

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. In the top right, there are overlapping circles and teardrop shapes in dark blue, light blue, and teal. In the bottom left, there are larger, rounded rectangular shapes in dark blue and teal, some containing white circles. On the right edge, there are white circles with teal outlines, partially cut off by the page boundary.

Appendix A16.1

Historical Background

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1. Appendix A.16.1: Historical Background

1.1 Introduction

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

The majority of the study area is located outside the Grand Canal. The Proposed Scheme will commence at Kimmage Cross Roads on R817 Kimmage Road Lower. The Proposed Scheme will be located on a route which ran south from the early medieval settlement of *Áth Cliath* (ford of the Hurdles) in Dublin and was known as the Slige Chualann (Clarke 2002). The Kimmage Cross Roads or KCR, is a landmark in Kimmage. The name Kimmage is derived from *Camaigh* or *Camaigh uisce*, meaning "crooked water-meadow", possibly referring to the course of the Poddle River, a tributary of the River Liffey which flows through the area (Fiontar 2020; Joyce 1913). The Poddle River was important as the supply of water to the medieval city of Dublin and part of the City Watercourse (RMP DU018-043004 and DU022-003002). The City of Dublin originated around the Black Pool (DyfLinn, Dubh Linn or Dark Pool) from which the name Dublin is derived. The Proposed Scheme and associated cycling route encounter sections of the River Poddle along its length from Ravensdale Park to Mount Argus. The cycle route will travel over a feature known as *The Tongue or Stone Boat* (DU018-043003; now reconstructed), a wedge shaped weir built in the 13th century in an attempt to regulate the quantity of water reaching the city via the City Watercourse (Dúchas 1998, NMS 2020a and 2020b). It is named on Taylor's map of 1816 and Duncan's Map of 1821 (Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821). This comprises a wedge shaped pier of stone constructed at the junction of the Poddle River and the City Watercourse. This was built in an attempt to regulate the quantity of water reaching the city via the City Watercourse.

The study area was predominantly rural until the 20th century although there were a small number of demesnes in the area in addition to industrial development, particularly quarrying, and milling along the course of the Poddle.

There were cottages on the Kimmage Road Lower in the mid-19th century and these are evident on the first edition Ordinance Map of 1837 (OSI 1837). The residential development of the Kimmage area had increased by the early 20th century and rows of terraced houses were constructed on the Kimmage Road Lower in the late 19th and early 20th centuries particularly at the north end. Late 19th and early 20th century houses were identified at numbers evident at numbers 336 to 342, 293 to 299, 227 to 233, 278 to 220, 201 to 207, 130 to 152, 96 to 110, 78 to 90, 58 to 70 and 36 to 56 Kimmage Road Lower.

The Rathmines and Rathgar Township was established as a local municipality in 1847 following the establishment of Dublin Corporation in 1840 and the development of the lands to the south of the Grand Canal as a suburb of Dublin in the early 19th century (O'Maitiú 2003). The Township encompassed Harold's Cross, Ranelagh, Sandymount and Milltown. Kimmage was at the western end of the Township, as evident from a township marker (CBC0011MS001) on the Kimmage Road Lower.

The proposed Scheme runs along what was formerly the boundary between Rathmines and Rathgar Township and South Dublin Rural District Council (SDRDC). SDRDC erected three sewerage vent pipes along the Kimmage Road Lower and in Harold's Cross in 1909 (CBC0011BTH122, CBC0011BTH121, CBC0011BTH118). Terenure was under the remit of SDRDC, and the vent pipes were erected as part of a sewerage scheme (O'Maitiú 2003). The Rathmines and Rathgar Township became Rathmines Urban District Council before being absorbed by Dublin Corporation under the Local Government (Dublin) Act of 1930 (O'Maitiú 2003). They also erected vent pipes which are similar but display 'R.U.D.C' on the side rather than the 'S.D.R.D.C.' logo

Kimmage witnessed the large scale residential development in the 1930s 1940s. This development was part of the expansion of the city's suburbs as growing numbers of middle class families moved out of the city and from rural areas. New avenues and estates of traditional styled houses were erected by private developers and housing associations. It included the construction of a garden suburb in Crumlin built by G. & T. Crampton for Dublin Corporation in 1939 to 1940, which was designed in the shape of a Celtic Cross and the names of the roads are named after early medieval monasteries in Ireland such as Clonmacnoise, Kells and Monasterboice (Crampton 1940). The Proposed Scheme traversed through part of the garden suburb at Blarney Road before continuing on Sundrive Road. Sundrive road was originally known as Hangman's Lane and is shown on Rocque's County 1760

county map of Dublin. Residential development also took place on the Kimmage Road Lower in the 1930s and the road was also widened, removing some of the 19th and early 20th century buildings, particularly at the southern end of the proposed scheme. The houses that were constructed at the time were of a transitional style which featured red brick and recessed porches which blends in with the 19th century and early 20th century Edwardian brick houses on the Kimmage Road but also featured pebbledash rendered ground floors, bow windows which originally contained steel casement windows. These houses have driveways in the front gardens and garages and were part of a suburban development which was facilitated by the motor car as middle class families had access to private transport for the first time.

The name Harold's Cross is thought to have derived from the gallows (DU018 050004) site which was located on the medieval common where the current Harold's Cross Park is situated. Harold's Cross was an execution ground for the city of Dublin up to the 18th century. In the 14th century a gallows there was maintained by the Archbishop (McCormack, 2000). The name Harold's Cross has also been attributed to a cross stood near Terenure Road, which marked the boundary of the lands of the Archbishop of Dublin and warned the Harold family of Rathfarnham, who were of Viking origin, that they must not encroach beyond that point (Ball, 1903). Harold's Cross stands on lands which formed part of the Manor of St. Sepulchre. The name is also thought to have derived from a stone cross that marked the boundary of lands held by the Harold's in the medieval period and which was reputedly located at the five road junction at Kenilworth Square and Harold's Cross Road (McCormack, 2000).

Harold's Cross remained a small settlement up until the mid-18th century. Roque's Map of 1760 (Rocque, 1760) shows a village clustered around the Green in Harold's Cross. The village at Harold's Cross saw significant development in the late 18th century and early 19th century, in tandem with the development of the Grand Canal. Both Taylor's Map of 1816 and Duncan's map of 1821 show denser and more clearly defined settlement around the Village Green (Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821). This included terraces of houses along the Harold's Cross Road of 18th and early 19th century. Few are protected structures apart Mount Jerome, Harold's Cross Church, the Hospice and St Clare's Convent though come of the houses including numbers 66 to 74 (NIAH 50081059, 50081060) and number 73 to 75 (NIAH 50081052) have been added to the NIAH. 152 Harold's Cross Road has been proposed for inclusion in the RPS and is mid-18th century in date.

At the centre of Harold's Cross is a wedge shaped park which occupies the site of the original village green and medieval common (DU018050). The common remained an open green up until the late 19th century when the present enclosed park was laid out in 1893 to 1894 by the Rathmines Township Commissioners to the design of William Sheppard. The railings were erected by Messrs. M'Gloughlin of Dublin. The 25 inch Ordinance Survey map which was published in 1911 shows the present park, enclosed by railings and containing a pond, fountain and walks. The park also contains a kiosk which was erected in the 1940s. In 1954 a memorial cross (CBC0011BTH205) was erected at the north end of the green to commemorate those who served with the Fourth Battalion of the Dublin Brigade of the Old IRA since 1916.

Harold's Cross has long been associated with Irish Republicanism and was a key meeting point for members of the Society of United Irishmen, including Thomas Cloney, Myles Byrne, and Robert Emmet before the 1798 Rebellion. Emmet led an abortive rebellion in 1803 and was captured in Palmers House in Harold's Cross, tried, and executed. He is commemorated on a plaque on the bridge (NIAH 50080983) crossing the Grand Canal. The bridge was originally known as Clanbrassil Bridge as it links Harold's Cross with Clanbrassil Street but was renamed Emmet Bridge. The original bridge was constructed in 1790 but it was rebuilt in the 1930s. The retaining dwarf walls to the north of the bridge on Clanbrassil Street Upper were built at the same time as the Canal and the original 1790s bridge. They were constructed to address a change in level on Clanbrassil Street.

Clanbrassil Street is named after James Hamilton 2nd Earl of Clanbrassil (M'Cready, C.T. 1892). Prior to that it was referred to as the road to Rathfarnham. Development along the street commenced in 1799, likely spurred by the construction of the Grand Canal and the growth of Harold's Cross. In 1868, a new street was opened to connect Harold's Cross with Lower Clanbrassil Street (Bennett, 2005, Casey 2005). The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen Frederick Stokes, who had purchased the land and led the project, attended the opening. The street was to be called Kingsland Street, but that name was never used, and it became Upper Clanbrassil Street. Clanbrassil Street Upper which contains buildings of 19th century and early 20th century date including 20 protected structures (DCC RPS 1858 to 1877)

Clanbrassil Street Lower contains only one protected structures, number 29 (DCC RPS 1857) which is a red brick house built in the 1880s. The houses are predominantly early to mid-19th century, 1880s and early 20th century. Lower Clanbrassil Street was part of Little Jerusalem because in the first half of the 20th century it was at the heart of the Jewish community in Ireland (Keogh, D 1998, pp. 64–70). The first Jews fleeing conditions in Lithuania

(then part of the Russian Empire) arrived in the early 1870s and eventually settled off Lower Clanbrassil Street. In the following decades many of them settled along the South Circular Road, both sides of Leonard's Corner, and in the side streets off it.

Between 1886 and 1892, 128 houses were built off Clanbrassil Street on Daniel Street and Harty Place by the Dublin Artisans Dwelling Company for the industrial and working classes (IAA, 2020). St. Kevin's National School just off Clanbrassil Street Lower, on Donovan Lane was built in 1895 (NIAH 50080876).

In 1953 all residents of Clanbrassil Street received a notice from Dublin Corporation that residences on the west side of the street would have to have 16 feet (4.9 m) removed from the front of the properties to make way for a new road (Lynch, S. 2009) This proposal was constantly changed or deferred, so that in the 1960s and 1970s the street fell into ruin. By 1980 the road engineers had increased the amount of space needed to 60 feet (18.3 m), in order to run a 6 lane dual carriageway through the street, past St. Patrick's Cathedral on to Christ Church Cathedral. After protests by locals against the road, and intervention by the Taoiseach, Charles Haughey, work on the road eventually began in 1989. The result is that most of the buildings of architectural heritage interest on Clanbrassil Street Lower are the south end around Leonard's Corner and along the east side of the street there are no buildings of architectural heritage interest to the north of Daniel Street.

New Street is one of the oldest streets in the city and dates to 1218 (M'Cready, 1892 Bennet 2005). New Street South lies within the Liberties or medieval suburbs of Dublin City. it terminated at Freestone Alley. Freestone Alley no longer exists as it was removed in the early part of the 19th century when the north end of New Street was widened. New street was again widened in 1989 as part of the road widening of Clanbrassil Street, leading to a significant loss of part of the Old City. It does retain some buildings of interest which include Atkinson House, at number 21 (DCC RPS5823) which was built in 1860 as an 'Asylum for Aged Females'. It was founded by Richard Atkinson, a silk merchant, to commemorate his year as Lord Mayor of Dublin as indicated by the inscription over the door.

Kevin Street Upper formed part of the medieval suburbs of Dublin City. Kevin Street, originally St Kevin's Lane dates to 1577 is also named and is named after St Kevin's Church which is mentioned in 1317 (M'Cready, 1892) which was located to the east. Though it too was affected by the road widening of the 1980s, it retains more surviving architectural heritage features than New Street. Significant buildings include a Dutch Billy at 35a (DCC RPS 4186) which was built c.1730. Kevin's Street also contains a number of Protected Structures which are associated with St Patricks Cathedral. These include St Patrick's Grammar School which was built in the 1870s (DCC RPS 4187), St. Patrick's Deanery(DCC RPS 4188, 4189) which was built in 1783 but retains some fabric of an earlier building constructed in 1710 and a Public Convenience build around 1900 (DCC RPS 5822).

The proposed scheme ties in to the Greenhills to City Centre Core Bus Corridor (CBC09) at the crossroads of Dean Street, Kevin Street and Patrick Street. Dean Street contains only two protected structures at number 1 Dean street, built c.1825 (DCC RPS 2283), and 77 Francis Street (DCC RPS 2942) built c.1830. Numbers 2 to 4 Dean Street are included in the NIAH (NIAH 50080635 to 50080637). Patrick Street contains a collection of 1840s houses at numbers 51 to 53 (DCC RPS 6440-6442) and the Cathedral School which was built circa 1870 (DU018-020111, NIAH 50080681). The dominant feature however is St Patrick's Cathedral (DCC RPS 6443 & 6444), built c.1220 to 1260 and largely rebuilt under the patronage of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness between 1860 and 1865. Saint Patrick's Park (DCC RPS 6444 NIAH 50080682) which was laid out in 1901 closes the vista down Patricks Street.

1.2 Cartographic Analysis

Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered, or removed. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential historic, archaeological, or architectural significance during fieldwork. For this study, the following cartographic sources were consulted.

1.2.1 Pre-Ordinance Survey Maps

The following pre-Ordinance Survey maps were consulted:

- John Speed's Map of the Province of Leinster (1610).;
- William Petty's Down Survey maps of the County of Dublin (1655 to 1556);
- Bernard de Gomme's The City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend (1673);
- Thomas Phillips' 'Exact survey of the City of Dublin and part of the Harbour (1685);
- Charles Brooking's 'Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin (1728);
- John Rocque's Map of the City of Dublin (1756);
- John Rocque's 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' (1760);
- George Taylor and Andrew Skinner's "Maps of the Roads of Ireland" (1777);
- John Taylor's 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle' (1816); and
- William Duncan's 'Map of the County of Dublin' (1821).

The name Kimmage is derived from *Camaigh* or *Camaigh uisce*. The name *Cameneh* is marked on John Speed's 1610 Map of the Province of Leinster along with Crumlin (Speed 1610). Houses are shown on New Street, Kevin Street, Francis Street and Dean Street on the inset showing Dublin City along with a city gate at New Street. St Patrick's Cathedral and the Deanery to the south is the most prominent building along New Street.

Terenure is named on William Petty's 1655 to 1556 Down Survey maps of the County of Dublin and Barony Map of Newcastle and is indicated as adjoining *Cannings* or Kimmage to the north (Petty 1655 to 1556). The course of the Poddle is also clearly marked as the city watercourse and the Tongue is also named. Mills are shown along the Poddle. A road is shown running to a place named Roper's Rest, located in the vicinity of Harold's Cross. The City Gallows was located on Harold's Cross Green so the road is a Precursor to the Kimmage Road. New Street is also Named as New Street Gate. The Road to Rathfarnham ran south from New Street Gate on what would later become Clanbrassil Street and Harold's Cross Road

Bernard de Gomme's 1673 map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend names the Road to Rathfarnham (Clanbrassil Street), New Street, with fields on either side and the Poddle to the west (de Gomme's 1673). Kevin Street, originally St Kevin's Lane is also named as is St Kevin's Church to the east. A market house was also shown at the junction with Bride Street. The Coombe, Francis Street and Patrick's Street are all named but no structures are shown other than the City gate at New Street and St Patrick's Cathedral. Thomas Phillips' 1685 'Exact survey of the City of Dublin and part of the Harbour is less detailed but shows similar information to de Gomme's 1673 map

Charles Brooking's 1728 'Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin is confined to the city, but New Street, Kevin Street, Patrick Street, Francis Street and Coombe are indicated as heavily built up with the Poddle to the west of New Street, though individual buildings not indicated except for Patrick's Cathedral (Brooking 1728). The area around Patrick's Cathedral had also become more built up with the Deanery evident to the south west. A series of lanes are indicated to the east and west on New Street.

John Rocque produced a series of maps of Dublin. Of the pre-Ordnance Survey Maps, John Rocque's maps of 1756 and 1760 provide the most detailed view of the study area. His Exact Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin which was published in 1756 is far more detailed than earlier maps (Rocque 1756). New Street is named but also included the street to the south of Malpas Street which would later become Clanbrassil Street Lower. Malpas Street and Long Lane are also named. William's Lane (William's Place) is also named. Terraces of houses are indicated along New Street, terminating at Freestone Alley. Freestone Alley was removed in the early part of the 19th century when the north end of New Street was widened. To the rear of the terraces are larger buildings, likely representing various industries. Dean Street appears to have been known as Poddle Street at the time. St Patrick's Close, St Patrick's Cathedral and the Deanery of St Patrick's Cathedral are named.

John Rocque's 1760 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' covers more of the proposed scheme route. Kimmage and Terenure are named (Rocque 1760). The Poddle is clearly marked as the 'City Water Course'. The Tongue is not named or marked but the diversion of the river is shown at what would later become Mount Argus. Numerous mills are also indicated, including one in the location of Larkfield Mills on Sundrive Road, then known as Dark Lane and one near Mount Jerome. Some settlement was shown at Kimmage. Settlement at Harold's Cross was clustered around the common. With Mount Tallant to the south. Mount Jerome is clearly shown as a demesne landscape with an avenue of trees leading up from the entrance on the west side of Harold's Cross Green up to the house and walled or formal gardens to the west. Greenmount is shown to the north of Mount Jerome as also approached by a long avenue. A large house on the east side of Harold's Cross Green is possibly Buckley's Farm on what would later become St Clare's Convent. a small number of houses are shown on Harold's Cross Road and what would become Clanbrassil Street.

George Taylor and Andrew Skinner's 1777 "Maps of the Roads of Ireland" (Taylor and Skinner 1777) indicates that the road to Rathfarnham via Harold's Cross was one of the main transport routes at the time but provides little other detail on the route and Harold's Cross itself is not named.

John Taylor's 1816 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle' clearly shows the Kimmage Road Lower for the first time (Taylor 1816). Brooklawn and Ravensdale Mills are shown. Two mills including a skin mill are indicated to the South of Dark Lane (Sundrive Road) in the location of Larkfield Mills. The mills were powered by the Poddle, which is labelled on the map as the Liberty Water Course. In addition to the mills and Brooklawn, there were a small number of houses on the Kimmage Road Lower, as well as a quarry and a kiln on the east side of the road. The tongue is indicated to the north of Dark Lane in addition to Mount Argus and a mill (Loader's Park Mills) at Mount Argus. The avenue at Mount Argus is also shown as crossing the Poddle with a secondary avenue (Mount Argus Road) leading to Harold's Cross. Mount Jerome house is shown as being within a walled garden which was approached by the avenue from Harold's Cross. There was a chapel to the north of the entrance gates. Development around the green appears to have increased with the houses on the south side and more buildings on the east and west sides clearly shown. None apart from Rose Grove (located in the vicinity of Saint Clare's) is named. There were few buildings to the north of Harold's Cross Green, but Greenmount mills and a kiln are indicated to the east, near the Grand Canal. The bridge over the Canal was then known as Clanbrassil Bridge and was built in 1790 as part of the development of the Canal. Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower are shown along with the South Circular Road but only the latter is named. Development along Clanbrassil Street Upper appears to have focused on the west side with only one or two substantial buildings or groups of buildings located on the east side or at the Canal. The same is true of Clanbrassil Street Lower where development was on the west side or occurred at Leonard's Corner or the Junction with Malpas Street and Long Lane. New Street by contrast was heavily built up.

William Duncan's 1821 'Map of the County of Dublin' shows very similar information to Taylor's (Duncan 1821). Quarries and windmills are indicated on the east side of Kimmage Road Lower with Mills and Brook Lawn on the west side but very little other development or houses along the road itself. The Stone Boat or Tongue is also named as is Mount Argus which is named *Argna*. The Green in Harold's Cross is more clearly defined than on earlier maps as are the buildings around it, but none are named apart from Mount Jerome and Greenmount Mills. The east side of Clanbrassil Street Upper was still largely undeveloped. Substantially more development is shown along Clanbrassil Street Lower including the east side

1.2.2 Ordinance Survey Maps

- The first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1837 to 44);
- 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1838 and published 1847);
- The Griffith Primary Valuation Map (corresponding records dates to 1854);
- 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (1864);
- The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1876);
- 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map (1886);
- The 25 to inch Ordnance Survey revision maps (surveyed 1907, published 1911); and
- The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Cassini map (surveyed between 1937 and 1944 and published between 1943 and 1953).

The first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed in 1837 and published in 1843) is the first to clearly define demesne landscapes along the Proposed Scheme. Brook Lawn which was located on the Kimmage Road Lower had a gate lodge and a drive to the house. Little other residential development was present but included St John's Cottage and Springfield, both of which were located on the east side. Ravensdale Mills and Larkfield Mills were located on the west side and there were quarries on either side of the road. There was a small village at the junction of Dark Lane (Sundrive Road) and Kimmage Road behind which was another quarry, located near the Stone Boat/Tongue. Mount Argus is shown as a house within a demesne with a gate lodge to the entrance gates and an approaching Avenue which crossed the Poddle. To the rear of the house was a walled garden. The rear avenue gave access to Loaders Park Paper Mills. Few other structures are shown on Kimmage Road or Mount Argus Road until Harold's Cross, but a short terrace of early 19th century houses had been built at 6 and 8 Kimmage Road Lower.

Mouth Jerome had recently been converted to a Garden Cemetery. The Landscape Shown is that designed by George Papworth. The church, vaults and gate lodge are also indicated. A national School is also indicated at 156 Harold's Cross Road. A dispensary was located on the south side of the Green. There was a May pole on the Green itself. Another school was located to the North of St Clare's which is marked as a nunnery and orphanage. Greenmount House is also shown as being within a demesne, approached by a long tree lined avenue from the Harold's Cross Road. The avenue crossed the Poddle, and the mill pond associated with Greenmount Mills. Terraces of houses are clearly shown on both the east and west side of Harold's Cross Green. Near the canal, residential development was focused on the east side of Harold's Cross Road, however. Terraces were also evident on both sides of Clanbrassil Street Upper, Lower and New Street which had been widened through the removal of Freestone Alley.

The 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map of 1847 (OSI 1847) covers the area within the canals only, but it covers it in far more detail than the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1843. It indicates that terraced houses and shops lined both sides of Clanbrassil Street Upper, Most with Railings and gardens to the front. The south east side of Leonard's Corner was still undeveloped but on the west and north sides were terraced commercial buildings and a turnpike gate indicating that it was one of the main transport routes. The south and east sides of Clanbrassil Street Lower was also largely undeveloped except at Leonard's Corner. But in contrast, the north end and New street were very built up and most of the buildings fronted directly on to the street.

