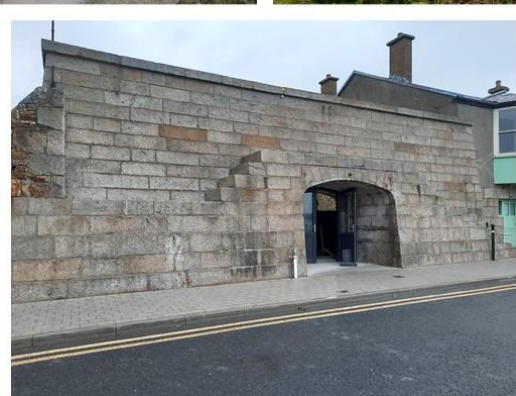
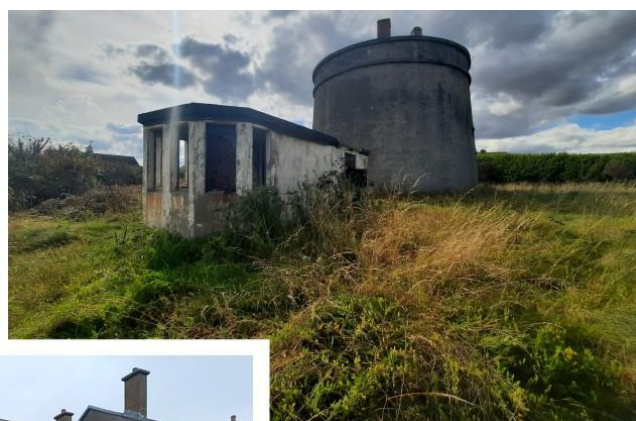




Review of Record of Protected Structures (RPS) November 2022

Proposed Additions and Amendments





NOTICE OF PROPOSED ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES IN THE FINGAL COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2023

SECTIONS 54 & 55 OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000 (AS AMENDED)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Sections 54 and 55 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) that Fingal County Council proposes the following additions and amendments to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in the Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023.

ADDITIONS

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES			
RPS REVIEW REF	STRUCTURE NAME	STRUCTURE ADDRESS	MINISTERIAL RECOMMENDATION
A001/22	Arsenal Building	West Pier, Howth Harbour, Dublin 13, D13 N2H0	Yes (NIAH Ref. 11359044)
A002/22	Eire 6 Sign	Upper Cliff Road, Howth, Dublin 13	No
A003/22	WWII Pillbox	Grounds of Forrest Little Golf Course, Forest Road, Fosterstown North, Swords, Co. Dublin	No
A004/22	Reynoldstown Bridge	R122, Reynoldstown, Naul, Co. Dublin	No
A005/22	Double Lime Kiln	Naul, Co. Dublin	No
A006/22	Santry Lodge	Old Ballymun Road, Santry, Dublin 9, D09 X4E8	No

AMENDMENTS

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING PROTECTED STRUCTURES				
EXISTING RPS REF	STRUCTURE NAME	STRUCTURE ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED AMENDMENT
265	Martello Tower	Tower Street, Rush, Co. Dublin	Early 19 th century circular military stone Martello tower	Single entry for RPS No. 265 to be split into two separate entries RPS No. 265a & RPS No. 265b so that Martello Tower and WWII Look Out Post in its grounds are clearly indicated
876	Bridge	Bremore, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Mid-19 th century single-arch railway bridge over road	Remove entry for RPS No. 876 as this is a double entry and the bridge is already protected under RPS No. 12

948	Wren's Nest Weir	River Liffey, off Lower Road (R109), Astagob, Lucan, Co. Dublin	Substantial V-shaped weir located at Astagob adjacent to the Wren's Nest on the River Liffey	Remove entry for RPS No.948 as this is a double entry and the weir is already protected under RPS No.734
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The particulars of the proposed additions and amendments to the Record of Protected Structures will be available for inspection for a period of 6 weeks from **Friday 11th November to Friday 23rd December 2022**, (each day excluding weekends and public holidays during office opening hours) at the following locations:

Fingal County Council Offices:

- County Hall, Main Street, Swords, Co. Dublin
- Civic Offices, Grove Road, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15 (Mon-Thurs 9.00am – 5pm & Fri 9.00am to 4.30pm)

Fingal Public Libraries, during their normal working hours:

- Balbriggan Library, George's Square, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.
- Baldoyle Library, Strand Road, Baldoyle, Dublin 13.
- Blanchardstown Library, Civic Centre, Blanchardstown Centre, Dublin 15.
- Donabate Library, Donabate-Portrane Leisure Centre, Portrane Road, Co. Dublin.
- Garristown Library, Main Street, Garristown, Co. Dublin.
- Howth Library, Main Street, Howth, Co. Dublin.
- Malahide Library, Main Street, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
- Swords Library, Rathbeale Road, Swords, Co. Dublin.
- Skerries Library, 56 Church Street, Skerries, Co. Dublin
- Rush Library, Chapel Green, Rush, Co. Dublin.

Written submissions or observations in respect of the proposed additions or amendments to the Record of Protected Structures should be made **before 4.30pm on Friday 23rd December 2022** through **one** of the following methods:

- Online consultation portal <https://consult.fingal.ie/>
- In writing, marked "RPS Review", to: Senior Executive Officer, Planning & Strategic Infrastructure Department, Fingal County Council, County Hall, Swords, Co. Dublin K67 X8Y2

NOTE:

Please make your submission by one medium only, i.e. hard copy or web submission.

Submissions will be accepted from **Friday, 11th November 2022 to Friday, 23rd December 2022 inclusive**.

Any submissions and observations received will be taken into consideration by the Council before deciding whether to make the addition or amendment.

N.B. Please note all submissions will be published to the Council's website and will also form part of the report to be submitted to the full Council. Personal information such as telephone numbers or email addresses are not required as part of your submission. You should ensure that no vexatious, defamatory or confidential information, including confidential information relating to a third party (in respect of which the third party has not, expressly, or impliedly in the circumstances, consented to its disclosure) is included in your submission. The Planning Authority reserves the right to redact any submission or part thereof that does not comply with this requirement.

Senior Executive Officer, Planning Department

Dated: 11/11/2022



PROPOSED ADDITIONS

PROPOSED ADDITION TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

RPS Review Ref: A001/22

Arsenal Building, West Pier Howth Harbour, Howth, D13 N2H0



Other Designations:		Other Details:	
National or Recorded Monument	Not Applicable	Date of Construction	c. 1820s or 1830s
Architectural Conservation Area	Not Applicable	Structure Type	Arsenal/Store
Ministerial Recommendation under NIAH	11359044	Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Technical

Description

The Arsenal Building on the West Pier of Howth Harbour is a modest early 19th century store building. Its name derives from the assertion that it was a gunpowder store. It is of random-rubble masonry construction to the sides and rear but faced with fine cut-stone squared granite blocks set in a regular coursed ashlar pattern of tight, narrow mortar joints. The entrance has an elliptical arched cut-stone doorway set within a granite stepped section that projects forward from the front of the building. It is a single-storey structure with a high parapet that conceals the modern roof construction. The internal layout of the store provides modern toilet and changing facilities (currently being upgraded) for local fishing crews and so it is the exterior only that is deemed of significance.

Appraisal

There are a handful of historic arsenal/magazine buildings still in existence in Ireland. Most are associated with military complexes such as forts or barracks. This is the only one known in Fingal so there is merit to it tied to the rarity of the building type and also to its function as a historic service building for the harbour. It is one of the earliest buildings constructed on the 19th century piers and therefore part of a major technical feat of engineering heritage. It is a distinctive building along the West Pier with its stepped frontage and fine ashlar stonework.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the external envelope only of the Arsenal Building, West Pier, Howth Harbour, Howth, Co. Dublin is added to the Record of Protected Structures



Proposed Addition to Record of Protected Structures

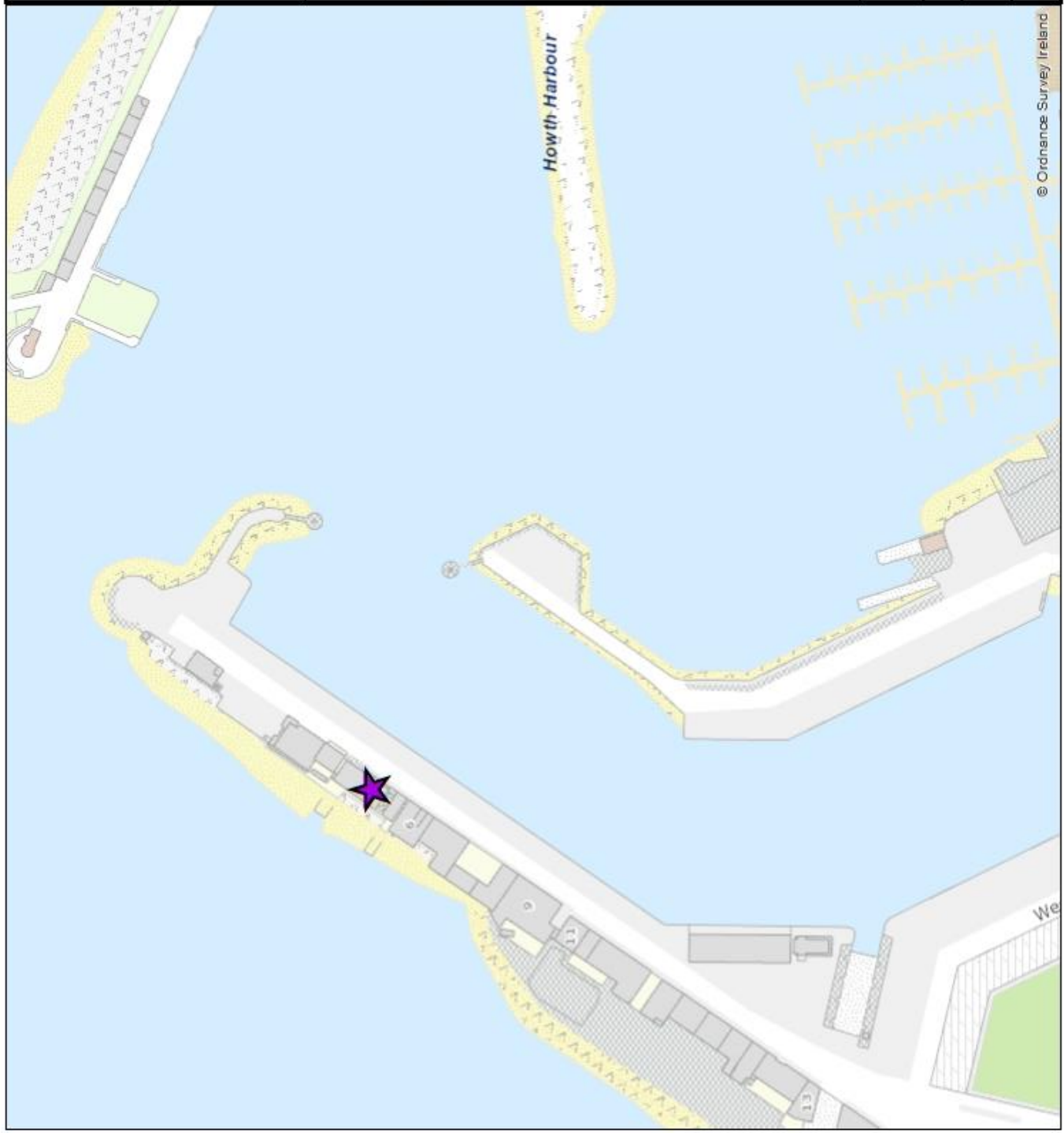


RPS Review Ref. A001/22
West Pier,
Howth Harbour,
Howth,
Dublin 13
D13 N2H0

Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords

Date: Nov 2022 Scale @ A4: 1:2,500

ITM Grid Ref: E728376N739713



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PROPOSED ADDITION TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

RPS Review Ref: AA002/22 Eire 6 Sign, Upper Cliff Road, Howth, Dublin 13



Other Designations:		Other Details:	
National or Recorded Monument	Not Applicable	Date of Construction	1943/1944
Architectural Conservation Area	Not Applicable	Structure Type	WWII Aerial Marker
Ministerial Recommendation under NIAH	Not Applicable	Categories of Special Interest	Historical, Social, Technical, Cultural

Description

The Eire 6 Sign was one of group of 83 coastal aerial markers laid out from the summer of 1943 onwards that though the inclusion of a Look Out Post number functioned as navigation aids for Allied Aircraft during World War II. The Eire 6 Sign is located along the Upper Cliff Road in Howth, north of The Summit carpark and was restored over a period from 2021 to 2022 by a group of volunteers. It consists of a collection of small stones grouped together and painted white to form a large sign containing a number and letters that state 6 EIRE. The inclusion of the unique Look Out Post number allowed for the identification of the specific coastal location of the sign.

