



**Chapter 16**  
Architectural  
Heritage

## Contents

<b>16. Architectural Heritage</b> .....	<b>1</b>
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 .....	5
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.....	14
16.4 Potential Impacts .....	31
16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme .....	31
16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario.....	31
16.4.3 Construction Phase .....	31
16.4.4 Operational Phase .....	37
16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures .....	39
16.5.1 Construction Phase .....	39
16.5.2 Operational Phase .....	43
16.6 Residual Impacts .....	44
16.6.1 Construction Phase .....	44
16.6.2 Operational Phase .....	44
16.7 References .....	45

## **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 Blanchardstown to City Centre Core Bus Corridor (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:

##### **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 associated 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 in Section 2 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) zoning maps 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 in Fingal.

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 and Fingal (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 16.3.1.9.

### **16.2.1.2 Archaeological heritage**

Archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage) 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 16.3.1.3.

### **16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage**

Cultural heritage, which is closely related, is defined in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2022). 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 and 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, 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), as National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders (NMS 2009; NMS 2019), the County and City Development Plans and draft Development plans for Dublin City (DCC 2016, 2021) and Fingal County Council (FCC 2017) 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 the Section 16.7.

Field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme between May 2020 and June 2021 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 is 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 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 Architectural Conservation Areas, Conservation Areas, 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 where they may be 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 assessment 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:

- Dublin City Council (DCC) Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016);
- Dublin City Council (DCC) Dublin City draft Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2021);
- The Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 (FCC 2017);
- Local Area and Architectural Conservation Area Plans:
  - Planning Scheme for the Grangegorman Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) (DCC 2012a).
  - Ashtown-Pelletstown Local Area Plan, 2014, extended 2018 (DCC 2014a).
- 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 2020 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 to 2022 and draft development plan for 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2016, 2021 and the Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023 (FCC 2017) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); 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), Dublin City Archive (DCC 2020), 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), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), the Valuations Office (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), Fingal Local Studies and Archives (FCC 2020) 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 and within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme; and
  - iii. The locations for all 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. DU018-020177);
    - Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
    - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50070574);
    - NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2280); and
    - Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g. CBC0005BTH043).

### **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 Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as 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 receiving 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 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 and the NRA Archaeological Guidelines, 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
<b>Existing Status</b>	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.
<b>Condition/ Preservation/ Integrity</b>	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.
<b>Documentation/ Data</b>	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.
<b>Group Value/ Character</b>	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 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.
<b>Rarity/ Character</b>	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.
<b>Visibility in the landscape/ Character/ Integrity</b>	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 have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between architectural heritage buildings may also be explored in this category.
<b>Fragility / Vulnerability/ Integrity</b>	It is important to assess the level of threat to an architectural heritage buildings or assets from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development.
<b>Amenity Value/ Character</b>	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of an architectural 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 guideline, 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
<b>High</b>	<p>World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites)</p> <p>National Monuments in the State's ownership or guardianship or 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"> <li>are of sufficient architectural heritage importance 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</li> <li>make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context</li> </ul> <p>Architectural Conservation Areas 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"> <li>are of sufficient architectural heritage importance 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</li> </ul>

Sensitivity	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures assessed to be of High sensitivity</li> </ul> <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"> <li>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</li> <li>make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context</li> </ul> <p>Designed landscapes with outstanding or high artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p>
<b>Medium</b>	<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>Architectural Conservation Areas 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"> <li>make significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region OR</li> <li>contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures assessed to be of Medium Sensitivity</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Low</b>	<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>
<b>Negligible</b>	<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 built 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 impact;
- ‘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 developer. 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, reduce the quality of, diminish the architectural or landscape character and amenities of, permanently alter or remove 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, it’s the 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 prolonged 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 below outlines the duration of effects. Temporary effects lasting from one year or less will often be less concerning than a Long-Term and permanent effects, depending on their severity.

**Table 16.3: Duration and Frequency of Effects**

Duration	Description
<b>Momentary</b>	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
<b>Brief</b>	Effects lasting less than a day
<b>Temporary</b>	Effects lasting less than one year
<b>Short-term</b>	Effects lasting one to seven years
<b>Medium-term</b>	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
<b>Long-term</b>	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
<b>Permanent</b>	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
<b>Negative</b>	
<b>High</b>	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.
<b>Medium</b>	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
<b>Low</b>	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.
<b>Negligible</b>	Very minor loss or damage to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage or a designed 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
<b>Positive</b>	
<b>Negligible</b>	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
<b>Low</b>	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.
<b>Medium</b>	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
<b>High</b>	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 16.5 were used as an additional guide to professional judgement.

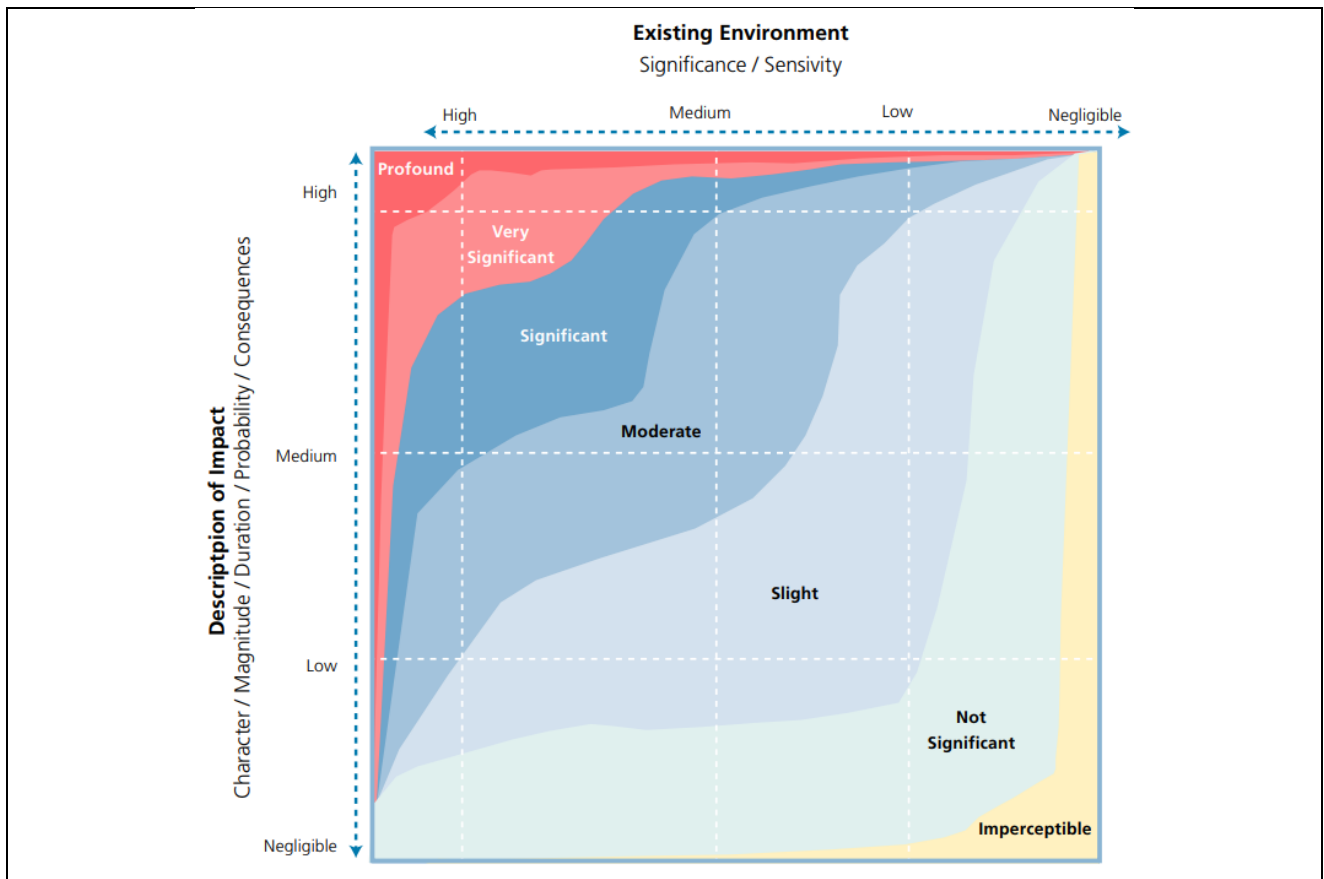


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2022)

Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (from EPA 2022, Table 3.4)

Characteristic	Description
<b>Imperceptible</b>	An effect capable of measurement but without significant or noticeable consequences.
<b>Not Significant</b>	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or visual environment but without significant consequences.
<b>Slight</b>	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
<b>Moderate</b>	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.
<b>Significant</b>	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.
<b>Very Significant</b>	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.
<b>Profound</b>	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 a built 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 Junction 3 (Blanchardstown / Mulhuddart) southbound off-slip from the N3. The Proposed Scheme proceeds along the R121 Blanchardstown Road South into the Blanchardstown Shopping Centre. From a new terminus to the north-west of Blanchardstown Shopping Centre the Proposed Scheme is routed onto the N3 Navan Road via the Snugborough Road junction and follows the N3 and Navan Road as far as the junction with the Old Cabra Road. From here, the Proposed Scheme will be routed along Old Cabra Road, Prussia Street, Manor Street and Stoneybatter to the junction with King Street North. The core bus corridor is then routed via Blackhall Place as far as the junction with Ellis Quay, where it joins the prevailing traffic management regime on the North Quays. At the Stoneybatter / Brunswick Street North junction, cyclists will proceed along Brunswick Street North, George's Lane and Queen Street as far as Ellis Quay/Arran Quay.