The 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map of 1864 (OSI 1864) also only covers the area within the Canals. It indicates that infill development had taken place on Clanbrassil Street Upper, particularly on the south east side of Leonard's Corner but had not taken place on Clanbrassil Street Lower

The Lower Kimmage Road and the Green in Harold's Cross are covered by the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1876 (OSI 1876). Kimmage Cross Roads is clearly named on the map. Brook Lawn is shown as having an oval shaped walled garden and outbuildings to the west of the house and there was a gate lodge and letter box at the entrance gates. Ravensdale Mills was then known as Tinker Mill. Some cottages had been built to the north of Jahns Cottage and a larger group of terraced cottages had been built adjoining the Scale Hill Quarry and Lime Kiln. There was a small cluster of buildings at the junction with Dark Lane (Sundrive Road) including Mountain

View. The 1876 map clearly shows the Church and Monastery designed by J.J. McCarthy at Mount Argus with the original house still present to the south of the church and a lodge inside the gates on Kimmage Road. The monastery retained much of the original demesne landscape at this point including the formal gardens to the rear. The mill pond associated with the adjoining Loaders Park Flour Mill is also indicated and had an ornamental island with a statue in the middle. There were some detached villas on including Rutland House on Mount Argus Road and Sion House on Kimmage Road, both of which have since been demolished. Houses including at number 6 Kimmage Road survive, however. The Flour Mill opposite Mount Jerome was still extant in 1876 but would be replaced with a laundry by 1907. A fountain was also indicated at the National School adjoining Mount Jerome.

The 1:1056 Ordnance Survey Map of 1886 covers (OSI 1886) covers Clanbrassil Street from just south of Leonards Corner and New Street. The map shows terraced houses with gardens to the front bound by railings and steps leading up to the hall doors. The buildings at Leonard's Corner did not have railings to the front and were likely commercial. Similarly, the buildings to Clanbrassil Street Lower as also shown as mostly without railings to the front, particularly those on the corner. Further to the north there were terraced houses with large gardens to the front which were bound by railings as at Clanbrassil Recess which were replaced by terraced shops by 1907. New street was also dominated by terraced buildings fronting directly on to the street. A coffee stand was located in the vicinity of the present public convenience. Terraced buildings are also shown on Dean Street and Kevin Street, very few of which remain, number 35 Kevin Street along with the Deanery and Grammar School of St Patricks Cathedral and number 1 to 4 Dean Street are the lone survivors. 51 to 53 Patrick Street, the Choir School (then marked as an infant school) and St Patricks Cathedral are also shown

The 25 to inch Ordnance Survey revision maps (surveyed 1907, published 1911) shows that the development of red brick terraced houses had occurred along the Kimmage Road Lower. Kimmage village had also increased in size. Brook Lawn was still extant but most of the other demesnes within the study area had been converted to institutional use. The mills including Ravensdale mills, Larkfield Mills and Loader's Park Mills were still in operation but had been converted to corn mills. Terraced houses also dominated on Harold's Cross Road. The green had been landscaped and enclosed as a public park by the Rathmines Commissioners. Some of the mills at Harold's Cross had been replaced by other industries such as the Laundry on Mount Arcus Road and the Oil Works at Green mount. Terraced housing had also been constructed on the east side of Harold's Cross Road Near the Canal with a group of shops and numbers 1 to 15 Harold's Cross Road. Terraced houses also dominated on Clanbrassil Street, and New Street. The School on Donovan's Lane is indicated along with a lime works in New Street.

The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Cassini map (surveyed between 1937 and 1944 and published between 1943 and 1953) indicates that Brook Lawn, Ravensdale Mills, and the quarries on Kimmage Road were as extant in 1940 though all would be replaced by housing and the present Ravensdale Park. Substantial residential development had taken place on the Kimmage Road Lower and Sundrive Road before 1940 with the building of the Crumlin Garden suburb. The present village at the junction of Kimmage Road and Sundrive Road had been established. The Oil Works in Harold's Cross had expanded and the race track in Harold's cross had been established. A Post office is also indicated at Leonard's Corner.

1.2.3 Designed Landscapes

There were few country houses and demesnes in the Kimmage area, but they included Brook Lawn which was located at the south end of Ravensdale Park (CBC0011BTH141). The other was Mount Argus (DCC RPS 4260, NIAH 2345) which was an early 19th century house set within a Demesne landscape. The main avenue from the Kimmage Road to Mount Argus church is part of the original demesne landscape associated with Mount Argus. Mount Argus was one of a number of country houses and their demesnes in the hinterland adjoining Harold's Cross village which were built in the 18th or early 19th century. As with Mount Argus, they contain the suffix prefix or suffix 'Mount' as at Mount Jerome and Greenmount, and were subsequently converted to religious, institutional, or other uses.

Mount Jerome (RMP DU018-049, DCC RPS 8695, NIAH 2347) was originally a house and demesne of 18th century date built on lands were held by the Earl of Meath. The house and landscaped grounds are clearly shown and named on Rocque's Map of 1760. The present tree lined avenue and a walled garden are shown. The name is also derived from the Rev. Stephen Jerome, Vicar from 1639 of St Kevin's Parish which then encompassed Harold's Cross. The whole demesne was purchased by the Dublin Cemeteries company and converted to a Garden Cemetery in 1834. Surviving features include the demesne wall on Mount Argus Road, the tree lined avenue and the house which survives in part and is currently the administration offices of the cemetery

Greenmount House (DCC RPS 3581, NIAH 50081061) is a classically proportioned country house was built c.1780. it was approached from and entrance gates and Avenue on Harrold's Cross Road and had a gate lodge which no longer survives. The gates have been widened in the past but survive along with the house and avenue, but the demesne has become built up with institutional and residential buildings following its acquisition by the Religious Sisters of Charity 1845 when it was converted to a convent and subsequently to accommodate Our Lady's Hospice in 1879.

1.2.4 Nineteenth Century Institutional Development

Many of the country houses and demesne which were located along the proposed scheme were converted to religious or institutional uses in the 19th century. Mount Argus House was replaced by a North Italian Romanesque style monastery designed by James Joseph McCarthy and built between 1859 and 1863 for the Passionist Order who established a community there in 1856. The Church of St Paul of the Cross, also designed in the North Italian Romanesque style by McCarthy in 1866 and was built between 1873 and 1878. The monastery is associated with Johannes Andreas Houben, the Dutch native, who became Fr Charles Andrew later St Charles. Sculptures in Mount Argus church, including that of the Virgin Mary were the work of James Pearse, the father of Patrick and Willie Pearse. Both Patrick and Willie Pearse came for confessions on the day of the Easter Rising. The Irish Volunteers are also said to have paid a visit to Mount Argus Church to pray just before taking part in the 1916 Easter Rising.

The Dublin General Cemeteries Company was established in 1834 by an Act of Parliament. The 47-acre demesne at Mount Jerome was acquired by the Dublin General Cemeteries Company in 1835 and a protestant cemetery opened in 1836. The garden cemetery landscape designed by George Papworth dates from this period. The Cemetery Company's statutory duty was to maintain the cemetery including its walls and fences. The Mortuary Chapel by William Atkins was built in 1844. Dean argues that the present Todor Gothic gate lodge and gates was designed by Papworth. Beside the cemetery is a Church of Ireland church designed by John Howard Louche in 1836 (DCC RPS 3582). The church was subsequently converted to a Russian Orthodox Church.

Greenmount House (DCC RPS 3581) was acquired by the Religious Sisters of Charity an converted to use as a convent in 1845, and subsequently to accommodate Our Lady's Hospice in 1879. It was the home of Mary Aikenhead, founder of the Religious Sisters of Charity, from 1845 until her death in 1858. Institutional buildings including the infirmary, chapel and mortuary were constructed in the grounds in the 1890s.

St Clare's Convent (DCC RPS 3583) was also built in the grounds of an 18th century house which was located on the green. The remains of large corner fireplaces in the basement and on the first and second floor suggests an early 18th century date. The house is shown on Rocque's 1760 map. It was previously Buckley's Farm. The Poor Clare Nuns moved Hendrick Street to Harold's Cross in 1804 and established a convent and orphanage. The orphanage is an L-plan three storey range with a former integral carriage arch, now blocked, to the roadside range. The orphanage was built in 1806.

Though outside the proposed scheme, Griffith College (DCC RPS 1846, NIAH 50080974) is located to the west on the South Circular Road. It was built as Richmond Bridewell in 1813 to 1818 to the design of Francis Johnson on a quadripartite plan with west, north and east ranges connected by link blocks enclosing courtyards. It was built in order to relieve the former Richmond Bridewell was constructed to relieve Newgate prison in Dublin City. Built to accommodate between 200 and 250 prisoners, notable political detainees included Daniel O'Connell who was imprisoned here following his 'Monster Meeting' at Clontarf. It was commandeered by the War Department in the late nineteenth century it was extensively remodelled and renamed Wellington Barracks and subsequently renamed Griffith Barracks following Independence. It was converted to a college in the 1990s

1.2.5 Industrial and Infrastructural Development

Consultation of the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR), National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) indicates that there were numerous Quarries, Mills, Windmills, Lime Kilns along the Kimmage Road Lower, Poddle Park and Mount Argus Road, indicating a rich industrial heritage in the area (DCC 2003 to 2009, NIAH 2020a, Dúchas 1998, NMS 2020a and 2020b). Quarries were located on either side of the Kimmage Road Lower in what is now Kimmage Gove (DCIHR 220200801), St Martin's Park (DCIHR 220200501), Mount Argus Close (DCIHR 181402601). They are clearly shown Duncan's map of 1821, on the first edition Ordinance map of 1843 and were still evident in on the Ordinance survey Map

published in 1911 but had disappeared by 1940 in the wake of large residential development along Kimmage Road (Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1911, OSI 1940). A lime kiln was located in Kimmage Grove (DCIHR 220200601) between two of the quarries and was likely associated with the quarries.

Much of the local industry during the 19th century revolved around the old mills which were located on the River Poddle and associated channels. Windmills were located in what is now Poddle Park (DU02207, DCIHR 220200401) and Kimmage Grove (DCIHR 220200701) and St Martin's Drive (DCIHR 220200301). The one in Kimmage Grove is shown on Duncan's map of 1821 (Duncan 1821). The mills included the Ravensdale Corn Mills (DCIHR 220201101), Larkfield flour and later Paint & Colours Mills (DU022077001, DCIHR 22020021), Loader's Park corn and later paper mills at Mount Argus (DCIHR 181402101), a flour mill was near what are now the gates of Mount Jerome cemetery (DCIHR 81504401), a mill at Greenmount which was in existence in 1816 (Taylor 1816), and St Kevin's Hall weaving Mill was located on Clanbrassil Street Lower (DCIHR 181110001).

Ravensdale Mills were located in what is now Ravensdale Park. It is indicated on Taylors map of 1816 and was a flour mill in 1843 and subsequently a corn mill by 1911 (Taylor 1816, OSI 1843, OSI 1911). It was still extant in 1940 but has since been replaced by residential development and the park (OSI 1940).

Larkfield Mills were located in what is now Poddle Park was a skin mill in 1816 and 1821 (Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821) a flour mill in 1843 (OSI 1843), a corn mill in 1911 (OSI 1911) and a Paint and colours mill in 1940 (OSI 1940). The Shopping Centre on Sundrive Road was built on the site. The mill was owned the family of Joseph Plunkett (Watchorn, 1985) and was used as a clearing station for arms imported in the 1914 Howth gun running for as a training ground for the Irish Volunteers in the run up to the 1916 Easter Rising. The gothic style stone scout hall at the secondary or rear entrance to Mount Argus on the Mount Argus Road was extant in the 1870s (OSI 1876). It would appear to have formed part of the Loader's Park corn and later paper mills complex at Mount Argus (DCIHR 181402101). A mill is indicated in the vicinity and is marked 'C. Mill on Rocque's map and it was definitely in existence in 1843 when it was a paper mill (Rocque 1760, OSI 1843). By 1911 it was a Corn mill (OSI 1911). During the 20th century the old mill at Mount Argus, was adopted by the local Scout Troop the 45th Mount Argus as a boxing club. The Troop was founded by Rev. Fr. Cronin C.P. of Mount Argus church. Padraig Pearse taught Irish language lessons in the community Scout Hall.

The flour mill near what are now the gates of Mount Jerome cemetery (DCIHR 81504401) was in existence in 1760 and is marked 'C. Mill on Rocque's map (Rocque 1760). It was a flour mill by 1843 (OSI 1843). It was no longer extant in 1911 having been replaced by a Laundry (OSI 1911).

A mill at Greenmount (DCIHR 181503901) was in existence in 1816 (Taylor 1816). The Greenmount & Boyne Weaving Manufactory and Manufactory was part of a complex built c.1850 (NIAH 50081068) is located just outside the proposed scheme but also forms part of the industrial heritage of Harold's Cross (NIAH 2020a).

St Kevin's Hall weaving Mill was located at the north end of Clanbrassil Street Lower (DCIHR 181110001). No trace survives as much of the street was widened in 1989 (DCC 2003 to 2009).

The Proposed Scheme traverses the Grand Canal at Emmet Bridge. in 1715 an Act of Parliament proposing the linking of Dublin with the Shannon and Barrow Rivers was passed but no action was taken until 1755 when interest in the project was revived and Thomas Omer was appointed engineer (Bennett 2005). By 1763, 12 miles of the Canal commencing at Clondalkin had been completed and included bridges and locks. The same year Dublin Corporation took over the construction in order to avail of the additional water supply for City Basin which was located to the south of Thomas Street in the Liberties (Bennet 2005, Casey 2005). The construction of the Canal was in private ownership by 1772 and was under the remit of the Company of the Undertakers of the Grand Canal.

The canal was opened to the first cargo traffic in February 1779 and to passenger traffic between Dublin and Sallins in 1780 (Bennet 2005). The Circular Line on which Emmet Bridge is located was completed as far as Ringsend by 1791. The grand Canal Docks were opened in 1796 and connected the Canal with the River Liffey. Development of the Canal continued after the completion of the Circular line. Huband Harbour near Dolphin's Barn, named after Joseph Huband, one of the directors of the Canal company, was opened in 1805 to provide a mooring area. It has since been infilled, but a similar mooring area is located on the North bank of the Canal to the west of Emmet Bridge. The Canal Company also operated five hotels on the Canal including the one at Portobello Harbour which was designed by James Colbourne which was opened in 1807 but has since been converted to educational use. Both the Royal and Grand Canals went in to decline following the introduction of the railways in the mid-19th century. By 1950 the Grand Canal Company was amalgamated with Córas Iompair Eireann (CIÉ) and the last boats were withdrawn in 1959. Regeneration of the Grand and Royal Canals

commenced with the establishment of the 1998 City Canals Plan prepared by Dublin City Council on behalf of the Council and Waterway Ireland. Works commenced in 2003 with the Launch of the Grand Canal Enhancement Project. Works included the upgrade of tow paths, repaving of foot paths along Canal Road and Grove Road, laying of setts around the locks at La Touche Bridge and Charlemont Street, new seating, new planting, and lighting.

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

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

The Dublin tram system was central to the Dublin Lockout when DUTC members walked off the job over the refusal of then DUTC chairman (and leading shareholder) William Martin Murphy to allow some workers to join the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The trams went in to decline following the introduction of busses by the DUTC in 1925. The last DUTC route, the number 8 to Dalkey closed in 1949. Following the *Transport Act 1944*, control of the DUTC was vested in Córas Iompair Éireann (CIÉ). The last tram in operation until the arrival of Luas in 2004 was the Hill of Howth Tramway which was transferred to CIÉ in 1958 and closed on 31 May 1959.

Tram standards were identified along the proposed scheme on Harold's Cross Road (CBC1012LP118, and CBC0011LP040) and both feature the same type of fluted cast iron base. They were erected as part of the Drumcondra to Rathfarnham Tramway (DCIHR 181503001) (DCC 2003 to 2009, Corcoran 2008). They were originally tram standards associated with the number 16 and 17 trams which ran from Drumcondra to Rathfarnham via Harold's Cross and was operated by the DCT. The line from Nelson's Pillar to Terenure via Harold's Cross was one of the first and commenced in June 1879. It was electrified in November 1899. The tramway closed in 1939 after which the tacks were removed but some of the standards were repurposed as lamp standards.

1.2.6 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).

The identified heritage post boxes in the study area are almost all of the cast iron pillar box type with one being of the wall box type. 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).

1.2.7 Public Lighting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concrete Lamp posts were produced until the 1960's. By the 1980s, concrete was starting to lose ground. Bulkier 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 posts contribute to the overall appearance of the streetscape (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). Many surviving light standards display a high level of artistry and craftsmanship and complement historic streetscapes. Many lamp posts have been replaced by replicas and replicas have also been installed along streetscapes in the City Centre. Between 1920 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 the Drumcondra to Rathfarnham Tramway which was run by the Dublin Central Tramways Company and opened in 1879 before being electrified in 1899

(Cornwall 2020b Corcoran 2008). On closure of the line in 1939 it appears that some of the tram standards were repurposed lamp standards. 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 in 1909. 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.

1.2.8 Paving and Surface Treatments

Historic paving includes stone paving, stone steps, cobbles or setts and kerbs. In medieval Ireland, the use of stone to pave streets and trackways became more common. Sections of cobbled paving have been found in archaeological excavations in Dublin (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). Unlike setts, cobbles are not dressed but are rounded as found (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). Randomly laid cobbles can be seen on footpaths and carriageways in early photographs of the main urban centres in Ireland (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

The majority of historic paving found in Ireland today dates from the eighteenth century onwards (O'Connell 1975, McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). Under the Act of 1719, the Lord Mayor and one Sheriff within the City and every Alderman were appointed 'to regulate the pavements' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017, 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.' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

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' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017, 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (MCLOUGHLIN, DAHG 2017). Each committee reported on the state of the pavements in its division and proposed the streets most in need of paving (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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, set 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' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). The Corporation for Paving specified the materials required as follows (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017):

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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

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' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). Another contract suggests that Dublin calp was sometimes used for kerbing, 'for laying black stone curbings from twelve to sixteen inches broad' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

In addition to the works of the paving board, private developers stipulated the use of Granite flagstones or 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 1975).

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' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

In 1870, the Council was asked to consider a 'Proposal for a system of tramways for the City of Dublin and Suburbs.' (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). Seven tramways were subsequently laid in the major thoroughfares of Dublin, and stone setts were the favoured form of street surface associated with them (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). The tram company appears to have paid the Council for repair to streets following track laying (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). Many setts are understood to have been of imported Welsh and Scottish stone (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). Tar grouting of setts was already common practice in the late nineteenth century (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

Asphalt as a surfacing material began to be introduced in the late nineteenth century as a watertight and economical alternative for surfacing of footpaths (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). In 1880, the Council received a report on asphaltting of footpaths (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). The Paving Committee report of 1915 refers to the practice of spraying tar on the surface of macadamised roads to create tar bound macadam (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

Concrete paving began to be used for pavements from the early part of the twentieth century (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). Until the late 1980s, historic granite footpaths were routinely replaced with concrete paving (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). As motor traffic became widespread, asphalt or tarmac and also poured concrete became the norm and many setted surfaces were dug up and replaced, or were simply covered over (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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 (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

Surviving examples of historic paving such as granite kerb stones, cobbled surfaces, and glazed cellar lights and cellar hatches were identified in Kimmage Road Lower, Harold's Cross Road and Harold's Cross Green and Clanbrassil Street Upper.


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


Appendix A16.2
Inventory of Architectural
Heritage Sites


2. Appendix A.16.2: Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites


2.1 Protected Structures

Section: Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the junction with Harold's Cross Road


Identification No.	RMP DU018-043003
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument
Location	The Tongue/Stone Boat, Mount Argus Square
Date of Construction	1245
Original Use	Weir regulating feature which diverts part of the River Poddle
Description	The weir comprises a wedge shaped pier of stone and concrete constructed at the junction of the Poddle River and the City Watercourse. This was built in an attempt to regulate the quantity of water reaching the city via the City Watercourse. While the current "Stone Boat" is a modern replacement, its form is based on the preceding structure constructed in 1245, which lay in an open area called the Tongue field
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Archaeological, Technical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656 to 1658, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1937 to 1940, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Clarke 2002, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiú 2003, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 8333, DCC RPS 8334
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	1 to 2 Waverley Terrace, off Kenilworth Square North, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Developed between 1858 and 1879. Extant 1882
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of three bay two story red brick terraced houses
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1937 to 1940, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Daly et al 1998, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiú 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 8335
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	3 Waverley Terrace, off Kenilworth Square North, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Developed between 1858 and 1879. Extant 1882
Original Use	House
Description	Six bay two story late 19th or early 20th century red brick terraced house with a bow to the side elevation
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1937 to 1940, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Daly et al 1998, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 4113 to DCC RPS 4123
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	16 to 26 Kenilworth Square North, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Developed between 1858 and 1879. Extant 1882
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two to four bay, two storey over raised rendered basement, red brick houses, some with bow windows to the front. All with large gardens to the front bound by red rick or rendered walls or railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1937 to 1940, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Daly et al 1998, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 4124 to DCC RPS 4140
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	27 to 43 Kenilworth Square West, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Developed between 1858 and 1879. Extant 1882. One unspecified house was designed by Alfred Gresham Jones in 1861 according to the Dublin Builder 1 May 1861, 501
Original Use	Houses
Description	Houses generally two storey or two storey over raises basement and two to three bay, some detached and double fronted or semi-detached and terraced. Predominantly of res brick with rendered basements. All with large gardens to the front bound by red rick or rendered walls or railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1937 to 1940, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Daly et al 1998, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Dublin Builder 1 May 1861, 501, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 4141 to DCC RPS 4145
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	47 to 51 Kenilworth Square South, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Houses developed between 1858 and 1879. Two unspecified semi-detached houses on the south side were designed by Joseph Maguire in the 1862,
Original Use	Houses
Description	The houses are generally two storey or two storey over raises basement and two to three bay, some detached and double fronted or semi-detached and terraced. Predominantly of red brick with rendered basements. All with large gardens to the front bound by red rick or rendered walls or railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1937 to 1940, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Daly et al 1998, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 7021
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	36 Rathgar Avenue, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid to late 19 th century. Extant 1882
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three bay single storey over raised basement double fronted villa with rendered walls and red brick stacks. Rendered pilasters between the bays. Single pane sashes to the windows. Ornate fanlight to doorcase approached by granite steps and railings. Front garden bound by railings in a rendered plinth
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DLR 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1937 to 1940, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Daly et al 1998, Pearson 1998, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 4260,
Additional Identifier	NIAH 2345
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1859 and 1863, 1873 and 1878
Original Use	Church and Monastery
Description	<p>Mount Argus monastery is a multi-bay building in the North Italian Romanesque style designed by James Joseph McCarthy and built between 1859 and 1863 for the Passionist Order. The Passionists established a community there in 1856 when the first Mass was celebrated within an original farmhouse building on the site. The present Church and monastery were built on the site of an early 19th house of the same name, which was one of a number country houses that were built in the area in the late 18th and early 19th century, many containing the suffix prefix or suffix 'Mount' as at Mount Jerome and Greenmount, and which were later converted to religious, institutional, or other uses. The Church of St Paul of the Cross was also designed by McCarthy in 1866 in the North Italian Romanesque style and was built between 1873 and 1878. Alterations to the sacristy were designed by William Henry Byrne in 1886. The main avenue from the Kimmage Road to Mount Argus church is part of the original demesne landscape associated with Mount Argus (NIAH Garden Survey 2345). The present gates located on the Kimmage Road are associated with the Passionist Monastery and were donated by the Dublin Metropolitan Police in 1909 but are located at the original entrance to the demesne. The gates and a new library are thought to have been by Charles B. Powell in 1909. A second approach from Mount Argus Road was a secondary entrance and is indicated as such on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1837. The park to the west of the main avenue is a remnant of the demesne landscape. Much of the remainder of the demesne has become built up including a recent housing development to the east of the main avenue (Planning Ref 3739/20). The entrance gates to Kimmage Road Lower, the main avenue from these gates to the Church, the approach, and gates to Mount Argus Road, Mount Argus Park, and the ground to the east of the main avenue where the apartments are located are within the curtilage of the protected structure and are thus also protected. The monastery is associated with Johannes Andreas Houben, the Dutch native, who became Fr Charles Andrew later St Charles. In 1857 he transferred to Mount Argus and became known as a healer. He is referred to in the Circe chapter of James Joyce's Ulysses where Leopold Bloom is challenged to 'Then perform a miracle like Father Charles'. James Pearse (father of William and Padraig Pearse), converted to Catholicism here, and his firm installed the pulpit, while he himself sculpted a Blessed Virgin. Volunteers were blessed here prior to the Easter 1916 Rising, Taoiseach Garret Fitzgerald's father, Desmond, sought refuge and was hidden from the military in the monastery.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1944 to 1953, Bennett 2005, Liddy 1987, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Section: Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal


