of Construction	early 19 th century
Description	Five-bay two-storey early 19 th century house, outbuilding, walled garden, and entrance gates
Surviving Features within the study area	Main features substantially present – some loss of integrity
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Historic
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Castlemoate House</p>

Section: Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue

Identification No.	NIAH 2395 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Furry Park
Date of Construction	c.1820
Description	House c.1820 with parkland, drive, lodge, and walled gardens
Change and movement within the site	Buildings corresponding to the location of the original house, parkland covered by industrial development and playing pitches
Surviving Features within the study area	Main features substantially present – peripheral features unrecognisable
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	historic
Sensitivity	Low
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Furry Park</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH011
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Woodford House
Date of Construction	c.1820
Description	House c.1820 with small area of parkland, lodges on Turnapin Lane, drive and walled gardens, all now demolished – the entrance to Woodford Business Park corresponds to the original entrance and may retain historic fabric, some ornamental trees along Swords Rd
Surviving Features within the study area	Virtually no recognizable features
Significance Rating	Record-only
Categories of Special Interest	Historic
Sensitivity	Negligible
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Woodford House</p>

Section: Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road

Identification No.	DU014-030
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 2380 (Garden Survey)
Legal Status	A recorded monument
Location	Santry House / Santry Court and Demesne
Date of Construction	1703
Description	House built 1703 and demolished 1959, with 140-acre demesne laid out in pleasure grounds with numerous lodges, drives, monuments and follies, water features, a walled garden, and ornamental trees now in use as a park.
Surviving Features within the study area	Main features substantially present – some loss of integrity
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Santry House</p>

Identification No.	NIAH 2386 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Santry Lodge / Santry Hall
Date of Construction	c. 1820
Description	House c. 1820 with lodges, drives, parkland, and walled gardens, all now demolished
Surviving Features within the study area	Virtually no recognizable features
Significance Rating	Record-only
Categories of Special Interest	historic
Sensitivity	Negligible
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from OS map of 1843.</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH019
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Location	Ellen Field Park
Date of Construction	c.1860
Description	House, with formal gardens, parkland, nursery, drive, and lodge now covered by playing fields and parkland. Ellen Field and lodge now demolished.
Surviving Features within the study area	Main features unrecognizable – peripheral features visible
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Historic,
Sensitivity	Low
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Ellen Field Park</p>

Identification No.	NIAH 2390 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Maryville, Lark Hill
Date of Construction	c. 1830
Description	House (site of) with associated parkland and gate lodge now demolished and covered by residential developments
Surviving Features within the study area	Virtually no recognizable features
Significance Rating	Record-only
Categories of Special Interest	Historic, architectural artistic
Sensitivity	Negligible
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Maryville/Lark Hill</p>

Identification No.	NIAH 2392 and 2394 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	St Mary's Asylum / Highfield, Highpark and Hartfield
Date of Construction	Early 19th century
Description	Institutional buildings with formally laid out gardens and parklands. Some historic parkland and institutional buildings survive. The convent and chapel on Grace Park Road are protected (DCC RPS 3238).
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	House (Highfield Hospital) with associated gardens including gate lodge, walls, gates, and piers - Granite capped, rendered side walls with piers and gates (replacement) set into rubble walling with single storey gate lodge behind
Surviving Features within the study area	Main features substantially present – some loss of integrity
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Historic, architectural artistic social
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with St Mary's Asylum / Highfield, Highpark and Hartfield</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH027
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Broomhill
Date of Construction	c.1890
Description	House (hotel) with lodge, drive and formally laid out gardens now developed as a hotel complex with residential developments to the south and east. Main features substantially present – peripheral features unrecognizable
Surviving Features within the study area	House (hotel): six-bay two-storey house built c.1890 with plaster detailing, extended above and to the rear, now in use as a hotel.
Significance Rating	Local (designed landscape), Regional (original house)
Categories of Special Interest	Historic, architectural artistic Social
Sensitivity	Low
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Broomhill.</p>

Identification No.	DU018-012001
Additional Identifiers	DCC 2369
Legal Status	A recorder monument, a protected structure
Location	Belvedere House, 7 to 19 Drumcondra Rd Upper
Date of Construction	c. 1750
Description	St Patrick's College: original house, tower, fountain, quadrangle and former church, stone boundary walls, main entrance, and gate lodge
Surviving Features within the study area	Main features substantially present – some loss of integrity
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Historic, architectural artistic social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Belvedere House</p>

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6084
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Rosminian House for the Blind, Clonturk House, Ormond Rd, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	built 1830
Description	House with associated formal gardens and park landscape. The original lodge and drive are built over with residential developments
Surviving Features within the study area	Main features substantially present – peripheral features unrecognisable
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Historic, architectural artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Clonturk House.</p>

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH061
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Hollybank House, Hollybank Road, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c. 1830
Description	House c. 1830 (site of) with associated parkland now demolished and covered by residential developments Virtually no recognizable features
Significance Rating	Record-only
Categories of Special Interest	Historic
Sensitivity	Negligible
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Hollybank House</p>

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2361
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	81 Drumcondra Rd Lower
Date of Construction	1890
Description	Holy Cross College, Archbishop's House and associated gardens including stone boundary walls, gates, piers, railings, plinths, lodge, and walled garden. Main features substantially present – some loss of integrity
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Historic, architectural artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Drumcondra Terrace East</p>

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Identification No.	DCC RPS 6437
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 2370 (Garden Survey)
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Parnell Square
Date of Construction	1750
Description	Rutland Square Dublin Developed to fund the construction of the maternity hospital, the formal gardens were laid out in 1750 and were the centre of Dublin's first Georgian Square. The gardens have been built on in recent times with the expansion of the Rotunda, and the establishment of the Garden of Remembrance c.1966. Main features substantially present – some loss of integrity
Significance Rating	National
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, artistic, historic, social
Sensitivity	High
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Parnell Square.</p>

