The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. In the top right, there are overlapping circles and a teardrop shape. In the bottom left, there are elongated shapes with rounded ends and white circles. On the right side, there are more circles and a teardrop shape. The overall style is modern and clean.

Appendix A16.1 Historical Background

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Appendix A16.1: Historical Background

1.1 Introduction

An historical background is provided in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage), with an introduction to the architectural history given in Section 16.3 of Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage)

Cartographic analysis is provided in Section A.16.1.2 with a detailed background of Street Furniture and Surfacing given in Section A.16.1.3.

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 (1655–56);
- Bernard de Gomme's The City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend (1673);
- Thomas Dineley's Map of Dublin (1681);
- 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);
- John Rocque and Bernard Scale's Map of the City of Dublin (1773);
- Robert Pool and John Cash's A plan of Dublin (1780) Printed in Pool and Cash's Views of the most remarkable public buildings, monuments, and other edifices in the city of Dublin;
- Samuel Byron's 'A Plan of Dublin' (1782) printed for William Wilson in the gentleman's and citizen's almanack;
- William Faden's 'A Plan of the City of Dublin (1797);
- Thomas Campbell 'City of Dublin (1811);
- John Taylor's 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle' (1816);
- William Duncan's 'Map of the County of Dublin' (1821);
- Cooke's 'Royal Map of Dublin,' (1822; and
- London Illustrated News, 'City of Dublin' (1846).

The earliest maps of Dublin City do not extend as far as the study area meaning that Rocque's map of Dublin County, which was surveyed in 1760 is the earliest useful reference. Dr Steeven's Hospital (DU018-020341) and the Royal Hospital Kilmainham (DU018-020286) are shown as isolated buildings in open countryside, with James's Street built as far as Kilmainham by that time. There was a settlement at Islandbridge, which, as the name suggests was associated with a crossing of the Liffey. The road to Chapelizod is labelled on the north side of the river.

Faden's map shows the area between Islandbridge and Watling Street in good detail, as it had been developed by 1797. A burial ground is noted at Bully's Acre, with formal gardens rendered to the north of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham, A garden building is shown, and a tree lined avenue linking the hospital to the infirmary. There was a guard house at the bridge at Islandbridge and buildings along the south river bank, with 15 small buildings

fronting onto the road, which would later become the South Circular Road, on its west side. Rope walk links to the Royal Hospital.

Taylor's map of 1816 shows all of the features noted on the earlier maps. It is the first detailed map covering the whole study area. Woodville (NIAH 2233), Hermitage (NIAH 2240), Quarryvale (NIAH 2248) and Brooklawn (NIAH 2256) are marked. There were a number of buildings in Palmerstown, with a Chapel and Mardyke Mills marked. Newtown Clarke is noted as a separate settlement to the west, though this is now also called Palmerstown. Chapelizod had developed on both sides of the river and a small linear settlement had also developed at Inchicore, linked to Islandbridge. The riverbank was wooded and the steep topography is shown through the cartographer's use of hatching.

1.2.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

- The first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1837-44);
- 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 (1886-9);
- Goad Fire insurance maps 1893 maps 10-13;
- The 25-inch Ordnance Survey revision maps (surveyed 1907, published 1911); and
- The 6-inch Ordnance Survey Cassini map (surveyed 1944, published 1953. Ringsend published 1961).

The first OS, surveyed 1837, is the first detailed mapping of the study area which remained largely outside the city limits, in open agricultural use. Clancy Barracks had been built by this date and South Circular Road was lined with buildings approaching the river crossing at Islandbridge. Beyond this the study area is characterized by demesne landscapes of Inchicore House, Palmerston House, Hermitage and Woodville in particular are rendered in detail revealing extensive designed landscapes which were prominent in the rural landscape in the mid-nineteenth century.

The primary change between the first OS and Griffith's Valuation maps produced between 1850-1860 is the completion of the Great Southern and Western Railway line which cut into the grounds of the Royal Hospital, and the Construction of Heuston Station. St John's Road is marked, following the train line to the south as far as St John's. Clancy Barracks had been extended south by this time.

Later nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps, surveyed between 1864 and 1889 show the study area from Chapelizod to Heuston Station providing a detailed mapping of Inchicore House (now demolished), and its designed landscape overlooking the river. Clancy Barracks had continued to expand and develop throughout this period as had the industrial buildings behind Heuston Station and the St. James' Gate Brewery beyond.

The early twentieth century saw the construction of terraced housing along South Circular Road, and at St Mary's Avenue. Chapelizod had also expanded though Palmerston remained a small and linear settlement. There were notable developments on the Quarryvale demesne with a number of houses added along Old Lucan Road. Fonthill Power Station is shown, and a Club House had been constructed on the Hermitage Demesne.

The Cassini maps series confirms that the demesne landscape structure survived into the mid twentieth century. The National War Memorial Gardens had been built by this time. All of the earlier settlement centres had developed from the nineteenth century mappings, but the widespread expansion of the city suburbs was not completed until the end of the twentieth century when Palmerstown and Chapelizod were bypassed through the construction of the N4, Chapelizod Bypass and Con Colbert Roads.

1.2.3 Postal Services

Three post boxes of heritage value were identified in the study area CBC0006PB001-3. One is marked on the 1907 Ordnance Survey Maps for the study area, that is the post box at the side of Heuston Station (CBC0006PB003). The remaining two pillar boxes appear to be mid-twentieth century in origin.

The General Post Office (GPO), was designed by Francis Johnson and built between 1814 and 1818. There were wooden general post receiver boxes in the GPO, and the original plan shows a number of them in the main entrance hall (Ferguson 2009). These wooden boxes were located outside in the city as well. Similar to the iron post boxes which replaced them, they had a slot for letters, and were sometimes set in to the walls of shopfronts or premises that acted as post offices (Ferguson 2009).

Iron post boxes were introduced in London in 1854. Irish boxes were produced by metal founder William Turner from 1856 (O'Connell 1975, Ferguson 2009). By 1858 there were 8 pillar boxes in Dublin City. 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. There was no official policy on the colour of post boxes until 1859, then bronze-green was adopted for all post boxes. Later improvements in design included a push-in flap at the letter slot, which was intended to keep the rain out. An internal wire cage was introduced to prevent the letters spilling out when the door was opened for collection (Ferguson 2009).

By the 1860s pillar boxes were common in Ireland. In 1874 the design of the Post Box was standardized so that post boxes displayed the royal insignia of the era in which they were produced. These had a weighted base below ground (O'Connell 1975). It was at this point that the official colour was changed to red to improve visibility (Ferguson 2009). The standard cylindrical post box was introduced to Dublin in 1879. Those produced by Andrew Handyside had no insignia and are known as anonymous boxes. Early boxes had their postal aperture very high up, which caused large letters to stick in the top of the box, this issue was later resolved. From 1887 the words POST OFFICE were added to the collar, below the rim of the roof, marking them as property of the postal services. No radical external change to the design of cylindrical pillar boxes has taken place since their adoption in 1879. They are distinguished through the various cyphers used in a tradition that was carried through to the establishment of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (P & T) in 1924. The original symbol P7T in Irish, was later stylised P + T. In 1984, post office services transferred from the Department to 'An Post'. 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 tended to be located in cities, town and areas with the highest postal traffic. 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 Plymoth and Smith and Hawkes of Birmingham. 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. Most of the wall boxes produced in the late 19th century were made by W. T Allen of London (Ferguson 2009).

