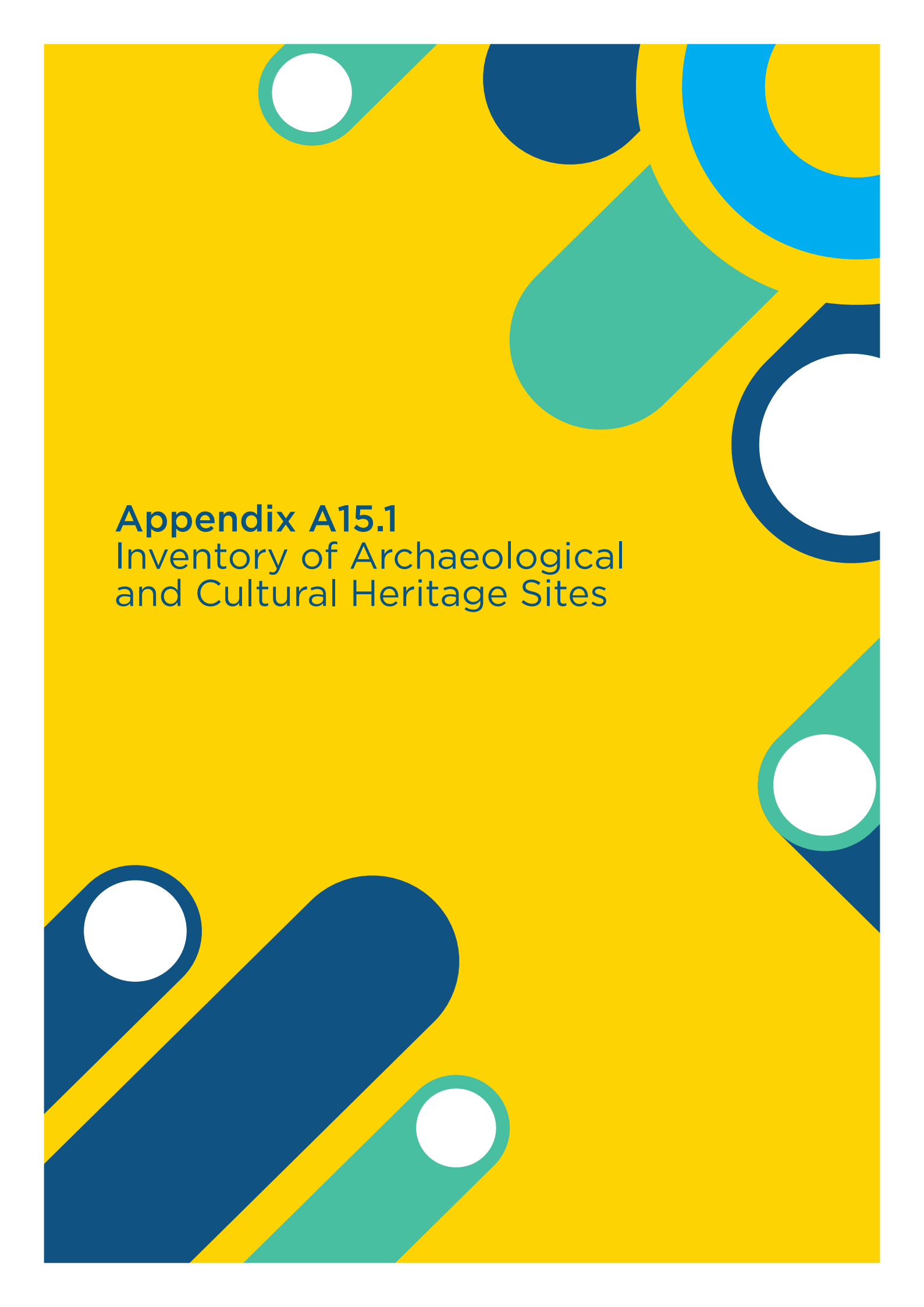




Appendix A15.1

Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

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Appendix A15.1: Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

1. Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites

1.1 Introduction

The following is an inventory of AH sites identified along each section of the Proposed Scheme during the course of this assessment.

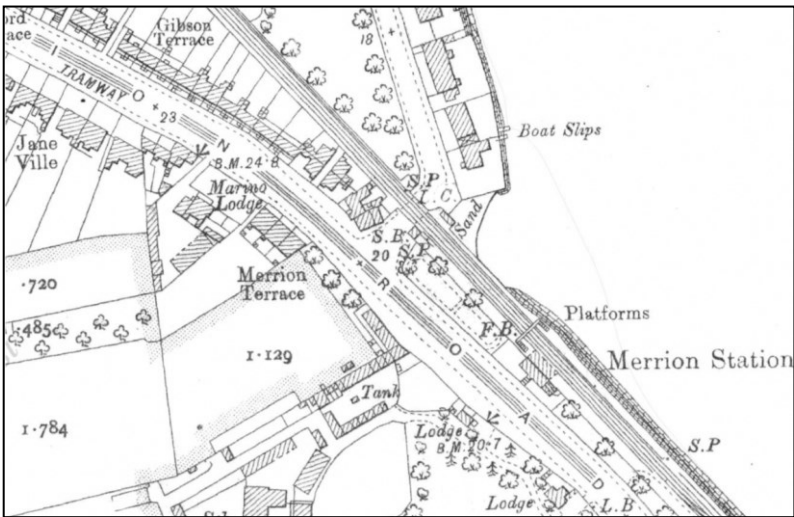
Unless stated otherwise in the entry, Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) locations are given for the centrepoint of each AH site.

The locations of the AH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1). Where sites do not already have a designated number (e.g. Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR)), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme number (CBC1415) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC1415AH001, CBC1415AH002, etc.).

'Approximate distance' in each entry is measured from the AH site to the red line boundary for the Proposed Scheme. Where an AH site is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

1.2 Inventory of Sites

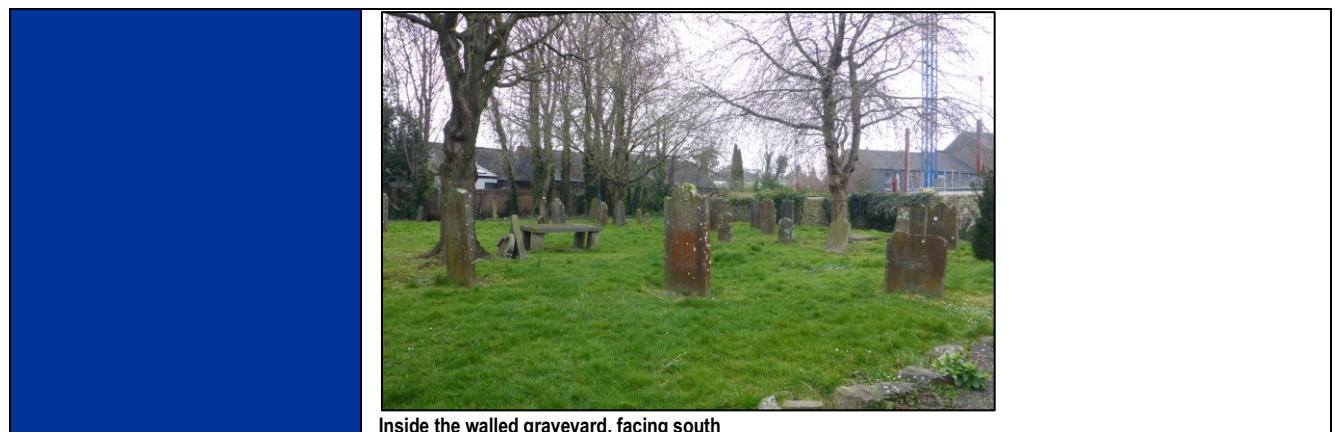
1.2.1 Stradbroke Road to Booterstown Avenue