16.6 Other Structure of Architectural Heritage Significance

Section: Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH001
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Cottages, Swords Road, Nevinstown, Co. Fingal
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Houses, two semi-detached three-bay cottages with projecting porches behind rendered garden walls built c.1920
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH002
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Cottages, Swords Road, Nevinstown, Co. Fingal
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Houses, two semi-detached four-bay cottages behind rendered garden walls built c.1920
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low



Identification No.	CBC0002BTH004
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Kettles Lane, Glebe
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	House (offices): three bay cottage with projecting porch built c.1820, much altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low



Identification No.	CBC0002BTH005
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Flexlease Ltd. Cloughran
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	School
Description	Schoolhouse (offices), built c.1890 much altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Low

Photographs



Section: Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH006
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Kealy's Pub, Corballis
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Public house
Description	House (public house): five bay two storey built c.1890 – much altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH007
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Cottages, Corballis,
Date of Construction	c.1870
Original Use	House
Description	Two pairs of three-bay semi-detached cottages built c.1870, limestone walling with brick trim and associated front gardens, boundary walls and gates
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH008
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Toberbunny Lodge
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	House
Description	House (vacant): Lodge built c.1920, in derelict condition
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH009
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Cottages, Dardistown
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of semi-detached three bay cottages built c.1900, in derelict condition behind rendered garden walls
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH012
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Ivy House, Santry
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	Detached three bay cottage, rendered with brick trims and stacks c.1820 (possibly re-built c.1920)
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH013
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Cottage, Swords Road, Santry
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	House
Description	Detached three bay cottage built, rendered with brick trims and stacks c.1920
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH014
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Little Venice, Swords Road, Santry
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	Barracks (restaurant): two storey six-bay former police station constructed c. 1800 - much altered
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH015
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Santry Bridge
Date of Construction	Extant 1837
Original Use	Wall
Description	Low limestone rubble wall flanking the east side of the bridge with a small area of parkland
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH016
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Magner's Pharmacy, Swords Road, Santry
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of two storey two-bay semi-detached cottages constructed c.1800 - much altered and now in use as a pharmacy
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH018
Legal Status	n/a
Location	St Canice's Terrace, Whitehall, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three terraces of four three-bay cottages built c.1920 with associated steps, walls, gates, and railings
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH022
Legal Status	n/a
Location	97 to 109 Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two-storey two-bay semi-detached houses constructed c.1920, with mature gardens site walls, piers and railings
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH023
Legal Status	n/a
Location	77 to 81 Swords Road
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two-storey two-bay semi-detached houses constructed c.1920, with mature gardens site walls, piers and railings
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH024
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Entrance, former gate lodge High park / Hartfield, Swords Road
Date of Construction	
Original Use	Gate
Description	Cut limestone piers mark the site of the former gate lodge – hoarded up as the lands behind are under construction.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH028
Legal Status	n/a
Location	182, 184, 186 Drumcondra Road Upper/ 236 Griffith Avenue
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	2 pairs of semi-detached two-bay two-storey houses built c.1920 with mature gardens bound by walls, railings and gates
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH029
Legal Status	n/a
Location	53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 and 67 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of eight two-storey late-Victorian houses built c.1890 with canted bay behind mature gardens with steps, railings and gates.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH030
Legal Status	n/a
Location	47 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	House
Description	Detached three-bay two-storey late-Victorian house built c.1890 with double canted bays and central arched front doorcase. Behind mature front garden bound by brick walls, piers and decorative iron railings
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH032
Legal Status	n/a
Location	33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 Drumcondra Rd Upper
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of terraced, semi-detached and detached two storey late-Victorian houses with canted bays behind mature gardens bound by brick walls, piers and decorative iron railings
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH033
Legal Status	n/a
Location	31 / 31A Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1870
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two-storey two-bay houses built c.1870 with associated walls, gates and railings
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH034
Legal Status	n/a
Location	112, 110, 108, 106, 104, 102, 100, 98, 96 and 94a Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of ten Edwardian-era two-storey, two-bay shops
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH035
Legal Status	n/a
Location	94 and 92 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two-bay two-storey shops built .1890
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH036
Legal Status	n/a
Location	80 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two-storey terraced houses (offices) built c.1820
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH037
Legal Status	n/a
Location	The Cat and Cage, 74, 76, 78 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1830
Original Use	Houses
Description	Public house: two-storey six-bay corner building with ground floor shop front constructed c.1830 - heavily altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH039
Legal Status	n/a
Location	72, 70, 68, 66, 64, 62, 60, 58 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	8 no. two-bay two-storey houses with two-storey bay windows with associated steps, walls, railings and gates
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH041
Legal Status	n/a
Location	56, 54, 52, 50, 48, 46, 44, 42, 40, 38 Drumcondra Rd Upper
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of 10no two-bay two-storey with attic houses constructed c.1890 with associated walls, railings and gates
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH042
Legal Status	n/a
Location	18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	7no. two-bay two-storey buildings with retail at the ground floor
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH043
Legal Status	n/a
Location	2 to 4 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Commercial
Description	eight-bay three-storey corner commercial building constructed c.1910
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH045
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Millmount House, 18 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	House
Description	Three by two storey detached public house, built c.1890 on the site of a flour mill, with associated railings – much altered.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH047
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Millmount Terrace, Drumcondra, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of 9 two-storey two-bay red-brick houses
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH048
Legal Status	n/a
Location	4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 Richmond Road, Dublin 3
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two bay two storey red brick houses built c.1890 (No 4 at the corner of Drumcondra Rd was an infill built c. 1920
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH050
Legal Status	n/a
Location	163, 165, 167 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	
Description	Two-bay two-storey terraced shops built c. 1920
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH053
Legal Status	n/a
Location	141, 143, 145, 147 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two story two bay houses built c.1890 with associated gates and railings (141 and 143 only)
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH055
Legal Status	n/a
Location	Riversdale, 139 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of semi-detached two-storey two-bay brick built houses, built c.1820 – modern front boundary walls
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH056
Legal Status	n/a
Location	130, 132, 134 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three 2-storey 2/3-bay shops built c.1900
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH061
Legal Status	n/a
Location	128, 126, 124, 122, 120, 118 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of six two-storey two-bay houses with two-storey canted bays built c.1890 with associated brick walls, piers, railings, gates and steps
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH063
Legal Status	n/a
Location	116, 114 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of attached two-storey two-bay houses with two-storey canted bays built c.1890, decorative plaster detailing, with associated walls, piers, railings, gates and steps
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH064
Legal Status	n/a
Location	110, 108, 106, 104, 102 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of five two-storey two-bay houses with two-storey canted bays built c.1890 with associated brick walls, piers, railings, gates and steps
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH065
Legal Status	n/a
Location	98, 100 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of semi-detached two-storey two-bay houses with two-storey canted bays built c.1890, decorative plaster detailing, with associated walls, piers, railings, gates and steps
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH070
Legal Status	n/a
Location	64, 62, 60, 58, 56, Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	House
Description	Terrace of five two-storey two-bay houses with two-storey canted bays built c.1890 with associated gates and railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH071
Legal Status	n/a
Location	54, 52 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of two bay two-storey houses with canted single storey bays built c.1890
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH076
Legal Status	n/a
Location	39, 41 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of terraced two-storey two-bay shops built c.1890
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH077
Legal Status	n/a
Location	37, 35, 33 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three terraced two-bay two-storey houses with canted bay to the ground floor, with associated gates and railings
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH079
Legal Status	n/a
Location	28, 26, 24 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two-storey two-bay shops built c.1890
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH080
Legal Status	n/a
Location	21, 23 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1840
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two-bay two-storey-over-raised-basement terraced houses with associated steps, gates and railings built c.1840
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH081
Legal Status	n/a
Location	11,13,15,17, 19 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of five three-storey-over-basement two-bay houses, some now in use as offices with associated railings built c. 1820
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH082
Legal Status	n/a
Location	1A, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 20 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1870
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two-storey two-bay shops built c.1870
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH083
Legal Status	n/a
Location	5,7,9 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	House
Description	Terrace of four three-storey two-bay-houses, some now in use as offices with associated railings built c. 1820
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH087
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	60 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Commercial
Description	Single storey retail building with decorative shopfront c.1890
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH088
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	67 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	House
Description	Shop: corner sited two-bay-two storey built c.1890
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH089
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	44 to 52 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1870
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two-storey two-bay shops built c.1870
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH090
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	77, 78 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terraced three-storey two-bay houses built c.1820 incl. railings in front of No. 77
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH091
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	28 to 33 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of six three storey two bay shops built c.1800
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH093
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	6 to 20 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three-storey two-bay shops built c.1800, much altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	  