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).

1.2.4 Public Lighting

Lamp-posts of heritage value were identified at only on location in the study area. These are 9m straight-stem Scotch standards lining the pavements on St John's Road West between Heuston Station and Dr. Steeven's Hospital (CBC0006LP001). These standards may be early examples of electric lamps which were introduced to Dublin following the opening of the Pigeon House Generation Station in 1903, which extended public electric lighting to almost all major streets in the city centre (O'Connell 1975, DELG 2002). Modern street photographs show that the lamp posts in front of Dr Steeven's Hospital were installed in the early twentieth century. They may be historic lights reinstated or modern replicas.

Street lighting contributes to public safety and the style and design of lamp standards contribute to the overall appearance of the streetscape (Dublin Civic Trust 2004). Many surviving light standards display a high level of artistry and craftsmanship and complement historic streetscapes. Many lamp standards have been replaced by replicas and replicas have also been installed along streetscapes in the City Centre. Between 1920-40 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.

1.2.5 Paving and Surface Treatments

Historic paving includes stone paving, stone steps, cobbles or setts and kerbs. Only one area of historic paving was identified in the study area. This is in front of Heuston Station (DCC RPS 7576) and likely dates from the completion of the station building in 1850. The kerbs have been integrated into modern paving.

Historic or medieval paving may be buried beneath contemporary street finishes. Refer to Chapter 15 for further information.

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 rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are cut off by the edges of the page. The shapes are arranged in a way that creates a sense of movement and depth. The text is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page.

Appendix A16.2
Inventory of Architectural
Heritage Sites

Appendix A16.2: Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites

2.1 Protected Structures

Section: N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 028
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11202009
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	St Edmondsbury Gate Lodge, Lucan Road, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1860
Original Use	Gate Lodge
Description	Detached two-bay single-storey with attic former gate lodge, c.1860, on an L-plan, with lean-to projection to rear. Rendered, ruled and lined screen wall with rusticated gate posts surmounted by eagles. Flanking pedestrian gateways with cast-iron gates. Cast-iron wall-mounted post box facing street.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 036
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11202012
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Sureweld, Fonthill Power Station, Lucan Road
Date of Construction	1810
Original Use	Industrial Building
Description	Detached seven-bay double-height former factory, c.1895, now in use as a store
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 074
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11202019
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Deadman's Inn, Old Lucan Road
Date of Construction	c.1700
Original Use	Public House
Description	Detached three-bay two-storey public house, c.1702, with shallow central entrance breakfront
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 065
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11202022, CBC0006BTH002, NIAH 2248 (Garden Survey - see also designed landscapes below)
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Quarryvale House, Quarryvale, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	House
Description	Detached five-bay two-storey house, c.1910, on an L-plan, with pair of canted bay windows flanking entrance door, all under full-width porch canopy having decorative slates CBC0006BTH002: Calp Limestone Wall marking the former boundary of Quarryvale House
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 070	
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11202023	
Legal Status	A Protected Structure	
Location	Sunnyside, Quarryvale, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20	
Date of Construction	c.1880	
Original Use	House	
Description	Detached multiple-bay two-storey former gate lodge, c.1880, on irregular plan. Substantially rebuilt, c. 1995, and now in use as a private dwelling	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 071	
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11202024	
Legal Status	A Protected Structure	
Location	Drumlargen, Quarryvale, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20	
Date of Construction	c.1905	
Original Use	House	
Description	Detached five-bay single-storey house, c. 1905, with three-bay open timber veranda to centre flanked by advanced gabled end bays	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 066
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11202026, NIAH 11202026 (gates listed separately in the NIAH)
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Avondale House, Quarryvale, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	Gate lodge, c.1905 Gates and screen walls, c.1910
Original Use	House (gate lodge)
Description	Detached four-bay single-storey gate lodge, c.1905. Set of wrought-iron entrance gates, c.1910, with flanking rendered ruled and lined screen walls having four piers.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 041
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11202031
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Lucan Barn, Riversdale Avenue / Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1860
Original Use	Miscellaneous
Description	Detached ten-bay two-storey building (restaurant), c. 1860
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 046
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11203003
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	St Philomena's Church Old Lucan Road, Palmerston, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	1948
Original Use	Church
Description	Detached gable-fronted church, c. 1948, built on a rectangular plan. Granite walls and gate posts to street front.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 421
Additional Identifiers	n/a
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Palmerston House, Main Street & Kennelsfort Roads, Palmerston, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	Houses
Description	Public House, occupying a terrace of five two-storey former houses c.1800, substantially altered
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 420
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11203005
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Clarkeville Flower Shop, Main Street, Palmerstown, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	House
Description	Detached three-bay two-storey former terraced house (shop), c.1825
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 082
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11203007
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Palmerstown Barn, Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1865
Original Use	Coach House
Description	Detached seven-bay two-storey former coach house, c. 1865. Five three-centred carriage arches with ashlar limestone voussoirs, shared imposts and piers set in a smooth rendered north elevation facing yard.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	SDCC RPS 092
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 11206001
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Buck House, Mill Lane, Lucan Road, Old, Palmerston, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1850
Original Use	Gate Lodge
Description	Detached three-bay single-storey former gate lodge, c.1850, with gabled projecting open entrance porch.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Section: Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