Identification No.	DCIHR 23-01-005
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	Merrion Road
Site Type	Tramline (site of)
ITM	719847, 730627
Description	One of Dublin's tramlines ran along Merrion Road and Rock Road (continuing off the Proposed Scheme into Blackrock village). Route No. 4 travelled along the same roads as the Proposed Scheme from the city centre to Sandymount. The Dublin Tramway Company commenced a horse-drawn tram service from Nelson's Pillar to Sandymount on 1st October 1872. The entire route was electrified in 1901 and was the only route with single deck electric cars. The trams were replaced by a bus service on 31st July 1932. Although no longer visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surface. Should any such remains survive, they would represent an element of Dublin's industrial heritage. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway along Rock Road, may impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	DCC 2003-2009, OSI 2020, Corcoran 2008.  OS 25-inch map 1907-09 Merrion Road and Merrion Gates, with the tramline and railway line both depicted

Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

1.2.2 Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane

Identification No.	RMP DU023-053001, -053002
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Bellevue Avenue
Site Type	Church (site of) and Graveyard
ITM	719800, 730584
Description	The church is described on the Down Survey map of 1656 as 'chapel of Merryon'. It stood within a walled graveyard, at the south end of the demesne of Merrion Castle (RMP DU023-001001) and was probably built around 1366 by Sir John Cruise at the same time as the castle. The tenant village associated with the manor was reputedly at Booterstown, though its exact location is not documented. While any above-ground remains of the church are long gone, the walled graveyard survives to the rear of an Apple Green service station on the south side of Bellevue Avenue (formerly named Churchyard Lane), 36m west of Merrion Road. There is evidence of repair and rebuilding of the boundary walls, as well as examples of displaced grave markers. The graveyard is currently set well back from the road and is shown as such on the 19th century OS mapping, though earlier cartographic sources may indicate that it once extended beyond its current boundaries (e.g. Rocque, 1760 and Barker, 1762). Archaeological investigations in 2003 to the west of the graveyard found no evidence for burials beyond the walls on that side. It is possible that the graveyard was once bounded to the east by the coast road as shown on Barker's map, and the graveyard then reduced to its present size and the boundary subsequently rebuilt. This would place the remainder of the churchyard beneath the existing petrol station. There is the slight potential that features associated with the site may survive below-ground, within the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site will impact on any features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey. NMS 2020. See Images 15.4, 15.5, 15.7 to 15.9, 15.11, in section 15.3.1.5.4 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	36m west
Photography	 Graveyard boundary wall along Bellevue Avenue



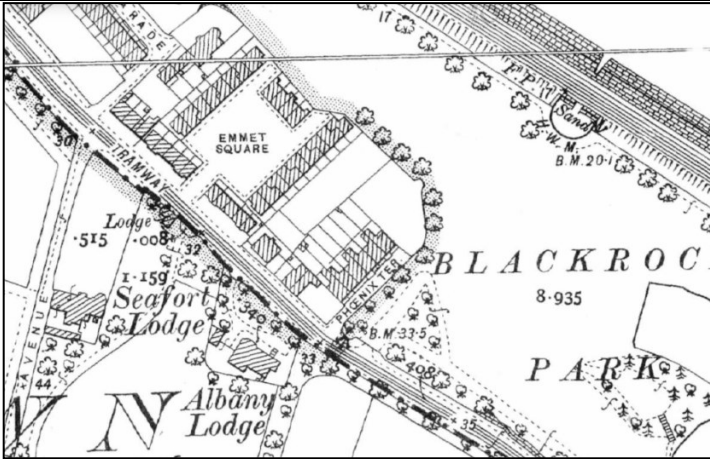
Inside the walled graveyard, facing south

Identification No.	RMP DU023-001001
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Merrion Road
Site Type	Castle – tower house
ITM	719627, 730901
Description	Nothing survives above ground of the castle, which was almost entirely demolished in the late 18th century. Its site is occupied by St Mary's Nursing Home (formerly St Mary's Home for the Blind), which was constructed in the 19th century. An associated armorial plaque and stone head (RMP DU023-001003 & -001004) survive within St Mary's Nursing Home (c. 85m from the Proposed Scheme). A house (DU023-001002) was built in the early 18th century adjacent the castle ruins, by and for the land agent of the Fitzwilliams (c. 65m from the Proposed Scheme); this was incorporated into 'St Mary's Asylum for the Blind' when it was built in the 19th century. The earliest mention of a castle at the site is in a deed of 1334. The castle came into possession of a branch of the Fitzwilliam family in the early 1400s and was made seat of the family by Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam in the 1550s. A new residence was built in 1711 some 2km southwest (Mount Merrion House) by Richard 5th Viscount Fitzwilliam, as the castle at Merrion had become uninhabitable. Archaeological investigations between Merrion Castle and Church found evidence for a working / processing area, located at the periphery of the manor of Merrion, dating from the late 13th to early 15th century. There is the slight potential that peripheral features associated with the medieval castle may also survive beneath the present road surface. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site will impact on any features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey. NMS 2020. See Images 15.5 to 15.9, in section 15.3.1.5.4 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	c. 15m west (to edge of ZAP)
Photography	

St Mary's Nursing Home, Merrion Road, site of Merrion Castle

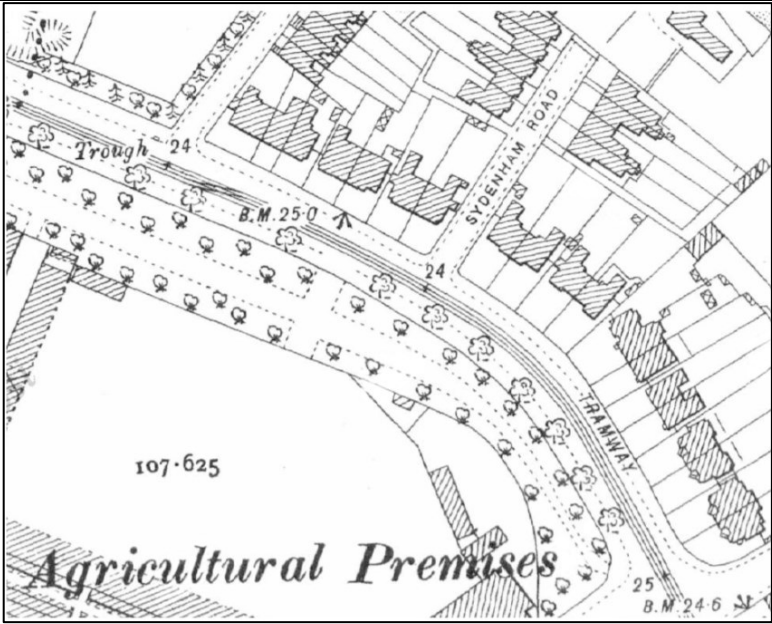
Identification No.	SMR DU023-001005
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland / Street Address	Merrion Road
Site Type	Fish-pond
ITM	719696, 730855
Description	The first edition of the OS six-inch map (1843) shows a serpentine 'Fish Pond' in the grounds of Merrion Castle and fed by a stream that flowed eastwards across the estate to the sea. The pond

