The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangular shapes, some of which are layered or overlapping. The shapes are scattered across the page, with a concentration in the top right and bottom left corners.

Appendix A15.1
List of Archaeological
Investigations

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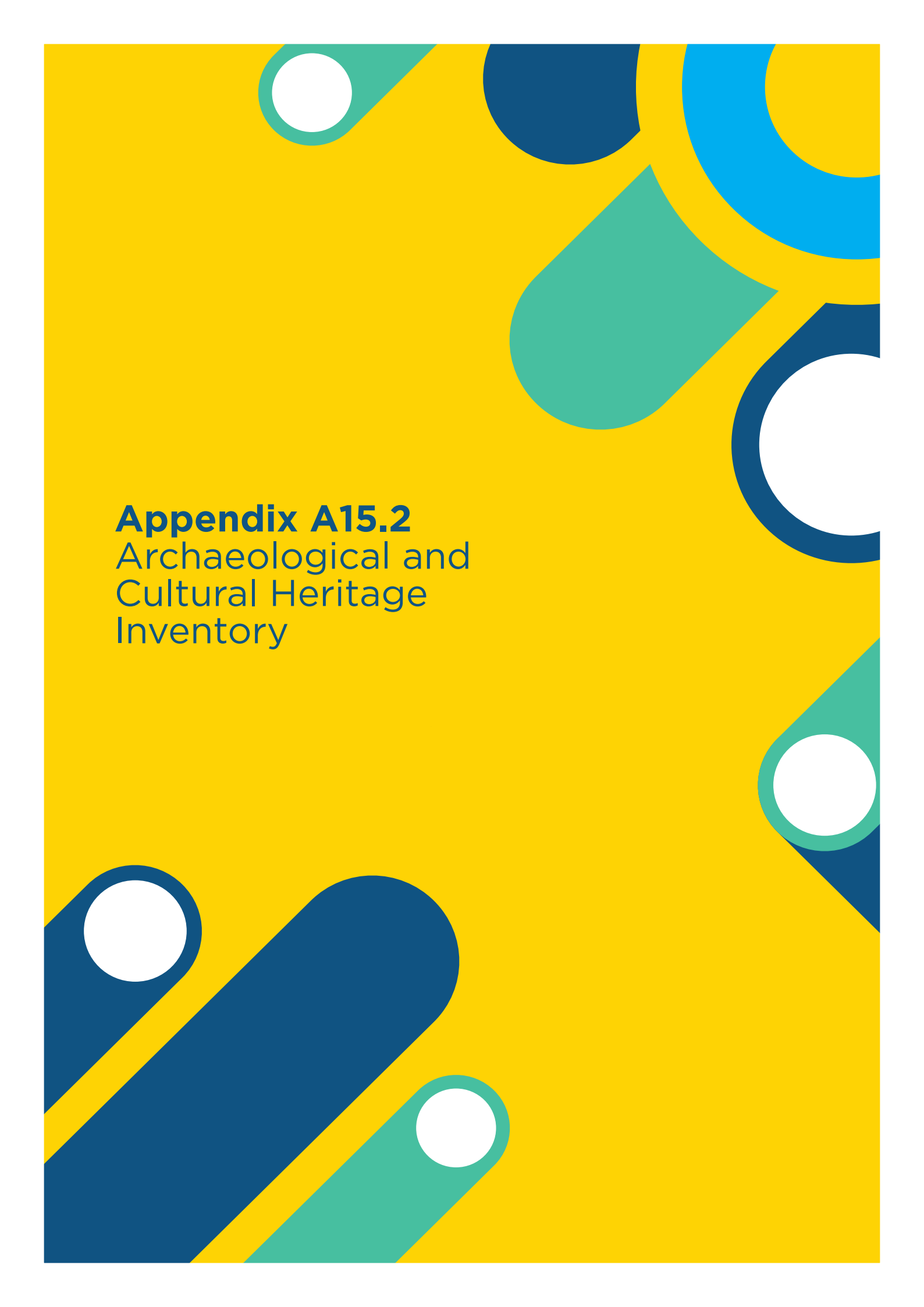
Appendix A15.1: List of Archaeological Investigations

