

Chapter 3: Cultural and Built Heritage

3 Cultural and Built Heritage

3.1 Introduction

The heritage of the Cherrywood area is a most unique resource. It encompasses both the archaeological record of the development and defence of south Dublin together with the built heritage of castles, houses and their associated buildings. This wealth of history is addressed in this Chapter. An understanding of this heritage provides us with a framework within which decisions affecting tomorrow's landscape can be made.

The archaeological context of the area is explored first, and is followed by the protected structures section. These sections detail those heritage elements within the area together with the relevant objectives for their protection in the context of future development. While these sections focus on those elements within the Planning Scheme area, there are a number of additional archaeological sites and protected structures, which abut or adjoin the SDZ and these are addressed in Appendix B Part 1 and 2, supported by additional descriptive analysis.

There is a Glossary of Place and Street names used in the Plan in Appendix B Part 3. These place and street names derive primarily from the historical references in this Chapter.

NOTE: Lehaunstown Spelling

The central part of the Plan Area is in the townland of Laughanstown. The spelling of this name has varied considerably over time, and in some periods was almost indistinguishable from Loughlinstown, the name of which also varied. The spelling Laughanstown was adopted and fixed at the time of the original Ordnance Survey in the 1830s. However, the evidence suggests that the name used locally was Lehaunstown, and this was noted by the Boundary Survey in the 1820s. Local usage did not change as a result of the Ordnance Survey's attempt to impose a new spelling and this is the spelling used throughout the Planning Scheme.

3.2 Archaeology

3.2.1 Introduction

Archaeology as a scientific study is the study of our human past. In the Cherrywood area, studies have revealed that it has been inhabited from the Mesolithic (9000 - 5000 BC) through to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Early Medieval, Medieval, and historic period up to the present day. This palimpsest of our time here, and the complexity of any discourse on this history and its contribution to the modern context is beyond the scope of this section. It is also recognised that there is good potential for further archaeological sites beyond the confines of those already known, so this story will continue.

This section details the known monuments and sites within the Plan Area. The statutory list of all known zones of archaeological potential (Record of Monuments and Places) in the Planning Scheme area is set out in Map 3.1 and detailed in Appendix B Part 1.

3.2.2 National Monuments

There are a significant number of National Monuments contained within or immediately adjoining the Planning Scheme area namely Tully Church, graveyard and two high crosses (RMP 026-023), Lehaunstown Wedge Tomb (RMP 026-024), Carrickmines Castle (RMP 026-005), and Brenanstown Dolmen (RMP 026-007). The Tully complex is the most significant upstanding monument at the heart of the Planning Scheme area and is described below. The additional National Monuments referred to above are detailed in Appendix B Part 1.



Tully Church is part of a pre-Norman ecclesiastical settlement (RMP 026-023), which occupies the high point of the Cherrywood Planning Scheme area. The site consists of a ruined church, an oval shaped graveyard, three associated crosses (dating from 8th to 11th Centuries AD) and three Rathdown slabs (removed to the National Museum). The church and two high crosses (owned by the state) and the graveyard itself (owned by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council) are all National Monuments. The vistas from Tully Church and graveyard and its immediate environs are recognised as being important. In particular the vistas encompassing the natural and built heritage landmarks such as Killiney Hill and Obelisk, Puck's Castle in Rathmichael, the lead mines chimney in Ballycorus, Two Rock and Three Rock mountains, and Lehaunstown Castle.



3.2.3 Archaeological Monuments

The most notable of the archaeological monuments in Cherrywood apart from the National Monuments described above are Lehaunstown Castle (RMP 026-093), the Lehaunstown Military Camp (RMP 026-127) and a Mill site (RMP 026-080). These are located on Map 3.1.

Lehaunstown Castle (RMP 026-093), a medieval tower house is still upstanding and forms part of a larger complex of buildings known as Lehaunstown Park (a protected structure). It was part of a line of castles, which protected south County Dublin from attacks from Irish Tribes. There is an historical connection between the ecclesiastical complex of Tully Church and Lehaunstown Castle.

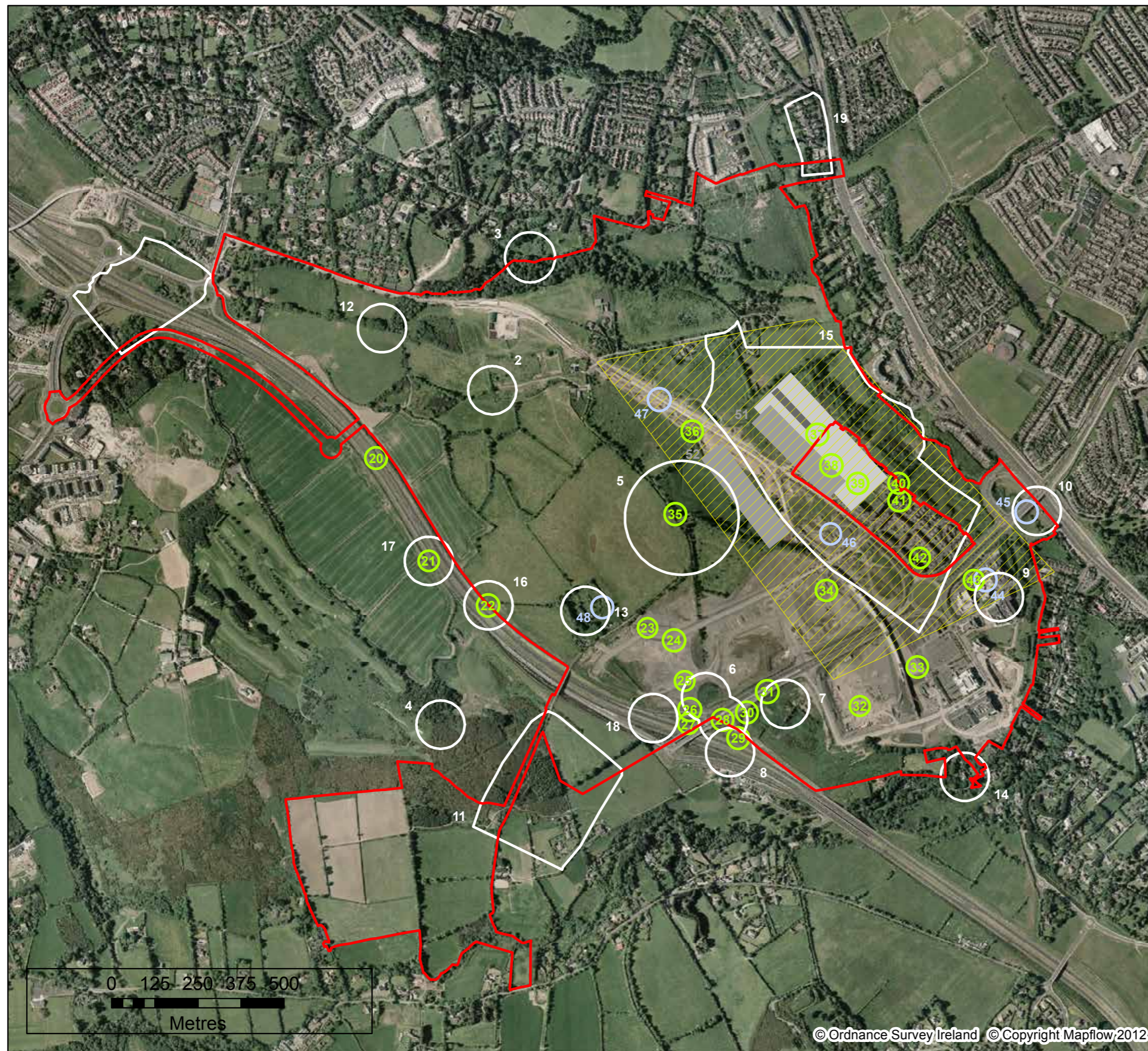
The Lehaunstown Camp (RMP 026-127) dates to the 18th Century and has the largest zones of archaeological potential within the Planning Scheme. This camp dates to the time when there was a significant military threat of a Napoleonic invasion of Ireland. The extent of the camp has always proved difficult to define on the ground and it is recognised that the extent of the military camp extends beyond the zone of archaeological potential.