	was situated near the shore, just south of the castle, on the west side of the coast road (the stream was presumably culverted beneath the coast road (as today). The pond was still in place by the time of the revised edition OS six-inch map of 1935-38. It was subsequently filled in though the associated stream remains open today in the landscaped grounds of St Mary's. It is now neatly contained within retaining walls before passing beneath Merrion Road to the sea. An underwater survey of the stream was carried out in 2002 and identified two possible bridge foundation plinths, despite intensive modification the streambed and banks in the past (Licence 02D079). There is the potential that associated features (e.g. an early bridge or culvert) may also survive beneath the present road. Ground-breaking works in the vicinity of the recorded site will impact on any features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey; NMS 2020. See Images 15.8 and 15.9, in section 15.3.1.5.4 of Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).  Site of fish-pond in the grounds of St Mary's
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	c. 10m west
Photography	n/a
Identification No.	DCIHR 23-01-005
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	Merrion Road / Rock Road
Site Type	Tramline (site of)
ITM	719847, 730627
Description	One of Dublin's tramlines ran along Merrion Road and Rock Road (continuing off the Proposed Scheme into Blackrock village). Route No. 4 travelled along the same roads as the Proposed Scheme from the city centre to Sandymount. The Dublin Tramway Company commenced a horse-drawn tram service from Nelson's Pillar to Sandymount on 1st October 1872. The entire route was electrified in 1901 and was the only route with single deck electric cars. The trams were replaced by a bus service on 31st July 1932. Although no longer visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surface. Should any such remains survive, they would represent an element of Dublin's industrial heritage. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway along Rock Road, may impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	DCC 2003-2009, OSI 2020, Corcoran 2008.

	 OS 25-inch map 1907-09 Merrion Road showing tramline at Blackrock Park
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

1.2.3 Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-16-006
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Merrion Road
Site Type	Tramline (site of)
ITM	718950, 731455
Description	One of Dublin's tramlines ran along Merrion Road and Rock Road (continuing off the Proposed Scheme into Blackrock village). Route No. 4 travelled along the same roads as the Proposed Scheme from the city centre to Sandymount. The Dublin Tramway Company commenced a horse-drawn tram service from Nelson's Pillar to Sandymount on 1st October 1872. The entire route was electrified in 1901 and was the only route with single deck electric cars. The trams were replaced by a bus service on 31st July 1932. Although no longer visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surface. Should any such remains survive, they would represent an element of Dublin's industrial heritage. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway of Merrion Road from Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge, will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	DCC 2003-2009, OSI 2020, Corcoran 2008.

	 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (1907-09) showing tramway along Merrion Road at the RDS in Ballsbridge
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	DCIHR 22-04-001
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Merrion Road
Site Type	Tramline (site of)
ITM	718972, 731428
Description	As for DCIHR 18-16-006.
Sources	As for DCIHR 18-16-006.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

1.2.4 Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)

Identification No.	RMP DU018-059
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Merrion Road (River Dodder)
Site Type	Bridge
ITM	717809, 732457
Description	Also DCIHR Ref. 18-16-026. Ball's Bridge crosses the River Dodder in Ballsbridge. Many of the crossings during the medieval period were likely to have been fords or at best, wooden bridges, including one such crossing at or near Ballsbridge. The present triple-arched stone bridge crossing the river at Ballsbridge was built in 1835, replacing an earlier stone bridge dating to 1791, which in turn replaced an earlier structure on the site. There was a bridge on this site from at least the late medieval period. It was known as 'the bridge of Smothescourt', after Thomas Smothe who was granted these lands in the mid-14th century and was so decayed by the middle of the 16th century that the Corporation of Dublin undertook measures for its repairs. The bridge was renamed 'Ball's Bridge' during the late 17th century, taking its name from the owner of Ball's House, the principal house in the area at that time. The river has been significantly altered over time, with the most recent works being those for the Lower Dodder Flood Defence Works. These involved the construction of new walls along its banks. In addition, the existing scour mat under Balls Bridge was lowered and re-laid in 2017. Archaeological monitoring of flood alleviation works in 2013 at Ballsbridge found nothing of archaeological interest.

	While the inherent archaeological potential of the river has been greatly reduced, it is possible that elements of earlier bridges may survive within / beneath the existing structure. Ground-breaking works at the site of the earlier bridge, within the road carriageway / pavements of the existing Ball's Bridge, will impact on any features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact.
Sources	DCC 2003-2009, NMS 2020. Field survey.
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 Ball's Bridge, north parapet wall  Ball's Bridge, facing west / north-west



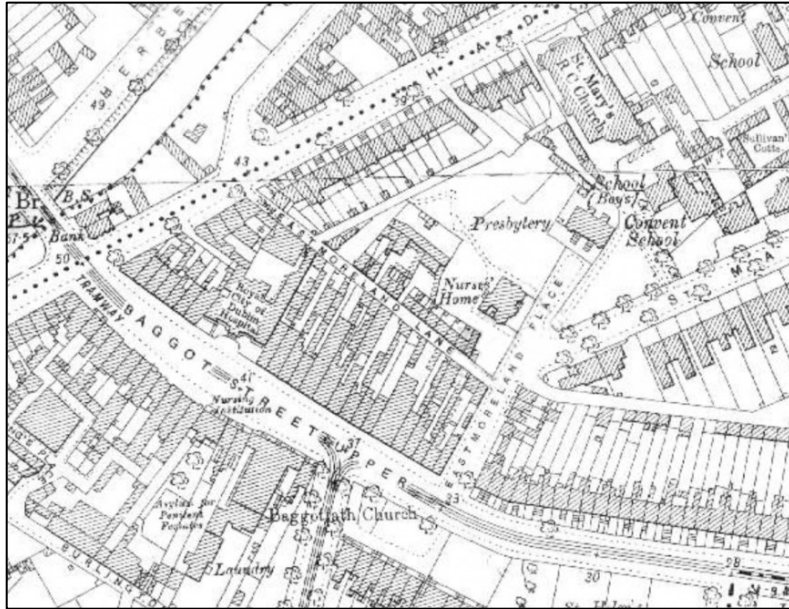
River Dodder, viewed from the north side of Ball's Bridge

Identification No.	RMP DU018-055
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Eastmoreland Place
Site Type	Castle – tower house
ITM	717070, 732882
Description	The area between the canal and Ballsbridge originally formed part of the medieval manor of Baggottrath. Baggottrath Castle, a tower house, once stood at the heart of the manor, built in the late 13th century by the Bagod (Baggot) family. By the early 19th century, the remains of the castle had been removed and new houses had been constructed lining the streets. See Section 15.3.1.3 in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) for further detail. There is no visible trace of the tower house. The Proposed Scheme traverses the zone of archaeological potential associated with the recorded archaeological site on Eastmoreland Place. The exact location of the former tower house is uncertain, though it is known to have stood on the north side of the street, in the vicinity of Eastmoreland Place. Given that the present street follows the main highway out of the city, which functioned during the medieval period, the line of the road is likely to have functioned as a boundary to the tower house site. However, the old road would have been considerably narrower than the present street. The extent of any associated features is also unknown. Ground-breaking works at Eastmoreland Place and its junction with Baggot Street will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The ZAP for the tower house site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a moderate impact.
Sources	NMS 2020
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	c. 20m to recorded site location, but within the zone of archaeological potential
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-15-005
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Pembroke Road, Baggot Street Upper
Site Type	Tramline (site of)
ITM	717085, 732835
Description	One of Dublin's tramlines ran along Merrion Road and Rock Road (continuing off the Proposed Scheme into Blackrock village). Route No. 4 travelled along the same roads as the Proposed Scheme from the city centre to Sandymount. The Dublin Tramway Company commenced a horse-drawn tram service from Nelson's Pillar to Sandymount on 1st October 1872. The entire route was electrified in 1901 and was the only route with single deck electric cars. The trams were replaced by a bus service on 31st July 1932. Although no longer visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surface. Should any such remains survive, they would represent an element of Dublin's

industrial heritage. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway from Ballsbridge to Fitzwilliam Street Lower, will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.