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 traverses the baronies, parishes and townlands listed in Table: 16.6.

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 Proposed Scheme follows an historic route into the city, though its present character, northwest of the Ashtown Roundabout, is modern, with residential, retail and industrial parks and motorway and dual carriageway road corridors.

Prior to the twentieth century, the area outside of the Royal Canal was open agricultural land. Blanchardstown was the only significant village, with country houses and their demesnes providing a secondary focal point for settlement clusters. There were also dispersed and modest farmsteads and mills. Two significant designed landscapes border the Proposed scheme. These are Phoenix Park and Abbotstown Demesne the legacy of which is large areas of open space with mature planting providing recreational amenity, and historic character for the city. The historic boundary of the Abbotstown Demesne follows the Tolka Valley. There are areas of open space along the Royal Canal constructed in the middle of the nineteenth century, at the old Phoenix Park racecourse, at Kempton Avenue and The Paddocks, Belvedere sports grounds, St. Mary's Dominican Convent Cabra, and at St. Joseph's Cabra. Semi-mature tree lined streets are also notable along sections of the R147 Navan Road.

Southeast of the Ashtown Roundabout, along the R147 Navan Road and R147 Old Cabra Road, there are generally twentieth century sub-urban houses lining the route fronted by private gardens with some nineteenth and twentieth century institutional and religious buildings of note including St. Vincent's on the Navan Road which is a former workhouse now in use as a hospital (DCC RPS 5808). Other institutional buildings include Dominic's Secondary School, Navan Road (NIAH 50060134). In the 20th century, the area Cabra was developed as a Garden Suburb. Significant buildings which were constructed as part of this development include Our Lady Help of Christians, Navan Road (NIAH 50060137).

Inside the R101 North Circular Road there is an increasingly mixed-use urban and historic character, along Prussia Street, Manor Street and Blackhall Place, the curvature of the streets and the dense plot pattern attesting their origins in the Viking establishment centres on Oxmantown Green, which remained as an Hiberno-Norse settlement after the Anglo-Norman conquest in the twelfth century. Prussia Street and Manor Street saw continuous settlement and development through the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They are characterized by eighteenth and nineteenth century terraced houses, public houses and small shops, with modern interventions slotting in to the historic grain. The old market square at the junction of Aughrim Street, Prussia Street and Manor Street is an important and historic public space.

The Blue Coat School (DU018-020177) was a significant intervention onto another historic public space. It was built on Oxmantown Green c. 1775 to the design of Thomas Ivory and is now occupied by the Law Society of Ireland.

**Table: 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands**

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland	
N3 Blanchardstown Junction to Snugborough Road	Castleknock	Clonsilla	Coolmine	
		Castleknock	Corduff	
Snugborough Road to N3/M50 Junction		Castleknock	Corduff Blanchardstown Deanestown Abbotstown	
		N3/M50 Junction to Navan Road/Ashtown Road Junction		Dunsink Castleknock Ashtown Pelletstown
			Navan Road/Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road/Old Cabra Road Junction	
Navan Road/Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay	Dublin	Grangegorman		Cabragh Grangegorman Middle Grangegorman West
		St. James'	Grangegorman East	
		St. Paul's	Dublin City North	

### 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 following categories:

- 16.3.1.1 World Heritage Sites
- 16.3.1.2 Architectural Sites of Archaeological Significance;
- 16.3.1.3 Protected Structures;
- 16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas;
- 16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas;
- 16.3.1.6 NIAH Structures;
- 16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes;
- 16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage;
- 16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest; and
- 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 2020), 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 2009a and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant City and County Development Plans including the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 and draft Development plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2016, 2021) and Fingal Development Plan 2017 to 2023 (FCC 2017) and the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b).

Where a feature is included in two or more of these lists, the highest designation is used here to refer to it. A national monument or a recorded monument, for example, The Blue Coat School, which is also a protected structure, and is included in the NIAH, will be referred to using the RMP identifier (DU018-020177) and, as appropriate National Monument number or Preservation Order number (rather than the DCC RPS or NIAH references) in the ID column of the Tables below. All available identifiers are provided in 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 CBC0005BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0005BTH002, 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 CBC0005PB001, LP001 is CBC0005LP001, and MS001 is CBC0005MS001). All other items of street furniture are labelled using a 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. DU018-020177);
- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50070574);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2280); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g. CBC0005BTH043).

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 World Heritage Sites**

UNESCO World Heritage Sites are architectural heritage sites of acknowledged international importance or sites contribute significantly to international research objectives. The Historic City of Dublin is on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list which is an inventory of properties each state party intends to consider for nomination.

The Georgian City Plan under consideration survives largely intact in the modern city and is bound 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). This includes the R147 Navan Road, the R805 Old Cabra Road, Prussia Street, Manor Street, Stoneybatter, Blackhall Place, Ellis Quay, Arran Quay, George's Lane, Brunswick Street, Blackhall Street and Queen Street.

The Georgian Period specifically refers to expansion of the city between the years 1714 and 1830. Much of the development in this period was carried out by the Jervis and Gardiner estates on the north side of the River Liffey and the Aungier and Fitzwilliam estates on the south side. It included the setting out of residential terraces, the positioning of civic, institutional and religious buildings, and investment in infrastructure such as the City Quays, the canals, the railways and the public realm. The rapid expansion of the city at this time took account of earlier medieval settlements, still evident in the street pattern at Oxmantown and in the Liberties and through the survival of medieval buildings such as Cathedrals, Churches, Dublin Castle and the City Walls.

The Blue Coat School (DU018-202177) is the most significant Georgian institutional building in the study area and makes an important contribution to the character of the Historic City of Dublin. It is rated of National importance by the NIAH for reasons of architectural, artistic, historical and social interest. It is of High sensitivity.

While a large part of the study area falls within the Historic City of Dublin, it is not generally Georgian in character except for relatively isolated buildings and terraces on Prussia Street (DCC RPS 6874; DCC RPS 6873; DCC RPS 6876; DCC RPS 6872; NIAH 50070563-7; NIAH 50070570-1; and NIAH 50070574), at the north end of Manor Street (DCC RPS 4882-4; DCC RPS 4876-81; and DCC RPS 4873-5), on Stoneybatter (DCC RPS 7848), on Blackhall Place (DCC RPS 763-4; DCC RPS 766; and NIAH 50070210-1) along King Street North (around St. Paul's Church DCC RPS 4269-71 and between George's Lane and Smithfield DCC RPS 4265-8), and at the south end of Queen Street (DCC RPS 6881-3; DCC RPS 6877-80; NIAH 50070232; and NIAH 50070246-7).

### 16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), three sites were identified in the receiving environment, which are included in the RMP, but which also form part of the architectural heritage.

These are at St Paul's Church (DU018-020414) now the Spade Enterprise Centre, the Blue Coat School (DU018-020177), and Mellowes Bridge (DU018-020312). All three sites include buildings which are also included in the RPS and the NIAH.

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 Plan. 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'.