16.7 Street Furniture

16.7.1 Post Boxes

Section: Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road

Identification No.	CBC0002PB001
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	Post box, At Swords Road R132(south of Santry Close),
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box, manufactured c.1930, with round plan, domed top and moulded corona, raised and framed notice slot beneath moulded frame of letter slot. Integrated handle to hinged opening with 'P & T' in traditional raised lettering
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002PB002
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	post-box, At 246 Swords Road, Santry, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c. 1930
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box, manufactured c.1930, with round plan, domed top and moulded corona, raised and framed notice slot beneath moulded frame of letter slot. Integrated handle to hinged opening with 'P & T' in traditional raised lettering
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	CBC0002PB003
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50130139
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised by the NIAH
Location	post box, At 97 Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c. 1930
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box, manufactured c.1930, with round plan, domed top and moulded corona, raised and framed notice slot beneath moulded frame of letter slot. Integrated handle to hinged opening with 'P & T' in traditional raised lettering
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002PB008
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50120002
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised by the NIAH
Location	post-box, At 94 Drumcondra Road Upper
Date of Construction	c. 1935
Description	Freestanding round-plan cast-iron pillar post box, erected c. 1935, with shallow domed cap and plinth base, raised insignia of 'P&T' (Poist agus Teileagrafa) to front (east) face, moulded neck and dentillated frieze to cap, maker's mark to body. Set at east side of Drumcondra Road Upper
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002PB004
Additional Identifiers	
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	post box, At entrance to 17 to 19 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c. 1915
Description	Cast-iron wall-mounted letter box, c. 1915. Raised and framed notice slot beneath moulded frame of letter slot. Integrated handle to hinged opening.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Identification No.	CBC0002PB005
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50130209
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised by the NIAH
Location	post-box, At Drumcondra Station, Drumcondra Road, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c. 1930
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box, manufactured c.1930, with round plan, domed top and moulded corona, raised and framed notice slot beneath moulded frame of letter slot. Integrated handle to hinged opening with 'P & T' in traditional raised lettering
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002PB006
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50010715
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised by the NIAH
Location	At the corner of 493 North Circular Road
Date of Construction	c. 1930
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box, manufactured c.1930, with round plan, domed top and moulded corona. Now disused. Raised and framed notice slot beneath moulded frame of letter slot. Integrated handle to hinged opening with 'P & T' in traditional raised lettering. Located at junction of North Circular Road and Dorset Street Lower
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002PB007
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	post box, At Candy Café, 1 Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c. 1930
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box, manufactured c.1930, with round plan, domed top and moulded corona, raised and framed notice slot beneath moulded frame of letter slot. Integrated handle to hinged opening with 'P & T' in traditional raised lettering
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

