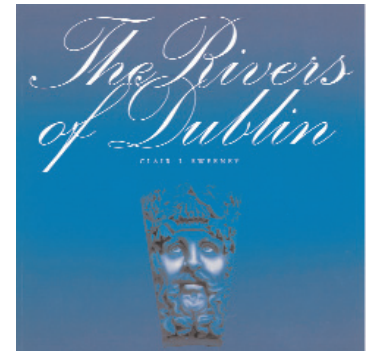


Culture & Amenity



Publications

Liffey Bridges in Dublin City (above) and 'Our Good Health' by Michael Corcoran (right). Michael was a draughtsman with Dublin City Council's Drainage Division for 24 years.



"The Rivers of Dublin" by Claire L. Sweeney, Dublin City Council.

Lord Mayor of Dublin's State Coach

The Lord Mayor's Coach was built in 1789 by William Whitton, of Dominick Street, and made its first appearance on the streets of Dublin on 4 November 1791 in an annual event to mark the birthday of William III. The elaborately decorated coach far exceeded its original budget and was completed for a total cost of £2,690 13s 5d. The Coach was used for ceremonial occasions up until 1932 when, due to its poor condition, it was placed in storage. Following expert restoration, the Coach returned to public life in 1976 and is a feature of Dublin's annual St. Patrick's Day parade. The coach is maintained by Drainage Services Mechanical Section.

Bligh's Fort at Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant

A notorious mutiny occurred during Captain William Bligh's command of HMAV Bounty in 1789; Bligh and his loyal men made a remarkable voyage to Timor, after being set adrift in the Bounty's launch by the mutineers. In 1800, a survey of Dublin Bay was conducted by Captain Bligh recommending the construction of the Bull Wall. Fifteen years after the Bounty mutiny, he was appointed Governor of New South Wales in Australia, with orders to clean up the corrupt rum trade of the New South Wales Corps, resulting in the so-called Rum Rebellion. After the completion of the Bull Wall in 1842, North Bull Island slowly formed as sand built up behind it.



Public Lighting

Public Lighting Services is responsible for the planning, design, installation and maintenance of all public lighting in Dublin City. Management of the service extends from the design of contemporary and innovative lighting systems through to the restoration of Dublin's unique stock of heritage columns and fittings.

Early Street Lighting in Dublin

A form of private street lighting began in Dublin as early as 1616, when the Candlelight Law was passed, "compelling every fifth house to display a light within prescribed hours of the night for the guidance of street-users". By 1697, public lighting was for the first time undertaken in certain sections of the city by contract. Candle lighting gradually gave way to oil lighting after this time.

Gas Street Lighting

The first piped-gas lamp appeared in Dublin in 1825, and gas was used up to 1957, although it was overtaken by electric light in its later years.

Electric Street Lighting

The opening of the Pigeon House generating station in 1903 by Dublin Corporation extended electric lighting to almost all major streets in the city centre along with the introduction of their electric lighting scheme.



A standard Public Lighting lantern. Note the small conical shaped sensor on top of the lantern which senses the ambient light and switches the light on at dusk, and off at dawn. It is designed to discourage birds from sitting on the sensor and/or leaving deposits on it, which can result in the light turning on when not required, making energy usage of the light as efficient as possible.



Pictured left: Wind Turbines in Father Collins Park supplying energy for the energy needs of the park

Electrical Services

This Division maintains, designs and installs electrical services in the City Council's properties including domestic tenancies, engineering services plant (water and drainage), civic offices, municipal buildings, community facilities and work depots. It also manages contracts for the installation and maintenance of lifts, fire alarms, CCTV security systems, intruder alarms and other specialist wired systems throughout the City Council.

Public Lighting Maintenance - Facts & Figures

Dublin City Council Public Lighting Services are responsible for the maintenance of approximately 45,000 street lights throughout the administrative area of Dublin City Council. In order to ensure the continuous operation of lighting in the city, night-time inspections are carried out on all lighting standards once every fortnight. A team of night crews drive through the city following a pre-determined route which incorporates the visual inspection of approx 5000 lights in the city in any one night. As the crew encounter a light out, it is recorded on a handheld GIS mapping device called a Trimble Juno which tracks and displays all lights at the current location. The next morning a report is generated and uploaded to a Public Lighting Management System for attention. Reports of lights out are also received from members of the public.

Routine repairs (e.g. bulb change) are carried out within 5 working days of report, although non routine repairs which may involve cable faults can take longer. Due to depreciation in light output, the public lighting maintenance section also operate a bulb replacement and lantern cleaning programme every 3 years to ensure the level of light emitted continues to comply with the European road lighting performance Standard EN13201.



Electrical Services maintain the panels and switchgear for Water Services plant and for Drainage Services Pumping stations and equipment