Appraisal

The Eire 6 sign is a significant piece of Irish Military Heritage forming part of a distinctive group of navigational aids to Allied Airforces during the specific historical event of World War II to identify the extent of the neutral territory of Ireland. It was one of 83 coastal signs that existed in the country of which only around 30 are still apparent and is the only one of the three Fingal signs to still survive. Due to the rarity of the signs in their initial creation in 1943 and the scarcity of those surviving to the present day this restored sign is deemed to be of national significance. It is also of technical interest as a simple but innovative national marker system, of social interest as it was constructed and maintained by local men who were members of the Local Defence Forces, and of cultural interest as a highly visible international declaration that Eire was an independent state.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that Éire 6 Sign, Hill of Howth, Howth, Co. Dublin is added to the Record of Protected Structures.



**Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall**
Fingal County
Council

Proposed Addition to Record of Protected Structures



RPS Review Ref. A002/22
Eire 6 Sign
Upper Cliff Road,
Howth,
Dublin 13

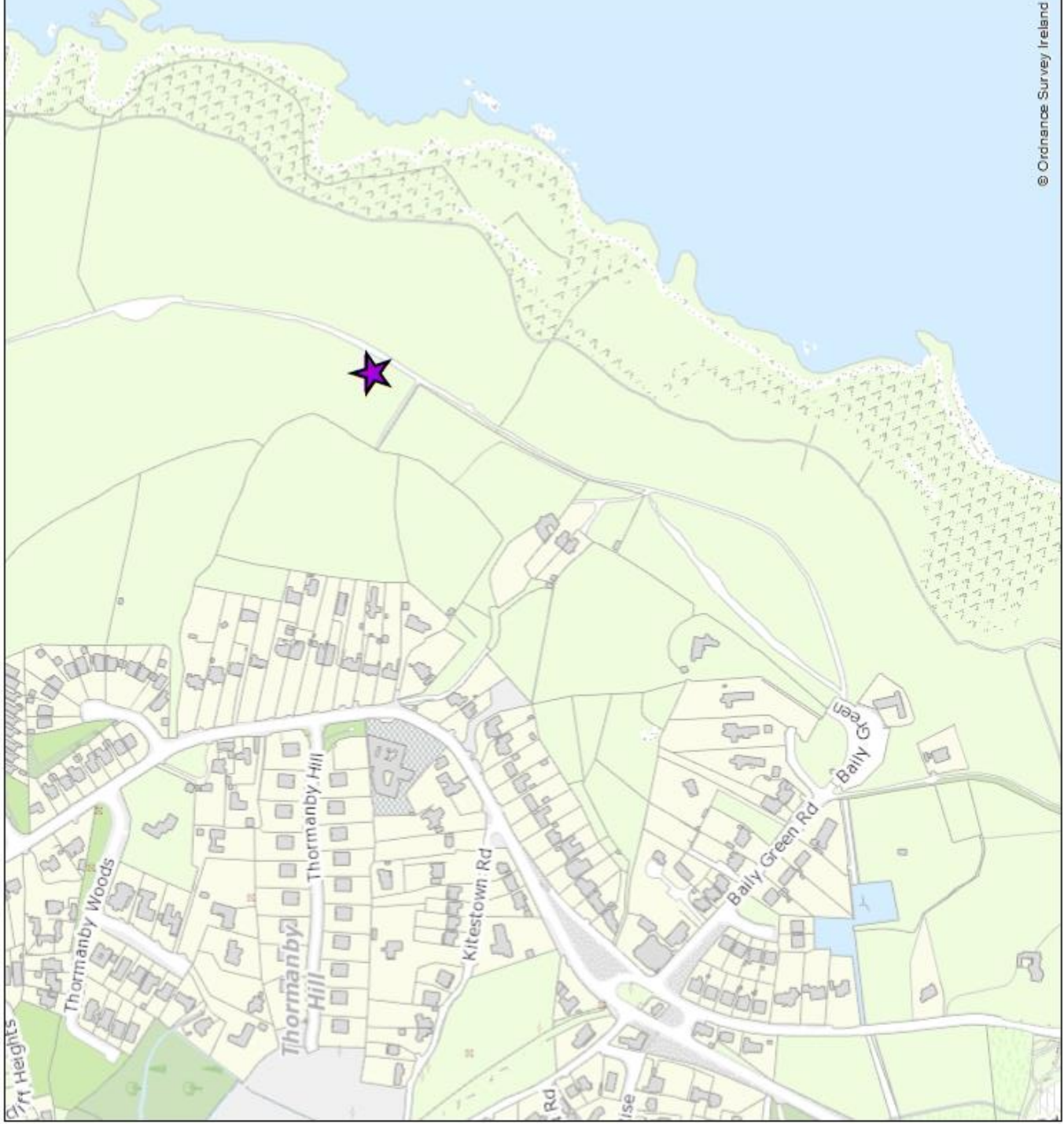
Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords

Date: Nov 2022

Scale @ A4: 1:5,000

ITM Grid Ref: E729763N737837

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PROPOSED ADDITION TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

RPS Review Ref: A003/22

WWII Pillbox, Ground of Forrest Little Golf Club, Forest Road,
Fosterstown North, Swords, Co. Dublin



Other Designations:		Other Details:	
National or Recorded Monument	Not Applicable	Date of Construction	1941
Architectural Conservation Area	Not Applicable	Structure Type	Pillbox (Military defence)
Ministerial Recommendation under NIAH	Not Applicable	Categories of Special Interest	Technical, Historical

Description

A free-standing, purpose-built concrete pillbox in the grounds of Forrest Little Golf Club to the north of Dublin Airport and concealed within the tree-lined avenue east of the clubhouse. The pillbox is a flat-roofed structure with a simple square plan, dating from circa 1941, that formed part of the defences around Collinstown Aerodrome (now Dublin Airport) during the Second World War. It was one of a planned group of defences and anti-aircraft positions erected in the area to protect the airfield. A pillbox is as a small military fortification designed to withstand attack from different directions. The walls of the Forrest Little Pillbox are made of concrete with narrow horizontal embrasures on three sides through which the defenders inside could fire weapons or observe aircraft movements and a door on the fourth side with a smaller horizontal slot. The structure is currently used as a pumphouse.

Appraisal

The Forrest Little Pillbox is an important artefact of Irish Military Heritage, forming part the country's defences during the Emergency Period. Pillboxes are of a simple yet effective construction that provided an element of protection and cover to the personnel defending Collinstown Aerodrome. The structures are utilitarian and brutalist in design, and so are not particularly attractive, but they are a legacy of the domestic response to the wartime situation with a limited number erected in Ireland during the WWII years. It is possibly the only intact surviving pillbox in the Fingal area and is a rare exemplar of this type of military fortification in Ireland and so is considered to be of national significance.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the WWII Pillbox, Grounds of Forrest Little Golf Course, Forest Road, Fosterstown, Swords, Co. Dublin is added to the Record of Protected Structures.



Proposed Addition to Record of Protected Structures



RPS Review Ref. A003/22
WWII Pillbox,
Grounds of Forrest Little
Golf Course,
Forest Road,
Fosterstown North,
Swords,
Co. Dublin

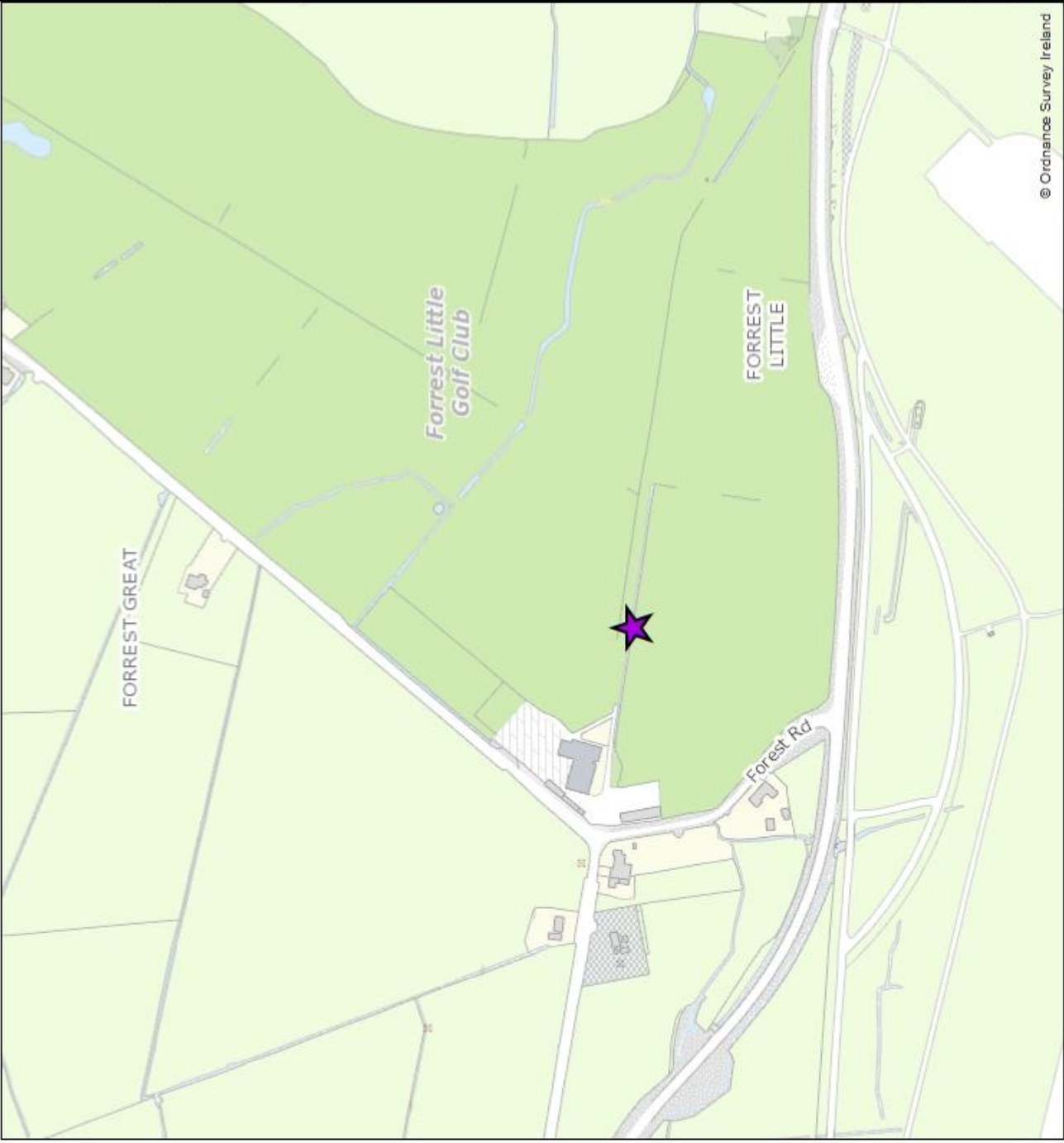
**Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords**