Table 1: Previous Archaeological Investigations on / Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
05E0065	2005:402	Castleknock / Blanchardstown	Testing	Investigations in advance of M50 upgrade revealed modern build-up of rubble and waste. Nothing of archaeological significance found.
08E0146	2008:482	Parlickstown, Coolmine, Deanestown, Abbotstown, Blanchardstown, Castleknock, Ashtown	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
03E1682	2004:0482	Navan Road / Millrace Road / Phoenix Park Avenue, Ashtown	Monitoring	Investigations on the grounds of the former Phoenix Park Racecourse. The only identified features were field drains on the south side of the Navan Road.
18E0237	2018:338	Navan Road, Cabra	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
16E0391	2017:049	12 to 32 Old Cabra Road	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
03E0576		64 to 65 Prussia Street	Monitoring	A small assemblage of late 18 th / early 19 th century ceramics was recovered.
19E0016	2019:185	84 to 87 Prussia Street	Testing	Park Shopping Centre. Incorporates the site of RMP DU018-020251, house 18 th /19 th century, but as this lies in the car park area which has not yet been subjected to testing, there is no further information on any surviving remains. Test excavations revealed deposits and features most likely relate to late 19 th - and/or early 20 th -century buildings shown on the c. 1912 and c. 1940s OS maps. Remains included cobble stone, grooved concrete and brick floor or yard surfaces. Finds from the site consisted of ceramic, clay pipe, animal bone and glass. Given the location of the Dublin Cattle Market, which operated from a large site to the north of St. Joseph's Road, between Aughrim Street and Prussia Street, from 1863 to 1973, there is a strong likelihood that the site at 84 to 87 Prussia Street was utilised for activities directly related to the Cattle Market.
05E0347	2005:452	73 Manor Street	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
99E0701	1999:273	93 to 94 Manor Street	Testing	Test excavations revealed a surface of limestone setts dating from the late 18 th or early 19 th century overlying a cobblestone surface which was thought to be 18 th century.
03E1847	2003:0584	Muddyboot, Stoneybatter	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
07E0981	2007:481	106A to 107 King Street North	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
07E0746	2007:507	40 to 41 Stoneybatter, 1 / 3 Blackhall Place	Testing	A brick-lined culvert was exposed, but nothing of archaeological significance was found.
02E0614	2002:0517	5 / 7 to 7B Blackhall Place	Monitoring	Iron slag and bloom were extracted which are related to the 19 th century iron foundries on that site.
03E0729	2003:498	9 to 13 Blackhall Place	Testing	A rubble deposit dating to the late 18 th /19 th century was identified and the basement of a 19 th century structure was found.
03E1811	2003:499	9 to 13 Blackhall Place	Monitoring	Walls and features which correspond with the buildings shown on the 1847 Ordnance Survey (OS) map were found and the eastern half of the site had been scarped to natural clay and backfilled in the 19 th century. Disturbance removed any evidence of earlier horizons. No finds or features earlier than the late 18 th century were found.
04E0631	2004:0515	47 Blackhall Place / 17 to 18 Blackhall Street	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
13E0281	2016:428	Law Society of Ireland, Blackhall Place	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of site investigations. Archaeological features uncovered were limited to known features on site including the foundations of the boundary wall of Collins Barracks (Test Pit (TP) 2) and the foundations of the screen wall (TP4 and TP5). Archaeological find recovered were limited to two sherds of North Devon Sgraffito Ware (TP3).
99E0494	1999:223	Oxmantown Lane	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
97E0308	1997:139	97 to 100 and 102 to 106 King Street North / 42 Brunswick Street North	Testing	Possible evidence of post-medieval quarrying was identified.
02E0533	2002:0540	George's Lane	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of construction of new lane alignment and following the discovery of an 18 th / 19 th century well. The circular well was stone-lined with 7 to 8 courses visible above the waterline and measured 1m diameter. The shaft measured at least 13m deep. Two pieces of timber were part of the water-drawing mechanism. It was covered with a steel plate beneath the road surface.
08E0149	2008:407	89 to 93 North King Street, 8A Georges Lane, 55 to 59 North Brunswick Street	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
05E0923	2005:449	Brunswick Street	Testing	Nothing of archaeological interest was found.
00E0875	2001:389	89 to 93 North King Street	Testing	Backfilled cellars were identified which may date to the 18 th century, but no artefacts predating the 19 th century were found.
99E0271	1999:229	Queen Street	Testing	18 th to 19 th century material was exposed in backfilled cellars.
19E0136	2019:679	19 to 20 Blackhall Street	Excavation	Excavation revealed three cellars fronting onto Blackhall Street, beneath and overlying a significant depth of post-medieval demolition rubble and made ground. These cellars overlay two tanning pits and a linear feature, probably the western boundary of the original 17 th century Blue Coat School on Queen Street. A stone-built culvert ran to the rear of the houses. Stratigraphic and artefactual information has shown that the cellars date to very late 18 th / early 19 th century structures. No such structures are represented on the 19 th century mapping. It may be the case that that these cellars represent a terrace of early to mid-19 th century houses that were never completed beyond cellar level which were possibly abandoned due to loose, unstable infill material. What appears to support this theory is the fact that none of the cellars had any floor surfaces installed – neither mortar, cobble or slab – and the one fireplace excavated did not exhibit any obvious signs of burning/scorching on the stonework. Further, there was no build-up of ash/cinder in or around the hearth.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
00E0272	2000:0341; 2002:0578; 2003:0581	Smithfield	Testing, excavation	<p>The remains of houses from as early as 1665 were identified as well as approximately 30 dung houses (outdoor latrines) to the rear of the house sites, and water wells. The earliest houses were removed after the expiration of their leases and replaced with limestone and brick houses with deep basements.</p> <p>Industrial remains included evidence of roof-tile kiln and a 17th century glassworks, the first established in Dublin by John Odacio Formica in 1675.</p> <p>27 burials were identified which predate the 1665 development. These may have been from the nearby gallows site but were thought to have more likely been derived from skirmishes on Oxmantown Green which were reported in the 16th and 17th centuries.</p> <p>It was noted that the quality of the imported wares decreased from the first decades of the 18th century as the area became less residential. Merchants' tokens and several Nernberg jettons dating from 1562 to 1686 were found.</p> <p>Approximately 1800m³ was removed from site without archaeological supervision over Christmas 2002, destroying a significant portion of stratified archaeology. The spoil, which had been deposited at a tip site in Balgaddy, was examined for finds and 1700 artefacts of ceramic sherds, glass and building material were found.</p>
92E0070	None	17 to 19 Queen Street	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
Unlicensed	1994:082	Queen Street / Haymarket	Monitoring	Two backfilled cellars sitting directly on gravel deposits were identified.
96E0070	1996:109	72 to 74 Queen Street	Monitoring	Demolition works had revealed basement foundations overlying natural gravels. Pottery of late 17 th to early 18 th century date was found.
92E0179	1992:075	75 to 76 Queen Street	Testing	The remains of a cellar were identified.
00E0410	2000:0259	7 to 9 Ellis Quay	Testing	Backfilled basements were revealed overlying a deposit of gravel. This gravel had covered organic backfills behind the 17 th /18 th century quay walls.
03E1290	2004:0538	10 to 13 Ellis Quay	Testing	The remains of late 18 th / early 19 th century structural remains overlay late 17 th / early 18 th century land reclamation levels.
06E0093	2006:598	41 Arran Quay	Monitoring	No archaeological features were identified in the unstratified material. However, recovered artefacts included late medieval and post medieval pottery and medieval roof tiles which may have been reused on the site.
00E0549	2001:385	13 to 14 Hendrick Street / 50 and 52 Blackhall Place	Testing	At least 27 human skeletal remains were found in-situ on the site. The remains of cellars were identified, and spreads or pits of post medieval material were thought to relate to the use of Oxmantown Green as a rubbish dump. The remains were post-medieval and were thought to relate to the nearby King's Hospital (RMP DU018-020177; DU018-020178) and was subsequently added to the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (DU018-026) but is not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and teardrop-like shapes. Some of these shapes have white circular cutouts. The shapes are scattered across the page, with some appearing in the corners and others more centrally located. The overall aesthetic is modern and graphic.

Appendix A15.2
Archaeological and
Cultural Heritage
Inventory

Appendix A15.2: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Inventory

A.1 Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites

A.1.1 Introduction

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

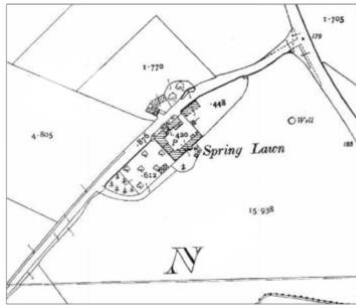

Unless stated otherwise in the entry, Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) locations are given for the centrepoint of each AH site.

The locations of the AH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). Where sites do not already have a designated number (e.g. Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR)), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0005) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC0005AH001, CBC0005AH002, etc.).

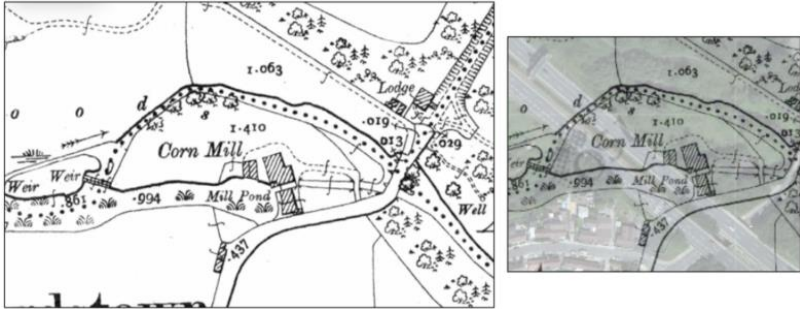
'Approximate distance' in each entry is measured from the AH site to the red line boundary for the Proposed Scheme. Where an AH site is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

A.1.2 Inventory of Sites

N3 Blanchardstown Junction to Snugborough Road

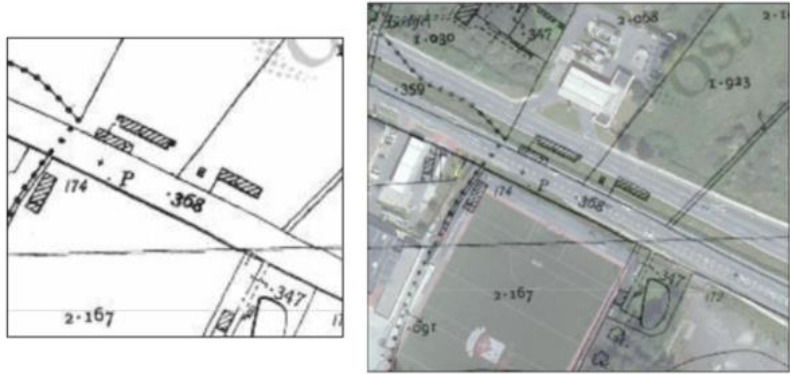
Identification No.	CBC0005AH001
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Blanchardstown Centre, Coolmine
Site Type	House (site of)
ITM	707291, 739341
Description	<p>A small dwelling was depicted on this site on Taylor's map (Taylor 1816). By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map of 1836, the farmstead was improved to comprise of the principal dwelling and a long outbuilding. This was later further improved with additional buildings around a central courtyard and was named 'Spring Lawn' on the 25-inch OS map of 1906.</p> <p>There are no physical traces of this site remaining, which lies beneath an existing car park and road, and the 1995 Ordnance Survey aerial imagery shows substantial ground clearance in this area associated with the construction of the Blanchardstown Centre, during which there does not appear to have been any archaeological oversight. It is possible, however, that subsurface features associated with site may survive beneath the surface which will be impacted by ground-breaking works. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>Taylor 1816; Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) 2020</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>'Spring Lawn' Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1906, Overlaid onto Modern Aerial (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Snugborough Road to N3 / M50 Junction