Identification No.	DCC RPS 2028
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080001
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Irish War Memorial Gardens, St John's Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1930
Original Use	Gardens
Description	Formally planted terraced war memorial gardens with stone monuments, designed by Edwin Lutyens
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 1851
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080025-6
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Officer's house, Guard's house Clancy Barracks, South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	1889
Original Use	Officer's House
Description	Attached five-bay two-storey over basement former officers' quarters, dated 1889 Attached three-bay single-storey former guard house, built c.1900, having veranda to front
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU018-020255
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080068
Legal Status	A National Monument within the grounds of IMMA which is also a National Monument and a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 5244). Refer also to Designed Landscapes NIAH 2329.
Location	Garden Pavilion, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, IMMA, Military Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1740
Original Use	Hospital
Description	Detached three-bay two-storey over basement garden pavilion, built c.1740, having full-height circular-plan corner towers to front (south) elevation
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH) (The Royal Hospital Kilmainham is of International Significance, Very-High Sensitivity)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU018-020528
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080067
Legal Status	A National Monument within the grounds of IMMA which is also a National Monument and a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 5244). Refer also to Designed Landscapes NIAH 2329.
Location	Walled Gardens, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, IMMA, Military Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1700
Original Use	Garden
Description	Square-plan garden to front (north) of Royal Hospital Kilmainham, laid out c.1700, restored c.1980
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH) (The Royal Hospital Kilmainham is of International Significance, Very-High Sensitivity)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU018-020292
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080081-2
Legal Status	A Recorded Monument
Location	Officer's house, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, St. John's Road West, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1684
Original Use	Hospital: Officer's House and Infirmary
Description	Detached three-storey former medical officer's house, built 1684, comprising five-bay block with advanced three-bay entrance front, adjoining nineteenth-century L-plan two-storey block to east and rear (north) elevation. Attached two-storey infirmary, built c.1730, comprising five-bay block, attached by lower single-bay block to six-bay recessed block to south, two-bay gable-fronted addition to front (west) elevation of block to south, single-storey three-bay range set perpendicular to main ranges. Breakfront to front of main block. Multiple later extensions to rear (east) elevation. Now disused.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 7576
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080035: Main Station Building, NIAH 50080031: Train Shed, 50080034: Gate Lodge and Gates, 50080036 Booking Hall and Restaurant
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Heuston Station, St John's Road West, Islandbridge, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1825
Original Use	Train Station
Description	Heuston Station (terminal building and offices), attached nine-bay two-storey classical style railway station, built c.1850, designed by Sancton Wood, attached booking hall and restaurant, built c.1845, freestanding gate lodge and gates, built c.1850, tooled cut granite quay wall, built c.1850
Significance Rating	National (NIAH) Station Building, Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	-High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DU018-020341
Additional Identifiers	DCC RPS 7840, NIAH 50080083
Legal Status	A National Monument and a Protected Structure
Location	Dr Steeven's Hospital, St John's Road West, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1720
Original Use	Hospital
Description	Detached nineteen-bay two-storey former hospital with dormer attic, dated 1720, opened 1733, comprising four ranges surrounding central courtyard, projecting end-bays to front (east), north and south elevations, shallow pedimented central breakfronts to front and north elevations and shallow central breakfronts to south elevation and end-bays to front, half-basement to front and north elevations.
Significance Rating	National (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	High
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 7840
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080033
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Seán Heuston Bridge, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1828
Original Use	Bridge
Description	Single-arch former road bridge, designed by George Papworth and erected 1828, formerly King's Bridge, now carrying LUAS over the River Liffey
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	DCC RPS 8203
Additional Identifiers	NIAH 50080349
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Guinness Brewery, Victoria Quay, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1875
Original Use	Gates, railings, walls
Description	Boundary walls enclosing Guinness Brewery, built c.1875.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

2.2 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

Section: N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7

Identification No.	NIAH 11202017-8
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	1-2 Fonthill Road, Dublin 22
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Houses
Description	A pair of semi-detached four-bay single-storey houses / cottages, c.1910. The design is like those designed by T.J Byrne for south Dublin Rural District Council
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 11202021
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	Store, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 22
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	House (Builder's Store)
Description	Detached, three bay single storey local-authority cottage, rubble walls with brick trim, gable fronted timber framed entrance porch
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	The store was not accessed for the purpose of this assessment as it is inside a builder's yard that was locked at the time of survey. 

Section: M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road

Identification No.	NIAH 11202017
Legal Status	Protected within Chapelizod ACA, the houses are not specifically protected but are recognized through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	688-698 Old Lucan Road, Chapelizod, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1910
Original Use	Houses
Description	Group of six pairs of semi-detached two-bay two-storey houses, built c.1915.
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50080360
Legal Status	Protected within Chapelizod ACA, the houses are not specifically protected but are recognized through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	1 - 4 Chapelizod Hill Road, Chapelizod, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of four four-bay houses with gabled entrance porch and associated front railings
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Section: Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

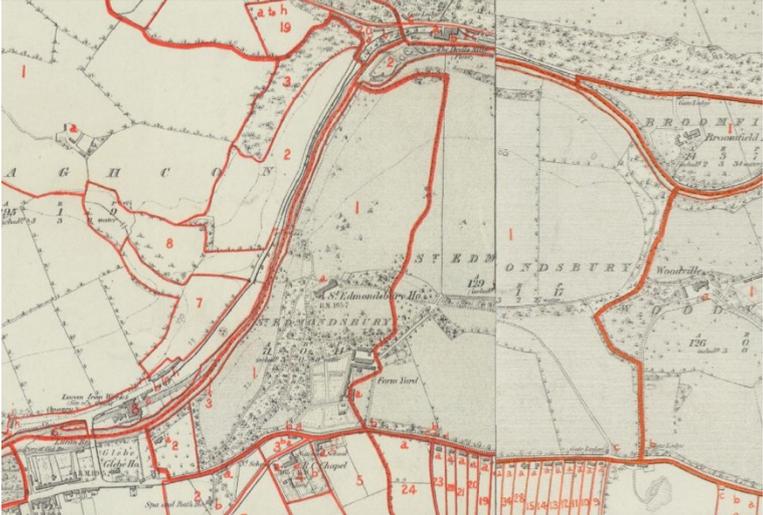
Identification No.	NIAH 50080049
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion on the NIAH
Location	St John's Gardens, 685- 697, South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	Houses
Description	Terrace of seven two-storey two-bay houses c.1900
Significance Rating	Local (NIAH)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 50080051-2
Legal Status	The cemeteries are within the grounds of IMMA which is a National Monument and a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 5244). Refer also to Designed Landscapes NIAH 2329.
Location	Military Cemeteries, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, IMMA, South Circular Road, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1875 and 1905
Original Use	Graveyards
Description	Bully's Acre is bound by high rubble walls and contains burials from 1200 onward. The military cemeteries to the north of it, were for occupants of Royal Hospital Kilmainham, was established 1905, in use until 1931.
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH) (The Royal Hospital Kilmainham is of International Significance, High Sensitivity)
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Social
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

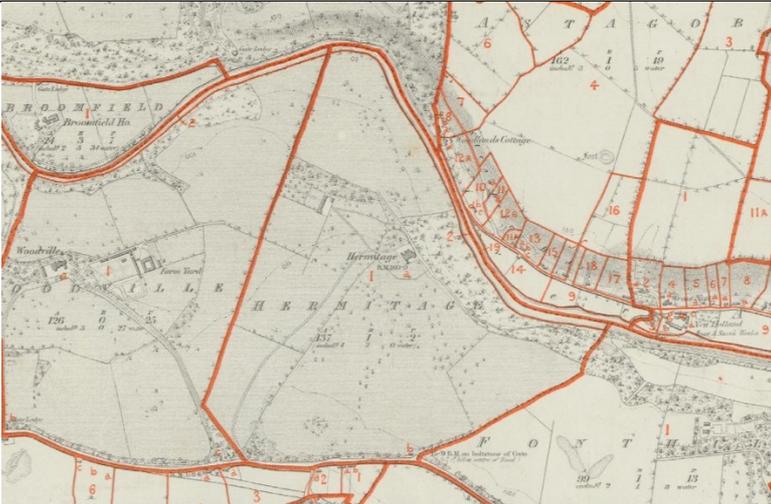
Identification No.	NIAH 50080032	
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion on the NIAH	
Location	Victoria Quay, Dublin 8	
Date of Construction	c.1850	
Original Use	Quay wall	
Description	Tooled cut granite quay wall, built c.1850, having rounded profile to top. Round arch to culvert to north elevation, dressed granite voussoirs.	
Significance Rating	Regional (NIAH)	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