Photo from Luas Line B1 Sandyford to Cherrywood Extension Archaeological Excavations Laughanstown County Dublin Final Report May 2009, prepared by CRDS on behalf of the TII.

Cherrywood Planning Scheme

Map 3.1 Archaeology



Planning Scheme Boundary

Record of Monuments and Places

Map Ref	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION
1 (a)	026-005001	Castle
1 (b)	026-005002	Bawn
1 (c)	026-005003	Fortification
1 (d)	026-005004	Mill Unclassified
1 (e)	026-005005	Castle
2	026-006	Enclosure
3	026-007	Portal-tomb –Megalithic tomb*
4	026-022	Enclosure
5 (a)	026-023001	Church*
5 (b)	026-023002	Graveyard
5 (c)	026-023003	High Cross*
5 (d)	026-023004	High Cross*
5 (e)	026-023006	Grave-Slabs*
5 (f)	026-023007	Cross*
5 (g)	026-023008	Cross Inscribed Stone*
5 (h)	026-023009	Ecclesiastical Enclosure*
6	026-024	Wedge Tomb –Megalithic
7	026-025	Cairn*
8	026-026	Cairn
9	026-027	Enclosure
10	026-028	Inn Site
11	026-071002	Field System
12 (a)	026-080001	Enclosure
12 (b)	026-080002	Watermill
13	026-093	Castle- Tower House*
14	026-114	House 16th/17thCentury*
15	026-127	Camp
16	026-144	Rock Art
17	026-150	Fulacht Fia
18	026-160	Habitation Site
19	026-119	Burial Ground*

* Indicates RMP is also a Protected Structure.

Excavated Sites (Other)

Map Ref	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION
20	02-E-0428	Burnt Mound, Pits & Roadway
21	02-E-1188	Burnt Mound
22	02-E-1133	Pre Historic
23	02-E-1370	Burnt Mound
24	02-E-1370	Burnt Mound
25	02-E-1365	Pits & Heaths Iron Age or Later
26	00-E-0283	Drying Kilns
27	00-E-0283	Wedge Tomb
28	00-E-0283	Pre Historic / Early Historic / Medieval
29	00-E-0283	
30	00-E-0283	Pits
31	00-E-0758	Pre Historic / Early Historic Ringfort
32	00-E-0839	Post Hole
33	99-E-0523	Multi Period
34	03-E-1145	Cremation Pit, Possible Kiln
35	97-E-0279	Early Medieval Ditch
36	97-E-0279	Neolithic & Post Medieval
37	03-E-1598	Pits & Linear Ditch
38	97-E-0279	Prehistoric
39	97-E-0279	Post Medieval & Prehistoric
40	97-E-0279	Neolithic & Post Medieval
41	97-E-0279	Prehistoric
42	97-E-0279	Prehistoric & Post Medieval
43 (a)	99-E-0517	Prehistoric ring barrow
43 (b)	99-E-0526	Cremation burial

Excavated Sites (Military)

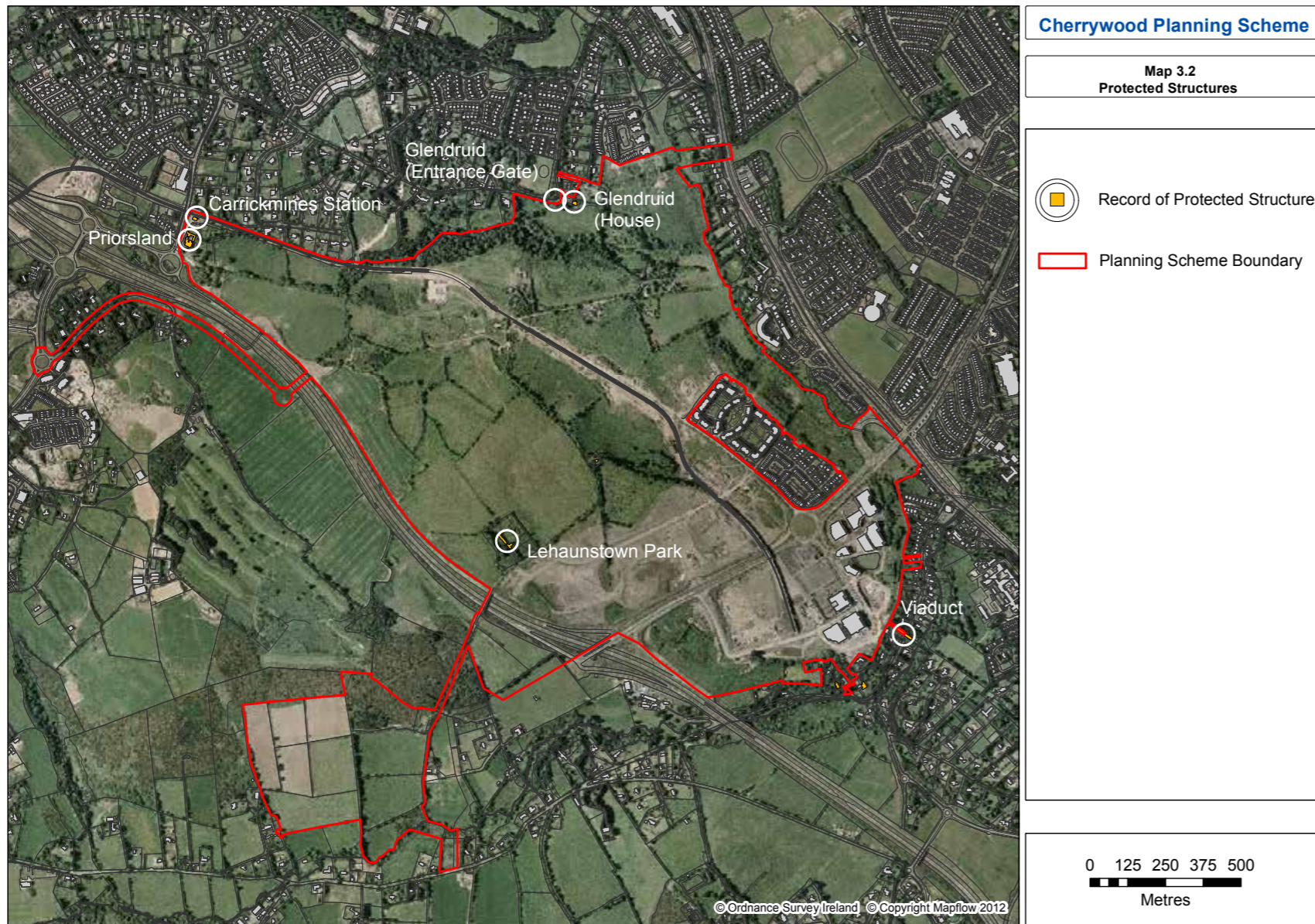
Map Ref	RMP No.	CLASSIFICATION
44 (a)	99-E-0526	Bronze Age Cemetery
44 (b)	99-E-0517	Iron Age Burials
44 (c)	99-E-0518	Early Medieval Inhumation Cemetery
44 (d)	99-E-0519	Norse Settlement
44 (e)	99-E-0523	18 Century Military Activity
45	97-E-0279	18 Century Rubbish Deposit & Road
46	03-E-1471	18 Century Field Kitchen
47	06-E-0944	Prehistoric & 18 Century Military Activity
48	06-E-0880	18 Century Military Activity