Date: Nov 2022

Scale @ A4: 1:5,000

ITM Grid Ref: E716532N744654

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PROPOSED ADDITION TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

RPS Review Ref: A004/22

Reynoldstown Bridge, R122, Reynoldstown, Naul, Co. Dublin



Other Designations:		Other Details:	
National or Recorded Monument	Not Applicable	Date of Construction	Pre-1760
Architectural Conservation Area	Not Applicable	Structure Type	Bridge
Ministerial Recommendation under NIAH	Not Applicable	Categories of Special Interest	Technical

Description

Reynoldstown Bridge is a single-arch masonry bridge carrying a road over a water course that feeds into the Delvin River. It has a high round or barrel arch with cut stone voussoirs forming the outer head of the arch. The main construction of the exterior face of the bridge structure below road level is squared limestone of different sizes with random rubble stone used to form the interior of the arch. The low parapet walls at deck level on either side of the R122 road differ to the arch and substructure, consisting of coursed ashlar rectangular cut stones with a rusticated or quarry-faced finish and large rusticated capping stones. The piers are rectangular with rusticated faces and tooled edges, the capping stone is shaped into a smooth pyramidal top with rusticated sides. Lower wing walls of squared and coursed random rubble stone extend out on either side of the parapets on either side of the road and have a cast rounded capping. A plaque contained within the parapet wall of the bridge itself states REYNOLDSTOWN BRIDGE REPAIRED 1893. The main construction of the bridge appears to date to early or mid-18th century with the parapets a later alteration as they are similar to those on other bridges from the mid to late-19th century.

Appraisal

The bridge is a mix of construction from two different periods, early to mid 18th century and late 19th century. The bridge is recorded and named on John Rocque's Map of the County of Dublin published in 1760. It is unusual for a bridge to be specifically named on this map, particular one crossing a tributary of a river rather than over the main river. The plaque within the parapet walls indicates the bridge was repaired in 1893, and it is likely that the contrasting construction of the parapet level from that of the main body of the bridge dates from this time. The historic masonry bridges of Fingal are an important part of the industrial heritage of the county and a testament to the engineering capabilities of those who crafted and built them. Bridges from the 18th century and earlier are of particular technical interest as they were reliant on the knowledge and skills of masons and unlikely to have had the input of an engineer or architect in their design.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that Reynoldstown Bridge, R122, Reynoldstown, Naul, Co. Dublin is added to the Record of Protected Structures



**Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall**
Fingal County
Council

Proposed Addition to Record of Protected Structures



RPS Review Ref. A004/22
Reynoldstown Bridge,
R122,
Reynoldstown,
Naul,
Co. Dublin

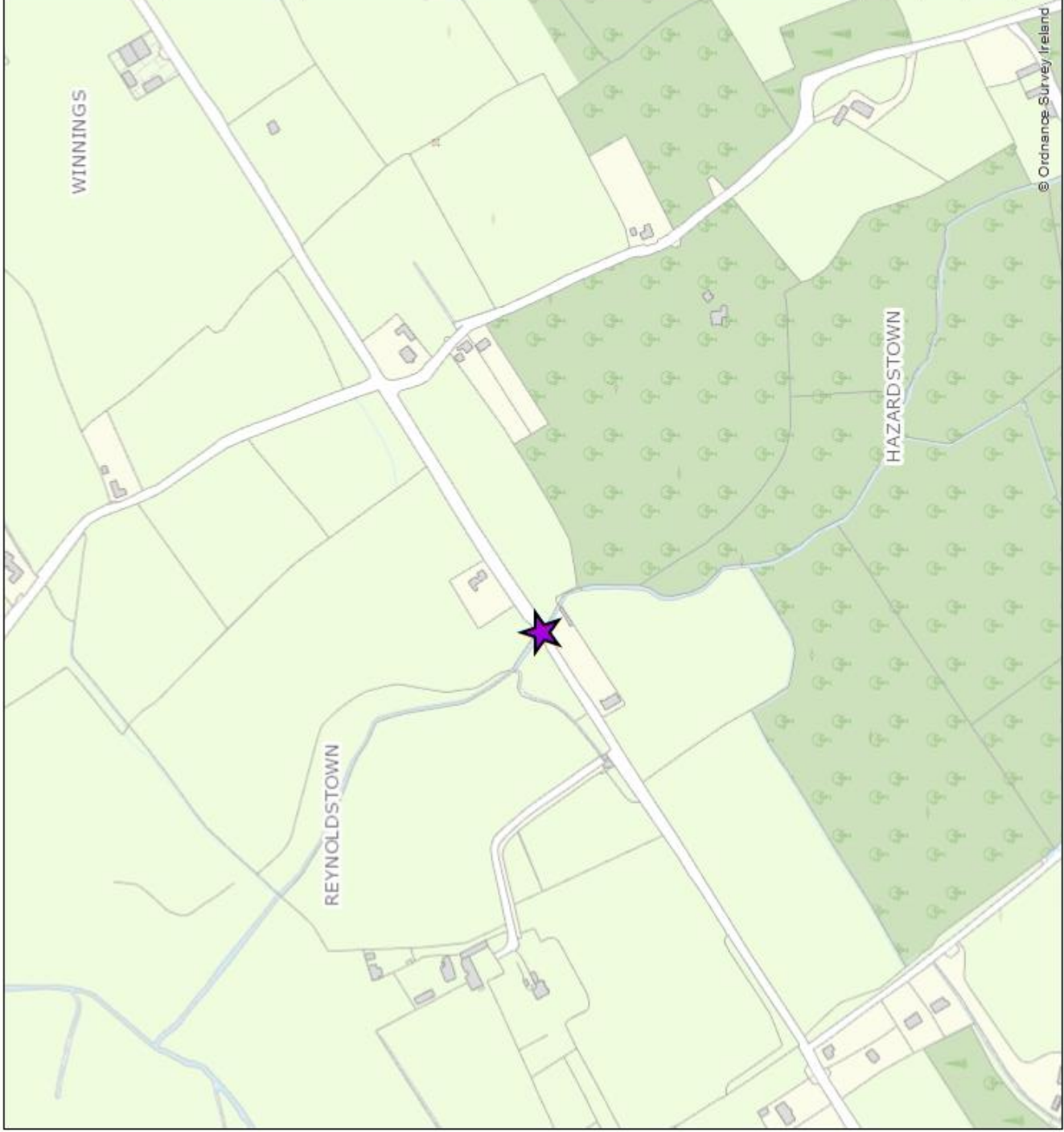
Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords

Date: Nov 2022

Scale @ A4: 1:5,000

ITM Grid Ref: E714750N761919

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PROPOSED ADDITION TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

RPS Review Ref: A005/22

Double Lime Kiln, Naul, Co. Dublin



Other Designations:		Other Details:	
National or Recorded Monument	Not Applicable	Date of Construction	Mid-18 th & early to mid-19 th century
Architectural Conservation Area	Not Applicable	Structure Type	Lime Kilns
Ministerial Recommendation under NIAH	Not Applicable	Categories of Special Interest	Technical, Social

Description

The double lime kiln in Naul are two random rubble stone free-standing structures with square ground plans directly abutting each other that were built on the edge of a former limestone quarry. The kilns today are located on the edge of a field to the north of Naul Graveyard in close proximity to the remains of the Black Castle, Naul. The kilns date from two different periods. The earlier kiln has a rounded segmental arch opening forming the draw hole and dates from the mid- to late-18th century. The later kiln with a semi-elliptical arch is from the early to mid-19th century. The arches of both kilns are stone lined with the arch heads formed by stone voussoirs. The kilns have been disused for a long period are now overgrown with heavy vegetation around and on top of the kilns.

Appraisal

Lime kilns are an integral part of the industrial heritage of Fingal, demonstrating the historic manufacturing process of lime which is a key traditional construction material. They are a testament to the technical capabilities and expert knowledge of those who built them of the manufacturing process for lime. Their survival to the present day despite their lack of use demonstrate the robustness of their construction. The double lime kiln at Naul is an unusual and rare example as this structure type as it consists of two free-standing kilns of different periods placed beside each other, when generally only one kiln would exist at a quarry, and this gives an indication of the high level of activity on site. The depictions of the earlier kiln in historic late 18th and early 19th century drawings increases its special interest in that it is not just a utilitarian industrial structure but that it features in picturesque sketches of the distinctive landmark of Black Castle and allows the viewer to see the kiln in its prime working condition.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that Double Lime Kiln, Naul, Co. Dublin is <u>added</u> to the Record of Protected Structures
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**Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall**
Fingal County
Council

Proposed Addition to Record of Protected Structures



RPS Review Ref. A005/22

Double Lime Kiln,
Naul,
Co. Dublin

Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords

Date: Nov 2022

Scale @ A4: 1:4,155

ITM Grid Ref: E713286N761109

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PROPOSED ADDITION TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

RPS Review Ref: A006/22

Santry Lodge (former Charter School), Old Ballymun Road, Santry,
Dublin 9, D09 X4E8



Other Designations:		Other Details:	
National or Recorded Monument	N/A	Date of Construction	c. 1744
Architectural Conservation Area	N/A	Structure Type	Former Charter School (currently hostel use).
Ministerial Recommendation under NIAH	N/A	Categories of Special Interest	Cultural, Historical. Architectural.

Description:

Former Charter School dating from c. 1744. Charter Schools were established by George II's Royal Charter in Ireland in 1733 as charitable institutions to educate the poor. It is a long, narrow, two-storey, eight-bay building one room deep in plan with hipped slate roof, three brick chimneys, render finish, replacement one-over-one sliding sash timber windows to front (south-west) façade. Enclosed exposed stone and brick entrance porch with slate roof added to front façade in the 19th century. Parts of the interior have been considerably altered but some historic features still exist such as timber staircase, flagstone floor and some windows. Also within the grounds are a two-storey stone outbuilding, high square rubble gate piers and entrance gate, and a late 19th century Gate Lodge. There was a tower house to the south-west but this was demolished in the early 1990s.