2.3 Designed Landscapes

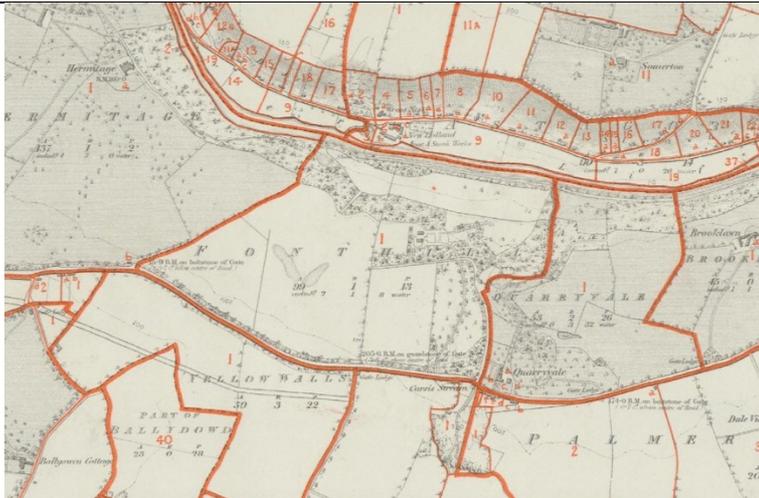
Section: N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7

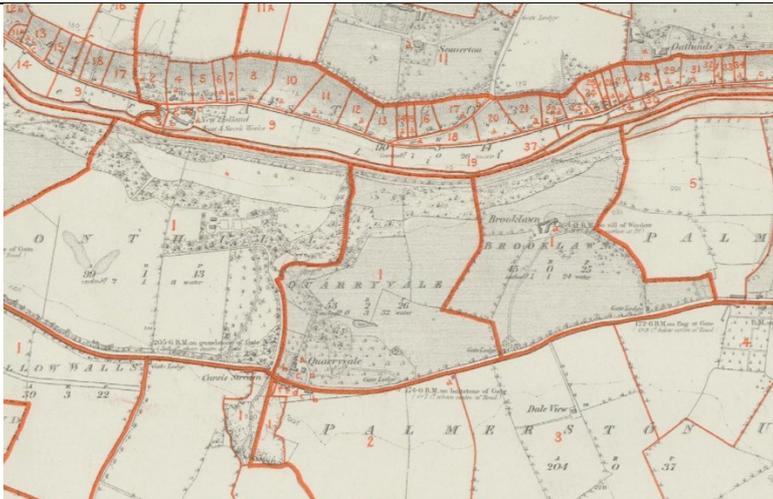
Identification No.	NIAH 2223 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 003
Legal Status	St Edmondsbury House is a Protected Structure (SDCC RPS 003), the curtilage of which extends to include the historic demesne landscape. The Gate Lodge on Lucan Road is also a Protected Structure (See above for further information).
Location	St. Edmondsbury House, Lucan Road R835, Lucan, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1730
Description	The nineteenth century landscape comprised of the house, gate lodges and avenues, out buildings, woodland, parkland, formal gardens.
Change and movement within the site	St Edmondsbury House is now in use as a hospital. The demesne landscape is largely intact with later hospital buildings added to the south of the original house Main features substantially present: – some loss of integrity
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	Gate Lodge and historic boundary wall with planting
Surviving Features within the study area	Gate Lodge and historic boundary wall with planting
Significance Rating	Regional
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. showing the former designed landscape associated with St. Edmondsbury House</p>

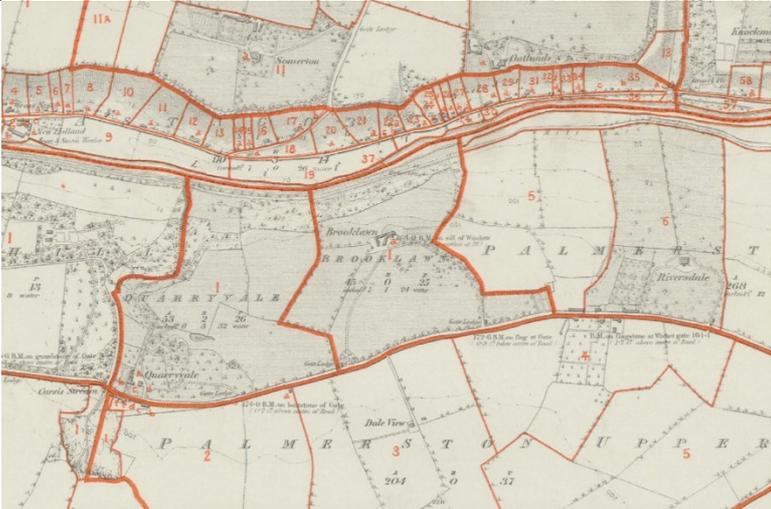
Identification No.	NIAH 2233 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	DU017-006 - Ballydowd Castle / Woodville House (site of)
Legal Status	The site of Ballydowd Castle, later Woodville House, is included in the RMP. The historic curtilage of the castle / house extends to include the demesne as illustrated on Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848.
Location	Woodville, Lucan Road R835, Lucan, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1700
Description	Woodville House, marked Ballydowd Castle on Rocque's Map, 1760, in substantial parkland, with two gate lodges, drives, river walks, woodland, walled gardens and a farmyard is shown on the first OS, surveyed 1837. The designed landscape overlaps the study area to the north Lucan Road R835, at N4 Junction 3, and along the N4. The house (now demolished) was located outside the study area, to the north.
Change and movement within the site	Woodville House was demolished in the mid-to-late 20 th Century. The former parkland survives, generally in agricultural use. The southern boundary was previously altered for the construction of N4 Junction 3 with boundary planting removed and the original boundary wall replaced. Main features substantially present: – some loss of integrity
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	Two gate lodges (both now demolished), southern boundary planting and a limestone boundary wall.
Surviving Features within the study area	Boundary planting and the original boundary wall along the Lucan Road R835
Significance Rating	Regional
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Woodville House</p>
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 2240 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 002 – Hermitage Golf Club
Legal Status	Hermitage Golf Club is a protected structure. The historic curtilage of the house extends to include the demesne as illustrated on Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848.
Location	Lucan Road R835, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1700
Description	Hermitage Golf Club was a country house built c.1700 overlooking the Liffey Valley. It was set in woodland, with a gate lodge on the Lucan Road (N4), drives, walks and a walled garden with outbuildings. The designed landscape overlaps the study area to the north of the N4 between Junction 3, and Sureweld / Fonhill Power Station. The house (now in use as a golf clubhouse) was located outside the study area, to the north.
Change and movement within the site	Hermitage Golf Club was established in 1905, initially based in a clubhouse close to the Lucan Road (now demolished), and relocated into the former country house c.1970. The original southern boundary wall and boundary planting has been recently replaced. Main features substantially present: – some loss of integrity
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	The original gate lodge, and later golf club entrance lodge along with the club house, southern boundary planting and walling along the Lucan Road.
Surviving Features within the study area	Building on the site of an original gate lodge, the original boundary wall and boundary planting have been replaced.
Significance Rating	Regional
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848, highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Hermitage</p>
Photographs	