Probable Extent of Military Camp

- Middens & Artifacts from 1994 Excavations
- 1st Line of Encampment (51)
- 2nd Line of Encampment (52)
- Artefacts from Fieldwalking Early 1980's

0 125 250 375 500
Metres

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3.2.4 Archaeology Objectives

The policies set out in the current¹ Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan provide a comprehensive policy approach for archaeology in the County, including the Planning Scheme area. The development management approach as detailed in the current County Development Plan will be implemented in the Planning Scheme. In order to minimise the adverse impacts on the archaeological heritage of the Planning Scheme area, the following objectives shall be adhered to and implemented by all development proposals.

Specific Objectives:

H 1 To comply with all of the policies of the current Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan relating to archaeology and heritage. In particular to preserve the archaeological heritage of the area of the Scheme and to protect and promote public access to such heritage where feasible, and to carry out an access audit by a suitably qualified person of sites in public ownership.

H 2 To require pre-application archaeological assessment by a suitably qualified Archaeologist for all planning applications in accordance with the advice of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. In cases of repeat applications or proposals for minor developments, this will not necessarily be required. In addition, Statutory Agencies will be required to carry out archaeological assessments prior to the detailed design stage of significant development as far as is practicable, in accordance with the advice of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

H 3 To require appropriate high quality information signage for each of the entries to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), which 'brings the monument to life'.

H 4 To investigate the potential to provide interpretation of the rich heritage of the area and to appropriately display artefacts found in the area, including the 'Rathdown Slabs' from Tully Church in the proposed new library building in Cherrywood Town Centre or other similar location.

H 5 To locate where feasible, identified archaeological sites and monuments within open space areas.

H 6 To require a place-naming scheme which reflects the rich heritage of the Cherrywood area (see Appendix B3).

3.2.5 Objectives relating to specific Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs)

Specific Objectives:

H 7 To improve the access to and presentation of, including appropriate information signage, the following National Monuments: Tully Church and crosses, Lehaunstown Wedge Tomb and Brenanstown Dolmen.

H 8 To include Tully Church, graveyard and high crosses within a public park, Tully Park. When the detailed layout plan is prepared for Tully Park, Tully Church and Cemetery shall have a defined boundary to protect both the Church and Cemetery which have National Architectural Value. All proposed works shall involve prior consultation with the Department of Arts, Heritage and The Gaeltacht (DoAHG).

H 9 To protect the vistas and views from/to Tully Church, graveyard and immediate environs towards Killiney Hill and Obelisk, Puck's Castle, the Lead Mines Chimney (Ballycorus), Two Rock and Three Rock Mountain as the setting to these monuments.

H 10 To maintain a visual corridor between Tully Church and Lehaunstown Castle (within Lehaunstown Park) from a point from the cross in the field to the west of Tully Church and graveyard.

H 11 To preserve the valley setting of the Brenanstown Dolmen. To facilitate improving the access to this Dolmen in consultation with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

H 12 To maintain the integrity of Lehaunstown Castle (RMP 026-093) and to present the castle in such a way that the earlier history of the site is clear.

3.3 Protected Structures

3.3.1 Introduction

The settlement landscape of Cherrywood since 1700 has been one of a dispersed pattern. Change to the area came initially with the construction of a limited number of large dwelling houses, significant alterations to Lehaunstown Lane, and in the mid-nineteenth century the construction of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway line. The contribution of this era to the current built landscape of Cherrywood is such that those dwelling houses that remain and are important are now protected structures, and the Luas now traverses the site close to the route of the old Dublin and Wicklow Railway line.

The Record of Protected Structures as set down in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2010-2016 includes those protected structures within the Cherrywood area. These are Glendruid (house and gates), Lehaunstown Park, Priorsland, Carrickmines Station and Bride's Glen Viaduct. Their location within the area is shown on Map 3.2 and the descriptive analysis of these protected structures is contained in Appendix B Part 2. There are also RMPs which are considered to contain protected structures (such as the Tully ecclesiastical complex) and these are marked on the RMP Table in Appendix B Part 2. These are not discussed below. There are additional protected structures that border or are adjacent to the SDZ and these are also listed in Appendix B Part 2.

¹ Where reference is made to the 'current' County Development Plan or Guidelines, it means the document that is current at the date of the decision of a planning application.

This section outlines the general objectives for protected structures within the Plan Area, followed by the specific character areas and objectives for each protected structure addressing their development potential. The guiding principle is to ensure that the architectural and landscape character of each site is protected and enhanced while facilitating high quality sustainable development. The challenges and responsibilities that protected structures bestow on their owners are recognised and the Planning Scheme will facilitate a broad range of uses that are compatible with the objectives below.

