

## Appendix 11A

### Record Monuments in the Study Area

#### DU019-027 Dublin South City Blockhouse

After the 1798 uprising, the Pigeon House precinct became occupied by the military until 1897. At this time there was an increased development of the site, as buildings necessary for military occupation such as soldier's quarters, stores, magazines, a hospital, a canteen, a handball alley, a prison and water tanks were gradually added. Defensive measures such as gateways at each end of the South Wall protected by trenches and drawbridges, an armoury and guardhouse commanding the road from Ringsend and guns trained on the South Bull sands and the mouth of the River were also instituted. This region was henceforth known as the Pigeon House Fort.

#### DU018-066--- - DU019-029---/029002- Dublin South City Sea wall

De Courcy describes the construction of a sea wall below Ringsend in 1715. Construction commenced with the piling of the south side of the channel to raise the south bank. The wall eventually formed a defined south side to the channel of the Liffey from Corn Exchange Place to the Poolbeg lighthouse. At its eastern end the Great South wall projects from the NORA oil storage area as far as the Pigeon House lighthouse. This section was constructed in the mid to late 18th century to replace the timber piles. The wall consists of a stone causeway. The wall is constructed of large squared limestone blocks with a deck of granite slabs that is between 7-8 m wide at the top. A low cement rendered wall runs along the south side of the wall. Much of the central section has been subsumed by land reclamation. At the western end of the scheme at Pigeon House/York Road the line of the wall is marked by two stone walls which represent the northern and southern edges of the wall. This section of the wall was constructed in the mid-18th century to connect Ringsend with the line of the timber piles and was between 10-14 m wide.