

Chapter 16
Architectural Heritage

Contents

16. Architectural Heritage	1
16.1 Introduction	1
16.2 Methodology	1
16.2.1 Definitions	1
16.2.2 Approach	3
16.2.3 Study Area	4
16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation	4
16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation	6
16.2.6 Assessment Methodology	7
16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity	7
16.3 Baseline Environment.....	13
16.3.1 Results and Analysis	16
16.4 Potential Impacts	35
16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme	35
16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario.....	35
16.4.3 Construction Phase	35
16.4.4 Operational Phase	42
16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures	46
16.5.1 Construction Phase	46
16.5.2 Operational Phase	53
16.6 Residual Impacts	53
16.6.1 Construction Phase	53
16.6.2 Operational Phase	53
16.7 References	54

16. Architectural Heritage

16.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has considered the potential architectural heritage impacts associated with the Construction and Operational Phases of the Liffey Valley to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme).

During the Construction Phase, the potential architectural heritage impacts associated with the development of the Proposed Scheme have been assessed. This includes impacts on the boundary treatments of protected structures and other architectural heritage features including street furniture and historic paving, as a result of land take, road resurfacing and road realignments.

During the Operational Phase, the potential architectural heritage impacts associated with changes to the physical layout of the street as a result of road resurfacing and road realignments, the installation of new street furniture, changes to the urban realm and the impact on character and setting and vistas of architectural heritage features and streetscapes have been assessed.

The assessment has been carried out according to best practice and guidelines relating to architectural heritage assessment, and in the context of similar large-scale infrastructural projects.

The aim of the Proposed Scheme when in operation is to provide enhanced walking, cycling and bus infrastructure on this key access corridor in the Dublin region, which will enable and deliver efficient, safe, and integrated sustainable transport movement along the corridor. The objectives of the Proposed Scheme are described in Chapter 1 (Introduction). The Proposed Scheme which is described in Chapter 4 (Proposed Scheme Description) has been designed to meet these objectives.

The design of the Proposed Scheme has evolved through comprehensive design iteration, with particular emphasis on minimising the potential for environmental impacts, where practicable, whilst ensuring the objectives of the Proposed Scheme are attained. In addition, feedback received from the comprehensive consultation programme undertaken throughout the option selection and design development process have been incorporated, where appropriate.

16.2 Methodology

This study determines from existing records and on-site observations, the nature of the architectural heritage resource within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme. The methodology was designed to provide a full understanding of the potential impact on architectural heritage assets and on the character of historic urban streetscapes and landscapes.

16.2.1 Definitions

In order to assess and present the findings of this study, the following definitions are employed. Heritage is a broad term used to describe archaeological, architectural, artistic, technical, social, scientific and cultural heritage features. Broadly speaking, it includes the terms laid out in the following Sections.

16.2.1.1 Architectural Heritage

The architectural heritage includes buildings and structures, their contents and settings and designed landscapes and demesnes which are of artistic, technical, social scientific and cultural interest. The architectural heritage also includes street furniture, statuary, paving, and structures associates with the industrial heritage and vernacular heritage.

Architectural heritage generally applies to structures, buildings, streetscapes or landscapes which postdate Anno Domini (AD) 1700 but can include structures of archaeological interest and structures which predate AD 1700.

Article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (also known as the Grenada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985) defines architectural heritage as:

'Monuments: all buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, including their fixtures and fittings;

Groups of buildings: homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units; and

Sites: the combined works of man and nature, being areas, which are partially built upon and sufficiently distinctive and homogeneous to be topographically definable and are of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest'.

Architectural heritage assets are a finite resource which individually display a high level of architectural, artistic or technical craftsmanship and collectively contribute to the character and sense of place of our towns, villages and the city of Dublin.

Nationally, sites of architectural heritage interest are subject to statutory protection. Section 10 (2)(f) and Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the Planning and Development Act), places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include sites of architectural heritage in their development plans and objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special architectural heritage interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in the relevant city or county development plan. Protected structures are defined under Part I Section 2 (i) of the Planning and Development Act as:

'(a) a structure, or

(b) a specified part of a structure, which is included in a record of protected structures, and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is within the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition'.

A Structure is defined in Section 2 of the Planning and Development Act as:

'any building, structure, excavation, or other thing constructed or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure so defined, and in relation to a protected structure or proposed protected structure, includes

(i) the interior of the structure,

(ii) the land lying within the curtilage of the structure,

(iii) any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interiors, and

(iv) all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of any structure or structures referred to in subparagraph (i) or (iii)'.

Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act defines protected structures as:

'Structures, or parts of structures, which form part of the architectural heritage and which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest'.

Where sites are designated or protected architectural heritage assets, they are addressed in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.3.

The Planning and Development Act also introduced Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA). An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, technical, social, cultural, or scientific interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure or group of protected structures. A list of ACAs and objectives for ACAs are also contained in the relevant city or county development plans. ACAs are outlined in Section 16.3.1.4.

Architectural heritage may also be afforded protection under other county or city development plan objectives including Conservation Area (CA) which are indicated in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC

2016) and Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021) as red hatched areas or may be protected under specific objectives for the protection of streetscapes, street furniture, paving treatments and industrial heritage. Red hatched Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 16.3.1.5. There is no equivalent Conservation Areas for South County Dublin.

Architectural heritage assets may also be included in other official inventories. These inventories include the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building and Garden Surveys for Dublin City (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b) and the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) (DCC 2003 to 2009). In considering additions to the RPS, local authorities have recourse to the NIAH which provides a source of guidance on the significance of buildings in their respective areas. While these inventories do not afford statutory protection in themselves, they do recognise the heritage value of individual heritage assets or landscapes and are used to identify heritage assets for protection. NIAH buildings or structures which have not been protected are dealt with under Section 16.3.1.6. Designed landscapes are addressed under Section 16.3.1.7. Upstanding industrial heritage sites are addressed under Section 16.3.1.8. Those sites which may survive below ground are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), as potential archaeological sites. Other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest are addressed under Section 16.3.1.9.

16.2.1.2 Archaeological Heritage

Archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage). However, archaeological heritage may also be of architectural interest. Where an archaeological site includes upstanding remains which are also of architectural interest, they are assessed in Section 16.3.1.2.

16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage, which is closely related, is defined in the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2022) (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines). It includes tangible heritage such as archaeology, architectural heritage, settlements, buildings and structures, designed landscapes, in addition to placenames and intangible heritage such as folklore, traditions and traditional practices. Cultural heritage also contributes to cultural identity and sense of place. Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest perspective, these are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage). Those aspects of cultural heritage which are specifically of architectural interest, such as statuary and street furniture, are dealt with in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.10.

16.2.2 Approach

The assessment determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment / architectural heritage resource in and within the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme using appropriate methods of study (Historic England 2015). These comprised a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources, supported by field inspections followed by mapping of the assets and determining the impact of the Proposed Scheme.

Both Historic England and Historic Environment Scotland guidelines (Historic England 2015, 2017, 2019; Historic Environment Scotland 2005, 2016, 2020) refer to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) for what a desk based assessment should consist of. The Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2014a), state that a desk-based assessment consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets. Similarly National Roads Authority (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Architectural Guidelines) (NRA 2005a) states that the architectural heritage consultant will need to consult all available sources of architectural heritage information as part of the desk study including County Development Plans, existing architectural and archaeological inventories such as the RPS, Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and NIAH, the Irish Architectural Archive and where NIAH or RPS information is incomplete or unavailable, the architectural heritage consultant will need to rely on other existing documented records including books, published articles, historic maps and aerial photographs of the study area.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural nature of the baseline environment of the Proposed Scheme. This comprises information from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites, the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) (Dúchas 1998), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (NMS 2020a and 2020b), National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders (NMS 2009; NMS 2019), the County and City Development Plans (Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021), South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 (SDCC 2016) and Draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021)) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA), the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b), the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). Cartographic and aerial photographs of the study area were also consulted (OSI 2020a; UCD 2020; Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. A full list of the publications which were consulted is included in Section 16.7.

Field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme in May 2020 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features.

This leads to the following:

- Determining the nature and significance of known architectural heritage sites that may be affected by the Proposed Scheme;
- Determining the impact upon the setting of known architectural heritage sites in the surrounding area; and
- Identifying mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

The evaluation of impacts upon the extant architectural heritage was undertaken to complete the architectural heritage assessment presented in this Chapter based on a number of distinct actions which enabled the potential significance and sensitivity of the built environment to be established. These allowed the likely and significant impacts to be determined, and mitigation measures to be proposed as appropriate.

16.2.3 Study Area

Based on the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the NRA Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Archaeological Guidelines) (NRA 2005b), the study area for architectural heritage was defined as an area extending 50m in all directions from the Proposed Scheme boundary. Architectural heritage features or receptors within the corridor were then identified first in the desk-based study and then through field surveys. Both the study area and the locations of all identified architectural heritage features are illustrated in Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

The NRA Architectural Guidelines also state that the consultant should use professional judgment in deciding where the 'study corridor' should be extended in respect of the chosen route to take into account features beyond the 50m limit which may be directly or indirectly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The study area, therefore, includes demesne landscapes and parks whose principal features are located outside of the study area, but whose historic or current boundaries or settings extend into it. It can also include ACAs, CAs, garden cemeteries, and groups or complexes of institutional, religious, industrial or residential buildings where there is likely to be a direct physical impact on the architectural heritage features or an indirect visual impact.

The study area also includes the junctions of roads and streets which will converge on, or lead off from the Proposed Scheme where there may be a direct impact resulting from public realm, landscaping, paving or road works to the junction. These works may have a direct impact on architectural heritage features such as historic street furniture or surface treatments, or they may have a visual impact on the setting, streetscape or vistas of protected structures, CAs and ACAs, designed landscapes or other architectural heritage features.

16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation

The study has been carried out in accordance with the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022). The assessment has also been undertaken with regard to the relevant legislation, standards and guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the architectural heritage including:

- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014;
- Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);
- The Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999;
- The Planning and Development Act Regulations 2001 (as amended);
- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022);
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Report (European Commission 2017);
- Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on Carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (DHPLG 2018a);
- Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- S.I. No. 296/2018 - European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018; and
- Circular Letter: PL 05/2018 Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU (DHPLG 2018b).

In light of the legislative protection afforded to the architectural and landscape heritage resource this study considers the various categories of special interest and significance as defined by the statutory architectural heritage guidelines. The architectural heritage assessment is guided by the provisions of the relevant statutory instruments and relevant guidelines for the protection of the architectural heritage including:

- The Dublin City Development plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016);
- The Dublin City Draft Development plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2021);
- The South County Dublin Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (SDCC 2016);
- The Draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021);
- Local Area and Architectural Conservation Area Plans including:
 - The Liffey Valley Local Area Plan, Extended 2013 (SDCC 2008);
 - Park West, and Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan (DCC 2019a);
 - The Liberties Local Area Plan 2009, extended in 2014 until May 2020 (DCC 2009a); and
 - Thomas Street and Environs ACA (DCC 2009b).
- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011a);
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (DAHGI 1999);
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) International Charters including:
 - The Florence Charter on Historic Gardens (ICOMOS 1981);
 - Charter for The Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington Charter (ICOMOS United States 1987);
 - Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS Australia 1990);
 - Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (ICOMOS 1999a);
 - International Cultural Tourism Charter, Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (ICOMOS 1999b);
 - Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (ICOMOS 2005);

- Charter on Cultural Routes (ICOMOS 2008);
- The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (also known as the 'Ename Charter') (ICOMOS Australia 2008);
- The Valetta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS 2011);
- Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (also known as the Dublin Principles), ICOMOS and The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) (ICOMOS and TICCIH 2011);
- Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites, 2017 (ICOMOS 2017a); and
- Document on Historic Urban Public Parks (ICOMOS 2017b).
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (hereafter referred to as the Granada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985);
- Green Paper on the Urban Environment (European Commission 1990);
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Council of Europe 1992);
- European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2000); and
- Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Council of Europe 2005).

In order to assess the potential impact of the proposal the following sources were also consulted or reviewed:

- Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework (hereafter referred to as the NPF) (DHPLG 2018c);
- The Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (hereafter referred to as the RSES) 2019 - 2031 (EMRA 2019); and
- Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DTTAS 2019).

16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation

A detailed evaluation of the architectural heritage resources took place. Research has been undertaken in three phases:

- i. Desk-based study including review of all available relevant and published and unpublished documentary archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The desk study involved detailed analysis of the architectural and historical background of the Proposed Scheme study area. This comprised analysis of information from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b, data downloaded 01.04.21) and National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019); the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021), South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 (SDCC 2016) and Draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); The Liffey Valley Local Area Plan (SDCC 2008); Park West, and Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan (DCC 2019a); Liberties Local Area Plan 2009 (DCC 2009a); Thomas Street and Environs ACA (DCC 2009b); the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b data downloaded 25.03.2021); the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), cartographic records and aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 2020a and OSI 2020b), Trinity College Dublin (TCD 2020 and Petty 1656 to 1658), University College Dublin (UCD 2020), Royal Irish Academy (Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, and Lennon & Simms 2008), and Google Maps including Google Street View (Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. These were assessed either from the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a and IAA 2020b), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020a), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), National Folklore Archive (National Folklore Archive 2020), the Valuations Office (Griffith 1854, VO 2020), the Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS 2020), the Military Archive (DOD 2020), the Representative Church Body Library (CI 2020) and the local studies collections in Dublin Public Libraries (2020a and 2020b), Dublin City Archives (DCC

- 2020) and South County Dublin Libraries (SDCC 2020a to 2020c) and from online resources. A full list of the websites and publications which were consulted is included in Section 16.7;
- ii. As mentioned previously, field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme in May 2020 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme; and
 - iii. The locations for all architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):
 - RMP/SMR sites - (e.g. RMP DU018020075);
 - Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
 - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50080156);
 - NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2282); and
 - Other Structures of Architectural Interest – (e.g. CBC0007BTH069).

16.2.6 Assessment Methodology

This assessment methodology has regard to the EPA assessment criteria (EPA 2022), the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the NRA Archaeological Guidelines (NRA 2005b). In undertaking this assessment, regard was also had to other relevant assessments including archaeology and cultural heritage and landscape and visual, which are outlined in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) and Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual), respectively. The impact assessment was carried out by:

- Determining and rating the sensitivity of baseline features within the baseline environment;
- A review of the Proposed Scheme drawings, in order to identify the locations of potential impacts both direct and indirect; and
- Determining the nature, magnitude, duration and extent of these impacts.

Architectural heritage buildings, features and landscapes are a non-renewable resource and such assets are generally considered to be location sensitive. In this context, any change to their environment either directly through construction activity or indirectly could adversely affect these sites, their settings or vistas of these sites.

16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity

In accordance with the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022), the context, character, significance and sensitivity of each architectural heritage asset requires evaluation and the significance of the impact is then determined by considering the significance / sensitivity of the asset and the predicted magnitude of the impact.

In accordance with the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the NRA Archaeological Guidelines (NRA 2005b), the significance criteria used to evaluate an architectural heritage building, feature, streetscape or landscape takes into account the character and integrity of the asset and any available data regarding it. This can be ascertained by looking at the following criteria cited in the NRA Archaeological Guidelines:

- The existing status (level of protection);
- Condition or preservation;
- Documentation or historical significance;
- Group value;
- Rarity;
- Visibility in the landscape; and
- Fragility or vulnerability.

While these criteria contribute to the significance of a feature they should not be treated as definitive (refer to Table 16.1). These criteria are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of these architectural heritage assets.

Table 16.1: Explanation of Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria Significance

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of statutory protection associated with an architectural heritage building or asset is an important consideration. Other non-statutory designations such as NIAH or industrial heritage designations are also factored in.
Condition / Preservation / Integrity	The survival of an architectural heritage building or asset is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation / Data	The significance of an architectural heritage building or asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.
Group Value / Character	The value of a single architectural heritage building or asset may be greatly enhanced by its association with related buildings or structures or with buildings from different periods which indicate continuity of settlement in any specific area. In some cases it may be preferable to protect the complete group, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect buildings or structures within that group.
Rarity / Character	The rarity of some architectural heritage building types can be a central factor affecting response strategies for development, whatever the condition of the individual feature. It is important to recognise sites that have a limited distribution.
Visibility in the Landscape / Character / Integrity	Architectural heritage buildings or assets that are highly visible in the landscape or streetscape and may be the focus of a vista contribute to the amenity and character of an area and have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between architectural heritage buildings may also be explored in this category.
Fragility / Vulnerability / Integrity	It is important to assess the level of threat to architectural heritage buildings or assets from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development.
Amenity Value / Character	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of an archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

In assessing the significance of architectural heritage buildings, or structures, designed landscapes, demesne and formal gardens and parks, regard was also had to the criteria set out in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017) and the NIAH Garden Survey Project Methodology (NIAH 2020c). These were of particular relevance when assessing undesignated architectural heritage buildings, structures or sites.

