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The Culture of Architecture in Dublin
1940 – 1965: a study of architectural discourse, key competitions and buildings of health, home and worship

Volume II - Illustrations

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**NURSES' HOME, DUBLIN, and A BUS SHELTER, LUCAN**  
*Architect: VINCENT KELLY, B.Arch, RIAI, FRIBA*

*Published here are views of the nurses' home signed by Mr. Vincent Kelly, B.Arch, RIAI, FRIBA, at the Grangegeorge Mental Hospital, Dublin. The contractors for the latter scheme were Messrs. J. and D. McHernan of Dublin.*
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Far too often the full value of an open space is negated by some curious urge to compartmentalize the activities of a town. This town square for Stevenage (see plan on p. 61) is arranged as a unit, necessary traffic circulation is organized with red and white paint, making the three-dimensional roundabouts of the Stevenage plan unnecessary. Pedestrian crossings protect the foot passengers. The sports ground is already intelligently sized. With the levels suggested here, passers-by, walking along the pavement, have the pleasant feeling that they are on the 'Front'. By using the roof of the cafe, this widened pavement can become a public centre where people can meet, take their time, and enjoy their town.
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Source: *The Builder* (Alan Hope article), December 1953.
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*source: The Architects' Journal, April 1954*

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*source: The Architects' Journal, April 1954*
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International icons in Ireland: Figure 1.57 left, LE CORBUSIER: on route to America as the President of the French Mission for Urbanism, Architecture and Cultural Relations, Le Corbusier reputedly passed by Shannon for half hour and said: "...je dois dire combine j'ai été enchante de votre petit aeroport, modeste mais impeccable...J'ajoute encore que, ayant lu autrefois les aventures de "Koulouhan, fils de chien", qui appartient a votre legende heroique, je ne puis faire autrement que d'etre plein de sympathie pour tout ce pays-la. Je connaissais James Joyce d'ailleurs, dont j'admire l'Ulysse, mais je prefere Koulouhan..." source: RIAI Yearbook, 1946

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source: John Donat, 1964, courtesy Simon Walker
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**source**: John Donat, 1964, courtesy Simon Walker
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**SANATORIUM BLOCK PLANS COMPARED.**

- **Vordingbok** (Denmark): 3 Stories
- **Sully, nr. Cardiff**: 3 Stories
- **Masaryk** (Czechoslovakia): 6 Stories
- **Paimio** (Finland): 7 Stories
- **Zonnestraal** (Holland): 2 Storied Pavilions
COMPETITION FOR SANATORIUM IN IRELAND

The Dublin Corporation invites competitive designs for a new tuberculosis sanatorium (to accommodate 320 patients) to be erected at Ballyowen, Lucan, County Dublin.

The competition is open to all qualified architects who are members of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the American Institute of Architects; Registered Architects in any of the above countries or who are members of a similar body or society elsewhere.

The assessors are Messrs:
Harry Alberry, A.R.I.B.A. (Chairman)
Vincent Kelly, B.Arch., President, R.I.A.I., F.R.I.B.A.
John Murray Easton, F.R.I.B.A.
Ralph Byrne, F.R.I.A.I.
Dr. A. J. Walsh, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Resident Medical Superintendent, Crookstown Sanatorium, County Dublin.

The premiums are £500, £350, £250, £150.

Application for the conditions should be made to The City Manager and Town Clerk, Corporation of Dublin, Public Health Department, Municipal Buildings, Dublin, and should be received by him not later than the 13th March 1944.

A deposit of three pounds and three shillings made payable to the City Treasurer, Dublin, Ireland, should accompany the application.

Deposit will be returned on receipt of a bona fide design or on the return of the conditions.

P. J. HERNON
City Manager and Town Clerk.

Figure 2.26, Advertisement of Ballyowen competition from (left) San Francisco Architect and Engineer and (right) California Arts and Architecture, January 1944
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Figure 2.28, Ballyowen Sanatorium Competition, premiated design, Louis Peppard and Jack Managhan, ground floor treatment block elevation and plans, 1944 – 45 (as published in The Builder, August 1945)
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Figure 2.30, Sections and plans of liege-halle, veranda and balcony types, as published by NAPT, *Design for Sanatoria*, 1951
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Figure 2.34 (above) + 2.35 (below), veranda layout of splayed ward block

Figure 2.36 (above), administration block + 2.37 (below), junction of admin block and covered walkway leading to veranda
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Figure 2.40
(above) site plan
and figure 2.41
(below) ground + first floor plans

Figure 2.38, veranda

Figure 2.39, interior of ward + interior of chapel
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(see chapter one figures for more detail)

Figure 2.43 (below), Dublin Airport, Collinstown, Desmond FitzGerald, 1937 - 40

Figure 2.44 (above), plan for Rio de Janeiro, Le Corbusier, 1926-29

Figure 2.45 (below), plan for Algiers viaduct city, Le Corbusier, 1930
Figure 2.46, County Hospital, Cavan, Nicky Winters and Donald Tyndall, 1938 – 39, unexecuted project, bird’s eye view

Figure 2.47, Geragh, Sandy Cove, Co Dublin, Michael Scott own house, 1938

Figure 2.48, De la Warr Pavilion, Bexhill, UK, Serge Chermayeff + Eileen Grey, 1935
Figure 2.49, Cover, *When Ireland Builds Again*, Architectural Association of Ireland, 1945

Figure 2.50, Cover, *Ireland is Building*, Department of Local Government and Health, 1950
The Seven-Year Programme for Hospitals

With the building of hospitals as with housing, progress slowed down and was arrested during the years of the Emergency.

When building could be resumed, the first need was to decide what were the most urgently needed works. A manageable programme of building has been put in hand, on which it is estimated that at least £100,000,000 will be spent within seven years. This is about half the grand total which the complete hospitalisation of the country will cost.

Meanwhile the work is being expedited with utmost energy. In 1949, a sum of roughly £7,000,000 was spent on hospital construction. In the early months of 1950, expenditure will reach the sum of £7,000,000 for seven. Each in the year, the foundations will be laid, and the walls rising, of about one-third of the vast range of the programme, representing contracts to the value of £10,000,000.