Appraisal:

Santry Lodge is a relatively intact mid-18th century former Charter School and is unique as the only remaining example of this building type in Fingal. It was one of the most prominent and long-lived Charter Schools in Ireland. It was built on land granted by Luke Gardiner, 1st Viscount Mountjoy, a prominent landowner and politician, who developed large parts of Dublin city including Mountjoy Square and Gardiner Street. Santry Lodge was listed in the 1983 and 1993 Dublin County Development Plans. It was not included in the 1999 Fingal County Development Plan, this may have been due to boundary changes. Santry Lodge is of Cultural, Historical and Architectural significance.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that Santry Lodge (Former Charter School, Old, Ballymun Road, Santry, Dublin 9, D09 X4E8 is added to the Record of Protected Structures.



Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall
Fingal County
Council

Proposed Addition to Record of Protected Structures

RPS Review Ref. A006/22
Santry Lodge,
Old Ballymun Road,
Dublin 9,
D09 X4E8

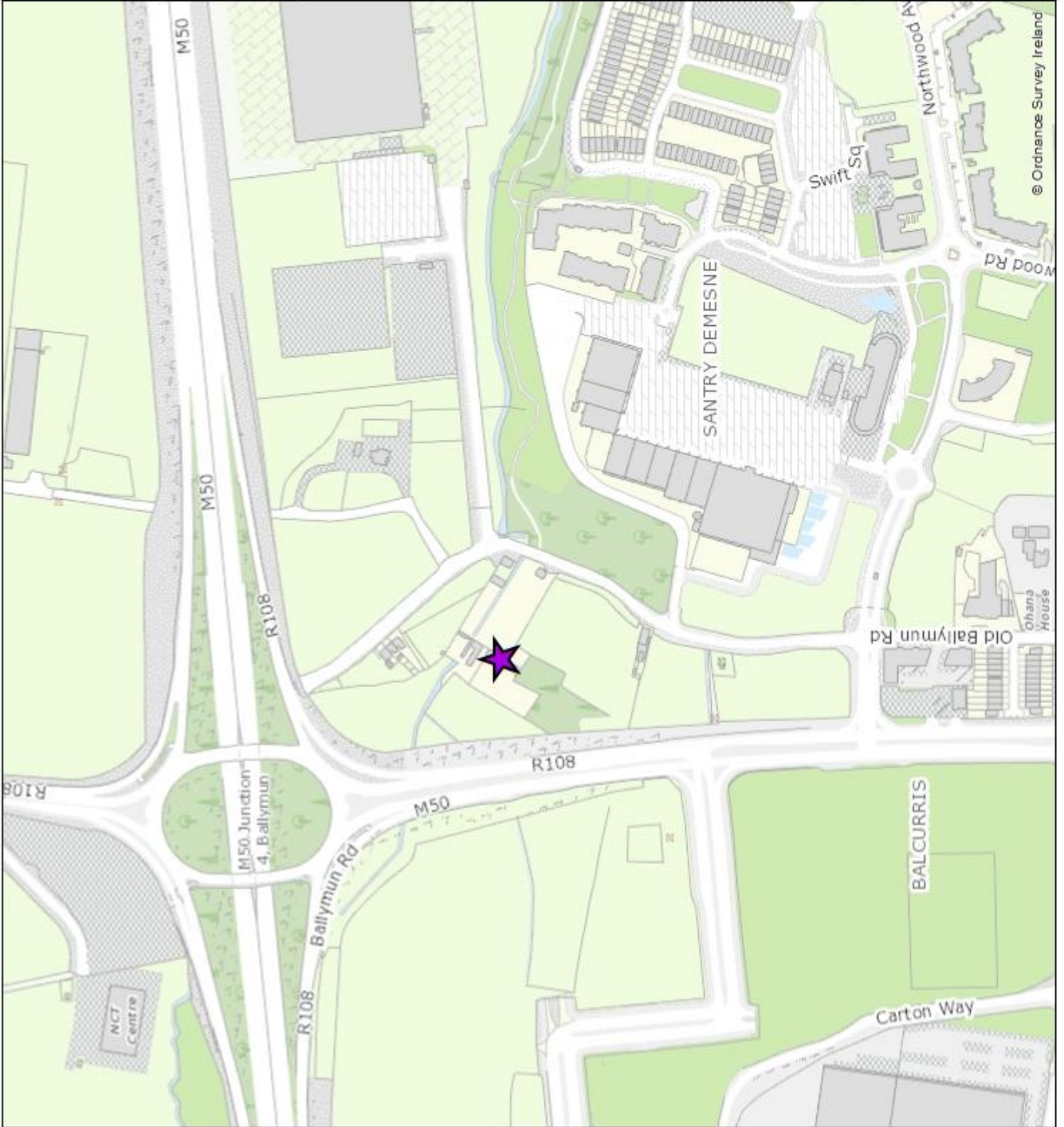


Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords

Date: Nov 2022 Scale @ A4: 1:5,000

ITM Grid Ref: E715435N741046

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES
SPLITTING OF SINGLE ENTRY INTO TWO



RPS Nos. 265 – Martello Tower, Tower Street, Rush, Co. Dublin



Background

The Martello Tower in Rush is a Protected Structure (RPS No. 265). Within its grounds is the mid-20th century structure of a Coastal Watching Service Look Out Post built as an observation post to record Allied and Axis Forces naval and aircraft activity off the Irish Coast during World War II. The Look Out Post is within the curtilage of the Martello Tower and so the statutory protected designation includes it. It has been decided for clarity to split the existing Protected Structure entry in two to identify the WWII Look Out Post in its own right. This is due to the rarity of the survival of these structures and their unique role in the defence plans for Ireland during WWII they are of national significance.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the RPS entry of RPS No. 265 Martello Tower, Tower Street, Rush, Co. Dublin is split into two entries as set out below.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO EXISTING PROTECTED STRUCTURES				
EXISTING RPS REF	STRUCTURE NAME	STRUCTURE ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
0265a	Martello Tower	Tower Street, Rush, Co. Dublin	Early 19 th century circular military Martello tower	
0265b	WWII Look Out Post	Grounds of Martello Tower, Tower Street, Rush, Co. Dublin	Mid-20 th century concrete hut that served as Coastal Watching Service Look Out Post to record naval and aircraft activity off Irish coast during WWII	



**Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall**
Fingal County
Council

Record of Protected Structures

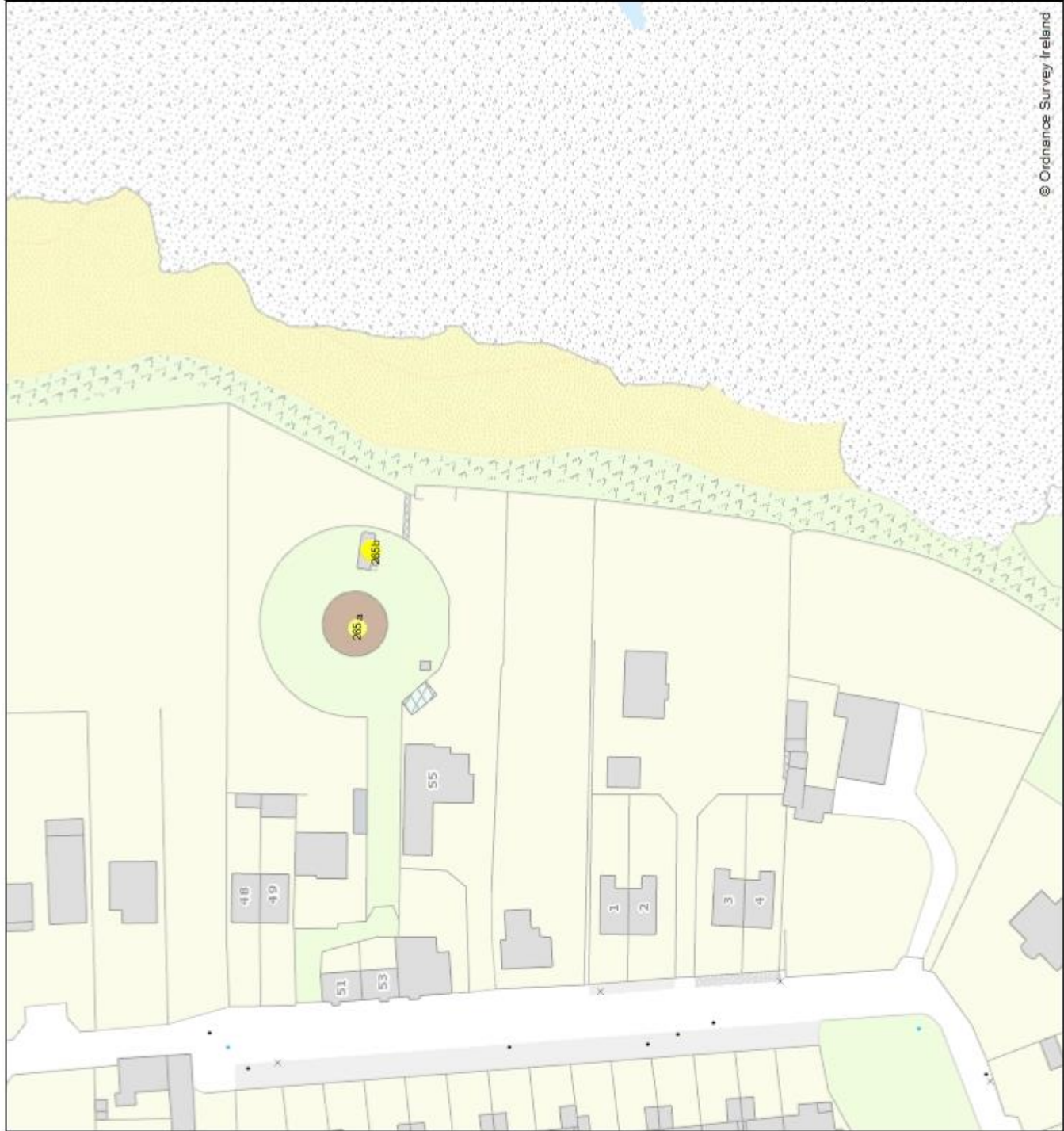
● RPS Ref. 265b
WWII Look Out Post,
Tower Street,
Rush,
Co. Dublin

Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords

Date: Nov 2022 Scale @ A4: 1:1,000

ITM Grid Ref: E727571N754058

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**AMENDMENT TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES
REMOVAL OF DOUBLE ENTRY**

RPS Nos. 12 & 876 - Rail Bridge, Bremore, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.