An evaluation of the sensitivity of each architectural heritage site was undertaken on a four-point scale of high, medium, low, and negligible based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria presented in Table 16.2. These criteria were developed based on the guidelines, policy and legislation identified in Section 16.2.4.

Table 16.2: Criteria to Inform the Assessment of Sensitivity of Architectural Heritage Sites

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	<p>World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites)</p> <p>National Monuments in the State's ownership or guardianship</p> <p>National Monuments subject to preservation orders or Temporary preservation orders</p> <p>Recorded Monuments which based on one or more of the characteristics of Existing Status, Condition / Preservation, Documentation / Historical Significance, Group Value, Rarity, Visibility in the Landscape, Fragility / Vulnerability and Amenity Value; are in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist of International or National Importance</p> <p>Protected Structures assessed by the NIAH to be of International or National Importance or protected structures which while not assessed by the NIAH based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; OR make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context <p>ACAs which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; OR make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context; OR contribute to the appreciation of protected structures assessed to be of High Sensitivity <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; OR make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context <p>Designed landscapes with outstanding or high artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p>
Medium	<p>Protected structures assessed by the NIAH to be of Regional Importance or protected structures which while not assessed by the NIAH based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage to the region in which they are located</p> <p>Recorded Monuments which based on one or more of the characteristics of Existing Status, Condition / Preservation, Documentation/Historical Significance, Group Value, Rarity, Visibility in the Landscape, Fragility / Vulnerability and Amenity Value in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist are of Regional Importance</p> <p>ACAs which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region OR contribute to the appreciation of protected structures assessed to be of Medium <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region</p> <p>Designed landscapes with good artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located and which retain much of their historic fabric and character</p>
Low	<p>Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Local Importance.</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist, make a contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located.</p> <p>Designed landscapes with limited artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p>
Negligible	<p>Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Record Only importance</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites or designed landscapes with limited Architectural, Historical, horticultural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical or scenic interest or where their heritage interest has been significantly compromised</p>

16.2.7.1 Types of Impacts

Potential impacts on the baseline architectural heritage environment can be classified in three categories:

- Direct physical impacts;
- Indirect physical impacts; and

- Visual impacts or impacts on setting or surroundings of the architectural heritage asset (i.e. the surroundings in which a heritage asset can be experienced (Historic England 2017)).

Direct physical impacts are impacts resulting from the design of the Proposed Scheme. Typically, these activities are related to construction works, and in this case, include the removal or alteration of features including property boundaries and items of street furniture.

Indirect physical impacts describe processes, triggered by development activity, that lead to the degradation of architectural heritage assets, and include the potential for damage of sensitive fabric inside or on the Proposed Scheme boundary. Other environmental factors such as noise, light or air quality can be relevant in some cases.

Visual impacts or impacts on the setting of architectural heritage sites are associated with changes to the character of the landscape that arise from the insertion of the Proposed Scheme into the existing context in such a way that it affects (positively or negatively) the heritage significance of the architectural heritage site. Such impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development, but they are only likely to be considered significant during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme. See also Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) which assesses the potential for visual impact.

The types of likely impacts are described using the terminology presented in Table 3.4 of the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022), which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction):

- Cumulative Impact: The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact;
- Do Nothing Impact: The environment as it would be in the future should no development of any kind be carried out;
- Indeterminable Impact: When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described;
- Irreversible Impact: When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost;
- Residual Impact: The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect;
- 'Worst-case' Impact: The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail; and
- Indirect or Secondary Impacts: Impacts that arise off site or are caused by other parties that are not under the control of the development. Impacts which are caused by the interaction of impacts, or by associated or off site projects.

16.2.7.2 Quality of Impacts

The quality of likely impacts were described using the terminology presented in Table 3.4 of the EPA Guidelines, which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Impacts on the architectural heritage are assessed in terms of their quality (i.e. positive, negative, neutral):

- Negative Impact: A change that will detract from, reduces the quality of, diminishes the architectural or landscape character and amenities of, or permanently alters or removes an architectural heritage feature from the landscape;
- Neutral Impact: A change that does not affect the architectural heritage, no effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error; and
- Positive Impact: A change which protects or enhances quality of the architectural heritage environment or improves the architectural heritage feature, its setting or the landscape character and amenities.

16.2.7.3 Duration of Impacts

Impacts on the architectural heritage resource may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to be considered significant during the construction phase and the operational life of the development. The extent of effects describes the size of the area, the number

of sites, and the proportion of sites affected by an effect. The context describes whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established baseline conditions. Table 16.3 outlines the duration of effects. Temporary effects lasting from one year or less will often be less concerning than long-term and permanent effects, depending on their severity.

Table 16.3: Duration and Frequency of Effects

Duration	Description
Momentary	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
Brief	Effects lasting less than a day
Temporary	Effects lasting less than one year
Short-Term	Effects lasting one to seven years
Medium-Term	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
Long-Term	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
Permanent	Effects lasting over sixty years

16.2.7.4 Magnitude of Impact

When assessing the impact Magnitude, the following criteria need to be considered:

- Extent – size, scale and spatial distributions of the impact;
- Duration – period of time over which the impact will occur;
- Frequency – how often the impact will occur; and
- Context – how will the extent, duration and frequency contrast with the accepted baseline conditions (see Table 16.1).

The description of impact also included an assessment of Magnitude of impact without mitigation. This was assessed on a four-point scale of High, Medium, Low and Negligible to align with the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022), as outlined in Table 16.4.

Table 16.4: Magnitude of Impact on Architectural Heritage Sites

Magnitude	Description
Negative	
High	Complete loss or damage to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or designed landscape such that its sensitivity is completely obliterated. Such impacts are more than likely to be permanent.
Medium	Loss or damage to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape such that its sensitivity is substantially altered. Such impacts are likely to be permanent.
Low	Minor loss or damage to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape such that its sensitivity is slightly altered. Such impacts may be permanent but may also be reversible and temporary or short term in duration.
Negligible	Very minor loss or damage to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage or a design landscape site such that its sensitivity is not noticeably altered. Such impacts may be permanent but are more than likely to be reversible and temporary or short term in duration.
Positive	
Negligible	Very minor benefits or positive additions to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape (for example through improvements or restoration) such that its sensitivity is not noticeably altered. Such impacts may be permanent but are more than likely to be reversible and temporary or short term in duration
Low	Minor benefits or positive additions to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape (for example through improvements or restoration) such that its sensitivity is slightly altered. Such impacts may be permanent but may also be reversible and temporary or short term in duration.
Medium	Significant benefits or positive additions to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape (for example through improvements or restoration) such that its sensitivity is substantially altered. Such impacts are likely to be permanent.
High	Very Significant benefits or positive additions to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape (for example through improvements or restoration) such that its sensitivity is substantially altered. Such impacts are likely to be permanent.

16.2.7.5 Significance of Impact

The significance of impact without mitigation was determined as a combination of the sensitivity of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape and the magnitude of impact. The impact significance was then assessed on a seven-point scale of Profound, Very Significant, Significant, Moderate, Slight, Not Significant, and Imperceptible using professional judgement informed by the matrix illustrated in Diagram 16.1. The descriptions of the Significance and Duration of Impacts presented in Table 16.3 and Table 16.5 were used as an additional guide to professional judgement.

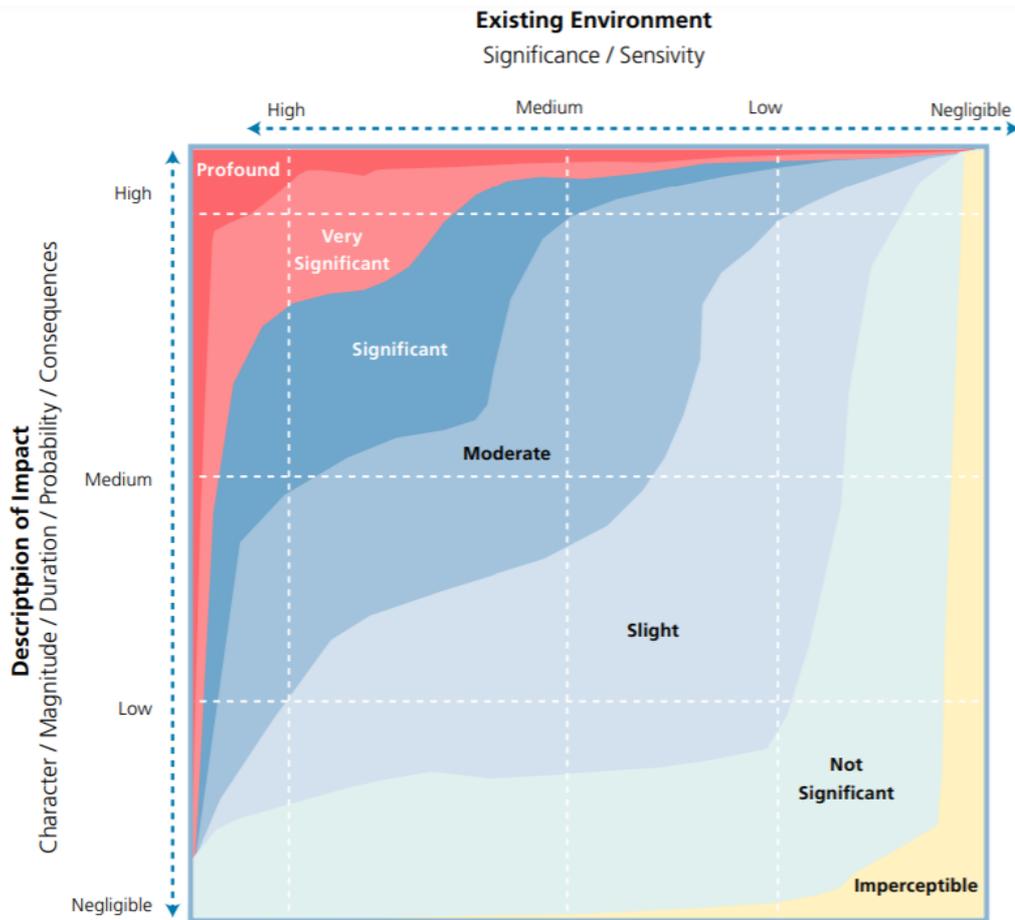


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2022)

Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2022)

Characteristic	Description
Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant or noticeable consequences.
Not Significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or visual environment but without significant consequences.
Slight	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape without affecting its sensitivities. This is where the changes are not significant or where they do not directly impact or affect an architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape within or adjoining the development site
Moderate	A moderate effect arises where a change to the site is proposed, which although noticeable, is not such that the architectural heritage or landscape integrity of the site is compromised, where it is reversible or where the change can be mitigated by either by protection or preservation in situ or by reinstatement. It may also be an effect that alters the character of the landscape or visual environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
Significant	An effect which, by its character, Magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important or sensitive aspect of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape.
Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, Magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape.
Profound	An effect which obliterates sensitive the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape. This Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. It is reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise when an architectural heritage or landscape feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development

Appropriate mitigation was then identified and the residual magnitude of impact and residual significance of impact (i.e. the magnitude of impact and significance of impact with mitigation in place) assessed. The results of this assessment are presented in Section 16.5.

16.3 Baseline Environment

The Proposed Scheme commences at the Fonthill Road where it will tie into the new bus interchange facility on the northern boundary of the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre. It is then routed along Fonthill Road and Coldcut Road and Ballyfermot Road to the junction with Sarsfield Road. From here, the Proposed Scheme is routed via Sarsfield Road, the R839 along Grattan Crescent, along Emmet Road, Old Kilmainham, Mount Brown, James's Street, Thomas Street, Cornmarket and along High Street to the junction with Nicholas Street and Winetavern Street.

This Section should be read with reference to Appendix A16.1 Historical Background and Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The Proposed Scheme will traverse the baronies, parishes and townlands listed in Table 16.6 (OSI 2020b, Open Street Map 2020).

The pre-historic, early historic and medieval development of the baseline environment are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage). The periods in relation to the architectural heritage of the baseline environment are described below.

The name Ballyfermot is derived from the Irish *Baile Formaid* or Dermot's Town (Speed 1610b; Ball 1906; Joyce 1912; Fiontar 2020). Liffey Valley, Cherry Orchard and Ballyfermot remained largely rural until the 20th century (OSI 1910 to 1911; OSI 1953). Settlement consisted of country houses and their demesnes such as Irishtown House (CBC0007BTH002) built in the early 19th century, and Johnstown House, now Saint John's College, Le Fanu Road (DCC RPS 4310) built 1745, large and smaller farmsteads and quarries (DCC 2003 to 2009). Canon Troy House, Chapelizod Hill Road (DCC RPS 1349) was built c.1900 (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b; OSI 1843; OSI 1010 to 1911; Dean 2016; Bence-Jones 1988). The majority of the development of Cherry Orchard and Ballyfermot dates to the mid-20th century onward (OSI 1953). Much of this development consisted of the construction of religious and institutional buildings in the early 1950s. This included the construction of Mount La Salle, Ballyfermot Road (NIAH 50080372), De La Salle National Schools (DCC RPS 8784, IAA 2020a), St Raphael's, St Gabriel's and St Michael's National School, Ballyfermot Rd (CBC0007BTH008, IAA 2020a), the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption (NIAH 50080370, Ballyfermot Parish 2020), and Cherry Orchard Hospital complex (NIAH 50080367 to 50080372) which was built as a fever hospital in 1953 (IAA 2020a). Saint Matthew's Church Ballyfermot (NIAH 5008036), built 1974 is later but is a continuation of this development. The Gala Cinema

(CBC0007BTH006) was built in 1955 (IAA 2020a). These were associated with the growth of the suburbs and the development of housing estates from the mid-20th century onwards. The fourth edition of the Ordinance Survey Map, published in 1953 (OSI 1953) shows the outline of a proposed housing development to the south of Ballyfermot Road and to the east of the Church of the Assumption. Significant surviving street furniture includes post boxes at Cherry Orchard Hospital (NIAH 50080457), Le Fanu Road (NIAH 50080458) and Ballyfermot Road (NIAH 50080371) and a Statue of the Virgin Mary at the junction of Kylemore Road (CBC007BTH137). Fragmentary remains of mid-20th century concrete lampposts were also noted on the Ballyfermot Road.

Inchicore was initially a small village on the Camac River and was a watering place for sheep prior to their being brought to market, hence the name, *Inse Coire* or Sheep Island (Fiontar 2020). The area was also known for milling in the 16th century (Bennett 2005; Joyce 1912). A spa was also located at Inchicore near where the old tram depot was located (Bennett 2005; DCC 2003 to 2009). Significant houses in the area included Inchicore House (RMP DU018029) which was recorded in the Civil Survey of 1654 to 1656 which mentions the ruins of a brick house at Inchicore (Simington 1945). This structure was replaced with a later house in the 19th century, located in a large demesne (NIAH 2300; OSI 1843). It too has since been demolished and the demesne has been built upon. Other smaller demesnes included Inchicore Lodge (CBC0007BTH018) which was built in the early 19th century, Mount Vernon House (CBC0007BTH025) built following the construction of the railway in the 1850s, and Seven Oaks Sarsfield Road (DCC RPS 7477) built c.1870 (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b; OSI 1843; OSI 1910 to 1911; Dean 2016; Bence-Jones 1988). The area greatly expanded following the establishment of Richmond Barracks and, later in the 19th century, the Railway (Bennett 2005). Industrial heritage features include the Great Southern & Western Railway and associated bridges on Sarsfield Road which have been included in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). The village developed considerably in the 19th century as a suburb heavily associated with the railway and subsequently as a tramway terminus. Terraces of workers cottages such as Inchicore Terrace South (DCC RPS 3992), built c.1850, remain as evidence of this. Similarly, the Omnibus Coach Works on Spa Road was a former Tramway Depot (DCC 2003 to 2009; Corcoran 2008). A tram standard (CBC0007LP088) associated with the tramway was identified on Old Kilmainham. The village itself consists of predominantly two storey 19th century terraces shops, banks and public houses. Notably public buildings include Inchicore United Workman's Club, built c.1890 (NIAH 50080088); St. Michaels Church built c.1845, (DCC RPS 2639); Inchicore National School (DCC RPS 7476); Inchicore College Of Further Education built 1953 to 1958 to designs by Andy Devane of Robinson, Keefe & Devane (NIAH 50080157); and the Art Deco Inchicore Library, built in 1937 to designs by Robert Lawrie (NIAH 50080156).