Identification No.	RMP DU018-049
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 8695 NIAH 2347 DCIHR 18-15-043-01
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Mount Jerome Cemetery Harold's Cross, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	18 th century house and Garden cemetery laid out in 1836
Original Use	House
Description	Originally a house and demesne of 18 th century date built on lands were held by the Earl of Meath. It was one of a number established in the neighbourhood many of which had the prefix or suffix 'Mount'. The name is also derived from the Rev. Stephen Jerome, Vicar from 1639 of St Kevin's Parish which then encompassed Harold's Cross. The house and landscaped grounds are clearly shown and named on Rocque's Map of 1760. The present tree lined avenue and a walled garden are shown. The house survives and is currently the administration offices of the cemetery. The Dublin General Cemeteries Company was established in 1834 by an Act of Parliament. The 47-acre demesne was acquired by the Dublin General Cemeteries Company in 1835 and a protestant cemetery opened in 1836. The garden cemetery landscape designed by George Papworth dates from this period. The Cemetery Company's statutory duty was to maintain the cemetery including its walls and fences. The Mortuary Chapel by William Atkins was built in 1844. Dean argues that the present Tudor Gothic gate lodge and gates was designed by Papworth. They consist of a gate screen with double in and out carriage gates, spear topped railings, octagonal stone pillars, with chevron cappings with poppy finials. The gate lodge is three bay, two storey, with a moulded gabled parapet, diagonal buttresses topped with poppy finials. Chamfered reveals and hood mouldings to the openings. Tudor arched doorway. The monumental works (DCIHR 18-15-043-01) are evident on the 1876 OS map. They comprise two ranges of single-storey structures set within own yard in southeast corner of cemetery and abutting cemetery boundary walls. Pitched slate roofs with clay ridge tiles, brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Painted stone walls with some rendered inserts to former doorways. Square-headed window openings with fixed-frame timber windows; some replacement timber casement windows. Square-headed door openings with timber and glass sliding doors; some replacement doors to west range. Following the Spanish Flu epidemic in 1918, it accepted remains of people of all. Those interred include William Wilde, Synge, Sheridan Le Fanu, Thomas Davis, AE (George Russell) and George Petrie. Many of the funerary monuments and mausoleums are of artistic or architectural interest as well as historical including those designed by John Skipton Mulvaney.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, , NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, , Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Curtis 2016, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 3582
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Church, Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1836
Original Use	Church of Ireland church
Description	Church of Ireland church designed by John Howard Louche in 1836 and enlarged by him in 1853. Improvements were carried out under Enoch Owen in 1877 including four new stained glass windows by Mayer & Co. the entire church renewed, entrances improved, and organ enlarged. Sundry improvements in connection with memorial to Col Meadows Taylor were also carried out. It was again refurbished and altered in 1898 under the superintendence of Frederick Batchelor. Works included removal of pulpit and reading desk which stood in front of chancel, removal of chancel steps and setting back of transept galleries, new oak pulpit and reading desk, both executed by Dovey, Mullally & Co., Dublin were erected on either side of chancel. A new brass lectern by Brown & Co., Birmingham was installed as was a new tile mosaic chancel floor, marble chancel steps and brass railing. A belfry by Vivian Smythe was added in 1915. The church was subsequently converted to a Russian Orthodox Church
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 to 67, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 11, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 3581
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50081061
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50 to 60 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	House, built c.1780 with 19 th century institutional buildings
Original Use	House
Description	Greenmount House, also known as Our Lady's Mount and Our Lady's Hospice is a well-composed classically-proportioned former country house, built c.1780. It was converted to use as a convent in 1845, and subsequently to accommodate Our Lady's Hospice in 1879. The large institutional buildings in the grounds were added in the 19th century. Greenmount House was the home of Mary Aikenhead, founder of the Religious Sisters of Charity, from 1845 until her death in 1858, and now houses the Mary Aikenhead Heritage Centre. Greenmount House is an attached five-bay three-storey over basement house with a three-storey return and later buildings to rear (south-west) elevation, and recent three-storey extension to rear and south-east elevation. Pitched slate roof having parapet with cornice to front (north-east) elevation, rendered chimneystacks, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined rendered walls over plinth course, having painted quoins. Square-headed window openings having painted masonry sills and replacement uPVC windows. Windows to front elevation having moulded architraves, lugged architraves to second floor openings, with cornices and continuous sill course to first floor openings. Windows to basement, side elevations and return having flush reveals, basement having early timber windows and iron bars. Carved doorcase having Doric pilasters, cornice and roundels dated 1815, commemorating foundation of Congregation of Religious Sisters of Charity. Round-headed door opening having moulded reveals, engaged Doric columns, cornice, petal fanlight, timber panelled door, and decorative timber sidelights, approached by nosed granite steps having later metal handrail. Granite plinth with wrought-iron railings surrounding basement area. Located in hospice grounds, having chapel to south, hospice buildings to west and north, car park to east
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 3583
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50081053, NIAH 50081054
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	Former Sisters of Saint Clare's Convent, Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 18 th century house and early 19 th century convent and chapel
Original Use	Convent/nunnery
Description	The buildings fronting on to the Green consist of an 18 th century three bay two storey over raised basement house. The presence of the remains of large corner fireplaces in the basement and on the first and second floor suggests an early 18 th century date. The house is shown on Rocque's 1760 map. This building was named San Damiano by the Poor Clare Nuns. It was previously Buckley's Farm. The Poor Clare Nuns moved Hendrick Street to Harold's Cross in 1804 and established a convent and orphanage. The house which originally backed on to the green was much altered and extended by the Poor Clare's. The orphanage buildings are to the north of the original house. The orphanage is an L-plan three-storey range with a former integral carriage arch, now blocked, to the roadside range. The orphanage was built in 1806. The convent and chapel are to the rear. The convent is an attached five-bay three-storey over basement convent, with a two-storey extension to east. The chapel is a four-bay two-storey chapel over basement. A nunnery is indicated on Duncan's Map of 1821 but not on Taylor's 1816 map which suggests that the convent and chapel were built around that time. A single-bay double-height mausoleum is located in the grounds and was built c.1860.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1869, DCC RPS 1870, DCC RPS 1871
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080984
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	Eglinton Terrace, 18 to 20 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Built c.1860
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three two-bay two-storey over basement houses, built c.1860, with returns to rear (west) elevation. They are shown clearly on the 1864 Ordinance Map but not on the 1847 Ordinance map. Hipped slate and artificial slate roofs, some M-profile, having brick parapet with granite coping, and rendered and brick chimneystacks with yellow clay pots. Yellow brick walls laid in Flemish bond to front (east) elevation, having granite string course over rendered walls to basements. Rendered walls to north elevation. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, granite sills, two-over-two pane and one-over-one pane timber sash windows. Round-headed door openings having timber panelled pilasters with console brackets supporting timber cornice and plain fanlight, having timber panelled doors and recent timber doors. Granite platform and granite steps with cast-iron coal-hole covers, cast-iron boots scrapers and cast-iron hand rails. Cast-iron railings on granite plinths with matching cast-iron pedestrian gates to front.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1865, DCC RPS 1866, DCC RPS 1867, DCC RPS 1868,
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080985
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	14 to 17 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1820,
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of four three-bay three-storey over basement houses, built c.1820, with returns to rear (west) elevation. M-profile hipped artificial slate roofs hidden behind brick parapet with granite coping, having rendered chimneystacks with yellow clay pots. Yellow brick laid in Flemish bond to front (east) elevation, having granite string course over rendered walls to basements. Rendered walls to north elevation. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, granite sills, one-over-one pane timber sash windows, and recent timber and replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed door openings, each with rendered reveals, timber panelled pilasters with console brackets supporting timber cornice and plain fanlight, surrounding and timber panelled door. Cast-iron railings on granite plinths with wrought-iron pedestrian gates to front.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1860, DCC RPS 1861, DCC RPS 1862, DCC RPS 1863, DCC RPS 1864
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080941
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	9 to 13 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of five two and three-bay two-storey over basement houses, built c.1820, having returns to rear (west) elevation. A Wide Streets Commission map, c.1845-50, refers to these as 'Mr Pritchard's Houses' and refers to the 'Proposed Line of New Railings, indicating that the enclosure of the gardens took place sometime after the construction of the houses. M-profile shared hipped slate roofs, having brown brick chimneystacks with clay chimney pots, and brown brick parapet having granite coping. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond, to walls, with lined-and-ruled rendered walls to No.13, with masonry string course over rendered walls to basement level. Square-headed window openings with masonry sills, raised render reveals, one-over-one pane timber sash windows, and replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed door openings to front (east) elevation, with doorcases comprising moulded masonry surrounds, fluted pilasters and consoles supporting cornices, having timber panelled doors and petal fanlights. Granite platforms bridging basement area, with granite steps and cast-iron boot scrapes. Wrought-iron railings dividing gardens to front, with cast-iron pedestrian gates and matching railings on carved granite plinth walls to front.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1858, DCC RPS 1859
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080940
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	7 to 8 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1847
Original Use	Houses
Description	Attached pair of two-bay two-storey over basement houses, built c.1847. Number 8 is clearly shown on the 1847 Ordinance Survey map though number 7 is not. They were however built as a pair. M-profile pitched slate roof, hipped to rear (west) and to south to front (east) elevation, having yellow brick and rendered chimneystacks with clay chimney pots, cast-iron rainwater goods, terracotta ridge tiles, and rendered parapet with granite coping. Rendered walls with carved granite plinth course over rendered wall to basement area. Render exposed to south elevation. Square-headed window openings to front, having raised render reveals, painted masonry sills, one-over-one pane timber sash windows and replacement uPVC windows. Square-headed door and window openings to basement area, having replacement uPVC windows and doors. Round-headed door opening to south elevation, with granite sill and timber sash window. Segmental-headed door openings to front, having moulded masonry surrounds, timber panelled doors flanked by timber pilasters, and decorative fanlights. Granite platforms bridging basement area, with granite steps flanked by wrought-iron railings. Cast-iron pedestrian gates with wrought-iron railings on granite plinth walls to front.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1872, DCC RPS 1873, DCC RPS 1874, DCC RPS 1875, DCC RPS 1876, DCC RPS 1877
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080987
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	50 to 55 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1840
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of six two-bay two-storey houses, built c.1840, with returns to rear (east) elevation. M-profile artificial slate roofs, pitched to front (west) span and hipped to rear span, hidden behind brick parapet walls with granite coping, having brick chimneystacks. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond to Nos.50-54. Rendered walls to No.55. A plaque on No.52 commemorates Leopold Bloom, the fictional Jewish character at the centre of James Joyce's novel Ulysses. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, granite sills, one-over-one pane timber sash windows, and replacement uPVC windows. Elliptical-headed door openings with rendered surrounds, timber panelled pilasters with console brackets supporting timber cornice and plain fanlights, petal fanlight to No.51. Timber panelled doors approached by granite platforms and steps. Cast-iron railings on granite plinths, with matching cast-iron pedestrian gates to front.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Cultural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Pearson 1998, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1824, DCC RPS 1825
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080947
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	83 to 85 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1830
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of terraced two-bay two-storey over raised basement houses, built c.1830, having lower two-storey returns to rear (south) elevations. M-profile pitched slate and artificial slate roofs, hipped to west end, with rendered parapet with cornice and rendered chimneystacks. Brown brick walls laid in Flemish bond to front elevations having cut granite quoins and cut granite string course over lined-and-ruled rendered walls to basement. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls to east gable and rear elevations. Square-headed window openings having cut granite sills and one-over-one timber sash windows. Round-headed door openings having plain fanlights, and carved timber door surrounds with decorative brackets, and timber panelled door to no. 83. Replacement door surround and door to no. 85. Cut granite steps with wrought-iron railings, parapet wall to east side of entrance platform of no.83. Front gardens enclosed by cast-iron railings on rendered plinth walls with cut granite capping, and cast-iron pedestrian gates.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Pearson 1998, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1826, DCC RPS 1827, DCC RPS 1828, DCC RPS 1829, DCC RPS 1830, DCC RPS 1831, DCC RPS 1832, DCC RPS 1833, DCC RPS 1834, DCC RPS 1835, DCC RPS 1836
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080946
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	87 to 107 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1840
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of eleven two-bay two-storey over basement houses, built c.1840, having returns to rear (south) elevation. Later canted bay window to no.99. Shared hipped slate roofs with brown brick and rendered chimneystacks having clay chimney pots, yellow brick parapets with granite coping, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, having carved granite string course over rendered walls to basement areas. Square-headed window openings having raised render reveals, granite sills, one-over-one pane, six-over-six pane timber sash windows and replacement uPVC windows. Segmental-headed door openings having moulded masonry surrounds, carved timber doorcases comprising pilasters supporting scrolled consoles and cornices, timber panelled doors, and decorative fanlights, approached by granite steps flanked by wrought-iron railings. Wrought-iron railings dividing gardens to front (north) elevation. Cast-iron gates, matching railings on rendered plinth walls with carved granite capping, to front. Granite thresholds and some steps to front gates.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Pearson 1998, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1837
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080864
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Eldon House Surgery 119 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1850
Original Use	House
Description	End-of-terrace L-plan three-bay two-storey over basement former house, built c.1850, now in use as medical centre. Pitched slate roof, hipped to east and south, with rendered chimneystacks having clay chimney pots, and yellow brick parapet having granite coping. Yellow brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, with painted masonry plinth course over rendered wall to basement area. Square-headed window openings with raised render reveals, painted masonry sills and replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed door opening to front, with rendered reveal, timber panelled door, side panel, cornice, and plain fanlight, approached by granite platform having cast-iron boot scrape, and granite steps flanked by wrought-iron railings. Cast-iron coal-hole cover to steps. Cast-iron gate with matching railings on carved granite plinth walls to front, some railings removed.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Pearson 1998, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1838, DCC RPS 1839, DCC RPS 1840, DCC RPS 1842,
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080865
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	121 to 127 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1830
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of four two- and three-bay two-storey over basement houses, built c.1830, having returns to rear (south) elevation, and two-bay single-storey over basement addition to west gable. M-profile pitched slate and artificial slate roofs having parapet with granite capping to front (north) elevation and stepped yellow brick chimneystacks. Yellow brick walls laid in Flemish bond to front elevation. Cut granite plinth course over rendered walls to basements. Red mortar to walls to number 127. Rendered and yellow brick walls to west gables. Square-headed window openings having cut granite sills, timber sash windows, and some replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed door openings having painted timber door surrounds with carved brackets, timber panelled doors, petal fanlights and plain fanlights. Portico to entrance of number 127 with masonry Corinthian columns having respondent pilasters. Cut granite steps and entrance platform having cast-iron railings. Front gardens enclosed by cast-iron railings on rendered plinths with granite capping.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Technical, Scientific, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Pearson 1998, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1841, DCC RPS 1843, DCC RPS 1844, DCC RPS 1845
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080862
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	126 to 132 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of four two-bay two-storey over basement houses, built c.1820. M-profile hipped slate roofs with yellow brick chimneystacks having clay chimney pots, some terracotta ridge tiles and yellow brick parapet having granite coping. Yellow brick laid in Flemish bond to walls with masonry plinth course over rendered basement walls. Lined-and-ruled rendered wall to south-west elevation. Square-headed window openings having raised render reveals, masonry sills, six-over-six pane and two-over-two pane timber sash windows, and replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed door openings to front (south-east) elevation, having moulded masonry surrounds with carved pilasters and scrolled consoles, cobweb fanlights, and timber panelled doors. Granite platforms bridging basement area having cast-iron boot scrapes, and granite steps flanked by wrought-iron railings on granite plinths. Wrought-iron railings dividing front gardens, having cast-iron pedestrian gates with matching railings on rendered plinths having granite copings to front boundary.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Pearson 1998, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 1857
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080888
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	29 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	House
Description	Corner-sited attached four-bay three-storey former house, built c.1880, having three-storey return to rear (east) elevation. Now with shopfront to ground floor and apartments above. M-profile pitched roof having red brick chimneystacks, and parapet to front with sawtooth polychrome brick course and cut granite coping. Red brick walls to front and north gable laid in Flemish bond having yellow brick quoins. Yellow brick walls to south gable. Roughcast render to rear walls. Square-headed window openings having bull-nosed reveals with black brick and yellow bricks, cut granite sills, and two-over-two timber sash windows. Round-headed door opening with bull-nosed reveals having black and yellow brick surround, timber panelled door, plain fanlight, and granite threshold. Recent timber shopfront. In Use as shop/retail outlet
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Pearson 1998, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 2998 to DCC RPS 2999
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	3 and 4 Fumbally Lane
Date of Construction	Extant 1847
Original Use	Houses,
Description	Terraced three or four bay two story double fronted houses with brick stacks and rendered and lined walls. No 3 has single pane sash windows while number 4 contains 6 over 6 pane sash windows. Doors have plan over lights and panelled doors.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, DCC 2003 to 2009, NIAH 2020a, Brooking 1728, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 TO 1867, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1886, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 3000
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080699, DCIHR 181109801 Dublin City - 1916 Sites of Interest: City of Dublin Maltings. Outpost of 2nd Battalion in Fumbally Lane. Ref 16B2006, WS0397, 4
Legal Status	Protected Structure
Location	Fumbally Court, 9 Fumbally Lane
Date of Construction	c. 1860
Original Use	Maltings
Description	This building was once part of a large complex of industrial buildings occupying a site stretching from New Row South in the north to Malpas Street in the south. Fumbally Lane was laid out in 1721 by a brewer named Jacob Poole. In the late eighteenth century, the brewery buildings he established were converted to a distillery. These buildings were likely constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century by the Dublin City Brewery Company, who took over John Busby's distillery on Fumbally lane. The complex consisted of four ranges of two- and three-storey multiple-bay former maltings buildings, built c. 1870-80 around a central courtyard, with carriage entrances to south and north. The site was redeveloped c1990 and now in use as commercial offices. The surviving buildings consist of two probable former malthouses each with eleven-bay two-storey range attached to rear (south), and double-pile three-bay three-storey block attached to south of this, forming Malpas Street elevation. Hipped tiled roofs with recent rooflights to north block and centre block, hipped artificial slate roofs with rounded rooflights to ridge to north pile, to south block. Snecked rubble limestone walls with dressed limestone quoins. Segmental-headed window openings to north and south blocks, square-headed window openings to central range, with brown brick block-and-start surrounds, granite sills and timber framed windows. Some cast-iron security grills to ground floor.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, DCC 2003 to 2009, NIAH 2020a, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 TO 1867, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1886, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