By the Spring of 1950, the following major projects will be in active construction:
- Galway Regional General Hospital.
- The Western Regional Sanatorium.
- The Extension to University Hospital, Belvedere.
- Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin.
- Child Welfare Units at the Counties, National Maternity, and Coombe Hospitals.
- New Schools at St. Patrick's, Dún Laoghaire and the Heath Hospital.
- The New Dunkin Fever Hospital.
- Reconstruction and Extension of Belphius Hospital.
- Ardena Sanatorium, Waterford.
- The New Maternity Unit, Cork.
- New Maternity Unit at City Home and Hospital, Cork.
- Limerick Regional General Hospital.
- New Materhamilton Hospital.

Although total employment on hospital building is less than on housing, it does offer for skilled workers the opportunity for the full range of craft employments in the very highest grade of work. When the building programme gets under way it is estimated that 2,700 extra-skilled workers as compared with early 1950 will be needed on hospital work.

As already indicated, this short-term or interwar hospital programme represents only something more than half of the work which needs to be done and the deferred works will be coming forward for execution when the short-term programme is nearing completion.

A further very large undertaking comparable with the short-term hospital programme is the renovation or replacement of the County Homes. These date from the Famine times and with few exceptions lack very much below a reasonable standard of accommodation judged by present-day requirements. When the works needed at these Homes are added to the outstanding list of hospital works, it is then that the extra workers immediately needed for hospitals will find continuous work for twenty years ahead.

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Figures 2.51 + 2.52, Ireland is Building. Houses and Hospitals, 1950, pages of hospital plans
Figures 2.53 + 2.54, *Ireland is Building. Houses and Hospitals*, 1950, pages of hospital plans

**New Dublin Hospitals to cost Millions**

The adjacent illustration, courtesy of Messrs. Robinson, Keefe & Dáisce, Architects, shows the hospital for children about to be built under the direction of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. MacQuaid. A front of the total approved cost, €1,000,000, of which a substantial part will be made available by the Minister for Health from the Hospital Trust Fund.

Below: Ground plan and arrangement of the Administrative and Kitchen Unit of the Dublin Regional Sanatorium and elevation of Hospital Treatment Unit (see previous page). Cost will be over €1,000,000.

N.B. With these great works the new St. Vincent's Hospital, the new St. Laurence's Hospital, the new Coliemore Hospital, the new Dublin Fever Hospital, the new Children's Sanatorium at Ballsbridge and the major reconstruction scheme at St. Kevin's Hospital, together will cost up to €7,000,000.

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**Sanatorium for Galway**

This 18 units comprising the Western Regional Sanatorium are depicted here in the architect's drawing, with an enlargement of the hospital and treatment unit.

Architect: M.J. White, MAJAL, ARIBA. Chief Architectural Adviser to the Department of Health, with the technical assistance of the Dublin Regional Sanatorium - 1950.
Figure 2.55, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, site plan
Figure 2.56, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, view of entrance and exterior of chapel (right)
Figure 2.57, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, view of veranda off ward blocks
Figure 2.58 + 2.59, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952

Figure 2.57, view from corridor through glazed wall to ward

Figure 2.58, interior, maids' home
Figure 2.60, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, interior chapel
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Figures 2.63 – 2.65, County Clinics from *Oispideil na hEireann. Ireland's Hospitals, 1930 - 1955*

Figure 2.63 (upper right), County Clinic, Tralee, Kerry

Figure 2.64 (above), County Clinic, Portlaoise, Laois
Figures 2.66 – 2.68, Selection of projects from Oispideil na hEireann. Ireland's Hospitals, 1930 - 1955

Health Centre, Crumlin, Dublin

Rotunda Hospital, Nurses' home, Dublin

St. Mungo's Orthopaedic Hospital, Curraghmore, Cork

Portrane Mental Hospital, Co. Dublin
Figures 2.69 – 2.71, Regional Sanatoria site layouts, 1949 - 1956

Figure 2.69 (above), James Connolly Regional Sanatorium, Abbotstown, Dublin, Norman White + team, 1949 - 1954, site plan

Figure 2.70 (right), Southern Regional Sanatorium, Sarsfieldcourt, Cork, Norman White + team, 1949 – 1954, site plan

Figure 2.71 (below), Western Regional Sanatorium, Merlin Park, Galway, Norman White + team, 1949 – 1954, site plan
Figure 2.72 – 2.74, James Connolly Regional Sanatorium, Abbotstown, Dublin, Norman White + team, 1949 - 1956

Figure 2.72 (above), ground floor plan of hospital and treatment unit

Figure 2.73 (above), hospital and treatment unit

Figure 2.74 (left), aerial view
Figures 2.75 – 2.78, James Connolly Regional Sanatorium, Abbotstown, Dublin, Norman White + team, 1949 - 1956

Figure 2.75 (far left) + 2.76 (left), ground-floor plan and view of administration and kitchen unit

Figure 2.77 (below), plan of 40-bed pulmonary ward unit

Figure 2.78 (above), view of staff home
Figures 2.79 - 2.81, Western Regional Sanatorium, Merlin Park, Galway, Norman White + team, 1946 – 54

Figure 2.79 (upper left), boiler house

Figure 2.80 (above), aerial view

Figure 2.81 (left), ground floor plan of hospital treatment unit
Figures 2.82 - 2.84, Southern Regional Sanatorium, Sarsfieldcourt, Cork, Norman White, 1949-55

Figure 2.82 (right), administration unit

Figure 2.83 (below left), hospital and treatment unit

Figure 2.84 (below right), ground floor plan of hospital and treatment unit
Figures 2.85 – 2.87, St Luke's Cancer Hospital, Oaklands, Rathgar, Dublin, T. P. Kennedy, 1951 – 1952, (clockwise) 2.85, site plan; 2.86, aerial view; 2.87, entrance
Figure 2.88 (below), ward block

Figures 2.88 - 2.91, St Luke’s Cancer Hospital, Oaklands, Rathgar, Dublin, T. P. Kennedy, 1951 – 1952