Kilmainham is of medieval origin and is named after the seventh century monastery of *Cill Maighneann* (Fiontar 2020; Joyce 1912; Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Speed 1610b). Kilmainham formed part of a small settlement ('Old Kilmainham') that had developed around the mills that once stood to the north, along the banks of the River Cammock. The mills were the property of the Knight's Hospitallers priory, which had been founded in the 12th century close or at the site of the early medieval monastery on a ridge of high land along the southern bank of the Liffey (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002). See Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) for further detail. Kilmainham was formerly a township comprising Kilmainham, Islandbridge, Goldenbridge and Inchicore and was incorporated in to the City of Dublin in 1900 (Ó Maitiú 2003). Buildings and features that were noted on the route which are of industrial or scientific interest include Kilmainham Bridge (DU018020289) built c.1770, and the Academy Of Medical Laboratory Science at 31a Old Kilmainham Rd (NIAH 50080167) built c.1780. Terraces of 18th, 19th and 20th century houses and cottages were identified on Brookfield Road and in Mount Brown. These include the late 19th century St. John's Terrace (NIAH 50080181) and Ceannt Fort (NIAH 50080180) a Local Authority scheme built in the 1920s to the design of T. J. Byrne (Byrne and Fewer 2013).

James's Street is located within the old Liberty of Dublin (Speed 1610a; Clarke 2002; Casey 2005). Historically, James Street forms part of the main thoroughfare into Dublin on the west side of the walled town. The route follows an early medieval roadway, known as the Slighe Mhór, that extended from the City of Dublin across the country as far as Galway (M'Cready 1892; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008). The medieval and post-medieval settlement within this western suburb first developed in the 13th century (see Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage)). The name James's Street is derived from James's Gate which was one of the outer defences of the walls of Dublin City and was extant in 1555 but was taken down in the 18th century (Speed 1610a; Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008; Casey 2005; Goodbody 2014). Today the name James's Gate is associated with the Guinness Brewery founded by Arthur Guinness on the street in 1759 (Dublin Public Libraries 1988). St James's Hospital which is located at the west end contains workhouse buildings which functioned as a founding hospital from 1729 and as a house of industry from 1773 (Bennett 2005; NIAH 2020a; Casey 2005; Goodbody 2014). The surviving buildings in the complex consist of 18th, 19th and 20th century hospital buildings

(DCC RPS 4011). In 1722 the City Basin (CBC007BTH166) was completed 1722 by Dublin Corporation to supply water for the city (Casey 2005; DCC 2003 to 2009). It was located to the south of James's Street. Initially it was supplied by the thirteenth-century City Watercourse (Joyce 1912). Water was subsequently supplied to the basin from the Grand Canal following its construction in the 1770s. The Basin closed in 1869.

Grand Canal Harbour was located to the south of Echlin Street. A malt house (DCC RPS 3275), built in c. 1850 for Guinness stands on the site of the harbour (NIAH 2020a; Casey 2005; DCC 2003 to 2009). The harbour was built in 1785, with the original Dublin terminus of Grand Canal comprising three basins – outer, middle and semi-circular inner harbour also known as the 'Turf Harbour'. By the 1830s various stores and other buildings had been constructed in and around the harbour. The curved form of the malt house (DCC RPS 3275), preserved the outline of the Turf Harbour. The construction of the Grand Canal represents a major engineering achievement which had a significant impact on industrialisation and commercial development. By 1830 the Grand Canal Harbour, as the original Dublin terminus of the canal was known, linked the industries of the area to the west of Ireland via the River Shannon. The Corporation of Dublin fully supported the construction of the Harbour, financing the acquisition of the necessary lands, in order to ensure a water supply to their City Basin reservoir which was of benefit to notable industries such as the adjacent Guinness Brewery. The Harbour continued to serve commercial traffic into the 1960s.

James's Street contains many 18th and 19th century terraced houses, many of which have been converted to shops or apartments (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). The street is however dominated by those associated with the Guinness Brewery (DCC RPS 4028 to 4047). They are located on both sides of the street and are linked by a tunnel (NIAH 50080142) which runs beneath the street. Because of its depth, the tunnel will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. Other prominent structures on the street include Saint James's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020346) designed by Joseph Well and in 1858. It is the third church on the site and occupies the site of a church which was Roman Catholic prior to the Suppression of the Monasteries in 1537. The second was built in 1707. Saint James's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 4020) was built in 1854 and has a Parochial Hall (DCC RPS 4019), built in 1926. Prominent Street furniture on James Street includes the Obelisk Fountain (DCC RPS 4054) designed by Francis Sandys and erected in 1790, Rathmines type lamp posts, and granite kerbs and paving. Adjacent to the church is Echlin Buildings (NIAH 50081115), the first purpose-built block of flats constructed in Dublin. They were built by the Dublin Artisans Dwelling Company (DADC) as philanthropic housing in 1877 (NIAH 2020a, IAA 2020a). The DADC was founded in 1876 with the aim of tackling the city's chronic housing problems. Under its chairman, Sir Arthur Guinness (1840 to 1915), the DADC engaged Thomas Newenham Deane (1827 to 1899). The Echlin Street scheme was one of two designed by Thomas Newenham Deane for the DADC. Significant 20th century features include Mary Aikenhead House (NIAH 50080302), a c.1940 Local Authority apartment scheme designed by Herbert Simms (NIAH 2020a; IAA 2020a).

From James's Street the Proposed Scheme continues on to Thomas Street, much of which is within the Thomas Street and Environs Architectural Conservation Area (DCC 2009b). Thomas Street is named after the Abbey of St Thomas which was founded in 1177 by Henry II as atonement for the murder of Thomas á Beckett (M'Cready 1892; Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Gwynn and Handcock 1998). After the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 under Henry VIII, the lands around Thomas Street were granted to William Brabazon whose family became the Earls of Meath. The area was developed as part of the Meath Estate. In the 17th and 18th centuries many trades flourished on Thomas Street, including those established by Huguenots which included wool and silk weaving (Bennett 2005; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005). The Glib Market was also located on Thomas Street in the 18th century and is indicated on Rocque's Map of 1756 (Rocque 1756; Lennon and Simms 2008). Thomas Street contains many buildings of 17th, early 18th, 18th and 19th century date (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). These include St Catherine's Church of Ireland Church, Thomas Street (RMP DU018020074) built c.1765 to the design of John Smyth, on the site of a 12th century church is of national importance. This is partly due to its association with Robert Emmet, leader of the 1803 Rebellion who was executed outside the church. There are two memorials to him within the curtilage of the church. The area is also associated with brewing and distilling as indicated by the former distillery sites at the Saint Patrick's Tower (DU018020023) built 1757 and formerly part of the Roe Distillery and the National College of Art, formerly the Powers Distillery (DCC RPS 8175) was established in 1791. Street furniture includes Rathmines type lamp posts and granite kerbs and paving (O'Connell 1975).

Thomas Street terminates in Cornmarket which also lies within the Thomas Street ACA (DCC 2009b). Cornmarket was one of the most important trading locations or markets in the medieval town. A Charter of King John enacted

that no freight merchants should buy corn, hides or wool from any but the citizens of Dublin (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005). From the 13th century onward, large quantities of corn were traded and exported from the market. With the widening of Bridge Street and High Street, many 18th and 19th century houses in Bridge street, High Street and Cornmarket were demolished (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). Highly significant buildings and structures remain however and include an upstanding section of the medieval city walls which survives in Cornmarket (RMP DU018020001) and is a National Monument along with a number of commercial buildings (DCC RPS 2057 to 2059). Street furniture includes Scotch standards, lamp posts which were erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme (NIAH 2020a; O'Connell 1975). Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas throughout the city centre in the 1940s and 1950s.

Bridge Street Upper, like Bridge Street Lower, was 'street of the great bridge', the bridge in question being Father Matthew Bridge (DCC RPS 897) built 1816 to 1818, which replaced an earlier bridge (RMP DU018020042) 'Ostmans Bridge' the earliest bridge over the River Liffey (Clarke 2002). Dating from the 11th century it comprised a series of causeways reaching as far as the central channel. Bridge Street Upper was known as Newgate Market in 1728 (M'Cready 1892; Brooking 1728). During the eighteenth century, traders such as booksellers, clothiers, glovers, goldsmiths, hatters, hosiers, linen drapers, tobacconists and vintners were to be found in Bridge Street.

High Street was the main thoroughfare in medieval Dublin (M'Cready 1892; Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008). In the 16th and 17th century a High cross stood at the junction of Skinner's Row (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002). The road was widened in the 20th century but it still contains a large number of highly significant buildings including the mid-19th century St. Audeon's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 3821), the c.1190 St. Audeon's Church of Ireland Church (DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34) a National Monument, Taylor's Hall (DU018020342) built c.1705, Synod Hall (DU018020081, NIAH 50080530) built c.1875 and Christchurch Cathedral (RMP DU018020270) built in 1172 and largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Street furniture includes Scotch standard lamp posts.

Table 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road	Uppercross	Palmerstown	Palmerston Upper Irishtown
		Esker	Coldcut
		Coldcut	Coldcut
		Ballyfermot	Blackditch Ballyfermot Upper Ballyfermot Lower
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	Uppercross	Palmerstown	Saint Lawrence
		Ballyfermot	Ballyfermot Lower
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	Uppercross	Saint Jude's	Butchersarms Inchicore North Inchicore South Kilmainham Goldenbridge North
		Dublin	Dublin South City

16.3.1 Results and Analysis

This section contains a summary of the architectural heritage assets in the receiving environment of the Proposed Scheme which have been grouped into the:

- Section 16.3.1.1: World Heritage Sites;
- Section 16.3.1.2: Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance;
- Section 16.3.1.3: Protected Structures;
- Section 16.3.1.4: Architectural Conservation Areas;
- Section 16.3.1.5: Conservation Areas;
- Section 16.3.1.6: NIAH Structures;

- Section 16.3.1.7: Designed Landscapes;
- Section 16.3.1.8: Industrial Heritage Sites;
- Section 16.3.1.9: Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest; and
- Section 16.3.1.10: Street Furniture.

Further information on the assets is provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Architectural Heritage Features are identified using existing designations where available, from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b), National Monument numbers for National Monuments in state care or guardianship and Preservation Order numbers for monuments subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant City and County Development Plans, and the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b).

Where a feature is included in two more of these lists, the highest designation has been used here to refer to it. A national monument or a recorded monument, for example, the Christchurch Cathedral, which is also a protected structure, will be referred to using the RMP identifier: RMP DU018020270, and as appropriate National Monument number or Preservation Order number Preservation Order number (rather than the DCC RPS or NIAH reference) in the ID column of the Tables below, and in the associated Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Where features are identified which are not included in any existing inventories, they have been given a Unique ID or architectural heritage (BTH) identifier. The locations of the BTH sites are also represented on the accompanying mapping and labelled using an identification number of the Proposed Scheme, followed by the BTH identification number (e.g. BTH001 is shown as CBC0007BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0007BTH002, etc.).

Items of street furniture are labelled using an identification number of the Proposed Scheme, followed by the PB identification number for post boxes, LP for lamp posts or MS for mile stones or boundary markers (e.g. PB001 is shown as CBC0007PB001, LP002 is CBC0007LP002, and MS003 is CBC0007MS003). All other items of street furniture are labelled using the BTH identifier.

The locations for all architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):

- RMP/SMR sites - (e.g. RMP DU018020075);
- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50080156);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2282); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g. CBC0007BTH069).

Where available, descriptions and appraisals from the NIAH have been relied upon and are provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR in an abridged form. Where the inventory was incomplete (on the date of access (25.03.2021) descriptions of the relevant structures are given in a format similar to those given in the NIAH. Where new features are identified which are not included in existing inventories, their significance has been assessed using the methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

16.3.1.1 Word Heritage Sites

UNESCO World Heritage Sites are architectural heritage sites of acknowledged International Importance or sites contribute significantly to International research objectives. Sites of International Importance are of High sensitivity. The historic City of Dublin is on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list (Ref. 5523) which is an inventory of properties each State party intends to consider for nomination.

The Georgian City plan under consideration still survives largely intact and is bounded to the north and south by the Royal and Grand Canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010). Dublin City is considered under the headings of authenticity, integrity and

justification of its outstanding universal value. Though built on an earlier medieval settlement, still evident in the street pattern in the Liberties and north of the Liffey at Oxmantown and through the survival of medieval buildings such as Cathedrals, Churches, Dublin Castle and the City Walls, the significance of the streetscape and buildings is attributed to the development of Dublin after the Restoration in 1660, when the city became the second imperial capital, after London, of the British Empire. There was a major development and expansion in the Georgian period (1714 to 1830). Much of this development took place as part of the development of the Jervis and Gardiner Estates on the north side of the River Liffey and the Meath, Aungier and Fitzwilliam Estates on the south side, through the development of civic, institutional, and religious buildings, and through investment in infrastructure such as Dublin Port, the City Quays, Canals, Railways and Urban Realm works. This has given Dublin the institutional buildings, terraces and infrastructure, urban plan which substantially survives today.

As mentioned above the Liberties are of Medieval origin, having developed along the Slighe Mór as a suburb of Dublin City. The lands around Thomas Street were first granted in 1177 to the Abbey of St Thomas, after whom Thomas Street is named (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002). After the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 under Henry VIII, the lands around Thomas Street were granted to William Brabazon whose family became the Earls of Meath. The area was developed as part of the Meath Estate. In the 17th and 18th centuries many trades flourished on Thomas Street, including those established by Huguenots which included wool and silk weaving (Bennett 2005; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005). The Proposed Scheme adjoins the sites of the old City Basin (CBC007BTH166) and Grand Canal Harbour (DCC RPS 3275), associated with the Grand Canal. Both greatly facilitates the Brewing and distilling industries in the area in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Guinness brewery established in 1759 directly adjoined the Canal Harbour and built the existing malt house (DCC RPS 3275), on the Harbour in the 1850s. Saint Patrick's Tower, (DU018020023, NIAH 50080329) built 1757 and formerly part of the Roe Distillery and the National College of Art, formerly the Powers Distillery (DCC RPS 8175) was established in 1791.

16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), 26 sites were identified in the study area, which are included in the RMP, but which also form part of the architectural heritage. Recorded monuments include above ground structures, such as at Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020075), Saint Catherine's Church of Ireland Church Thomas Street (RMP DU018020074), and Christchurch Cathedral (RMP DU018020270).

Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020075), built circa 1190 with 15th, 19th and 20th century additions and alterations, is a National Monument and a protected structure (National Monument No. 34, DCC RPS 3821) of National Importance and High Sensitivity.

Saint Catherine's Church Thomas Street (RMP DU018020074) is a former Church of Ireland church, built 1769 of National architectural importance. As well as being a recorded monument, it is a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 8153), within the Thomas Street ACA. It is of National Importance and High sensitivity. Further information on the church and on the associated ACA is given in Section 16.3.1.3 and Section 16.3.1.4.

These three sites are of national importance and high sensitivity. The remaining 23 recorded monuments include a number of houses, churches, a bridge and a tower. A more detailed description relating to each Recorded Monument is provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. Given that many are of Regional or National importance, Protected Structures are of Medium to High Sensitivity.

Architectural heritage sites which are of archaeological significance are protected under the National Monuments Acts of 1930 to 2014. Archaeological sites which are also protected structures are also subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

Dublin City Council's (DCC) policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 the Dublin City Development. Policy CHC9 states that it is the Policy of DCC:

- '1. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of the re-use of buildings, light buildings, foundation design or the omission of basements in the Zones of Archaeological Interest';
- '4. That the National Monuments Service will be consulted in assessing proposals for development which relate to Monuments and Zones of Archaeological Interest';

- '5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards'; and
- '6. That in evaluating proposals for development in the vicinity of the surviving sections of the city wall that due recognition be given to their national significance and their special character'.

South Dublin County Council's policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (SDCC 2016), Volume 1 Chapter 9. HCL Policy 2 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'To manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the County and avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest'.

HCL2 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, (DAHGI 1999), or any superseding National policy document'.

HCL2 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects'.

HCL2 Objective 3 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately'.

HCL2 Objective 5 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles'.

Of the 26 Recorded and National Monuments within the study area, 18 are also designated as Protected Structures within the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 and draft plan for 2022-2028 (DCC 2016; DCC 2021).