Fingal County Council's (FCC) policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 to 2023. Objective CH02 states that it is the Policy of FCC to

*'Favour the preservation in situ or at a minimum preservation by record, of archaeological sites, monuments, features or objects in their settings. In securing such preservation the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.'*

Objective CH03 states:

*'Protect all archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and all sites and features of archaeological and historic interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places, and to seek their preservation in situ (or at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process'.*

Objective CH04 states:

*'Encourage and promote the appropriate management and maintenance of the County's archaeological heritage, including historical burial grounds, in accordance with conservation principles and best practice guidelines'.*

Objective CH05 states:

*'Ensure archaeological remains are identified and fully considered at the very earliest stages of the development process, that schemes are designed to avoid impacting on the archaeological heritage'.*

Objective CH06 states:

*'Require that proposals for linear development over one kilometre in length; proposals for development involving ground clearance of more than half a hectare; or developments in proximity to areas with a density of known archaeological monuments and history of discovery; to include an Archaeological Impact Assessment and refer such applications to the relevant Prescribed Bodies'.*

Objective CH07 states:

*'Ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Notification does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature, and is sited and designed appropriately'.*

Objective CH08 states:

*'Develop a policy in relation to the treatment of archaeological monuments within open space of developments'.*

Objective CH09 states:

*'Recognise the importance of archaeology or historic landscapes and the connectivity between sites, where it exists, in order to safeguard them from developments that would unduly sever or disrupt the relationship and/or inter-visibility between sites'.*

Objective CH17 states:

*'Support the growth of cultural tourism in the County, including the potential for niche heritage based tourism products by facilitating the development of heritage events, infrastructure such as heritage trails, walkways and cycleways etc. and activities such as community excavation'.*

Objective CH18 states:

*'Manage the archaeological sites and monuments that Fingal County Council owns or is responsible for according to best practice and according to Conservation Plans where they exist'.*

A more detailed description relating to each Recorded Monument is contained 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.

### **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 plan 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'.*

Fingal County Council's (FCC) policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 to 2023.

Objective CH20 states it is an Objective of the Council to:

*'Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, is compatible with the special character, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, materials, impact on architectural or historic features, and junction with the existing Protected Structure'.*

Objective CH21 states:

*'Seek that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or designed views or vistas from or to the structure is conserved'.*

Objective CH25 states:

*'Ensure that proposals for large scale developments and infrastructure projects consider the impacts on the architectural heritage and seek to avoid them. The extent, route, services and signage for such projects should be sited at a distance from Protected Structures, outside the boundaries of historic designed landscapes, and not interrupt specifically designed vistas. Where this is not possible the visual impact must be minimised through appropriate mitigation measures such as high quality design and/or use of screen planting'.*

Objective CH26 states:

*'Prevent the demolition or inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures'.*

A review of the RPS of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 and draft development plan for 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2016, 2021) and Fingal Development Plan 2017 to 2023 (FCC 2017) indicates that, in addition to the 3 sites noted above and included on the RMP, a further 43 structures or groups of structures (RPS sites) were identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, all but three are also included in the NIAH Building Survey (NIAH 2020a), where they are rated of Local, Regional and National importance. They are of Low, Medium and High sensitivity. They are listed in Table 16.7 with further information provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 16.7: Protected Structures**

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>N3/M50 Junction to Navan Road/ Ashtown Road Junction</b>	FCC RPS 0694	Ranelagh Bridge, Royal Canal, M3/M50 Junction	Bridge (road), c.1810	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	FCC RPS 0944 a, b, c and d	Royal Canal, Ashtown to Saint Catherine's Park (Leixlip), Co. Dublin, 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> Locks	Canal, late 18th century	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
<b>Navan Road/ Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road/Old Cabra Road Junction</b>	DCC RPS 6770	Ashtown Gate Lodges, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8	Gate Lodges (3), 1847	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6771	Belleville Gate Lodge, Castleknock Road, Dublin 7	Gate Lodge, c.1820	Regional Medium Sensitivity
<b>Navan Road/Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay</b>	DCC RPS 5808	St Vincent's Home, Navan Road	Convent, church and gate lodge, c.1890	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1088	47 Cabra Road, Everton House	House, c.1860	Regional Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1658	John J. Hanlon, 189 North Circular Road	Public house, c.1890	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6874	55 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	House, 1771 and coach-house c.1800	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6873	29 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1780	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6875	66 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1920	Regional Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6876	67 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1750	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6872	6 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1800	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 287, 4885	Kavanagh's, 48-49 Manor St, 1-3 Aughrim Street, Dublin 7	Public House, 1901	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4884	43 Manor Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1800	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4883	42 Manor Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1740	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4882	41 Manor Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1800	Local (NIAH) Low Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4876-81	32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 Manor Street, Dublin 7	Houses, built c.1820,	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4873-5	27, 28 and 29 Manor Street, Dublin 7	Houses c.1800	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4886-92	Temple Terrace, 74, 75, 76, 77,78,79, 80 Manor Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1850	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4872	Gate Lodge, Sisters of Charity Convent, 10 Manor Street, Dublin 7	Gate lodge, c.1870,	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7851	L. Mulligan Grocer, 18 Stoneybatter, Dublin 7	House (public house), c.1800	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7850	The Glimmerman, 14-15 Stoneybatter, Dublin 7	Public house, c.1880	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7849	J. Walsh & Co. 6-7 Stoneybatter, Dublin 7	House (public house), c.1850	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7848	5 Stoneybatter, Dublin 7	House c.1800	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 763, 764	15 and 17 Blackhall Place, Dublin 7	Houses, 1790.	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DU018-020177, DU018-020178	Blue Coat School/ Law Society of Ireland, Blackhall Place, Dublin 7	School, c.1775,	National (NIAH) High Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 766	48 Blackhall Place, Dublin 7	Houses c. 1800	Local (NIAH) Low Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 767	52 Blackhall Place, Dublin 7	Methodist church, c.1770	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DU018-020312	Mellowes Bridge, Dublin 7	Bridge, c.1765	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 992	32 Brunswick Street North / Stanley Street, Dublin 7	Maltings, built c.1850 Corporation tram tracks, c.1900.	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4269	101 King Street North, Dublin 7	House, c.1700	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4270-1	115b, 115c King Street North, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1770	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DU018-020414	Spade Enterprise Centre, King Street North, Dublin 7	Church, 1824	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4263-8	77, 80, 81,85, 87 and 88 King Street North	Houses, c.1740	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6881-2	69, 70 Queen Street, Dublin 7	Houses (commercial), c.1790	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6883	72a Queen Street, Dublin 7	House (funeral home), c.1790	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 709-11	23, 24 and 25 Benburb Street, Dublin 7	Houses (shops), c.1870,	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 727-8	73, 74 Benburb Street, Dublin 7	Apartment building, 1885-88	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6880	7 Queen Street, Dublin 7	House (vacant), c.1800	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6877-9	4,5,6 Queen Street, Dublin 7	Houses (shops), c.1800	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6884	Dice Bar, 79 Queen Street, Dublin 7	Commercial building, c.1860	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2526-31	1-6 Ellis Quay, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1880	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 266-272	37-43 Arran Quay, Dublin 7	Houses c.1860,	Regional (NIAH) Medium Sensitivity

#### 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.

Dublin City Council's policies relating to Architectural Conservation Areas can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022, Volume 1 Chapter 11 (DCC 2016) with further information relating to Protected

Structures in Volume 2, Appendix 24 of the Development Plan. 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'.*

Fingal County Council's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 to 2023. Objective CH31 states that it is the objective of the Council to: *'Produce, and review where necessary, detailed guidance for each Architectural Conservation Area in the form of Statements of Character that identify the specific special character of each area and give direction on works that would impact on this'.*

Objective CH32 states:

*'Avoid the removal of structures and distinctive elements (such as boundary treatments, street furniture, paving and landscaping) that positively contribute to the character of an Architectural Conservation Area'.*

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 and the draft City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2016, 2021) indicates that there are no ACAs located within the study area.

#### **16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas (CAs)**

CAs are areas which while not to be confused with an ACA do afford some protection to the built 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 to 2022 and the draft City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2016, 2021) indicates that the Proposed Scheme traverses through three CAs which are listed in Table: 16.8.

**Table: 16.8: Conservation Areas**

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Navan Road/Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay</b>	Prussia St CA	The CA encompasses the carriageway and foot paths and buildings on the east and west sides of Prussia St from No. 55 in the north to No. 29 in the south	Regional Significance Medium sensitivity
	Blackhall Place CA	The CA encompasses the carriageway and foot paths and buildings on the east and west sides of Blackhall Place from King Street North to James Joyce Bridge	National Significance High sensitivity
	River Liffey CA Liffey Quays, including Sarsfield Quay, Ellis Quay and Arran Quay	Follows the course of the River Liffey including the Liffey Quays and buildings fronting on to the quays as at Sarsfield Quay, Ellis Quay and Arran Quay	Regional Significance Medium sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.5.1 Prussia Street Conservation Area

There are two Protected Structures in the Prussia Conservation Area (No. 55 DCC RPS 6874 and No. 29 DCC RPS 6873), and three additional NIAH Structures (NIAH 50070058, NIAH 50070058 and NIAH 50070514). Field inspections identified one heritage post box in the conservation area (CBC005PB003). No other items of street furniture, historic paving or surface treatments were identified.