Figure 2.89 (below left), view of nurses’ home

Figure 2.90 (upper right), view into out-patients’ waiting room

Figure 2.91 (lower right), view of floating staircase, main entrance hall
Figures 2.92 – 2.95, Cherry Orchard Fever Hospital, Co Dublin, Alan Hope, 1940 – 1953, (clockwise from left) site plan layout, aerial view, plans of ward and cubicle blocks
Figures 2.96 – 2.99, Cherry Orchard Fever Hospital, Co Dublin, Alan Hope, 1940 – 1953, (clockwise from left) views of chapel, ward blocks, administration block, street lamps and covered walkways.
Figures 2.100 - 2.101, Cherry Orchard Fever Hospital, Co Dublin, Alan Hope, 1940 - 1953, views of water-tower as icon of the hospital
Figure 3.1, The Old and the New from *Ireland is Building*, 1950
WORKERS BUILD HOUSES FOR WORKERS

THE TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR 110,000 HOUSES

"I am aware, and I believe everybody associated with the work departmentally and through the local authority to operate, that work should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. Where we have any considerable difficulties, it has been recognized that the labour force available in the city and, indeed, through the country as a whole, is very limited and new and untrained ones. We have, however, assisted in the last twelve months the actual number of skilled and unskilled workers employed. Whatever is possible to assist additional workers and was it exist of the opportunity to say, not alone in the city but throughout the country, that we will welcome every possible addition that can be secured to the labour force in this country. We welcome them with the guarantee that for very many years to come their services will be appreciated. A programme will be devised which will ensure them of regular and continuous employment during that period."

— The late T. F. Murphy, Minister for Local Government, opening in Dublin, 15th December, 1949.

I

It is estimated that some 12,000 dwellings of all types are needed to provide for the proper housing of the present population of the Twenty-Six Counties. Of these, about 5,000 are dwellings which will be built by the local authorities and let to the workers at reasonable rents. The rest are buildings to be erected by private enterprise, usually with the assistance of a State grant.

Given favourable circumstances, it is hoped and expected that the target of 12,000 dwellings will be reached within ten years. This means that there will be ample employment for all the skilled building workers who can be found, from new onwards.

It should be noted that no falling off need be feared, even when the total of 12,000 dwellings has been built. For replacement of old houses will be needed, while higher standards of life will call for extensive works of reconstruction everywhere in order to better the entire building area of the country.

Furthermore, with the increase in houses and population, more churches, schools, factories, workshops and business premises will be required.

In a word, no end can be seen in one lifetime to the demands on the building trade, now that freedom has put the full development of the greater part of Ireland into our own hands.

12,000 HOUSES A YEAR

During the years of the World War, building was almost wholly suspended and skilled workers were driven to emigrate for employment. In the year 1913, when the War ended, only 925 houses and flats were under construction, and less than 300 skilled workers were employed by local authorities.

DUBLIN: "Splendid Among Cities"

The photographs on these pages, all taken in recent weeks, illustrate the uprise of new suburbs around the Irish Capital.

The work in progress depicted at the left is at Sarsfield Road, Inchicore. That at the right is at Captain's Lane, Crumlin; it is being carried out by direct labour.

Figures 3.2 + 3.3, Housing Construction, Ireland is Building, 1950
Figure 3.4, Drimnagh Housing Estate (Mourne Road), Aerial View, Ireland Rebuilding, 1955
Thousands of the above type houses have been erected in the Dublin suburbs in recent years. They are made available to approved purchasers on low deposits—from £50 to £150—and the balance is payable over twenty-five to thirty-five years at from 2.8% weekly to £2. Many are purchased before the foundations are laid.

Figures 3.5 + 3.6, New and mid-construction suburban housing estates

(Ireland Rebuilding, 1955)
"Keeping pace with the march of progress are banishing drudgery from the Irish kitchen"
Figure 3.9: Photo-story of Dublin Slums by architect Noel Moffett (late 1940s published in Patricia Hutchins, *Joyce's Dublin*, 1950)
Figure 3.10 + 3.11, Corporation PERIMETER housing blocks, street fronts, Herbert Simms:
3.10, left Townsend Street, Dublin, 1936 (Ireland and the New Architecture, 1991)
3.11, left below and right, Two views, Mary Aikenhead House, James' Street, 1940 (Lord Mayor's Annual, 1942 +1944)
Figure 3.12 + 3.13, Corporation perimeter housing blocks, court yards, Herbert Simms:

3.12 **left above**, Court, Aldborough Mansions, Killarney Street, Dublin 1939 *(National Planning Conference, 1944)* and **left below**, Street entrance, Aldborough Mansions *(Lord Mayor’s Annual, 1942)*

3.13 **below right**, Hanover Street, Dublin, 1935 *(Lord Mayor’s Annual, 1942)*
Figures 3.14 + 3.15, Corporation perimeter housing blocks, Herbert Simms:
3.14 below left Site plan, Marrowbone Lane, 1940
3.15 above right first floor block plan, Marrowbone Lane, 1940

(Architectural Design, Ireland issue, 1947)
Figure 3.16 Corporation perimeter housing blocks, Herbert Simms: Marrowbone Lane, Dublin, 1940

(Architectural Design, Ireland issue, 1947)
Figures 3.17 – 3.19, Amsterdam School perimeter block housing, Eigen Haard Association at Spaardammer planstoen, 1917/1918:

3.17 left block plan, and front elevation *(Maristella Casciato, *The Amsterdam School*):*  
3.18 + 3.19 right, details and entrance, street elevation
Figures 3.20 + 3.21, Two views of the 5-storey Lonsdale House, Woodberry Down Estate, Stoke Newington, by LCC Architects, 1940s

(London Housing – LCC, 1949)
Figure 3.22: 8-storey blocks, Woodberry Down Estate, Stoke Newington, by LCC Architects, 1950-52

Figures 3.24 and 3.25, Comparative house designs from left Irish Housing Manual 1925 and right British model housing from Housing Manual (on the design, construction and repair of dwellings, p. 19), 1925.
Figures 3.26 and 3.27, Comparative British and Irish housing siting/layout, cul-de-sac:

3.26 left Cul-de-Sac at Becontree, North London, 1926  (Photo: Ruth McManus)

3.27 below Terenure Housing Estate, South Dublin, 1938  
(Lord Mayor's Annual. 1942)
Figure 3.28, Reconditioning Programme, Compulsory Purchase Order for York Street, 1946, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation (Dublin City Council Archives)
Figure 3.29 + 3.30, Reconditioning Programme, A.W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation, 1943 -, plans of before and after conversion programme: 3.29 left Four-flat house type 3.30 right Nine-flat house type (The Architects' Journal, 1946)
Figure 3.31, Reconditioning plans, York Street, 1946, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation (Dublin City Council Archives)
Figure 3.32, Reconditioning plans, York Street, 1946, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation (Dublin City Council Archives)
Figure 3.33 + 3.34, Reconditioning Programme, Dublin Corporation, A.W. Ternan, 1943-, elevations:

3.33 left Sean McDermott Street
(The Architects' Journal, 1946)

3.34 right Gardiner Street, before and after (The Lord Mayor's Annual, 1944)
Figure 3.35, Reconditioning Programme, Dublin Corporation, A.W. Ternan, 1943-,
before and after elevations: Gloucester Place, Dublin, before and after

(The Lord Mayor's Annual, 1944)
Figure 3. 36, Aerial photograph, York Street Reconditioned Terrace (lower right of photograph, note asbestos roofs and light-wells), 2002

(Dublin City Council Archive)
Figures 3.37 + 3.38, roofs of reconditioned houses (note corrugated asbestos sheets), A.W Ternan, Dublin Corporation

3.37 left Sean McDermott Street, 1946 (*The Architects' Journal*, 1946)

3.38 right York Street, 2002 (Dublin City Council Archive)
Figures 3.39 + 3.40, Light-wells, Reconditioning Programme, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation
3.39 left View of and down light-well, York Street, 2002 (Dublin City Council Archive)
3.40 right Axonometric including light-well (The Architects' Journal, 1946)
Figures 3.41 + 3.42, Interior views, Reconditioning Programme, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation

3.41 above axonometrics describing internal layouts

3.42 right photograph of fitted kitchen

(The Architects' Journal, 1946)
Figure 3.43 right View (2002) of concrete stairwell inserted as part of reconditioning programme

Figure 3.44 below View (2002) of brick “refurbishment” as part of reconditioning programme

York Street, Dublin, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation (Dublin City Council Archives)
Figures 3.45 + 3.46, Yards and backlands, reconditioning programme, A.W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation

3.45 left Gardiner Street, before and after, 1943 (The Lord Mayor's Annual, 1944)

3.46 right View from roof down to yard, 2002, York Street (Dublin City Council Archives)
Figure 3.47 Site plan (note landscaping, public park and yards), Sean McDermott Street upper, 1946 (The Architects’ Journal, 1946)
Figure 3.48, laying the foundations of flat scheme at Cook Street, Dublin, 1940

(The Lord Mayor's Annual, 1944)
Figure 3.49, Aerial View of River Liffey, proposed development along quays and new RC Cathedral on Ormonde Quay, Abercrombie/Robertson/Kelly, *Sketch Development Plan*, 1941
"SATELLITE" TOWNS

Distributed through the "Agricultural Reservations," these settlements are indicated in the vicinities of:

- Malahide,
- Swords,
- Lucan,
- Blanchardstown,
- Clondalkin,
- Tallaght,

and other centres in which residential or industrial tendencies show signs of development.

DIAGRAM SHOWING
AGRICULTURAL RESERVATION
AND URBAN AREAS

ZONES:

- URBAN
- SUBURBAN
- EXPANSION
- CONVERTIBLE
- SATELLITE TOWNS
- AGRICULTURAL RESERVATION

SCALE: 0 5 10 15 MILES

Figure 3.50, Satellite Towns and Green Belt Diagram, Abercrombie/Robertson/Kelly, Sketch Development Plan, 1941
In addition to the features of this diagram which are described on page 29, other important developments include:

- Widening of Capel Street, Church Street, Bridge Street and Lord Edward Street to form internal traffic ring.
- Westward extension of South King Street to link with central traffic arteries.
- Westward extension of Parnell Street via North King Street and Arbour Hill to Phoenix Park.

**BUS STATION SITE**

To have frontages on Wood Quay, Fishamble Street and Wine-tavern Street.

**CAR PARKS**

At south end of Marlboro' Street, for 120 cars.

Near Cathal Brugha Street for 300 cars.
Figure 3.53, sketch for redevelopment of North strand, following 1941 bombings

as published in *Irish Times* 1941
Figures 3.54, Frank Gibney, “Framework for a National Plan”, 1943
Figure 3.55, Site plan of original scheme for Charlemont Public Utility Society, 1933–41, Michael Scott, Dublin (Irish Builder and Engineer, 1941)

A = St Ultan’s two blocks (as built)

B = Ffrench-Mullen House as originally designed (range to the street only completed)

C = 8-storey blocks from Charlemont to Richmond Street
Figures 3.56+ 3.57, ffrench-Mullen House, 1941, Michael Scott, Dublin:
3.56 left Original street or front entrance elevation (note the cladding of pre-cast vibrated concrete tiles in brick-red colour)
3.57 right Rear elevation  (Irish Builder and Engineer, 1941)
Figure 3.58, ffrench-Mullen House, first – third floor plan, 1941 (Irish Builder and Engineer, 1941)
Figures 3.59 – 3.61, ffrench-Mullen House, 2007, Michael Scott, Dublin:

3.59 **upper left** street elevation, painted
3.60 **below left** rear elevation
3.61 **right** entrance detail, canopy and steel pilotis

(photos: author's own with Paul Arnold)
Figures 3.62 – 3.64, international sources for tile-cladding:

3.62 **left** house by Max Taut, *Weissenhofseidlung*, Stuttgart, 1927
*(Hammerbacher)*

3.63 **right upper** Highpoint One flat complex, Berthold Lubetkin/
Tecton, London, 1933-35