16.3.1.3 Protected Structures

The importance of the architectural heritage is enshrined in Section 10 of the Planning and Development Acts, which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their development plans objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

DCC's policies relating to protected structures can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016), with further information provided in Appendix 24 of Volume 2. Policy CHC2 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To ensure that the special interest of protected structures is protected and that development will conserve and enhance Protected Structures and their curtilage and will:

- (a) Protect, or, where appropriate, restore form, features and fabric which contribute to the special interest';*
- (b) Incorporate high standards of craftsmanship and relate sensitively to the scale, proportions, design, period and architectural detail of the original building, using traditional materials in most circumstances'; and*
- (d) Not cause harm to the curtilage of the structure'.*

South Dublin County Council's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 2016), Volume 1 Chapter 9. HCL Policy 3 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'To conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained in the Record of Protected Structures and to carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special character or appearance of a Protected Structure including its historic curtilage, both directly and indirectly'.

HCL3 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To ensure the protection of all structures (or parts of structures) and the immediate surroundings including the curtilage and attendant grounds of structures contained in the Record of Protected Structures'.

HCL3 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To ensure that all development proposals that affect a Protected Structure and its setting including proposals to extend, alter or refurbish any Protected Structure are sympathetic to its special character and integrity and are appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form. All such proposals shall be consistent with the Architectural Heritage Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (DAHG 2011) including the principles of conservation'.

HCL3 Objective 4 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To prevent demolition and inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures'.

A review of the RPS of the the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021), South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 (SDCC 2016) and Draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021) indicates that, in addition to the 26 RMP sites referred to in Section 16.3.1.2, a further 78 RPS sites are identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, a total of 104 Protect Structures within the Proposed Scheme study area.

Of these, 100 are also listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building and Garden surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b). A detailed description relating to each RPS site is contained in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The RPS sites in the baseline environment have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). Given that many are of Regional or National importance, they are of Medium Sensitivity to High Sensitivity. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, technical, social, cultural, or scientific, interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure or group of protected structures.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021), South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 (SDCC 2016) and Draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021) indicates that there is one ACA located within the study area of the of the Proposed Scheme, the Thomas Street ACA. It is shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The area contains a large number of 17th, 18th 19th and 20th structures. A description relating to the ACA is contained in Table 16.7, Section 16.3.1.4.1 and in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Given that it is of National Importance it is of High Sensitivity.

Table 16.7: Architectural Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	Thomas Street (Including Cornmarket)	The Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area comprises all building on the south side of Thomas Street, the roadway itself, and all those on the north side of Thomas Street from Bridgefoot Street eastwards. It also comprises Cornmarket, the west side of Bridge Street and Lamb Alley	National Importance High Sensitivity

16.3.1.4.1 Thomas Street ACA

The Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area (DCC 2009b) comprises all buildings on the south side of Thomas Street, the roadway itself, and all those on the north side of Thomas Street from Bridgefoot Street eastwards. It also comprises Cornmarket, the west side of Bridge Street and Lamb Alley. The ACA forms the central core of the wider Liberties. The Liberties are of Medieval origin, having developed along the Slighe Mór as a western suburb of Dublin City. Thomas Street, which follows the route of the Slighe Mór is the central spine of the ACA. Thomas Street is named after the Abbey of St Thomas which was founded in 1177 by Henry II as atonement for the murder of Thomas á Beckett (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002). A charter was granted to the city, citizens of Bristol were brought in to colonise Dublin, and guilds were introduced. After the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 under Henry VIII, the lands around Thomas Street were granted to William Brabazon whose family became the Earls of Meath. The area was developed as part of the Meath Estate. In the 17th and 18th centuries many trades flourished on Thomas Street, including those established by Huguenots which included wool and silk weaving (Bennett 2005; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005) before they declined in the early 19th century. They were replaced by the brewing and distilling industries in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The area contains a large number of 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Century structures all of which are protected either because they are within the ACA or because they have been included in the Record of Protected structures individually (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). The most significant of these are St Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074) and City Wall (RMP DU018020001) which are of National importance. The remainder are generally of Regional Importance. Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 35 heritage lamp posts (CBC0007LP034 to CBC0007LP067, CBC0007LP086), two memorials to Robert Emmet (DCC RPS 8153, CBC0007BTH137), iron bollards (NIAH 50080583, CBC007BTH138), a post box (CBC0007PB006) and historic surface treatments including historic paving, cobbles heritage kerbs, jostle stones, coal holes, cellar lights and cellar hatches. As mentioned in Section 16.3.1.1, the City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 Ref. 5523). Because of these factors, The Thomas Street ACA is of National Importance and High sensitivity.

DCC's policies relating to ACAs can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016), with further information provided in Appendix 24 in Volume 2. Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin's Conservation Areas. Development within or affecting a conservation area must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness, and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible'.

'Development will not:

- (1) Harm buildings, spaces, original street patterns or other features which contribute positively to the special interest of the Conservation Area';*
- '(4) Harm the setting of a Conservation Area'; and*
- '(5) Constitute a visually obtrusive or dominant form'.*

Policy CHC7 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

'All trees which contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area will be safeguarded, except where the City Council is satisfied that:

- '1. The tree is a threat to public safety or prevents access to people with mobility problems'; and*
- '2. The tree is not in keeping with the character of the Conservation Area'.*

Specific policy objectives Relating to the Thomas Street ACA (DCC 2009b) are as follows:

'It is the overall policy of Dublin City Council to protect and conserve the character and setting of the ACA'

'There are views and prospects within the city that are considered to be of special amenity value because they define the City adding to its appreciation in terms of its siting and historical development and strengthening its 'sense of place'. Views and vistas in the ACA are dominated by spires of ecclesiastical buildings rising over commercial streets and residential roads, and form a significant component of the character of the area. The views of spires and domes in particular within the ACA should be protected from insensitive development, maintaining the primacy of landmark buildings and the area's distinctive urban form...The most sensitive of these views include Thomas St Looking west from Cornmarket. Thomas St curves midway on the south side with the profile of St. Catherine's Church in the distance, closing the vista. Looking east, from St. Catherine's Church, the street curves to the north with the spire of the Church of SS Augustine and John in the background'.

'Development that affects the setting of the ACA will only be permitted where it will preserve or enhance its character or appearance'.

'Dublin City Council will endeavour to ensure that works to the public domain, such as works of environmental improvement, or of utilities improvements, are of the highest standards and do not detract from, nor add clutter to, the character of the area.

- a) Retention of historic kerb-stones. Surviving historic kerb stones shall be preserved and retained in situ.*
- b) Public Lighting. Any new public lighting, whether reproduction or contemporary design, should be designed to complement and enhance the architectural character of the area.*
- c) Avoidance of Clutter. Clutter in a streetscape is created by the use of too many different colours and textures in the street and paving surfaces. This should be avoided – the eye should be drawn to the buildings rather than to the ground underfoot.*
- d) Streetscape. Coordinated street furnishing and landscaping schemes that make use of materials and design themes appropriate to the area should be promoted, along with a reduction in the proliferation of street signs and street furniture'.*

South Dublin County Council's policies relating to Architectural Conservation Areas can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 2016), Volume 1 Chapter 9. HCL Policy 4 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'to preserve and enhance the historic character and visual setting of Architectural Conservation Areas and to carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special value of such areas'.

Relevant objectives under HCL4 are as follows:

'HCL4 Objective 1: to avoid the removal of structures and distinctive features that Positively contribute to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas including buildings, building features, shop fronts, boundary treatments, street furniture, landscaping and paving.'

'HCL4 Objective 2: to ensure that new development within or adjacent to an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) preserves or enhances the special character and visual setting of the ACA including vistas, streetscapes and roofscapes.'

'HCL4 Objective 5: to support public realm improvements proposed within Architectural Conservation Areas under South Dublin County Council's South Dublin County Council's Villages Initiative subject to compliance with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG, 2011).'

16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas (CAs)

CAs are areas which, while not to be confused with ACAs, do afford some protection to the architectural heritage under the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016), specifically under Policy CHC4:

'To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin's Conservation Areas. Development within or affecting a conservation area must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness, and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible'.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016) and Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021), indicates that the Proposed Scheme traverses through seven Conservation Areas. These areas contain structures of Local to National importance and of Low to High Sensitivity. There are no equivalent Conservation Areas in South Dublin. A description relating to each Conservation Area is contained in Table 16.8 and in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Table 16.8: Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	Grattan Crescent CA	The Conservation Area encompasses Grattan Crescent Park (CBC0007BTH138)	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	The Camac River CA	The Conservation Area consists of an area from the corner of Emmet Road and South Circular Road from the east gable of 1 York Villas to 738 to 740 Old Kilmainham. The Conservation Area is associated with the Camac River	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	James's Street CA	The James's Street Conservation Area consists of covers the carriageway and public realm of James's Street from 140 James's Street and 34 James's Street at the west end to 84 James's Street at the east	National Importance High Sensitivity
	Thomas Street CA	The Conservation Area consists of the carriageway and public realm from numbers 7 and 157 at the west end to numbers 79 and 80 at the east end. Much of the CA is within Thomas Street ACA which is shown in the Dublin City Development Plan as an area hatched in green.	National Importance High Sensitivity
	Cornmarket CA	The Conservation Area consists of the carriageway and public realm. Much of the Conservation Area is within Thomas Street ACA.	National Importance High Sensitivity
	Bridge Street CA	The Conservation Area consists of the carriageway and public realm and the grounds of Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church, a National Monument (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34, DCC RPS 3821).	National Importance High Sensitivity
	High Street CA	The Conservation Area consists of the carriageway and public realm.	National Importance High Sensitivity

16.3.1.5.1 Grattan Crescent CA

The Grattan Crescent CA encompasses Grattan Crescent Park (CBC0007BTH138) a 20th century park which is bound by a rubble stone wall and railings and intersects with the study area at Grattan Crescent. It was laid out in the 20th century on the site of a mill pond associated with the Hibernian Mills Woollen Manufactory which was located on Inchicore Road and is indicated on the 1843 Ordinance Survey Map (OSI 1844). It was subsequently converted to the Hibernian Flour Mills (OSI 1864) and later a Laundry (OSI 1911; OSI 1953). The mill pond was still extant in 1940 but was subsequently infilled and the park created. The park contains formal walks, mature

trees and playground park provides a local amenity and enhances the tree lined character and setting of Grattan Crescent. Owing to its previous use as a mill pond, it is also of industrial heritage interest.

16.3.1.5.2 Camac River CA

The Camac River CA follows the Camac River valley and intersects with the study area at the junction of Emmet Road and South Circular Road. The Conservation Area covers an area from the corner of Emmet Road and South Circular Road from the east gable of 1 York Villas (NIAH 50080166), a terrace of c. 1890 houses, to 738 to 740 Old Kilmainham, a 20th century commercial building on the corner of the South Circular Road. Historically there were a number of mills along the Camac River such as Kilmainham Mills (RMP DU018020288, located outside the study area). The Down Survey (Petty 1656 to 1658) maps show two double mills and a single mill at Kilmainham. These are marked on a 17th century map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin (DeGomme 1673). Later mill buildings occupy the site (OSI 1844). The area was later developed with housing as St Johns Terrace to the north at 742 to 752 South Circular Road which is on the edge of the study area and is a terrace of late 19th or early 20th century houses, constructed sometime between 1889 and 1911 (OSI 1889; OSI 1911). The Conservation Area also contains Kilmainham Bridge (RMP DU018020289) which was constructed c. 1770.

16.3.1.5.3 James's Street CA

The James's Street CA covers the carriageway and public realm of James's Street from 140 James's Street and 34 James's Street at the west end to 84 James's Street at the east, including the Fountain (DCC RPS 4054) at the junction with Bow Lane. James's Street is located within the old Liberties of Dublin. Historically, James's Street forms part of the main thoroughfare into Dublin on the west side of the walled town and follows an early medieval roadway, known as the Slighe Mhór (Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008). The medieval and post-medieval settlement within this western suburb first developed in the 13th century. The name James's Street is derived from James's Gate which was one of the outer defences of the walls of Dublin City and was extant in 1555 but was taken down in the 18th century (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008; Casey 2005). James's Street contains many 18th and 19th century terraced houses, many of which have been converted to shops or apartments (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). The street is however dominated by those associated with the Guinness Brewery (DCC RPS 4028 to 4047) founded in 1759 at James's Gate. The CA is adjoined by a large number of protected structures, generally of regional importance. It also includes 117 to 134 James Street, including St James's Church (DCC RPS 4053). Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 30 heritage lamps (CBC0007LP004 to CBC0007LP033), historic surface treatments including historic paving, cobbles, heritage kerbs, jostle stones and bollards, coal holes, cellar lights and cellar hatches. James's Street is within the Georgian Core of Dublin City. As mentioned in Section 16.3.1.1, the City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 Ref. 5523). Because of these factors, James's Street is of High sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.4 Thomas Street CA

The Thomas Street CA covers the carriageway and public realm from numbers 7 and 157 at the west end to numbers 79 and 80 at the east end. Much of the CA is within Thomas Street ACA which is described in Section 16.3.1.4.1. It is also adjoined by a large number of protected structures, generally of regional importance but St Catherine's Church is of National importance (RMP DU018020074). Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 30 heritage lamp posts (CBC0007LP034 to CBC0007LP062, CBC0007LP086), two memorials to Robert Emmet (DCC RPS 8153, CBC0007BTH137), iron bollards (NIAH 50080583, CBC0007BTH138), a post box (CBC0007PB006) and historic surface treatments including historic paving, cobbles, heritage kerbs, jostle stones, coal holes, cellar lights and cellar hatches.

16.3.1.5.5 Cornmarket CA

The Cornmarket CA covers the carriageway and public realm from numbers 79 and 80 Thomas Street at the west end to the junction of Bridge Street and High Street. Much of the CA is within Thomas Street ACA described in Section 16.3.1.4.1. Cornmarket was one of the most important trading locations or markets in the medieval town. A Charter of King John enacted that no freight merchants should buy corn, hides or wool from any but the citizens

of Dublin (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005). From the 13th century onward, large quantities of corn were traded and exported from the market. With the widening of Bridge Street and High Street, many 18th and 19th century houses were demolished (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). Highly significant buildings and structures remain however and include protected structures and recorded monuments, including commercial buildings (DCC RPS 2057 to 2059) generally of regional importance but one, an upstanding section of the medieval City Wall, is a National Monument (RMP DU018020001) and is of high sensitivity.

Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including six heritage lamps (CBC0007LP063 to CBC0007LP067, CBC0007LP072). These are Scotch standards, lamp posts which were erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas throughout the city centre in the 1940s and 1950s. Cornmarket is an important part of the Medieval core of Dublin. The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 Ref. 5523).

16.3.1.5.6 Bridge Street Upper CA

Bridge Street Upper CA covers the carriageway and public realm and the grounds of St Audoen's Church of Ireland Church, Bridge Street Upper, is named after Ostmans Bridge (RMP DU018020042) the earliest bridge over the River Liffey which was extant in the 11th century (Clarke 2002). It was replaced several times before the present Father Matthew Bridge (DCC RPS 897) was built 1816 to 1818. Bridge Street Upper was known as Newgate Market in 1728 (Brooking 1728). During the 18th century traders such as booksellers, clothiers, glovers, goldsmiths, hatters, hosiers, linen drapers, tobacconists, and vintners were to be found in Bridge Street. With the widening of Bridge Street many 18th and 19th century houses were demolished (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). Highly significant buildings and structures remain however and include the buildings to the corner at 10 to 13 Cornmarket (DCC RPS 2058) which is of regional importance and Medium sensitivity and St Audoen's Church of Ireland Church, a National Monument (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34) of High sensitivity. Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including two heritage lamps (CBC0007LP069, CBC0007LP073). Bridge Street is an important part of the Medieval core of Dublin. The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 Ref. 5523).

16.3.1.5.7 High Street CA

The High Street CA covers the carriageway and public realm and the grounds of the buildings on the north side of the street including St Audoen's Church of Ireland Church, St Audeon's Catholic Church and Presbytery, Synod Hall, and Christ Church Cathedral. On the south side it encompasses Taylors Hall. High Street was the main thoroughfare in medieval Dublin (Bennett 2005; Clarke 2002; Lennon and Simms 2008). With the widening of Bridge Street and High Street in the 20th century, many 18th and 19th century houses were demolished (Walsh 1973; Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust 2001; Dublin Civic Trust 2012; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). Highly significant buildings and structures remain however and include the mid-19th century St. Audeon's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 3821), the c.1190 St. Audeon's Church of Ireland Church (DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34) a National Monument, Taylor's Hall (DU018020342) built c.1705, Synod Hall (DU018020081) built c.1875 and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270) built in 1172 and largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34, DCC RPS 3821), St Audoen's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 3822) Taylors Hall (RMP DU018020342) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270) are of National Importance. Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 15 heritage lamps (CBC0007LP070 to CBC0007LP084) and historic surface treatments including historic paving and heritage kerbs. Street furniture includes Scotch standards, lamp posts with straight stem heads and semi-circular overhangs which were erected c.1905 for the Pigeon House electric lighting scheme. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas throughout the city centre in the 1940s and 1950s. High Street is an important part of the Medieval core of Dublin. The City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals, is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 Ref. 5523).