16.7.2 Lamp Posts

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	CBC0002LP001
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Junction Griffith Avenue, Whitehall, Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	Cast iron moulded bases to the lamp posts Griffith's Avenue – replacement modern heads
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Identification No.	CBC0002LP002
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Drumcondra Road Lower, junction of Hollybank Road, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	Two no. cast iron moulded bases to the lamp posts along Hollybank Road, one within study area, on the south side of the junction
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002LP003
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	A number of historic bases with Dublin City Crest, lining the footpaths either side of Drumcondra Rd between Hollybank Road and St. Alphonsus Avenue. Double lanterns rounded, L-shape with replacement heads
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002LP004
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	At 53 Dorset Street Lower, junction of Belvedere Road, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1905
Description	Freestanding cast-iron lamp standards, erected c.1905, line Belvedere Rd – one within study area, north side of the junction with Dorset St. Comprising swan-neck head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002LP005
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	At 28 Dorset St Lower, junction of Gardiner St
Date of Construction	c.1905
Description	Freestanding cast-iron lamp standards, erected c.1905 line Gardiner St. Comprising head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms, one within study area, on the north side of the junction
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002LP006
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Junction Dorset Street Lower, Hardwicke Place/Eccles Street, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	Freestanding cast-iron lamp standards, erected c.1905 line Gardiner St. Comprising head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms, two within study area, either side of the junction
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002LP007
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Junction Parnell Square North, Frederick Street North, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1905
Description	Free standing cast iron lamppost with triple lantern, arched heads with spiral decoration on slender circular column with raised finial and banding to the base
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002LP008
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Granby Row
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	5 Freestanding cast-iron lamp standards, erected c.1905. Comprising head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002LP009
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Date of Construction	c.1905
Description	13 Freestanding cast-iron lamp standards, erected c.1905. Comprising head with spiral motifs and shamrock details, set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding, moulded neck and base. Curved door to base with Dublin City coat of arms.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

16.7.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH102
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	At Saint Patrick's Campus, DCU, Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Date of Construction	Unknown
Description	Free standing painted steel sculptures of bicycles.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

16.7.4 Paving and surface Treatments

Section: Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH031
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Home Farm Road, Dublin 9
Description	Cut granite kerb stones (north footpath only)
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH038
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Church Avenue, Dublin 9
Description	Triple row of setts to the edge of the carriageway with granite kerbs (footpath along the Drumcondra Road is modern but there are potentially historic stones under the path / road)
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH040
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Ormond Road, Dublin 9
Description	Cut granite kerb stones – footpath along the Drumcondra Road is modern but there are potentially historic stones under the path / road
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU018-012001
	DCC 2369, CBC0002BTH107
Legal Status	A recorded monument, a protected structure
Location	17 to 19 Drumcondra Rd Upper, St Patrick's College formerly Belvedere House, Dublin 9
Description	Cut granite kerb stones associated with the entrance to St. Patrick's College – setts are modern
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH044
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Milbourne Avenue, Dublin 9
Description	Triple row of setts to the edge of the carriageway with granite kerbs (north side only)
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH046
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Richmond Road, Dublin 9
Description	Triple row of setts to the edge of the carriageway with granite kerbs (south side only)
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Section: Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH051
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Botanic Avenue, Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9
Description	Triple row of setts to the edge of the carriageway with granite kerbs to the north side
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH059
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Hollybank Road, Dublin 9
Description	Cut granite kerb stones
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH066
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Dargle Rd, Dublin 9
Description	Cut granite kerb stones
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH067
Legal Status	Not protected
Location	Drumcondra Rd Upper
Description	Narrow granite kerbs c.1890
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH067
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Description	Cut granite kerb stones between the entrance to the Archbishops House and 59 Drumcondra Road Lower
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2349
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Lane to the south of 45 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9
Description	Limestone kerbs and sets at the entrance to the mews lane
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH072
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	St Alphonsus Avenue, Dublin 9
Description	Cut granite kerb stones, north footpath only
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH085
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Whitworth Place, Dublin 9
Description	Triple row of setts to the edge of the carriageway with granite kerbs (north side only)
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH092
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Eccles Place, Dublin
Description	Cut granite kerb stones, south footpath only
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH094
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	St Joseph's Parade, Dublin 1
Description	Cut granite kerb stones, north footpath only
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH095
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Blessington Street, Dublin 1
Description	Granite kerbs lining both sides of the road with some modern replacements
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH096
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Frederick Steet North, Dublin 1
Description	Wide granite kerbs lining both sides of the road with some modern replacements
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH097
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Parnell Square North, Dublin 1
Description	Wide granite kerbs and granite paving on the footpath
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH098
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Junction Frederick St North, Parnell Square North, Dublin 1
Description	Setts on traffic island
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH099
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Parnell Square East, Dublin 1
Description	Wide granite kerbs lining both sides of the road
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU018-425
Legal Status	A protected monument
Location	Parnell Monument
Description	Setts on the traffic island, at the base of the monument
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH110
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Parnell Street
Description	Wide granite kerbs and set road surface c.1820
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH100
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Granby Row, Dublin 1
Description	Wide granite kerbs lining both sides of the road, some modern replacements especially towards the junction with Dorset Street Upper
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0002BTH101
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Parnell Square West, Dublin 1
Description	Wide granite kerbs lining both sides of the road with some modern replacements at entrances to the Rotunda Hospital
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

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

16.1 Introduction

Buildings or structures of Architectural interest, be they recorded monuments, protected structures, buildings in architectural conservation areas or conservation areas, buildings which are recognized through inclusion in the NIAH or DCIHR, or unprotected structures of built-heritage interest, are a unique and irreplaceable resource which often demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship. They may be of architectural, historic, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest.

Boundary treatments, including boundary walls, railings and planting which define the boundaries of protected and other historic structures, can make an important contribution to the quality and character of the building and the surrounding streetscape or landscape (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.1). Boundary walls, railings, gates, and gardens can also contribute to the character of other protected and unprotected historic structures in the same area or street (DAHG 2011a, 13.3.2 e).