Prussia Street, formerly known as Cabra Lane, is an ancient routeway from Dublin city and a continuation of Manor Street. The west side of Cabra Lane was largely developed by the time of Rocque's 1756 map of Dublin, and the east side developed from the 1760s. Two eighteenth century imposing houses survive on Prussia Street, numbers 29 and 55. Between them are an interesting mix of building types, forms and ages on Prussia Street.

#### 16.3.1.5.2 Blackhall Place Conservation Area

There are seven Protected Structures in the Blackhall Place Conservation Area (DU018-020177; DCC RPS 763-4; DCC RPS 76-7; DCC RPS 710-1; and DCC RPS 727-8), 5 additional NIAH structures (NIAH 50070209-11; NIAH 50070226; and NIAH 50070228) and 3 additional other structures of architectural heritage interest (CBC0005BTH034; CBC0005BTH040; and CBC0005BTH041). Field inspections identified one heritage post box in the conservation area (CBC005PB004) and eight lamp posts (CBC0005LP009). Two areas of historic surface treatments were identified CBC007BTH035 and CBC005BTH037.

As noted above, the Blue Coat School (DU018-202177) is the most significant Georgian institutional building in the study area and makes an important contribution to the character of the Historic City of Dublin. The surrounding streetscape is diverse in character, with a mix of building types, forms, materials and ages.

#### 16.3.1.5.3 Liffey Quays Conservation Area

The study area overlaps with the Liffey Quays Conservation Area at Blackhall Bridge and Mellows Bridge. There are eleven Protected Structures (DCC RPS 2526-31 and DCC RPS 266-272) along Ellis Quay and Arran Quay which are within the study area boundary including Mellows Bridge, also included in the RMP (DU018-020312). The Quay Walls are included in the NIAH (NIAH 50060352; and NIAH 50060354). Lamp-posts of architectural heritage value were identified through field inspection (CBC0005LP010).

#### 16.3.1.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) 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 Plan states:

*'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'.*

There is no specific objectives for NIAH structures in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 to 2023, but Objective CH19 is of relevance. It states that it is the objective of the Council to:

*'Review the Record of Protected Structures on an on-going basis and add structures of special interest as appropriate, including significant elements of industrial, maritime or vernacular heritage and any twentieth century structures of merit'.*

A review of the NIAH Building Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to the recorded monuments and protected structures identified in Table 16.7 above, there are 37 NIAH structures or groups of structures located within the study area of the Proposed Scheme which are of architectural significance.

The identified buildings and features are rated of Regional or Local importance by the NIAH and are of Low to Medium sensitivity. A full list is included in Table 16.9 with more information provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 16.9: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Structures**

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Navan Road/ Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction	NIAH 50060137	Our Lady Help of Christians, Navan Road, Dublin 7	Church, c.1950	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50060134	Saint Dominic's Secondary School, Navan Road, Dublin 7	Gates, c.1950	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50060140	The Deaf Village, Navan Road, Dublin 7	Chapel (school), 1868	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
Navan Road Old Cabra Rd Junction to Ellis Quay	NIAH 50060148	Bridge, Old Cabra Road, Dublin 7	Bridge (road/rail), c.1875	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070025	Donard Terrace, 1-7 Annamoe Road, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1890	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070058-7	56, 57 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1840	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070514	58, 59 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1870,	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070054	1-4 St Joseph's Road, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1890	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070568	69, 70, 71, 72, 73 Prussia St, Dublin 7	Houses, c. 1890	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070569	75, 76, 77 and 78 Prussia St, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1880	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070563-5	16, 17 and 18 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070566-7	14, 15 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	Houses, 1761	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070570	81 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1750	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070571	11 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1750	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070572	88, 89, 90, 91, 92 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1890	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070574	2 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1800	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070575	1 Prussia Street, Dublin 7	Commercial building, c.1920	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070497	84-87 Aughrim Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1810	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
NIAH 50070515	Stoneybatter Community Training Centre, 60-61 Manor Street, Dublin 7	Former cinema, 1914	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity	



Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070088	26 Manor Street, Dublin 7	House, rebuilt c.1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070089	69 Manor Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1860	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070090	72 Manor Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070512	Temple Terrace, 13, 14, 15, 16 17 Manor Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1840-1855	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070092	Kinallen Terrace, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 Manor Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1865	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070185	Tommy O'Gara, 19 Stoneybatter	House (public house), c.1860	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070188	Centra, 11 Stoneybatter, Dublin 7	Commercial premise, 1905	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070182	The Belfry, 36-37 Stoneybatter, Dublin 7	House (public house), c.1800	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070183	58-63 Arbour Hill, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1800	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50070209	DMG Business Centre, Blackhall Place, Dublin 7	Commercial building, c.1915	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070210-1	Blackhall Court, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1790	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070227	22 Benburb Street, Dublin 7	House c.1870	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070228	75 Benburb Street, Dublin 7	Former dispensary, 1887	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070232	8 Queen Street, Dublin 7	House, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070234-7	80-91 Queen Street, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1860	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070246-7	2, 3 Queen Street, Dublin 7	House, built c.1750	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070354	Ellis Quay, Dublin 7	Quay wall, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50070352	Sarsfield Quay, Dublin 7	Quay structure, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

### 16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

A number of sources were reviewed in order to define the nature and extent of designed landscapes in the study area of the Proposed Scheme. These include: the historic Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping and aerial photographs (OSI 2020a, Google 2020); 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). Modern and historic aerial photographs were also referenced.

The landscapes are shown as shaded 'demesne' landscapes or has having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OS mapping (OSI 1843-1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 - 1890, OSI 1909-1911 and OSI 1940-1961). 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.

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 [including the garden survey] 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'.*

Fingal County Council's (FCC) policies relating to Designed Landscapes can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 to 2023.

Objective CH21 states it is an Objective of the Council to:

*'Seek that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in a redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or designed views or vistas from or to the structure is conserved'.*

Objective CH45

*'Utilise existing surveys to identify and evaluate the surviving historic designed landscapes in Fingal and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural'.*

Objective CH46

*'Require that proposals for development within historic designed landscapes include an appraisal of the designed landscape (including an ecological assessment) prior to the initial design of any development, in order for this evaluation to inform the design which must be sensitive to and respect the built heritage elements and green space values of the site'.*

Objective CH47

*'Ensure that development within Fingal along the perimeter of the Phoenix Park adheres to the Office of Public Works (OPW), Phoenix Park Conservation Management Plan, does not have a detrimental impact on the Park, does not damage any of the built elements along its boundary, or interrupt any important vistas into or out of it'.*

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.

Two designed landscapes have been identified, whose boundaries fall within the study area: Abbotstown House Demesne (NIAH 2280) is of Regional importance, Medium sensitivity. The Phoenix Park (NIAH 2309) is an historic designed landscape of National importance.

The identified designed landscapes are listed in Table 16.10 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 16.10: Designed Landscapes**

Section	ID	Location	Townland	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>N3 Blanchardstown Junction to Snugborough Road</b>	NIAH 2280	Abbotstown House and Demesne, Snugborough Road, Sheephill, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15	Abbotstown, Sheephill, Deanestown	Abbotstown House sat in the centre of an extensive designed landscape which included woodland, parkland, formal and walled gardens, a summer house, and four gate lodges. The ruins of St Coemhin's Church and sixteenth century burial ground were incorporated into the designed landscape which also utilized the Tolka River along the southern boundary with three waterfalls and a wooden bridge within the demesne boundary.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
<b>Navan Road/Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction</b>	NIAH 2309	Phoenix Park, Dublin 8	Castleknock, Chapelizod, Phoenix Park	Originally a hunting park and later a public park, the Phoenix Park is a designed landscape of international importance associated with a large number of internationally renowned architects, including Decimus Burton who designed the Ashtown entrances and lodges.	International, High sensitivity

### 16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage Sites

In addition to the structures noted above included on in the RMP, RPS and NIAH, sites of architectural heritage significance, may be included in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). Inclusion in the record in and of itself does not confer protection to the sites, but it recognizes 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 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'.*

Fingal County Council's (FCC) policies relating to industrial heritage can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 to 2023. Objective CH19 states it is an Objective of the Council to:

*'Review the Record of Protected Structures on an on-going basis and add structures of special interest as appropriate, including significant elements of industrial, maritime or vernacular heritage and any twentieth century structures of merit.'*

Review of the DCIHR revealed that there are no additional sites of industrial heritage significance displaying above ground remains in the study area. DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

### 16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

In addition to the structures included in the SMR, the RMP, the RPS and the DCIHR, 30 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.