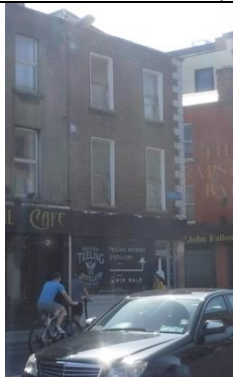
Identification No.	DCC RPS 5823
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080677
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	21 New Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1860
Original Use	Convalescent home
Description	Founded in 1857 by Alderman Richard Atkinson, a silk merchant, to commemorate his year as Lord Mayor of Dublin as commemorated by the inscription over the door. It originally functioned as an 'Asylum for Aged Females', or for elderly widows and spinsters. Attached double-pile three-bay three-storey over basement former asylum, built c.1860 to the design of Joseph Maguire, conserved and extended to rear (east) c.2000. Now in use as apartments. M-profile pitched roofs with brick chimneystacks hidden behind parapet wall with carved granite coping. Brown brick walls laid in Flemish bond with raised granite quoins to front (west) elevation, having granite string course and rendered walls to basement. Yellow brick laid in English garden wall bond to south elevation. Square-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and reveals, granite sills and six-over-six pane timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening with cut granite surround having moulded cornice and inscription, paired timber pilasters with timber cornice and leaded over light. Timber panelled door with brass door furniture, approached by granite platform and steps with wrought-iron railings on granite plinths enclosing basement area.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a,)SI 1864 OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Pearson 1998, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 5822
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080678
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Corner of Kevin Street and New Street South, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1900.
Original Use	Public convenience
Description	Freestanding underground public toilet block at the junction of Kevin Street and New Street, constructed c.1900. it was one of a number that were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in response to an increasing demand for public facilities in the city. Underground facilities such as this were partially hidden from general view in order to satisfy Victorian perceptions of decency. Carved granite plinth having perforated metal roundels to east and west elevations. Wrought-iron railings with stylised shamrock heads. Cast-iron ventilation shaft with stylised foliage to shaft. Granite stairs with tiled walls leading from street level, with wrought-iron gate.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018-020405
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4186 NIAH50080674
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	35a Kevin Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Dutch Billy House built c.1730, rebuilt 1908.
Original Use	House
Description	Freestanding curved gable fronted three-bay two-storey house with attic accommodation, built c.1730, rebuilt 1908. A rare surviving Dutch Billy house. No.35 was moved and rebuilt during road widening works on Kevin Street. Timber shopfront to front (south) elevation. Pitched slate roof with angled brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods hidden behind curved gable with red brick and lead coping. Yellow brick laid in Flemish bond with rendered margins to east and west. Square-headed window openings with granite sills and flush sash boxes. Six-over-six pane timber sash windows to first floor. Six-over-six pane timber sash window to central opening of second floor, framed by two-over-four pane timber sash windows. Shopfront comprising multiple-pane window framed by rendered pilasters, in turn flanked by square-headed door openings with timber panelled doors having tripartite over lights. Though much altered, some early features remain including the angled chimneystack, flush sash boxes and curved gable. The attractive shopfront with egg-and-dart cornice and carved scroll ends
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic, Archaeological
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 4187
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080675
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Saint Patrick's Cathedral Grammar School 39 Kevin Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	School built 1865
Original Use	School
Description	Freestanding five-bay three-storey former school house, with gablet to centre. Built as a choir school by Dean West, this building is part of a group of well-built eighteenth- and nineteenth-century structures associated with St. Patrick's Cathedral. Pitched slate roof with corbelled eaves, red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick laid in Flemish bond to front (south) and east elevation having decorative recessed panels of yellow brick to east elevation. Yellow brick laid in English garden wall bond to west elevation. Segmental-headed window openings with granite sills, red brick voussoirs and bull-nosed reveals and two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Wrought-iron window guards to ground floor. Tudor-arched window opening to gablet, with polychrome brick block-and-start surround, granite sill and two-over-two pane timber sash window. Tudor-arched door opening with polychrome brick block-and-start surround, rendered reveals, timber door and over light. Now in use as offices.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864 TO 1867, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	RMP DU018-020113
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 4188, DCC RPS 4189, NIAH 50110028
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 40 Kevin Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1710, 1783, additions of c. 1890
Original Use	St. Patrick's Deanery
Description	<p>Detached deanery over basement, built 1783. A medieval deanery likely occupied the same site from the thirteenth century but was 'waste and ruinous' by 1664. The new deanery of c. 1710 was inhabited by Jonathan Swift but was destroyed by fire in 1781; parts of the 1710 building, specifically the vaulted kitchens are reportedly incorporated in the current structure. The present building is a detached five-bay two-storey over basement building with a shallow breakfront to middle bays, and attic accommodation. Casey (2005) states 'the decoration is of late neo-Classical character, with fluted tread-ends to the stair and the thinnest of stucco garlands and rinceau'. The entrance was erected in the early nineteenth century to designs by Patrick Byrne. Two-storey additions of c. 1890 recessed to each end of building, that to west being two-bay and that to east having breakfront. Pink brick walling, laid in Flemish bond, to front (south) and rear elevations; smooth rendered to basement, with limestone course above. Smooth rendered to side elevations. Red brick walling, laid in Flemish bond, to additions, with rendered stone plinth course and rendered eaves course. Hipped M-profile slate roof parallel to long walls, with leaded parapet over carved limestone cornice. Two red brick chimneystacks to each end of valley and parallel to long walls, with terracotta pots. Diminutive dormer window to west end of front roof and with rooflights elsewhere. Hipped slate roof to eastern addition and lean-to slate roof to western. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Square-headed window openings with timber sliding sash windows, having limestone sills and six-over-six pane frames to main block. Two-over-two pane windows to western addition and one-over-one pane to eastern, latter having double windows to front elevation. Some windows have bars. Principal entrance approached by flight of seven nosed limestone steps flanked by brick walls, rendered to steps side and having granite copings and recent steel railings. Entrance comprises Portland stone doorcase having open-bed pediment supported by engaged Doric columns, with square-headed door opening having timber panelled door, moulded transom, and spoked timber fanlight. The deanery is set in its own grounds with garden to rear bound by a stone boundary wall and front plinth wall surmounted with railings. Vehicular and pedestrian entrances to southern boundary, set in rendered stone walling with granite capping and wrought-iron railing. Dressed square-plan piers with replacement double-leaf metal gates. Square-headed pedestrian entrance having granite block-and-start surround with projecting keystone and wrought-iron gate, having inscribed granite plaque above inscribed 'The Deanery'. Eastern boundary comprises crenelated snecked calp limestone wall of c. 1900, culminating in square-plan pier at south, having carved spired cap with fleur-de-lis finial. Along with the cathedral and the associated former archiepiscopal palace, Marsh's Library, the grammar school, and the boundary walls that link the various elements, the deanery is testament to the continuing importance of this ancient ecclesiastical precinct, and also forms part of the Church of Ireland tradition in the city.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Technical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Brooking 1728, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Price 1942, Pearson 1998, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2283
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080634
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	1 Dean Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	House built c.1825, converted to shop
Original Use	House
Description	<p>Corner-sited attached house built c.1825, with two-bay three-storey front (north) elevation and three-bay three-storey west elevation, having shopfront to both elevations with recessed corner entrance. The restrained classical proportions of this building and those adjoining it to the east are the work of the architects of the Wide Street Commission. The Commission made wide ranging changes to the environs of Dean Street in the first half of the nineteenth century and it appears that this terrace was rebuilt in the 1820s. The remainder of the terrace, which originally extended to seven buildings, was lost to road improvements in the 20th century. As was typical of the Wide Street Commission, building No.1 attracted high quality tenants and high annual valuations were returned in Thom's Directories. No.1 functioned as a grocer and spirit dealer in the mid nineteenth-century. Hipped M-profile artificial slate roof with brick chimneystacks having clay pots, red brick parapet with painted coping. Red brick walls laid in Flemish bond with rendered quoins to west end. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, painted stone sills and single-pane timber sash windows. Shopfront comprising display windows supported on panelled stall risers framed by timber panelled pilasters supporting nameboard. Square-headed door openings in canted bay supported by chamfered rendered pier.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2045
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080633
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Fallon's, 129 the Coombe, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	built c.1895
Original Use	House
Description	Corner-sited house built c.1895, with two-bay three-storey front (north) elevation and four-bay three-storey east elevation, having shopfronts to both elevations, with recessed corner entrance. Now also in use as public house. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and red brick chimneystacks hidden behind parapet with moulded brick and granite coping. Red brick walls laid in Flemish bond with granite plinth course to front and east elevations, rendered wall to west elevation. Square-headed window openings with granite sills and single pane timber sash windows. Square-headed door openings to east elevation, one with granite step and timber panelled door, one widened and with later double-leaf timber battened doors. Shopfront having display windows supported on timber panelled stall risers framed by timber pilasters supporting fascia with dentillated cornice. Square-headed door opening in canted bay supported by fluted cast-iron column, having half-glazed timber double-leaf door to pub. No.129 was in use by a grocer and spirit dealer, John Walsh, as early as 1862 and appears to have been redeveloped in the late nineteenth-century, and continues to serve the local community as a public house today. Dan Donnelly, the famous bare knuckle boxer who died in 1820, is reputed to have been a previous proprietor.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2942
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080632
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	77 Francis Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1830,
Original Use	House
Description	Corner-sited attached house built c.1830. The restrained classical inspired façade may be the work of architects of the Wide Street Commission who made wide ranging changes to the environs of Dean Street in the first half of the nineteenth century. Three-bay three-storey front (east) elevation and two-bay three-storey south elevation with canted corner, having shopfront to both elevations. Hipped artificial slate roof with rendered chimneystack hidden behind parapet wall with granite coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with granite sills, six-over-six pane and two-over-two pane timber sash windows, timber casement windows and blind windows. Segmental-headed door opening to east elevation with timber panelled pilasters and timber panelled door with plain fanlight. Shopfront having square-headed display windows supported on rendered stall risers framed by timber panelled pilasters supporting timber fascia with cornice. Display windows to south elevation having timber shutters, that to east having wrought-iron bars. Square-headed door opening in south-east elevation with timber panelled door, glazed over light and wrought-iron security gate.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, DCC 2009f NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

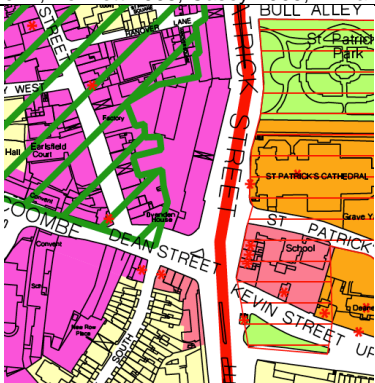
Identification No.	DCC RPS 6440, DCC RPS 6441, DCC RPS 6442
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080676
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	51 to 53 Patrick Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1840
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three two-bay three-storey former houses, built c.1840, renovated and extended to rear (east) c.2005. This group of houses is a rare early-nineteenth century survivors on Patrick Street as the street was subject to significant clearance and redevelopment by the Iveagh Trust in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the mid-nineteenth century the buildings were occupied by a corn chandler, tallow chandler and ironmonger. Now in use as shop and apartments. M-profile pitched slate roofs with yellow brick chimneystacks behind parapet wall with granite coping. Yellow brick walls laid in Flemish bond; upper portion refaced in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, granite sills and single-pane timber sash windows. Recent shopfront to front (west) elevation. Retains some interior window shutters
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020800
Additional Identifiers	DU018-020111 NIAH 50080681
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument
Location	Saint Patrick's Cathedral Choir School/ College of the Vicar's Choral 53 Patrick Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1432, present structure c.1870.
Original Use	School
Description	<p>Saint Patrick's Cathedral Choir School was founded in 1432 by Archbishop Richard Talbot and was originally housed in the robing room of the cathedral. The College of the Vicar's Choral was then located S of St Patricks Cathedral. In 1546 it consisted of a hall, kitchen and the bed chambers It was still visible, though ruinous in the early 19th century. It was replaced with the present choir school, located on the south side of Saint Patrick's Close in an attached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey school, built c.1870. Pitched slate roof with brick chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Raised barges with carved granite verge stones. Snecked limestone walls with dressed granite plinth course and quoins. Triple lancet windows to front (north) elevation with sloping granite sill, chamfered granite mullions and surround. Trefoil opening with carved granite surround and timber louvers to gable. Pointed arch opening with chamfered granite block-and-start surround and timber battened door with decorative strap hinges, set in screen wall to west. Timber plaque to door.</p> <p>The building is typical of the Gothic Revival style used in religious buildings in the nineteenth century and borrows features from the neighbouring cathedral, including the triple lancet windows and trefoil opening in the north gable.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological Artistic Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020269
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 6443 NIAH 50080680
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Original foundation c. 1121. Rebuilt c.1220-1260. Restored, c.1860-65.
Original Use	Cathedral
Description	<p>Freestanding cruciform-plan Church of Ireland Cathedral. The first record of a church on the site dates to the early twelfth century and was known as St. Patrick in insula which is mentioned c. 1121. A number of early medieval grave slabs unearthed in the vicinity may indicate this church was built on the site of an earlier stone or timber building. It became a collegiate church in 1191 and was elevated to the status of a cathedral between 1212 and 1223. Archbishop Henry of London commenced the building of the new cathedral c. 1225 and the present building retains features in the choir and Minot's Tower, include the flying buttresses and pointed arch openings are typical of the Gothic style of the time. At the time it was the largest church in Medieval Ireland. It became the first University of Ireland (1320-1520). By the 16th century, it was in ruinous condition. It has been much modified including the rebuilding of Minot's Tower in the early fifteenth century, the addition of its spire in the mid-eighteenth century, the replacement of the roof in the late seventeenth century and restoration work undertaken by R. C. Carpenter c.1845. A large scale restoration programme, undertaken between 1860 and 1865 under the patronage of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness.</p> <p>Pitched slate roofs with corbelled eaves courses, crenelated battlements having cast-iron rainwater goods. Lean-to slate roofs with crenelated battlement to side aisles of nave and of transepts. Octagonal spire to tower with crenelated battlements. Carved limestone cross finials to gables. Cut and carved limestone pinnacles to buttresses. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Snecked Calp limestone walls with cut limestone quoins, corbel tables, and string courses. Stepped pilaster buttresses to all elevations, some with niches. Cut limestone plinth course. Lancet openings to side aisles and clerestory with carved limestone surrounds and sills and hood mouldings with carved hood stops. Those to clerestory framed by colonnettes. Lancet openings to side aisles of transepts with dressed limestone surrounds, sills and hood mouldings with carved hood stops. Lancet openings and round-headed openings with triple-light windows to clerestory with dressed limestone surrounds, limestone colonnettes, limestone sills and hood mouldings with carved hood stops. Triple-light lancet window to gables with colonnettes with foliate capitals and sloping limestone sills. Triple-light window and trefoil opening over with dressed limestone surrounds. Choir having lancet openings to side aisles and clerestory with dressed limestone surrounds, sills, and hood mouldings. Those to clerestory framed by colonnettes. Graded triple-light and five-light windows to end gable of east elevation of choir and side aisles. Lancet openings to Lady Chapel, with dressed limestone surrounds and sills and hood mouldings. Square-headed openings to bell tower, with ogee-headed insets and lancet openings to lower stages and pointed arch openings with curvilinear Y-tracery and louvers to belfry. Clock faces to north and west elevations. North porch and south porch each having pointed arch door opening with carved limestone surround comprising colonnettes with foliate capitals, hood moulding with carved hood stops and timber double-leaf door. Triple-light window to south porch, and trefoil opening over with chamfered limestone surrounds. Pointed arch door opening to west elevation, having carved limestone roll mouldings, hood moulding with sculpted portraits to decorative stops, double-leaf timber battened doors with strap hinges. Interior having carved limestone pointed arcade supported on octagonal-profile piers with engaged colonnettes to nave and choir. String course separating arcade from triforium. Pointed arches to triforium with inset pointed arches supported on marble colonnettes. Lancet window openings to clerestory. Bays separated by full-height engaged colonnettes with vaulting springing from capitals. Set in own grounds, with cast-iron railings on limestone plinths to west and south. Square-profile cut sandstone piers with carved caps to west having cast-iron pedestrian gate. Cast-iron railings to north.</p>
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Historical Social Technical
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2016, SDCC 2016, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


2.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

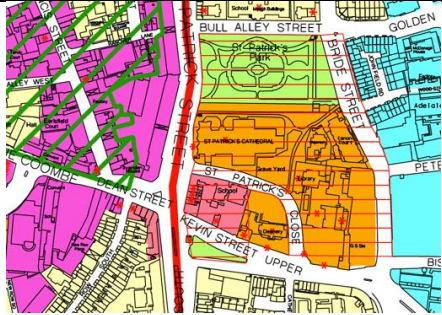
Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction

Location	Thomas Street ACA encompassing Dean Street
Legal Status	Architectural Conservation Area (as indicated by the area hatched in green)
Description	<p>The Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area (DCC 2009b) encompasses R110 Dean Street which contains a number of 18th and 19th century buildings but is of earlier date. The Liberties are of Medieval origin. King Henry II granted lands for the foundation of the Augustinian Monastery of Saint Thomas in the 12th century as atonement for the murder of Thomas á Beckett (Bennett 2005, Clarke). The lands which became known as the Liberties developed as a suburb located outside the walled city of Dublin in the 12th and 13th centuries. A charter was granted to the city, citizens of Bristol were brought in to colonise Dublin, and guilds were introduced. After the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 under Henry VIII, the lands around Thomas Street were granted to William Brabazon whose family became the Earls of Meath. The area was developed as part of the Meath Estate. The area developed as an industrial quarter associated in particular with the silk and weaving trade following the immigration of Huguenots from Continental Europe in the late 17th century before peaking in the early 1800s (Bennett 2005, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2012, Casey 2005). The most significant buildings within the wider ACA are St Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074) and City Wall (RMP DU018020001) which are of National importance but located outside the study area on Thomas Street.</p> <p>The protected structures within the study area of the Proposed Scheme where it overlaps with the ACA are principally of 19th century construction and of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity (DCC 2009b; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). Within the urban realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps. Because of these factors, the Thomas Street ACA where it meets the Proposed Scheme is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity</p>
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, DCC 2009b, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 Ref. 5523, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Williams 1994, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>

2.3 Conservation Areas


Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction

Location	Grand Canal CA
Legal Status	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The conservation area encompasses the circular line of the Grand Canal, built 1790, including its tow paths, locks, and Robert Emmett Bridge (NIAH 50080983) but also the mid-19 th century buildings facing on the north and south banks at Windsor Terrace (NIAH 50080989), Parnell Road and Grove Road (NIAH 50081042). The remaining structures fronting on to the Canal within the proposed scheme are 20 th century. Within the public realm heritage kerbs were identified along Robert Emmett Bridge (CBC0011BTH136) and at 1 to 15 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH167).
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>

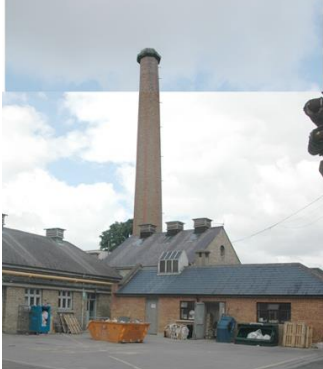
Location	Patrick Street CA
Legal Status	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red.
Description	The Patrick Street Conservation Area encompasses St Patrick's Cathedral (RMP DU018-020869), College of the Vicar's Choral (RMP DU018-020800) St Patrick's Park (NIAH 50080682), 50-53 Patrick Street (DCC 6440 - DCC 6442) 35a Kevin Street Upper (RMP DU018-020405) The Deanery of St Patrick's Cathedral (RMP DU018-020113, DCC RPS 4188, DCC RPS 4189, NIAH 50110028 and Choir School (RMP DU018-020800, DU018-020111 NIAH 50080681). The area contains highly significant medieval and early modern buildings including the Cathedral, an early 18 th century Dutch Billy 18 th , 19 th , and 20 th century buildings. Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps and 19 th century public convenience on Kevin Street. Because of the high sensitivity of the buildings within the CA and the location of the CA within the Medieval and Georgian core which is a candidate UNESCO World Heritage Site (Section Error! Reference source not found., Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 Ref. 5523).
Significance Rating	National
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic, Archaeological, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	High
Sources	DCC 2016, NMS 2009a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Speed 1610, Down Survey 1656-1658, Rocque 1756, Rocque 1760, Rocque and Scale 1773, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Image	 <p>Image credit: DCC 2016</p>


2.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures


Section: Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal


Identification No.	NIAH 50081062
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50-60 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	church/chapel
Description	Cruciform-plan double-height Roman Catholic Chapel, built c.1890, to designs by W.H. Byrne. Attached at north-west (entrance) end to hospice buildings, having single-bay full-height chancel to south-east, five-bay nave elevation, full-height transepts, single-storey side chapels along length of nave, and single-storey sacristy to south. Pitched slate roofs having carved granite bellcote to north-west elevation, carved granite cross finials, carved granite chimneystack to sacristy, cut granite coping to nave and transepts. Uncoursed rubble granite walls over cut granite plinth. Round-headed windows to nave, transepts and side chapels having cut granite surrounds, chamfered sills, and leaded stained glass. Circular stained glass rose window to chancel having carved granite tracery, surround and hood moulding. Two-light side windows to chancel having carved granite Y-tracery. Paired windows to sacristy. Round-headed door openings having carved granite surround, chamfered reveals, and hood moulding. Timber doors, half-glazed to south-west entrance, with decorative strap hinges. Located in hospice grounds, south of Greenmount House, with main hospice building to west, mortuary chapel to south-west and car park to east.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50081063
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50-60 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1890
Original Use	Hospital/infirmary
Description	Attached complex-plan multiple-bay two-storey with dormer attic hospice building, built c.1890 to designs by W. H. Byrne. The hospice was established by the Congregation of the Religious Sisters of Charity in 1879, and this building was constructed to facilitate expansion. Three full-height wings to rear elevation, east and central wings extending to form full-height gabled breakfronts to front (north-east) elevation, west wing extending to enclose forecourt, forming four-bay gabled wing. Later extensions to front, rear, and north-west elevation. Pitched slate roofs having ridge cresting, cross finials to gable-fronts, cut granite and limestone eaves courses with corbels, copper valleys, cut granite chimneystacks having carved capping, cast-iron rainwater goods, and moulded yellow brick eaves course to rear elevations. Pitched roofs to dormer windows having ridge cresting, decorative timber bargeboards and finials. Rooflights to rear elevations. Ashlar granite walls having cut limestone quoins to front elevation. Trefoil-headed niche to central breakfront, having carved limestone surround with polished granite columns and decorative sculpted corbels. Brown brick walls laid in Flemish bond to rear elevations, having yellow brick quoins and blue brick string courses. Segmental-headed window openings, having block-and-start ashlar limestone surround with bull-nosed reveals and carved limestone continuous sill course to front elevations, with yellow brick block-and-start surrounds and limestone sills to rear elevations. Paired round-headed window openings to central breakfront with central polished granite column having carved stone capital and bull-nosed reveals. Replacement uPVC windows. Ashlar limestone doorcase to front, with decorative carved cornice and parapet, having carved roundels. Round-headed opening having roll mouldings, polished granite columns having carved stone capitals and cut limestone plinths. Double leaf timber doors having fanlight and sidelights. Recent glazed entrance porch, with recent steps, ramps, and handrails. The construction in ashlar granite and limestone is typical of the solidity and traditional materials favoured by religious institutions in this period. The interior includes a Harry Clarke Studio window depicting The Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, and Our Lady (1928), which was formerly housed in the Jesuit chapel, Rathfarnham Castle and was donated to the hospice in the 1980s. Located in hospice grounds, adjacent to later hospice buildings, having Greenmount House and chapel to east, mortuary chapel and chimney to south.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Historical Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50081064
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50-60 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1940
Original Use	chimney
Description	Freestanding octagonal-plan tapering yellow brick chimney and associated boiler house, built c.1940 as part of the laundry complex when the hospice underwent an expansion in the mid-twentieth century Yellow brick English garden wall bond construction having red brick detailing, moulded concrete plinth over brick base, and moulded concrete cornice. Located in hospice grounds to south-west of main hospice building, adjacent to boiler house and laundry. Now disused.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005 IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50081065
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50-60 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1890
Original Use	Chapel
Description	Roman Catholic mortuary chapel, built to designs by W.H. Byrne, attached at south to recent single-storey entrance hall, sacristy, and chapel. Chancel to south-west, entrance front to north-east, with three-bay nave elevation. Pitched slate roof, hipped over chancel, having carved limestone coping and moulded yellow brick eaves course, carved limestone cross finial to front elevation, ridge cresting and metal cross finial to chancel. Brown brick walls laid in Flemish bond over moulded brick plinth course, yellow brick quoins, and blue brick string courses. Shouldered brick buttresses to front façade having cut limestone detailing. Lancet windows to nave having yellow brick block-and-start surrounds, chamfered stone sills and leaded stained glass. Circular window to front elevation, having moulded yellow brick surround, carved limestone tracery having quatrefoil pattern, with leaded stained glass. Pointed arch door opening having moulded yellow brick surround and hood moulding, double leaf timber battened doors, and decorative strap hinges. Located in hospice grounds, having hospice buildings, Greenmount House and chapel to north, service buildings to west and enclosed garden to east.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005 IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50081052
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	75 to 77 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1885
Original Use	Houses
Description	Semi-detached pair of two-bay two-storey houses, built c.1885, having shared projecting central bay to front (west) elevation with catslide roof, recessed entrance bay to either side, and shared return to rear (east) elevation. Hipped slate roof having central polychrome brick chimneystack, terracotta ridge tiles, recent rooflights, carved timber barge boards, cast-iron rainwater goods and dentillated moulded brick eaves course. Brown brick laid in English garden wall bond having moulded red brick string courses to first and second floors, red brick continuous sill course to first floor, and moulded red brick plinth course. Moulded dentillated brick cornice over second floor openings to recessed bays. Square-headed window openings having moulded brick voussoirs and keystones, two-over-two pane timber sash windows to No.75, replacement uPVC windows to No.77, and granite sills. Paired round-headed window openings to entrance bay to first floor, having moulded brick surrounds and keystones, timber sash windows with leaded lights, carved timber balcony having balustrade and decorative apron, supported on carved consoles. Oculi over paired windows, having brick surrounds and keystones, with timber louvered vents to No.75, and window to No.77. Square-headed door openings, with stepped brick piers having moulded brick capitals, moulded brick segmental-headed hood mouldings, timber panelled doors with leaded glazed panels, timber doorcases having decorative carved cornices, and leaded over lights. Granite steps with cast-iron boots crapes leading to doors. Cast-iron railings dividing gardens to front with cast-iron pedestrian gates to front having matching railings on carved granite plinths, with square-profile polychrome brick pier to south. Rathmines township was founded in 1847 to foster the development of the suburban area south of the canal and was later extended to include Rathgar and part of Harold's Cross in Saint Catherine's Parish. The township kept rates low to facilitate growth, and by 1859 there had been prolific development of villas, terraces, and semi-detached houses
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50081055
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	92 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two story over raised basement double fronted red brick house with rendered stacks to pitched roof, sash windows and a three centred arched fanlight to doorcase. Granite landing and steps to front behind a red brick wall, rendered piers and railings.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50081056
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	84 to 90 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two story over raised basement rendered houses with brick stacks to pitched roof, sash windows some of which have been replaced with casements, and arched fanlights to doorcases. Granite landing and steps to front behind railings.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50081057, NIAH 50081058
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	76 to 82 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	late 19 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two bay two storey red brick terraced houses with hipped slate roofs, red brick stacks and walls, dark brick string courses. Segmental arched windows. Single story bow windows. Plain fanlights above the doors, set behind railings. 80 is three bay and has an internal carriage arch
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50081059	
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
Location	72 to 74 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6	
Date of Construction	c.1820	
Original Use	Houses	
Description	Terraced pair of double-pile two-bay two-storey over basement houses, built c.1820, having later extension to rear (west) elevation. Formerly part of a terrace of six known as Clarke's Buildings, after a Mr. Thomas Clarke who lived in one house (now seemingly demolished) and leased the others. Pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, stepped brown brick chimneystacks, and parapet with cut granite coping. Brown brick walls laid in Flemish bond to front elevation, having string course over rendered walls to basement area. Rendered walls to rear elevation. Square-headed window openings with render reveals, stone sills, two-over-two pane timber sash windows and replacement uPVC windows. Elliptical-headed door openings with render surrounds, carved timber doorcases with decorative consoles, petal fanlights, and timber panelled doors. Shared granite platform and steps, having cast-iron coal hole cover and wrought-iron railings. Cast-iron railings on cut granite plinths enclosing basements.	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,	
Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	NIAH 50081060
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	66 to 70 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1820
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three double-pile two-bay two-storey over basement houses, built c.1820, having two-storey returns and later extensions to rear (west) elevation. Formerly part of a terrace of six known as Clarke's Buildings, after a Mr. Thomas Clarke who lived in one house (now seemingly demolished) and leased the others. Pitched artificial slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, stepped brown brick chimneystacks and parapet with cut granite coping. Brown brick walls laid in Flemish bond to front elevation, with render plinth course. Later render to no.66. Rendered walls to rear elevation. Square-headed window openings with render reveals, painted sills, and replacement uPVC windows. Elliptical-headed door openings with render surrounds, carved timber doorcases with decorative consoles, petal fanlights, plain fanlights, and timber panelled doors and half-glazed timber doors, approached by granite steps. Cast-iron railings on cut granite plinths with matching pedestrian gates enclosing gardens to front.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
	