3.3.2 General Objectives for works to Protected Structures and to the lands associated with them:

In order to minimise the adverse impacts on the architectural heritage of the area the following objectives shall apply to all Protected Structures and the lands associated with them that lie within the Plan Area:

Specific Objectives:

- H 13 To seek an holistic approach to any development of the overall site. Proposals for the protected structure, out-buildings and any associated structures must form part of any application to ensure that the protected structure retains prominence on the site. Planning applications for works to restore/refurbish protected structures will not be subject to phasing requirements.
- H 14 To comply with all of the policies for the protection of the Architectural Heritage in the current Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, including those set out in the Development Management Section. In particular to provide appropriate protection for the protected structures in the area of the Scheme and to protect and promote where feasible public access to such protected structures.
- H 15 To require an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment by an architect or other professional with specialist knowledge of building conservation. The report should include an assessment of both works to the protected structure and the impact of new development on the character and appearance of the heritage asset.
- H 16 To seek the repair and restoration of protected structures (including any associated outbuildings) in accordance with good conservation practice and the Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG) Conservation Guidelines, and the Cherrywood Biodiversity Plan.
- H 17 To encourage compatible new uses for the protected structure, which will not detract from the architectural and historic character of the building/structure. Any works and/or extensions necessitated by proposed new use(s) to be appropriately scaled, and to be read as new, in line with current County Development Plan Policies.
- H 18 To require photomontages of proposed development from key vantage points, to demonstrate the visual impact on the protected structure and historic landscape character.
- H 19 To require pre-application discussions with the Conservation Officer.
- H 20 To require the use of high quality materials and external elevational design.

- H 21 To require the phasing of new development(s) to ensure that conservation works to the protected structure are carried out in tandem, in order to secure the long term future of the heritage asset.
- H 22 To require a design statement with supporting illustrative material and description of proposed development demonstrating how it has been developed having regard to the built heritage, topography, and landscape character of the site.
- H 23 To require a comprehensive landscaping scheme for each site to include details of trees to be retained, replacement planting where required, and the use of soft boundaries to demarcate/define private open space. Replacement trees where required to be semi-mature native species.
- H 24 To develop an integrated public realm scheme for each site which addresses elements including street furniture, hard landscaping finishes, car parking, bin storage, and services including public lighting.
- H 25 To demonstrate how private open space can be successfully achieved without detracting from the wider mature landscape. This can involve making use of soft boundaries to demarcate/define private open space and the possible use of shared surfaces.
- H 26 To require a visual impact assessment to determine the impact of new development on those protected structures, which border the Planning Scheme Boundary.
- H 27 Development proposed on the lands that are subject of Map 3.3 'Character Areas of Protected Structures' and specifically (and only) subsection '2. Priorsland' and subsection 4'. Carrickmines Station' therein shall not be the subject of the restrictions contained in section 7.2 'Sequence of Development'. In all other respects development proposed on these lands shall comply with the requirements of the Planning Scheme, including, inter alia, the requirements for the design and commissioning of a Flood Containment Zone as proposed for Development Area 3: Priorsland.

3.3.3 Glendruid

Glendruid is a Georgian country house, built in 1808. It is set on an elevated site within its own mature grounds overlooking Carrickmines River Valley, which the developer, John Barrington, developed as a pleasure ground. The site is bounded by a combination of high stone walls, and mature trees and hedges, all of which combine to give it a great sense of enclosure. While the original estate of Glendruid was substantial, the land now associated with it is still significant, stretching westwards up the valley, with the main group of buildings concentrated in a small area to the east of a right-angled bend on Brennanstown Road.



Given the important landscape character of the site, any development on the lands of Glendruid must comply with the following:

Specific Objective:

- H 28 A key consideration in developing these lands will be the location and design of new access routes into and through the site. It is an objective that a route design process shall be determined with the primary considerations being the protection of the architectural and natural heritage of the site.

The lands encompassing Glendruid can be divided into four Character Areas. These areas are identified as follows (see Map 3.3):

1. Glendruid House, stable yard and lands, which are considered to provide the setting for the protected structure.
2. Southern valley to the west.
3. Southeastern portion of the site.
4. Area to the rear of the house (the former kitchen garden).

Character Area 1

This area includes Glendruid House, the original entrance gates and gate lodge, the stable yard and the area to the immediate foreground of Glendruid (see Map 3.3). While the curtilage of Glendruid has not been defined, it is important that the original house has an appropriate setting. It is considered that the southern vista from the front of Glendruid across the valley is an historic view, which must be protected.

The original early 19th century house is vacant and in a very poor state of repair. This is of considerable concern as it is generally acknowledged that to protect the building, keeping it in active use is the most appropriate solution.