RPS Entry	RPS No. 12	Retain on Record of Protected Structures
RPS Entry	RPS No. 876	Remove from Record of Protected Structures

Background

In the 2016 Review of the Record of Protected Structures several industrial heritage sites, such as weirs and bridges, were assessed for inclusion on the Record of Protected Structure. The assessments were carried out by consultants and their recommendations put forward for consideration. Following the adoption of the proposed additions a query was made in relation to RPS No. 876 as the mapped co-ordinates were for a narrower pedestrian underpass but this did not correspond to the description or image provided in the consultant's report (2016 RPS Review Ref. IH0033). On investigation it has been confirmed by the Conservation Office that the consultant's report relates to the rail bridge over a roadway (see image above). However, this is already a protected structure (RPS No. 12). This bridge is one of series of masonry bridges erected in the mid-19th century at the time of the construction of the Great Northern Railway. It is of sufficient industrial heritage interest to merit retention on the Record of Protected Structures. To address the anomaly of having a double entry on the Record of Protected Structures it is proposed to amend the Record by removing the later addition of RPS No. 876. The co-ordinates for RPS No. 876 are incorrectly placed on the pedestrian route shown in the images below which is of mixed construction and not of sufficient special interest in its own right to merit protected status.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the double RPS entry of RPS No. 876 Rail Bridge, Bremore, Tankardstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin is removed from the Record of Protected Structures but that the entry relating to the same structure of RPS No. 12 Rail Bridge, off Drogheda Road/R132, Bremore, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin is retained.





**Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall**
Fingal County
Council

Record of Protected Structures

- RPS Refs. 12 & 876
Railway Bridge,
Bremore,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords

Date: April 2017

Scale @ A4: 1:5,000

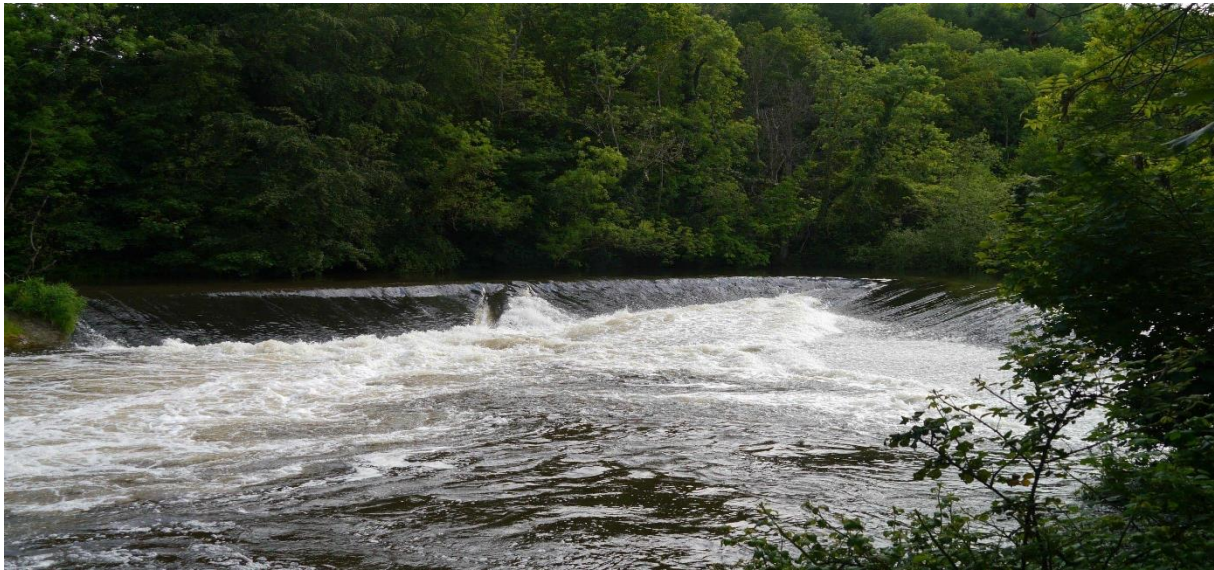
ITM Grid Ref: E717985N766010

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AMENDMENT TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES
REMOVAL OF DOUBLE ENTRY

RPS Nos. 734 & 948 - Wren's Nest Weir, River Liffey, off Lower Road (R109), Astagob, Lucan, D 20



RPS Entry	RPS Nos. 734	Retain on Record of Protected Structures
RPS Entry	RPS Nos. 948	Remove from Record of Protected Structures

Background

In the 2016 Review of the Record of Protected Structures several industrial heritage sites, such as weirs and bridges, were assessed for inclusion on the Record of Protected Structure. The assessments were carried out by consultants and their recommendations put forward for consideration. There were several historic weirs on the River Liffey already on the Record and the remaining ones within the Liffey in the Fingal area were added to form a cohesive approach to this group of industrial heritage structures.

On the adoption of the proposed additions it was discovered in mapping the new additions that the weir on the River Liffey at the Wren's Nest was already a protected structure (RPS No. 734). To address the anomaly of having a double entry on the Record of Protected Structures it is now proposed to amend the Record by removing the later addition of RPS No. 948. The weir is one of a coherent group of historic weirs on the Liffey that controlled water flows primarily for mills along the water course. It is of significant technical and industrial heritage interest to merit retention on the Record of Protected Structures as RPS No. 734.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the double RPS entry of RPS No. 948 Wren's Nest Weir, River Liffey, off Lower Road (R109), Astagob, Lucan, Dublin 20 is removed from the Record of Protected Structures but that the entry relating to the same structure of RPS No. 734 Wren's Nest Weir, River Liffey, off Lower Road (R109), Astagob, Lucan, Dublin 20 is retained.

Record of Protected Structures

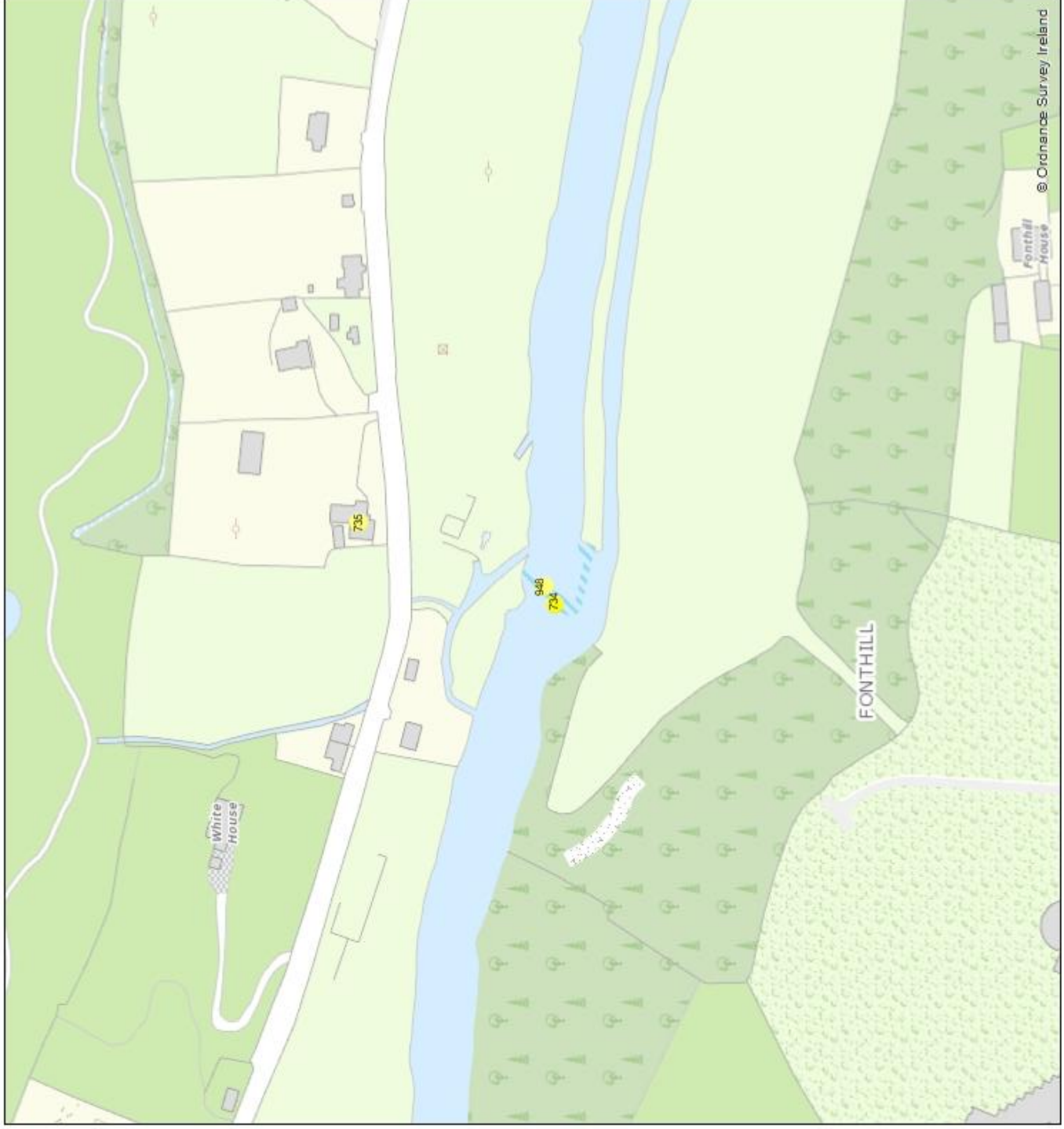
● RPS Ref. 734 & 948
Wren's Nest Weir,
River Liffey,
Off Lower Road (R109),
Astagob,
Lucan,
Co. Dublin

Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords

Date: Nov 2022 Scale @ A4: 1:2,500

ITM Grid Ref: E706344N735806



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**DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SUBMISSIONS ON RPS -
NOT RECOMMENDED FOR
ADDITION**




The review of the Fingal Development Plan is being carried out under a separate but concurrent process to that of the review of the Record of Protected Structures. During the two periods of public display for the Draft Development Plan 2023-2029 public submissions were received proposing changes to the Record of Protected Structures. These have been taken into account and were assessed as part of the current review of the Record. Some suggested additions were determined to be of sufficient special interest under one or more of the eight criteria set out in Section 54(1)(a) the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and are included in the previous section on Proposed Additions. The Table below sets out those structures that the Conservation Office does **not** propose to recommend be added to the Record of Protected Structures. In some cases there is an existing designation on the site that is deemed sufficient protection or there are objectives within the Fingal Development Plan that seek the retention & re-use of the building type.