Such structures were identified through field inspections and 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 field inspections and they have been dated with reference to the historic map sources listed in Section 16.7. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

These structures have been assessed here using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). They are Local and 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'.*

Fingal County Council's (FCC) policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 to 2023. Objective CH19 states it is an Objective of the Council to:

*'Review the Record of Protected Structures on an on-going basis and add structures of special interest as appropriate, including significant elements of industrial, maritime or vernacular heritage and any twentieth century structures of merit.'*

Objective CH33

*'Promote the sympathetic maintenance, adaptation and re-use of the historic building stock and encourage the retention of the original fabric such as wall renders, roof... and other significant features of historic buildings, whether protected or not'.*

Objective CH34 states:

*'Seek the retention of surviving historic plot sizes and street patterns in the villages and towns of Fingal and incorporate ancient boundaries or layouts, such as burgage plots and townland boundaries, into re-developments'.*

Objective CH37 states:

*'Seek the retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the historic building stock and vernacular heritage of Fingal in both the towns and rural areas of the County by deterring the replacement of good quality older buildings with modern structures and by protecting (through the use of Architectural Conservation Areas and the Record of Public Structures and in the normal course of Development Management) these buildings where they contribute to the character of an area or town and/or where they are rare examples of a structure type'.*

**Table: 16.11: Other Structures of Heritage Significance**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>N3 Blanchardstown Junction to Snugborough Road</b>	CBC0005BTH043	Tolka Bridge, Mill Road, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15	Bridge, c.1800	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH001	Ashtown (Arnott) House, Navan Road, Ashtown, Dublin 15	House, c.1840	Local, Low sensitivity
<b>Navan Road/ Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction</b>	CBC0005BTH002	381 Navan Road, Dublin 7	House (Gate Lodge), c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH003	Roosevelt Cottages, Navan Road	Houses, c.1890	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH004	192 Cabra Road	House, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
<b>Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay</b>	CBC0005BTH005	90-116 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH006	79, 81, 83, 85 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH007	75, 77 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1930	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH008	65, 67, 69, 71 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH010	63 Old Cabra Road	House, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH011	54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1930	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH012	52 Old Cabra Road	House, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH013	48, 50 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH014	36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH015	Everton Terrace, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH016	34 Old Cabra Road	House, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH017	Everton Terrace, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH018	2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Old Cabra Road	Houses, c.1910	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH019	Ellesmere Terrace, 159-187 North Circular Road	Houses, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH024	22-25 Manor Street	Houses, c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH025	1-9 Manor Street	Houses (shops), c. 1760	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH026	21-22 Stoneybatter	Houses (shops), c.1800	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH027	20 Stoneybatter	House, c.1760	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH028	16-17 Stoneybatter	Houses (shops), c.1760	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH030	Centra, 9-10 Stoneybatter	Houses (shops), c.1760	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH031	Lavanda, 31 Brunswick Street North	Commercial building (restaurant), c.1860	Local, Low sensitivity
CBC0005BTH034	2-46 Blackhall Place	Houses, c.1930	Local, Low sensitivity	
CBC0005BTH038	4 Hendrick Place	House, c. 1890	Local, Low sensitivity	
CBC0005BTH040	27-35 Blackhall Place	Houses, c. 1910	Local, Low sensitivity	
CBC0005BTH041	54 Blackhall Place	House, c.1870	Local, Low sensitivity	

### 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).

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 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’.*

Fingal County Council’s (FCC) policies relating to street furniture of architectural heritage interest can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan 2017 to 2023. Objective CH35 states that it is the objective of the Council to:

*‘Require that proposed infrastructural and public utility works within Fingal do not remove historic street furniture such as limestone or granite kerbs, cobblestones, cast-iron post boxes, water pumps, milestones and street lighting, except where an exceptional need has been clearly established’.*

#### 16.3.1.10.1 Post boxes

Five cast-iron pillar post boxes were identified in the study area. 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, D. 1975), and the *Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson, S. 2009). They are listed in Table: 16.12 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Three of the identified post boxes are included in the NIAH, rated of Regional importance. The post boxes on Prussia Street CBC005PB003 and Blackhall Place CBC005PB004 are situated within Conservation Area. The post boxes were identified through field inspection. The remaining post boxes has been assessed 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 using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). All are of the freestanding pillar type of varying detail and date. All of the identified post boxes are of Medium sensitivity.

**Table: 16.12: Post Boxes**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Navan Road/ Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction	CBC0005PB001	Post box, Navan Road, near junction with Kempton Avenue	Pillar post box, c.1895	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005PB005	Post box, at 194 Navan Road, Dublin 7	Pillar post box, c.1980	Regional, Medium sensitivity
Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay	CBC0005PB002	Post box, Glenbeigh Road / Old Cabra Road	Pillar post box, c.1935	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005PB003	Post box, Prussia St	Pillar post box, c.1895.	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005PB004	Post box, Blackhall Place	Pillar post box, c.1935.	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

### 16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

A total of 59 lamp-posts, within 11 groups of lamp-posts within the study area 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: 16.13 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 field inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

There are no lamp posts within the study area included in existing inventories. Therefore, the lamp posts within the study area are of Local and Regional importance and of Low to Medium sensitivity. 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 using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

**Table: 16.13: Lamp Posts within the study area**

Section	ID	Location	Significance and Sensitivity	Significance and Sensitivity
Navan Rd/ Ashtown Rd Junction to Navan Rd Old Cabra Rd Junction	CBC0005LP011	Navan Road R147, Dublin 7	1 no. Historic cast iron fluted base with modern lamp head, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005LP001	Old Cabra Road	1 no. Concrete Lamp standards, c.1960	Local, Low sensitivity
Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay	CBC0005LP002	St Joseph's Road	1 no. Cast iron lamp (4.5m) c.1915	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005LP003	Manor Street Aughrim St Junction in front of Kavanaghs	3 no Swan-neck standards (4.5m) c.1920	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005LP004	Traffic Island, 46-47 Manor Street Aughrim St Junction	1 no.(freestanding) Ornamental lantern, c.1920	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005LP005	Manor Street	18 no. Reproduction Rathmines Standards, c.1990	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005LP006	Stoneybatter	12 no. Reproduction Rathmines Standards, c.1990	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005LP008	Blackhall Place	7 no. Reproduction Rathmines Standards, c.1990	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005LP012	King Street North	6 no. Reproduction Rathmines Standards, c.1990	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005LP009	Queen Street	6 no. Reproduction Rathmines Standards, c.1990	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005LP010	Ellis Quay / Arran Quay	5 no. Reproduction Rathmines Standards, c.1990	Local, Low sensitivity

### 16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

No additional items of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture of architectural heritage significance were identified in the study area.

#### 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 2017), *Historic Street Surfaces Study* (DCC 2009), *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, L. 2020).

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at 12 locations as indicated in Table 16.14. Further information 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. 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 using the assessment methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). The most significant of the identified street surfaces are the cobbled road surfaces at Hendrick Place (CBC0005BTH037), which falls in part within the Blackhall Place Conservation Area, and Stanley Street (CBC0005BTH044), the latter of which is the only surface treatment in the study area to be listed in the NIAH (50070207) and is within the curtilage of an adjoining protected structure 32 Brunswick St North (DCC RPS 992).

There are surviving cobbled entrances associated with the protected structures and the recorded monuments at the Incorporated Law Society Buildings on Blackhall Place, and at 72a Queen St. While these features are not specifically identified within the RPS, they fall within the protection of the nearby buildings and are of Medium and High sensitivity.

Historic street surfaces have been recently re-laid on Haymarket, providing a positive contribution to the altered streetscape. There are also isolated areas of surviving narrow granite kerbs at various locations as noted in Table 16.14, and local areas of cobbles on the Navan Road, Ashtown Road roundabout and on the traffic island at the Manor Street, Aughrim St junction. These surface treatments are generally in poor to fair condition. They are of Local importance and of Low sensitivity.