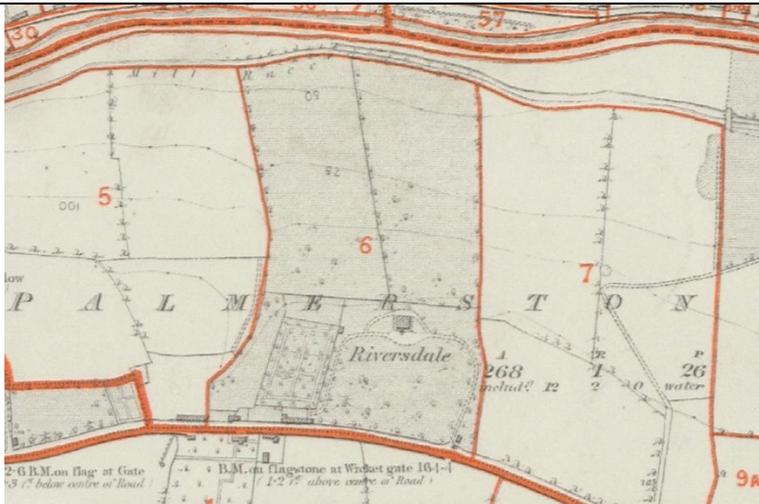
Identification No.	NIAH 2236 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 096
Legal Status	Ballyowen Cottage is a Protected Structure (SDCC RPS 096), the curtilage of which extends to include the historic demesne landscape
Location	Ballyowen Cottage, Hermitage Road, Lucan, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1770
Description	The nineteenth century landscape comprised of the house with walled gardens, gate lodge and associated parkland
Change and movement within the site	The gatelodge has been demolished. The original parkland setting is partially retained.
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	Gate Lodge (site of), historic boundary and parkland
Surviving Features within the study area	Historic boundary and parkland
Significance Rating	Regional
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848, showing the former designed landscape associated with Ballyowen Cottage</p>

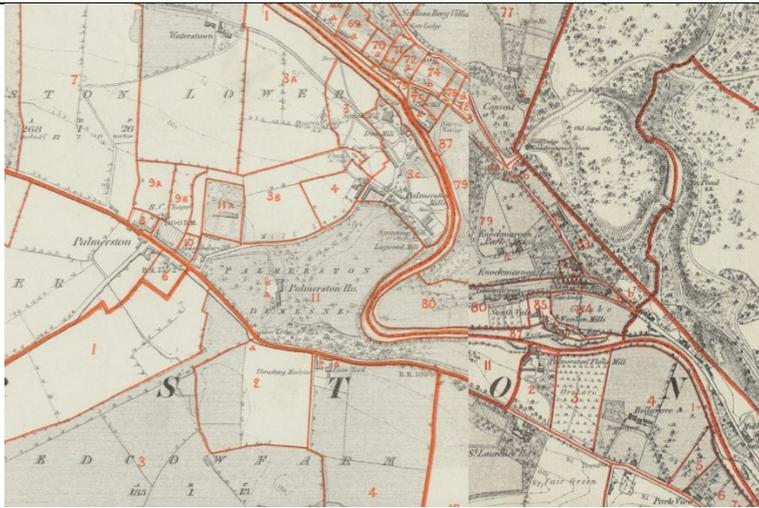
Identification No.	CBC0006BTH020
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 024
Legal Status	Fonhill House is a protected structure, it was built c.1850, subsequent to the first edition OS map and is therefore not included in the NIAH garden survey. It's demesne landscape is described on Griffith's Valuation map which illustrates the extent of the historic curtilage.
Location	Fonhill, Lucan, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1850
Description	Fonhill is not shown on the first OS but buildings (coach houses and a lodge), woodland and parkland are shown on Griffith's Valuation maps, c.1850, with the footprint of the later house outlined. The original southern boundary ran from Sureweld Power Station to Fonhill Lodge The house is located outside the study area, to the north.
Change and movement within the site	The designed landscape was substantially altered for the construction of N4 Junction 2. Hermitage Medical Clinic was built on the original demesne lands to the south west of the house, Fonhill Lodge is on the site of the original gate lodge but has been altered or re-built. Main features substantially present: - peripheral features unrecognizable.
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	A long stretch of demesne boundary with gate lodge and entrance drive.
Surviving Features within the study area	Fonhill Lodge has been altered or re-built. The original demesne boundary has been realigned to accommodate N4 Junction 2.
Significance Rating	Local
Sensitivity	Low
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1850. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Fonhill</p>
Photographs	

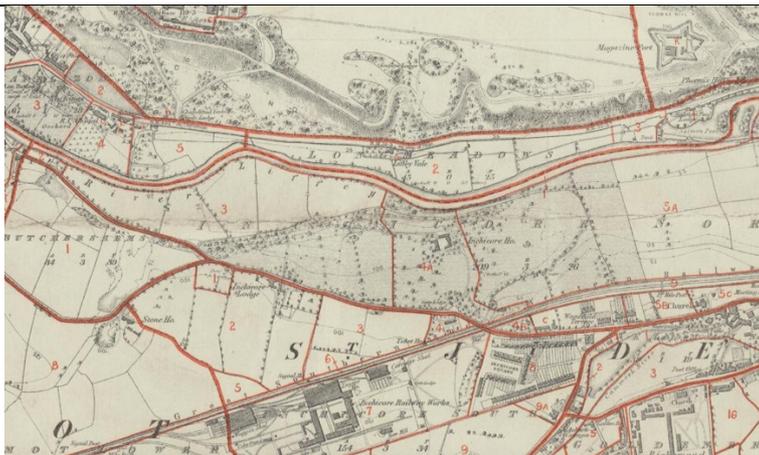
Identification No.	NIAH 2248 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 065 (Quarryvale House, see also protected structures above)
Legal Status	Quarryvale House is a protected structure. The original associated landscape has been divided and there are now six houses along the Old Lucan Road, on the original demesne, three of which are also protected structures, one of them was the original gate lodge for Quarryvale.
Location	Quarryvale, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	Buildings are indicated on Rocque's map of 1760, though the NIAH dates the present house c.1860.
Description	The first OS surveyed 1837, shows a house, outbuildings and a lodge with woodland, parkland, water features, river walks and quarries.
Change and movement within the site	The original lands have been divided and houses built in a linear pattern along the Old Lucan Road. To the northeast of Quarryvale House there are sportsfields and retained woodland. Main features substantially present: - some loss of integrity.
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	Quarryvale House outbuildings, walled garden, gate lodge and entrance drive, woodland and boundary planting
Surviving Features within the study area	The later houses on the historic landscape, have generally retained the historic boundary wall (CBC0006BTH002) and dense planting along the Lucan Road which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. The original gate lodge and entrance gates survive at Avondale (SDCC RPS 066).
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Quarryvale House</p>
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 2256 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 017 – Brooklawn House
Legal Status	Brooklawn House is a protected structure, the original curtilage of which extends into the study area
Location	Brooklawn, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1800
Description	The first OS shows a house, formal gardens, parkland, woodland along the river valley, mill race, two gate lodges and boundary planting along the Old Lucan Road.
Change and movement within the site	M50 Junction 7, and King’s Hospital is built on part of the original demesne lands, some of which survive in parkland, woodland and sports fields. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	Two gate lodges (both now demolished), southern boundary planting.
Surviving Features within the study area	A short section of original boundary wall at the entrance to King’s Hospital, the remaining boundaries have been lost.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Brooklawn</p>
Photographs	