STRUCTURES <u>NOT</u> RECOMMENDED FOR ADDITION TO RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES				
No.	Address	Dev Plan Submission Ref.	Description and Appraisal	Photo
1	Baily Court Hotel (Former Royal Hotel), Main Street, Howth, Dublin 13, D13 C599	Stage 1 FIN-C377-100, FIN-C377-507, FIN-C377-523	<p>Central three-storey, three-bay, double-pile, early 19th century purpose-built hotel building with two-storey two-bay fronted extensions on both sides and outbuildings to north. The building is in very poor condition with the collapse of sections of roof and internal floors. However, even prior to this the hotel had been greatly altered both externally and internally over its lifetime. In 2009 there was little of the original historic building that had not been changed apart from the form, height and proportions of the external façade but even the elevation had been stripped of its historic detail with the historic entrance door, decorative fanlights and sidelights, irregular quoin details to the corners of the front elevation, the plaster quoin details to the windows surrounds, and the cornice line at parapet level removed and replaced with a flat plain render. PVC casement windows poorly attempted to replica the appearance of the original timber sash Wyatt windows. A mid-20th century single-storey extension projected to the front completely obscuring and distorting the original proportions at ground floor, removing the entrance hall. The interior was in poor condition in 2013 with concerns about the structural integrity, in Sept 2021 the condition was dangerous and unsafe to enter due to collapse of internal floors.</p> <p>SUMMARY: There is little of the original details and features of the historic hotel building remaining apart from the outer shell of the external walls due to mid- and late 20th century renovations and this is not sufficient to merit addition to the Record of Protected Structures.</p>	 


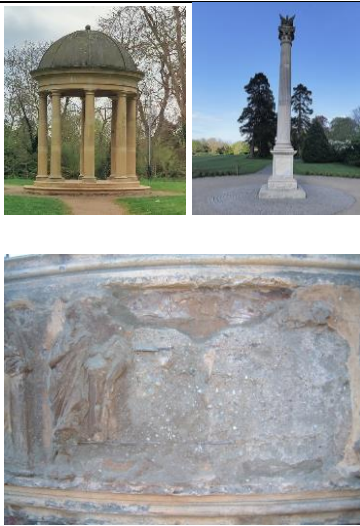
2	Old Coach House, part of Baily Court Hotel complex, Main Street, Howth, Dublin 13, D13 C599	Stage 1 FIN-C377-507, FIN-C377-523	<p>One of the submissions suggest the building assemblage originated in the 17th century but John Rocque's Survey of the City, Harbour, Bay and Environs of Dublin from 1757 indicates this is not the case. The outbuildings of the former hotel complex appear to be concurrent with the 19th century hotel and have been altered over time. A late 19th century photo of Howth in the Lawrence Collection show that older outbuildings were attached that fronted onto Main St, these were demolished and the Howth Health Centre is now on this site. The long outbuilding with the carriage arch opening has been increased in height with the roof and walls raised. The archway has been gutted and raised so that the outer appearance of the segmental arch is really an illusion hiding the amount of changes behind. A modern shopfront was inserted into the outbuilding and it served as an off-licence prior to the closure of the business. A cement render has been applied to the exterior.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The outbuilding with the carriage arch opening has been substantially altered in the late 20th century and is not of sufficient special interest to merit addition to the Record of Protected Structures.</p>	
3	St. Columbanus Hall, Main Street, Howth, Dublin 13, D13 T9K8	Stage 1 FIN-C377-507, FIN-C377-523	<p>Detached single-storey former school, now in use as a community hall, built c.1855, with projecting gable-fronted end bays and recessed central entrance bay to front elevation. Smooth rendered front façade, pitched natural slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles, cement rendered chimney stacks. There was an earlier school-house on the site and this building may have been partially incorporated into the existing building. Historical sources describing a 'school held in old chapel' appear from a detailed examination of cartographic sources to relate to the site of the present Renaissance Hall. The building has been altered externally and internally over time, including the enlargement of the front window openings. It is relatively simple in its design and does not have architectural features of special importance. While it once played a key role in the education of local children and remains socially significant as a community hall, it is not of sufficient special architectural or social interest to merit inclusion on the RPS. It is identified as a positive building within Howth Architectural Conservation Area. This protects the exterior of the building which positively contributes to the character of the area.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The building is deemed to be sufficiently and adequately protected by ACA designation that safeguards the exterior.</p>	


4	Howth Band Hall (former Howth National School), Balglass Road, Howth, Dublin 13 (no Eircode)	Stage 1 FIN-C377-507	<p>Detached eight-bay, single-storey former national school built c. 1890. Pitched natural slate roof, rubble masonry wall with remains of render, quoined dressing to the window opens and corners, replacement windows. It is relatively simple in its design and does not have architectural features of significant importance. While it once played an important role in the education of local children, it is not of sufficient special architectural or social interest to merit inclusion on the RPS. It is identified as a positive building within St. Nessan's Terrace, St. Peter'sTce, Seaview Tce & The Haggard Architectural Conservation Area. This protects the exterior of the building which positively contributes to the character of the area.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The building is deemed to be sufficiently and adequately protected by ACA designation that safeguards the exterior.</p>	
5	Howth Library, Nos 61-65 Main Street, Howth, Dublin 13, D13 VY50	Stage 1 FIN-C377-507, FIN-C377-523	<p>Single-storey, three-bay, detached purpose-built library in Art-Deco style. Constructed in the mid-1930s (c.1935 possibly to a design by Edward Murphy, Consulting Engineer to County Dublin Libraries Committee) it has a simple rectangular plan with a hipped roof and a small gable ended entrance porch projection to the street. Above the outer double timber entrance door in Gaelic script is written "<i>Leabarlann Puiblide</i>" translating as Public Library. The building opens directly onto the footpath of Main Street but has a small enclosed green space to the sides and rear. The large original steel framed windows dominate the external elevations and allow the small internal library room to be well lit and ventilated. There is a separate librarian's room and a small rear extension to house staff welfare facilities. It is identified as a positive building within Howth Historic Core Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). This protects the exterior of the building which positively contributes to the character of the area. The interior is relatively plain and does not require specific protection.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The building is deemed to be sufficiently and adequately protected by ACA designation that safeguards the exterior.</p>	 
6	Mudoak Cottage, Grounds of Howth Golf Course, Carrickbrack Road, Sutton, Co. Dublin	Stage 1 FIN-C377-507, FIN-C377-523	<p>Detached late 19th century, single-storey, hipped roof former vernacular dwelling sited in the grounds of Howth Golf Course, on the northern side of Shielmartin Hill. It was one of the Howth Estate cottages built for their workers and was the home for the head gardener, William Harford and his family from the late 19th century until mid-20th century. While the dwelling has an interesting social history ("Summer Teas" were available to walkers and visitors during the years 1916 to 1929 and some famous individuals visited the property) and it has an association to Howth Castle the building itself, however, has been radically altered. The interior has been completely gutted and a large opening inserted in the front elevation with a sliding metal door as it now functions as a storage shed for the golf course.</p>	

			<p>SUMMARY: The building is a simple vernacular structure that is of some local history interest but its substantial and unsympathetic alteration into a storage shed limits its value and it is not of sufficient special interest to merit addition to the Record of Protected Structures.</p>	
7	<p>Howth House, Harbour Road, Howth, Dublin 13, D13 XK75</p>	<p>Stage 1 FIN- C377-507, FIN- C377-523</p>	<p>Two-storey detached dwelling constructed in 1807 to serve as the home of the resident engineer for Howth Harbour. The original plan was a rectangular footprint as shown on the Taylor Map of 1816 and 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1837). Late 19th century maps show additions to the west side. The building is in commercial use as office space for several businesses and the internal spaces seems to be relatively plain. Howth House is identified as a positive building within Howth Architectural Conservation Area. This protects the exterior of the building which positively contributes to the character of the area.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The building is deemed to be sufficiently and adequately protected by ACA designation that safeguards the exterior.</p>	
8	<p>Bellingham Farm, Cliff Farm Cottage, Carrickbrack Road, Howth, Dublin 13, D13 AK18</p>	<p>Stage 1 FIN- C377-359</p>	<p>This is a simple vernacular 19th century building which is located close to a group of agricultural buildings. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837 shows '<i>Candlestick House</i>' and outbuildings in the location of the extant house and outbuildings. Later 19th and early 20th century maps also show a farmhouse and outbuildings in a courtyard setting. The building is of simple design and materials and is aesthetically pleasing with attractive proportions. However, it is not of sufficient special interest for inclusion on the RPS. Within the Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2027 the objectives and guidance on the development of Vernacular Heritage and Other Built Heritage Assets have been greatly expanded and there is a focus throughout all parts of the Plan on re-use of existing buildings. The national government also launched in December 2021 a National Built Vernacular Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The expanded policy and objectives with the Fingal Development Plan on vernacular heritage is deemed the appropriate mechanism to guide development proposals for modest vernacular buildings.</p>	
9	<p>Tramline Cottages, Hill of Howth, Station House, Thormanby Road, D13 3702,</p>	<p>Stage 1 FIN- C377-507, FIN- C377-523</p>	<p>The submissions did not name specific buildings but only referred to Tramline Cottages. The Conservation Office used an early 20th century historic map that showed the tramline to identify three cottages dispersed along the former tramline route in Howth. These include Station House, Thormanby Road, D13 3702, 7A Dungriffin Road, D13 Y767 and No. 2 Balkill Park, D13 EY97. These are single-storey, four-bay houses with projecting gabled entrance porches, segmental headed window opes and pitched slate roofs. These cottages</p>	

	<p>7A Dungriffin Road, D13 Y767 No. 2 Balkill Park, D13 EY97</p>		<p>were built c. 1900 by the Great Northern Railway company which constructed the Hill of Howth tramway. Although associated with the tramline and of attractive proportions and design, these cottages are not of sufficient special architectural, technical or social interest to include on the RPS. The cottages would have relatively simple interiors. Within the Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2027 the objectives and guidance on the development of Vernacular Heritage and Other Built Heritage Assets have been greatly expanded and there is a focus throughout all parts of the Plan on re-use of existing buildings. The national government also launched in December 2021 a National Built Vernacular Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The expanded policy and objectives with the Fingal Development Plan on vernacular heritage is deemed the appropriate mechanism to guide development proposals for modest vernacular buildings.</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>Kettle's Farmstead, Kettles Lane, Marshallstown, Swords, Co. Dublin, K67 E283</p>	<p>Stage 1 FIN-C377-89</p>	<p>Single storey, four bay vernacular cottage, built c.1870, with slate roof, projecting entrance porch, two-over-two timber sliding sash windows to front. It has been altered and extended to rear. Two storey stone outbuilding to rear, built c. 1870, has also been greatly altered. Andrew Kettle MP one of the founders of the Land League movement was born in a house on the site in 1833. This house was removed when Kettle's Lane was extended along the northern part of the site and the existing cottage and outbuilding were built parallel to the road in c. 1870. By 1869 Andrew had moved to Millview, Malahide where his son Tom Kettle, MP, Irish Volunteer, was born and so the existing vernacular house does not necessarily have a direct link to him. While the site has historical associations with the Kettle family, a plaque on the gate identifying it as the birthplace of Andrew Kettle could mark this. Within the Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2027 the objectives and guidance on the development of Vernacular Heritage and Other Built Heritage Assets have been greatly expanded and there is a focus throughout all parts of the Plan on re-use of existing buildings. The national government also launched in December 2021 a National Built Vernacular Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The expanded policy and objectives with the Fingal Development Plan on vernacular heritage is deemed the appropriate mechanism to guide development proposals for modest vernacular buildings. The placement of a commemorative plaque may be a more suitable way to record the Kettle's association with this site than designation.</p>	 