16.3.1.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

In considering additions to the RPS local authorities have recourse to the NIAH which provides a source of guidance on the significance of buildings in their respective areas. Inclusion within the NIAH in of itself does not confer statutory protection.

DCC's policies relating to NIAH structures can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). Objective CHCO3 of the Dublin City Development states that it is an objective of DCC:

'To review and consider the recommendations of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage as part of the conservation strategy to review the Record of Protected Structures'.

The South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 2016), Volume 1 Chapter 9 does not specifically refer to the NIAH but there are policies and objectives for older buildings and features which are not protected structures. These are outlined under Section 16.3.1.8 and Section 16.3.1.9.

The NIAH building survey (NIAH 2020a) for the study area was accessed between March 2020 and March 2021 (data download 25 March 2021), at which time the inventories for Dublin City and South Dublin were being updated and reviewed. During this period, structures of Regional importance were added to the inventory while structures of Local importance were removed. The list of NIAH structures provided herein, is as complete and accurate as the information allowed at the time of access. Structures which were identified on the NIAH inventory as being of Local Importance are included in the baseline and in the accompanying mapping.

A review of the NIAH Building Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to the 100 Recorded Monuments and Protected Structures noted in Section 16.3.1.3 as being included in the NIAH, there are an additional 78 NIAH structures or groups of structures located within the study area of the Proposed Scheme which are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. These structures are of Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity.

The study area contains structures which are of architectural heritage value and which are likely to be included in the NIAH surveys for Dublin when complete. These structures have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017), and further details of these structures are given in Section 16.3.1.9.

16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

A number of sources were reviewed in order to define the nature and extent of designed landscapes within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. These included the historic Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping and aerial photographs (OSI 2020a; OSI 2020b; Google 2020); Griffiths Primary Valuation of Ireland 1854 (Griffith 1854); the NIAH Garden Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020b); pre-Ordnance Survey Maps including John Rocque's 'Map of the City of Dublin' (Rocque 1756), Rocque's 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' (Rocque 1760), Rocque and Scale's 'Map of the City of Dublin' (Rocque and Scalé 1773), Taylor and Skinner's 'Maps of the Roads of Ireland' (Taylor and Skinner 1777), Taylor's 'Map of the environs of Dublin' (Taylor 1816), Duncan's 'Map of the County of Dublin' (Duncan 1821), and aerial photographic coverage were also consulted. Modern and historic aerial photographs were also referenced.

The landscapes are shown as shaded 'demesne' landscapes or as having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OS mapping (OSI 1843 to 1844; OSI 1847; OSI 1864; OSI 1886 to 1889; OSI 1910 to 1911; OSI 1940 to 1953). A demesne was a parcel of land retained by a landlord farmer, for the use of the house. They were intended to represent a natural parkland setting for the house, a practice that became fashionable from the latter part of the 18th century. The landscapes, which can vary greatly in size, often possess specific features, such as long driveways, gate lodges, stately entrances, walled gardens, bodies of water and belts, avenues and clumps of deciduous and specimen trees.

Designed landscapes also include public parks, the Georgian squares of Dublin and nature reserves where they are demonstrably man made and landscaped.

DCC's policies relating to landscapes primarily relate to urban designed landscapes and can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). Objective CHCO3 states that it is the objective of DCC:

'To review and consider the recommendations of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage as part of the conservation strategy to review the Record of Protected Structures and to designate Architectural Conservation Areas.'

Policy SC2 states that it is the Policy of DCC:

'To develop the city's character by cherishing and enhancing Dublin's renowned streets, civic spaces and squares'; and

'To revitalise the north and south Georgian squares and their environs'

SDCC's policies relating to Landscapes can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (SDCC 2016), Volume 1 Chapter 9. HCL Policy 7 states that it is the Policy of SDCC:

'To preserve and enhance the character of the County's landscapes particularly areas that have been deemed to have a Medium to high Landscape Value or Medium to high Landscape Sensitivity and to ensure that landscape considerations are an important factor in the management of development'.

The landscapes identified in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b) for Dublin, are not given a significance rating by the NIAH. Using the methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017) they have been assessed here from Negligible to Medium Sensitivity, depending on the survival, condition and legibility of demesne landscape features. Occasionally some are identified as being of National or International Importance. In such cases these would be of High Sensitivity.

A total of 15 designed landscapes have been identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, four are associated with a principal structure that is protected within the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016) and five were identified through the NIAH Building and Garden Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a and 2020b).

The identified designed landscapes are listed in Table 16.9 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the NIAH website as well as information obtained from site inspections. Designed landscapes are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 16.9: Designed Landscapes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road	N/A	Irishtown House, Liffey Valley Shopping Centre	Circa 1816 to 1821. Since demolished. Virtually no recognisable features.	Record-only Negligible Sensitivity
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	NIAH 2282	Johnstown House, Saint John's College, Le Fanu Road	Dated 1745. Main features substantially present	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH154	Markievicz Park, Ballyfermot Road	Public Park, created in the mid to late 20 th Century	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	N/A	Inchicore Lodge	Early 19th century. Since demolished. Virtually no recognisable features.	Record-only Negligible Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7477	Seven Oaks, Oak House apartments Sarsfield Road	Built c.1870. Main features substantially present: - some loss of integrity.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2300	Inchicore House, Co. Dublin	House 17th century. Shown on the first OS mop of 1843 as located within a demesne landscape. Demolished in the 20th century. The N4 Bypass, First Avenue, St. Mary's Avenue and Irish War Memorial Gardens and a sports ground were built on the demesne.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH025	Mount Vernon House, Sarsfield Road.	Late 19th or early 20th century house in landscaped grounds. Since demolished. Main features unrecognisable. Peripheral features visible.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	CBC0007BTH138	Grattan Crescent Park	Public Park, created in the mid to late 20 th Century.	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2028	Irish National War Memorial Gardens, Con Colbert Road, Islandbridge Dublin 8	Formally-planned terraced gardens commemorating the Irishmen who fought and died in the First World War, designed 1930 and completed c.1940. Main features substantially present. No loss of integrity.	National Importance High Sensitivity
	N/A	Susan Vale / Silver Dale Inchicore	Early 19th century. Since demolished. Virtually no recognisable features.	Record-only Negligible Sensitivity
	N/A	Maria Mount, Emmet Road Inchicore	Early 19th century. Area was developed for housing before 1938. Virtually no recognisable features.	Record-only Negligible Sensitivity
	N/A	Garden Hill Mount Brown	Late 18th or early 19th landscaped grounds. Since demolished. Virtually no recognisable features.	Record-only Negligible Sensitivity
	N/A	Orchard House Mount Brown	Late 18th or early 19th landscaped grounds. Since demolished. Mount Brown Housing Scheme constructed on the site Virtually no recognisable features.	Record-only Negligible Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH166	Oisín Kelly Park, Ewington Lane / Basin View	Public park created on the infilled City Basin in the 20 th century	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34	Audeon's Park	Public park created the grounds of Audeon's Church of Ireland Church which is a national monument	National Importance High Sensitivity

16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage Sites

In addition to the structures noted above included in the RMP, RPS and NIAH, sites of architectural heritage significance, may be included in the DCIHR (Carrig Conservation & McMahon 2011; DCC 2003 to 2009). Inclusion in the record in and of itself does not confer protection to the sites, but it recognises their potential historic, industrial, architectural or archaeological interest.

DCC's policies relating to Industrial Heritage can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). Section 11.1.5.15 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that DCC:

'will implement and promote The Dublin Principles adopted jointly by The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) and the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly on 28 November 2011 as guiding principles to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of Dublin and Ireland'.

The DCIHR survey makes recommendations for sites to be added to the list of Protected Structures in the life of the Plan. Objective CHCO10 states that it is an objective of DCC:

'To have regard to the city's industrial heritage and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) in the preparation of Local Area Plans (LAPs) and the assessment of planning applications and to publish the DCIHR online'; and

'To review the DCIHR in accordance with Ministerial recommendations arising from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City. Policy CHC14 states it is the policy of Dublin City Council to promote the awareness of Dublin's industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers' dwellings) heritage. Policy CHC18 states it is the policy of Dublin City Council to support and promote a strategy for the protection and restoration of the industrial heritage of the city's waterways, such as the River Dodder, including retaining walls, weirs and millraces'.

SDCC's policies relating to Industrial Heritage can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 2016), Volume 1 Chapter 9. HCL Policy 6 states:

'It is the policy of the Council to secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including...items of industrial heritage...'

HCL 6 Objective 2 states that it is the objective of SDCC:

'To protect, preserve and maintain industrial heritage features including weirs, millraces, and mills along the River Dodder and River Liffey'.

32 industrial heritage sites in the study area were identified through the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). 24 of these are Protected Structures and are described under Section 16.3.1.3. A further 3 are included in the NIAH and are described in Section 16.3.1.6. One is now a park (CBC007BTH166). Most of those identified relate to the large Brewing and Distilling industries in James' Street and Thomas Street which were associated with Guinness, the Roe Distillery and Powers Distillery. Industrial heritage structures which have been assessed by the NIAH are of National Importance and Medium to High Sensitivity.

Four further DCIHR sites were identified and are listed in Table 16.10 and is described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the DCIHR as well as information obtained from site inspections. The industrial heritage features are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). These are of Local importance and Low Sensitivity. DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

Table 16.10: Industrial Heritage Sites

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	CBC0007BTH023	Railway Bridge, Sarsfield Road.	Railway Bridge, erected c. 1845 Largely rebuilt	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH024	Railway Sarsfield Road.	Great Southern and Western Railway line which opened in 1846. Line now largely replaced.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH032	Railway Bridge, Memorial Road	Railway Bridge, built c.1850. Largely rebuilt	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	CBC0007BTH122	Stephen's Lane	Former paint factory, built c. 1920, on site which has functioned in a manufactory capacity since c.1830. Building may incorporate earlier fabric. Now in use as offices.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity

16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

In addition to the structures included in the RMP, the RPS, NIAH and the DCIHR, 95 structures or groups of structures were identified along the Proposed Scheme which, while they are not protected or included in existing inventories, are of architectural, historical or industrial interest.

The structures or groups of structures were identified through field inspections. They are listed in Table 16.14 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections and they have been dated through architectural and local historical sources, the IAA (IAA 2020a) and a review of first, second, third or fourth editions of the OSI (OSI 1843 to 1844; OSI 1847; OSI 1864; OSI 1886 to 1889; OSI 1910 to 1911; OSI 1940 to 1953). They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Some are afforded protection where they are located in ACAs, CAs or where they are within the curtilage of a protected structure. These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). These structures range from Local to Regional Importance and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity.

DCC's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). Policy CHC1 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To seek the preservation of the built heritage of the city that makes a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of local streetscapes and the sustainable development of the city'.

Policy CHC14 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To promote the awareness of Dublin's.... rural (vernacular) heritage'.

SDCC's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (SDCC 2016), Volume 1 Chapter 9. HCL Policy 5 states it is the policy of SDCC:

'To encourage the preservation of older features, buildings, and groups of structures that are of historic character including 19th Century and early to mid-20th Century houses, housing estates and streetscapes'.

HCL5 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To retain existing houses that, while not listed as Protected Structures, are considered to contribute to historic character, local character, visual setting, rural amenity or streetscape value within the County'.

16.3.1.10 Street Furniture

Historic street furniture, paving and surface treatments contribute significantly to the character of the streetscapes in the study area. They are protected under the policies and objectives of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016) and the South Dublin County Council Development Plan (SDCC 2016).

Section 16.3.1 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

'Hard landscaping, including paving and street furniture, is an important element in defining the character of the spaces between buildings and public open spaces'.

Policy CHC15 states that it is a policy of DCC:

'To preserve, repair and retain in situ, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 7 and 8 of the development plan, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be carried out in accordance with the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht Advice Series: Paving, the Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces'.

SDCC's policies relating to historic street furniture of architectural heritage interest can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (SDCC 2016), Volume 1 Chapter 9. HCL Policy 6 states that is a policy of SDCC:

'To secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other standalone features of interest.

HCL 6 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective of SDCC:

'To ensure that development within the County including Council development seeks to retain, refurbish and incorporate historic items and features of interest'.

16.3.1.10.1 Post Boxes

A total of six cast iron post boxes were identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme, five which are included in the NIAH. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on post box types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) and by referring to the *Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), and the *Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson 2009). Of these, four were of the freestanding pillar type and the remaining two were wall boxes. One is located within the Thomas Street ACA (CBC0007PB006).

They are listed in Table 16.11 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. They are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar post boxes located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

Table 16.11: Post Boxes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road	NIAH 50080457	Post Box Cherry Orchard Hospital	Rectangular cast-iron wall post box, c.1955,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	NIAH 50080458	Post Box, Le Fanu Road	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box manufactured c.1890. This pillar box was probably relocated, and installed c.1980.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080371	Post Box Ballyfermot Road	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1960.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	NIAH 50080442	Post Box Inchicore Road	Rectangular cast-iron wall post box, c.1905.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080384	Post Box Emmet Road Inchicore	Freestanding cast-iron pillar box, erected c.1930.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007PB006	80b Thomas Street	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1980 within the Thomas Street ACA	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

A total of 88 posts were identified as having architectural heritage significance. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on lamp post types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), *Public Lighting Installations: the Dublin Collection* (Cornwall 2020a and 2020b), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020b), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020b and 2020c), *Dublin Street Lamps* (Stiff 2020), *Through streets broad and narrow: A history of Dublin trams* (Corcoran 2008), and the *Dublin Inquirer* (Neylon 2020).

A full list of the identified lamp posts is included in Table 16.12 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. These structures range from Local to Regional Importance and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity for reasons of Artistic, Social and Technical Interest. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar or identical lamp posts located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

Table 16.12: Lamp Posts

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	CBC0007LP001 to CBC0007LP003, CBC0007LP085	Inchicore Road	4 No. reproduction lamp posts likely dating from the mid to late twentieth century	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC0007LP088	Old Kilmainham Road	One no. late Repurposed c.1899 tram standard in use as a lamp post	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP004 to CBC0007LP008, CBC0007LP010 to CBC0007LP033	James's Street	29 Rathmines Type replica lamp posts, mid to late twentieth century.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP009	James's Street	One no. late 19 th century gas lamp post.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP034 to CBC0007LP043, CBC0007LP045 to CBC0007LP062	Thomas Street	28 Rathmines Type replica lamp posts, mid to late twentieth century. 23 are located in the Thomas Street ACA.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP044	Saint Catherine's Church of Ireland Church Thomas Street	One no. late 19 th century gas to style lamp post with octagonal moulded plinth and twin lanterns.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP086	John's Lane West	One no. late Gas style lamp standard, with base similar to a c.1920 swan neck standard	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP063 to CBC0007LP067	Commarket	Five No. Scotch standards, 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP068, CBC0007LP069	Bridge Street	Two No. Scotch standards, 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP072, CBC0007LP073	Junction of High Street Cornmarket and Bridge Street	Two No variants of the Scotch standards, 1940s and 1950s. This variant comprising triple gas lanterns.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP070, CBC0007LP071, CBC0007LP074 to CBC0007LP084	High Street	13 No. Scotch standards, 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP087	St. Michael's Close	Gas style lamp standard, with base similar to a c.1920 swan neck standard	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Statuary or statues and other items of street furniture were identified through field inspection and through the RPS in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016) and South Dublin County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (SDCC 2016). Further information was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020a), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020a), *Dublin Public Libraries* (2020b), *The Dublin City Archive Blog* (DCC 2019c), South Dublin County Public Art (SDCC 2020c), *the Dublin Inquirer* (Maguire 2018, Dublin Inquirer 2020), *Broadsheet* (Broadsheet 2019), *The Journal* (Mulvaney 2019), *Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin* (Wilson 2020) *Irish War Memorials* (Pegum 2020) and *Religious Statuary* (O'Mahony 2015). Resources on memorials or statuary were also consulted and are included in Section 16.7.