DCC 2003-2009, OSI 2020, Corcoran 2008.



Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (1907-09) showing tramway along Baggot Street Upper

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-11-002
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Baggot Street Lower
Site Type	Tramline (site of)
ITM	718972, 731428
Description	As for DCIHR 18-15-001.
Sources	As for DCIHR 18-15-001.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

There are no archaeological heritage sites along this section of the Proposed Scheme.

2.1 Introduction

The locations of the CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1). Where sites do not already have a designated number (RMP, SMR, RPS, DCIHR), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme number (CBC1415) followed by a CH identification number (e.g. CBC1415CH001, CBC1415CH002, etc.).

Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the centrepoint of each cultural heritage site.

Where a cultural heritage site is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

2.2 Inventory of Sites

2.2.1 Stradbroke Road to Booterstown Avenue

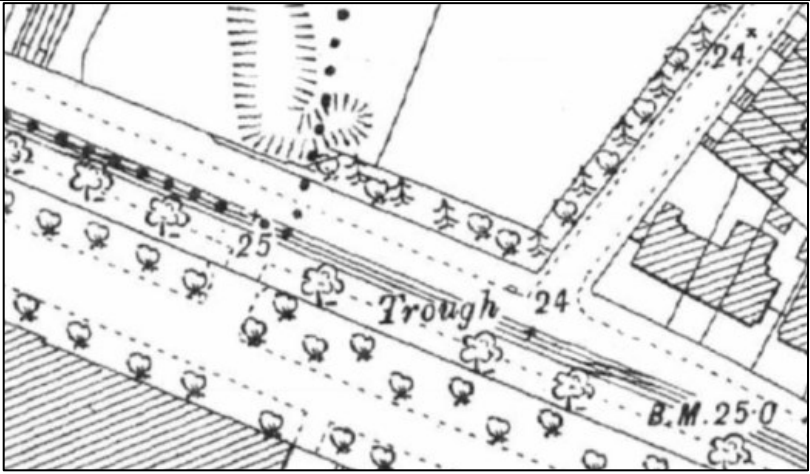
Identification No.	CBC1415CH006
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Frascati Road / Temple Road (N31), Blackrock
Site Type	Sculpture
ITM	721721, 729187
Description	A prominent bronze sculpture known as the Blackrock Dolmen, created by Rowan Gillespie and erected in 1987 on the outskirts of Blackrock village. It stands on the north side of the N31 dual-carriageway road, where it meets the main street leaving Blackrock village. Although it has no connection with any particular archaeological site, it references the wealth of prehistoric activity and settlement in south county Dublin. It also represents the general cultural heritage of Blackrock, where the sculptor's foundry is based.
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 The Blackrock Dolmen sculpture, facing east / south-east

2.2.2 Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane

There are no cultural heritage sites along this section of the Proposed Scheme.

2.2.3 Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)

Identification No.	CBC1415CH002
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Merrion Road, Ballsbridge (opposite RDS)
Site Type	Stone Trough
ITM	718088, 732330
Description	A concrete trough (c. 1.5m by c. 0.5m) currently in use as a planter, on the footpath opposite the RDS, c. 15m west / north-west of the junction of Merrion Road and Serpentine Avenue. This may be the trough marked on the OS 25-inch map of 1907-09, albeit in a slightly different position. The trough will be protected for the duration of the works. It will be removed, if necessary for its protection, under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities and stored safely at an agreed location. The memorial will be returned to its current setting once the works are completed. The trough has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey. OSI 2020.

		
Impact of scheme	Trough marked on OS 25-inch map, 1907-09 Negative, Slight, Temporary	
Proposed mitigation	The trough will be protected for the duration of the works. It will be removed if necessary to protect it from any adverse impacts and will be returned to its current setting and as close as possible to its current location following the completion of works. Features of a cultural heritage interest that are required to be removed on a temporary basis or for a short-term period, will be removed under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage asset from any adverse impacts and ensure that it is stored safely at an agreed location prior to its reinstatement	
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme	
Photography	 	
	Concrete trough on Merrion Road, opposite RDS	

2.2.4 Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)

Identification No.	CBC1415CH003
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Fitzwilliam Street Lower
Site Type	Coal-hole covers
ITM	716629, 733330 (Centrepoint along pavement)
Description	Single square paving slabs containing a cast-iron coal-hole cover are present in front of some of the properties on the west side of Fitzwilliam Street Lower: at the edge of the footpath in front of No. 1-2-3 (Merrion House) and Nos 5, 6, 7, 9; and within the cobbles at the laneway entrance to Clifton Mews (on the north-east side of Merrion House). In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They have a variety of founder's marks on them, and some are quite decorative, with several within this scheme bearing an attractive floral motif. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left in-situ during re-paving events. Drainage grooves were present on two of the examples. The coal-hole covers are cast-metal discs which covered the opening to underground coal cellars. In addition to being attractive items of street furniture, their presence indicates the existence of underground cellars within the Proposed Scheme. There will be a temporary impact on the coal-hole covers during landscaping works. The coal-hole covers have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	All coal-hole covers will be recorded by an archaeologist in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite settings will also be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the settings. The coal-hole covers, and associated granite settings will be removed under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage assets from any adverse impacts and ensure that they are stored safely at an agreed location. They will be reinstated in their original locations once the works are completed.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 Coal-hole cover, granite kerb stones and cobbling on Fitzwilliam Street Lower, facing north-east



Identification No.	CBC1415CH004
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Baggot Street Upper / Lower
Site Type	Coal-hole cover
ITM	716921, 732912
Description	See CBC1415CH004 for description of coal-hole covers. One coal-hole cover was noted along this section of the Proposed Scheme, in the footpaths in front of No. 19 Baggot Street Upper and No. 95 Baggot Street Upper (see also CBC1415CH007). There will be a temporary impact on the coal-hole cover at Baggot Street Upper (and on any others not evident during the field survey) during landscaping (resurfacing) works. The coal-hole cover has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	The coal-hole cover will be recorded by an archaeologist in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will also be recorded. The coal-hole cover and associated granite setting will be removed under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage asset from any adverse impacts and ensure that they are stored safely at an agreed location. They will be reinstated in their original locations once the works are completed.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