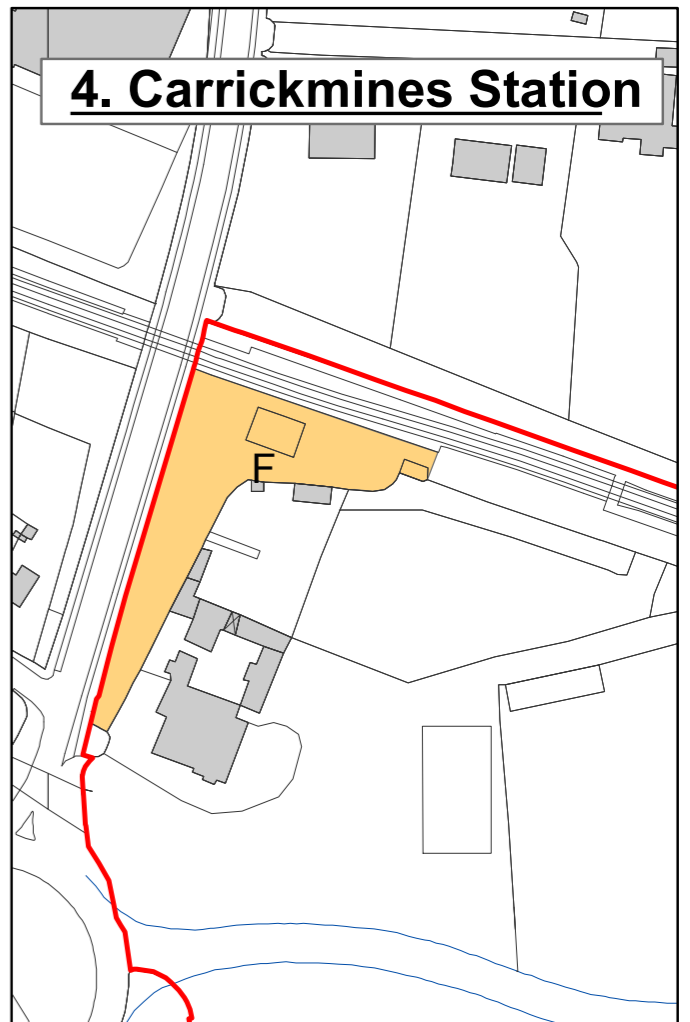
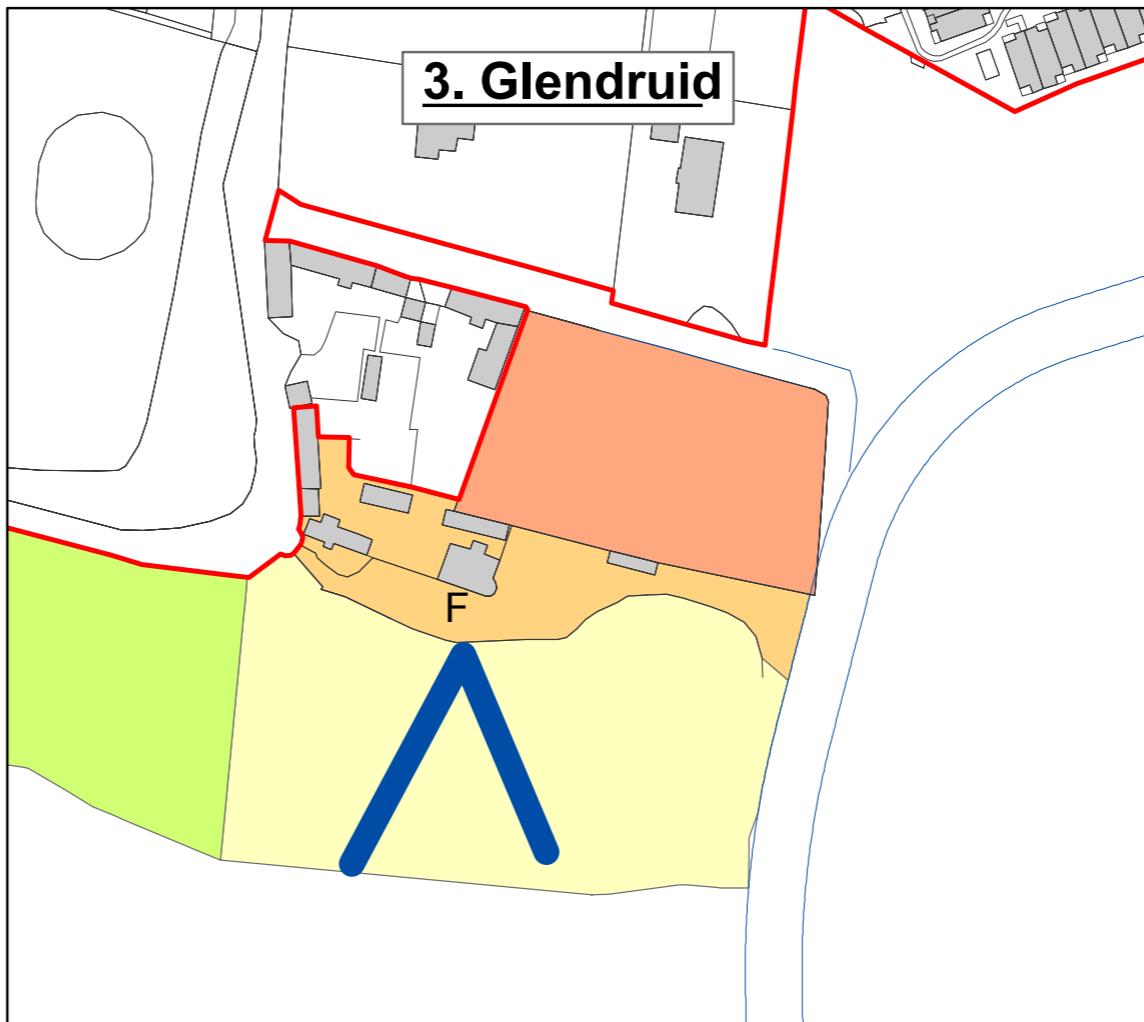
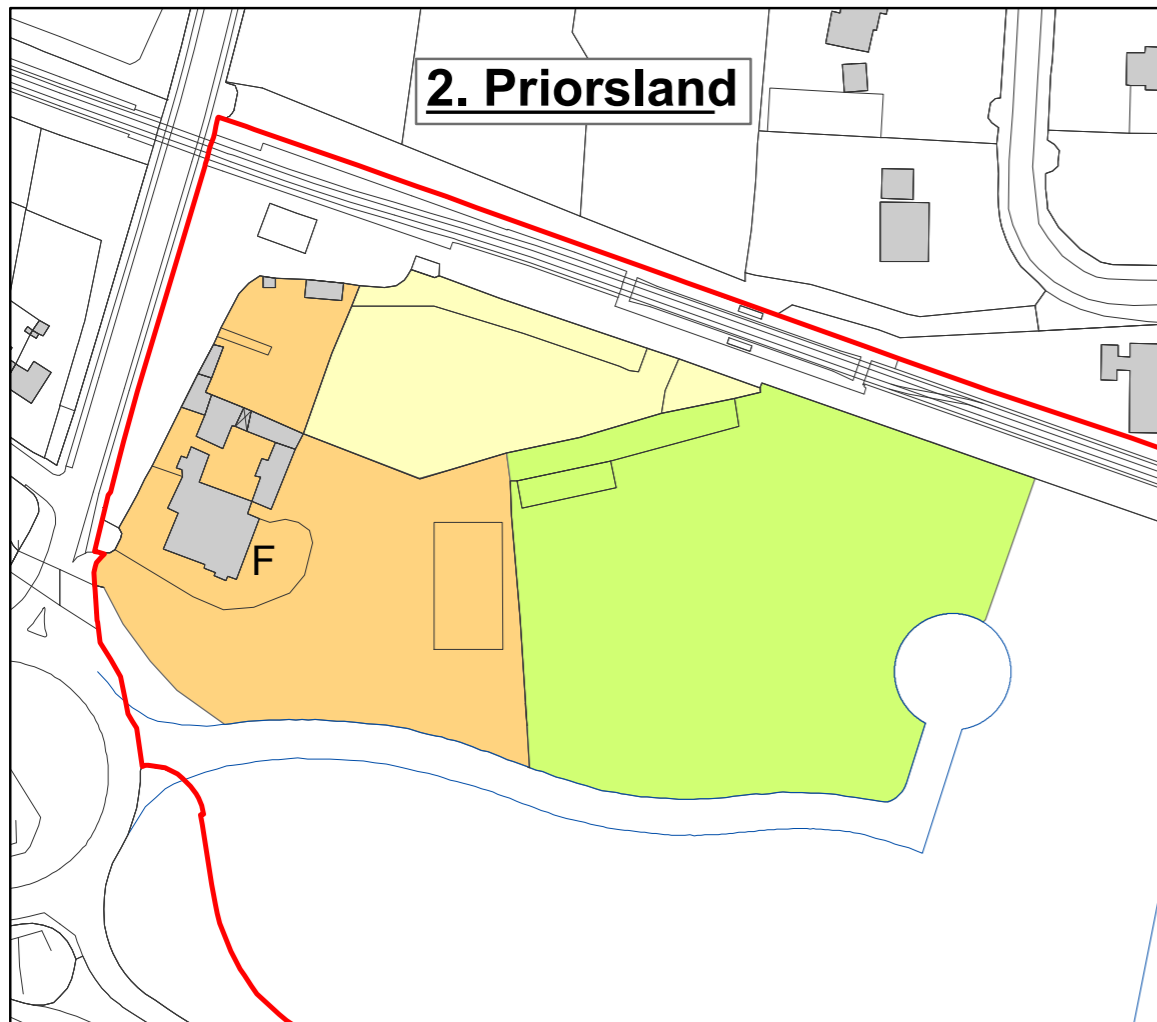