Section: M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road

Identification No.	NIAH 2264 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 027 - Riversdale (Newtown Clarke House) SDCC RPS 041 – Barn / Outbuilding now in use as a restaurant, fronting onto the Old Lucan Road
Legal Status	Riversdale, now in use as a nursing home, is a protected structure. Its original curtilage (now much altered) extends into the study area, between Westgate Lodge and St Philomena’s Church, and includes an outbuilding, now in use as a restaurant, which is also a protected structure.
Location	Riversdale House, Palmerstown, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1780
Description	Riversdale is marked on Griffith’s Valuation map c.1850 with gate lodge and formal drives, a walled garden and outbuildings lining the Lucan Road. The house is outside the study area to the north
Change and movement within the site	Residential development to the south of the house, in front of it with parkland behind (Waterstown Park). Main features substantially present: - some loss of integrity
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	Gate lodge, outbuildings fronting onto the Old Lucan Road and walled gardens
Surviving Features within the study area	Original boundary wall and dense boundary planting.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith’s Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Riversdale House</p>
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 2273 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 086 Palmerston House / Stewart's Hospital
Legal Status	Stewart's Hospital is a protected structure, the original curtilage of which extends into the study area from Mill Lane to Glenaulin. The original gate lodge, Buck House is a protected structure (SDCC RPS 092)
Location	Stewart's Hospital, Palmerston, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1750
Description	Palmerston House is shown on the first OS map, with gate lodge, ice house, woodland along the river valley, parkland and dense boundary planting. The southern and eastern boundaries of the demesne with gate lodge (Buck House), entrance and tall boundary walls are within the study area.
Change and movement within the site	Palmerston House was altered and extended to form Stewart's Hospital c.1870 with modern hospital buildings built to the west of the original house, and sports fields to the east with historic woodland retained along the river valley. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	Gate lodge, entrance gates and boundary planting
Surviving Features within the study area	Gate lodge, entrance gates and high boundary walls with mature planting.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Palmerston House</p>
Photographs	

Identification No.	NIAH 2300 (Garden Survey)
Additional Identifiers	DU018-029 – Inchicore House (site of)
Legal Status	The site of Inchicore House is included in the RMP. The historic curtilage of the house extends to include the demesne as illustrated on Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848.
Location	Inchicore, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1700
Description	Inchicore House is marked on the first OS, surveyed 1837, with two gate lodges, walled and formal gardens, parkland and woodland with river walks. The historic designed landscape overlaps the study area along the Chapelizod Bypass and on Con Colbert Road as far as Memorial Road.
Change and movement within the site	The house was demolished in the mid to late 20 th Century for the construction of Chapelizod Bypass R148. An early housing development, between First Avenue and St Mary's Avenue West, was constructed to the east of the house c.1890. There is a pitch and putt course on part of the historic demesne lands with the Irish War Memorial Gardens (DCC RPS 2028, see below) to the west of the site of the original house and woodland retained along the river valley
Features associated with the designed landscape in the study area	The study area traverses the historic designed landscape, crossing the site of the house (now demolished), and a long stretch of parkland. Virtually no recognizable features.
Surviving Features within the study area	Parkland and woodland along the river valley.
Significance Rating	Local
Sensitivity	Medium
Historic Maps	 <p>Extract from Griffith's Valuation Map, 1848. highlighting the former designed landscape associated with Inchicore House</p>

2.4 Unprotected Structure of Built Heritage Significance

2.4.1 Industrial Heritage Sites

Section: Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH013
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion in DCIHR (18 10 007)
Location	Con Colbert Road, St John's Road West
Date of Construction	c.1845
Original Use	Railway
Description	CBC0006BTH013: Railway line built c.1845 as part of Great Southern and Western Railway which connected Dublin with initially, Cork and then Limerick and Waterford. Original line now largely replaced but continues to be in use. Historic calp limestone wall associated with Great Southern and Western Railway Historic calp limestone wall with vertical stone cap, associated with Heuston Station / Great Southern and Western Railway
Significance Rating	Regional
Historical Map References	The Great Southern and Western Railway is marked on 1850 Griffith's, 1864 and 1907 OS maps and 1930s Casini maps
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH014
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion in DCIHR (18 10 002)
Location	Railway Bridge, Memorial Road, Inchicore, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1850
Original Use	Bridge (road/rail)
Description	Single-span bridge, built c.1850, carrying Memorial Road over the Great Southern and Western Railway. The original bridge is now largely replaced. Granite cornice of former bridge visible to east elevation. Flat deck with squared-and-snecked limestone parapet walls and granite coping topped with iron and mesh railings. Squared-and-snecked limestone wing walls with curved terminating wing wall with pier to southwest.
Significance Rating	Regional
Historical Map References	The Great Southern and Western Railway is marked on the 1864 and 1907 OS maps and 1930s Casini maps
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH016	
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion in DCIHR (18 10 003)	
Location	Kilmainham Railway Bridge, South Circular Road, Dublin 8	
Date of Construction	c.1930	
Original Use	Bridge (road/rail)	
Description	No access, it is likely that the original bridge has been replaced during modern road construction.	
Significance Rating	Local	
Historical Map References	1930s Casini maps	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical	
Sensitivity	Low	
Photographs		

2.4.2 Other Structures of Interest

Section: N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH018	
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories	
Location	Hermitage Lodge. N4 Lucan Road, Co, Dublin	
Date of Construction	c.1905	
Original Use	Entrance	
Description	Decorative cast iron entrance gates, piers, screen walls and railings with lodge behind, formerly serving as the entrance to Hermitage Golf Club.	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Historical Map References	1907 OS and 1930s Casini maps	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH003	
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories	
Location	Cassalattico / Cromeville, Old Lucan Road, Quarryvale, Palmerstown, Co. Dublin	
Date of Construction	c.1900	
Original Use	House	
Description	Detached single storey house with projecting bays c.1900	
Significance Rating	Local	
Historical Map References	1907 OS and 1930s Casini maps	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural	
Sensitivity	Low	
Photographs		