Coal-hole cover at Baggot Street Upper

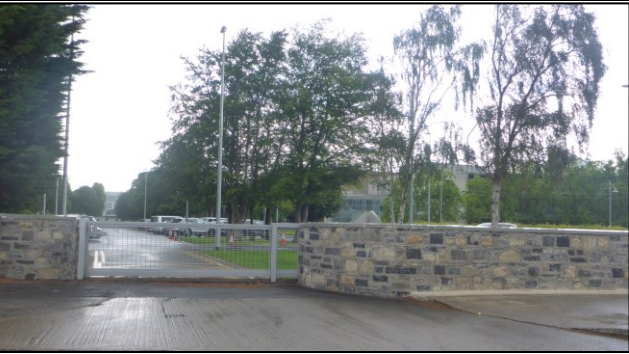
Identification No.	CBC1415CH005
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Pembroke Road / Herbert Park junction
Site Type	Memorial
ITM	717703, 732505
Description	Polished stone plaque with Irish and English inscription: ' <i>Dedicated to the memory of the officers and men of the Third Battalion Dublin Brigade. Óglaidh na hÉireann. Who died for Ireland in 1916 and since. May they all be on God's right hand</i> '. Celtic-style cross set in front of the plaque, records the unveiling by Eamonn DeValera, then President of Ireland, on 13 May 1973. Set back from the footpath within a recess, framed by railings. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the memorial during landscaping works. The memorial has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	The memorial will be removed, if necessary, to protect it from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and will be returned to its current setting and as close as possible to its current location following the completion of works. Features of a cultural heritage interest that are required to be removed on a temporary basis or for a short-term period, will be removed, under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage asset from any adverse impacts and ensure that it is stored safely at an agreed location prior to its reinstatement.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



Identification No.	CBC1415CH007
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	95 Baggot Street Lower
Site Type	Coal-hole cover
ITM	716727, 733135 (approximate location)
Description	See CBC1415CH004 for description of coal-hole covers. One coal-hole cover was noted along this section of the Proposed Scheme, in the footpath in front of No. 95 Baggot Street Upper. The coal-hole cover will require permanent relocation to facilitate the construction of the proposed cycle track and ensure a safe surface for cycling. This will result in a permanent loss of its historic function and a loss of connection with the subsurface coal cellar, should it survive intact. This function is now obsolete, however, and unlikely to be restored in the future. It should also be noted that the connection between cellar and coal hole may have already been lost (for example the cellar may be blocked up, filled in, or access cut off from beneath). The coal-hole cover has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the impact is Negative, Slight, Permanent.
Sources	Field survey.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	The coal-hole cover will be recorded by an archaeologist in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will also be recorded. The coal-hole cover and associated granite setting will be removed under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage asset from any adverse impacts and ensure that they are stored safely at an agreed location. It will be reinstated as close as possible to its original location once the works are completed.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography		
	Coal-hole cover at 95 Baggot Street Lower, to left of bin in image (Google Earth Street View; Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2019)	

2.2.5 Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)

Identification No.	CBC1415CH001
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Nutley Lane
Site Type	RTE campus
ITM	718485, 730825
Description	Ireland was one of the first countries in Europe to embrace the medium of radio but was a relative latecomer to television. Unlike its European counterparts, the Irish Government did not use the medium of television until 31 December 1961. The first voice broadcast of 2RN, the original radio callsign for Radio 1, took place on 14 November 1925. Radio Éireann became free of direct government control in the 1960s and in 1973 the radio service moved from the GPO in the centre of Dublin, where it had been housed since 1928, into a new purpose-built Radio Centre beside the existing Television Centre on the Donnybrook campus. The national broadcaster has played a central role in reflecting (and in some cases influencing) many of the defining moments in Irish culture since it as established in 1960. Television became an important force within Irish culture as it helped to explore topics often deemed controversial such as abortion and contraception. The development of entertainment show <i>The Late Show</i>, began in July 1962 and is still broadcasting today. Such programming helped to influence in the changing social structure of Ireland. A recent change to the campus entrance hides the stone engraved with 'Radio Teilifís Eireann'. Although the modern campus does not add to the historic character of the area and is quite discreet, RTE represents an important part of our cultural heritage. The boundary is a relatively recent replacement and does not contribute to the cultural heritage value of the asset. The proposed temporary works in this location will not have an impact on the cultural heritage value of the asset.
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	0m
Photography	 New entrance at RTE campus, Nutley Lane

2.3 References

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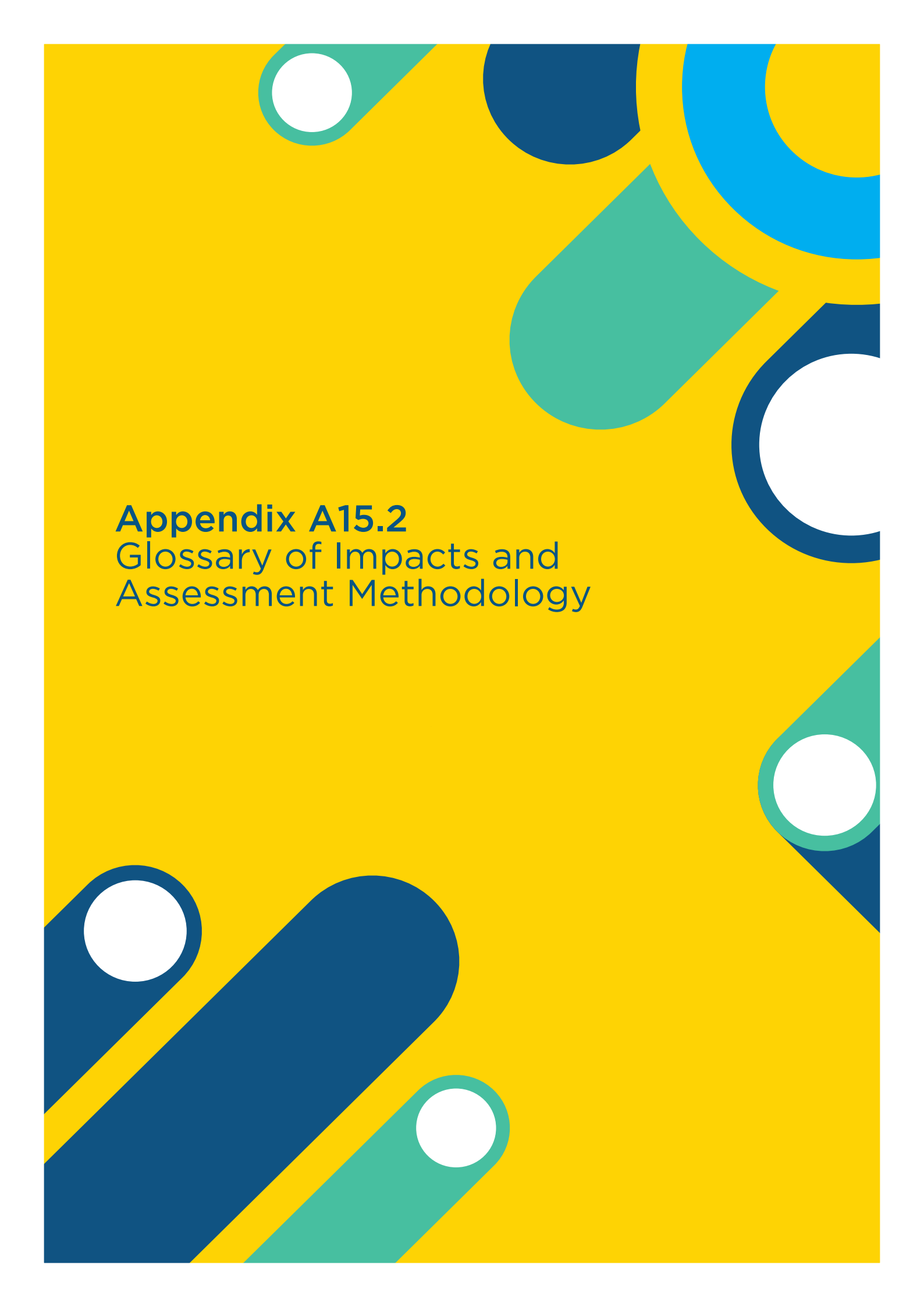
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National Monuments Service (NMS) (2020). Archaeological Survey of Ireland Sites and Monuments Record Database [Online]. Available from <https://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>

Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) (2020). Historical maps and aerial imagery [Online]. Available from <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>

University College Dublin (UCD) (2020). OSI 19th century historical maps [Online]. Available from <http://digital.ucd.ie/maps>

The background is a solid yellow color. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes. In the top left, there is a teal shape with a white circle inside. To its right is a dark blue semi-circle. Further right is a blue semi-circle. In the top right, there is a large blue semi-circle. In the center, there is a large teal shape. To its right is a dark blue semi-circle. In the bottom left, there is a dark blue shape with a white circle inside. To its right is a teal shape with a white circle inside. In the bottom right, there is a teal shape with a white circle inside. The text is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page.