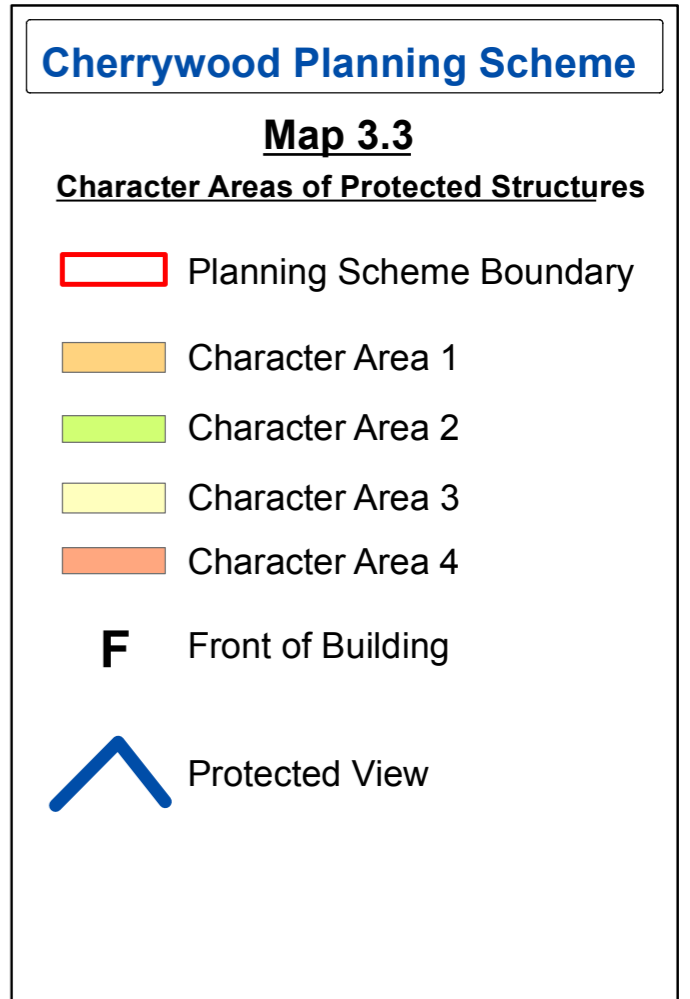
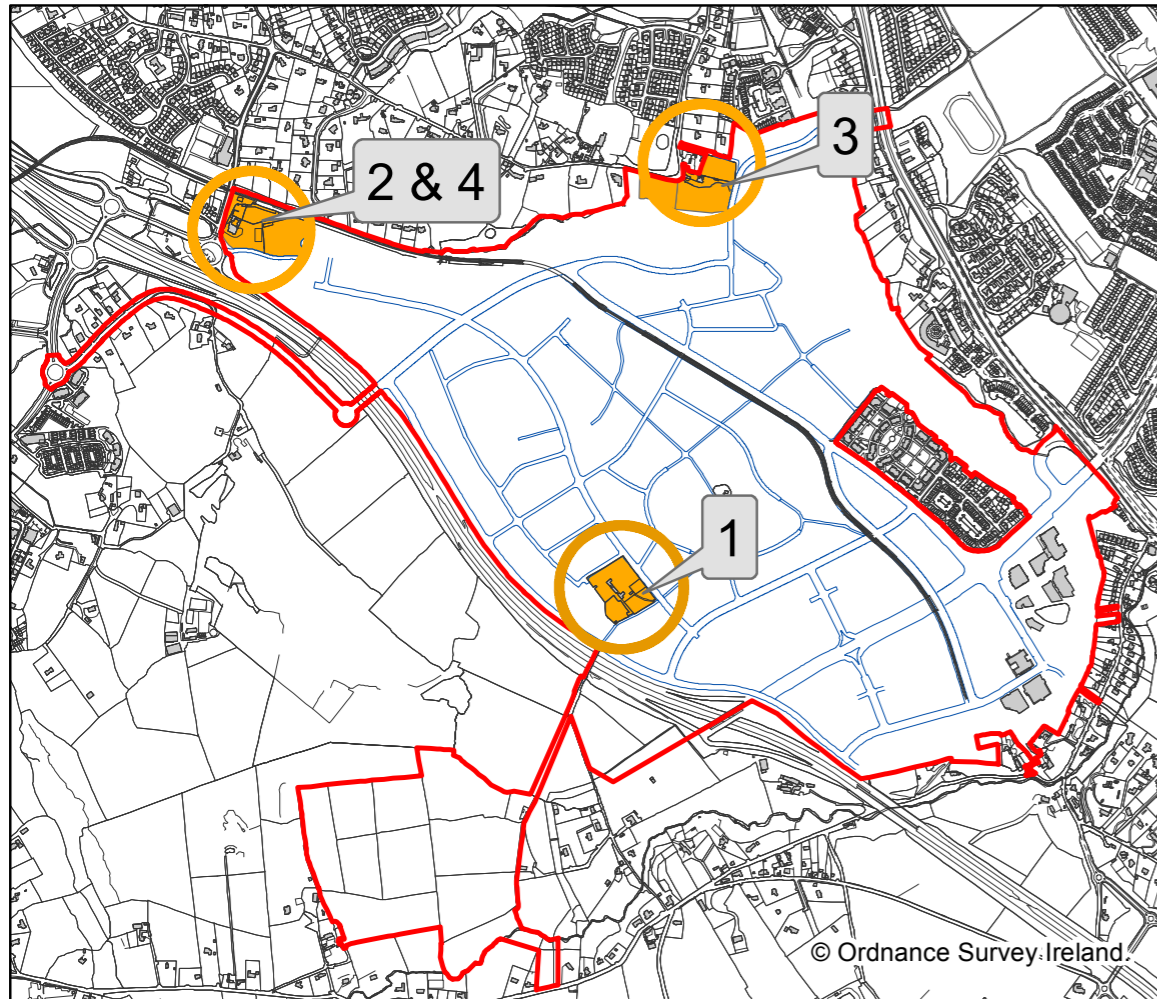
Specific Objective:

- H 29 To preclude development in the immediate foreground of Glendruid to protect the setting and southern views from the house. Map 3.3 shows an indicative view to be protected to the front of Glendruid.

The area to the rear of Glendruid House includes a stable yard with a range of associated outbuildings. They retain much of their original fabric including stable stalls and cobbled stone floor. This stable yard complex is an excellent example of a building type that once widespread, is becoming uncommon in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown area.

Specific Objectives:

- H 30 To seek the repair and restoration of these structures, retaining the original form and where possible materials in line with good conservation practice and the DEHLG Conservation Guidelines.
- H 31 To safeguard the future of these buildings by encouraging their sympathetic adaptation.
- H 32 There is potential to develop a small-scale courtyard development linked to the original buildings. The building height shall be relative to the existing complex of buildings, respect the original structures but have its own contemporary architectural language/style.
- H 33 New interventions and additions should be read as such. There are two options available, either using original/local materials in an innovative contemporary way or to use their modern equivalents.



The river valley within the grounds of Glendruid is an important element in the setting of the protected structure. The area contains a number of items of interest which have been identified in the 'Historical and Architectural Heritage Report' (R. Goodbody, December 2011). These include two stone bridges and a stone culvert.

Specific objective for the river valley is:

- H 34 All items of heritage interest should be retained in situ. Any repairs are to be carried out using appropriate materials and in accordance with good conservation practice.

Character Area 2

The southern valley to the west of Glendruid is largely screened from direct views from the front of the protected structure by the existing mature landscaping (see Map 3.3). Given the river valley setting, the impact of any development must also be considered in this context. This area can accommodate sensitive development.

Specific Objectives:

- H 35 The siting of new development is to be informed by the topography and existing landscape character of the valley.
- H 36 To consider the impact of development when viewed from outside the site, with particular reference to Brennanstown House (a Protected Structure), located on the opposite side of Brennanstown Road.
- H 37 To ensure that any development in this area maintains an access to Brennanstown Dolmen. This is to be done in consultation with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

Character Area 3

The southeastern portion of the site is very open when viewed from the front of Glendruid, lacking the screening afforded the southwestern end. This part of the site also affords views of the original house outside of the site from Lehaunstown Lane. Development considerations in this area will be sensitive design, siting, location and orientation so as to enhance and protect the special character of Glendruid and its setting.

Specific Objective:

- H 38 Any proposed development should be appropriately sited with regard to the topography of the site, to views to and from the protected structure, including views of Glendruid from Lehaunstown Lane; to be modest in scale with a maximum of 2 storeys; to make possible use of green roof technology to mitigate visual impact and to employ screening with native tree species where appropriate to protect the amenity of the protected structure.

Character Area 4

This is an area to the rear of the Glendruid House. An intrinsic feature of this part of the site is the high stone boundary wall onto Lehaunstown Lane. The wall forms part of the protected structure and therefore only a minimum number of openings will be considered in order to facilitate development.

Specific Objective:

- H 39 Any development shall be modest in height with a maximum of 2-storeys and of a scale subservient to Glendruid House. Dwellings designed as 'courtyards' which echo the way the garden was originally laid out as evidenced on Historic Maps are considered most appropriate.

3.3.4 Priorsland

Priorsland is a substantial Georgian two-storey house near the junction of Glenamuck Road with Ballyogan Road, and now adjacent to the M50 junction 15. The lands encompassing Priorsland can be divided into three Character Areas. These areas are identified as follows (see Map 3.3):

1. Priorsland House, outbuildings and lands directly associated with the house.
2. Former paddock area to the east of the house.
3. Walled garden located to the north east of the house.



Character Area 1

This area includes Priorsland House, entrance gates and out buildings, together with the formal gardens to the front extending to the level post and railed paddock. This is considered to be the historic curtilage of the protected structure which is supported by cartographic evidence. The stable yard at Priorsland is one of the best surviving examples of its type in the County comprising a variety of buildings including stable building with timber boxes, a range of carriage sheds and two single-storey cottages.

Specific Objectives:

- H 40 Development within Character Area 1 shall be so sited and designed as to maintain Priorsland House as the primary architectural element, and the architectural coherence between the main house and associated outbuildings and stable complex shall be maintained. Development east of the primary (front) elevation of Priorsland House shall be appropriately sited and designed, having regard to views to and from the Protected Structure, and the character and quality of spaces to be created between the new and existing built form.
- H 41 The planting of native trees in order to enhance the visual amenity and relationship between new development and the Protected Structure shall be integrated within detailed landscape proposals.

Specific Objectives in relation to the stable yard:

- H 42 Repair, restoration, adaptation or development of the stable yard shall ensure that its special interest character is maintained, retaining the original form, and in line with good conservation practice and the "Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities" issued by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2011).
- H 43 To safeguard the future of these buildings by encouraging their sympathetic adaptation without compromising their historic and architectural character.
- H 44 There is potential to develop a small scale courtyard style development within the garden area to the north and linked to the original stableyard through an existing arched entrance. The building height of any such proposal shall be relative to the existing complex of buildings and the protected structures on the site.

Character Area 2

This is a former paddock area delineated by a timber fence with a pedestrian gate flanked by granite piers. The low lying topography and lack of screening renders this part of the site very open when viewed from the front of Priorsland House. Any development will therefore impact on long distance views from the protected structure. Given the proximity of these lands to Priorsland House any development proposals shall comply with the following.

Specific Objectives:

- H 45 Development shall be appropriately sited and designed having regard to views to and from the Protected Structure. The creation of new views and juxtapositions that add to the variety and texture of the setting will be encouraged. The planting of native trees in order to enhance the visual amenity and relationship between new development and the Protected Structure shall be integrated within detailed landscape proposals.
- H 46 Photomontages of the proposed development within its context shall be required to demonstrate the visual impact to and from the protected structure.

Character Area 3

This area is the walled garden located to the north of the house. It is approximately 0.4ha in size, containing formal hedges of yew, box holly, beech, and fruit trees and is enclosed by high brick walls.

There is an existing Rail Order, which includes a Park and Ride facility, which would impact on the Walled Garden. Long term, the Planning Authority would welcome a reassessment of this facility, which would allow for the retention of the walled garden.

Specific Objective:

- H 47 In the event that the proposed park and ride facility, as indicated in the Sandyford Industrial Estate to Cherrywood Railway Order (S.I No. 441 of 2006), is relocated as indicated on Map 6.3, the following is the appropriate approach for any development in this area: design of buildings which respond to the historic layout of the garden, as evidenced on Historic Maps; the relationship between new building and the historic garden walls, shall avoid visual, structural or material damage to the historic walls, and employ

a contemporary and imaginative design with materials chosen to complement the existing palette of materials of stone and brickwork.