3.64 **right lower** Highpoint Two flat complex, Berthold Lubetkin/
Tecton, London, 1938-38 *(Allan)*
Figure 3.65 + 3.66, 1920s German Workers’ Housing schemes:

left 3.65 Weissenhofsiedlung, slab block of flats at site’s apex, 1927, Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe (flickr)

right 3.66 Housing, Torten Estate near Dessau, 1926-28, Walter Gropius (Taschen book)
Figure 3.67 + 3.68, Holy Child Housing Scheme, Temple Lane, Vincent Kelly, 1937

(Irish Builder and Engineer, 1937)
Figure 3.69 + 3.70, First prize winner, Patrick Sheahan, Ideal Rural Cottage Competition, Irish Countrywomen's Association, 1944 ("Rural housing in Eire", Architectural Design, 1946)
Figure 3.71 + 3.72, Second prize winner, Eoghan Buckley, Ideal Rural Cottage Competition, Irish Countrywomen’s Association, 1944

("Rural housing in Eire", Architectural Design, 1946)
Figures 3.73 **left**, variety in the housing on Marino Estate, 1923-27, Frederick Hicks and Horace O'Rourke

(photos: Ruth McManus own collection)

Figure 3.74 **right**, postcard view of Ferguson Road, housing on Drumcondra Estate, 1925-27, Horace O'Rourke (possibly Herbert Simms involved)
Figures 3.75 **left** Marino Scheme from 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan
Figure 3.76 **right** Drumcondra Scheme from 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan
Figures 3.77 left Crumlin Scheme, 1936 from 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 plan
Figure 3.78 right Crumlin Scheme, 1943 from 1943 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 plan
Figure 3.79, Crumlin Scheme, google map, 2009 (note road layout and especially Celtic cross formation at Clonmacnoise Road)
Figure 3.80 Crumlin layout, aerial view, 1939 (note the Celtic cross formation)

(Dublin by Day or by Night – Tourist annual brochure, late 1930s – 1940s, Early Printed Books, TCD)
Figure 3.81, Plans and Elevation, end of terrace, house type 14A, Crumlin Housing Estate, Dublin Corporation, 1936 (Ireland Issue, Architectural Design, 1947)

Figure 3.82, View of six-house terrace, house type 14A, Crumlin Housing Estate, Dublin Corporation, 1940s (Ireland Issue, Architectural Design, 1947)
Figures 3.83-3.85, Crumlin Estate: Typically uniform house elevations with varying materials for stringcourse, brick facade etc.

(Photos: author's own)
Typical terraces, Crumlin:

**left 3.86** Cashel Road

**right 3.87** Kells Road

(Photos: author's own)
Crumlin views from the 1940s: left 3.88, Slievenamon Road, 1948
right 3.89, 301 Mourne Road, 1948
(Life Archive)
Crumlin views from the 1940s: Figure 3.90 Slievenamon Road, 1948

(Life Archive)
Figures 3.91 - 3.94: Different corners types, Crumlin - paired unit and splayed three-house unit (photos: author's own)
Figures 3.95 + 3.96: Crumlin, Gates, gateposts and detail of walls

(photos: author's own)
Figures 3.97 + 3.98: Interior views, typical (Type 14A) Crumlin house – left = view of hallway and stairs, note joinery; right = view of main bedroom, first floor, note fireplace

(photos: author’s own)
Figure 3.99 + 3.100, Dolphin Terrace, Crumlin: mid-war terrace

(Photos: author's own)
2. Bungalow by Buckley & O'Gorman: pleasantly rural.

4. Entrance to suburban zone: soil pipes, clothes-lines and concrete walls. Fortunately some screening space available.
5. Woodland mutilated for allotments and housing. Other countries have a different approach.
Figure 3.102, Bord na Mona Housing, Frank Gibney as presented in inaugural issue of *Architectural Survey*, 1953

**Dwellings**

Five Villages, Bord na Mona

**Blackwood, Co. Kildare**

**Lanesborough, Co. Longford**

**Athlone, Co. Offaly**

**Derraghan, Co. Longford**
Sample of one-off houses published in *Architectural Survey*, 1950s:

**left, 3.103**, house in Killiney by W. O'Dwyer (1953)

**upper right, 3.104**, house in Killiney by Jack O'Hare (1953)

**lower right, 3.105**, house in Tallaght by Robinson Keefe Devane (1959)
Moffett and prefabrication: left, 3.106 plans for ever-adaptive prefabricated modules, Moffett, 1946
lower right, 3.108, plan of Greacen House
Moffett and prefabrication, Figures 3.109 – 3.112:

left 3.109 + 3.110, Hegarty house, 1949, Moffett (location unknown)


extant but interiors changed, 2010
Moffett’s housing, Figures 3.115 – 3.118, East and West Houses, Portmarnock, North Dublin, 1949-50
(source: Architectural Design (September 1950))

**Left, 3.115+ 3.116,** East House, plan and views
**Right, 3.117 + 3.118,** West House, plan and views

Extant but major changes, 2010

extant 2010, now Pearse Park

3.117, site plan, note colour scheme
Moffett's housing, Figures 3.122 – 3.124
public housing estate, Dundalk, Co. Louth,
1949-51
(Architectural Design, 1952)

extant 2010, now Pearse Park

Left 3.122, different floor plans in scheme

Right 3.123 upper, view of pairs of Type A houses

Right 3.124 lower, detail of entry and gates
NOFRANGO CONCRETE SYSTEM by Major J. H. De Warenne Waller

Left figure 3.125, Loretto Terrace, Rialto, Dublin 8, Major Waller, 1928 (constructed with nofrango system, note the flat roofs, extant 2010) (photo: from Jeremy Williams, Irish Arts Review)

Right figure 3.126, Nofrango advertisement, 1937 (Irish Builder and Engineer, 1937)
Figures 3.127 + 3.128, NOFRANGO concrete House, Major Waller, 1920s – 1941 (Irish Builder and Engineer, 1941)
Figure 3.129, Dorlonco house type, c. 1920
(source: Alan Powers, Britain (Reaktion series on modern architecture))
Figures 3.130 – 3.132: prefabricated houses, UK, post-war as published in *Tomorrow's Houses*, 1945/46