Everyday features such as paving and street furniture, not only enhance the setting of historic buildings but are heritage assets in their own right (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Consequently, proposed works must respect the setting of architectural heritage buildings, street furniture, surface treatments and the character of the street or area (DELG 2002).

Road works including road widening and other large-scale infrastructural developments adjacent or within architectural conservation areas, areas with an historic or architectural character, or within the setting of protected structures have the potential to impact on the architectural heritage and character of the areas in question (DAHG 2011a, 3.11). Any alteration of the historic built environment must be carefully considered to maintain the visual and historic integrity of the local area, whether it is an urban, suburban, or rural locality (Trinity Haus 2012).

16.1.1 General Principles

Where conservation works to features are required as a result of the construction of the Proposed Scheme it will be carried out by the Contractor in accordance with the principles of the ICOMOS Venice Charter (ICOMOS 1964) and Burra Charter produced by ICOMOS Australia in 1979 and amended in 1981, 1988, 1999 and 2013 (Australia/ICOMOS 2013). The Contractor will also adhere to the conservation principles set out in the Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht's *'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities'* (DAHG 2011a) and the Departments advice series publications on various elements. Conservation work will be based on an understanding of the historic built environment and its development as described in Section A16.1, and with respect the features identified and described in Appendix A16.2.

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

- *Intervention should be avoided where possible.* (DCC 2014, DAHG 2011a, 14.4.7).
- A range of alternative engineering and design solutions have been considered during the design of the Proposed Scheme to avoid or mitigate works that will detract from the special character of, or cause damage to, elements that contribute to the character of architectural conservation areas, areas of historic or architectural character or the setting of protected structures (DCC 2014). The design and location of any proposed traffic-calming measures such as ramps, bollards or traffic islands has also been considered in this regard;
- *All features and materials of importance to maintain the character of the historic built environment should be retained including features of all ages.* (DCC 2014, DELG 2002).
- Architectural heritage features such as buildings, boundary treatments, working quays, stone setts, cobbles, paving and other heritage artefacts such as street furniture have been retained in situ where possible in the design of the Proposed Scheme;
- *Where intervention is required the proposed changes should be kept to a minimum* (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

- The philosophy of doing ‘as little as possible and as much as necessary’ applies. Any necessary intervention to an architectural heritage feature will be reversible where possible, both in the materials used and methods employed;
- *Where possible repairs should be carried out rather than replacing materials* (DELG 2002).
- Repairs will be carried out without an attempt to disguise, or artificial ageing and new repairs should be discernible without detracting from the structure; and
- *Unsatisfactory alterations that disfigure earlier work of greater merit should be reversed, where feasible. Where new work is required, processes that are reversible should be used* (DAHG 2011a);
- All efforts will be taken to ensure that necessary new work on historic structures looks appropriate and is in keeping with the fabric, materials, and style of the original work.

16.1.2 Consultation

The guidelines recommend that consultation with the planning authority and relevant stakeholders should be carried out in advance of proposed road works to ensure that agreement is reached in the approach architectural heritage features including buildings, protected structures located in architectural conservation areas. This is particularly the case with regard to street furniture and historic surface treatments and works to the public realm since local authorities are responsible for the public realm (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015, DELG 2002). Consultation has been carried out with both Dublin City Council and South Dublin County Council, and with the Development Applications Unit of the Department of Culture, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht.

16.1.3 Survey

Architectural heritage buildings, bridges and other structures, boundary treatments and elements of existing street furniture and paving including historic kerbing, post-boxes, lamp posts, railings, bollards etc. have been identified, with a view to retaining sensitive fabric where possible (DCC 2014).

A comprehensive inventory of architectural heritage buildings, their boundary treatments and street furniture has been compiled and is provided in Section A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites, of this Appendix.

Features to be removed or relocated include post boxes and boundaries. For these items specific surveys will be necessary to record the features prior to the commencement of the construction works. The survey requirements are outlined in the relevant sections of this methodology.

16.2 Architectural Heritage Buildings and Structures

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

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

16.2.1 Protection During Works

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

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

16.3 Boundary Treatments

Boundary treatments of protected and other historic structures often make an important contribution to the quality and character of the associated building and can also contribute to the character of other protected and unprotected historic structures in the same area or street (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.1, 13.3.2 e).

Boundary treatments include rubble, brick or rendered boundary walls, metal or timber railings on stone, brick plinth or concrete plinth walls, gate piers of iron, brick, ashlar or rubble and gates of iron or timber (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.1). They may also other ironwork details in addition to railings, such as gates, gate posts and corner posts, finials, bell pulls, lamp holders, lamp posts, and fencing (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.1). A rich variety of boundary treatments were identified in the course of field inspections.

In designing the Proposed Scheme, the Engineers have sought to avoid direct impact on historic boundary treatments where possible through a range of alternative engineering and design solutions including the use of bus gates, avoiding, or relocating land takes to less sensitive locations and minimizing changes to the proposed scheme alignment to avoid direct or indirect impacts to architectural heritage features which are located along the Proposed Scheme. There are locations where an impact has been unavoidable however.

16.3.1 Rubble boundary walls

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

16.3.2 Coursed Boundary walls

Various types of stone coursing were identified including dressed, ashlar, Snecked and polygonal or cyclopean coursing. The dimensions of the wall are to be recorded in detail on a drawing including any piers, panels, plinths, and capping treatments. The coursing is also to be noted in detail with the component parts labelled individually and numbered on a drawing. A samples of pointing and render are to be taken. The wall is to be carefully taken down and the stone and other materials boxed and stored in a secure location for reuse. A lime mortar based on the samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing.