Identification No.	NIAH 50081044
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	13 to 13a Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19 th century
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three storey over basement red brick century commercial building, one of a group (numbers 1 to 15) which we late 19 th century. Shopfront much altered and fenestration to segmental headed openings replaced. Decorative brick cornice to parapet.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Price 1942, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50081042
Legal Status	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	77 Grove Road, Harold's Cross, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1880
Original Use	House
Description	Attached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, having return to rear (south) elevation. Pitched artificial slate roof, having rendered chimneystacks, and cut granite coping to yellow brick parapet to front elevation. Yellow brick walls laid in Flemish bond. Rendered walls to gables. Square-headed window openings having rendered reveals, cut granite sills, and two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Elliptical-headed door opening having painted carved doorcase with scrolled consoles, and timber panelled door with cobweb fanlight. Set back from road, with cast-iron pedestrian gate flanked by piers and cast-iron railings on masonry plinths, with some boundary treatment removed for parking.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction

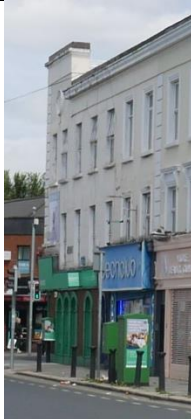
Identification No.	NIAH 50080983
Additional identifiers	DCIHR 181500901
Legal Status	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Robert Emmet Bridge, Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Built 1935-6
Original Use	Bridge
Description	<p>Single-arch bridge, built 1935-6, carrying road over the Grand Canal. Elliptical arch with rendered spandrels and string course. Balustrade comprising balusters and rendered handrail, terminating in rendered piers with inset panels surmounted by lamp standards. Rendered wing walls with rendered string courses, cut limestone and rendered copings. Carved limestone plaque with bust of Robert Emmet to eastern balustrade. The original canal bridge at this location was named for James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Clanbrassil, and was constructed around 1790. The current structure was rebuilt in 1935-6, its design echoing the composition of the eighteenth century bridges on this stretch of the Grand Canal. It was renamed Robert Emmet Bridge to commemorate the member of the United Irishmen who led a failed rebellion against the British in the early nineteenth century. Emmet was captured in Harold's Cross and executed in 1803. A limestone plaque and relief bust by Albert George Power and an inscription in Irish add artistic and historical interest.</p> <p>This bridge in its present form is an attractive example of 1930's detailing of which the 'Egyptian-style' pilasters are a characteristic feature. The bridge gains historic interest from its functions as a monument to Robert Emmet and is of technical interest for the methods involved in its construction. As part of the major engineering achievement that was the Grand Canal 'Circular Line' construction scheme and its benefits to industry, this is also a structure of significant industrial heritage interest.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080982
Legal Status	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red and recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	South end of Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1790
Original Use	Cut limestone retaining walls and steps
Description	Cut limestone wall topped with dressed granite capping erected c.1790, extended to north c.1860. Granite steps to west. The engineers of the Grand Canal may have been responsible for the construction of this well-built limestone and granite wall which marks the approach to Robert Emmet Bridge. The road rises at this location to cross the canal and the change in height is dealt with by means of a flight of granite steps. Wall on east side is interrupted by a series of openings which are lined with limestone setts and granite steps. The vehicular openings retain limestone setts while the pedestrian openings retain granite steps. It forms part of an integrated group with the adjoining Robert Emmet Bridge. The walls are part of a group of three walls which form part of an integrated group with Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983). The walls on the east and west side of Clanbrassil street were built to address the change in level of the road resulting from the construction of the Robert Emmet Bridge and the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042). The third wall in the group is located to the west on the lone leading down to Gordons fuels.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080988
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	49 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 18 th or early 19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Four bay, two storey, double fronted house, with pitched slate roof, rendered stack, square headed openings to rendered walls, and arched fanlight to door. Late shop addition to the front. Front garden bound by railings. Likely built as a pair with number 47 and 47a.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080942
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	57 to 61 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1847
Original Use	houses
Description	Terrace of two bay single storey brick houses. Number 57 is rendered. Brick stacks to pitched roofs behind a parapet. Square headed openings. Arched fanlight to door. Front gardens bound by railings set in a rendered dwarf wall
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080943
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	65-66 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1860
Original Use	Shop/retail outlet
Description	<p>Terraced four-bay three-storey house and shop, built c.1860, having recent timber shopfront to front (west) elevation. It was part of Clanbrassil Buildings, a commercial unit occupied by Francis Leonard who traded as a grocer, iron-monger, purveyor, glass, delft, haberdasher, coal, and general merchant. It is from this, and other units occupied by Francis Leonard that the crossroads has become known as Leonard's Corner. A sub-post office had been established by 1894. In 1896 Nos.65 and 66 were listed as a general draper, the property of M. J. Nolan, and rated at £71, suggesting that alterations and improvements had taken place. It remained in use as a post office until recently, making it a focal point in the local community.</p> <p>Pitched roof with rendered chimneystacks having clay chimney pots, hidden behind rendered parapet with moulded render cornice over plat band. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls with channelled render quoins, and moulded render cornices and consoles over first floor windows. Square-headed window openings with moulded render architraves, painted masonry sills and two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door and over light to north of shopfront. The building shares a parapet height and fenestration arrangement with its neighbours to the north, making the composition as a whole a striking presence on the corner of Clanbrassil Street Upper and South Circular Road.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080945	
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH	
Location	Leonard's Corner Post Office, 68 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8	
Date of Construction	c.1880	
Original Use	Shop/retail outlet	
Description	<p>Corner-sited terraced group of three-storey houses with shops to ground floor, built c.1880, having recent shopfronts to front (west) and north elevations. Now in use as shop, post office and café. Red brick and rendered chimneystacks and clay chimney pots, flat roof hidden behind rendered parapet, raised to north, with moulded render cornice and plat band. Hipped roof to No. 109. Rendered walls having channelled render quoins, ionic pilasters flanking rear (east) elevation. Blind oculus to parapet to front. Moulded render fluted consoles and cornices over windows to first floor to north and east elevations, with render string course forming continuous sill course to first floor to north elevation. Recent red brick walls laid in stretcher bond, to ground floor of No.68, having render plinth course. Square-headed window openings, paired to north and east elevations, with masonry sills and replacement uPVC windows, some with moulded render architraves. Round-headed door opening to front, with moulded masonry surround, half-glazed timber panelled door and granite step. Single, double, and triple arrangements of round-headed openings to front and north elevations of ground floor, with moulded masonry surrounds and timber-framed windows. Angled corner bay with square-headed door opening. Elliptical-headed door opening to east elevation of No.109, having carved masonry surround, timber panelled door and plain fanlight, with shared platform and granite steps.</p>	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	NIAH 50080939
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	1 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 18 th or early 19 th century
Original Use	Public house
Description	Three bay three storey brick corner building with five bays to North elevation moulded and rendered cornice to parapet and rendered quoins. Pub front significantly altered
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080938
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	The Headline Bar 116 South Circular Road/ 57 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Mid-19 th century but refaced in the 20 th
Original Use	public house
Description	Five bay three storey red brick public house. it has been refaced but would appear to have been three separate buildings which are evident on the 1864 Ordinance Map. Rendered parapet hides pitched slate roof. Pub front replaced. Elevation to South Circular road indicates that part of the building was formerly Thomas Keoghs Wine Vaults which were extant in 1886. It is a four bay single storey building with finials, breakfront and 'Thomas Keoghs Wine Vaults' signage to the parapet and rendered pilasters between the moulded arcade to the front. Fenestration consists of stained glass fanlights or Diocletian windows. Roller shutters obscure the windows below.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080863
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	118 to 124 South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Houses circa 1847 and 1864
Original Use	houses
Description	Terrace of two bay single storey brick houses. Number 22/24 is rendered and has an internal carriage arch and is earlier as it is evident on the 1847 Ordinance map. The remainder are on the 1864 map. Brick stacks to pitched roofs behind a parapet. Square headed openings. Arched fanlight to door. Front gardens bound by railings set in a rendered dwarf wall some of which have been replaced
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50080889
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	10 to 11 St Kevin's Parade
Date of Construction	extant 1886
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three bay, single storey double fronted red brick cottages with polychromatic brick dressings and rounded reveals to the parapet and openings
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50080876
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Saint Kevin's Male National Schools/Scholars Bar & Restaurant, Donovan Lane
Date of Construction	1895
Original Use	School
Description	Detached five-bay two-storey former school, built 1895, designed by Dublin architect George Coppinger Ashlin , having gabled breakfront to front (west) elevation and recent single-storey extension to front, three-storey tower and single-storey extension to rear. Subsequently in use as public house, now disused. Hipped artificial slate roofs, pitched to breakfront, having carved granite verge stones to gable with metal cross finial, rendered chimneystack and stepped red brick eaves course. Red brick walls laid in English garden wall bond with black brick stretcher bond courses and cut granite name plaque. Rendered walls to ground floor of south elevation. Later glazed wall to south bay of front elevation. Tudor arch window openings to first floor windows of breakfront and to rear, with paired square-headed window openings to north bay of front elevation. Segmental-arched window opening to south elevation and ground floor central bays, having granite sills, some bull-nosed voussoirs and replacement uPVC windows. Segmental-headed door opening with bull-nosed voussoirs and replacement uPVC door. Set back from street with coursed rubble calp limestone walls having metal railings to south boundary, and recent granite boundary wall and railings to front boundary.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	



Identification No.	NIAH 50080635
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	2 Dean Street
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	House
Description	<p>Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1825, with nineteenth-century shopfront to front (north) elevation. Now also in use as café. This building and those adjoining are the work of the architects of the Wide Street Commission who made wide ranging changes to the environs of Dean Street in the first half of the nineteenth century. It appears that this terrace was rebuilt in the 1820s and functioned as a dairy in the middle of the nineteenth-century. The traditional timber shopfront adds to the historic character of the façade and streetscape.</p> <p>Pitched M-profile artificial slate roof with brick chimneystacks, rendered parapet having granite coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with painted sills and replacement uPVC windows. Shopfront having timber panelled pilasters supporting timber fascia, surrounding panelled stall riser supporting display window. Recessed square-headed door openings with half-glazed timber door to shop and timber panelled door with over light and granite step leading to upper floors.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080636
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	3 Dean Street
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	House
Description	<p>Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1825, with recent shopfront to front (north) elevation. Now also in use as shop. This nineteenth-century house is part of a well-built terrace with a continuous roofline and matching window heights. Its design is typical of the work of the architects of the Wide Street Commission who made wide ranging changes to the environs of Dean Street in the first half of the nineteenth century. It appears that this terrace was rebuilt in the 1820s. It housed the provision dealer, John Byrne, in 1852 and the baker and provision dealer, John Summers, in 1862.</p> <p>Pitched roof with brick chimneystack hidden behind rendered parapet with granite coping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with painted stone sills and replacement uPVC windows. Shopfront having display window flanked by shop door and door leading to upper floor accommodation.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080637
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	4 Dean Street
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	House
Description	<p>Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1825, with recent shopfront to front (north) elevation. Its restrained classical design is typical of the work of the architects of the Wide Street Commission who altered the layout and building stock in the environs of Dean Street during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the middle of the nineteenth century, it was in use as a chemist or 'druggist'. It appears that this terrace was rebuilt in the 1820s and originally comprised a further three houses which were removed during road building.</p> <p>Pitched roof and brick chimneystack hidden behind parapet with granite coping. Yellow brick walls laid in English garden wall bond. Square-headed window openings with rendered reveals, painted stone sills and six-over-six pane timber sash windows. Recent timber shopfront having display window flanked by shop door and door leading to upper floor accommodation.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	NIAH 2020a, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1911, OSI 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

2.5 Designed Landscapes



Section: Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH141
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Brook Lawn, survives in part as Ravensdale Park, Kimmage Road Lower
Date of Construction	Late 18 th or early 19 th century. Present park 20 th century
Original Use	House and demesne, now a public park
Description	Brook Lawn is named on Taylors Map of 1816 but is not on Roque's Map of 1760. Dean states the adjoining Ravensdale Mill was part of the property which also included a gate lodge to the Kimmage Cross Roads and a drive which crossed the Poddle River. The first edition Ordinance map which was surveyed in 1837 and published in 1843 indicates that it was a flour mill with its millpond clearly marked. Ravensdale Mills later became a corn mill and is indicated as such on the Ordinance map of 1911 along with its millpond and weir. The parkland, house and outbuildings were to the west of the river, with its lodge located at the Kimmage Cross Roads. The house was occupied by a James Hyland in 1849. The house and mill were demolished in the 20 th century when the area was developed with housing. Part of the park survives as Ravensdale Park a Public park bound by the Kimmage Road Lower on the South east side, Ravensdale Park on the north east side, suburban housing to Ravensdale Drive and Brookfield to the west and Kimmage Road West, Terenure Road West, and Kimmage Cross Roads to the south. The park is also known as Poddle Park as it follows the course of the Poddle River which is still a feature within the park. The park is bound by a modern brick wall and contains mature trees. There is also pedestrian bridge across the Poddle, but this is also of 20 th century construction. The park adds interest and is a local amenity along the Kimmage Road Lower
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	 




Identification No.	CBC0011BTH142
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Poddle Park
Date of Construction	Mid to late 20 th century
Original Use	Agricultural land with some milling and quarrying activity
Description	Public park in Poddle Park. The park follows the course of the Poddle River which is still a feature within the park. The Poddle formed part of the City Watercourse. Historically the area is associated with milling. The city Mill is marked on Rocque's map of 1760 in the vicinity of the park. A mill is also indicated in the vicinity of the park on Taylor's map of 1816 . This is probably the mill site at the north end of the park (SMR DU022-077001) associated with Larkfield Mills which are named on the 1911 Ordinance Survey map and were a were a paint mill by 1940. There was also a windmill (DU022-078) in in the area now occupied by the park. Quarries were also indicated in the area of the park on the First edition Ordinance Survey map with was published in 1843. These were still present in 1911 although suburban development had commenced along the Kimmage Road. It had increased by 1940 and the quarries were no longer evident. The present park was created in the late 20 th century as part of the surrounding housing estate on Poddle Park and is enclosed on the east side by Kimmage Road and St Martins Drive
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Archaeological, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bence Jones 1988, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 4260,
Additional Identifier	NIAH 2345
Legal Status	Protected Structures
Location	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century, 1859 and 1863, 1873 and 1878
Original Use	House and demesne
Description	<p>Mount Argus was a country house and demesne in the early 19th century and is named on Taylor's map of 1816. It which was one of a number country houses that were built in the area in the late 18th and early 19th century, many containing the suffix prefix or suffix 'Mount' as at Mount Jerome and Greenmount, and which were later converted to religious, institutional, or other uses. In 1816 it was then surrounded by trees though the parkland is not otherwise clearly defined. It is more clearly defined on the first edition Ordnance Map, published in 1843. A gate lodge was located at the entrance on Kimmage Road Lower with a drive (still present) leading across the Poddle River and through some woodland up to the house and outbuildings which appears to have had a walled garden or orchard to the west or rear. A mill pond, associated with a Paper Mill (later Loaders corn mill) is also indicated. There was a rear avenue, which also survives and leads on to Mount Argus road. Mount Argus was the home of the Byrnes Family in the first half of the 19th century. The demesne and house were acquired as the House of Blessed Paul Retreat of the Passionist Fathers in 1856. The house outbuildings and walled garden were removed when the North Italian Romanesque Monastery and Church by James Joseph McCarthy were built between 1859 and 1863 and 1873 and 1878 respectively. The monastery is associated with Johannes Andreas Houben, the Dutch native, who became Fr Charles Andrew later St Charles. In 1857 he transferred to Mount Argus and became known as a healer. He is referred to in the Circe chapter of James Joyce's Ulysses where Leopold Bloom is challenged to 'Then perform a miracle like Father Charles'. James Pearse (father of William and Padraig Pearse), converted to Catholicism here, and his firm installed the pulpit, while he himself sculpted a Blessed Virgin. Volunteers were blessed here prior to the Easter 1916 Rising, Taoiseach Garret Fitzgerald's father, Desmond, sought refuge and was hidden from the military in the monastery.</p> <p>The Passionists removed the lodge on the Kimmage Road which was still extant when the 25 inch ordinance map was surveyed in 1907 but was replaced when the present gates thought to have been by Charles B. Powell and which were donated by the Dublin Metropolitan Police in 1909.</p> <p>The main avenue from the Kimmage Road to Mount Argus church is part of the original demesne landscape associated with Mount Argus (NIAH Garden Survey 2345). A second approach from Mount Argus Road was a secondary entrance and is indicated as such on the first edition ordinance survey map of 1837. The park to the west of the main avenue is a remnant of the demesne landscape. Much of the remainder of the demesne has become built up including a recent housing development to the east of the main avenue (Planning Ref 3739/20) and in the former parkland to the north of the monastery. Main features substantially present: - peripheral features unrecognizable. The entrance gates to Kimmage Road Lower, the main avenue from these gates to the Church, the approach, and gates to Mount Argus Road, Mount Argus Park, and the ground to the east of the main avenue are within the curtilage of the protected structure and are thus also protected.</p>
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Bennett 2005, Liddy 1987, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal

Identification No.	RMP DU018-049
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 8695 NIAH2 347
Legal Status	A Protected Structure and Recorded Monument
Location	Mount Jerome Cemetery Harold's Cross
Date of Construction	18 th century house. Garden cemetery laid out in 1836
Original Use	House and demesne
Description	Originally a house and demesne of 18 th century date built on lands were held by the Earl of Meath. Mount Jerome was built By Abraham Wilkinson. It was one of a number established in the neighbourhood many of which had the prefix or suffix 'Mount'. The name is also derived from the Rev. Stephen Jerome, Vicar from 1639 of St Kevin's Parish which then encompassed Harold's Cross. The house and landscaped grounds are clearly shown and named on Rocque's Map of 1760. The present tree lined avenue and a walled garden are shown. Wilkinson's son sold it to John Keogh. The property remained in the Keogh Family until the 'beautifully picturesque demesne' was sold to the Dublin Cemeteries Company. The Dublin General Cemeteries Company was established in 1834 by an Act of Parliament. The 47-acre demesne was acquired by the Dublin General Cemeteries Company in 1835 and a protestant cemetery opened in 1836. The garden cemetery landscape designed by George Papworth dates from this period. It is shown on the first OS map of 1837 as consisting of a house, lodge, drive, and various walks laid out in a radial pattern. The Cemetery Company's statutory duty was to maintain the cemetery including its walls and fences. The Mortuary Chapel by William Atkins was built in 1844. A gate and gate lodge were designed by John Howard Louche in 1849. Dean argues that the present Todor Gothic gate lodge and gates were designed by Papworth. They consist of a gate screen with double in and out carriage gates, spear topped railings, octagonal stone pillars, with chevron cappings with poppy finials. The gate lodge is three bay, two storey, with a moulded gabled parapet, diagonal buttresses topped with poppy finials. Chamfered reveals and hood mouldings to the openings. Tudor arched doorway. The monumental works are evident on the 1876 OS map. Following the Spanish Flu epidemic in 1918, it accepted remains of people of all. Those interred include William Wilde, Synge, Sheridan Le Fanu, Thomas Davis, AE (George Russell) and George Petrie. Many of the funerary monuments and mausoleums are of artistic or architectural interest as well as historical including one designed by John Skipton Mulvaney. The original 18 th century house survives within the cemetery and is currently the administration offices of the cemetery. Other remnants of the original demesne landscape include the driveway which is preserved with in the Garden Cemetery landscape. Main features substantially present: - some loss of integrity.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, , Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
Photographs	 