*Left, 3.130 + 3.131*, BISF, type B, view of elevation and plans

*Right, 3.132*, AIROH house, view as constructed and in transport
Examples of LCC's adoption of prefabricated house types in new post-war housing estates, late 1940s: (photos taken from London County Council, London Housing: A Comprehensive Survey by "Building" of the Post-War Work of London County Council)

Left Figures 3.133 + 3.134, BISF houses in Headstone Lane Estate, London

Right Figures 3.135 + 3.136, Hill steel houses (upper = Headstone Lane Estate; lower = brick-clad at Chingford Estate) in London
ORLIT prefabricated system – reinforced concrete frame: English and Scottish versions:


Right figure 3.138, Scottish: terrace taken from Balornock Estate, Glasgow, 1949 (photo from Glasgow City Archives, Department of Architectural and Civic Design)
Figures 3.139 – 3.141: the ORLIT prefabricated house, UK, post-war as published in Tomorrow's Houses, 1945/46

left, 3.139 plans
middle, 3.140 entrance elevation
right, 3.141 the house being constructed
Figures 3.142 – 3.145: the ORLIT prefabricated house at Crumlin, Captain’s Avenue extension, 1948-1950, extant 2010 (photos: author’s own)
Institute of Industrial Research and Standards
(Glasnevin, North Dublin) 1946-47, Buckley and O'Gorman:

below, 3.146, photograph of entrance and interior laboratory
upper right, 3.147 plan and section

(source: RIAI Yearbook, 1950-51)
"HOLCO"
Multi Cavity Blocks have been used with Great Success in a Variety of Buildings.

WEIGHT 35 lbs

"HOLCO" Blocks are the blocks for . . . speed, convenience and economy and for really well insulated buildings.

Figure 3.148, Advertisement for Clondalkin Concrete

Irish Architect and Contractor (1953)
"Low -cost Urban Housing", Architectural Design, Ireland issue, 1947:

left, Figure 3.149, photographic view and plan, site map of labourers' cottage estate, Manning Robertson, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, 1941
	right, Figure 3.150, photographic view and plans of labourers' cottage, Frank Russell, Dublin County Council, Ballinteer, 1939-40
"Low –cost Urban Housing", *Architectural Design, Ireland issue*, 1947:

**left, figure 3.151**, County Council housing scheme (plans and photographic view), Banagher, Co. Offaly, Michael Scott, 1946

**middle, figure 3.152**, private housing scheme (plans and perspective view), suburban Dublin, Brendan O’Connor, c.1947

**lower right, figure 3.153**, plans from British Ministry of Health, *Housing Manual*, 1944-48 (note O’Connor’s use of this plan for an urban semi-detached house)
"New Empiricism" housing from Sweden in *Architectural Review*, 1948:

**Left, 3.154 + 3.155,** House at Kevinge, Stockholm outskirts, Sven Margelius (prefabricated)

**Right, 3.156,** House in Nasby Palace Gardens, Stockholm, Sture Frolen (note pitched roofs, horizontality (low-rise), modernism grounded in local context of nature)
Examples of one-off houses exhibited in Antwerp/Better Buildings exhibition, 1951-1953:


**right, Figure 3.158**, House in Carrickmines, Co. Dublin, Brendan O'Connor, 1949 (photo: *RIAI Yearbook*, 1949)
Examples of housing schemes exhibited in Antwerp/Better Buildings exhibition, 1951-1953:

Farmhill private housing estate, Goatstown, Co. Dublin, Niall Montgomery, 1948 - Figures 3.159-3.161, plans of houses, photographic view of front elevation, site plan of estate (images from RIAI Yearbook, 1950)
Examples of housing schemes exhibited in Antwerp/Better Buildings exhibition, 1951-1953:

Sallynoggin public housing scheme, Daithi Hanly and Luan Cuffe, Dun Laoghaire County Council, 1948-51

left, figure 3.162, photographic view of estate (from RIAI Yearbook, 1951)
upper right, figure 3.163
lower right, figure 3.164 taken from Irish Builder and Engineer, November 1949
Figure 3.165, examples of houses and housing schemes as published in Architectural Survey, 1965.

Houses:
1) Above and left:
HOUSING SCHEME, ENNIS ROAD.
LIMERICK.

2) Above, opposite:
HOUSE AT CLONDALKIN.
—EAMONN MURPHY

3) Below, opposite:
HOUSE AT BALTIMORE,
CO. CORK — O’LYNN & GREEN
IDEAL HOMES

Left, Figure 3.166, The Ideal Homes exhibition, Olympia, London: 1955, view of “Ideal Homes Village”
Right, Figure 3.167, The Ideal Homes exhibition, Olympia, London: 1957, view of “Ideal Homes Village”

(photos from Deborah Ryan, *Ideal Home through Twentieth Century*)
Ideal Home Competition, Dublin, 1953: first prize winner – Fred Rogerson

above, figure 3.168, perspective of exterior of house

right, figure 3.169, ground floor and first floor plans

(images from The Irish Builder and Engineer, 1953)
UK collective-housing block exemplars: point towers and slab blocks:

left, figure 3.170, aerial view of Aton Estate, Roehampton, LCC, 1952-60, see point towers and slab blocks set into woodland

right, upper, figure 3.171, Alton West, Alton Estate, Roehampton, LCC, 1954-58, see pure imitation of Unite d’Habitation, Marseilles

right, lower, figure 3.172, Oatlands Court, Ackroydon Estate, Wimbledon

(photos from English Heritage, *London Suburbs*)
Key British influences on Dublin flat blocks: streets in the sky (gallery access) and maisonettes

left upper, figure 3.173, view of “streets in the air” deck system, Parkhill flats, Sheffield, Ivor Smith/Jack Lynn, 1958-61

left lower, figure 3.174, view of Golden Lane Estate, Central London, deck access blocks, Chamberlain/Powell/Bon, c.1952

right, figure 3.175, section of 6-storey maisonette block, Chamberlain/Powell/Bon, published in Architectural Review 1957

Photos taken from www.artandarchitecture.org.uk
Figure 3.176. Group photograph of delegates at CIAM 6, Bridgewater, England, 1947. Noel Moffett is on 2nd row from the top, 5th from the left.