16.3.3 Brick boundary walls

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

16.3.4 Plinths and railings

Where removal and reinstatement of a boundary treatment is unavoidable, the section of wall and railing which will be impacted by the Proposed Scheme is to be recorded in detail and the elements numbered on a drawing and labelled before being carefully taken down. Samples of the pointing are to be taken. A lime mortar based on the samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing. An example is the Luas Cross City Works. In December of 2014 a section of historic railings and gates were carefully removed from the perimeter of the Rotunda Hospital on Parnell Street during the works before being reinstated.

16.3.5 Gate piers

The dimensions of gate piers are to be recorded in detail on a drawing including capping, finials, plinths, recessed panels and signage. Where rendered a sample of the render is to be taken. Where of coursed stone or brick the

coursing is to be noted in detail with the component parts labelled individually and numbered on a drawing. A samples of pointing is also to be taken. Any fixtures such as lamps or iron hinges should also be recorded. The wall is to be carefully taken down and the stone and other materials boxed and stored in a secure location for reuse. A lime mortar based on the samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing.

16.3.6 Gates, and railings

Gates and railings are to be carefully recorded and labelled prior to their being taken down and stored in a secure location. Conservation and repair works are to be carried out as necessary to facilitate their reinstatement.

16.4 Historic Paving and Surface Treatments

Historic paving or hard landscaping makes a significant contribution to the character of both protected and unprotected architectural heritage buildings and historic streetscapes and Architectural Conservation Areas and is a fundamental part of the identity of Dublin, particularly the City Centre (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.15, DCC 2012).

The measures to be implemented when historic paving and surface treatments are being impacted are described in the following sections.

16.4.1 General

16.4.1.1 Survey

The identified historic ground surface treatments will be recorded photographically prior to the commencement of the construction works. The dimensions of the stones will be recorded, noting in particular their proportions, the material, detail, and rhythm of the bonding pattern. Records shall be filed in a systematic way for reference and archival purposes..

16.4.1.2 Protection During Works

There is potential for damage of granite pavements and kerb stones during the construction phase. For example, care needs to be taken when construction materials are being delivered so that HGVs avoid mounting stone kerbs and pavement slabs as this could result in cracking.

Temporary bollards, or other deterrents, protective covers, wrappings, or padding shall be used as appropriate, to prevent damage to kerbs.

16.4.1.3 Removal or lifting of historic paving

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

Where lifting of historic kerbs or paving is required, the greatest care shall be taken not to chip corners or break lumps off the stones (DELG 2002). Power tools shall not be used because of the potential damage that they can cause. The use of powerful air compressor tools can cause great damage. And shall be avoided (DELG 2002). Great care shall be taken in removing any cement pointing around stone slabs to avoid damaging the arrises of the stones. Where stones are not required, they shall carefully remove, and returned to the Local Authority for salvage. On no account will historic paving stones be dumped.

16.4.1.4 Cleaning

Prior to storage, paving elements which have been lifted shall be cleaned of all bedding and jointing materials and any other materials adhering to them. The latter may include paint from road markings or graffiti, chewing gum and other deposits.

16.4.1.5 Storage

Granite paving and kerbs will be removed to safe storage ahead of repair and reinstatement in the new position. Where space can be accommodated safely on site and where there are no security issues, it is preferable that paving materials be stored on site.

Historic slabs, setts, cobbles, and kerb stones shall be laid on pallets and evenly supported to prevent breakage. Large granite slabs can be very brittle, and it may not be possible to stack them.

Where transport off-site is necessary, slabs shall be placed evenly on pallets, covered, and taken directly to the relevant depot. The storage facility shall provide clean, dry conditions, free of contamination. The stones shall be

stored clear of the ground. An inventory system shall be used to record the locations from which all stones were taken. Storage shall be organised to ensure that paving is returned to its original location.

16.4.1.6 Repair

Cracked or broken slabs or kerbs shall be reused where possible. Slabs with clean breaks shall be fitted together in their original form. Where edges are badly damaged, redressing by a skilled mason may be considered appropriate in order to enable reuse of a kerb or flagstone.

Where historic paving slabs or kerb stones have been previously re-laid it is possible that slab edges have been damaged by repeated lifting and repointing, or by earlier use of cutting tools. In such cases slabs may require redressing by a skilled mason.

Where worn or damaged stone paving or steps have been identified, where necessary and if the surface poses a danger, the existing stone shall be redressed by a skilled mason or indented or grafted with matching stone (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.17).

16.4.1.7 Reinstatement or Relaying of Historic Paving

Where historic paving is intact and lifting is required, paving slabs and kerb stones shall be reinstated in their exact location and laying arrangement in as far as possible, following the historic layout, bonding pattern, and junction details, and maintaining the same joint width and pointing detail. Re-laid surfaces shall fall away from adjoining buildings to ensure that the walls and foundations do not become saturated by water.

Where historic paving slabs or kerb stones have been previously re-laid it is likely that the layout is not historic reinstatement presents an opportunity to rectify previous insensitive or incongruous alterations. In such cases better layouts may be devised to ensure the paving follows traditional patterns. Reinstatement of incongruous, modified layouts shall be avoided.

Joints shall be visually subservient to the paving slabs. Traditionally, joints in pavements were open and filled with fine sand so ideally, fine sand-filled joints shall be used. The sand shall be a sharp aggregate of a colour and character appropriate to the colour of the stone, brushed into the joints and thoroughly compacted. Joints shall be topped up in early life as the aggregate 'shakes down' and stiffens. Recessed joints allow the edges of the slabs to be seen and this is aesthetically the best detail.

Historic flagstones often have irregular edges and eroded arrises caused by earlier pointing and in some cases joints may be considered too wide to be left unpointed. When pointing, it is important to select a sacrificial jointing material, that is, one which is weaker than the host stone and which will absorb any thermal and structural movement, thereby preventing damage to the historic flagstones. In locations where the joints are too wide or the arrises are damaged joints may be pointed with a naturally hydraulic lime mortar, which will withstand movement, and will have a lighter colour more suited to granite and limestone paving. A suitable mix would consist of one part naturally hydraulic lime to two parts sharp/crushed sand of suitable colour, graded from 3mm down to dust. Traditional methodologies shall be followed in this work to ensure effective curing of the mortar.