**Table 16.14: Paving and Surface Treatments**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay	CBC0005BTH010	Old Cabra Road, in front of nos. 54-76	Narrow granite kerbs, c.1940	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH021	In front of 84-86 Prussia St	Narrow granite kerbs	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH022	Manor Street / Aughrim St Junction	Setts and limestone kerbstones from various dates	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH023	Manor Street	Setts and limestone kerbs, c.2000	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH029	Stoneybatter	Setts and limestone kerbs, c.2000	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH032	Arbour Hill	Narrow granite kerbs and setts	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH044	Stanley St, Brunswick St North	Setts, rails, c.1900.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH033	15c King St North	Narrow granite kerbs	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH035	Blackhall Place	Setts at entrance	National, High sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH036	72a Queen St	Setts at entrance	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH037	Hendrick Place	Setts / cobbled street surface	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0005BTH039	Haymarket	Historic setts recently re-laid	Regional, Medium sensitivity



## **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 including alteration of historic ground surface treatments and relocation of items of street furniture 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.

29 identified Construction Phase impacts are described and assessed below and summarized in Table 16.15. 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**

Forty three Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.3, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

No direct impacts are anticipated.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in all locations where a protected structure fronts onto, shares a boundary with, or is within the Proposed Scheme Boundary. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The magnitude of impact would be Medium.

- One location was identified where a High sensitivity structure shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. This is the Blue Coat School / Law Society of Ireland on Blackhall Place (DU018-020177).

Due to the sensitivity of the building, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary.

- 20 further locations were identified where a protected structure of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary to the Proposed Scheme, and 20 locations where there are protected structures of Medium sensitivity which front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. Protected Structures are identified in
- Table 16.7: Protected Structures, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Taking account of the sensitivity of these sites, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

At the two remaining sites, there are protected structures which are within the study area but outside of the Proposed Scheme boundary. They are Ranelagh Bridge (FCC RPS 0695) and Mellowes Bridge (DU018-020312). It is not anticipated that these protected structures will be impacted during the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme. No works are proposed to either bridge.

#### **16.4.3.2 Conservation Areas**

Three CAs were identified in the study area as described in Section 16.3.1.5.

##### **16.4.3.2.1 Prussia Street Conservation Area**

The Prussia Street CA is of Medium sensitivity. Direct Construction Phase impacts are not anticipated in the Prussia Street Conservation Area as the proposed works within the Conservation Area are minor. The existing kerb lines will generally be maintained. No significant new structures are proposed.

Indirect physical Construction Phase may impact on the identified Protected Structures, NIAH Structures and Other Structures and on items of historic street furniture and surfaces. These are assessed in 16.4.3.1, 16.4.3.3, 16.4.3.5 and 16.4.3.6. In the context of the CA, the magnitude of impact would be Low.

The potential Construction Phase impact on the Prussia Street CA will be Negative, Slight and Temporary.

##### **16.4.3.2.2 Blackhall Place Conservation Area**

The Blackhall Place CA is of High sensitivity. The following direct and indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated on the Blackhall Place CA:

- Direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in the Blackhall Place Conservation Area where existing kerb lines are being altered, requiring alterations to historic ground surfaces at the entrance to the Blue Coat School, and the repositioning of lamp posts. In the context of the Conservation Area, the magnitude of impact would be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.
- Indirect physical Construction Phase may impact on the identified Protected Structures, NIAH Structures and Other Structures and on items of historic street furniture and surfaces. These are assessed in 16.4.3.1, 16.4.3.3, 16.4.3.5 and 16.4.3.6. In the context of the CA, the magnitude of impact would be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

##### **16.4.3.2.3 Liffey Quays Conservation Area**

The Liffey Quays CA is of Medium sensitivity. No significant direct or indirect impacts are anticipated to the CA as a result of the Proposed Scheme as there are no proposed changes which will impact on features of architectural heritage significance in the CA, and the Proposed Scheme stops at the junction of Blackhall Place and Ellis Quay.

The potential Construction Phase impact on the Liffey Quays CA will be Neutral, Imperceptible and Temporary.

### 16.4.3.3 NIAH Structures

37 NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH Structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.6 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

No locations were identified where direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated to an NIAH Structure.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in all locations where an NIAH structure fronts onto, shares a boundary with, or is within the Proposed Scheme Boundary. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The magnitude of this impact would be Medium.

- 15 locations were identified where an NIAH structures of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary to the Proposed Scheme, and seven further locations were identified where there are NIAH structures of Medium sensitivity which front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. NIAH structures are identified in Table 16.9, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Taking account of the sensitivity of these sites, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- One location was identified where an NIAH structure is inside the Proposed Scheme boundary. This is the Railway Bridge on Old Cabra Road (NIAH 50060148). The bridge is of Medium sensitivity. The proposed works include changes to the kerb lines to accommodate new bus stops and cycle lanes. There are no proposed changes which are anticipated, would directly impact on the historic fabric of the bridge. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- The remaining twelve identified NIAH sites feature Low sensitivity structures. They are identified in Table 16.9, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Taking account of the sensitivity of these sites, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Two NIAH features were identified which are within the study area but are outside of and have no contact with the Proposed Scheme boundary. They are (Sarsfield Quay NIAH 50060354 and Ellis Quay NIAH 50060354). Construction Phase impacts (direct and indirect) are not anticipated to these NIAH features.

### 16.4.3.4 Designed Landscapes

Two Designed Landscapes were identified in 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. Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated at one of the locations as follows:

The Proposed Scheme includes for upgrade of the road surfaces and installation of traffic signals at the Phoenix Park (NIAH 2309), Ashtown Gate (DCC RPS 6770). The designed landscape is of High sensitivity. There is the potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction, and an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the settings of the Phoenix Park at the Ashtown Gate. In the context of the designed landscape, the magnitude would be Low. Given the sensitivity of the landscape, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

### 16.4.3.5 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

There are 30 structures of architectural heritage interest, not protected or included in any existing inventories as outlined in Section 16.3.1.9, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

No direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated which have the potential to impact on an Other Structure of Built Heritage Interest

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in all locations where an Other Structure fronts onto, shares a boundary with, or is within the Proposed Scheme Boundary. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The magnitude of this impact would be Medium.

- One location was identified where an Other Structure of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary to the Proposed Scheme. This is at Roosevelt Cottages (CBC0005BTH003). Taking account of the sensitivity of the cottages, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- The 29 remaining Other Structures also share boundaries to the Proposed Scheme at 18 locations, and front directly onto it in 11 locations. They are identified in Table: 16.11, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are of Low sensitivity. Taking account of their sensitivity, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

#### **16.4.3.6 Street Furniture**

Items of Street Furniture of architectural heritage interest are identified in Section 16.3.1.10, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

##### **16.4.3.6.1 Post boxes**

Five post boxes of architectural significance were identified in the study area. They are of Medium sensitivity.

Direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated at three post-boxes. The grass verge around the post box on Kempton Avenue (CBC0005PB001) is to be altered and the post box may be relocated to provide a clear footpath. The post box at the junction of Glenbeigh Road and Old Cabra Road (CBC0005PB002) will be moved as the post box will be more central on footpath. The post box on Blackhall Place (CBC0005PB004) is likely to be relocated to make for a clearer footpath width. There is potential for loss or damage to post boxes during their removal, storage and reinstatement. The magnitude of impact would be High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Significant and Long-Term.

Indirect impacts are anticipated to the remaining post boxes (CBC0005PB003 and CBC0005PB005), 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 Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

##### **16.4.3.6.2 Lamp-posts**

A total of 59 lamp-posts, within 11 groups of lamp-posts of architectural significance were identified in the study area.

Four locations were identified where these features will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase where it is proposed that they will be moved to accommodate urban realm improvements, road realignments and cycle lanes. These are:

- The free-standing lamp post in the middle of the traffic island in front of 46-47 Manor Street (CBC0005LP004) will be repositioned within the urban realm improvement scheme. It is of Medium sensitivity. There is potential for loss or damage of the lamp post during its removal, storage and reinstatement. The magnitude of impact would be High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Significant and Long-Term.
- Four of the existing 18 heritage lamp posts on Manor Street (CBC0005LP005); four of the existing 12 heritage lamp posts on Stoneybatter (CBC0005LP006); one of the existing 7 lamp posts at the junction of Blackhall Place and King Street North (CBC0005LP008) will be repositioned to facilitate altered kerb lines and new cycle tracks. The lamps are of Low sensitivity. There is potential for loss or damage of the lamp posts during their removal, storage and reinstatement. The magnitude of impact would be High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

Indirect impacts are anticipated to the remaining lamp-posts, due to the potential for damage of the fabric. The magnitude of impact would be Medium.