Identification No.	RMP DU013-035
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Mill Road, Blanchardstown
Site Type	Mill – unclassified (site of)
ITM	708125, 738768
Description	Named 'corn mill' on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. This 19 th century mill was probably constructed on the site of an earlier mill. The later mill appears on historic mapping with a large mill dam and two weirs. Described in the Civil Survey of 1654 to 1656 as 'one waste mill' belonging to Simon Luttrell (Simington 1945). Test excavation (Licence 08E0147) (Fagan 2008) was undertaken in the vicinity in advance of the Blanchardstown Regional Water Scheme (c. 150m north-west), but no archaeological remains were identified. The exact location and size of the earlier mill is unknown and it is possible that remains of the mill building or associated features, such as mill-races and mill ponds, may survive sub-surface. Ground-breaking works associated with the construction of the proposed pedestrian access ramp and steps will impact any associated features that may be present below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a moderate impact.
Sources	National Monuments Service (NMS) 2020; OSI 2020; Simington 1945; Fagan 2008  'Corn Mill' on 25-Inch OS Map, 1906, Overlaid onto Modern Aerial (OSI 2020)
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a


N3 / M50 Junction to Navan Road / Ashtown Road Junction

Identification No.	DU018-007001
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Phoenix Park (Dublin North City)
Site Type	Deer park
ITM	711579, 735354
Description	The lands of the Priory of Kilmainham were seized north of the River Liffey by the crown in the early 17 th century in order to create a royal deerpark around the Phoenix and viceregal country residence, built on the site of the present magazine fort. Its construction began in 1662 with the erection of an enclosing stone wall. However, there was a second phase of wall building in 1680 AD. The present wall encloses an area of 1,752 acres. It is coursed masonry with a stone copping (Height 2.74m). There are eight gates; at Parkgate Street, Chapelizod, Castleknock, North Circular Road, Cabra, Ashtown, Knockmaroon and Islandbridge. In 1662 the exact bounds of the stone wall ran along the old Castleknock road to the meadows of the Liffey where Heuston Station stands. In 1671 the walls were straightened and left until 1680 when the lands south of the Liffey enclosing the Royal Hospital were extended and the Chapelizod road was taken as the boundary. This section of wall was built by Sir John Temple. There are private entrances in the western portion at Farmleigh and Mount Sackville Convent and Marlborough Cavalry Barracks.
Sources	NMS 2020
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a



Identification No.	CBC0005AH002
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	N3, Ashtown
Site Type	Houses (site of)
ITM	709787, 737689
Description	<p>Two long buildings which probably functioned as dwellings are depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836 on the north side of the road. They are not depicted on Taylor's map of 1816 and therefore probably date to between these two years. An additional building is shown in the 25-inch OS map of 1907. This site is now incorporated into the N3 dual carriageway and there is no visible trace above the surface. However, it is possible that subsurface features related to these building remain which will be affected by ground-breaking works at this location.</p> <p>The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>OSI 2020; Taylor 1816</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  </div> <p>Houses on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, Overlaid onto Modern Aerial (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	CBC0005AH003
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	R147 Navan Road, Ashtown
Site Type	Houses (site of)
ITM	710620, 737268 (Centrepoint)
Description	<p>Two houses are depicted either side of the 19th century iteration of the Navan Road on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. They form a small cluster (approximately from Chainage A4400 to A4520), with the gardens for the dwelling on the south side stretching along the roadside and an outbuilding and path located directly opposite the northern house. Given that this road was only constructed after Taylor's map of 1816, these houses would have been relatively new by the time they were depicted by the OS. They were demolished by the time of the 25-inch OS map of 1907. The sites of both dwellings are now within the R147 Navan Road and Phoenix Park Avenue, with no trace remaining above ground, but subsurface features may survive which will be impacted by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight.</p>
Sources	OSI 2020

	 <p>Houses on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, Overlaid onto Modern Aerial (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	CBC0005AH004
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	R147 Navan Road, Ashtown
Site Type	Houses (site of)
ITM	710974, 737072
Description	Two buildings are depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. They were replaced with newer structures in the 25-inch OS map of 1907. They were demolished in the late 19 th / early 20 th century, when Ashtown House was constructed, and the area is now partly overlain by a landscaped area and memorial (CBC0005CH001). Subsurface features may still survive which will be affected by any ground-breaking works in this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p>Houses on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, Overlaid onto Modern Aerial (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

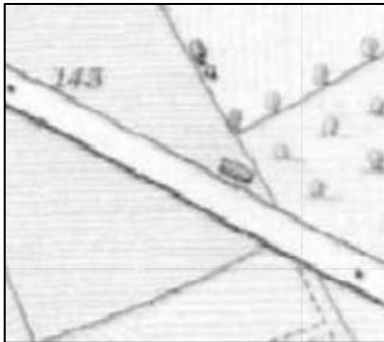
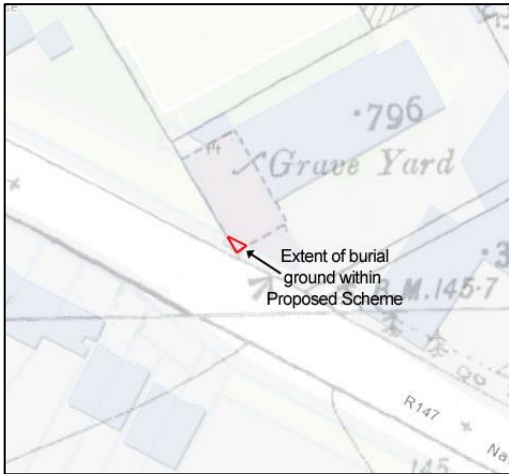
Navan Road / Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road / Old Cabra Road Junction


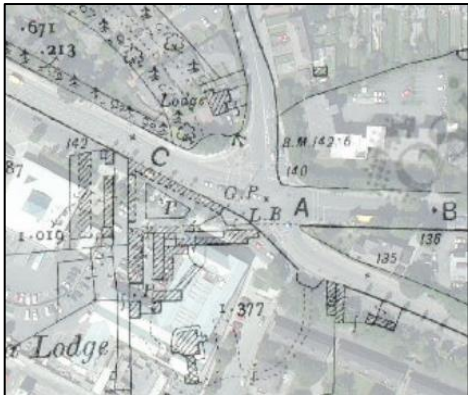

Identification No.	CBC0005AH005
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	R147 Navan Road
Site Type	Public house (site of)
ITM	711015, 737077
Description	<p>The original site of the 'Halfway House' public was depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836 at this location. Additional buildings were added in the 25-inch OS map of 1907, when it was labelled with a 'P.H.' to signify a public house. A terrace of buildings was located on the opposite side of the R147 Navan Road at this time. They were all demolished in the 20th century and replaced with a new building, set back further from the road. The original location is now occupied by the Ashtown Roundabout and there is no above-ground trace, but subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking for the proposed public realm works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p>'Halfway House' Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836 (OSI 2020)</p>  <p>'Halfway House' and Terrace Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, Overlaid onto Modern Aerial (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography




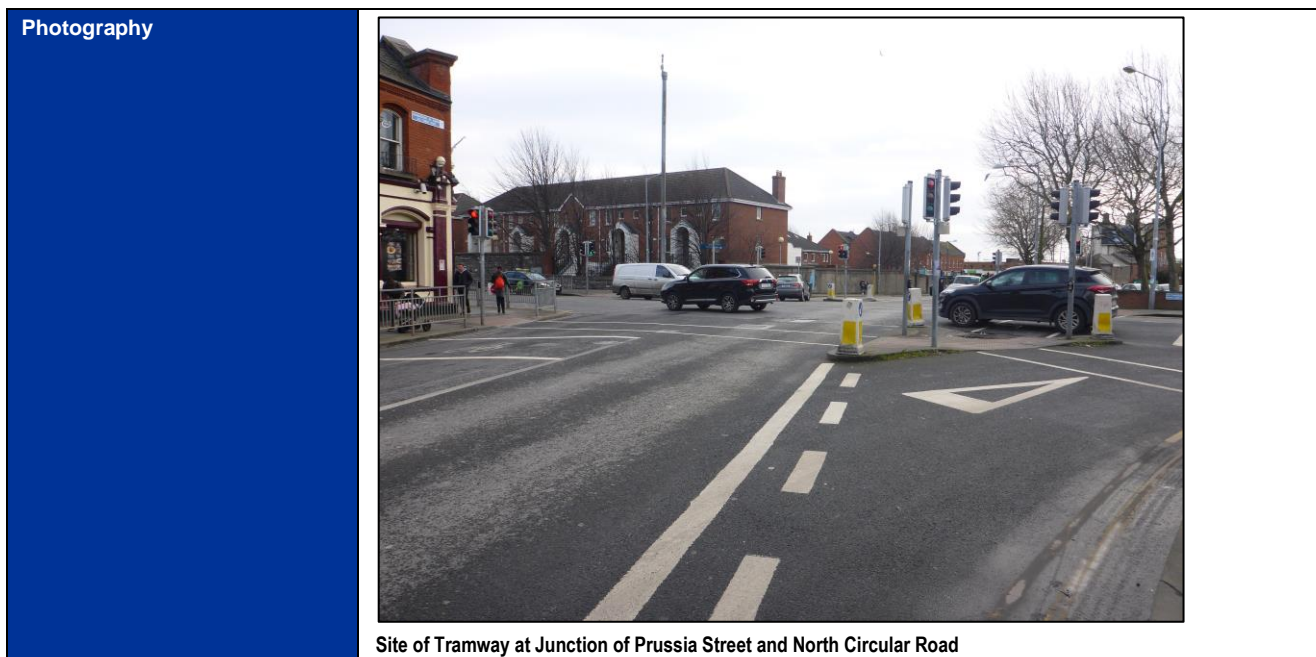
Site of Original 'Halfway House'

Identification No.	CBC0005AH006
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	R147 Navan Road
Site Type	Burial ground and building (site of)
ITM	712946, 736132
Description	<p>A building which probably functioned as a dwelling is depicted on the west side of a field boundary at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836. Given that this road was only constructed after 1816, it would have been a recent construction at that time. It was demolished by the time of the 25-inch survey of 1907 and a small graveyard had been developed on the east side of this field boundary in the grounds of St. Joseph's School for Deaf Boys (formerly St Joseph's School for the Deaf and Dumb). Historic mapping shows that the road has been widened at this location over the site of the house and over a small segment of the later graveyard, at the site of the existing bus shelter. It is therefore possible that remnants of the house or human remains associated with the graveyard may survive beneath the surface of the pavement which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p>House Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836, Showing Building (OSI 2020)</p>  <p>Graveyard Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, overlain with Geohive map (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

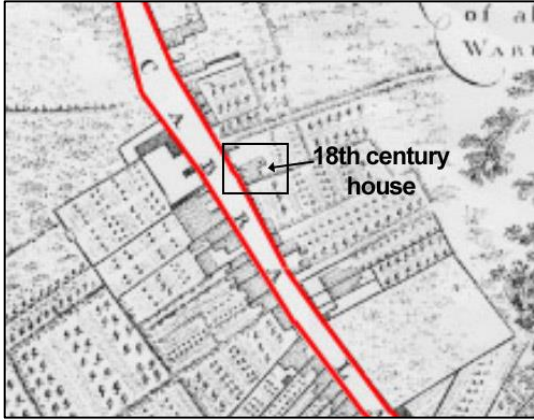

Identification No.	CBC0005AH007
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Navan Road
Site Type	Houses (site of)
ITM	713277, 735964 (centrepoint)
Description	Houses are depicted around this junction on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1836 (approximate chainage A7360 to A7480), along with a turnpike to the Cabra Road, some of which lie within the Proposed Scheme. Several of these structures had been demolished by the time of the 25-inch OS survey of 1907, but a number of newer buildings had replaced them. This junction was expanded in the 20 th century over the sites of the houses, but subsurface features may survive which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p>Houses and Turnpike Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1836 (OSI 2020)</p>  <p>Houses Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, Overlaid onto Modern Aerial, Showing Changes Around the Junction (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Site of Houses on R147 Navan Road</p>


Navan Road / Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-06-009
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	R101 North Circular Road
Site Type	Tramline (site of)
ITM	713908, 735475
Description	<p>(DCIHR record is at 713697, 735343) The route of a former tramline ran along the North Circular Road (NCR) and is therefore crossed by the Proposed Scheme at the junction with Prussia Street and partly on the NCR. This tramline ran from Nelson's Pillar the Phoenix Park opened as a horse drawn service on the 10th of December 1876 1877 by North Dublin Street Tramways (NDST). The Number 9 and Number 10 services provided an important route for the North City, providing access to the city centre from Phibsborough and Grangegorman, as well as carrying passengers to the fashionable Phoenix Park and Dublin Zoo. It was also used in the transport of animals as it passed the Cattle Market on the North Circular Road (DCIHR 18-06-010). The NDST company merged with the Dublin Central Tramways Company in 1880 to extend the route from O'Connell Street to College Green. The route was the first to be electrified in 1898 and the last tram car ran on this line in 1940.</p> <p>Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as only a small section of the former tramline is affected, this results in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>Dublin City Council (DCC) 2003 to 2009; OSI 2020; Corcoran 2008; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020; DCC 2014</p>  <p>Tramline on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