Where an area of paving cannot be cordoned off long enough to allow lime mortar to set properly, a natural cement may be added to the mix to accelerate the setting time. This also strengthens the jointing material to better resist the wearing effect of motorised cleaning machines used in some urban areas.

Artificial cements, such as Portland cement, shall not be used in joints. Good quality sharp sand shall be used in lime based mortars. Aggregate shall be exposed by beating the finished joint with the stiff bristles of a brush

Where pavements have previously been pointed, the arrises of the flagstones may have become rounded or damaged, and a flush-pointed joint would be very wide at the surface. Broken corners and edges cause further localised widening in the joints. The joint shall be recessed where it is relatively narrow and does not result in a trip hazard. Wider joints shall be flush jointed. If flush joints are chosen, the colour and texture of the material shall be carefully selected as the impact of the wider flush joint on the overall pavement is much greater.

16.4.1.8 Replacement paving

In repairing damaged pavements, new stone may be required where broken slabs cannot be reused. A source of stone which is a good match for the historic flagstones shall be found. For smaller repairs, a matching native granite may be available in limited quantities and shall be obtained instead of imported granite.

New stone paving will also be needed where footpaths are being widened or reconfigured. Widening or other reconfiguring of footpaths shall respect the historic original layout where possible. Re-laying historic material in modern layouts shall be avoided. Widened footpaths will be contemporary additions which are sympathetic to the adjoining retained historic paving, conserving its key characteristics including existing falls and drainage arrangements.

New paving materials shall preferably be of natural materials, sourced locally and appropriate in scale and colour to the street (DAHG 2011a, 14.4.6).

Historic bond pattern of flagstones shall be followed, and slabs of uniform size avoided. It is essential to look at adjacent paving to achieve an understanding of the detail and pattern of the original. New stone kerbs shall be varied in length so that they measure sometimes more, sometimes less than a metre. Machine-cut kerb stones tend to be too regular and are more pleasing to the eye when the length is varied. It also helps visually and gives a more effective finish (DELG 2002). Kerbs for curves, which do not exceed 12 metre radius, shall themselves be curved to suit the particular situation (DELG 2002).

Where new stones are to be integrated into historic paving, the historic slabs shall take precedence over the new inserts, and new material shall be cut rather than the old. Existing tramlines and historic setts will be integrated into the proposed paving design where possible. Where strong, cement-based materials are used to point or bed new work this shall not be allowed to come in contact with historic paving stones.

16.4.2 Cobbles and Stone Sets

One of the earliest means of paving a surface for vehicular traffic was the use of rounded stones gathered from beaches or river beds. These undressed stones, or cobbles, are often egg-shaped and naturally occurring (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015).

Cobblestones were set, pointed end downwards in sand or directly onto earth, and were packed tightly together or bound with mortar. They were generally laid at right angles to buildings to ensure that surface water drained away from the base of a wall to avoid saturation.

Setts are squared or worked blocks of hard stone laid on edge in regular patterns to provide a surface of higher loadbearing capacity than cobblestones (DELG 2002, McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Setts were often made from whinstone - harder igneous rocks which were more suitable for this purpose, commonly of dark stone such as basalt, dolerite, or andesite (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Setts vary in size depending on the source of the material (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). Diorite examples can be approximately 95mm x 165mm to 235mm on the visible face, and 150mm in depth; while granite setts of reddish colour can measure approximately 80-90mm x 150-180mm. Setts were split rather than cut and the rough vertical faces laid in contact to each other, causing a tight surface joint of approximately 15mm.

16.4.2.1 Survey

The methodology for the survey of cobble or sett surfaces should follow the methodology above for recording paving. In areas where a group of setts have been evenly worn over time, it may be necessary to record and number the setts with removable markings, so they can be re-laid in correct order to reinstate the patina. The type of stone used in cobbles or setted surfaces shall be documented to avoid incorrect mixing of materials in reinstatement work. The gratings or other covers shall be documented, including their positions and the arrangement of paving stones around these elements. The location of previous alterations shall also be recorded where the coherence and integrity of the original bonding pattern was lost or disturbed in earlier poorly conceived interventions.

16.4.2.2 Reinstatement of Cobbles and Setts

Historic cobbles and setts will be retained in situ where possible. Where the relocation reinstatement of sets or cobbles is necessary they will be reinstated the same location but on the new alignment. The historic layout, bonding pattern and junction details of the retained cobbles or setts or the previously recorded cobbles or setts shall be followed where surfaces are to be re-laid, maintaining the same joint width, and pointing detail. The setts returned to their original positions using a cord to ensure correct levels and alignment. Large areas of sett surfaces shall not be re-laid to achieve visual consistency if this would mean losing an authentic worn or undulating surface.

Where new sets or cobbles are needed in reinstated areas of cobbled or setted paving, they shall be of the same or similar stone and dimensions to be laid in stretcher bond in the traditional manner.

The sub-base shall be renewed with suitable sharp graded sand to the correct level and compacted. The sub-base is to be approved by the structural engineer and will depend on the foundation design and shall allow the paved surface to retain its historic appearance while avoiding future damage

Contact between the setts is structurally important in traditionally laid pavements as the matrix of stones acts in compression to form a structural unit. If not locked together in a bonded pattern with surface contact to other setts, individual stones can come loose and cause the surface to unravel.

For reinstated setted surfaces, flexible construction with tight joints filled with fine sand is the preferred option from the points of view of conservation and visual appearance. The joints shall be filled by pouring in fine sharp sand and the setts individually compacted using a heavy paving rammer of approximately 2.5 kilogrammes. The sand shall be brushed into the joints and thoroughly compacted. Joints shall be topped up in early life as the aggregate 'shakes down' and stiffens.