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH004
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Kilmaylon, Old Lucan Road, Quarryvale, Palmerstown, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	House
Description	Detached single storey house with projecting bays c.1900
Significance Rating	Local
Historical Map References	1907 OS and 1930s Casini maps
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH005
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Kingfurze, Old Lucan Road, Quarryvale, Palmerstown, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	House
Description	Detached two-storey, three bay house c.1900 with central projecting bay
Significance Rating	Local
Historical Map References	1907 OS and 1930s Casini maps
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH006
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Mount Carmel, Old Lucan Road, Quarryvale, Palmerstown, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1900
Original Use	House
Description	Pair of semi-detached single storey cottages c.1900 associated with Kingfurze
Significance Rating	Local
Historical Map References	1907 OS and 1930s Casini maps
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Section: M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH007
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown Lower, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1800
Original Use	Boundary Wall
Description	Stretches of historic calp limestone wall on the north side of Old Lucan Road, from the M50 pedestrian overpass to St Philomena's Church disrupted by domestic entrances Formerly part of the Brooklawn and Riversdale House designed landscapes
Significance Rating	Local
Historical Map References	1837, Griffith's Valuation, 1907 OS and 1930s Casini maps
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH008
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Westgate Lodge, Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown Lower, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1950
Original Use	House
Description	Detached double gabled mid-twentieth century house
Significance Rating	Local
Historical Map References	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH009
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	1, 3 Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown Lower, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1920
Original Use	Houses
Description	Pair of semi-detached cottages c.1920 with gabled entrance porch
Significance Rating	Local
Historical Map References	1930s Casini maps
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH010
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	Redcow Farm, Redcow Cottages, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1930
Original Use	Houses
Description	Two terraces of eight two-storey cottages c.1930 with double gabled breakfront to the centre of the terrace, with associated front railings and gates
Significance Rating	Local
Historical Map References	1930s Casini maps
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

2.5 Street Furniture

2.5.1 Post Boxes

Section: N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7

Identification No.	NIAH 11202027	
Additional Identifiers	CBC0006PB001	
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion in the NIAH	
Location	Postbox at Brooklawn, Old Lucan Road, Dublin 20	
Date of Construction	c.1960	
Description	Cast-iron pillar post box	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Artistic, Social, Technical	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Section: M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road

Identification No.	NIAH 11203002	
Additional Identifiers	CBC0006PB002	
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion in the NIAH	
Location	Postbox at St Philomena's Church, Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown Lower, Dublin 20	
Date of Construction	c.1960	
Description	Cast-iron pillar post box, with 'P & T' lettering to front.	
Significance Rating	Regional	
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical	
Sensitivity	Medium	
Photographs		

Section: Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

Identification No.	NIAH 50080037
Additional Identifiers	CBC0006PB003
Legal Status	Not protected but recognized through inclusion in the NIAH
Location	Postbox at Heuston Station, St John's Road West, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1885
Description	Freestanding round-plan cast-iron pillar box with plinth base, installed c.1885. Moulded neck, dentillated frieze, plinth, and domed cap.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

2.5.2 Lamp Posts

Section: Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

Identification No.	CBC0006LP001
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	St John's Road West, Dublin 8 (at the side of Heuston Station)
Date of Construction	6 lamps in front of Heuston Station may date from c.1910
Description	9m straight stem lamps with semi-circular overhang and shamrock motif, bulbous or pear shaped base and Dublin City Crest embossed onto the curved access doors
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Historical, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006LP002
Legal Status	Not protected or included in any existing inventories
Location	St John's Road West, Dublin 8 (in front of Dr Steeven's Hospital)
Date of Construction	3 replica lamps installed to the front of Dr Steeven's Hospital c.2016.
Description	9m straight stem replica lamps with semi-circular overhang and shamrock motif, bulbous or pear shaped base and Dublin City Crest embossed onto the curved access doors
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

2.5.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section: N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7

Identification No.	CBC0006MS001
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 033, NIAH 11202010
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Milestone at the junction of Lucan Road and Woodville, St Edmondsbury, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1850
Description	Monolithic granite milestone, c.1840, with inscription to principal face, now illegible. Set leaning into uncoursed limestone boundary wall.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006MS002
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 074, NIAH 11202020
Legal Status	A protected structure
Location	Milestone at the Deadman's Inn, Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown, Co. Dublin
Date of Construction	c.1775
Description	Monolithic granite milestone, c. 1775, with initials carved on top and distances inscribed on north, west and east sides.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Social, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: M50 Junction 7 to Con Colbert Road

Identification No.	CBC0006MS003
Additional Identifiers	SDCC RPS 076, NIAH 11203008
Legal Status	A Protected Structure
Location	Milestone at the Coach House, Old Lucan Road / Mill Lane Junction, Palmerstown, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1775
Description	Granite milestone c.1775, with inscriptions to three sides, now illegible. Set into concrete as part of road side pavement.
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH011
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories In proximity to protected structure: SDCC RPS 082
Location	Fountain at the Coach House, Old Lucan Road / Mill Lane Junction, Palmerstown, Dublin 20
Date of Construction	c.1900
Description	Cast iron fountain/ hydrant fluted column and cap and lions-head spout
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