Appendix A15.2

Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology

Appendix A15.2: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology

1. Glossary of Impacts

Potential impacts on the receiving archaeological and cultural heritage environment can be described as direct physical impacts, indirect physical impacts, and impacts on setting (i.e. the surroundings in which an archaeological / cultural heritage asset can be experienced; Historic England 2017).

Direct physical impacts are those development activities that directly cause damage to the fabric of an archaeological / cultural heritage asset. Typically, these activities are related to construction works; e.g. they could include excavation of foundations, earthmoving / site preparation creation of access roads, cycle paths, and the excavation of service trenches.

Indirect physical impacts are those processes, triggered by development activity, that lead to the degradation of archaeological / cultural heritage assets.

Impacts on the setting of archaeological / cultural heritage assets describe how the presence of a development changes the surroundings of an asset in such a way that it affects (positively or negatively) the heritage significance of that asset. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered. 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 prolonged operational life of the development.

Types of impact, as defined by the Draft EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2017):

- *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 impact.
- *'Worst case' Impact* – The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
- *Indirect or Secondary Impacts* – Impacts that arise off-site or are caused by other parties that are not under the control of the developer. Impacts which are caused by the interaction of impacts, or by associated or off-site projects.

1.1 Quality of Impacts

Impacts on the archaeological and cultural heritage environment are assessed in terms of their quality, i.e. positive, negative, neutral:

- **Negative Impact:** A change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological monument / cultural heritage asset from the landscape;
- **Neutral Impact:** A change that does not affect archaeological and cultural heritage; and
- **Positive Impact:** A change that improves or enhances the setting of an archaeological / cultural heritage asset .

1.2 Duration of Impacts

The duration of an impact can be as follows:

- Temporary Impact Impact lasting for one year or less;
- Short-term Impacts Impact lasting one to seven years;
- Medium-term Impact Impact lasting seven to fifteen years;
- Long-term Impact Impact lasting fifteen to sixty years; and
- Permanent Impact Impact lasting over sixty years.

2. Assessment of Impacts

2.1 Introduction

This assessment methodology has regard to the EPA assessment criteria (EPA 2017) and to the National Roads Authority (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Guidelines) (NRA 2005).

Archaeological and cultural heritage sites are a non-renewable resource, and such assets are generally considered to be location sensitive. In this context, any change to their environment, such as construction activity and ground disturbance works, could adversely affect these sites.

2.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

In accordance with EPA Guidelines (EPA 2017), the context, character, significance and sensitivity of each archaeological / cultural heritage asset requires evaluation, and the significance of the impact is then determined by considering the significance / sensitivity of the asset and the potential magnitude of the impact.

In accordance with the NRA Guidelines (NRA 2005), the significance criteria used to evaluate an archaeological site, monument or complex take 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 Guidelines (NRA 2005): the existing status (level of protection), condition or preservation, documentation or historical significance, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value (Table 1). While these criteria contribute to the significance of a feature they should not be treated as definitive. These criteria are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of these archaeological/cultural heritage assets.

Table 1: Explanation of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of protection associated with an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is an important consideration.
Condition / Preservation / Integrity	The survival of an archaeological / cultural heritage asset's archaeological potential both above and below ground 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 a an archaeological / cultural heritage 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 an archaeological / cultural heritage asset may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments or with monuments from different periods indicating an extended time presence 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 isolated monuments within that group.
Rarity / Character	The rarity of some an archaeological / cultural heritage asset 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	Archaeological / cultural heritage assets that are highly visible in the landscape have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between monuments may also be explored in this category.

Criteria	Explanation
Fragility / Vulnerability / Integrity	It is important to assess the level of threat to an archaeological / cultural heritage asset 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 a an archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

An evaluation of the significance / sensitivity of archaeological / cultural heritage assets is based on their designation and on the extent to which these assets contribute to the archaeological or cultural heritage environment, though their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially. Table 2 presents the scale of significance / sensitivity together with criteria. It has been compiled by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd, based on standard authorities and guidelines as listed in Section 3.1. Undesignated archaeological or cultural heritage sites can be assigned a low, medium or high sensitivity value, taking into consideration the criteria cited in Table 1 (e.g. condition, character, integrity or preservation, data, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value).

Table 2: Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

Sensitivity / Significance	Criteria
High	Sites of international significance: World Heritage Sites. National Monuments. Protected Structures (assessed by the NIAH to be of international and national importance), where these are also National Monuments. Undesignated archaeological and cultural heritage sites.
Medium	Recorded Monuments (RMP sites & SMR sites scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP) Protected Structures / NIAH sites (assessed by the NIAH to be of regional importance), where these are also Recorded Monuments. Newly identified archaeological sites, confirmed through archaeological investigation, to be added to the SMR. Undesignated archaeological and cultural heritage sites.
Low	Sites listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building for which there are no upstanding remains. Undisturbed greenfield areas and riverine environs, which have an inherent archaeological potential. Undesignated archaeological and cultural heritage sites.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological and / or cultural heritage interest.

2.2.1 World Heritage Sites

The historic city of Dublin* is on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Tentative List, which is an inventory of properties that 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 canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO 2010).

The city is considered under the headings of authenticity, integrity and justification of its outstanding universal value. The significance of the streetscape and buildings is attributed to the development of Dublin after the Restoration in the 1660s, when the city became the second imperial capital, after London, of the British Empire, with major development and expansion in the Georgian period (1714 to 1830). This has given Dublin the institutional buildings, terraces and infrastructure, and set out the city plan as it substantially survives today. The city has made an extraordinary contribution to world literature. The city influenced and provided the setting for many writers including Swift, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Burke, and Moore in the 18th and early 19th centuries; Wilde and Stoker in the later 19th century; the Irish Literary Revival of the early 20th centuries, with Yeats, Gregory and the Abbey Theatre, Synge, O'Casey, and Joyce; continuing with Shaw, Beckett, and Flann O'Brien to the present. Three of the four Irish Nobel laureates for Literature were from Dublin: Yeats in 1923, Shaw in 1925, and Beckett in 1969. The intangible cultural heritage of the historic city of Dublin relates to this contribution to world literature.

*As distinct from the RMP designated Historic City of Dublin discussed in section 2.3.4.

2.2.2 National Monument

The National Monuments Act (1930, Section 2) defines a 'National Monument' as

'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto'.

The National Monuments legislation legally protects access to, and the visual amenity associated with National Monuments and requires consent from the Minister for invasive works in their vicinity.

The defences / town walls of medieval Dublin are a National Monument in accordance with national policy on town defences (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2008).

2.2.3 Recorded Monuments

The primary source of information for archaeology is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). The RMP documents known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites in rural areas identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs dating to before 1700 AD (with some later ones also being included). It is based on a comprehensive range of published and publicly available documentary and cartographic sources.