3.3.5 Carrickmines Station

Carrickmines Station (located to the north of Priorsland House, see Map 3.3) was part of the original Dublin and Wicklow Railway (often referred to as The Harcourt Street Line), which ceased operation in 1958. The building, although vacant, is in a reasonably good condition, and retains many original architectural features. One such feature is a former water tank, a remnant from the steam age.



Specific Objectives:

- H 48 To encourage compatible new uses for the protected structure, which will not detract from the architectural and historic character of the building.
- H 49 To appropriately scale any works and/or extensions necessitated by proposed new use(s) and to be read as new, in line with the current County Development Plan Policies.
- H 50 To seek the reinstatement of surviving associated features including parapet walls and railings from the demolished bridge and the bullnosed granite from the former platforms.
- H 51 To seek an appropriate setting/curtilage and new use for the former station that incorporates development of an appropriate scale relative to the historic complex, in order to protect the visual amenity of the Protected Structure.
- H 52 To investigate ways to reflect the railway/transport heritage of the site.

3.3.6 Lehaunstown Park

Lehaunstown Park is a farmhouse that has been altered and extended over the years such that it is now a complex structure. It is believed that the tower house of Lehaunstown Castle is incorporated into the building, together with later additions up to the late nineteenth century. The interior of the building is in very poor condition. There is an L-shaped two-storey range of out buildings associated with the house. They are two-storey in height, of granite rubble construction, with red brick dressing the window and door openings. There are not many examples of this extent and quality remaining in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.



There are other ancillary features of interest at Lehaunstown Park including the entrance gates and gate piers, farm complex granite boundary walls, and various types of gates. These features contribute to the agricultural heritage of the County. They are becoming increasingly rare due to the urbanisation of the County and agricultural improvements. It is important that these elements are retained in any future development of the site.

Character Areas:

The lands of Lehaunstown Park can be divided up into two character areas. These areas are identified as follows (see Map 3.3):

- 1 Lehaunstown Park, out buildings and lands directly associated with the house.
- 2 Lands to rear (southwest) of the protected structure.

Character Area 1

This area includes Lehaunstown Park house, entrance gates, avenue and associated out-buildings. Historically and architecturally, this is the most important area of the entire site. The entrance driveway is carefully aligned to offer glimpses of the house on approach. No development should be permitted between the entrance gates, driveway and the house as this would destroy the historic relationship.

Specific Objectives:

- H 53 To ensure that the lands between Lehaunstown Park house and the main entrance shall be maintained free from additional development and associated works.
- H 54 To promote further study of this complex in order to determine its full architectural and historic significance.
- H 55 To retain ancillary features including the granite boundary walls to the farm complex, the various gates and gate piers which are part of the agricultural heritage of the County, in any future development of the site.

Specific Objectives for the Outbuildings:

- H 56 To safeguard the future of these buildings by encouraging their sympathetic adaptation and to limit the number of new openings required. Development in this area may take the form of a new courtyard-style development of a scale subservient to Lehaunstown Park and out buildings. Consultation with historic maps could inform the layout of any such development. The building height shall relate to the complex, but in no case will the building height exceed that of the protected structure.
- H 57 To require any redevelopment to respect the original structures but have its own contemporary architectural language/style, using materials which are as high in quality as those in the existing buildings.

Character Area 2

This is an area to the rear (southwest) of the main complex. Cartographic evidence shows that this area has never been developed. Due to its proximity to the protected structure, it is considered a very sensitive development area.

Specific Objectives:

- H 58 Any proposed development in this area should not exceed more than three storeys in height. Development proposals shall demonstrate through visual impact assessment that the height, scale and massing of the development has been designed having regard to the impact on Lehaunstown Park.
- H 59 Encourage the use of soft boundary treatments, to protect the historic character of the area.

3.3.7 Bride's Glen Viaduct

Bride's Glen Viaduct is an imposing five-arch granite structure (see Map 3.2). The viaduct was built in 1854 as part of the construction of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway line to carry the line over the Loughlinstown River Valley. It is a magnificent engineering feature, which has been rated of Regional significance in the Industrial Heritage Survey, Record No. 751. It has been disused since the railway closed in 1958 with the tracks reportedly removed in 1960.



Item 1



Item 2



Item 3





Item 4



Cherrywood Planning Scheme

**Map 3.4
Items of Local Historical Interest**

-  Planning Scheme Boundary
- 1. Pedestrian Underpass
- 2. Crossing Keepers Cottage
- 3. Gate Pier
(Remnant of Crossing Gate)
- 4. Recess in Granite Wall
- 5. Glendruid Post Box
- 6. Stone Stile

0 125 250 375 500

 Metres

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Item 5



Item 6



Specific Objectives:

- H 60 To seek the repair and restoration of the Protected Structure in accordance with good conservation practice and the DoEHLG Conservation Guidelines.
- H 61 To safeguard the future of the structure by encouraging its sympathetic reuse. The viaduct may be suitable for integration as part of a pedestrian route within the Planning Scheme/Luas B2 line extension.
- H 62 Any proposals to reopen or reuse the structure must be sensitively designed having regard to its industrial heritage value.
- H 63 To investigate ways to commemorate the industrial heritage of the site.

3.3.8 Development on lands adjacent to Lehaunstown Park

A new road is to be constructed along the entire length of the eastern boundary of Lehaunstown Park. The lands on the opposite side of the road are identified for residential development. The site is also identified as having a principle road frontage. Regard should be had to the impact and relationship of development on this site to Lehaunstown Park and its boundary walls.

3.3.9 Items of Historical Interest

The Cherrywood area has been largely untouched by modern development and hence it has a very rich heritage. There are a number of additional items of heritage interest such as street furniture and agricultural features throughout the area. These are detailed in Appendix B Part 2 and Map 3.4.

Specific Objective:

- H 64 To retain and incorporate features such as post boxes, gates, gate piers and stone stiles, which are part of the heritage of the County in any future development.

There are three surviving notable entries from the Industrial Heritage Survey located in the Cherrywood area namely numbers 751, 992 and 632 (see Map 3.4). Number 751 is the Bride's Glen Viaduct which is also a protected structure and referred to above. Number 992 is entered as a possible well and consists of a recess in the wall on the south side of Lehaunstown Lane in the vicinity of a sharp bend. The entry 332 is a pedestrian underpass, which originally passed under the Harcourt Street railway embankment (now under the Luas line) and connected Glendruid to fields to the south.

Specific Objective:

- H 65 To retain and incorporate industrial heritage features in any future development.

Historical research has identified a surviving crossing-keeper's cottage on Lehaunstown Lane adjoining the former railway line (see Map 3.4). There is also a single granite gate pier in the grass verge at the side of the lane close to this cottage.

Specific Objective:

- H 66 It is an objective to retain the gate pier in the vicinity of its current historic location, in any future development. Having regard to the condition of the cross-keeper's cottage and its location, it is acknowledged that preservation by record may be the only option available.