Ensure that any re-laid surfaces fall away from a building to make sure that the walls and foundations do not become saturated by water. The contractor shall refer to *Paving, The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces* published by the Department of Arts Heritage and The Gaeltacht (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015) when relaying historic cobbles and stone sets.

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

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

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

Particular care shall be taken to ensure the protection of these items of historic iron street furniture and paving during the course of works to prevent accidental damage (DAHG 2011a, 14.4.4). These elements shall be sheltered from damage for the duration of the site works either through the use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off.

Where removal is required, pavement lights, grates, coal holes and their stone surrounds shall be recorded in position as should surviving tram lines, associated sets, winches and moor rings. As with historic stone kerbs, paving and sets, they shall only be lifted by an experienced contractor and will be removed to safe storage ahead of repair and reinstatement in the new position or new alignment within the same street (DAHG 2011a). An inventory of all stored items shall be kept including details of the original location of the feature

The edges of cellar openings shall be protected and repaired when necessary. Sometimes there may be only partial survival of the stones that originally framed the perimeter of a pavement basement light or cellar access hatch. Repairs to pavement lights shall be carried out as necessary. Where repaving is proposed, the opportunity shall be taken to restore the complete perimeter in stone in order to re-establish the meaning and coherence of the surviving elements. Missing glasses shall be replaced. Ironwork shall be cleaned only where necessary.

16.5 Statues and Other Street Furniture

Where they are to be retained in situ, the identified items of street furniture shall be recorded in position and protected for the duration of the works through the use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off as recommended by the Department's Guidelines (DAHG 2011a, 14.4.4). In situ cleaning, repairs and painting may be carried out if necessary.

Where removal or relocation is required, items of statuary or street furniture shall be recorded in further detail, particularly sculptures which often have a supporting plinth or are composed of multiple component parts. It will be necessary to record these in detail and to number or label the individual component parts prior to dismantling or taking down to ensure the accurate reinstatement of the statue or item of street furniture later on. Detailed inspections are to include pre-work surveys including laser scanning and detailed examinations of the condition of the bronze and stone statues and surrounding stone plinths by a team of specialists in conservation, historic stonework, and bronze as appropriate.

The statues, sculptures, etc. shall be reinstated in the designated position following conservation and repair works.

16.6 Post Boxes

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

Where they are to be retained in situ, protection during works may be necessary. The use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off as recommended by the Department's Guidelines (DAHG 2011a, 14.4.4). In situ cleaning, repairs and painting will be carried out as necessary.

Where removal or relocation is required, the component parts of the post boxes will be recorded and labelled before removal takes place. The post boxes are to be carefully removed by an experienced contractor. Post boxes are often embedded in concrete and should be wrapped in protective coverings before the concrete foundations are drilled. Harnesses will then be secured around the post box so that it can be winched out of position. The post boxes will be stored securely on site or in the construction compound.

Any period for which access to the post-box is restricted/inhibited will be kept to a minimum and if required, an alternative, temporary post-box may be erected as close to the position of the historic post-box as possible to protect its position within the post network. Consultation with An Post will be undertaken in this regard.

A programme of cleaning, removal of rust and repainting will be carried out while in storage. Where paint-stripping of historic ironwork is proposed, and where there is likely to be evidence of original or interesting subsequent paint history, a small area of ironwork could be left unstripped or a proper paint analysis carried out before the work takes place (DAHG 2011a,13.4.7). The method of paint-stripping should be appropriate for cast ironwork (DAHG 2011a,13.4.7).

The repair and replacement of some of the lost and damaged decorative cast iron elements to the post boxes will be carried as necessary. Where the repair of historic ironwork is proposed, as much of the existing material as possible is to be retained rather than renewed (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.6).

Post boxes will be repositioned within the vicinity of this previous or original position (not more than 20m away and on the same side of the road where possible), re-using all of the significant historic fabric and reinstating the fabric and function. It will be set back further from the traffic lanes where possible reducing the risk of accidental damage from passing vehicles.

16.7 Lamp Posts

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

Where they are to be retained in situ, protection during works will be necessary. The use of protective covers, wrappings, or padding, through cordoning off or boxing off as recommended by the Department's Guidelines (DAHG 2011a, 14.4.4). In situ cleaning, repairs and painting will be carried out as necessary.

Where removal or relocation is required, the lamp posts and/or their component parts will be recorded and labelled before dismantling and removal takes place. The lamp posts are to be carefully removed by an experienced contractor. Lamp posts are often embedded in concrete and shall be wrapped in protective coverings before the concrete foundations are drilled. Harnesses will then be secured around the lamp post so that they can be winched out of position and removed to safe storage.

The lamp posts will be stored securely on site or in the construction compound. A programme of cleaning, removal of rust and repainting will be carried out while in storage. Where paint-stripping of historic ironwork is proposed, and where there is likely to be evidence of original or interesting subsequent paint history, a small area of ironwork could be left unstripped or a proper paint analysis carried out before the work takes place (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.7). The method of paint-stripping shall be appropriate for cast ironwork (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.7).

The repair and replacement of some of the lost and damaged decorative cast iron elements to the lamp posts will be carried out as necessary. Where the repair of historic ironwork is proposed, as much of the existing material as possible is to be retained rather than renewed (DAHG 2011a, 13.4.6).

Lamp posts will be repaired and repositioned within the vicinity of its existing position, re-using all of the significant historic fabric, and reinstating the fabric and function.

Where it is not possible to repair and reinstate the removed lamp posts, e.g. where the bases are in poor condition and not possible to salvage, the lamps will be replaced with replica historic lamps matching the existing material and detail of the historic lamps that they replace. Though this will constitute a loss of fabric, it is in line with the approach that has been taken by Local Authorities previously.

16.8 References

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