Identification No.	RMP DU018-050
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument
Location	Village Green, Harold's Cross Road
Date of Construction	1893 to 1894 park on a medieval common
Original Use	Medieval Common
Description	A wedge shaped public park constructed on a former medieval common on which stood the site of the Archbishop's Harold's Cross gallows (DU018-050004). The name Harold's Cross is thought to be of Viking origin and relates to a cross that stood near Terenure Road. It also contained a water mill (DU018-050002). In the 18 th and 19 th century the area around the green became built up and most of terraced 18 th and 19 th century buildings which surround the green are within the Zone of archaeological Potential associated with the medieval common. The common remained an open green up until the late 19 th century when it was laid out by the Rathmines Commissioners. The first edition Ordnance Survey Map depicts an open Green with a maypole (DU018-050001). The 1876 Ordinance map defines the green more clearly, but it was not enclosed. The park was laid out in 1893 to 1894 by the Rathmines Township Commissioners to the design of William Sheppard. The railings were erected by Messrs. M'Gloughlin of Dublin. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey map which was published in 1911 shows the present park, enclosed by railings and containing a pond, fountain and walks.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NMS 2020, NIAH 2020a, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1864 TO 1867, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1886, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Curtis 2013, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey. Plaque in Park
Photographs	


Identification No.	DCC RPS 3581
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50081061
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50-60 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1780, house converted to institutional use and demesne has become built up with institutional buildings. Gate survives.
Original Use	House and demesne
Description	<p>Greenmount House, also known as Our Lady's Mount and Our Lady's Hospice is a well-composed classically-proportioned former country house, built c.1780. It belonged to a James Webb</p> <p>The house had a gate lodge which was extant in 1837. A drive led up over a millrace on the Poddle up to the house behind which were walled gardens. The millrace and pond were associated with the adjoining Greenmount spinning manufactory. The house was acquired by the Sisters of Charity and converted to use as a convent in 1845, and subsequently to accommodate Our Lady's Hospice in 1879. It was the home of Mary Aikenhead, founder of the Religious Sisters of Charity, from 1845 until her death in 1858, and now houses the Mary Aikenhead Heritage Centre.</p> <p>Greenmount House is an attached five-bay three-storey over basement house with a three-storey return and later buildings to rear (south-west) elevation, and recent three-storey extension to rear and south-east elevation. Subsequently in use as convent and hospice, now in use as heritage centre. Pitched slate roof having parapet with cornice to front (north-east) elevation, rendered chimneystacks, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined rendered walls over plinth course, having painted quoins. Square-headed window openings having painted masonry sills and replacement uPVC windows. Windows to front elevation having moulded architraves, lugged architraves to second floor openings, with cornices and continuous sill course to first floor openings. Windows to basement, side elevations and return having flush reveals, basement having early timber windows and iron bars. Carved doorcase having Doric pilasters, cornice and roundels dated 1815, commemorating foundation of Congregation of Religious Sisters of Charity. Round-headed door opening having moulded reveals, engaged Doric columns, cornice, petal fanlight, timber panelled door, and decorative timber sidelights, approached by nosed granite steps having later metal handrail. Granite plinth with wrought-iron railings surrounding basement area.</p> <p>The demesne has since become built up with institutional buildings including two chapels and the Hospice and associated car park. Surviving Demesne features include the granite classical gate screen and entrance piers, drive, and Greenmount House. Main features substantially present:</p>
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Bence Jones 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, IAA 2020, Joyce 1913, Field Survey
Photographs	  

Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction

Identification No.	NIAH 50080682
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 6444
Legal Status	In the curtilage of a Protected Structure
Location	Saint Patrick's Park, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1901
Original Use	Park
Description	Rectangular-plan park, laid out in 1901, to north of Saint Patrick's Cathedral. Saint Patrick's Park was opened by King Edward VII in July 1902. It was laid out as part of the redevelopment of the area by the Guinness family in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and provides an attractive setting for both Saint Patrick's Cathedral and the Iveagh Play Centre. Lawned and planted areas bounded by granite setts and granite curbs. Sandstone fountain to centre set within granite plinth walls, having marble fountain on stepped base to east end. Raised terrace to east end with elliptical-headed alcoves having brick reveals and ashlar limestone pilasters and cornice, surmounted by cut stone balustrade accessed by flights of stone steps to the north and south ends. Detached three-bay single-storey park constable's house to south-east corner. The landscaping was the work of Mr. Crasp of Chester, and the construction work was undertaken by engineer Mr. Arthur Dudgeon. The geometric landscaping is enhanced by the two stone fountains on the park's principal axis and a modern sculpture of a steel bell by Vivienne Roche. A brick terrace was constructed to cope with the fall in ground level between Bride Street Patrick Street, the upper level of which was used as a bandstand while the lower level provided a sheltered seating area. Bounded by cast-iron railings with fleur-de-lis railing heads having pedestrian gates to four corners and centre of northern boundary of park.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016, NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 to 1944, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

2.6 Industrial Heritage Sites

Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH042
Other	DCIHR 181500801
Legal Status	Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022). It is indicated as an area hatched in red. The canal is also included in the DCIHR
Location	The Grand Canal at Clanbrassil Street Upper.
Date of Construction	1790
Original Use	Canal
Description	The circular line of the Grand Canal was constructed by the Grand Canal Company between 1790-96 and includes bridges such as Robert Emmett Bridge (NIAH 50080983), the town paths on the north and south sides. There are no locks on this section of the Canal. The Grand Canal constitutes one of the major civil engineering achievements of the eighteenth-century. The Canal was important for the industry and for transporting goods up until the mid-20 th century and remains one of Ireland's most important and widely known industrial heritage sites and was hugely influential in the development of further industry in the country through the transport links it facilitated.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2016, DCC 2003 to 2009, NIAH 2020a, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1886 to 1888, OSI 1910 to 1911, OSI 1940 TO 1944, Goodbody 2014, Bennett 2005, Casey 2005, Field Survey
Photographs	

2.7 Other Structure of Architectural Heritage Interest

Table 2.1: Other Structures of Heritage Significance


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the junction with Harold's Cross Road	CBC0011BTH171	354-372 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses built 1930	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH172	352 Kimmage Road Lower	House extant 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH173	344- 350 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses built 1930s	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH001	336 to 342, Kimmage Road Lower	Houses extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH174	330-334 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses and shop, extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH004	K.C.R. House, 326 Kimmage Road Lower	Public house, extant 1940	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH175	302-324 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses and shops, extant 1940	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH176	274-296 Kimmage Road Lower,	Houses extant 1940	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH007	178 to 220 Kimmage Road Lower,	Houses c.1930	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH200	154-176 Kimmage Road Lower,	Houses Early 20 th century,	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH008	130 to 152, Kimmage Road Lower,	Terrace of houses extant 1911.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH177	128 Kimmage Road Lower,	House extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH178	112-126 Kimmage Road Lower,	Houses extant 1940	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH009	96 to 110 Kimmage Road Lower,	House extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH010	Westfield House, 94 Kimmage Road	House extant 1944	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH012	78 to 90 Kimmage Road Lower	House extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH201	72 to 76 Kimmage Road	Houses circa 1925	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH013	66 to 70 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH179	62-64 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH180	58-60 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH016	36 to 56 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses extant 1911	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH181	12 to 34 Kimmage Road Lower	Houses extant 1944	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH182	6 Kimmage Road Lower	Early 19 th century house	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH020	4 Kimmage Road Lower	House, late 19 th ore early 20 th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH002	349 to 353, Kimmage Road Lower,	Early 20 th century cottages. Extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH003	341 to 347, Kimmage Road Lower,	Early 20 th century cottages	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH005	333 to 335 Kimmage Road Lower,	Early 20 th century cottages	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH183	323-329 Kimmage Road Lower,	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH184	321 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century house, extant 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH185	317-319 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH186	313-315 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH187	309-311 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
CBC0011BTH188	305-307 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH189	301 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century house, extant 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH190	297-299 Kimmage Road Lower	Late 19th or early 20th century houses extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH191	293-295 Kimmage Road Lower	Late 19th or early 20th century houses extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH192	247-249 Kimmage Road Lower	Pair of mid-20th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH203	225 Kimmage Road Lower	Early 20 th century Arts and Crafts House,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH006	227 to 233 Kimmage Road Lower	Late 19th or early 20th century houses extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH193	201-207 Kimmage Road Lower	Late 19th or early 20th century houses extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH194	177-199 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century houses and shops, extant 1940	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH195	169-175 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century houses and shops, extant 1940	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH196	161 -167 and 1-9 Sundrive Road	Circa 1950 shops	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH197	151-159 Kimmage Road Lower	Early to mid-20 th century houses and shops, extant 1940	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH112	322-340 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6	Row late 19th or early 20th century houses, extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH114	253-255 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6	Pair of late 19th or early 20th century houses, extant 1907. Now in commercial use	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH115	243-251 Harold's Cross Road, 50-53 Rathgar Avenue Dublin 6	Row of early 20th century shops	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH116	3a Waverley Terrace, off Kenilworth Square North, Dublin 6	Late 19th or early 20th house	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH117	4-6 Waverley Terrace, off Kenilworth Square North, Dublin 6	Houses extant 1882	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH134	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower	Graveyard mid to late 19 th century, extant 1876	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH126	Mount Argus Avenue	Mid-19 th century Scout hall, formerly a gate lodge to Mount Argus	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH202	34 to 38, 42, 44, 62-72 Mount Argus Avenue	Houses built 1935	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH014	53 Kimmage Road Lower	Mid-20 th century house, extant 1953	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH015	51 Kimmage Road Lower	Mid-20 th century house, extant 1953	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH017	47 to 49 Kimmage Road Lower	Mid-20 th century houses, extant 1953	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH018	31 to 45 Kimmage Road Lower	Late 19th or early 20th century houses, extant 1907.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH019	11 to 29 Kimmage Road Lower	Late 19th or early 20th century houses, extant 1907.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
CBC0011BTH198	5-9 Kimmage Road Lower	Mid-20 th century houses, extant 1953	Local importance, Low sensitivity	
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	CBC0011BTH131	Harold's Cross Park	Public convenience built 1943	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH021	162 to 172 Harold's Cross Road	1840s houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH022	176-180 Harold's Cross Road	Mid to late 19 th century houses. Extant 1876	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH023	182 to 184 Harold's Cross Road	Late 19 th or early 20 th century houses, extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH024	186 to 190 Harold's Cross Road	Late 18 th or early 19 th century houses extant 1816	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH025	148 to 156 Harold's Cross Road	Late 18 th century barracks and 19 th century terraced building	Local to Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH026	140 to 148 Harold's Cross Road	Row of 19th houses	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH027	120 to 134 Harold's Cross Road	Row of 19th houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH028	100 to 116 Harold's Cross Road	Row of mid-19th houses, extant 1876	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH029	96-98 Harold's Cross Road	two-storey, four bay commercial building	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH030	177 to 181 Harold's Cross Road	Late 19 th or early 20 th century houses. Extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH031	169 to 175 Harold's Cross Road	Early 19 th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH032	165 and 167 Harold's Cross Road	Early 20 th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH033	161 and 163 Harold's Cross Road	Late 19 th century or early 20 th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH034	149 Harold's Cross Road	Late 18 th century or early 19 th century house	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH035	147 Harold's Cross Road	Early 19 th century house	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH036	135 to 139 Harold's Cross Road	Early 19 th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH037	127 to 131 Harold's Cross Road	Early 19 th century houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH038	117 and 119 Harold's Cross Road	Mid-19 th century houses, extant 1876. since demolished	Record Only. Negligible Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH039	79 to 89 Harold's Cross Rd	Mid to late 19 th century houses	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH168	63-67 Harold's Cross Road	Mid to late 19 th century houses	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH040	31 to 61 Harold's Cross Rd	Mid-20th century housing	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH041	17 to 23 Harold's Cross Rd	c1900 Houses	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH156	3-15 Harold's Cross Rd	late 19th or early 20th century red brick shops	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	CBC0011BTH143	30 Clanbrassil St Upper	Early 19 th century house, converted to a pub.
CBC0011BTH144		29 Clanbrassil St Upper	Early 19 th century house, converted to a pub.	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH044		6 Clanbrassil St Upper	Mid to late 19 th century house and shop, extant 1886	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
CBC0011BTH045		2-5a Clanbrassil St Upper	Mid to late 19 th century houses and shops, extant 1886	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH046		34-35 Clanbrassil St Upper	19th century public house	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH145		36-37 Clanbrassil St Upper	Mid to late 19 th century building, extant 1864	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH047		38 Clanbrassil St Upper	Gable, early 20 th century	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH146		39 Clanbrassil St Upper	Gable shop, mid-19 th century	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH147		44 Clanbrassil St Upper	Late 19 th or early 20 th century shop	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH148		45 Clanbrassil St Upper	Late 19 th or early 20 th century house and shop	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH149		46 Clanbrassil St Upper	Late 19 th or early 20 th century house and shop	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH150		47-47a Clanbrassil St Upper	18 th or early 19 th century House. Much altered	Local importance, Low sensitivity
CBC0011BTH151		56 Clanbrassil St Upper	Early 19 th century house	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity
CBC0011BTH152		62 Clanbrassil St Upper	19 th century house now in use as a shop	Local importance, Low sensitivity


Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH153	63 Clanbrassil St Upper	19 th century house now in use as a shop	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH154	64-64a Clanbrassil St Upper	Late 19 th century houses now in use as a shop	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH048	59-62 Clanbrassil St Lr	19th century cottages	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH049	64 Clanbrassil St Lr	House and shop, extant 1886	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH050	42-42a Clanbrassil St Lr	Early to mid-19 th century house	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH051	35-40 Clanbrassil St Lr	Early 20th century Houses and shops	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH155	33-34 Clanbrassil St Lr	c.1886 houses and shops	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH052	30-31 Clanbrassil St Lr	c.1886 houses and shops	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH053	28 Clanbrassil St Lr	c.1886 house	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH054	23-26 Clanbrassil St Lr	Early 19th century houses.	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH055	21 Clanbrassil St Lr	Early 19th century house	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH056	20 Clanbrassil St Lr	Late 19 th century house and shop	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH057	10-12 Clanbrassil St Lr	c1900 houses.	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity


Section: Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the junction with Harold's Cross Road