- At the junction of Manor Street and Aughrim Street where there are 3 no. of 4.5m swan neck lamp-posts of Medium sensitivity (CBC0005LP003). The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- At all remaining locations (CBC0005LP001, CBC0005LP002, CBC0005LP009, CBC0005LP010, CBC0005LP011 and CBC0005LP012), the lamp posts are of Low sensitivity. Taking account of their sensitivity, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.6.3 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at 12 locations in the study area. In addition to the alterations of areas of historic sett surfaces, at the entrances to the Protected Structures described in Section 16.4.3.1 above, two locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing narrow granite kerbs of low sensitivity to be removed or repositioned. These are:

- Kerbs lining the footpath in front of 54-56 Old Cabra Road (CBC0005BTH010), which will be removed to allow a reduction in the width of the footpath. New kerb detailing will be required here due to cycle track being built alongside.
- Kerbs lining the footpath on King Street North (CBC0005BTH033) which will be repositioned to allow a widening of the footpath.

The removal of the kerbs carries a risk of loss or damage, the magnitude of which is High. The temporary removal will also have a negative visual impact the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium.

- Two locations were identified where historic street surfaces of Medium sensitivity may be impacted by the works due to the risk of accidental damage of the feature, the impact of which would be Medium. There are cobbled street surfaces on Stanley Street (CBC0005BTH044) and Hendrick Place (CBC0005BTH037). The potential Construction Phase impact on these assets will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- In the remaining six locations, there are street surfaces of Low sensitivity which will be retained and will not be directly impacted by the Construction Phase works. The proximity of the construction works carries a risk of accidental damage, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will also be an adverse, indirect, visual impact during the Construction Phase the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.7 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.15: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact Significance
Navan Road/ Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction	NIAH 2309 Phoenix Park	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0005PB001 Post box, Kempton Avenue	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0005BTH003 Roosevelt Cottages	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0005PB005 Post box, at 194 Navan Road, Dublin 7	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary.
Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay	CBC0005PB002 Post box, Glenbeigh Rd / Old Cabra Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term
	NIAH 50060148 Railway Bridge, Old Cabra Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact Significance
	CBC0005BTH010 Narrow granite kerbs, Old Cabra Road, in front of nos. 54-76	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
	The Prussia Street Conservation Area	Regional, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0005PB003 Post box, Prussia St Pillar post box, c.1895.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary.
	CBC0005LP003 Manor Street Aughrim St Junction in front of Kavanaghs. 3 no Swan-neck standards (4.5m) c.1920	Regional, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0005LP004 Lamp-post, 46-47 Manor Street / Aughrim Street junction 1no.(freestanding)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0005LP005 Four of 18 Scotch Standards on Manor Street	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	High	Direct Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
	CBC0005LP006 four of the 12 Scotch Standards on Stoneybatter	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
	Blackhall Place Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
			Low	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0005PB004 Post box, Blackhall Place	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term
	DU018-020177 Law Society of Ireland CBC0005BTH035 Historic setts at entrance	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0005BTH037 Cobble Street Surface on Hendrick Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0005BTH044 Cobble Street Surface and rails on Stanley Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0005BTH033 Narrow granite kerbs on King Street North	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
	CBC0005LP008 One of seven Scotch Standards the junction of Blackhall Place and King Street North	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
	Liffey Quays Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Direct Neutral, Imperceptible and Temporary
				Indirect Neutral, Imperceptible and Temporary
<b>Protected Structures within all Sections</b> (See Appendix A16.2 and Table 16.7 for feature identification)	Protected Structures (40 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
<b>NIAH Structures within all Sections</b> (See Appendix A16.2 and Table 16.9 for feature identification)	NIAH Structures (22 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH Structures (12 locations)	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact Significance
<b>Other Structures of architectural heritage interest within all Sections</b> (See Appendix A16.2 and Table: 16.11 for feature identification)	Other Structures of architectural heritage interest (29 locations)	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
<b>Lamp Posts within all Sections</b> (See Appendix A16.2 and Table: 16.13 for feature identification)	Lamp posts, in 6 locations (CBC0005LP001, CBC0005LP002, CBC0005LP009, CBC0005LP010, CBC0005LP011, CBC0005LP012)	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
<b>Paving and surface treatments within all Sections</b> (See Appendix A16.2 and Table 16.14 for feature identification)	Paving and surface treatments (6 locations)	Local Importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary

#### 16.4.4 Operational Phase

The characteristics of the Proposed Scheme of 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, the 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 Potential Operational Phase impacts are described in the following sections and summarized in Table 16.16. No Significant, Very Significant or Profound Operational Phase impacts are anticipated during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme. One Moderate Positive impact is anticipated during Operational Phase. Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) should also be consulted regarding potential visual impacts during the Operational Phase.

##### 16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

Two locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will have an indirect visual impact on a Protected Structure during the Operational Phase. These are:

- St Vincent's Home, Navan Road (DCC RPS 5808), where kerbs are to be realigned to accommodate a new cycle track, resulting in the loss of existing grass verges and semi-mature roadside trees to the southeast of the existing gate lodge. A new cantilevered signal is proposed to the northwest of the historic entrance and gate lodge. The existing surfaces, at three of the gates are to be upgraded to stone pavers or setts. The existing northbound bus-stop and shelter will be retained in their current positions. St. Vincent's Home is of Medium sensitivity. The proposed alterations do not directly impact on any historic fabric. The magnitude of the impact on the setting of the Protected Structure is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Medium-term.
- Everton House, 47 Old Cabra Road (DCC RPS 1088), where an existing bus-stop in front of the historic boundary is to be removed, and relocated further to the north and west. Everton House is Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact on its setting will be Positive, Moderate and Long-term.

#### 16.4.4.2 Conservation Areas

The Prussia Street CA is of Medium sensitivity. The proposed works in the CA are minor, the magnitude of their impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact on the Prussia Street CA is Neutral, Not-significant and Long-term.

The Blackhall Place CA is of High sensitivity. The proposed works in the CA include minor changes to kerb lines and the relocation of one lamp post, to accommodate altered traffic, bus and cycle lanes. The magnitude of impact of the Proposed Scheme on the CA is Low. The potential Operational Phase Impact is Neutral, Slight and Long-term.

The Liffey Quays Conservation Area is of Medium sensitivity. There are no proposed changes within the CA which will impact on features of architectural heritage significance. The potential Operational Phase Impact is Neutral, Imperceptible and Long-term.

#### 16.4.4.3 Designed Landscapes

The Proposed Scheme includes provision of pedestrian access ramps and stairs (Structure Reference RW07-B), bridge widening (Structure Reference BR02) and land take between Mill Road and the N3 on the north side of the N3. Construction works will impact some roadside trees. These construction works will take place on the boundary of the former Abbotstown Demesne (NIAH 2280). The proposed pedestrian access ramps and stairs are located on the western side of Mill Road and outside of the former demesne lands. The designed landscape is of Medium sensitivity and was altered in the twentieth century by the construction of Connolly Hospital, and later by the construction of the N3 Navan Road. There is no longer a direct relationship between Mill Road and Abbotstown House (FCC RPS 0683). Given the current condition of the designed landscape, and the fact that existing roadside trees that will be impacted by the Proposed Scheme are semi-mature, the magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

#### 16.4.4.4 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

Two locations were identified where an alteration is proposed which will have a visual impact on an Other Structure of Architectural Interest during its Operational Phase. These are:

- At Tolka Bridge, Mill Road (CBC0005BTH043), where the provision of pedestrian access ramps and stairs (Structure Reference RW07-B) on the north side of the N3 will have a visual impact on the setting of the bridge. The bridge is of Low sensitivity. Given that the setting of the bridge has already been impacted by the construction of the existing Mill Road Bridge, the magnitude of the impact on its setting is Medium. The potential Operational Phase Impact is Negative, Slight and Long-term.
- Ashtown / Arnott House (CBC0005BTH001) where there is a proposed land-take along the historic boundary, including the removal of some existing trees, which will have a visual impact on the setting and amenity of the heritage structure. The site could not be accessed to assess the impact of the proposed boundary realignment on the surviving structure, but historic maps suggest that Ashtown House was sited close to this boundary. The house is reported to be fire damaged and the grounds are under development. The boundary wall to the R147 Navan Road has been previously replaced. The site is of Low sensitivity. Given that the boundary wall has previously been replaced, the magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Long-term.