11	Black Man's Bridge, Delvin River, Reynoldstown, Naul, Co. Dublin	Stage 2 FIN- C453-189	<p>This is a small bridge structure within fields to facilitate a crossing over a stream. Existing bridges on the Record of Protected Structures are much more substantial edifices carrying roads or rail lines or are decorative elements within historic demesnes. This a functional structure within a private land holding providing access between fields.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The field bridge is not of sufficient special interest to merit addition to the Record of Protected Structures.</p>	
12	Ruins of Former Roman Catholic Chapel or/and School, School Lane, Balrothery, Co. Dublin (no Eircode)	Stage 1 FIN- C377-97 & Stage 2 FIN- 453-1292	<p>Within a very overgrown site at the southern end of School Lane are the roofless stone walled partial remains of a ruinous rectangular shaped building with cut stone irregular quoins and a separate random rubble wall fronting directly onto the lane which may be the remains of a separate building or the remnants of a high boundary wall. On John Rocque's Map of County Dublin of 1760 a "Chapel" is noted in this location and the 1st edition of Ordnance Survey Map (c. 1837) also records a chapel here but with a T-shaped plan rather than a rectangular plan that appears on the early 20th century edition of the Ordnance Survey and identifies the structure as a school. It is this rectangular school building that the current remains on site appear to relate to. The submission infers that the chapel was re-used as the school but this may not be the case and the chapel might have been demolished and replaced by a new school building. The designation of a Protected Structure places a duty on owners to ensure that the structure is not endangered. To add something to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) that is already in a compromised or ruinous condition needs to be carefully considered and be based on the significant of the surviving element, what benefit the designation would achieve, and what obligations would arise for the owner to re-instate or stabilise the structure. The ruinous partial remains of a 19th century former school would not be of sufficient special interest under any of the required criteria to merit addition to the RPS. The historic village of Balrothery, including this site, is designated under another statutory process as a Recorded Monument (RMP Re. DU005-057) on the Record of Monuments and Places and so any remains of archaeological significance would be protected by this under the National Monuments Acts.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The partial remains of a ruinous former school building do not merit addition to the Record of Protected Structures.</p>	

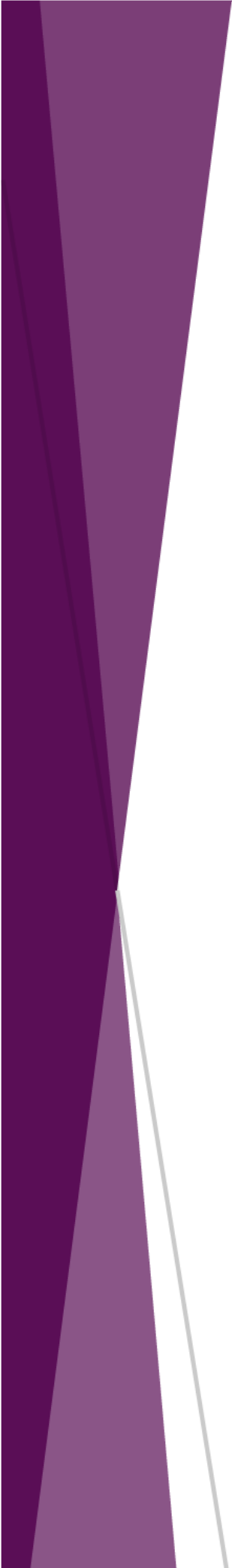
13	Outbuilding, Newport Farm, Ballymadrough, Donabate, Co. Dublin, K36DV74	Stage 2 FIN-C453-1047	<p>Vernacular outbuilding close to an early 19th century Hely-Hutchinson house. The long outbuilding has rendered masonry walls and a pitched natural slate roof and is of simple design on a rectangular plan. It has no special architectural features. The original house has been greatly altered by two-storey and part single-storey side extensions and alterations to porch. The vernacular outbuilding is not of sufficient special interest in its own right for addition to the Record. Within the Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2027 the objectives and guidance on the development of Vernacular Heritage and Other Built Heritage Assets have been greatly expanded and there is a focus throughout all parts of the Plan on re-use of existing buildings. The national government also launched in December 2021 a National Built Vernacular Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The expanded policy and objectives with the Fingal Development Plan on vernacular heritage is deemed the appropriate mechanism to guide development proposals for modest vernacular buildings.</p>	
14	Built Heritage Elements of Santry Court, Santry Demesne, Santry, Dublin 9	Stage 2 FIN-C453-695	<p>A submission seeks that the Phoenix Folly, Temple Folly, Walled Garden, and Wall Murals to the main gates are added to the Record of Protected Structures. The Temple Folly is a replica, the original folly came to Santry Court from Templogue in the mid-19th century but was moved to Luggala, Co. Wicklow in the 1940s. The Phoenix Folly is a mid-19th century replica of the Phoenix Column from the Phoenix Park that existed in the demesne and has been re-erected. The entrance gates to Santry Demesne were dismantled and rebuilt with the sweep walls constructed from modern breeze-block that are faced in brick. The murals/frieze were re-bedded into the rear face of the rebuilt entrance gate walls. The walled garden is a historic feature of the designed landscape which has been restored. Generally, walled gardens, gates or garden follies are not protected in their own right but as ancillary elements within the curtilage or attendant grounds of to a protected historic house or a historic demesne architectural conservation area. In the case of Santry Court the historic house no longer exists. The Conservation Office intends to undertake a Historic Designed Landscapes of Fingal project in the near future and will examine as part of this how built features identified within the surveyed gardens or parkland should be safeguarded.</p> <p>SUMMARY: To consider the appropriate mechanism to safeguard historic structures within designed landscapes or historic gardens of Historic Designed Landscapes of Fingal project.</p>	

15	Parochial Hall, St. Margaret's, Co. Dublin, K67 H280	Stage 2 FIN- C453-1067, FIN- 453-1253	<p>Former Chapel built in 1785, with stone cross in place at the southern end of the roof ridge on the gable façade. A modest building now in use as a Parochial Hall, it consists of a single storey main hall with a single storey lean-to annex to the rear and a 20th century single storey flat roof annex at the northern gable which returns around part of the rear elevation. The southeast corner of the hall contains a rectangular stone tablet with carvings in high relief of two rings side by side. The building is designated a Recorded Monument RMP Ref. DU014-004 and so is protected by National Monument Acts.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The structure is protected by National Monument legislation.</p>	
16	Old RIC Barracks, Main Street, Blanchardstown, D15 W9NN & other old buildings on River Road, Blanchardstown	Stage 1 FIN- C377-370 & Stage 2 FIN- C453-1002	<p>The former RIC Barracks is a two-storey, three-bay detached mid- to late-19th century building with render finish, pitched and hipped natural slate roof with two central chimneys. This building has been greatly altered since its original function ceased and its character compromised with the insertion of shopfronts at ground floor. The protected RIC Barracks in Garristown is linked to a specific nationally significant historical event to merit its inclusion in the Record. The Blanchardstown building does not appear to have a strong link to a significant event or figure and does not meet the necessary level of special interest under the other set criteria for inclusion on the Record. The placement of a commemorative plaque on the exterior could be assist in raising awareness of the original function of the building. Other older buildings on River Road are not of sufficient architectural or historical interest to warrant addition to the RPS. Within the Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2027 the objectives and guidance on the development of Vernacular Heritage and Other Built Heritage Assets have been greatly expanded and there is a focus throughout all parts of the Plan on re-use of existing buildings. The national government also launched in December 2021 a National Built Vernacular Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The expanded policy and objectives with the Fingal Development Plan on vernacular heritage is deemed the appropriate mechanism to guide development proposals for modest vernacular buildings.</p>	
17	Churchview, Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin 15, D15 YN2E	Stage 1 FIN- C377-455	<p>Churchview is a detached 1901 cottage with terracotta tiled roof and redbrick chimneys and distinctive mock Tudor detailing in the apex of the gable frontages. The date plaque in the western wall contains the initials W.E.H.S indicate that it was constructed for Captain William Edward Hollwey Steeds who was the owner of Clonsilla House, a large historic to the NW. Referred in the submission as The Old Forge, Clonsilla this use though is not denoted on an early 20th century maps c. 1910 and 1937. A "Smithy" is clearly marked on Porterstown Road on the 1909 map. The layout of the building and the site has changed over time. Images of the interior do not indicate any features of special significance. Within the Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2027 the objectives and guidance on the development of Vernacular Heritage and Other Built Heritage Assets have been greatly</p>	

			<p>expanded and there is a focus throughout all parts of the Plan on re-use of existing buildings. The national government also launched in December 2021 a National Built Vernacular Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The expanded policy and objectives with the Fingal Development Plan on vernacular heritage is deemed the appropriate mechanism to guide development proposals for modest 20th century buildings such as Churchview.</p>	
18	The Lodge, Clonsilla Road, Clonsilla, Dublin 15, D15 X9XN	Stage 1 FIN- C377-455	<p>The Lodge despite its name is not a historic gate lodge to Clonsilla House but is associated with it as initials on its chimney of W.E.H.S indicated that it was constructed for Captain William Edward Hollwey Steeds while he was the owner of Clonsilla House. The chimney also contains the date of construction of 1897. The house was built in a Mock-Tudor style which is an architectural style linked to the Arts & Crafts Movement from the turn of the 20th century. The style is characterised by steep roofs, tall brick chimneys, half-timbering and stucco walls. 'The Lodge' though is a relatively simple version of the style with the features limited to the exterior which has been altered through the almost doubling of the original footprint by an extension to the east which in turn led to the changing of the original roof covering and insertion of large dormers, one of which sits directly against the brick chimney, The interior is plain with limited decoration and the layout and connection with the extension is poorly handled as rooms lead directly into each other without hallways. The building is an enigma and not what is first appears to be but a mix of different elements that are confusing and poorly laid out.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The Lodge is not of sufficient special interest to merit addition to the Record of Protected Structures.</p>	
19	Vernacular House, Porterstown Road, Clonsilla, Dublin 15, D15 Y95T	Stage 2 FIN- C453-440	<p>19th century two-storey, four-bay detached dwelling with natural slate roof. Front elevation has arched windows to ground floor and small windows to first floor. The exterior is of simple design and aesthetically pleasing. However, the building has been extended and altered over time and the interior of the building is poorly proportioned with the majority of the upper floor removed to create strange double height spaces yet not adding significant levels of light into it. The interior is not of any special interest. Within the Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2027 the objectives and guidance on the development of Vernacular Heritage and Other Built Heritage Assets have been greatly expanded and there is a focus throughout all parts of the Plan on re-use of existing buildings. The national government also launched in December 2021 a National Built Vernacular Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The expanded policy and objectives with the Fingal Development Plan on vernacular heritage is deemed the appropriate mechanism to guide development proposals for modest vernacular buildings.</p>	

20	Man-made features (gates, walls, earth banks, marker stones) in Howth	Stage 1 FIN-C377-292 & Stage 2 FIN-C453-711	<p>The submission seeks for field boundaries (walls, hedgerows, earthen banks), field gates, boundary walls, gate posts and piers, water pumps, marker stones, bollards, sea walls, kerbstones, telegraph cables on East Mountain, The Summit, Howth Castle grounds, Ben of Howth, Balscadden Road & individual private properties to be added to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The RPS is not the appropriate mechanism to look to retain these dispersed and varied elements. Only if a historic house was deemed worthy of Protected Structure status would protection extend to boundary walls and other elements.</p> <p>SUMMARY: Only built heritage elements can be added to the RPS. Most of these individual elements in their own right are not of sufficient special interest to merit addition to the Record but they would need to be part of the curtilage of a protected principal building of significance or be part of a cohesive group of similar structures such as historic milestones.</p>	Variety of locations on Howth Peninsula
21	Vernacular Architecture of Ring Common	Stage 1 FIN-C377-506	<p>Submission asks for vernacular buildings within the Ring Commons area to be added to the Record of Protected Structures or made an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). The request is too general, specific buildings have not been identified for consideration for addition to the Record and the buildings within the townland are too dispersed for it to be made an ACA. Within the Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2027 the objectives and guidance on the development of Vernacular Heritage and Other Built Heritage Assets have been greatly expanded and there is a focus throughout all parts of the Plan on re-use of existing buildings. The national government also launched in December 2021 a National Built Vernacular Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>SUMMARY: The expanded policy and objectives with the Fingal Development Plan on vernacular heritage is deemed the appropriate mechanism to guide development proposals for modest vernacular buildings.</p>	Variety of sites in Ring Common area of county
22	Field Gates	Stage 1 FIN-C377-506	<p>The submission seeks for field gates of good quality to be added to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). As with the response to Item 22 the RPS is not the appropriate mechanism to look to retain and protect these dispersed and varied elements. Only if a rural historic house or farm complex was deemed worthy of Protected Structure status would protection extend to field gates in their immediate vicinity but this status would not extend to cover the whole land holding.</p> <p>SUMMARY: Most of these individual elements in their own right are not of sufficient special interest to merit addition to the Record</p>	Variety of locations in Rural Fingal