For the purpose of the assessment, the Sites and Monument Record (SMR) data and mapping as updated by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (www.archaeology.ie) was examined so it could be used within an interactive identification and mapping system developed for Proposed Project.

2.2.4 Zones of Archaeological Potential

Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP) can be defined as areas within the urban and rural landscape that possess the potential to contain archaeological remains due to the settlement history of a place and or to the presence of topographical features such as rivers, lakes and high, defensible ground. An example of this is the RMP designated Historic City of Dublin, which is designated as a zone of archaeological potential covering an extensive area (RMP DU018-020). Other examples within the study area for the Proposed Project include historic settlements recorded at Donnybrook, Bray, Finglas, Kilmainham, Chapelizod and Tallaght. For the purpose of the assessment, ZAPs with statutory protection (i.e. contained in the RMP) were considered.

2.2.5 Non-Designated Sites

Newly identified archaeological sites that have been confirmed through archaeological investigation (monitoring, testing, excavation, geophysical survey) are considered to be of medium importance. Such sites are undesignated as they have yet to be added to the SMR.

Potential or undesignated archaeological sites identified through aerial photography, historic mapping, stray finds are considered to be of low sensitivity, as they have yet to be ground-truthed through archaeological investigation. Similarly, undisturbed greenfield areas and riverine environs, which have an inherent but as yet unproven archaeological potential are considered to be of low sensitivity.

The DCIHR provided by Dublin City Council (DCC) is based on a paper survey only and where there are no upstanding remains of the industrial heritage sites, the survival of below-ground sites cannot be confirmed; as such the sensitivity is considered to be low.

2.3 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 1)

Table 3: Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Impact Magnitude	Criteria
High	These impacts arise where an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development. A change such that the value of the asset is totally altered or destroyed, leading to a complete loss of character, integrity and data about the site.
Medium	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important / significant aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where an archaeological / cultural heritage asset would be impacted upon leading to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the site. Or an impact which by its magnitude results in the partial loss of a historic structure (including fabric loss or alteration) or grounds including the part removal of buildings or features or part removal of demesne land (e.g. severance, visual intrusion or degradation of setting and amenity). A permanent positive impact that enhances or restores the character and / or setting of a cultural heritage site or upstanding archaeological heritage site in a clearly noticeable manner.
Low	A low impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable is not such that the archaeological / cultural heritage character / integrity of the site is significantly compromised, and where there is no significant loss of data about the site. A positive impact that results in partial enhancement of the character and / or setting of a cultural heritage site or upstanding archaeological heritage site in the medium to long-term.
Negligible	An impact which causes very minor changes in the character of the environment and does not directly impact an archaeological / cultural heritage asset or affect the appreciation or significance of the asset. There would be very minor changes to the character and integrity of the asset and no loss of data about the site.

2.4 Significance of Impact

The Draft EPA Revised Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) (EPA 2015) added the two additional levels of significance of impact: Very Significant and Not Significant (Table 4 and Image 1).

Table 4: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2015)

Significance of Impact	Description
Very Significant	An impact which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment, for example in this case a monument
Not Significant	An impact which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.

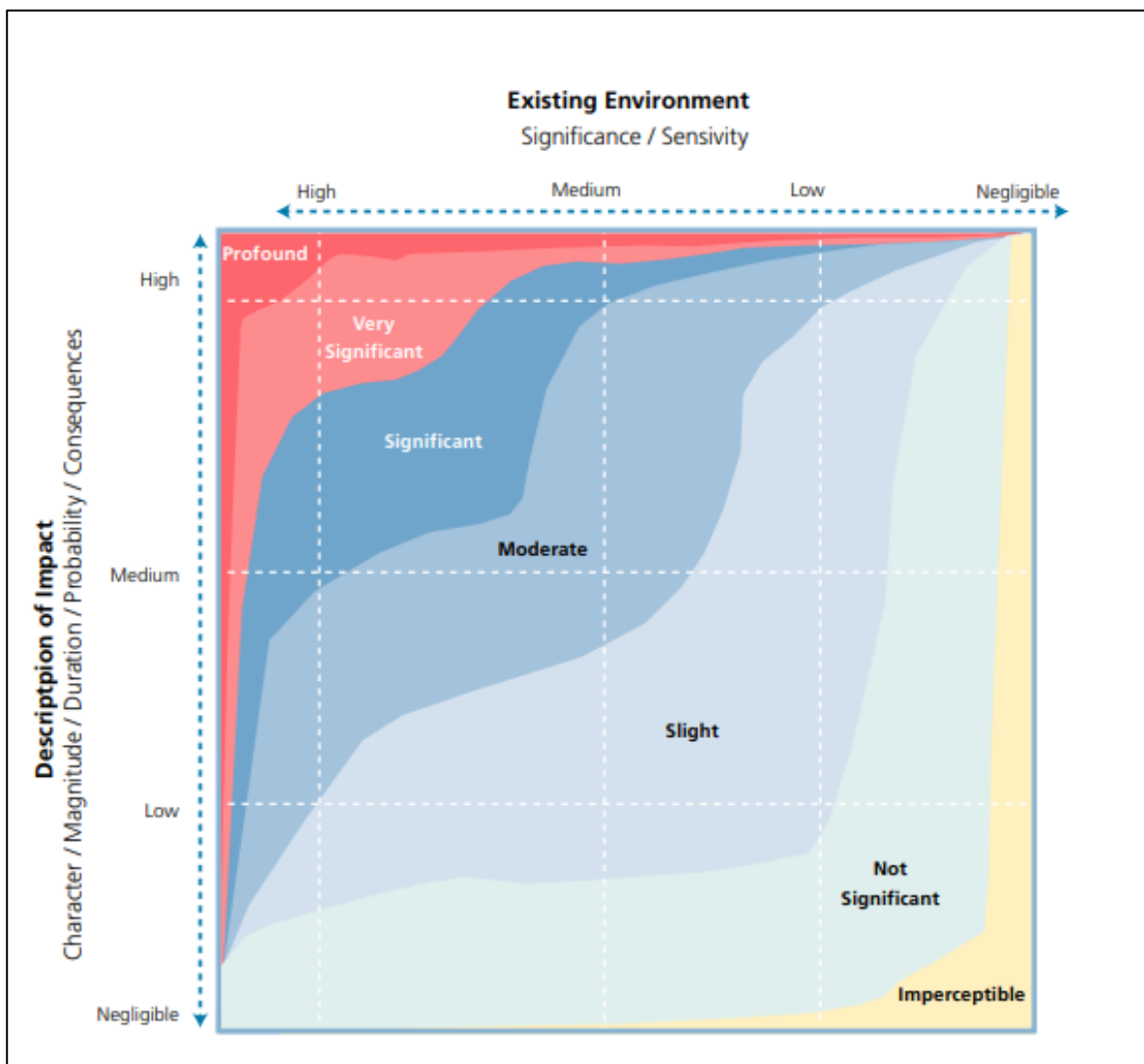


Image 1: Figure 3.5 Description of Impacts from the Draft EPA Revised Guidelines on Information to be Contained in EIS (EPA 2015)

The likely significance of impacts is determined by considering the baseline rating or sensitivity value of the asset upon which the impact has an impact and the magnitude of the impact (Image 1). The impact significance is defined as Imperceptible, Not Significant, Slight, Moderate, Significant, Very Significant, or Profound (Table 5).