Eleven items of other street furniture were identified in the study area. These include a statue of the Virgin Mary at the junction of Kylemore Road, an electrical box, a fountain, bollards and cut granite plinths at James's Street, two memorials to Robert Emmet at St Catherine's Church Thomas Street, and two groups of bollards on Thomas Street. A full list is included in Table 16.13 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. They range from Local to Regional

Importance and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar items of street furniture located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

Table 16.13: Statuary and Other Street Furniture

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road	CBC007BTH137	Roundabout, Kylemore Road	Statue of the Virgin Mary, c. 1953	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	CBC007BTH158	Grattan Crescent	Electrical control box. Early 20 th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH159	Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown	Stone Bollard. Late 20 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH160	Ceannt Fort, Mount Brown	Information signage.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH120	Cut granite plinth, James's Street / Bow Lane West	Dressed and moulded granite plinth formerly part of a complex of public underground lavatories and railings.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH121	Cut granite plinth, James's Street / Bow Lane west	Dressed and moulded granite plinth formerly part of a complex of public underground lavatories and railings.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4054	Fountain and sundial James's Street	Freestanding drinking fountain, 1790, Refaced in 1932. Surrounded by cast-iron bollards. Restored 1995.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080613	Robert Emmet Memorial, Saint Catherine's Church Thomas Street	Robert Emmet Memorial erected in 1978	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007BTH137	Commemorative stone plaque at the boundary to Saint Catherine's Church Thomas Street	Stone tablet / plaque commemorating the execution of Robert Emmet in 1803. Erected in 1953.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080583	Bollard, 54a Thomas Street	Freestanding cast-iron bollard, erected c.1850	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
CBC007BTH138	National College of Art and Design 109 Thomas Street	Twin cast iron bollards on either side of the archway.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	

16.3.1.10.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments were identified through field inspections. Further information was obtained from The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture (O'Connell 1975); Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin and DAHG 2015); Dublin City Paving Board: Minute Books (1774 to 1776); Conservation Guidelines PL. 9: Paving and Street Furniture (DELG 2002); Historic Street Surfaces Study (DCC 2009d); Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture (Dublin Civic Trust 2004); Dublin Public Libraries (2020a); Archiseek (Archiseek 2020a); the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a); Built Dublin (Cassidy 2020a); History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad (Henderson 2020); and Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars (Peel 2020).

99 paving or surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified in the study area. The paving and surface treatments which were identified were confined to the Sarsfield Road to City Centre section of the Proposed Scheme, specifically Sarsfield Road, Inchicore Road, Grattan Crescent and Emmet Road Inchicore, Old Kilmainham and Mount Brown, with high concentrations in James's Street, Thomas Street and High Street. They are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1

in Volume 3 of this EIAR. Historic finishes may also be buried below the modern surface along the primary route and are addressed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

The surface treatments have been assessed using the assessment methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). They range from Local to Regional Importance and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity. Those of Local Importance are generally isolated or are incomplete sections of granite kerb in suburban areas. Their contribution to the character of the streets in which they are situated has been undermined by poor survival. Kerbs, where they survive intact, or are associated with other surface treatments such as cobbles, granite paving, coal holes, cellar hatches, or are located in Conservation Areas or streets with large numbers of Protected Structures are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity as they contribute to the character of the streetscape.

16.4 Potential Impacts

16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme

The key characteristics of the Proposed Scheme of particular relevance to the architectural heritage assessment are divided between the Construction Phase and the Operational Phase and are described in Section 16.4.3 and Section 16.4.4.

A detailed description of the Proposed Scheme and construction activities are provided in Chapter 4 (Proposed Scheme Description) and Chapter 5 (Construction).

16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario

In the 'Do Nothing' scenario, the Proposed Scheme would not be implemented and there would be no adverse effect on architectural heritage structures, buildings, boundary walls, street furniture and surfaces. Most of the architectural heritage features identified in this study are outside the site of the Proposed Scheme and their future existence would not be affected by a decision to do nothing. Such features as have been identified within the Proposed Scheme boundary would remain in place. The predicted impact in the 'Do Nothing' scenario is Neutral.

16.4.3 Construction Phase

Direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where the Proposed Scheme requires alterations to sensitive fabric. Potential direct impacts are anticipated where temporary land-take and setback of existing boundaries along Ballyfermot Road and Sarsfield Road is required, and where items of street furniture require relocation to facilitate the widening of roads, cycle tracks or footpaths. Where a land-take is proposed, impacting on the boundary of an identified building or landscape, it is anticipated that the duration of impact will be permanent, while the relocation of items of street furniture would be reversible, and where this is proposed, it is anticipated that the duration of impact will be long-term.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where sensitive buildings, boundaries or features provide a physical boundary to the Proposed Scheme, or where they are located within the Proposed Scheme boundary. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. It is anticipated that the duration of the indirect physical Construction Phase impacts will be temporary.

Indirect visual impacts are anticipated where construction activities will adversely impact on the setting of the identified sites, buildings and features. It is anticipated that the duration of the Construction Phase visual impacts will be temporary. See also Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) which assesses the potential for visual impact.

The identified Construction Phase impacts are described and assessed below, and summarised in Table 16.14. No Very Significant or Profound impacts are predicted as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Where Moderate or Significant Negative impacts are identified, mitigation is identified in Section 16.5.

16.4.3.1 Protected Structures

One location was identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will have a direct impact on the boundary of a Protected Structure during the Construction Phase. This is at the former De La Salle School, Ballyfermot Road (DCC RPS 8784). The Proposed Scheme includes a temporary land-take, and setback of the existing boundaries along Ballyfermot Road, which will negatively impact on the curtilage of the former school. The boundary comprises railings set in concrete dwarf walls and paired rendered entrance gate pier. The former school is of Regional importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The predicted impact of the Construction Phase is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in nine locations where protected structures of National Importance and High Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme including:

- St. Patrick's Hospital Stephen's Lane (DCC RPS 856);
- Saint Catherine's Church Thomas Street (RMP DU018020074);
- Power Station, Guinness Brewery 90 to 97 James's Street (DCC RPS 8786);
- Church of Saint Augustine and Saint John, Thomas Street (RMP DU018020062);
- City Wall Cornmarket (RMP DU018020001);
- Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church High Street (RMP DU018020075 Nat. Mon. No. 34) and its associated park;
- Saint Audoen's Roman Catholic Church High St (DCC RPS 3822);
- Christchurch Cathedral (RMP DU018020270); and
- Taylor's Hall, High Street (RMP DU018020342)

They are outlined in Section 16.3.1.2 and Section 16.3.1.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. There is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential impact of the Construction Works on the identified Protected Structures is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where protected structures of Regional Importance or their boundary features share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. This occurs in 92 locations. They are outlined in Section 16.3.1.2 and Section 16.3.1.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The structures are of Medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Only one ACA was identified in the study area as indicated in Section 16.3.1.4.1 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Thomas Street ACA, which encompasses Thomas street CA is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the ACA during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas

Seven Conservation Areas were identified in the study area as indicated in Section 16.3.1.5 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

The Grattan Crescent Conservation Area encompasses Grattan Crescent Park (CBC0007BTH138) and is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Grattan Crescent CA is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The Camac Conservation Area, located at corner of Emmet Road and South Circular Road covers an area from the east gable of 1 York Villas to 738 to 740 Old Kilmainham. The Conservation Area is associated with the Camac River. The CA is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the

Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Camac CA is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

James's Street Conservation area covers the carriageway and public realm from 140 James's Street and 34 James's Street at the west end to 84 James's Street at the east, including the fountain (DCC RPS 4054) at the junction with Bow Lane. It is adjoined by a large number of Protected Structures, generally of regional importance including 117 to 134 James Street and St James's Church (DCC RPS 4053). Within the public realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 30 heritage lamps (CBC0007LP004 to CBC0007LP033), historic surface treatments including historic paving, cobbles, heritage kerbs, jostle stones and bollards, coal holes, cellar lights and cellar hatches. The CA is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the James's Street CA is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Cornmarket Conservation Area covers the carriageway and public realm. Much of the Conservation Area is within Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area. It is adjoined by a large number of protected structures and recorded monuments, generally of regional importance but one, the City Wall, is a National Monument (RMP DU018020001 DCC RPS 4276). Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including six heritage lamps (CBC0007LP063 to CBC0007LP067, CBC0007LP072). The CA is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Cornmarket CA is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Bridge Street Conservation Area covers the carriageway and public realm and the grounds of Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church, a National Monument (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34, DCC RPS 3821). Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including two heritage lamps (CBC0007LP069, CBC0007LP073). The Conservation Area is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Bridge Street CA is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

High Street Conservation Area covers the carriageway and public realm. It is adjoined by a large number of protected structures and recorded monuments, of Regional or National Importance including Saint Audoen's Church of Ireland Church (RMP DU018020075, Nat. Mon. No. 34, DCC RPS 3821), St Audoen's Catholic Church (DCC RPS 3822), Taylors Hall (RMP DU018020342, DCC RPS 332) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018020270, DCC RPS 1515). Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including 15 heritage lamps (CBC0007LP070 to CBC0007LP084) and historic surface treatments including historic paving and heritage kerbs. The CA is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. Some of the lamp posts will be directly impacted, as discussed in Section 16.4.3.7.2. There is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the High Street CA is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

16.4.3.4 NIAH Structures

An overview of the NIAH structures within the study area of the Proposed Scheme is provided in Section 16.3.1.6 and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

At the entrance gate lodge of Cherry Orchard Hospital (NIAH 50080470) the Proposed Scheme includes a temporary land-take along Ballyfermot Road to accommodate a new bus shelter. The boundary comprises of mature hedging with railings in a low modern rubble wall at the east end. The boundary treatment is not of heritage interest, but its removal will temporarily negatively impact on the setting of the Hospital, the magnitude of which is Low. The hospital complex is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential impact of the Construction Phase is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of a NIAH structures, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of NIAH structures during construction.

55 NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The identified NIAH structures are outlined in Section 16.3.1.6 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

23 NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The identified NIAH structures are outlined in Section 16.3.1.6 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes

A total of 15 designed or man-made landscapes or parks have been identified whose boundaries overlap with the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.7 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

A section of the boundary railings to Markievicz Park (CBC0007BTH154) on Ballyfermot Road, specifically at the east end, will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The entrance gates and piers to the park will remain untouched. The Park is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the Impact will be Negligible. The potential impact of the Construction Phase is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Temporary and permanent land takes at Longmeadows Pitch and Putt and Longmeadows Park, Sarsfield Road is located within the former demesne of Inchicore House, Co. Dublin (NIAH 2300). Inchicore House (RMP DU018029) was demolished in the 20th century. The N4 Bypass, First Avenue, St. Mary's Avenue, Longmeadows Pitch and Putt and Longmeadows Park were built on the demesne. The pitch and putt and park are of Local importance and Low sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact will be Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Imperceptible and Temporary.

High quality stone paving, concrete paving, and public realm works are proposed in to Grattan Crescent. Grattan Crescent adjoins Grattan Crescent Park (CBC0007BTH138) which is of Local importance and Low Sensitivity. It will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

No other impacts are anticipated in relation to the Designed Landscapes included in Table 16.9.

16.4.3.6 Other Structures

99 structures or groups of structures of industrial or other architectural heritage Interest were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.8 and Section 16.3.1.9. The majority will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme.

The existing boundary treatment to St Raphael's, St Gabriel's and St Michael's National School, Ballyfermot Road (CBC0007BTH008) will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The school is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact will be Medium. The potential impact of the Construction Phase will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.

62 architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The identified structures are outlined in 16.3.1.8 and 16.3.1.9 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

33 other industrial heritage and architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The identified structures are outlined in 16.3.1.8 and 16.3.1.9 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.7 Street Furniture

16.4.3.7.1 Post Boxes

A total of six cast iron post boxes were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.1 and are described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

Direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated to one of the post boxes. This is the post box at Ballyfermot Road (NIAH 50080371), which will be moved as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. There is potential for loss or damage of the post box during its removal, storage and reinstatement. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The remaining five post boxes will be retained in position. Indirect impacts are anticipated during the Construction Phase, due to the potential for disruption of the use of the post boxes, the potential for damage of the fabric of the post boxes, and the adverse visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.7.2 Lamp posts

Lamp posts of architectural significance in the study area, are outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.2 and are described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Five locations were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. These are:

- A lamp post located in James's Street (CBC0007LP023);
- A lamp post (CBC0007LP063), located in Cornmarket;
- Two lamp posts located at the Junction of High Street, Cornmarket and Bridge Street (CBC0007LP072, CBC0007LP073); and
- A lamppost (CBC0007LP076) located in High Street.

There is potential for loss or damage to the lamp posts during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.

79 locations were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- One lamp post on Old Kilmainham Road (CBC0007LP088);
- 29 lampposts (CBC0007LP004, to CBC0007LP022 and CBC0007LP024 to CBC0007LP033) in James's Street;
- 29 lampposts (CBC0007LP034 to CBC0007LP062) in Thomas Street;
- One lamp post in John's Lane West (CBC0007LP086);
- Four lamp posts in Cornmarket (CBC0007LP064 to CBC0007LP067);
- Two lamp posts in Bridge St (CBC0007LP068 to CBC0007LP069); and
- 12 lamp posts in High Street (CBC0007LP070, CBC0007LP071, CBC0007LP074, CBC0007LP075, CBC0007LP077 to CBC0007LP084); and
- One lamp post in St. Michael's Close (CBC0007LP087).

The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the lamp posts sit means that there is a potential for damage to the lamps during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.

The remaining identified lamp posts are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. These are free-standing lamp posts on Inchicore Road (CBC0007LP001, CBC0007LP002, CBC0007LP003, CBC0007LP085). They will also be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the lamp posts sit means that there is a potential for damage to the lamps during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary.

16.4.3.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

The Marian Statue at the junction of Ballyfermot Road and Kylemore Road (CBC007BTH137) will be repositioned to accommodate the proposed alteration of the junction. The statue is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. There is potential for loss or damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

A further two features will directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme where public realm improvements are being carried out. These include:

- The proposed stone paving, landscaping and public realm improvements in Grattan Crescent Inchicore will be in close proximity to a late 19th or early 20th century electrical control box (CBC007BTH158). The control box is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.
- The proposed stone paving, landscaping and public realm improvements to the junction of Bow Lane and James's Street will be in close proximity to the drinking fountain, sundial, obelisk and associated bollards (DCC RPS 4054) located on the traffic island at the junction. The obelisk and bollards are protected structures of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

The Proposed Scheme will include significant changes in the vicinity of the street furniture, including paving, landscaping and Urban Realm improvements. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the street furniture and sits means that there is a potential for damage to the street furniture during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will also be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the settings of the street furniture, during construction the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.

16.4.3.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

The proposed paving, landscaping and public realm improvements on James's Street, High Street and Michael's Lane will be in close proximity to six historic surface treatments of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. These are:

- A granite edged Cellar Hatch at 27 James's Street (CBC007BTH176);
- A granite edged Cellar Hatch at 31 James's Street (CBC007BTH177);
- Granite kerb stones to the edge of footpath between 33 and 34 James's Street (CBC007BTH178);
- A Granite edged glazed light at 133 James's Street (CBC007BTH182);
- Granite kerb stones to the edge of footpath on the north side of High Street (CBC007BTH233); and
- Narrow granite stones to the edge of footpath in St Michael's Lane (CBC007BTH234).

No works are proposed to these features but there is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and public realm improvements in Inchicore Road, Grattan Crescent and Emmett Road will be in close proximity to 10 historic surface treatments of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. These are:

- Narrow granite kerb stones to the edge of footpath between 97 and 131 Inchicore Road (odd numbers only) (CBC007BTH164);
- A granite edged cellar hatch at the Black Lion Pub, Grattan Crescent (CBC007BTH139);
- An Iron grille / hatch at 193 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH165);
- A granite edged cellar hatch at 189 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH142);
- Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath at 97 to 177 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH140);
- A granite edged cellar light at 153 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH141);
- Two grilles / hatches which has become obscured by concrete paving at 119 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH143, CBC007BTH144);
- Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath at 109 to 117 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH168); and
- Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath at 97 to 99 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH169).