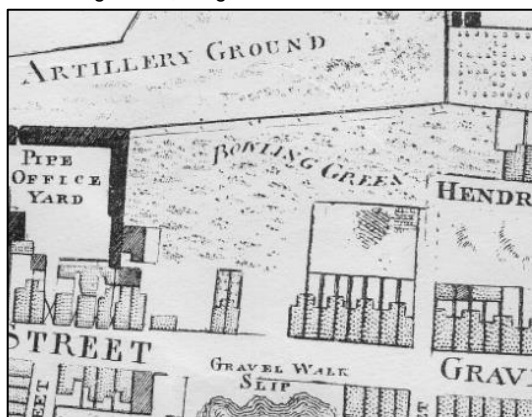
Identification No.	RMP DU018-020
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Dublin City
Site Type	Historic town
ITM	714403, 734689
Description	The ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin includes Prussia Street to Ellis Quay, George's Lane to Ellis Quay, Brunswick Street North, King Street North and Blackhall Street. This area incorporates the Oxmantown Green, which was associated with the Viking settlement of Oxmantown. The developing city began to encroach on this area in the 17 th century, and the Green was divided into lots to facilitate further development. Queen Street was laid out in the 1660s and the area became sufficiently populated for the establishment of a new parish and church of St. Paul's (RMP DU018-020414). The suburb spread further west with the construction of Blackhall Place in c. 1775. Archaeological discoveries in this area have comprised post-medieval artefacts and features related to the development of this area from the 17 th century, as well as human remains which may be associated with skirmishes on Oxmantown Green. Post-medieval cellars may also extend into the Proposed Scheme. Any subsurface features present will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP ZAP has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as only a small part of the extensive Historic City ZAP (RMP DU018-020) is affected the impact is Negative, Moderate, Permanent.
Sources	NMS 2020; McCullough 2007
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020251
Legal Status	RMP, not scheduled for inclusion in next revision
Townland / Street Address	Prussia Street
Site Type	House – 18 th /19 th century (site of)
ITM	713986, 735365
Description	<p>Craig notes that two early 18th century houses stood at the time of publication opposite the City Arms Hotel (Craig 1969). Rocque depicts a single large house in this location with a number of smaller buildings also facing the road on his map of the City of Dublin. By the time of the first edition OS six-inch map of 1837, this house appears to have been incorporated into a terrace of housing. The historic mapping indicates that the houses fronted onto the road, the boundary of which has changed little since. The terrace was demolished in the 20th century and is now the site of the carpark in front of the Park Shopping Centre. Recent archaeological investigations at the shopping centre (exxcluding the car park area where the RMP site is located; Licence 19E0016 in Appendix A15.1) revealed 19th / 20th century yard surfaces and finds thought to be associated with the Dublin Cattle Market.</p> <p>It is possible that a cellar may survive within the Proposed Scheme which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2020; National Monuments Archive (NMA) 2020; Craig 1969; OSI 2020; Ferguson 1998</p>  <p>18th Century House Depicted on Rocque, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	0m
Photography	 <p>Site of Former 18th Century House</p>

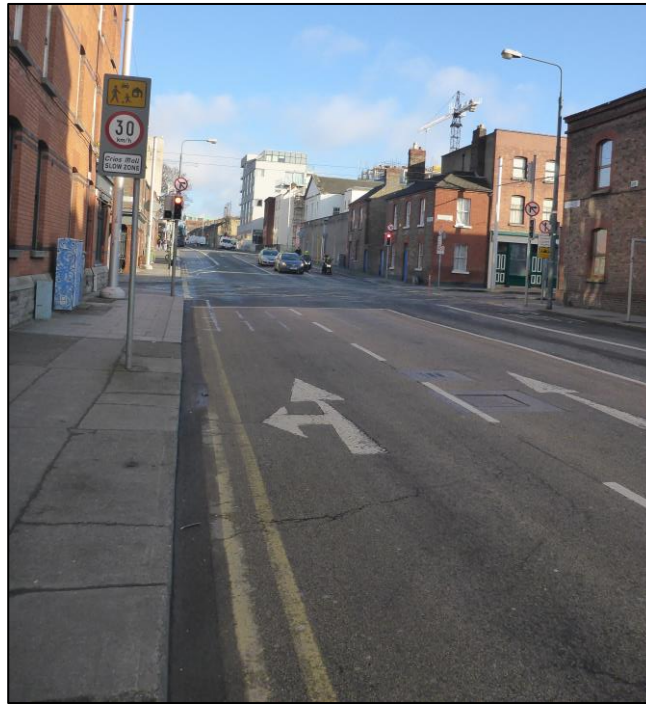
Identification No.	DU018-020177
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Blackhall Place
Site Type	School / Building
ITM	714334, 734546
Description	<p>The RMP DU018-020178 record (Building) also refers to this site. Other designations are Record of Protected Structures (RPS) 765 and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) 50070213.</p> <p>Thomas Ivory was selected to design the new Blue Coat School and Hospital in 1772, having to compete again in a second competition due to disappointment with the general standard of entries. When his plans for a quadrangle to the rear were abandoned due to lack of finance in 1779, Ivory resigned. His original plans incorporated a tall steeple, which was eventually replaced by a cupola by R.J. Stirling in 1894. A pleasing sense of symmetry is created by the regular arrangement of pavilions, connected by screen walls to a central block. The enriched façade has significant street presence, making a strong, formal statement with its central pediment and copper-roofed dome. Portland stone is used to good effect to enliven the granite of the façade, which in turn provides a textural contrast to the calp limestone of the rear elevations. The consistent and coherent decorative scheme and fenestration arrangement is indicative of high quality of design and execution.</p> <p>Blackhall Place was intended under Ivory’s plans to run as far as the River Liffey, but initially only extended as far as Hendrick Street. It was later extended to the River Liffey in 1845 (McCullough 2007).</p> <p>A closing view of the building can be observed along Blackhall Street. This upstanding building is now occupied by the Law Society of Ireland. Although the grounds extend to the edge of the Proposed Scheme, the ZAP does not. Neither the building nor its grounds will be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.</p>
Sources	NMS 2020; NMA 2020; NIAH 2020; OSI 2020; McCullough 2007
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	21m (from edge of building)
Photography	 <p>The Law Society</p>



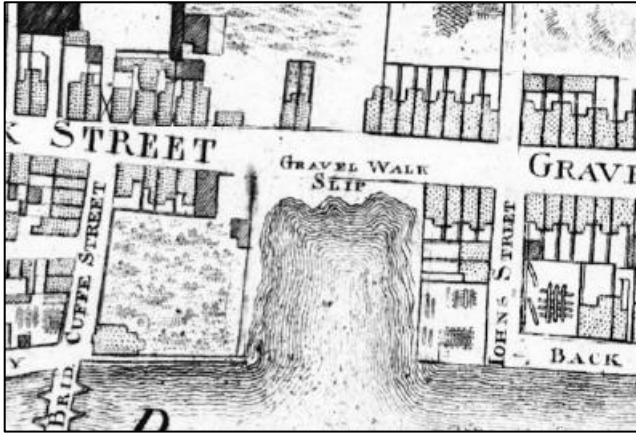

Closing View From Blackhall Street


Identification No.	RMP DU018-020310
Legal Status	RMP (not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
Townland / Street Address	Blackhall Place
Site Type	Bowling green (site of)
ITM	714376, 734454
Description	<p>The 'Green' of Oxmantown was 'Commonage' or common land, a feature of Viking settlements and was similar in type to the Hoggen Green (a Viking place-name from 'Haugr' meaning mound) on the south side of the River Liffey, which later became 'College Green'. Oxmantown Green is shown on historical mapping to have encompassed the grounds of the Law Society of Ireland.</p> <p>Oxmantown Green was one of the few great green spaces in Dublin's suburbs, and the bowling green was an area of particular pride to the city authorities, who in 1665 arranged for it to be shaded with elms and sycamores. A sketch of the view from Barrack Bridge shows the Bowling Green facing onto the River Liffey. It shows a low wall on its southern boundary, with a higher crenelated wall on the north. The development of Blackhall Place at the end of the 18th century led to the removal of this feature.</p> <p>There is a general potential for human remains here, as nearby discoveries of this kind have been attributed to skirmishes on Oxmantown Green (Licence 00E0272; redundant record DU018-020826) and to the Blue Coat Hospital (Licence 00E0549). The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as there is a potential for the discovery of human remains, this results in a significant impact.</p>
Sources	<p>McCullough 2007; Ferguson 1998</p>  <p>The Bowling Green Shortly Before the Development of Blackhall Place on Rocque, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