Section: Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

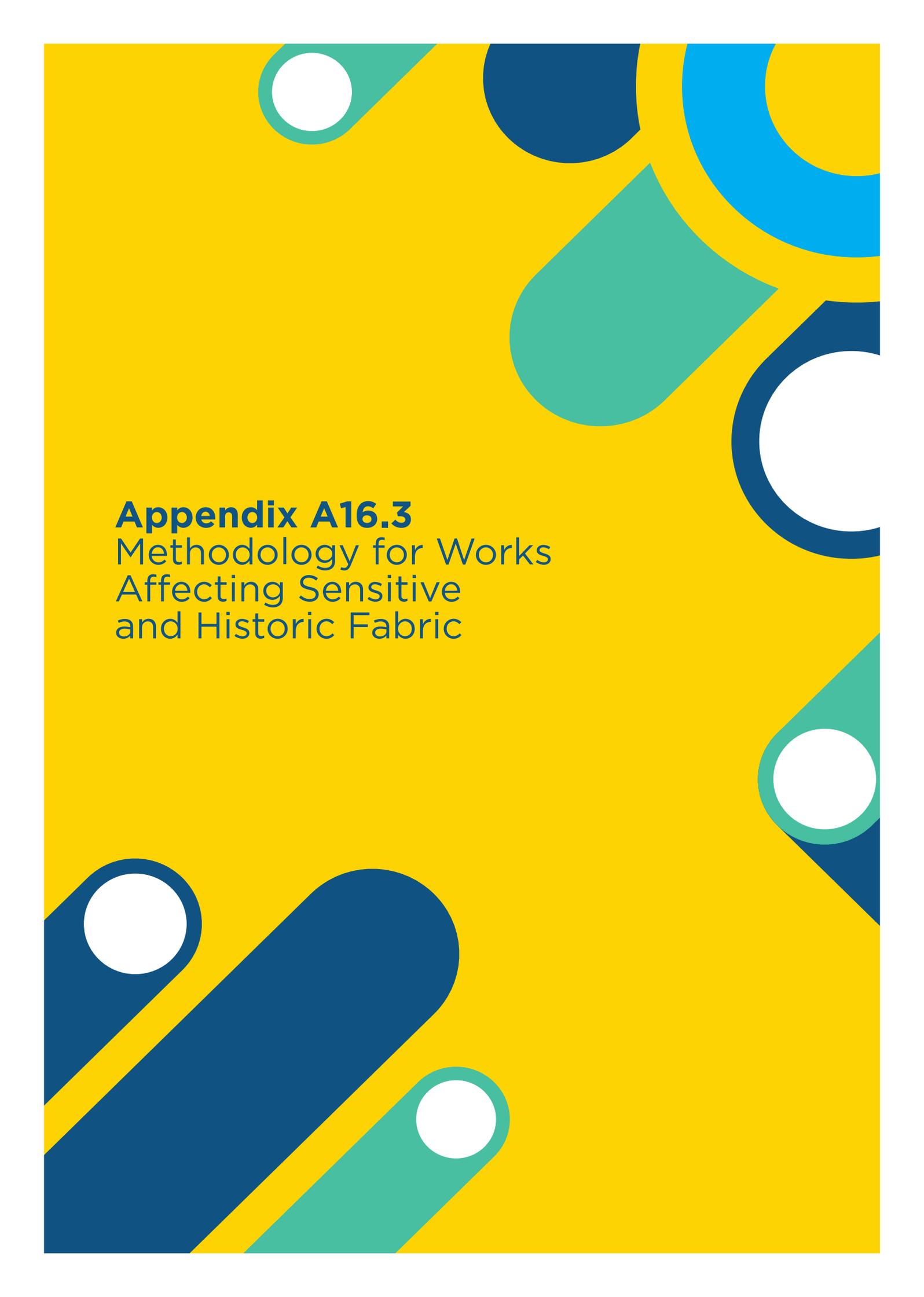
Identification No.	CBC0006BTH018
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories, at the boundary to the Great Southern and Western Railway which is recognized through inclusion in the DCIHR Reference 18 10 007
Location	St John's Road West / Chapelizod Bypass, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	Two cast iron / lead electrical cabinets with embossed Dublin City Crest on the doors
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

Identification No.	CBC0006BTH019
Legal Status	Not protected or included on any existing inventories, At the entrance of DU018-020341 Dr Steevens' Hospital - a recorded monument and protected structure
Location	At Dr Steeven's Hospital, St John's Road West, Dublin 8
Date of Construction	c.1930
Description	Cast iron electrical cabinet with embossed Dublin City Crest on the doors
Significance Rating	Local
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Technical
Sensitivity	Low
Photographs	

2.5.4 Paving and surface Treatments

Section: Con Colbert Road to Frank Sherwin Bridge

Identification No.	CBC0005BTH021
Legal Status	In the curtilage of a protected structure: Heuston Station DCC RPS 7576
Location	At the east entrance of Heuston Station, St. John's Road West, Dublin 8
Description	Limestone and granite kerb-stones in front of the Terminal building, set flush into the extended footpaths and integrated into the modern paving design
Significance Rating	Regional
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural
Sensitivity	Medium
Photographs	

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are layered or overlapping. The shapes are scattered across the page, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

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

Appendix A16.3: 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 2011, 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 2011, 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 (DAHG 2015). Consequently, proposed works must respect the setting of architectural heritage buildings, street furniture, surface treatments and the character of the street or area (DELG 2002).

Road works including road widening and other large-scale infrastructural developments adjacent or within architectural conservation areas, areas with an historic or architectural character, or within the setting of protected structures have the potential to impact on the architectural heritage and character of the areas in question (DAHG 2011, 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).

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 Venice and Burra Charters produced by ICOMOS Australia in 1979 and amended in 1981, 1988, 1999 and 2013. The Contractor will also adhere to the conservation principles set out in the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government's Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (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 Appendix A16.1, and with respect the features identified and described in Appendix A16.2.

3.1.1 General Principles of Conservation

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* (DAHG 2015).

The philosophy of doing ‘as little as possible and as much as necessary’ applies. Any necessary intervention to an architectural heritage feature will be reversible where possible, both in the materials used and methods employed;

- *Where possible repairs should be carried out rather than replacing materials* (DELG 2002).
Repairs will be carried out without an attempt to disguise or artificial ageing and new repairs should be discernible without detracting from the structure; and
- *Unsatisfactory alterations that disfigure earlier work of greater merit should be reversed, where feasible. Where new work is required, processes that are reversible should be used* (DAHG 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 (DAHG 2015, DELG 2002). Consultation has been carried out with both Dublin City 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 Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites.

Features to be removed or relocated include the Scherzer Bridges, items of street furniture including lamp posts, statuary and paving. Alterations are also proposed to the quay walls. 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, that are located along the Proposed Scheme, will not be directly impacted by it.

There are exceptions, which include works to existing bridge structures and alterations impacting on sensitive existing boundaries.

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 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). The measures to be implemented when boundary treatments are being impacted are described in the following sections.

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 standards, and fencing (DAHG 2011, 13.4.1). A rich variety of boundary treatments were identified in the course of field inspections.

3.3.1 Rubble boundary walls

Un-coursed rubble boundary walls were identified, some consisting of granite or limestone whilst others were a mix of granite, limestone and brick. For un-coursed rubble walls, the width and height of the wall will be recorded photographically, and drawings and sections prepared as a record of the existing prior to the commencement of construction works. The width and profile of the joints will be recorded in detail. A sample of the mortar will be taken. The wall will be carefully 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.

3.3.2 Coursed Boundary walls

Various types of stone coursing were identified including dressed, ashlar, snecked and polygonal or cyclopean coursing. With coursed rubble walls, the width and height of the wall will be recorded photographically, and drawings and sections prepared as a record of the existing prior to the commencement of construction works. The record drawings will show any piers, panels, plinths, and capping treatments. The coursing is also to be noted in detail with the component parts labelled individually and numbered on a drawing. A sample of pointing and render are to be taken. The wall is to be carefully taken down and the stone and other materials boxed and stored in a secure location for reuse. A lime mortar based on the samples taken is to be prepared and the wall is to be reconstructed on the new alignment as per the survey drawing.

3.3.3 Brick boundary walls

The type of coursing is to be recorded in drawings and photographs along with the width, spacing and profile 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 required, 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.

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 to facilitate their reinstatement.

3.4 Historic Paving and Surface Treatments

3.4.1 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.

3.5 Statues, Sculptures, Fountains 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 of 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

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

Any period for which access to the post-box is restricted/inhibited shall be kept to a minimum and if required, an alternative, temporary post-box shall be erected as close to the position of the historic post-box as possible to protect its position within the post network.

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

3.7 Lamp posts

The identified historic lamp posts are detailed in Section A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites.

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 out as necessary. Where the repair of historic ironwork is proposed, as much of the existing material as possible is to be retained rather than renewed (DAHG 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.

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