No works are proposed to these features but there is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.8 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.14: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Predicted Impact
Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road	NIAH 50080470 Entrance to Cherry Orchard Hospital	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	CBC007BTH137 Statue of the Virgin Mary Ballyfermot Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	CBC0007BTH008 St Raphael's, St Gabriel's and St Michael's National School, Ballyfermot Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
	DCC RPS 8784 De La Salle School, Ballyfermot Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	CBC0007BTH154 Markievicz Park	Local importance, Low Sensitivity	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Predicted Impact
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	NIAH 2300 Long Meadows Park	Local importance, Low Sensitivity	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Imperceptible, Temporary
	Grattan Crescent Conservation Area	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0007BTH138 Grattan Crescent Park	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC007BTH158 Electrical control box	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Camac Conservation Area	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	James's Street Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	DCC RPS 4054, Drinking fountain and bollards James's Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Cornmarket Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Bridge Street Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	High Street Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected Structures (9 locations)	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Protected Structures (92 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures (55 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH Structures (23 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Other Structures of Built Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Other Structures (62 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Other Structures (33 locations)	Local Importance and Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.11 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Post boxes (1 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Post boxes (5 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Lamp posts (5 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Lamp posts (79 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Lamp posts (4 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Historic Paving and Surface treatments (6 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Historic Paving and Surface treatments (10 locations)	Local Importance and Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary

16.4.4 Operational Phase

The characteristics of the Proposed Scheme of particular relevance to the architectural heritage assessment during the Operational Phase, are the alterations to bus stop locations, particularly where these include the erection of new shelters, or the removal of existing shelters, proposed new cantilever signal poles and alterations

to the public realm including the provision of new trees, and the removal of trees which may impact on the settings of sensitive features and sites.

The proposed improvements to the public realm, and the resulting reduction in vehicular traffic will generally have a positive effect on the historic environment and the character of the streetscapes along the Proposed Scheme.

The identified Operational Phase impacts are described below and summarised in Table 16.15. No Significant, Very Significant or Profound Operational Phase impacts are anticipated during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme. Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) should also be consulted regarding potential visual impacts during the Operational Phase.

16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

A bus shelter is proposed at 30 Thomas Street (DCC RPS 8773), a Protected Structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is no bus shelter in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of 30 Thomas Street and the adjoining buildings. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at Miller's Hall 120 Thomas Street (DCC RPS 8183), a Protected Structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is no bus shelter in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of building. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at Taylor's Hall High Street (RMP DU018020342) a Protected Structure of National Importance and High Sensitivity. Although it will be partially screened by an existing tree in the grounds of Taylor's Hall, it is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of building. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

16.4.4.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Two bus shelters are proposed within the Thomas Street ACA, the shelters at 30 Thomas Street and 120 Thomas Street. The ACA contains structures of National importance and High Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the ACA is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.3 Conservation Areas

Two bus shelters are proposed within the Thomas Street Conservation Area, the shelters at 30 Thomas Street and 120 Thomas Street. The Conservation Area contains structures of National importance and High Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Two bus shelters are proposed within the High Street Conservation Area at St Audeon's Parish Centre, High Street (DCC RPS 3822) and Taylor's Hall High Street (RMP DU018020342). The Conservation Area contains structures of National importance and High Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

16.4.4.4 NIAH Structures

A bus shelter is proposed at Cherry Orchard Hospital (NIAH 50080367). There is no shelter in this location currently though there is a fingerpost bus stop to the east. It is not anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the adjoining hospital as it will be screened by existing or reinstated hedging. The Hospital is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

There is a proposed cantilever on Ballyfermot Road located opposite Cherry Orchard Hospital (NIAH 50080371). There is no cantilever in this location currently. The buildings are of Regional importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at Inchicore Terrace North (NIAH 50080408). There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. It is not anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the terrace as the terrace is screened by a brick boundary wall. The terrace is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Imperceptible and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at The Workman's Club on Emmet Road Inchicore (NIAH 50080088). There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of The Workman's Club. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at Inchicore Library (NIAH 50080156). There is a shelter in this location currently which is being moved to the west of the entrance. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the library. The library is of Regional importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed between 31a Old Kilmainham (NIAH 50080167) and 32 Old Kilmainham. There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the house. 31a Old Kilmainham is of Regional importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at Ceannt Fort Mount Brown (NIAH 50080180). There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will have little impact on the setting of the adjoining housing scheme as the scheme is above the level of the road and is screened by a retaining wall. The houses are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.5 Other Structures

A bus shelter is proposed at St Andrew's Terrace Ballyfermot Road (CBC0007BTH015). There is no shelter in this location currently. It is not anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the terrace as the terrace is above the level of the road and the shelter will be screened by a retaining wall. The houses are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at 13 Woodfield Terrace (CBC0007BTH028). There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the terrace. The houses are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at The Workman's Club on Emmet Road Inchicore. There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the adjoining 189 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC0007BTH051). It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed a house at 109 Emmet Road (CBC0007BTH057), a house of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. There is no shelter in this location currently. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed between 31a Old Kilmainham and 32 Old Kilmainham (CBC0007BTH077). There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the houses. The houses are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at 22 Faulkner's Terrace (CBC0007BTH092). There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the houses. The houses are of Regional importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed at 161 James' Street. There is no shelter in this location currently. It is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the adjoining buildings at 162 James's Street (CBC0007BTH109). The building is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.6 Summary of Predicted Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.15: Summary of Predicted Significant Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Predicted Impact
Liffey Valley to Le Fanu Road	NIAH 50080367 Bus shelter at Cherry Orchard Hospital	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	NIAH 50080367 Cantilever at Cherry Orchard Hospital	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	CBC0007BTH015 St Andrew's Terrace Ballyfermot Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	CBC0007BTH028 13 Woodfield Terrace	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 50080408 Inchicore Terrace North	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Imperceptible, Long-Term
	NIAH 50080088 Workman's Club on Emmet Road Inchicore	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0007BTH051 189 Emmet Road Inchicore	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0007BTH057 109 Emmet Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 50080156 Inchicore Library	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 50080167 31a Old Kilmainham	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0007BTH077 32 Old Kilmainham	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0007BTH092 22 Faulkner's Terrace	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 50080180 Ceannt Fort Mount Brown	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0007BTH109 162 James's Street	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 8773 30 Thomas Street	Regional importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 8183 Miller's Hall 120 Thomas Street	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	Thomas Street ACA	National importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	Thomas Street Conservation Area	National importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	RMP DU018020342 Taylor's Hall High Street	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
High Street Conservation Area	National importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term	

16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

16.5.1 Construction Phase

Proposed mitigation measures for architectural heritage features are outlined below and detailed in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The methodology has been prepared in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011) and Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin, DAHG 2015). A summary of Construction Phase Impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures is provided in Table 16.16.

As for the Impact Assessment, the proposed mitigation is divided into Construction and Operational Phases and is set out following the structure of Section 16.3 Baseline Environment, with impacts on Protected Structures assessed first, then Conservation Areas, followed by NIAH Structures, Designed Landscapes, Other Structures of Built-Heritage Significance and Street Furniture. Within these categories, the assessment is further organised geographically, starting with the outer suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

One location was identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will have a direct impact on the boundary of a Protected Structure during the Construction Phase. This is at De La Salle School, Ballyfermot Road (DCC RPS 8784). The Proposed Scheme includes a temporary land-take, and setback of the existing boundaries along Ballyfermot Road, which will negatively impact on the curtilage of the former School. The boundary comprises railings set in concrete dwarf walls and paired rendered entrance gate pier. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. Mitigation consists of recording of the entrance piers and investigative / opening up works to determine the construction before being taken down, labelling the affected railings, gates, gate posts, prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which faithfully reinstate the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers and plinths. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Nine Protected Structures of National Importance and High Sensitivity were identified in the study area which have boundaries along the Proposed Scheme. They are identified in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the adjoining structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

92 further Protected Structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity were identified in the study area. They are identified in Section 16.3.1.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. All share a common boundary with the Proposed Scheme. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the adjoining structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Only one ACA was identified in the study area as indicated in Section 16.3.1.4.1 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Thomas Street ACA is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. There are protected structures, NIAH structures, other structures of heritage interest and historic street furniture and paving in the ACA. No direct impacts are predicted in either ACA but there is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the ACA during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the adjoining structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.3 Conservation Areas

The Proposed Scheme directly adjoins two CAs of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. They include the Grattan Crescent CA and the Camac CA. No direct impacts are predicted in either CA but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

The Proposed Scheme lies within four CAs of National Importance and High Sensitivity. They include James's Street CA, Cornmarket CA, Bridge Street CA and High Street CA. No direct impacts are predicted in any of these CAs but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the adjoining structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.4 NIAH Structures

The existing boundary treatment and entrance gate piers to Mount La Salle, Ballyfermot Road (NIAH 50080372) will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent. Mitigation consists of recording the of the entrance piers and investigative / opening up works to determine the construction before being taken down, labelling the affected railings, gates, gate posts, prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which faithfully reinstate the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any opening up works, labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers and plinths. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

55 NIAH structures or groups of NIAH structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The identified NIAH structures are outlined in Section 16.3.1.6 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential

pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the adjoining structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

23 NIAH structures or groups of NIAH structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The identified NIAH structures are outlined in Section 16.3.1.6 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of these structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Imperceptible and Temporary.

16.5.1.5 Designed Landscapes

A section of the boundary railings to Markievicz Park (CBC0007BTH154) on Ballyfermot Road, specifically at the east end will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The entrance gates and piers to the park will remain untouched. The Park is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary. Mitigation consists of careful recording before the boundary railings are taken down. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any opening up works, labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected railings and plinths. If possible, the materials are to be retained for reuse. The boundary is to be rebuilt like for like. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This will reduce the Magnitude of the impact to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Imperceptible, Temporary.

The installation of the proposed high quality stone paving as well as concrete paving, and public realm works to Grattan Crescent will occur adjacent to Grattan Crescent Park (CBC0007BTH138). The park is of Local importance and Low Sensitivity. It will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the adjoining structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6 Other structures

The existing boundary treatment to St Raphael's, St Gabriel's and St Michael's National School, Ballyfermot Road (CBC0007BTH008) will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The school is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent. Mitigation consists of recording of the boundary plinth and railings before the boundary railings are taken down, labelling the affected railings, prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which faithfully reinstate the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any opening up works, labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected railings and plinths. If possible, the materials are

to be retained for reuse. The boundary is to be rebuilt like for like. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary

65 other architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The identified structures are outlined in Section 16.3.1.8 and Section 16.3.1.9 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

34 other industrial heritage and architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The identified structures are outlined in Section 16.3.1.8 and Section 16.3.1.9 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Imperceptible and Temporary.

16.5.1.7 Street Furniture

16.5.1.7.1 Post Boxes

One post box of architectural heritage significance was identified in the study area which will be moved as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. This is at Ballyfermot Road (NIAH 50080371). The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording of the post box in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and its reinstatement in a new position in close proximity (within 20m) of its existing position. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the relocated post box will be set back from the traffic helping to protect it into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Five further post boxes were identified where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the retained post boxes will be set back from the traffic helping to protect them into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.2 Lamp posts

Five locations were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase, where it is proposed that they will be repositioned to accommodate urban realm improvements, road realignments, or the addition of bus and cycle lanes as detailed in Section 16.4.3.7.2. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording of the lamp posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

79 lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity were identified which will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme but where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Four lamp posts of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity (CBC0007LP001, CBC0007LP002, CBC0007LP003, CBC0007LP085) were identified which will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme but where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

The Marian Statue at the junction of Ballyfermot Road and Kylemore Road (CBC007BTH137) will be repositioned to accommodate the proposed alteration of the junction. The statue is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. There is potential for loss or damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording of the statue in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and reinstatement. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected statue. Works will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The present south east orientation matches that of the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption (NIAH 50080370), indicating that the statue is associated with the Church. In its present location, the statue is obscured by planting and is lost in the middle of the roundabout. It is to be relocated to the North West corner of the junction, adjacent to the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption. The proposed relocation to the south east of the Church will retain the association with the Church, the local cultural significance and is an appropriate setting for the statue. This will reduce the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Positive, Slight and Long-Term.

Two items of street furniture will directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme where paving, landscaping and public realm improvements are proposed. These include a late 19th or early 20th century electrical control box (CBC007BTH158) in Grattan Crescent and the drinking fountain, sundial, obelisk and associated bollards (DCC RPS 4054, NIAH 50080307) in James's Street. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the street furniture sits, means that there is a potential for damage to the street

furniture during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

The proposed paving, landscaping and public realm improvements on James's Street, High Street and Michael's Lane will be in close proximity to six historic surface treatments of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. These are:

- A granite edged Cellar Hatch at 27 James's Street (CBC007BTH176);
- A granite edged Cellar Hatch at 31 James's Street (CBC007BTH177);
- Granite kerb stones to the edge of footpath between 33 and 34 James's Street (CBC007BTH178);
- A Granite edged glazed light at 133 James's Street (CBC007BTH182);
- Granite kerb stones to the edge of footpath on the north side of High Street (CBC007BTH233); and
- Narrow granite stones to the edge of footpath in St Michael's Lane (CBC007BTH234).

No works are proposed to these features but there is potential for damage of these features during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the retention of the various kerb stones, cellar hatches and cellar lights in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design. Additional mitigation will be to record, protect and monitor the kerb stones, cellar hatches and cellar lights for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and public realm improvements in Inchicore Road, Grattan Crescent and Emmett Road will be in close proximity to 10 historic surface treatments of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. These are:

- Narrow granite kerb stones to the edge of footpath between 97 and 131 Inchicore Road (odd numbers only) (CBC007BTH164);
- A granite edged cellar hatch at the Black Lion Pub, Grattan Crescent (CBC007BTH139);
- An Iron grille / hatch at 193 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH165);
- A granite edged cellar hatch at 189 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH142);
- Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath at 97 to 177 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH140);
- A granite edged cellar light at 153 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH141);
- Two grilles / hatches which has become obscured by concrete paving at 119 Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH143, CBC007BTH144);
- Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath at 109 to 117 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH168); and
- Granite kerb stones to edge of footpath at 97 to 99 (odd numbers only) Emmet Road Inchicore (CBC007BTH169).

No works are proposed to these features but there is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the retention of the various kerb stones, cellar hatches and cellar lights in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design. Additional mitigation will be to record, protect and monitor the kerb stones, cellar hatches and cellar lights for the duration of the Construction

Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.8 Summary of Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Table 16.16: Summary of Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Le Fanu Road to Sarsfield Road	CBC007BTH137 Statue of the Virgin Mary Ballyfermot Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Positive, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0007BTH008 St Raphael's, St Gabriel's and St Michael's National School, Ballyfermot Road	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	DCC RPS 8784 De La Salle School, Ballyfermot Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	NIAH 50080372 Mount La Salle, Ballyfermot Road	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0007BTH154 Markievicz Park	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Imperceptible, Temporary
Sarsfield Road to City Centre	Grattan Crescent Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0007BTH138 Grattan Crescent Park	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC007BTH158 Electrical control box	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Camac Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	James's Street Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	DCC RPS 4054, Drinking fountain and bollards James's Street	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Cornmarket Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Bridge Street Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	High Street Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected Structures (9 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Protected Structures (92 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures (55 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	NIAH Structures (23 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Imperceptible, Temporary
Other Structures of Built Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Other Structures (65 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Other Structures (34 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Imperceptible, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.11 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Post boxes (1 location)	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Post boxes (5 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Lamp posts (5 locations)	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Lamp posts (79 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Lamp posts (4 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Historic Paving and Surface treatments (6 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Historic Paving and Surface treatments (10 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary

16.5.2 Operational Phase

The mitigation measures for the Operational Phase are proposed to mitigate the Significant and Moderate indirect operational impacts of the Proposed Scheme and will be carried out prior to the Construction Phase. Those which will have a slight, not significant or negligible impact do not require mitigation as they do not significantly detract from the adjoining architectural heritage assets.

Considering the measures have been inherently included in the design of the Proposed Scheme which included positioning bus shelters to avoid impacting on the settings of the identified sites, buildings and features, all pre-mitigation impacts during the Operational Phase are Slight or Not Significant and therefore no mitigation measures are required during the Operational Phase.

16.6 Residual Impacts

Residual impacts are described in the EPA Guidelines as the final or intended effects, or the degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented or taken effect (EPA 2022).

16.6.1 Construction Phase

Once the mitigation measures have been implemented, there will be no significant residual impact on the architectural heritage resource, as a result of the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme.

16.6.2 Operational Phase

There will be no significant residual impact on the architectural heritage resource, as a result of the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme.