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the structures in the above table are NOT added to the Record of Protected Structures



**REQUEST FOR DELETION
FROM RECORD OF
PROTECTED STRUCTURES -
NOT RECOMMENDED FOR
DELETION**

REQUEST FOR DELETION FROM RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

RPS No: 314

Thatched Dwelling, School Lane, off R132 Road, Corduff Hackett, Lusk, Co. Dublin, K45 K078



Other Designations:		Other Details:	
National or Recorded Monument	Not Applicable	Date of Construction	c. 1820s or 1830s
Architectural Conservation Area	Not Applicable	Structure Type	Thatched Dwelling
Ministerial Recommendation under NIAH	11323025	Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Technical

Description

The Thatched Dwelling is a single-storey, four-bay cottage with projecting gabled entrance porch and segmental arched entrance door opening. The front elevation has two-over-two timber sliding sash windows and a partial render finish over sections of masonry and mud walls. In addition to the front elevation, both gable walls, the west end of the rear elevation and two transverse walls with red brick chimneybreasts are also extant. The condition of the building deteriorated during a long probate period after the death of a previous owner. Conservation funding was provided in 2019 for temporary propping and protection to stabilise and retain the surviving historic external walls of the cottage including mud wall sections.

Appraisal

Planning Permission was granted ref. F19A/0075 for refurbishment and extension of the cottage including the reinstatement of the thatch roof. A letter was received from the current owner in January 2022 requesting deletion of the entry from the Record of Protected Structures, due to the poor condition of the building and lack of special interest. Thatch has become a rarity in Fingal, the number of thatch is in decline both locally and nationally. Fingal has undertaken a Fingal Thatch Survey in 2022 to record the current condition and survival rate of thatch in the county with the aim of halting further loss. The inclusion of all historic thatch buildings on the RPS is an important protection for this significant and rare building type which is of Architectural, Historical, Technical interest. There are sufficient remains of the built fabric of this cottage to merit its retention on the Record of Protected Structures.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that RPS No. 314 Thatched Dwelling, School Lane, off R132 Road, Corduff Hackett, Lusk, Co. Dublin, K45 K078 is retained on the Record of Protected Structures



**Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall**
Fingal County
Council

Record of Protected Structures

● RPS Ref. 314
Thatched Dwelling,
School Lane,
off R132 Road,
Corduff Hackett,
Lusk,
Co. Dublin

**Architects Department, County Hall,
Main Street, Swords**

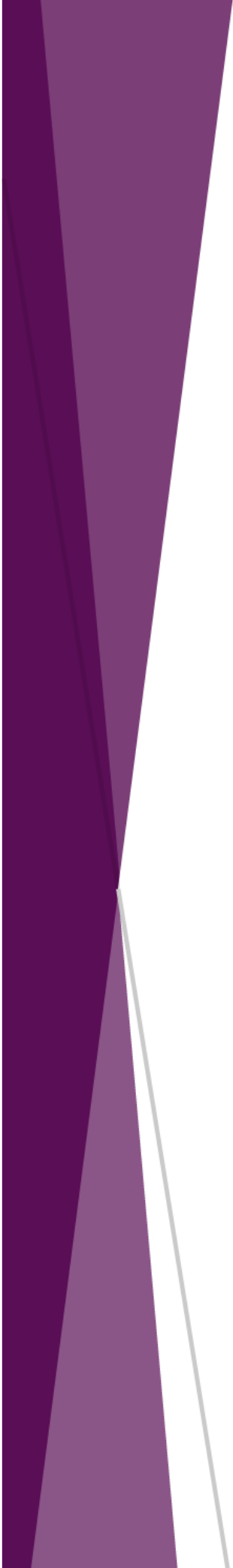
Date: Nov 2022 Scale @ A4: 1:2,500

ITM Grid Ref: E720141N753319

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**CORRECTION OF TYPOS OR
MINOR CLARIFICATION OF
DESCRIPTIONS IN THE
EXISTING RECORD OF
PROTECTED STRUCTURES**

The following changes are not significant alterations that require notification of owners/occupiers but are corrections of street addresses or typos in the existing record and with some minor clarifications of descriptions and are included in this report for noting.

RPS ID	STRUCTURE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION
0001	Knocknagin/Gormanstown Viaduct		off Drogheda Road (R132), Knocknagin, Co. Dublin	19th century railway viaduct over Devlin Delvin River
0004	Gormanstown Bridge		Flemington Road, Tobersool, Co. Dublin	Two Double -arched stone road bridge over Devlin Delvin River which may potentially contains medieval fabric
0032	Former Smyth's Factory		Railway Street, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Façade of late 19th century former Hosiery Factory (six-bay two-storey rendered corner building on northern side of Railway Street with blank medallions & decorative plaque facing Balbriggan Railway Station. The historic wording has been repainted into the medallions recently)
0034	Old Mill Bridge		Old Mill Road, Coolfores, Co. Dublin	Mid-19th century single-arch stone road bridge over Delvin River Delvin
0101	Reynoldstown House		Naul R122 Road (R122), Reynoldstown, Naul, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century house, including outbuildings, gate lodge, gates & piers
0102	Naul House		Naul R122 Road (R122), Naul, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century house with fine stone outbuildings
0104	Church (in ruins) & graveyard		Naul R122 Road (R122), Naul, Co. Dublin	Remains of early 18th century single-cell stone chapel (plaque dates it to 1710 but retains earlier features) & enclosed graveyard
0105	The Black Castle		Main Street , Naul, Co. Dublin	Remains of medieval stone castle in lands between graveyard and Delvin River
0106	Naul Bridge		Main Street R108 Road , Westown, Naul, Co. Dublin	18th century triple arched stone road bridge over River Delvin
0107	Former Flour Mill ("The Old Mill")		Main Street , Westown , Naul, Co. Dublin	Former 18th century water mill complex, converted to apartments with the development called "The Old Mill"
0108	Seamus Ennis Centre		Main Street , Naul, Co. Dublin	Late 18th or early 19th century thatched structure, now an arts centre
0115	Mound		Naul Road , Westown, Naul, Co. Dublin	Archaeological site of a burial mound (barrow) on a hilltop
0117	Cockles Bridge		Clonalvy Road, Commons Lower, Garristown, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century stone road bridge over Garristown Delvin River
0118	Garristown Bridge		Ardcath Road, Commons Upper, Garristown, Co. Dublin	Late 19th century stone road bridge over Garristown Delvin River
0272	Rush Library (Former St. Maur's Church)		Chapel Green, Rush, Co. Dublin	Renovated 19th century former Roman Catholic church, now community centre & library. Built on site of mid-18th century church
0334	Killossery (Rowlestown) Mill Complex & Miller's House		Killossery, Rowlestown, Co. Dublin	Mill complex in ruins & former thatched dwelling. Historic sources refer to mill at Killossery from mid-17th century but in modern times often referred to as Rowlestown Mill
0458	Emsworth		Malahide Road (R107), Bohammer, Kinsaley, Dublin 17	Late 18th century five-bay two-storey house (designed by the renowned architect James Gandon) & outbuildings
0459	St. Doulaghs Church & Well & St. Catherine's Well		Malahide Road, Saintdoolaghs, Balgriffin, Dublin 17	Medieval stone church with tower church (with 19th century interventions). Set within graveyard with stone cross at entrance on road and two holy wells in adjoining lands (St. Doolagh's Well is enclosed in an octagonal building, St. Catherine's Well is within a rectangular vaulted building)

0512	St. Patrick's Church (RC)		Main Street, Ballalease West, Donabate, Co. Dublin	Early 19th-20th century redbrick Roman Catholic church
0567	The Old Courthouse		Harbour Road, Howth, Dublin 13	Late 19th century four-bay single-storey former purpose-built courthouse (built in 1868)
0569	"The Old College" (Howth College)		Abbey Street, Howth, Dublin 13	Medieval building that had become a ruin, converted in early 21st century into modern residence
0609	Cloghran Church (in ruins) & Graveyard		Stockhole Lane, Cloghran, Swords, Co. Dublin	Site of early 18th century parish church (now demolished) and foundation remains of early medieval church within enclosed graveyard. Graveyard boundary wall had gun emplacements added in mid-20th century during The Emergence (WWII)
0657	Kilsallaghan Glebe		Glebe Road, Glebe, Kilsallaghan, Co. Dublin	Mid-18th century (built c.1748) former Glebe House & outbuildings & gates
0664	St. Thomas Church (CofI)		Rathoath Road, Hollystown, Dublin 15	Late 19th century Church of Ireland church and graveyard
0665	Hollywoodrath House		Rathoath Road, Hollywood, Dublin 15	Late 18th or early 19th century seven-bay two-storey house plus gate lodge, gates & gate piers & outbuildings
0719	Hillsboro House (now called Mount Pleasant House)		Stanford Hill, Clonee Road, Laraghcon, Lucan, Co. Dublin	Early 20th century house and earlier outbuildings
0826	Former Male Recent & Acute Block Infirmary (Building No. 25 24)		St. Ita's Hospital, Portrane Demesne, Portrane, Co. Dublin	Turn of 20th century seventeen-bay sixteen-bay two-storey hospital block building
0898	Killian's Pub		Main Street, Westown, Naul, Co. Dublin	Early- to mid-18th century former coaching inn with Dutch styled curvilinear gable fronting the street, attached to lower two-storey six-bay 19th-century building with pub frontage.
0914	Former Teagasc Building (Malahide Portmarnock Educate Together National School)		Malahide Road, Kinsaley, Dublin 17	Mid 20th century symmetrical multi-bay former research building in the International style (main building only, excluding glasshouses and other office and research buildings on the site). Currently in partial use as a national school.
0938	Former Gate Lodge of Abbotstown House		National Sports Ireland Campus, Ballycoolin Road, Sheephill, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15	Late 19th century four-bay single-storey-with-attic gate-lodge to former Abbotstown Demesne.
0939	Former Gate Lodge of Abbotstown House		National Sports Ireland Campus, Ballycoolin Road, Sheephill, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15	Late 19th century three-bay single-storey gate lodge to former Abbotstown Demesne.
0944 a	Royal Canal		Ashtown to St. Catherine's Park (Leixlip), Co. Dublin	Late 18th century man-made canal, including the tow paths, the canal channel with its stone and earth banks, historic stone culverts or arches within the banks, and the canal locks (10th, 11th and 12th Lock)