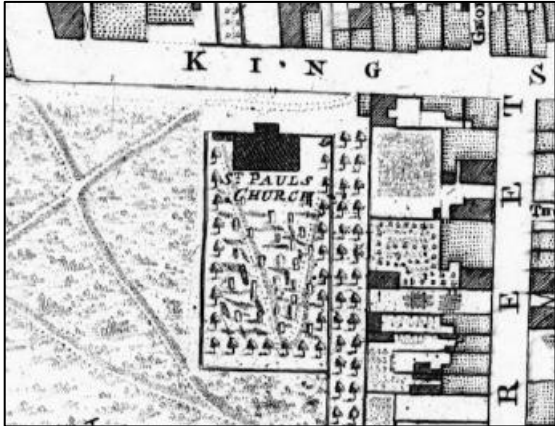

Photography



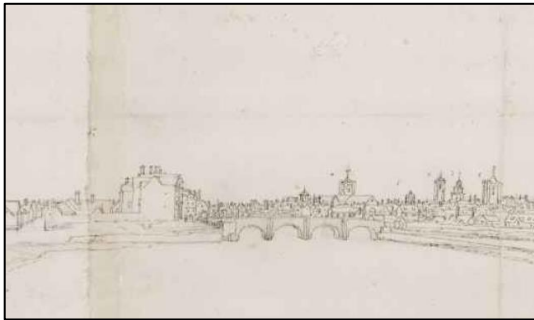
Site of Bowling Green

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-11-214
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Blackhall Place
Site Type	Slipway
ITM	714367, 734363
Description	A gravel slipway on the south side of the bowling green which provided access to the foreshore. It is depicted in Rocque's map and can be seen in Francis Place's drawing of 1698 entitled 'Dublin from the Wooden Bridge', with a horse and cart being led towards the water. While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	DCC 2003 to 2009; Ferguson 1998; Place 1698  <p style="text-align: center;">Gravel Walk Slip Depicted on Rocque, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p style="text-align: center;">Site of Gravel Walk Slip and Former Foreshore</p>

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-07-045
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Stanley Street, Brunswick Street North, Queen Street
Site Type	Tramline (site of)
ITM	714495, 734756
Description	A tram line ran along Queen Street, George's Lane, Brunswick Street and terminated at a Scavenging Depot on Stanley Street (DCIHR 18-07-045; NIAH 50070207). A section of these lines is extant on Stanley Street where they are set into a cobbled stone surface (the extant section of line – NIAH 50070207 – is discussed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage)). These tram lines were not part of a commercial service but were operated by Dublin Corporation from 1907 to 1927, with power supplied at a reduced rate by the DUTC. Rubbish was collected by horse-drawn carts by night and brought to a Destructor Plant on Stanley Street where they were incinerated and the ashes further transported to the Fairview sloblands for disposal (NIAH 2020). A segment of track is extant on Stanley Street and it is possible that other parts of the tramlines survive below the existing road surfaces and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium and as only a small section of the former tramline is affected, this results in a slight impact.
Sources	DCC 2003 to 2009; NIAH 2020; OSI 2020
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Surviving Portion of Tramline Set Into Cobbled Surface on Stanley Street</p>

Identification No.	DU018-020414
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	King Street North
Site Type	Church (site of)
ITM	714470, 734635
Description	<p>The original Church of St Paul was constructed after 1697, by which time it was reported that so many gentry had built their country houses in Oxmantown that St Michan's church (RMP DU018-02084) was too small for the increased population. Therefore, by an act of Council, two new parishes of St Mary and St Paul were created, and St Michan's parish was confined to the districts immediately around the Church Street. The Corporation, thereupon, made a grant of land in Oxmantown Green for the new church and graveyard of St Paul, the entrance being on North King Street (Young 1940). It is depicted on Charles Brooking's map of 1728 on the corner of Oxmantown Green with a rectangular enclosure around it. Cullen notes that it serviced the nearby Royal Barracks and that the graveyard was mostly used to inter military men (Cullen 2015). The current church building was built in 1824 and has been converted for use by the SPADE enterprise centre. Graveslabs and human burials were found in situ in the graveyard in the course of archaeological investigations (Licence 08E0309). Although the ZAP extends into the Proposed Scheme, Rocque's map indicates that it was set back from King Street North and therefore there is no impact.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2020; NMA 2020; NIAH 2020; Young 1940; Cullen 2015; Ferguson 1998</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A historical map from 1756 showing the site of St. Paul's Church. The map is a detailed plan view with 'K I N G S T R E E T' written across the top and 'R O C Q U E' written vertically on the right. A central rectangular area is labeled 'ST PAULS CHURCH' and contains a detailed drawing of the church building and its surrounding enclosure.</p> </div> <p>St. Paul's Depicted on Rocque, 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	14m (to front of original church site)
Photography	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A photograph of a large, Gothic Revival style church building. The church has a prominent square tower with a crenellated top and a tall, slender spire. The building is constructed of light-colored stone or brick with arched windows. In the foreground, there is a black metal fence and a blue sign on a post. A blue van is partially visible on the right side of the frame.</p> </div> <p>19th Century Church at the Site of the Original St. Paul's</p>

Identification No.	SMR DU018-286
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
Townland / Street Address	Smithfield
Site Type	Glass works (site of)
ITM	714584, 734483
Description	The John Odacio Formica glassworks was the oldest flint glassworks founded in Dublin, dating to 1675. Evidence of this site was revealed by archaeological excavations in Smithfield (Licence 00E0272). The glassworks debris consisted of crucible fragments (one with a 16-inch / 40.6cm rim diameter), glass cullet and frit, fragments of two furnace doors and an example of an 'end of day piece'. There was no evidence remaining for the glasshouse itself. Although the ZAP for this site extends across the Proposed Scheme, Queen Street was laid out by the time the glassworks were founded. The site would therefore not extend into the Proposed Scheme.
Sources	NMS 2020; Excavations 2000
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	50m (but ZAP extends across Proposed Scheme)
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020312
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Mellowe's Bridge
Site Type	Bridge (site of)
ITM	714497, 734288
Description	The present Mellowe's Bridge replaced an earlier 17 th century stone structure by the name of Arran Bridge which had been washed away in the mid-18 th century. It is depicted in Francis Place's sketch 'View from the Wooden Bridge' in 1698. Arran Quay and a row of buildings were shown to the east of the bridge, but the land west of the bridge was comprised of undeveloped foreshore. It does not appear from historic mapping and depictions that the original bridge extended any further north than the existing Mellowe's Bridge, but it is possible that some elements survive beneath the surface within the ZAP for this site which extends into the Proposed Scheme, and which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a moderate impact.
Sources	NMS 2020; NIAH 2020; Place 1698 
	Arran Bridge (Place 1698)
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	10m (from edge of bridge, but ZAP extends over Proposed Scheme)

Photography



Mellowe's Bridge (site of Arran Bridge)

A.2 Cultural Heritage (CH) Sites

A.2.1 Introduction

The following is an inventory of cultural heritage (CH) sites identified during the course of this assessment, with the entries arranged from north to south as they occur along the Proposed Scheme.

The locations of the CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR) and labelled using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0005) followed by the CH identification number (e.g. CH1 is shown as CBC0005CH001, CH2 is CBC0005CH002, etc.).