16.7 References

- Archiseek (2020a) Architecture and Buildings of Co. Dublin [Online]. Available from <https://archiseek.com/category/buildings/ireland-buildings/leinster/dublin-buildings/>
- Archiseek (2020b) Dublin Street Lighting [Online]. Available from <https://archiseek.com/discussion/topic/dublin-street-lighting/>
- Ball, F. E (1906) A history of the county of Dublin: the people, parishes and antiquities from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century, v. 4: Clonsilla, Leixlip, Lucan, Aderrig, Kilmactalway, Kilbride, Kilmahuddrick, Esker, Palmerston, Ballyfermot, Clondalkin, Drimnagh, Crumlin, St. Catherine, St. Nicholas Without, St. James, St. Jude, and Chapelizod, as well as within the Phoenix Park', Dublin: Alexander Thom 1995.
- Ballyfermot Parish (2020). Parish History [Online]. Available from assumptionballyfermot.ie/parish-history
- Bence-Jones, M. (1988), A guide to Irish country houses, Rev. edn, Constable, London.
- Bennett, D. (2005). The Encyclopaedia of Dublin, Revised and expanded edition, Gill & Macmillan, Dublin.
- Brady, J. and Simms, A. (eds) 2001 Dublin through space and time (c. 900-1900). Dublin.
- Broadsheet (2019) Milestones [Online]. Available from broadsheet.ie/2019/04/01/milestones/
- Brooking, C. (1728). Map of the City and Suburbs of Dublin. Reproduced in Dublin Part 2, 1610 to 1756 (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19), 2008, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 12
- Byrne, J., Fewer, M. & South Dublin Libraries (2013) Thomas Joseph Byrne: nation builder, South Dublin Libraries, Dublin.
- Carrig Conservation Ltd & McMahon, M. (2011) Dublin Historic Industry Database, Geological Survey of Ireland
- Casey, C. (2005). Dublin: The City Within the Grand and Royal Canals and the Circular Road, with the Phoenix Park, Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of Ireland Vol. 3. Yale University Press.
- Cassidy, L. (2020a) Built Dublin [Online]. Available from builtdublin.com
- Cassidy, L. (2020b) Shamrock lamp post, Cambridge Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6 [Online]. Available from <http://builtdublin.com/shamrock-lamp-post-cambridge-road-rathmines-dublin-6/>
- Cassidy, L. (2020c) Lamp post, College Street, Dublin 2 [Online]. Available from builtdublin.com/lamp-post-college-street-dublin-2/
- Church of Ireland (2020) Representative Church Body Library [Online]. Available online <https://www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library/catalogues>
- Clarke, H. B. (2002). Dublin: Part I, to 1610, Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 11. Royal Irish Academy.
- Corcoran, M. (2008). Through streets broad and narrow: A history of Dublin trams. Ian Allen
- Cornwall, S. (2020a) Public Lighting Installations [Online]. Available from simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/index.htm
- Cornwall, S. (2020b) Public Lighting Installations: The Dublin Collection [Online]. Available from simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/dublin1/index.htm
- Dean, J.A.K. (2016). The Gate Lodges of Leinster: a gazetteer. Wordwell

DeGomme, B. (1673). The City and Suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend. Reproduced in Dublin Part 2, 1610 to 1756 (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19), 2008, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 6

Department of Defence and Irish Defence Forces (2020) Military Archives Maps, Plans & Drawings, image database and Air Corps Aerial Photographic collections [Online]. Available from mpdsearch.militaryarchives.ie

Dublin City Council (DCC) (2003 to 2009) Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record [Online]. Available online from heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html

DCC (2009b) Historic Street Surfaces Study

DCC (2019c). 'How many miles to', Dublin City Council Libraries and Archives blog entry on Milestones [Online]. Available from dublincity.ie/story/how-many-miles

DCC (2020) Dublin City Archives Collections [Online]. Available from dublincity.ie/main-menu-services-recreation-culture-dublin-city-public-libraries-and-archive-heritage-and-histo-39

Dublin City Paving Board: Minute Books, vol. 1 and 2 (1774 -1776), Dublin City Archive: PB/Mins/1.

Dublin Civic Trust (2004) Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture. Dublin Civic Trust.

Dublin Civic Trust (2012) Survey of Gable-Fronted Houses and Other Early Buildings of Dublin City. Dublin Civic Trust.

Dublin Inquirer (2020) Some of the Milestones in the Dublin Area [Online]. Available from [google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1rYxTdw4QIY_65EhMGTZvYXGJkeDDi3M4&ll=53.33572294843232%2C-6.302291666666637&z=11](https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1rYxTdw4QIY_65EhMGTZvYXGJkeDDi3M4&ll=53.33572294843232%2C-6.302291666666637&z=11)

Dublin Public Libraries (1988), Some Eminent Dubliners, Dublin Corporation Public Libraries, Dublin.

Dublin Public Libraries (2020a) Coalhole Covers[Online]. Available from <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/architecture/historic-architectural-fe/coalhole-covers/>

Dublin Public Libraries (2020b) Sewer Vents [Online]. Available from <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/architecture/historic-architectural-fe/sewer-vents/>

Dúchas, the Heritage Service (1998) Record of Monuments and Places manuals and maps for County Dublin. Archaeological Survey of Ireland.

Duncan, W. (1821). 'Map of the County of Dublin' [Online]. Available from sdblincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9//

Ferguson, S. (2009). The Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State. An Post

Fiontar, Dublin City University, and Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2020) Placenames Database of Ireland created by [Online]. Available from logainm.ie/en/

Goodbody, R. (2014). Dublin, part III, 1756 to 1847 Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 26. Royal Irish Academy

Google (2020) Google aerial and Street View mapping [Online]. Available from <https://www.google.ie/maps/@53.3058879,-6.206626,14z?hl=en-GB>

Griffith, R. (1854) Primary Valuation County and town maps of Dublin [Online]. Available from <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml?action=placeSearch>

Gwynn, A. and Handcock, R. N. (1998). Medieval Religious Houses, Ireland. Irish Academic Press.

Henderson, A. Q (2020) History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad [Online]. Available from arranqhenderson.com

Henderson, E. & Dublin Civic Trust (2001) Thomas Street D8: a study of the past, a vision for the future, The Dublin Civic Trust, Dublin.

Irish Architectural Archive (IAA) (2020a) Dictionary of Irish Architects [Online]. Available from www.dia.ie

IAA (2020b) The Irish Architectural Archive Catalogue [Online]. Available from <http://iarc.cloudapp.net>

Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS)(2020) The Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society Archive [Online]. Available online from <http://irishrailarchives.ie/archives/>

Joyce, P.W., 1913. Irish Names of Places.

Joyce, W. S. J. (1912). The neighbourhood of Dublin. Dublin: Hughes & Hughes. Reprinted Hughes & Hughes

Lennon, C., & Simms, A. (2008). Dublin part II, 1610 to 1756, Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 19. Royal Irish Academy

Maguire, J. (2018). Brushing Up: Road Signs from a Horse-Drawn Era, Dublin Inquirer, 30th May 2018 [Online]. Available from dublininquirer.com/2018/05/30/brushing-up-road-signs-from-a-horse-drawn-era

M'Creedy, C.T. (1892), Dublin street names: dated and explained, Carraig Books, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, republished 1987

Mulvaney, A. (2019) Double Take: The redundant Dublin plaques that once held a very important role, The Journal [Online]. Available from thejournal.ie/gpo-milestone-markers-4460111-Jan2019/

National Archives of Ireland (2020) National Archives of Ireland Catalogue [Online]. Available online <https://www.nationalarchives.ie>

National Folklore Archives (2020) Manuscript, Schools and Photographic Collections [Online]. Available from <https://www.duchas.ie/en>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) (2020a) Built Heritage Survey, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available online from webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/

NIAH (2020b) Garden Survey, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available online from buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/

National Library of Ireland (NLI 2020) National Library of Ireland Online Catalogue [Online]. Available online from <http://catalogue.nli.ie>

National Monuments Service (NMS) (2009) National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship for County Dublin, 4th March 2009, National Monuments Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

NMS (2019) Preservation Orders June 2019, National Monuments Service, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht

NMS (2020a) Archaeological Survey of Ireland Sites and Monuments Record Database [Online]. Available online from webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/

NMS (2020b) National Monuments Archive Unit, *National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Custom House Dublin*

Neylon, L. (2020) As Dublin's Historic Street Lamps Disappear, Some Worry the City Is Losing Its Character, Dublin Inquirer, 1st July 2020 [Online]. Available from <https://dublininquirer.com/2020/07/01/as-dublin-s-historic-street-lamps-disappear-some-worry-the-city-is-losing-its-character>

O'Connell, D. (1975). The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture. An Taisce O'Mahony. E. (2015) 'Religious and secular places: understanding the changing geographies of religion in Ireland', thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements of the Ph.D. degree, Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Ireland Maynooth

Ó Maitiú, S. (2003) Dublin's suburban towns, 1834 to 1930: governing Clontarf, Drumcondra, Dalkey, Killiney, Kilmainham, Pembroke, Kingstown, Blackrock, Rathmines and Rathgar, Four Courts Press, Dublin.

Open Street Map Ireland (2020) Irish Townlands [Online]. Available from www.townlands.ie

Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) (1843 to 1844) The first edition 6 inch (1:10,560) Ordnance Survey Map of Dublin, published between 1843 and 1844 [Online]. Available from map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html

OSI (1847) The Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Map of City of Dublin, published 1847 [Online]. Available from <https://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/>

OSI (1864 to 1889) The Ordnance Survey 1:1056 maps of the of Co. Dublin, published between 1860s to 1890s [Online]. Available from <https://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/>

OSI (1910 to 1911) The Ordnance Survey third edition 25-inch (1:2,500) maps of Co. Dublin published between 1909 and 1911 [Online]. Available from map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html

OSI (1940 to 1953) The Ordnance Survey fourth edition 6 inch (1:10,560) maps of Co. Dublin published between 1940 and 1953 [Online]. Available from map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html

OSI (2020a). Historical maps and aerial imagery [Online]. Available from map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html

OSI (2020b). National Townland and Historical Map Viewer [Online]. Available from geohive.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9def898f708b47f19a8d8b7088a100c4

Pearse Street Library: Dublin City Paving Board: Minute Books, vol. 1. PB/Mins/1. 6 June 1774- 26 Jan 1776, pp42-4, 2nd August 1774.

Pearse Street Library: Dublin City Paving Board: Minute Books, vol. 1. PB/Mins/1. 6 June 1774- 26 Jan 1776, p19, 15th July 1774.

Pearse Street Library: Dublin City Paving Board: Minute Books, vol. 2. PB/Mins/1. 2 Feb 1776 – 20 December 1776, p196.

Peel, L. (2020) Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars, September 27, 2020 [Online]. Available from <https://lornapeel.com/2020/09/27/coal/>

Pegum, M. (2020). Irish War Memorials [Online]. Available from www.irishwarmemorials.ie

Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO (2010) UNESCO World Heritage Site Tentative List: The Historic City of Dublin [Online]. Available from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5523/>

Petty, W. (1656 to 1658) Down Survey County Barony and Parish maps of the County of Dublin [Online]. Available from <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php>

Rocque, J. (1756). An exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin. Reproduced on a single sheet in Dublin Part 2, 1610 to 1756 (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19), 2008, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 16 [Online]. Available from heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html

- Rocque, J. (1760). 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' [Online]. Available from <http://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9/>
- Rocque, J. and Scalé, B (1773). An Accurate Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin / by Mr. Rocque with Additions, and Improvements by Mr Bernard Scalé [Online]. Available from gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53119647z.r=rocque%20dublin
- Sheridan, E. 2001 'Designing the capital city, Dublin c. 1660-1810'. In Brady, J. and Simms, A. (eds) Dublin through space and time (c.900-1900). Dublin.
- Simington, Robert C. (1945) The Civil Survey A.D. 1654-56 Vol VII, County of Dublin, Dublin: The Stationery Office,
- Speed, J. (1610a) Map of Dubline [Online]. Available from commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dublin_in_1610_-_reprint_of_1896.jpg
- Speed, J. (1610b) Map of the Province of Leinster and Munster [Online]. Available from ptfs-oireachtas.s3.amazonaws.com/DriveF/Data/Library3/Library1/DCA00103.pdf
- South Dublin County Council (2020a) South Dublin Historical Mapping: Mapping South Dublin County in Time [Online]. Available from sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9//
- SDCC (2020b) Source digital archive of local studies material relating to South Dublin County, [Online]. Available from <http://source.southdublinlibraries.ie>
- SDCC (2020c) South Dublin County Public Art [Online]. Available from <http://www.southdublin.ie/artsworks/index.aspx>
- Stiff, N. (2020). Dublin Street Lamps [Online]. Available from normanstiff.com/streetgaslamps.html
- Taylor, G. and Skinner, A. (1777). Maps of the Roads of Ireland, surveyed 1777 [Online]. Available from swilson.info/tands1777.php
- Taylor, J. (1816). 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle'. [Online]. Available from digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A81283
- Trinity College Dublin (TCD) (2020) Digital Collections, The Library of Trinity College Dublin [Online]. Available from digitalcollections.tcd.ie/?locale=en
- University College Dublin (UCD) (2020). OSI 19th century historical maps [Online]. Available online from digital.ucd.ie/maps.
- Valuation Office (2020) Archives and Genealogy section of the Valuation Office[Online]. Available online from <https://www.valoff.ie/en/archive-research/>
- Walsh, P. (1973). 'Dutch Billies of the Liberties', in Gillespie, E. (ed.), The Liberties of Dublin. O'Brien Press
- Williams, J. (1994). A Companion Guide to Architecture in Ireland 1837 to 1921
- Wilson, S. (2020) Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin [Online]. Available from swilson.info/omaps/mstones.php

Policy and Guidelines

Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014a) Standards & Guidance for Desk Based Assessments.

Council of Europe (1985). Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (ratified by Ireland 1997), 'Granada Convention'.

Council of Europe (1992). European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (ratified by Ireland 1992), 'Valetta Convention'.

Council of Europe. (2000). European landscape convention. US/ICOMOS Scientific Journal, 2, 88 to 92.

Council of Europe (2005). Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, 'Faro Convention'.

Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht (DAHG) (2011) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities.

Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) (1999) The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage guidelines.

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) (1999). Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.

Department of the Environment and Local Government (DELG) (2002) Conservation Guidelines PL. 9: Paving and Street Furniture

Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) (2018a) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment.

DHPLG (2018b) Circular Letter: PL 05/2018 Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU

DHPLG (2018c) Project Ireland 2040: The National Planning Framework.

Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) (2019) The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets.

Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Directive 2014/52/EU of 16 April 2014 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Dublin City Council (DCC) (2009a) Liberties Local Area Plan 2009 (extended in 2014 until May 2020),

DCC (2009b) Thomas Street and Environs ACA adopted 7th September 2009

DCC (2016) The Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, Dublin City Council

DCC (2019a) Park West and Cherry Orchard Local Area Plan.

DCC(2021) Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028, Dublin City Council

Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) (2019) Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) 2019 to 2031 (EMRA 2019)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2022). Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports

European Commission (1990). Green Paper on the Urban Environment (Vol. 12902). Office for Official Publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

European Commission (2017) Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Report

European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 296 of 2018)

Heritage Act, 1995, (as amended)

Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England (2017) Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition). Historic England December 2017

Historic England (2019) Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12. Swindon. Historic England.

Historic Environment Scotland (2005) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook Guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Scotland, April 2018

Historic Environment Scotland (2016) Managing Change in the Historic Environment; Setting

Historic Environment Scotland and Nature Scot (2020) Guidance on Designating Local Landscape Areas

International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS (1981) Historic Gardens-The Florence Charter, 1981

ICOMOS (1999a) Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage

ICOMOS (1999b) International Cultural Tourism Charter, Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance.

ICOMOS (2005) Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas.

ICOMOS (2008) Charter on Cultural Routes.

ICOMOS (2011) The Valetta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas

ICOMOS (2017a) Salalah guidelines for the management of public archaeological sites, 2017

ICOMOS (2017b) Document on Historic Urban Public Parks.

ICOMOS, Australia (1990). The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage

ICOMOS, Australia (2008). The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (also known as the 'Ename Charter') International Journal of Cultural Property, 15, 377-383.

ICOMOS and the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (also known as the Dublin Principles)

ICOMOS, United States (1987) Charters for The Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington Charter– 1987

McLoughlin, R. and DAHG (2015). Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces. Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht advice series, The Stationery Office.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) (2017) NIAH Handbook, September 2017, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

NIAH (2020c) Garden Survey Resources, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available from buildingsofireland.ie/resources/

National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014

National Roads Authority (NRA) (2005a) Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes

NRA (2005b) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes

National Transport Authority (NTA) (2020) Proposed Approach to Environmental Assessment

Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2017 (as amended)

Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)

South Dublin County Council (SDCC) (2008) The Liffey Valley Local Area Plan. Extended 2013.

SDCC (2016) The South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022, South Dublin County Council

SDCC (2021) The draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, South Dublin County Council

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris 1972