Table 5: Defining Significance of Impacts

Impact	Definition
Imperceptible	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
Not Significant	An impact which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
Slight	An impact which causes minor changes in the character of the environment and does not affect an archaeological / cultural heritage asset in a moderate or significant manner.
Moderate	A moderate impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable, does not lead to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological / cultural heritage asset.
Significant	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part or all of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

Impact	Definition
Very Significant	An impact which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Profound	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse impacts. Reserved for adverse, negative impacts only. These impacts arise where an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.

2.5 References

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DCC (2016). Dublin City Development Plan (2016-2022). Dublin City Council.

EPA (2015). Revised Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements, Draft September 2015.

EPA (2017). Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, Draft August 2017.

Historic England (2017). The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning No. 3 (Second Edition). Historic England.

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Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO (2010). UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List [Online]. Available from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5523/>

Relevant Guidelines and Standards

Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport Infrastructure Ireland, 2017.

Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government and EirGrid, 2009.

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

EirGrid (2015). Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects: A Standard Approach to Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of High Voltage Transmission Projects. EirGrid.

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

DAHG (2015). National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025.

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

National Roads Authority (NRA) (2005). Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes.



Appendix A15.3

City and County Development Plan, Relevant Policies and Extracts

Appendix A15.3: City and County Development Plans, Relevant Policies and Extracts

Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022

It is the policy of Dublin City Council

CHC9: To protect and preserve National Monuments.

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.
2. That where preservation in situ is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to 'preservation by record' according to best practice in advance of redevelopment.
3. That sites within Zones of Archaeological Interest will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
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, where appropriate, to ensure that human remain are re-interred, except where otherwise agreed with the National Museum of Ireland.
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.
7. To have regard to the Shipwreck inventory maintained by the DAHG. Proposed developments that may have potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and subtidal environments shall be subject to an underwater archaeological assessment in advance of works.
8. To have regard to DAHG policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology.

It is the policy of Dublin City Council:

- CHC10: To continue to preserve and enhance the surviving sections of the City Wall and city defences – a National Monument, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan 2015 – with reference to the National Policy on Town Defences, adopted by the Department of the Environment in 2008.
- CHC11: To preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names should reflect appropriate local historical or cultural associations.
- CHC13: To support and pursue a World Heritage nomination for the Historic City of Dublin, in partnership with the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and other stakeholders.
- CHC14: To promote the awareness of Dublin's industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers' dwellings) and rural (vernacular) heritage.
- CHC15: 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.
- CHC18: 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.

It is an objective of Dublin City Council:

- CHCO10: 14. To implement and promote The Dublin Principles (ICOMOS, 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 development of the city is shown on Figure 17 (Dublin City: Historic Core) of the Dublin City Council's (DCC) Development Plan (2016 - 2022) (DCC 2016) (Image 1). This figure also displays key urban landmarks,

including city parks such as St Stephen's Green (National Monument), the Phoenix Park, Merrion Square and the Iveagh Gardens.

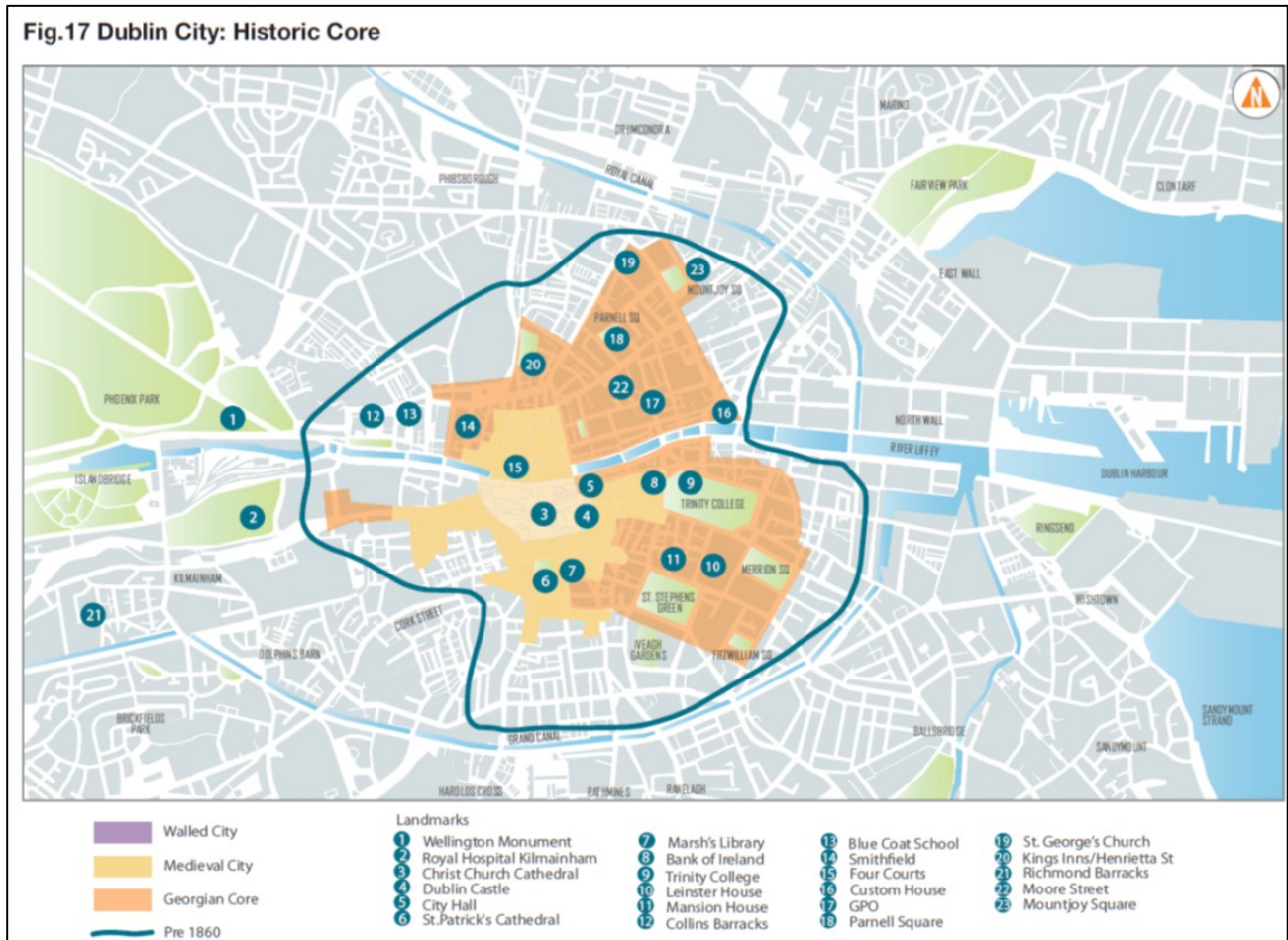


Image 1: Figure 17 of the DCC Development Plan (DCC 2016), showing Dublin City: Historic Core

Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2016-2022

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council has created a set of policies to protect archaeological sites that are as follows:

Policy AH1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage

It is Council policy to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments. In the implementation of this policy, the Council will endeavour to review and assess the feasibility of improving public accessibility to sites and monuments under the direct ownership or control of the Council or of the State.

Policy AH2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ

It is Council policy to seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and/ or recommendations of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoAHG). The Council will strictly control development proposals that could have a negative impact on the significance of archaeological sites and monuments, their settings and/or interpretation. Land uses shall not give rise to significant losses of the integrity, quality or context of archaeological material – except as may be conditioned or directed by the appropriate heritage agencies. This shall be achieved by the application of appropriate design standards and criteria.