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

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

A.2.2 Inventory of Sites

N3 Blanchardstown Junction to Snugborough Road

Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

Snugborough Road to N3 / M50 Junction

Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

N3 / M50 Junction to Navan Road / Ashtown Road Junction

Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

Identification No.	CBC0005CH001
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	N3/ Castleknock Road
Site Type	War Memorial
ITM	710976, 737050
Description	A memorial dedicated to Lieutenant Martin Savage of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), who was killed in Ashtown in the War of Independence in 1919, is located adjacent to the Ashtown Roundabout. The original memorial stone is set into a cobbled area, as well as another upright memorial stone which was erected in 1949. The cobbling re-uses pieces of limestone masonry. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the memorial during landscaping works. The memorial will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The memorial has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary (Construction Phase) No Significant Impact (Post-mitigation)
Proposed mitigation	The memorial will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for its protection, it will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. It will be returned to its current setting and as close as possible to its current location following completion of the works.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography



Memorial to Martin Savage




Original Memorial Stone

Navan Road / Ashtown Road Junction to Navan Road / Old Cabra Road Junction

Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

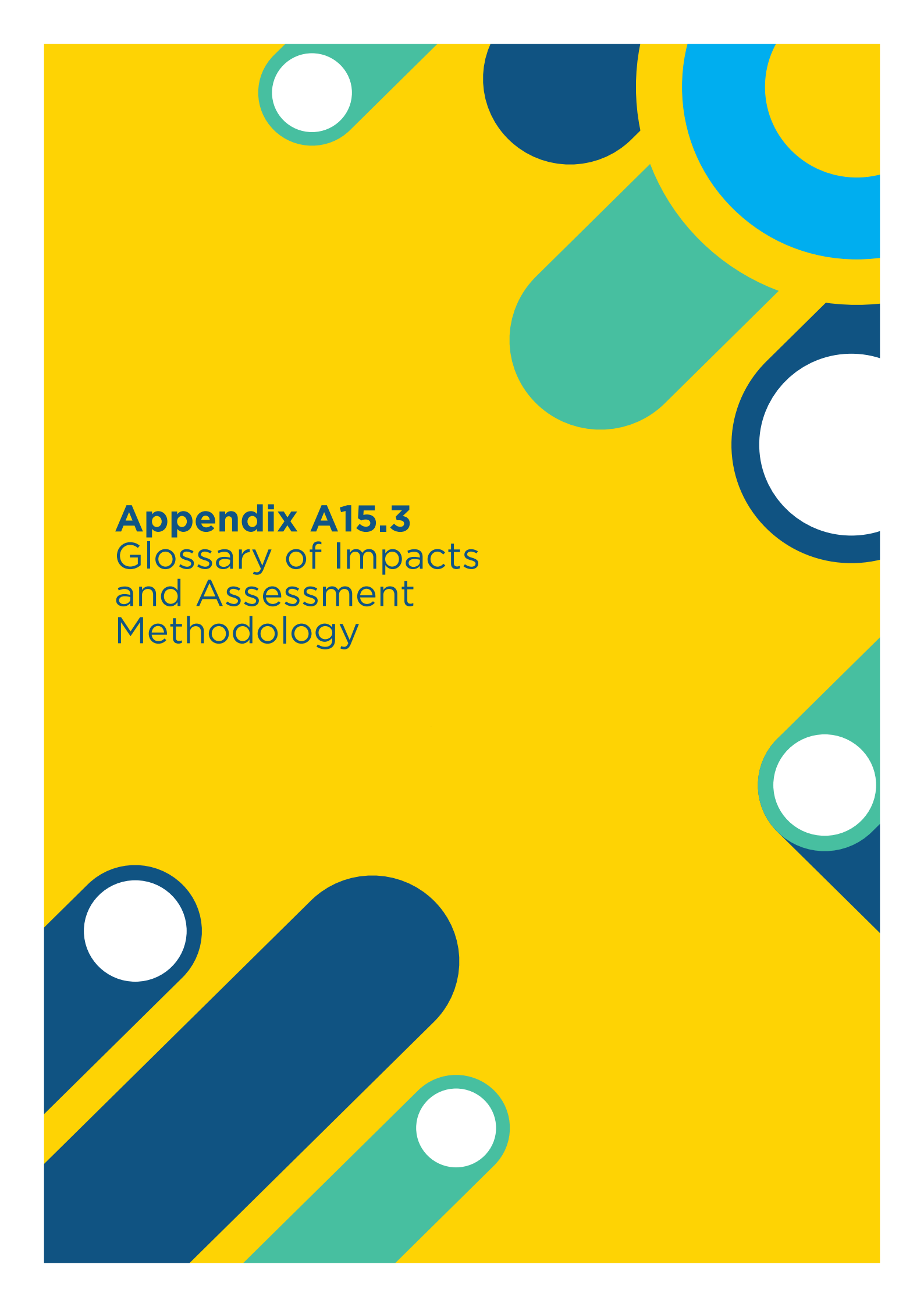
Navan Road / Old Cabra Road Junction to Ellis Quay

Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

Identification No.	CBC0005CH002
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Manor Street
Site Type	Memorial
ITM	714141, 735052
Description	<p>Granite boulder bearing the name of 'Stoneybatter' with a bronze plaque inset which reads;</p> <p><i>Stoneybatter</i> <i>Bothar-na-gCloich</i> <i>Stoneybatter once formed part of the ancient second century road (Slighe Cualann) leading from Royal Tara to Glendalough, crossing the river at the ford of the hurdles. The name in Irish meaning the road of the stones, has over the centuries become anglicised to present day Stoneybatter.</i> <i>Erected by the Stoneybatter Millennium Committee with the generous support of local business people, shopowners and The Dublin Millennium Committee.</i> <i>Sunday 25th September, 1988.</i></p> <p>The monument records the tradition this road is part of the early Irish road network and is also one of a number of street furnishings which were installed during the Dublin Millennium celebrations of 1988.</p> <p>There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the memorial during landscaping works. The memorial will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The monument will be relocated as part of the relandscaping of this junction, but will remain close to the original location. The memorial has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	Field survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary (Construction Phase) No Significant Impact (Post-mitigation)
Proposed mitigation	The monument and plaque will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for its protection, it will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. It will be returned to its current setting and as close as possible to its current location following completion of the works.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Monument and plaque</p>

References

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- Simington, R.C. (1945) *The Civil Survey A.D. 1654-1656, Volume VII County of Dublin*. Dublin: The Stationary Office.
- Taylor, J. (1816). Map of the environs of Dublin extending 10 to 14 miles from the castle. Trinity Map Library.
- Young, Canon E.J. (1940) 'St. Michan's Parish in the Eighteenth Century', in *Dublin Historical Record*, Vol. III, No.1.

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, teardrop shapes, and rounded rectangles, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the page. The shapes are arranged in a dynamic, non-repeating pattern.

Appendix A15.3
Glossary of Impacts
and Assessment
Methodology

Appendix A15.3: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology

A.3 Glossary of Impacts

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

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

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

Impacts on the setting of archaeological / cultural heritage assets describe how the presence of a development changes the surroundings of an asset in such a way that it affects (positively or negatively) the heritage significance of that asset. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered. Such impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development, but they are only likely to be considered significant during the prolonged operational life of the development.

Types of impact, as defined by the EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2022):

Cumulative Impact – The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact.

Do Nothing Impact – The environment as it would be in the future should no development of any kind be carried out.

Indeterminable Impact – When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.

Irreversible Impact – When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.