(photo from *The Architects’ Journal*, 1947)

Group photograph taken during the visit of CIAM to the Bristol Aeroplane Company’s factory producing aluminium housing.
Figure 3.177. Simms' slab block in Array lay-out, Fatima Mansions, Rialto, Dublin Corporation, 1947-1950
(photos from Crampton Archive)
Figure 3.178, Fatima Mansions, Rialto, Herbert Simms, Dublin Corporation, 1947-1950, Site plan
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Figure 3.180 + 3.181, Donore Avenue, Herbert Simms, Dublin Corporation, 1942-1952, site plan (right, 3.181) and Advertisement in The Irish Builder 1953 (left, 3.180)
Figure 3.182. Four-block extension to Ringsend/Irishtown scheme, note the *zeilenbau* or array lay-out, Herbert Simms, Dublin Corporation, 1950

(photo from Crampton Archive)
Figures 3.183 + 3.184, Transition between Simms' slab blocks with deck-access and Hanly's butterfly roof blocks: James Larkin House, North Strand, Dublin Corporation, Charlie McNamara, 1951-54

(photos: author's own)
Figure 3.185. Transition between Simms’ slab blocks with deck-access and Hanly’s butterfly roof blocks: Leo FitzGerald House, Hogan Place, Dublin Corporation, Charlie McNamara, 1957

(Photo from Crampton Archive)
Right, Figure 3.187, Aerial view of site with Bridgefoot Street scheme, in lower left side of image, Michael Scott Architects, 1958-64 (Image source, City Architects, Dublin City Council)

Left, Figure 3.186, Original drawing/site plan for Bridgefoot Street scheme, Dublin 8, Michael Scott Architects, 1957-58 (Robin Walker) (Image source, City Architects, Dublin City Council)
Figures 3.188-3.190. Photographs of Bridgefoot Street scheme upon completion, Dublin 8, Michael Scott Architects, 1957-64

(from Architectural Survey, 1965)
Bridgefoot Street scheme, Michael Scott Architects, 1957-64, demolished 2004:

Left, figure 3.191, Original plan (above) and section (below) of two-storey maisonette unit

Right, figure 3.192, Demolition photograph, 2004, note the cross-wall construction method
Figures 3.192 - 3.195, Photographs of Bridgefoot Street scheme before demolition c.2003, Dublin 8, Michael Scott Architects, 1957-64
(from City Architects, Dublin City Council)
Bridgefoot Street scheme before demolition, c.2003:

**left, figure 3.196** relationship to the widened street

**right, below, figure 3.197** open spaces (wastelands) around blocks

Photos from City Architects, Dublin City
Examples of Dublin Corporation’s maisonette (butterfly-roof) housing blocks, 1959 – 74; two of the earliest schemes:

left, below, 3.198. Kevin Street/Bishop Street scheme, Daithi Hanly, 1957-66 (note mosaic detail, butterfly roof)
	right, 3.199. Gardiner Street scheme, Daithi Hanly, 1960 (note gable-end over burnt brick)
Examples of Dublin Corporation's maisonette (butterfly-roof) housing blocks, 1959 – 74:

Figure 3.200, Rathmines Avenue, Gardiner Street and Beech Hill schemes as published in *Architectural Survey*, 1963
Figure 3.201, elevations of generic five storey flat block, c.1960, **source:** Dublin City Council archives, courtesy of Susan Roundtree
Figures 3.202-3.204, details of Charleville Mall scheme, Dublin Corporation (Daithi Hanly), c.1965, source: author’s photographs.
Figures 3.205 + 3.206, external view photographs of Mespil Road apartments, 1950s, Irish Estates Ltd., source: author’s photographs
Left, Figure 4.1, drawings of Kilmore Cathedral, Cavan, W. H. Byrne (Ralph Byrne), 1939-47, source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*, November 1938
	right, Figure 4.2, View of Church and schools of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Ashlin and Coleman, 1942, Mourne Road, Drimnagh, source: *Irish Building* (September/October, 1998)
Figure 4.3 – 4.5, photographs (aerial view and interior view) and section/elevation of Christ the King, Turner's Cross, Co. Cork, Barry Byrne, 1927-31, source: http://www.turnerscross.com/church/history.php
Figures 4.6 + 4.7, photographs (external west front and interior view towards chancel) Corpus Christi, Robinson Keefe, 1938-41, source: Irish Builder and Engineer, July 1941
Right, Figures 4.8 - 4.9, photographs (external east end and internal nave) of St Mary's Church, Church of Ireland, Crumlin, McDonnell and Dixon, 1941, source: Irish Builder and Engineer, 1942

Left, Figure 4.10, photograph, external view north west of nave, source: Better Buildings exhibition, RIAI Yearbook, 1950
Figures 4.11 + 4.12, views of Moffett's choice of 1940s religious buildings as published in Architectural Design ("Ireland Issue", July 1947)
Left, Figure 4.13, photographs of Our Lady of Lourdes Chapel, Drogheda, J. V. Downes, 1939, source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*, August 1941

right below, Figure 4.14, Site drawing of church in Finglas East, Dublin Corporation, 1953, source: DDA, McQuaid Correspondence 1949-1971, Killiney collection 6 (uncatalogued letters to McQuaid’s house in Killiney, South Co. Dublin)
Figures 4.15 + 4.16, map drawings of Raheny/Coolock/Artane parish area by Fr. William Fitzpatrick (PP, Raheny) in 1953, source: DDA, McQuaid Correspondence 1949 – 1971, Killiney collection 6 (uncatalogued letters to McQuaid's house in Killiney, South Co. Dublin)
Figures 4.17 + 4.18, map drawings of Raheny/Coolock/Artane parish area by Fr. William Fitzpatrick (PP, Raheny) in 1953, source: DDA, McQuaid Correspondence 1949 – 1971, Killiney collection 6 (uncatalogued letters to McQuaid's house in Killiney, South Co. Dublin)
Figure 4.19, photo-story of exterior of Our Lady Queen of Peace, Merrion Road, Dublin, Simon Leonard, 1953, source: author’s own photographs
Figure 4.20, photo-story of interior of Our Lady Queen of Peace, Merrion Road, Dublin, Simon Leonard, 1953, source: author's own photographs
Figure 4.21, photo-story of Church of St. Theresa's, Mount Merrion Dublin, John J. Robinson (Robinson Keefe), 1953, source: author's own photographs
CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE
VIRGIN MARY OF THE
MIRACULOUS MEDAL
CLONSKEAGH, DUBLIN