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH171
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	354 to 372 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1930-1931
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two bay two storey semi-detached red brick partially rendered houses with bow widows and arched internal porches. Designed by Higginbotham & Stafford in 1930-1931.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH172
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	352 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1940
Original Use	House
Description	Four bay two storey red brick partially rendered house with bow widows and veranda to porch. Extant 1940
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH173
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	344 to 350 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1930s. Extant 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	two bay two storey semi-detached red brick partially rendered 1930s houses with bow widows
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH001
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	336 to 342, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of single-story red brick late 19th or early 20th century cottages set behind red brick decorative garden walls. They are not shown on the 1876 and 1882 ordinance maps
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH174
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	330 to 334 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	House extant 1911. They are not shown on the 1876 and 1882 ordinance maps
Original Use	Houses and a shop
Description	Row of single-storey red brick late 19th or early 20th century cottages set behind red brick decorative garden walls. There is a shop unit in between. The gable to the shop has a mosaic with the letters 'H.M.A.'
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH004
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	K.C.R. House, 326 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1940
Original Use	Public house
Description	The gable indicates that a pub was established in 1860. A building known as St John's Cottage was located on the site in 1876 and 1882 and 1911. It was replaced by the present structure before 1940. The building consists of a four bay, two-storey public house set back from adjoining cottages.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH175
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	302 to 324 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1940
Original Use	Houses and shops
Description	Row of early to mid-20th century three bay two storey red brick houses terraced houses with rendered Art Deco style shared parapet. Walls rendered between ground and first floor. Red brick walls to front gardens and shops. These give way to two bay two or three bay shops also with deco style shared parapets. They were constructed as part of the same scheme sometime before 1940
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH176
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	274 to 296 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6 ,
Date of Construction	Extant 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	two bay two storey semi-detached red brick partially rendered houses with bow windows and arched internal porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH007
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	178 to 220 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1930.
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three terraces of two-storey, two bay red brick, c.1930 houses with ground floor rounded bays, some high and set behind dashed walls. DCC stated in their consultation response that the houses are 19 th century, but they are not shown on the 1911 Ordinance map but are on the 1940 Map which was surveyed in 1937
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH200
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	154 to 176 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1940
Original Use	houses
Description	Generally, two storey semidetached and rendered with red brick enrichments and two or three bay. Gardens to the front bound by low plinths with railings. Built by Dublin Corporation in the 1930s
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH008
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	130 to 152, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1911
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two-storey, two bay red brick houses set behind railings on a brick or plastered wall.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH177
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	128 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1911
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two storey gable fronted house with segmental arched openings and bow window. Late 19th or early 20th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH178
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	112 to 126 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1944
Original Use	houses
Description	Two bay two storey semi-detached rendered early to mid-20th century houses with arched internal porches
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH009
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	96 to 110 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1911
Original Use	House
Description	Series of two-storey, two bay red brick early 20th century houses, some with single and two-storey half hexagonal bays
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH010
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	Westfield House, 94 Kimmage Road
Date of Construction	Extant 1944
Original Use	House
Description	Two-storey, early 20th century corner house, Mock Tudor gabled roofs, set behind brick wall and plastered walls and hedges
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH012
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	78 to 90 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1911
Original Use	houses
Description	Series of two-storey, two bay red brick early 20th century houses, with two-storey half hexagonal bays set behind railings, some surmounting brick walls, or granite plinths
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH201
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	72 to 76 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Circa 1925. extant 1944
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two bay two storey rendered terraced houses with canopy to doors. Fenestration largely replaced but the over lights to the doors survive and are Arts and Crafts style. Gardens on raised ground above the road so that boundary walls are retaining wall. Boundaries also rendered
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH013
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	66 to 70 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20 th century, extant 1911
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of three two-storey, two bay red brick late 19th or early 20 th century Edwardian houses with two-storey half hexagonal bays set behind railings, some surmounting granite plinths
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH179
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	62 to 64 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20 th century, extant 1911
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of three bay two story red brick late 19th or early 20 th century Edwardian houses, with recessed porch in projecting ground floor with balconies over
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH180
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	58 to 60 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20 th century, c.1911
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two-storey, two bay red brick Late 19th or early 20 th century gable fronted houses, with two-storey bays set behind railings, some surmounting granite plinths
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH016
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	36 to 56 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20 th century. Extant 1911
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of semi-detached and terraced two-storey, two bay red brick late 19th or early 20 th century, houses, with single and two-storey half hexagonal bays set behind railings surmounting plastered walls. Art Nouveau influence present in the stained glass over lights and glass panels to the hall doors.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH181
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	12 to 34 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	extant 1944
Original Use	Houses
Description	Rows of three bay two story Art Deco style red brick and partially rendered early 20th century houses. Windows have largely been replaced but the doors retain their over-lights and sidelights. Boundary treatments to the front have feature rendered concrete dwarf walls or plinths and gate piers with geometric or Art Deco railings and gates
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH182
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	6 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Four bay double fronted early 19th century single storey house with a rendered boundary wall, piers, and railings to the front. The first edition Ordnance map of 1843 indicates that it was built as one of a pair. Its pair was located to the south but has since been demolished. The remaining house has been much altered.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH020
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	4 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1907
Original Use	House
Description	Two-storey three bay 19th century double fronted red brick house constructed sometime between 1876 and 1907. It has granite lintels to the windows and red brick stacks. Wrought iron railings in rendered plinth and replacement concrete piers to boundary
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH002
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	349 to 353, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 20th century cottages. Extant 1907
Original Use	houses
Description	Row of single-story, three bay, red brick early 20th century cottages set behind red brick decorative garden walls.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH003
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	341 to 347, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6 ,
Date of Construction	Early 20th century cottages
Original Use	houses
Description	Row of four single-storey, two bay red brick early 20th century cottages set behind red brick decorative garden walls.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH005
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	333 to 335 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 20th century. Extant 1907
Original Use	houses
Description	Pair of single-storey, two bay red brick, painted, early 20th century cottages set behind partly modern red brick garden walls.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH183
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	323 to 329 Kimmage Road Lower
Date of Construction	Extant 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two story red brick terraced houses with segmental arched openings and recessed porches
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH184
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	321 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20 th century, extant 1940
Original Use	house
Description	Two bay two story gable fronted rendered house with bow window and entrance to side
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH185
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	317 to 319 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940
Original Use	houses
Description	Three bay two storey early 20th century gable fronted red brick house with two story bay to the front and recessed porches
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH186
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	313 to 315 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of detached three bay double fronted two story rendered houses with bow windows to the front and recessed entrances, early to mid-20th century
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH187
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	309 to 311 Kimmage Rad Lower
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two story red brick early 20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed entrances
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH188
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	305 to 307 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20 th century houses, extant 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two story 20th century houses with bow windows to the front
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH189
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	301 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20 th century house, extant 1940
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two story gable fronted rendered house with bow window
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH190
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	297 to 299 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20th century houses extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay single story red brick late 19th or early 20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH191
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	293 to 295 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20th century houses extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay single story red brick late 19th or early 20th century houses with recessed porches
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH192
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	247 to 249 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Erected after 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	Regional
Significance Rating	Architectural,
Categories of Special Interest	Medium
Sensitivity	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
References	Local
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH203
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	225 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 20 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Gable fronted two storey three bay Arts and Crafts House, extant 1940. Pitched clay tiled roof. Rendered walls and rendered stack and walls. Gable projection is two bay. Fenestration has been replaced but contains casements. Lean -to canopy to entrance. Snecked concrete wall to front garden. The Arts and Craft's Movement was from 1860 to 1925
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH006
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	227 to 233 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6 ,
Date of Construction	Late 19 th ore early 20 th century, extant 1907
Original Use	houses
Description	Row of four two-storey two bay brick houses set behind varying railing types, hedges, and piers
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH193
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	201 to 207 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19 th or early 20 th century, extant 1907
Original Use	houses
Description	Row of two bay two story late 19th or early 20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed entrances
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH194
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	177 to 199 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20 th century, extant 1940
Original Use	Houses and shops
Description	Row of two bay two story early to mid-20th century red brick houses and shops, some rendered. Shopfronts are all replacements
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH195
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	169 to 175 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20 th century, extant 1940
Original Use	Houses and shops
Description	Row of two bay two story early to mid-20th century red brick houses, some rendered. Shopfronts are all replacements
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH196
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	161 to 167 Kimmage Road Lower and 1 to 9 Sundrive Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Circa. 1950
Original Use	Shops and commercial buildings
Description	Row of three story four bay red brick shops, early to mid-20th century. They were built in the modernist style of the 1930s but were built in the 1950s
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH197
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	151 to 159 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20th century houses and shops, extant 1940
Original Use	Houses and shops
Description	Row of two bay two story early to mid-20th century red brick houses, some rendered. Shopfronts are all replacements
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC1012BTH112
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	322 to 340 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Row late 19th or early 20th century houses, extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two story late 19th or early 20th century houses with bow windows and veranda style porches to the front.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC1012BTH114
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	253 to 255 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century houses, with granite lintels. Now in commercial use having been extended to the front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC1012BTH115
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	243 to 251 Harold's Cross Road, 50-53 Rathgar Avenue Dublin 6
Date of Construction	After 1907 but before 1940
Original Use	houses
Description	Row of two bay two storey red brick early 20th century shops with a rendered and stepped parapet, and segmental arched openings. Replacement shop front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, social
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC1012BTH116
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	3a Waverley Terrace, off Kenilworth Square North, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20th century extant 1907
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century red brick terraced house with a bow window to the front
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC1012BTH117
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	4 to 6 Waverley Terrace, off Kenilworth Square North, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1882
Original Use	Houses
Description	Three bay two storey late 19th or early 20th century red brick terraced houses
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1882, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH134
Legal Status	In the curtilage of a protected structure (DCC RPS 4260)
Location	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	A Burial Ground is marked on the 1876 Ordinance Survey Map in the current location to the east of the Church
Original Use	Graveyard
Description	Graveyard containing numerous headstones, formally laid out and bound by cut stone piers and railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH126
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	Mount Argus, Scout Hall, Mount Argus Avenue, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1876
Original Use	Possibly a gate lodge to Mount Argus
Description	Mount Argus Scout Hall. Four bay double fronted 19 th century building in the with gothic canopy to door as part of the Mount Argus complex. A gate lodge was marked of the same location on the Griffith valuation map pf 1847. Pdraig Pearse also taught Irish language lessons in the Scout Hall next to the Mount Argus church.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
References	DCC 2016a, OSI 1837 to 1843, Griffith Valuation 1847, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, 1988, Dean 2016, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH202
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	34 to 38, 42, 44, 62 to 72 Mount Argus Avenue, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1935
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two bay two storey semi-detached red brick partially rendered houses with bow widows and arched internal porches. Designed by Higginbotham & Stafford in 1935
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1937 to 1940, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH014
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	53 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century, extant 1953
Original Use	House
Description	Two-storey brick and plastered detached three bay house with two-storey square bays flanking the entrance.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH015
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	51 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century, extant 1953
Original Use	House
Description	Two-storey, three bay, hip roofed, plastered detached three bay house with two-storey round bay and single storey projection to front.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH017
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	47 to 49 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century houses, extant 1953
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of two-storey brick and plastered detached four bay houses with two-storey half hexagonal bays and single-storey verandas
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH018
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	31 to 45 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20th century houses, extant 1907.
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two-storey brick, houses, some with projecting gabled square bays.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH019
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	11 to 29 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19th or early 20th century houses, extant 1907.
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two-storey brick, houses, some with projecting gabled square bays. Hood mouldings to the ground floor opens. Decorative white string course to the upper floor openings. Recessed porches to entrances. Hall doors have over-lights and side lights. Wrought iron railings in granite plinths to boundary
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	BC0011BTH198
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	5 to 9 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid-20 th century houses, extant 1953
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of two bay two story or early 20th century houses with bow windows to the front and recessed entrances
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH131
Legal Status	In the curtilage of a Recorded Monument (RMP DU018-050)
Location	Harold's Cross Park, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1943
Original Use	Public convenience
Description	Public convenience built 1943, as indicated on a plaque on the west wall. Flat roofed with overhanging concrete eaves. Single story with 6 bays to the west elevation and single bay to the north and south. Of red brick. It was one of a number that were built in the early twentieth century in response to a demand for public facilities in the city. Like the one on Leeson Street Lower (NIAH 50110481) it has been repurposed and is now in use as a cafe
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH021
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	162 to 172 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1840s houses
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of 19th century single-storey, two bay cottages, 162 now, Flynn's Flowers retail unit. The buildings are not shown on the first edition Ordnance map of 1843 but are extant on the Griffith Valuation map 1850 and 1876 Ordinance map. The style of the houses is also early 19 th century suggesting they were constructed in the 1840s
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Griffith Valuation, 1850, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH022
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Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	176 to 180 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid to late 19 th century houses. Extant 1876
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of three bay two story double fronted early 19th century houses, much altered
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH023
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	182 to 184 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19 th or early 20 th century, extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of red brick, two-storey two bay Victorian houses with bow windows to the front and recessed porches, set behind railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH024
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	186 to 190 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 18 th or early 19 th century extant 1816
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three Georgian houses, three bay, two-story over basement houses, 186 much altered and extended.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH025
Other	DCIHR 181504201
Legal Status	Number 152 has been proposed for inclusion in the RPS
Location	148 to 156 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 18 th century barracks and 19 th century terraced building
Original Use	Barracks
Description	148 to 156 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6 are buildings of various dates that have been amalgamated and are in commercial use. 156 is a single storey 19 th century school, much altered but retains a red brick stack. According to the DCIHR, 154 was a smithy in 1907, though it appears to have been replaced by the present two story four bay 20 th century building. 152 appears to be mid to late 18th century, three bay former barracks, now a vacant shop and also much altered. Little of the interior remains. 148 is an early 19th century terraced three bay two storey house and is now derelict
Significance Rating	Local except for 152 which is Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low except for 152 which is medium sensitivity
References	DCC 2003 to 2009, Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH026
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	140 to 148 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century extant 1837
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of 19th century two-storey three bay houses with rendered walls. All are derelict apart from number 140
Significance Rating	local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	low
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH027
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	120 to 134 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century extant 1837
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of 19th century two-storey, two, three and five bay houses with rendered fronts. One has been converted to a shop
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH028
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	100 to 116 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1876
Original Use	Houses
Description	Row of 19th century single-storey over basement, two bay brick and plastered houses set behind railings on a granite plinth
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH029
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	96 to 98 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century extant 1837
Original Use	Houses
Description	two-storey, four bay retail Siopa Linn DIY
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH030
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	177 to 181 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19 th or early 20 th century houses. Extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Group of gable fronted dwellings, two-storey plus attic painted plastered early 20th century houses
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH031
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	169 to 175 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1937
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of four two bay two-storey plastered 19th century houses, altered
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH032
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	165 and 167 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 20 th century built after 1911 but before 1940
Original Use	Houses
Description	Part of terrace red brick, two bay, two-storey early 20th century houses set behind railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH033
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	161 and 163 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Late 19 th century or early 20 th century extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of houses which have been converted to a public house. 163 is a three-storey two bay brick building , set at the rear of the footpath. 161 is a two-storey two bay and one storey two bay building which has been extended to the north
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH034
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	149 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1837
Original Use	House
Description	Three-storey three bay rendered house at end of terrace, set behind railings. It has been extended at ground level
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH035
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	147 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1837
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two-storey rendered Victorian house set behind railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	BC0011BTH036
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	135 to 139 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century, extant 1837
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three rendered two-storey, two bay mid-19th century houses set behind railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH037
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	127 to 131 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1837
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of wide three rendered two-storey, three bay mid-19th century houses set behind railings. Some of the boundary treatments and fenestration have been replaced but the terrace is otherwise intact
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH038
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	117 and 119 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid-19 th century, extant 1876
Original Use	Houses
Description	three-storey, three and four bay shop with overhead accommodation has lost its terraced neighbour and much of its original character, set at the rear of the footpath.
Significance Rating	Record Only
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Negligible as both buildings have been demolished
References	Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH039
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	79 to 89 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid to late 19 th century, extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three and two bay two-storey plastered houses set behind railing on a plinth wall. Much altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH168
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	63 to 67 Harold's Cross Road
Date of Construction	Mid to late 19 th century houses
Original Use	Houses
Description	three by two storey 19th century houses now in use as shops
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH040
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	31 to 61 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid-20th century
Original Use	Housing
Description	Mid-20th century housing project in terraces, two-storey, two bay rendered. They have been attributed to Herbert Simms
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1944 to 1953, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey,
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH041
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	17 to 23 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1911
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two pairs of two-storey two bay gable fronted red brick c1900 flanking Armstrong Street behind railings
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH156
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	3 to 15 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Extant 1907
Original Use	Houses and shops
Description	Row of two bay two storey over basement late 19th or early 20th century red brick houses with shops to ground floor
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, O'Maitiu 2003, Galavan 2017, Kelly 1996, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH143
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	30 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century extant 1837
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two storey 19 th century house, converted to a pub. Much altered. Shopfront is a replacement
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH144
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	29 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century extant 1837
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two storey 19 th century house, converted to a pub. Much altered. Shopfront is a replacement
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1876, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH044
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	6 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Mid to late 19 th century, extant 1886
Original Use	House and Shop
Description	End of terrace two bay three-storey brick building shop with overhead accommodation
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH045
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	2 to 5a Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1886
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of two-storey red brick shops with overhead accommodation.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH046
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	34 to 35 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1864
Original Use	House
Description	Two-storey over basement three bay rendered 19th century public house
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH145
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	36 to 37 Clanbrassil St Upper
Date of Construction	Footprint on the 1864 map with an extension to the front
Original Use	
Description	Five bay two storey 19 th century building Much altered and derelict
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH047
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	38 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 20 th century, largely rebuilt
Original Use	Houses
Description	Gable fronted two-storey, two bay shop. Appears to have been largely rebuilt but gable is possibly early 20 th century
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH146
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	39 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1864
Original Use	Shop
Description	Gable fronted two-storey, two bay shop
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH147	
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories	
Location	44 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8	
Date of Construction	Extant 1907	
Original Use	House and shop	
Description	Three bay two storey gable fronted red brick late 19 th or early 20 th century shop. Gable front appears to have been replaced	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH148	
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories	
Location	45 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8	
Date of Construction	Extant 1907	
Original Use	House and shop	
Description	Two bay two storey red brick 19 th century house now in use as a shop	
Significance Rating	Local	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,	
Sensitivity	Low	
References	OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH149
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	46 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1907
Original Use	House and shop
Description	Two bay two storey red brick late 19 th or early 20 th century house now in use as a shop
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1864, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH150
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	47-47a Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	18 th or early 19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Five bay two storey 18 th or early 19 th century building with later two bay. Much altered
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH151
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	56 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two storey early 19 th century house with internal carriage arch. In 1907 it had a carriage works to the rear
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Rocque 1760, Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	BC0011BTH152
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	62 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1864
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two storey 19 th century house now in use as a shop
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH153
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	63 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1864
Original Use	House
Description	Two bay two storey 19 th century red brick house now in use as a shop
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH154
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	64 to 64a Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 19 th century, extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two bay two storey 19 th century houses now in use as a shops
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

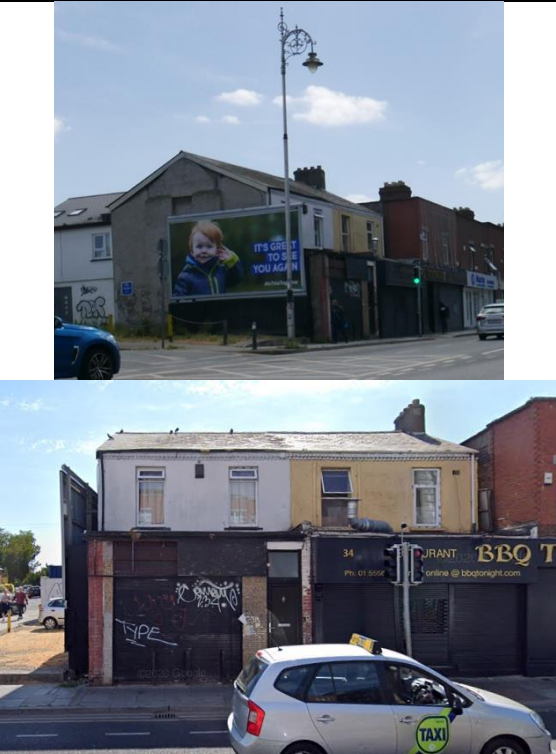
Identification No.	CBC0011BTH048
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	59 to 62 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1864
Original Use	Cottages
Description	Row of much altered 19th century single-storey former cottages
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH049
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	64 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1886
Original Use	House
Description	Two-storey, three bay, 19th century with later shop to ground floor
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH050
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	42 to 42a Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early to mid-19 th century extant 1837
Original Use	House
Description	Three bay two-storey early to mid-19 th century double fronted terraced house with rendered front, stacks and granite steps leading up to the hall door which retains a fanlight. The door itself is a replacement. The ground floor is obscured by later shop fronts which project beyond the front elevation. The cellar area and railings were likely removed when the ground floor was converted to commercial use
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH051
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	35 to 40 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1907
Original Use	Houses and Shops
Description	Two bay two storey red brick late 19 th or early 20 th century houses and shops. The fenestration and shopfronts are all replacements, but the terrace retains original granite lintels to the windows, brickwork to the front elevations and stacks and is part of a continuous terrace. Though altered is one of the few surviving architectural heritage features on c Clanbrassil Street Lower
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH155
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Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	33 to 34 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1886
Original Use	Houses and shops
Description	Two bay two storey 19 th century houses now in use as a shops. The 1886 map indicates that they had bow windows to the front which have since been replaced with shop fronts. The fenestration has also been replaced. 34 retains a stack. Buttresses to the end wall of 33 suggest the pair were built as part of a longer terrace. Though altered is one of the few surviving architectural heritage features on c Clanbrassil Street Lower
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH052
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	30 to 31 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1886
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two-bay, two-storey houses which were built as a pair and share a red brick stack. Slate roofs with over hanging eaves, rendered walls. Shop fronts and fenestration have been replaced
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey


Photographs




Identification No.	CBC0011BTH053
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	28 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1886
Original Use	House
Description	Three-storey altered 19th century residence over shop with rendered front elevation . the shopfront and fenestration have been replaced but the building retains a decorative cornice to the parapet, quoins, and an original stack
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural,
Sensitivity	Low
References	OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH054
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	23 to 26 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century, extant 1837
Original Use	houses
Description	Row of two-storey two and three bay mid-19th century houses. Although the fenestration has been replaced the terrace is otherwise intact and the houses retain their railings and boundary walls to the front
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 TO 1867, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH055
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	21 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Early 19 th century, extant 1837
Original Use	House
Description	Three-storey 19th century brick, residence over shop. The build appears to retain a shopfront t
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1837 to 1843, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 TO 1867, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, OSI 1886, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH056
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	20 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Late 19 th century. Extant 1907
Original Use	House and shop
Description	Three-storey 19th century brick, corner residence over shop. The building retains a 11th century shopfront though the fenestration to the upper floors has been replaced with casements
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social,
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH057
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories
Location	10 to 12 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Extant 1907
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of three Two-storey, two bay brick c1900 houses. Both houses retain much of their original fabric including the two over two pane sashes. They are alone survivor on the part of Clanbrassil Street which was widened in 1989
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
References	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Ball 1903, Ball 1905, Joyce 1913, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, Casey 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


2.8 Street Furniture

2.8.1 Post Boxes


Section: Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road

Identification No.	CBC0011PB001
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Post box at 314 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c. 1905
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c. 1905, having shallow domed cap, fluted rim, moulded neck, and plinth. Royal cipher of Edward VII, with crown over, to door to front elevation. Maker's insignia McDowall Steven & Co. London & Glasgow' to front of plinth. Set in concrete to footpath, beside more recent model. An identical one on Clontarf Road (NIAH 50030287) was rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011PB002
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Post box at Sundrive Road
Date of Construction	c.1935
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1935. Shallow domed cap with fluted rim, moulded neck, and plinth. Raised 'Post Office' insignia to door to front. Maker's insignia to rear of plinth 'Carron Company Stirlingshire'. A similar one on Talbot Street (NIAH 50010137) was rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011PB003
Legal Status	It is located within the boundary wall of Mount Argus. Though not protected in its own right, it is within the curtilage of a protected structure
Location	Kimmage Road Lower, Post box set in wall east of the Mount Argus Entrance, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1950.
Description	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1950. Set low in wall. No monogram but raised lettering to letter slot. A similar one on the mall in Malahide Dublin (NIAH 11344037) was rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	

Section: Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal


Identification No.	CBC1012PB005
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Post box at 251 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c.1940
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1940 . Shallow domed cap with fluted rim, moulded neck, and plinth. Raised 'Post Office' insignia to door to front. Maker's insignia to rear of plinth 'Carron Company Stirlingshire'. A similar one on Talbot Street (NIAH 50010137) was rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	

Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction

Identification No.	NIAH 50080944
Other identifiers	CBC0011PB004
Legal Status	Not protected but recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Post box 67 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1885
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1885, having domed cap and fluted neck. Framed collection notice beneath moulded frame of letter slot. Maker's insignia to moulded base. Manufactured by A. Handyside & Co of Derry and London/ It may originally have had the cipher of Queen Victoria on the door, although in the early years of manufacture of cylindrical post boxes (1879-87) this was not used. These are referred to as anonymous boxes.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011PB005
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Post box at Clanbrassil Street Lower and Harty Place, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1895
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1895, with VR monogram to shaft, raised lettering to neck and dentillated cornice to cap. Maker's mark of A. Handyside & Co. Derby and London to base. An identical on in Dean Street (NIAH 50080638) was rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	NIAH 50080638
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Other identifiers	CBC0809PB008
Legal Status	Protected as it is located within an Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area and is also recognised through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Post Box Ovenden House Dean Street
Date of Construction	c.1895
Description	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1895, with VR monogram to shaft, raised lettering to neck and dentilled cornice to cap. Maker's mark of A. Handyside & Co. Derby and London to base.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


2.8.2 Lamp Posts


Section: Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road


Identification No.	CBC0011LP034
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Kenilworth Square North, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	late 1930s
Description	1 no. concrete lamp posts. late 1930s. They consist of a tapering post rising from a wider base, meeting a single or double-headed bracket at the neck, supporting a single lantern, or splitting to hold two lanterns. the bracket is a dark greyish brown concrete flecked with aggregate, stepping up symmetrically in an art deco style, and branching into thin arms. Simon Cornwell identifies this lamp post as being made by Sofrapel in France, with the lanterns ('the Dublin lantern') by Holophane, and he shows an example of the same lantern on a cast-iron post and bracket in Merrion Square. Similar models in Kildare and Dublin that been given a regional rating by the NIAH (NIAH 14306037, 50020527, 50020523)
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011LP035
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Kenilworth Square West, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	c 1920
Description	1 No. 4.5m Swan Neck Standard c 1920. Freestanding cast-iron lamp standard with fluted and moulded base art deco wrought iron bracket with Shamrock motif. Similar Models in Kilmainham have been given a regional Rating by the NIAH (NIAH 50080197)
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011LP036, CBC0011LP037, CBC0011LP038, CBC0011LP039
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Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Kenilworth Square West
Date of Construction	c.1915
Description	4 No. Sugar-stick standard, c.1915. Introduced by Rathmines District Council
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC1012LP026, CBC0011LP033
Legal Status	Not Protected /
Location	Kenilworth Park, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	late 1930s
Description	2 no. concrete lamp posts. late 1930s. They consist of a tapering post rising from a wider base, meeting a single or double-headed bracket at the neck, supporting a single lantern, or splitting to hold two lanterns. the bracket is a dark greyish brown concrete flecked with aggregate, stepping up symmetrically in an art deco style, and branching into thin arms. Simon Cornwell, identifies this lamp post as being made by Sofrapel in France, with the lanterns ('the Dublin lantern') by Holophane. Similar models in Kildare and Dublin that been given a regional rating by the NIAH (NIAH 14306037, 50020527, 50020523).
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC1012LP027, CBC1012LP028	
Legal Status	Not Protected	
Location	Lamp posts at 4 Waverly Terrace, Dublin 6	
Date of Construction	late 1930s	
Description	2 no. concrete lamp posts. late 1930s. They consist of a tapering post rising from a wider base, meeting a single or double-headed bracket at the neck, supporting a single lantern, or splitting to hold two lanterns. the bracket is a dark greyish brown concrete flecked with aggregate, stepping up symmetrically in an art deco style, and branching into thin arms. Simon Cornwell, identifies this lamp post as being made by Sofrapel in France, with the lanterns ('the Dublin lantern') by Holophane. Similar models in Kildare and Dublin that been given a regional rating by the NIAH (NIAH 14306037, 50020527, 50020523)	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
Photographs		

Section: Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal

Identification No.	CBC1012LP118
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Lamp post at 330 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1899
Description	1 No. Freestanding cast-iron lamp standard with fluted and moulded neck and base. Bracket and lamp are modern and plain. It was originally a tram standard associated with trams which ran from Nelson's Pillar to Terenure via Harold's Cross beginning in June 1879. The route was electrified in November 1899 and the numbering system (number 16 and 17) was adopted in 1918. The tramway closed in 1939 after which the tacks were removed but some of the standards were repurposed as street lights.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, DeBuitleur 2013, O'Connell 1975, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011LP040
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Lamp post Zuma Terrace Harold's Cross Road
Date of Construction	1899
Description	1 No. Freestanding cast-iron lamp standard with fluted and moulded neck and base. Bracket and lamp are modern and plain. It was originally a tram standard associated with trams which ran from Nelson's Pillar to Terenure via Harold's Cross beginning in June 1879. The route was electrified in November 1899 and the numbering system (number 16 and 17) was adopted in 1918. The tramway closed in 1939 after which the tacks were removed but some of the standards were repurposed as street lights.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, DeBuitleur 2013, O'Connell 1975, Corcoran 2008, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction


Identification No.	CBC0011LP001, CBC0011LP002, CBC0011LP003, CBC0011LP004, CBC0011LP005, CBC0011LP006, CBC0011LP007, CBC0011LP008, CBC0011LP009, CBC0011LP010, CBC0011LP011, CBC0011LP012, CBC0011LP013, CBC0011LP014, CBC0011LP015, CBC0011LP016, CBC0011LP017, CBC0011LP018
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	Circa 1990
Description	18 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts which were installed after the road widening of 1989. Freestanding cast-iron lamp standard with moulded neck and base with service hatch featuring Dublin City coat of arms. Swan-neck head with spiral motifs and foliate details, set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding. They are reproductions of the lamps erected by Rathmines Urban District Council between 1900 and 1920 as the bases and hatches are much plainer and narrower and have a modern hatch
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011LP019, CBC0011LP020, CBC0011LP021, CBC0011LP022, CBC0011LP023, CBC0011LP024, CBC0011LP025, CBC0011LP026, CBC0011LP027, CBC0011LP028, CBC0011LP029, CBC0011LP030, CBC0011LP031, CBC0011LP032, CBC0809LP031
Legal Status	Not Protected except for CBC0011LP031, CBC0809LP031 which are located within a Conservation Area Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	New Street South
Date of Construction	Circa 1990
Description	14 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts which were installed after the road widening of 1989. Freestanding cast-iron lamp standard with moulded neck and base with service hatch featuring Dublin City coat of arms. Swan-neck head with spiral motifs and foliate details, set on circular-profile column having raised finial and banding. They are reproductions of the lamps erected by Rathmines Urban District Council between 1900 and 1920 as the bases and hatches are much plainer and narrower and have a modern hatch
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, DCC 2009f, NIAH 2020a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


2.8.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture


Section: Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH122
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	309 Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1909
Description	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1909, with bulbous base. 'S.D.R.D.C.' logo. The nearby milestone (CBC0011MS001) indicates that the proposed scheme lies on what was the boundary between Rathmines and Rathgar Township and South Dublin Rural District Council. The vent pipe was erected as a sewer vent pipe by the South Dublin Rural District Council. The purpose of sewer vents was to release noxious fumes to the environment. A vent pipe of the same type was identified by the NIAH in Rathfarnham (NIAH 11211001) it was rated as being of regional importance for its artistic and technical interest.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, O'Maitiú 2003, NIAH2020b, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH121
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	225a, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	1909
Description	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1909, with bulbous base. 'S.D.R.D.C.' logo. The nearby milestone (CBC0011MS001) indicates that the proposed scheme lies on what was the boundary between Rathmines and Rathgar Township and South Dublin Rural District Council. The vent pipe was erected as a sewer vent pipe by the South Dublin Rural District Council. The purpose of sewer vents was to release noxious fumes to the environment. A vent pipe of the same type was identified by the NIAH in Rathfarnham (NIAH 11211001) it was rated as being of regional importance for its artistic and technical interest.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, O'Maitiú 2003, NIAH2020b, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011MS001
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	225a, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Indicated on the OS map of 1907 to 1911
Description	1847 Township of Rathmines Boundary Marker. The Rathmines and Rathgar Township was established as a local municipality in 1847 following the establishment of Dublin Corporation in 1840 and the development of the lands to the south of the Grand Canal as a suburb of Dublin in the early 19 th century. These markers indicate the boundary of the Township. The Township encompassed Harold's Cross, Ranelagh, Sandymount and Milltown. Kimmage was at the western end of the Township. It subsequently became Rathmines Urban District Council before being absorbed by Dublin Corporation under the Local Government (Dublin) Act of 1930
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Historic,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	O'Maitiu 2003, OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1944 to 1953, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH133
Legal Status	In the curtilage of a protected structure
Location	Mount Argus, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	mid to late 20 th century. A structure is shown on the site on the 1907 OS Map which was replaced in the mid to late 20 th century with the present grotto
Description	Concrete grotto of the Crucifixion, bound by railings and concrete Prie Dieu
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Social
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	OSI 1907 to 1911, OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH137
Legal Status	In the curtilage of a protected structure
Location	Mount Argus, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Present on the OS map published in 1953
Description	Concrete constructed grotto with a statue of Our Lady located in an apse with an altar in a second apse at ground level with railings with steps to the front
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Social
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH138, CBC0011BTH139
Legal Status	In the curtilage of a protected structure
Location	Mount Argus, Dublin 6
Date of Construction	Mid to late 20 th century
Description	Statue of Our Lady with the inscription 'Mother of Sorrows Pray for us' and statue of Christ with the inscription 'Ecce Homo, May the passion of Christ be always in our hearts'
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Social
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	OSI 1937 to 1940, OSI 1944 to 1953, Hone Craig and Fewer 2002, Bennett 2005, IAA 2020, Field Survey
Photographs	

Section: Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH118	
Legal Status	Not Protected	
Location	Harold's Cross Green, Kimmage Road Lower, Dublin 6	
Date of Construction	1909	
Description	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1909, with bulbous base. 'S.D.R.D.C.' logo. The vent pipe was erected as a sewer vent pipe by the South Dublin Rural District Council. The purpose of sewer vents was to release noxious fumes to the environment. A vent pipe of the same type was identified by the NIAH in Rathfarnham (NIAH 11211001) it was rated as being of regional importance for its artistic and technical interest.	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Sources	DCC 2016a, O'Maitiú 2003, NIAH2020b, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH205	
Additional Identifiers	Irish War Memorials Inventory No. 176	
Legal Status	Not Protected	
Location	Harold's Cross	
Date of Construction	1954	
Description	Celtic High Cross of limestone on rectangular plinth. Height appx. 500cms, width of plinth 121cms, depth 87cms. The plinth or base has an inscription in Irish and in English which reads: ' <i>Thoc Na Bail A Bhi Factha Den Cheathru Cath Ath Cliath An Chros So I Gcuimhne Na Bhfear A Throid I Gcacadh Na Saoirse O Sheachtain Na Casca 1916. This Cross Was Erected By The Surviving Members Of The Fourth Battalion Dublin Brigade I.R.A., In Memory Of All Who Served With It Since Easter 1916. 1954</i> ' it was sculpted by local sculptor and stonemason Joseph Courtney. Together with Robert Emmet Bridge it is an indicator of the historical association with Irish Republicanism in the area	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historic,	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Sources	Pegum 2005, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH132
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	New Street South, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1980s
Description	Public art instillation featuring upstanding granite slabs and freestanding boulders, set in to the surrounding brick wall or freestanding in front of it, some decorated with carvings. The sculpture adds interest to the streetscape. New street is one of the oldest streets in the city and dates to the early part of the 13 th century. The road, along with Clanbrassil Street, and Kevin Street was however widened in 1989. This art installation was likely installed as part of the scheme.
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	Lynch 2009, Field Survey
Photographs	


2.8.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Section: Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH129
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Kimmage Road/ Larkfield Avenue junction
Description	Granite Kerbs. These narrow kerbs were likely laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township following its establishment in 1847 as the Townships were responsible for paving and lighting. They are similar to those at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119) which were probably laid down in the 1890s when the park was laid out and enclosed by the Rathmines Township
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, 1975, O'Maitiu 2003, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH120
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Kimmage Road Lower/ Westfield Road, Dublin 6
Description	Granite Kerbs. These narrow kerbs were likely laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township following its establishment in 1847 as the Townships were responsible for paving and lighting. They are similar to those at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119) which were probably laid down in the 1890s when the park was laid out and enclosed by the Rathmines Township
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, 1975, O'Maitiu 2003, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH130
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Rathgar Avenue
Description	Broad and narrow granite Kerbs. The narrow kerbs here and on the other side of the junction (CBC0011BTH140) were likely laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township following its establishment in 1847 as the Townships were responsible for paving and lighting. They are similar to those at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119) which were probably laid down in the 1890s when the park was laid out and enclosed by the Rathmines Township. The broad kerbs are possibly associated with the development of the adjoining houses (CBC1012BTH117) which were extant in 1882
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, 1975, O'Maitiu 2003, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH140
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Kimmage Road Lower/ Kenilworth Park junction, Dublin 6
Description	Granite Kerbs. These narrow kerbs were likely laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township following its establishment in 1847 as the Townships were responsible for paving and lighting. They are similar to those at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119) which were probably laid down in the 1890s when the park was laid out and enclosed by the Rathmines Township
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Low
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, 1975, O'Maitiu 2003, Field Survey
Photographs	


Section: Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH127
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	182 to 194 Harold's Cross Road
Description	Granite Kerbs. These wider kerbs were likely laid down as part of the development of the adjoining late 18 th or early 19 th century houses (CBC0011BTH024). They are broader than the ones on the opposite side which adjoin the park (CBC0011BTH119). Those adjoining the park were laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township as part of the enclosure of the Common in the 1890s.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, 1975, O'Maitiu 2003, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH119
Legal Status	Not Protected /
Location	Harold's Cross Green Harold's Cross Road
Description	Granite Kerbs adjoining the park were laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township as part of the enclosure of the Common in the 1890s. The Townships were responsible for paving and lighting as well as the provision public amenities such as parks and public conveniences.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, 1975, O'Maitiu 2003, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH199
Legal Status	Not Protected /
Location	Harold's Cross Green Harold's Cross Road
Description	Cobbled Surface to entrance. The entrance is one of the original entrances to the park though the rubble plinths to the adjoining railings indicate it has been modified since opening in 1894. The cobbles likely date to the alteration of this entrance.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH128
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	St Clare's, Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Description	Granite Kerbs. These narrow kerbs were likely laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township following its establishment in 1847 as the Townships were responsible for paving and lighting. They are similar to those at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119) which were probably laid down in the 1890s when the park was laid out and enclosed by the Rathmines Township
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

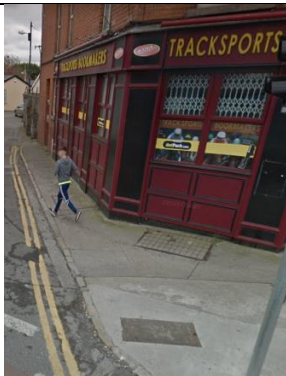
Identification No.	CBC0011BTH123
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	Harold's Cross Road west side, Dublin 6
Description	Granite Kerbs. These narrow kerbs were likely laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township following its establishment in 1847 as the Townships were responsible for paving and lighting. They are similar to those at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119) which were probably laid down in the 1890s when the park was laid out and enclosed by the Rathmines Township
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH157 CBC0011BTH158
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	15 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Description	Iron cellar hatches with glass panels. Glass largely replaced by concrete. The hatches provided access to the basements below the adjoining buildings (CBC0011BTH156). They are late 19 th or early 20 th century.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH159
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	13 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Description	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels. Glass largely replaced by concrete. The hatches provided access to the basements below the adjoining buildings (CBC0011BTH156). They are late 19 th or early 20 th century.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH160, CBC0011BTH161
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	9, 11 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Description	Iron cellar hatches with glass panels. The glass is more intact than the hatches to the neighbouring buildings. The hatches provided access to the basements below the adjoining buildings (CBC0011BTH156). They are late 19 th or early 20 th century.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH162, CBC0011BTH163	
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).	
Location	7 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6	
Description	Iron cellar hatches with glass panels. The hatches provided access to the basements below the adjoining buildings (CBC0011BTH156). They are late 19 th or early 20 th century.	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,	
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
Photographs		

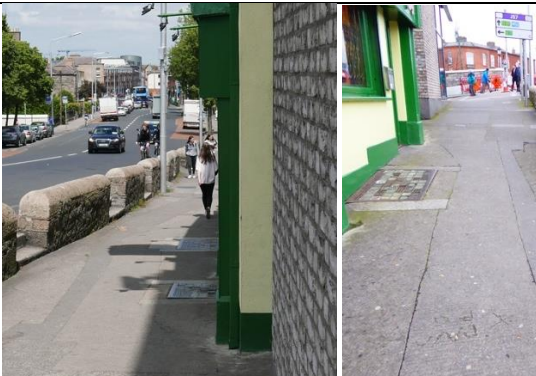
Identification No.	CBC0011BTH164, CBC0011BTH165, CBC0011BTH166	
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).	
Location	1 to 5 (odd numbers only) Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6	
Description	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels. Glass largely replaced by concrete. The hatches provided access to the basements below the adjoining buildings (CBC0011BTH156). They are late 19 th or early 20 th century.	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,	
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey	
Photographs		


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH167
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	1 to 15 (odd numbers only) Harold's Cross Road, Dublin 6
Description	Granite Kerbs. These narrow kerbs were likely laid down by the Rathmines and Rathgar Township following its establishment in 1847 as the Townships were responsible for paving and lighting. They are similar to those at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119) which were probably laid down in the 1890s when the park was laid out and enclosed by the Rathmines Township
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	


Identification No.	CBC0011BTH135 CBC0011BTH136
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Emmett Bridge, west side, and east side. The kerbs are wide antique kerbs and were likely salvaged from the 1790s bridge when the bridge was reconstructed in the 1930s
Description	Granite Kerbs
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historic, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

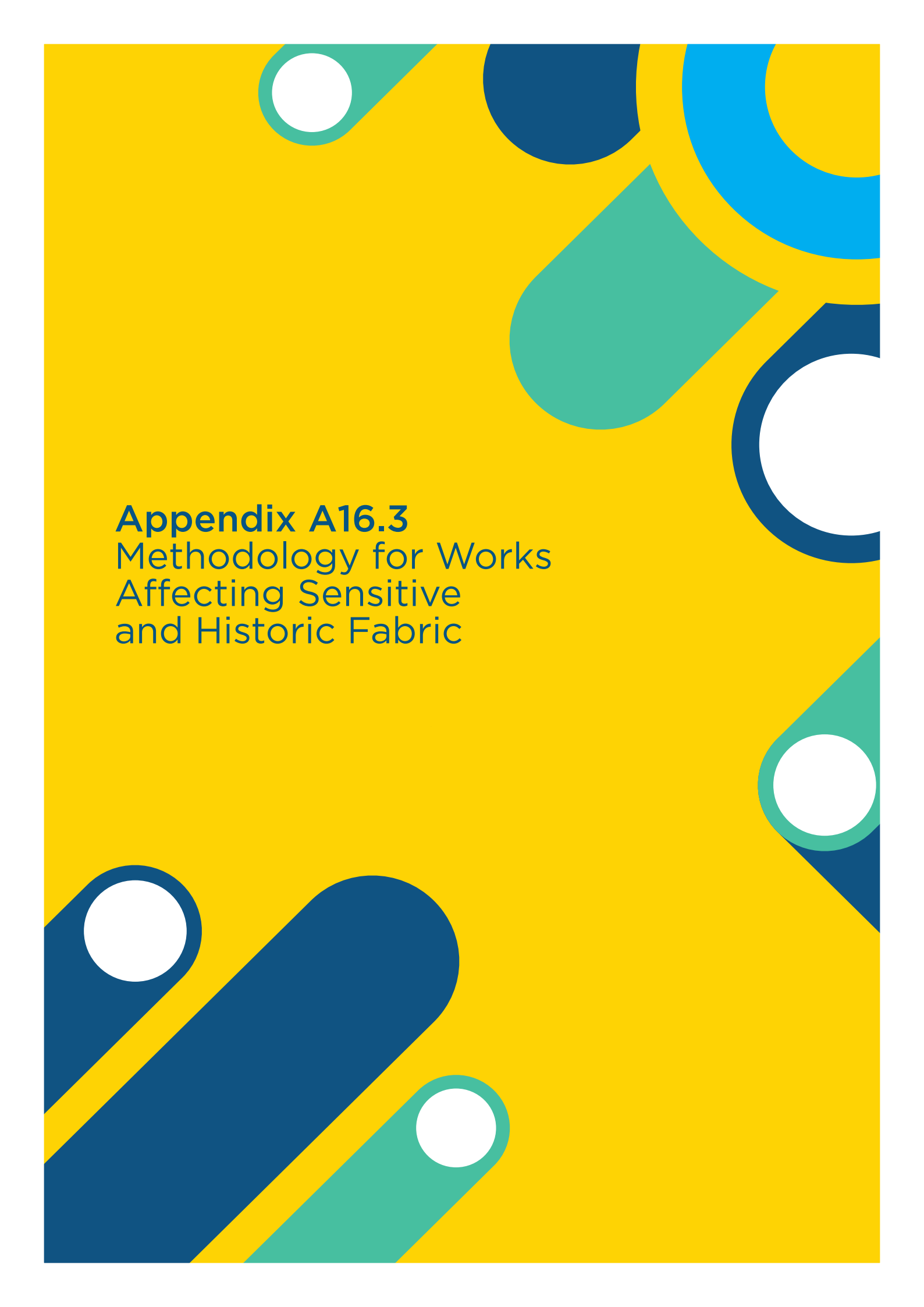
Section: Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH204
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	Lane to 30 Clanbrassil Street Upper
Description	Cobbled Surface and narrow granite kerbs. A combination of large diorite flags with small diorite setts, bordered to the west by narrow granite kerbs
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH169, CBC0011BTH170
Legal Status	Located within a Conservation Area. Protected under Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022).
Location	34 to 35 Clanbrassil Street Upper
Description	Iron cellar hatched with glass panels. Glass replaced by concrete in some of the panes. The hatches provided access to the basements below the adjoining buildings (CBC0011BTH046) which were extant in the 1860s.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH124
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	40 to 68 Clanbrassil Street Upper, Dublin 8
Description	Granite Kerbs. The kerbs are narrow. The adjoining buildings are early 19 th to early 20 th century in date
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0011BTH125
Legal Status	Not Protected
Location	35 to 45 Clanbrassil Street Lower, Dublin 8
Description	Diorite Kerbs. The use of diorite is unusual, granite being the norm. Some granite garbing was noted, possibly where the diorite was replaced.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical,
Sensitivity	Medium
Sources	DCC 2016a, Dublin Civic Trust 2004, O'Connell 1975, Field Survey
Photographs	

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and teardrop-like shapes. Some of these shapes have white circular cutouts. The shapes are scattered across the page, with some appearing as if they are overlapping or layered. The overall aesthetic is modern and graphic.

Appendix A16.3

Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric

3. Appendix A.16.3: Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric

3.1 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 2011aa, 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 2017). 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).

3.1.1 General Principles of Conservation

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 2011) 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 2011, 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 2017).*
- 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 2011);*
- 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.

3.1.2 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 2017, 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.

3.1.3 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.

3.2 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, and which are located along the proposed scheme will not be directly impacted by the proposed scheme.

There are a few exceptions, however. These include the relocation of Boundary Treatments, heritage lamp-posts, post boxes and ground surface treatments.

3.2.1 Protection During Works

Some architectural heritage features will require protection during the course of works, where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during the course of works proposed in close proximity to them.

Historic or sensitive fabric will be recorded in position prior to the commencement of construction works, protected, and monitored for the duration. Appropriate protections will be determined depending on the nature of the fabric and the construction activities. Protective measures will include cordoning off as appropriate and/or the provision of protective wrapping or temporary hoardings or boxing off. More specific protections are outlined in the relevant sections of this methodology.

3.3 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 2011, 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 2011, 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 2011, 13.4.1). A rich variety of boundary treatments were identified in the course of field inspections.

In many cases, the boundary treatments were designed to match or are in keeping with associated historic buildings within the boundary. Proposals to remove or alter boundary features could thus adversely affect the character of the associated historic building, protected structure, or a designed landscape (DAHG 2011, 13.4.3). In some areas of the city or on particular roads or streets the use of similar or complementing boundary treatment types contributes to the character of the streets in question. Thus, the cumulative effect on the character of the street or area of a series of changes may have a negative impact on the character of an area which is not acceptable. (DAHG 2011, 13.4.4)

Proposals to lower or raise the height of boundary walls should also be given careful consideration as such alterations can have a detrimental effect on the character of a protected structure, the character of an ACA and on unprotected structures of architectural heritage interest (DAHG 2011, 13.4.3).

Widening an entrance or altering flanking walls or railings will alter the scale and visual impact of the gate and gate piers (DAHG 2011, 13.4.3). Similarly, relocating a gateway may destroy a carefully designed relationship between the entrance and the main building (DAHG 2011, 13.4.3).

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.

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 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.

3.3.3 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.

3.3.4 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.

3.3.5 Gate Piers

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

3.3.6 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. This shall include careful cleaning to remove layers of paint and rust which have accumulated. This will allow further assessment of their condition before conservation and conservation and repair works.

3.4 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 2011, 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. In general, where alterations to, or re-laying sensitive ground surfaces is required, the disturbance of fabric shall be kept to the minimum required and shall re-instate or re-use historic material in its original location where possible. Any modern alterations or additions shall be visually identifiable and reversible. Historic slabs shall not be cut in to smaller sizes nor shall edges be trimmed with power tools.

The contractor shall refer to *Paving, The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces* published by the Department of Arts Heritage and The Gaeltacht (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017).

3.4.1 General

3.4.1.1 Survey

The identified historic ground surface treatments are detailed in Section A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites, of this Appendix.

Where they are to be retained in situ, they 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.

Where the lifting of historic paving and kerbs is required, the slabs or kerbs shall be numbered with a weather-resistant removable water-soluble marking and the numbering recorded on survey drawings or photographs to allow for the correct reinstatement of the paving in the same location or on the new alignment in the vicinity. The level of recording shall suit the extent of intended alterations.

Where historic paving slabs or kerbstones have been previously re-laid it is likely that the layout is not historic. The existence and location of previous alterations shall be recorded where the coherence and integrity of the original bonding pattern was lost or disturbed in earlier poorly conceived interventions. The record shall make a distinction between historic paving and later modifications.

Records shall be filed in a systematic way for reference and archival purposes.

3.4.1.2 Protection During Works

There is potential for damage of granite pavements and kerb stones w 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, The design of the protective measures shall take account of the extent, condition, and sensitivity of the existing, and the nature of the proposed construction works.

3.4.1.3 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 arises 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.

3.4.1.4 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.

3.4.1.5 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 kerbstones 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.

3.4.1.6 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 kerbstones 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 2011, 13.4.17).

3.4.1.7 Reinstatement or Relaying of Historic Paving

Where historic paving is intact and lifting is required, paving slabs and kerbstones 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 kerbstones 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 arises 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.

3.4.1.8 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 2011, 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.

3.4.2 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 2017).

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 2017). 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 2017). Setts vary in size depending on the source of the material (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). 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.

3.4.2.1 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.

3.4.2.2 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 2017) when relaying historic cobbles and stone sets.

3.4.3 Grates, Pavement Lights, and Other Iron Fixtures

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

cracked whilst the lights themselves are often missing glass (DELG 2002). Pavement lights were identified on Clanbrassil Street Upper and Harold's Cross Road.

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 2011, 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, 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 2011). 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 glass shall be replaced. Ironwork shall be cleaned only where necessary.

3.5 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 2011, 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.

3.6 Post Boxes

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 2011, 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 2011,13.4.7). The method of paint-stripping should be appropriate for cast ironwork (DAHG 2011,13.4.7).

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 2011, 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.

3.7 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 2011, 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 2011,13.4.7). The method of paint-stripping shall be appropriate for cast ironwork (DAHG 2011,13.4.7).

The repair and replacement of some of the lost and damaged decorative cast iron elements to the lamp posts will be carried 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 2011, 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.

3.8 References

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