#### 16.4.4.5 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.16: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact Significance
Navan Road/ Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction	NIAH 2280 Abbotstown Demesne	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0005BTH043 Tolka Bridge, Mill Road	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term



<b>Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay</b>	CBC0005BTH001 Ashtown / Arnott House	Low	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term
	DCC RPS 5808 St Vincent's Home, Navan Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Medium-term
	DCC RPS 1088 Everton House, 47 Old Cabra Road	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Positive, Moderate, Long-Term
	The Prussia Street Conservation Area	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Neutral, Not-significant and Long-term
	Liffey Quays Conservation Area	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Neutral, Imperceptible and Long-term

## 16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

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 2011a) and Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin 2017). A summary of Construction Phase Impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures is provided in Table 16.17.

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, where relevant, followed by Conservation Areas, NIAH Structures, Designed Landscapes, Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest and Street Furniture. Within these categories, the assessment is further organized geographically, starting with the outer suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

### 16.5.1 Construction Phase

#### 16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to be caused sensitive fabric associated with protected structures, inside or on the boundary of the Proposed Scheme, during construction. The pre-mitigation impact magnitude is Medium. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric 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. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible.

- One location was identified where a High sensitivity structure shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. This is the Blue Coat School / Law Society of Ireland on Blackhall Place (DU018-020177). Due to the sensitivity of the building, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary. With mitigation, the predicted residual impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.
- Eighteen further locations were identified where a protected structure of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary to the Proposed Scheme, and 20 locations where there are protected structures of Medium sensitivity which front directly onto it. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. With mitigation, the predicted residual impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### 16.5.1.2 Conservation Areas

The Proposed Scheme traverses through three Conservations Areas which are listed in Table: 16.8. One of the three Conservations Areas is Blackhall Place Conservations Area which is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation impact magnitude is Low. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric 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. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Low to Negligible.

The Proposed Scheme may indirectly impact on the identified Protected Structures, NIAH Structures and Other Structures and on items of historic street furniture and surfaces. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. With mitigation measures in place, the predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### **16.5.1.3 NIAH Structures**

No locations were identified where it is anticipated that an NIAH Structure will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to be caused sensitive fabric associated with NIAH structures, inside or on the boundary of the Proposed Scheme, during construction. The pre-mitigation impact magnitude is Medium. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric 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. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible.

- Fifteen locations were identified where an NIAH structure of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary to the Proposed Scheme, and seven further locations were identified where there are NIAH structures of Medium sensitivity which front directly onto it. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. With mitigation, the predicted residual impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.
- One location was identified where an NIAH structure is inside the Proposed Scheme boundary. This is the Railway Bridge on Old Cabra Road (NIAH 50060148). The bridge is of Medium sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. With mitigation, the predicted residual impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### **16.5.1.4 Designed Landscapes**

No locations were identified where it is anticipated that an identified designed landscape will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to be caused sensitive fabric associated with a designed landscape, on the boundary of the Proposed Scheme, during construction. The pre-mitigation impact magnitude is Medium. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric 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. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible.

- The Proposed Scheme includes for upgrade of the road surfaces and installation of traffic signals at the Phoenix Park (NIAH 2309), Ashtown Gate (DCC RPS 6770). The potential pre-mitigation impact of the Construction Phase is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. With mitigation, the predicted residual impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

### 16.5.1.5 Street Furniture

#### 16.5.1.5.1 Post Boxes

Three post boxes of architectural heritage significance were identified in the Study Area which it is anticipated, will be directly impacted as a result of the Proposed Scheme. These include the post box on Kempton Avenue (CBC0005PB001), the post box at the junction of Glenbeigh Road and Old Cabra Road (CBC0005PB002), the post box on Blackhall Place (CBC0005PB004). The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Significant and Long-Term. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the post boxes 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. 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 Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Indirect impacts are anticipated to the remaining post boxes (CBC0005PB003 and CBC0005PB005), 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 potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is 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 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 Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### 16.5.1.5.2 Lamp Posts

The free-standing ornamental lamp post in front of 46-47 Manor Street (CBC0005LP004) will be repositioned within the urban realm improvement scheme. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Significant and Long-Term. Mitigation measures requires the recording of lamp-posts in position prior to the construction works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and reinstatement in new position in close proximity to the original 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. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Four of the existing 18 heritage lamp posts on Manor Street (CBC0005LP005); four of the existing 12 heritage lamp posts on Stoneybatter (CBC0005LP006); one of the existing 7 lamp posts at the junction of Blackhall Place and King Street North (CBC0005LP008) will be repositioned to facilitate altered kerb lines and new cycle tracks. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Moderate and Long-Term. The proposed mitigation is 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. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the relocated lamp-posts will be set back from the carriageway helping to protect them into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Indirect impacts are anticipated at the junction of Manor Street and Aughrim Street where there are 3 no. 4.5m swan neck lamp-posts (CBC0005LP003) of Medium sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is 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 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 Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### 16.5.1.5.3 Historic Paving and Surface Treatments

Two locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme requires the removal or relocation of narrow granite kerb stones of architectural significance. These are kerbs lining the footpath in front of 54-56 Old Cabra Road (CBC0005BTH010) are to be removed and kerbs lining the footpath on King Street North (CBC0005BTH033) are to be repositioned. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Moderate and Long-Term. Mitigation is the recording of the kerbs in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The kerbs lining the footpath on King Street North (CBC0005BTH033) are to be reinstated in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions by the appointed contractor. The kerbs lining the footpath in front of 54-56 Old Cabra Road (CBC0005BTH010) are to be reused in the new kerb detailing where practicable, and if not, are to be salvaged for repairs to kerbs elsewhere. 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 Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Two locations were identified where cobbled surfaces of Medium sensitivity on Stanley Street (CBC0005BTH044) and Hendrick Place (CBC0005BTH037) may be indirectly impacted where there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is 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 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 Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

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

Table 16.17: Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Navan Road/ Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction	NIAH 2309 Phoenix Park	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0005PB001 Post box, Kempton Avenue	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0005BTH003 Roosevelt Cottages	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0005PB005 Post box, at 194 Navan Road, Dublin 7	Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary.	Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.
Navan Road Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay	CBC0005PB002 Post box, Glenbeigh Rd / Old Cabra Road	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	NIAH 50060148 Railway Bridge, Old Cabra Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0005BTH010	Direct,	Direct,

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
	Narrow granite kerbs, Old Cabra Road, in front of nos. 54-76	Negative, Moderate, Long-Term	Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0005PB003 Post box, Prussia St Pillar post box, c.1895.	Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary.	Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.
	CBC0005LP003 Manor Street Aughrim St Junction in front of Kavanaghs. 3 no Swan-neck standards (4.5m) c.1920	Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0005LP004 Lamp-post, 46-47 Manor Street / Aughrim Street junction 1 no.(freestanding)	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long- Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long- Term.
	CBC0005LP005 Four of 18 Scotch Standards on Manor Street	Direct (4 lamp posts to be repositioned), Negative, Moderate, Long- Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long- Term
	CBC0005LP006 four of the 12 Scotch Standards on Stoneybatter	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long- Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long- Term
	CBC0005PB004 Post box, Blackhall Place	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long- Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long- Term
	Blackhall Place Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long- Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long- Term
		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	DU018-020177 Law Society of Ireland CBC0005BTH035 Historic setts at entrance	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0005BTH037 Cobble Street Surface on Hendrick Street	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0005BTH044 Cobble Street Surface and rails on Stanley Street	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0005BTH033 Narrow granite kerbs on King Street North	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long- Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long- Term.
	CBC0005LP008 One of seven Scotch Standards the junction of Blackhall Place and King Street North	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long- Term	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long- Term
<b>Protected Structures within all Sections</b> (See Appendix A16.2 and Table 16.7: Protected Structures for feature identification)	Protected Structures (38 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
<b>NIAH Structures within all Sections</b> (See Appendix A16.2 and Table 16.9 for feature identification)	NIAH Structures (22 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary

## 16.5.2 Operational Phase

Mitigation measures, to mitigate the indirect Operational Phase impacts of the Proposed Scheme have been inherently included during the design development. These included: exploration of alternative locations of the pedestrian access infrastructure at Mill Road to avoid impacts on the former Abbottstown Demesne (NIAH 2280); and an analysis of existing and proposed bus-stop, bus-shelter and signal pole locations to avoid impacting on the settings of the identified sites, buildings and features.

Significant, Negative impacts have been designed out and no significant, negative Operational Phase impacts are predicted as a result of the Proposed Scheme.

## **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 applied, 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**

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

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