A Competition for the design of this Church, to seat 1,700 people, was held in 1954, by the Very Rev. Timothy B. Condon, P.P., with Messrs. G. McNicholl, Niall Montgomery and F. Gilney, as Assessors assisted by Very Rev. W. J. Fitzpatrick, M.A., D.D., P.P., and 102 designs were submitted by competitors.

The Assessors awarded the First Prize to Mr. T. J. Ryan, Second Prize to Mr. F. Barry, third Prize to Mr. F. Rogerson, fourth Prize to Messrs. O'Brien, Morris and McCullough and commended the designs submitted by Robinson Keefe & Devane, H. Banahan, Hooper & Mayne, S. Rothery and Peppard & Duffy.

Although the Promoter appointed an Architect who had not received a prize or been commended by the Assessors, it is considered that the Competition has been successful in advancing a general understanding of the problems of Sacred Architecture.
Figure 4.23, model of Jones + Kelly design for Clonskeagh church competition, 1954, source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*, October 1954
Figure 4.24, photo-story of Clonskeagh church (New Church of the Immaculate Virgin Mary of the Miraculous Meda)l, Dublin 14, Jones + Kelly, 1954, source: author’s own photographs
Figure 4.25. Clonskeagh church competition result, first premiated design, perspective view of west front and plans, elevations and sections. Thomas J. Ryan (OPW), source: Irish Architect and Contractor, September 1954
Figure 4.26, Clonskeagh church competition result, second premiated design, west front elevation and plan, Francis Barry, *source: Irish Architect and Contractor*, September 1954
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Figure 4.29, Clonskeagh church competition result, commended design, west front elevation and plan, Robinson Keefe Devane, source: *Irish Architect and Contractor*, September 1954
Figure 4.30, Clonskeagh church competition result, commended design, west front elevation and plan, Peppard and Duffy, source: *Irish Architect and Contractor*, September 1954.
Left, Figure 4.31, Ennistymon Church competition (1948) as published, winning design, Corr and McCormick, source: RIAI Yearbook, 1948

right below, Figure 4.32, Ennistymon Church competition (1948) as published, second premiated design, Gerald McNicholl, source: RIAI Yearbook, 1948
Figure 4.33, photograph of entrance and tower, below = plan, Our Lady of the Rosary, Ennis Road, Limerick, Corr and McCormick, 1951, source: The Builder, December 1953
Figure 4.34, photo-story of Our Lady of the Assumption Church, Ballyfermot, Dublin, J J Robinson (RKD), 1953, source: author's own photographs
Ecclesiastical Architecture in Germany

A few of the modern churches described by Hermann Mackler in his lecture to the A.A.I.

Figure 4.35, Photographs/slides of recent German churches, lecture by Dr Herman Mackler, AAI, April 1954, reprinted in Irish Builder and Engineer, September 1954
Figure 4.36. Photographs of exhibition of sacred art in France, *Eglises de France Reconstruites*, Maynooth, June 1957, from *RIAI Yearbook*, 1958
Figure 4.37, west front and interior, Church of Saint Saviour, Carr Chapel, Illinois Institute of Technology Campus, Chicago, Mies Van Der Rohe, 1952, source: www.flickr.com
Left: Figure 4.38, photograph of interior, altar, Naas Mortuary Chapel, Kildare, Andy Devane (RKD), 1955

Right: Figure 4.39, photographs of west front exterior and view of nave interior, Curragh Camp Church, Kildare, OPW Architects (Gerald McNicholl and Tommy Ryan), 1955, source: Hurley, Irish Architecture in the Era of Vatican II (2001)
Left Figure 4.40, Killyon Church, Westmeath, James Fehily, 1956, source: *Architects' Journal*, October 1957

right, Figure 4.41, Rosguill Church, Donegal, Brendan O'Connor, 1954, source: Hurley, *Architecture in the Era of Vatican II* (2001)
Figure 4.42 exterior view of Our Lady Mother of Divine Grace, Raheny, Dublin, c.1962, Peppard and Duffy, source: "Architectural Tour of Our New Church" in Raheny parish publication, c.1963
Figure 4.43, photo-story of interior of Our Lady Mother of Divine Grace, Raheny, Dublin, c.1962, Peppard and Duffy, 

**source:** “Architectural Tour of Our New Church” in Raheny parish publication, c.1963
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source: “Architectural Tour of Our New Church” in Raheny parish publication
Figure 4. 45, exterior and interior photographs, Our Lady Queen of Heaven Airport Church, Dublin, Andy Devane (RKD), 1964, source: RKD archive
Figure 4.46, “After mass”, Knockanure Church, Co. Kerry, Ronnie Tallon (STW), 1958-62, source: John Donat, STW collection
Figure 5.1, infill illustrations from *Dublin. A City in Crisis*, RIAI, 1975, by Robin Walker and Stephen Woulfe-Flanagan
Figures 5.2 and 5.3, Bank of Ireland headquarters: model and street elevation view, Baggot Street, Dublin, Ronnie Tallon of Scott Tallon Walker, c.1975, source: Scott Tallon Walker collection
Figure 5.4 left Central Bank headquarters, Dame Street, Dublin, Sam Stephenson, c.1975, source: author’s own

Figure 5.5 right Irish Life headquarters, Abbey Street, Dublin, Andy Devane, c. 1980, source: RKD archives