Residual Impact – The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken impact.

'Worst case' Impact – The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.

Indirect or Secondary Impacts – Impacts that arise off-site or are caused by other parties that are not under the control of the developer. Impacts which are caused by the interaction of impacts, or by associated or off-site projects.

A.4 Quality of Impacts

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

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

A.5 Duration of Impacts

The duration of an impact can be as follows:

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

A.6 Assessment Methodology

A.6.1 Introduction

This assessment methodology has regard to the EPA assessment criteria (EPA 2022) and to the National Roads Authority (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Guidelines) (NRA 2005).

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

A.6.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

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

In accordance with the NRA Guidelines (NRA 2005), the significance criteria used to evaluate an archaeological site, monument or complex take into account the character and integrity of the asset and any available data regarding it. This can be ascertained by looking at the following criteria cited in the NRA Guidelines (NRA 2005): the existing status (level of protection), condition or preservation, documentation or historical significance, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value (Table 2). While these criteria contribute to the significance of a feature they should not be treated as definitive. These criteria are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of these archaeological/cultural heritage assets.

Table 2: Explanation of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of protection associated with an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is an important consideration.
Condition / Preservation / Integrity	The survival of an archaeological / cultural heritage asset's archaeological potential both above and below ground is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation / Data	The significance of a an archaeological / cultural heritage asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.
Group Value / Character	The value of a single an archaeological / cultural heritage asset may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments or with monuments from different periods indicating an extended time presence in any specific area. In some cases it may be preferable to protect the complete group, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within that group.
Rarity / Character	The rarity of some an archaeological / cultural heritage asset types can be a central factor affecting response strategies for development, whatever the condition of the individual feature. It is important to recognise sites that have a limited distribution.
Visibility in the landscape/ Character / Integrity	Archaeological / cultural heritage assets that are highly visible in the landscape have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between monuments may also be explored in this category.
Fragility / Vulnerability / Integrity	It is important to assess the level of threat to an archaeological / cultural heritage asset from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development.

Criteria	Explanation
Amenity Value / Character	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of a an archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

An evaluation of the significance / sensitivity of archaeological / cultural heritage assets is based on their designation and on the extent to which these assets contribute to the archaeological or cultural heritage environment, though their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially. Table 2 presents the scale of significance / sensitivity together with criteria. It has been compiled by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd, based on standard authorities and guidelines as listed in Section 3.1. Undesignated archaeological or cultural heritage sites can be assigned a low, medium or high sensitivity value, taking into consideration the criteria cited in Table 3 (e.g. condition, character, integrity or preservation, data, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value).

Table 3: Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

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

A.6.3 World Heritage Sites

The historic city of Dublin* is on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Tentative List, which is an inventory of properties that each State Party intends to consider for nomination. The Georgian city plan under consideration still survives largely intact and is bounded to the north and south by the canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO 2010).

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

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

A.6.4 National Monument

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

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

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

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

A.6.5 Recorded Monuments

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

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

A.6.6 Zones of Archaeological Potential

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

A.6.7 Non-Designated Sites

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

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

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

A.6.8 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 4).

Table 4: Magnitude of Impact Criteria

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

A.6.9 Significance of Impact

The EPA Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022) added the two additional levels of significance of impact: Very Significant and Not Significant (Table 5 and Image 1).

Table 5: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2022)

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

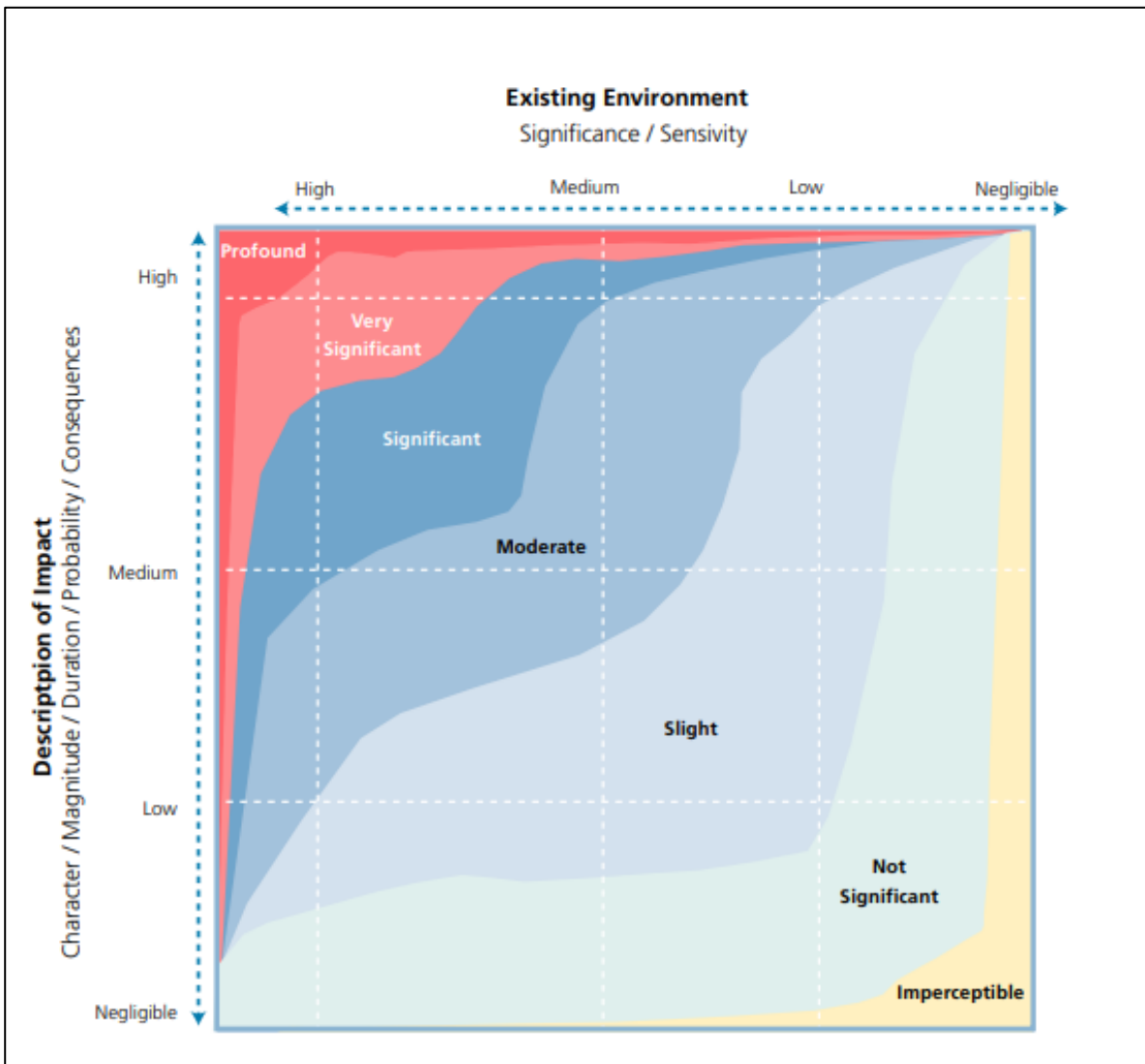


Image 1: Description of Impacts from the EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in EIARs (EPA 2022)

The likely significance of impacts is determined by considering the baseline rating or sensitivity value of the asset upon which the impact has an impact and the magnitude of the impact (Image 1). The impact significance is defined as Imperceptible, Not Significant, Slight, Moderate, Significant, Very Significant, or Profound (Table 6).

Table 6: Defining Significance of Impacts

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

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

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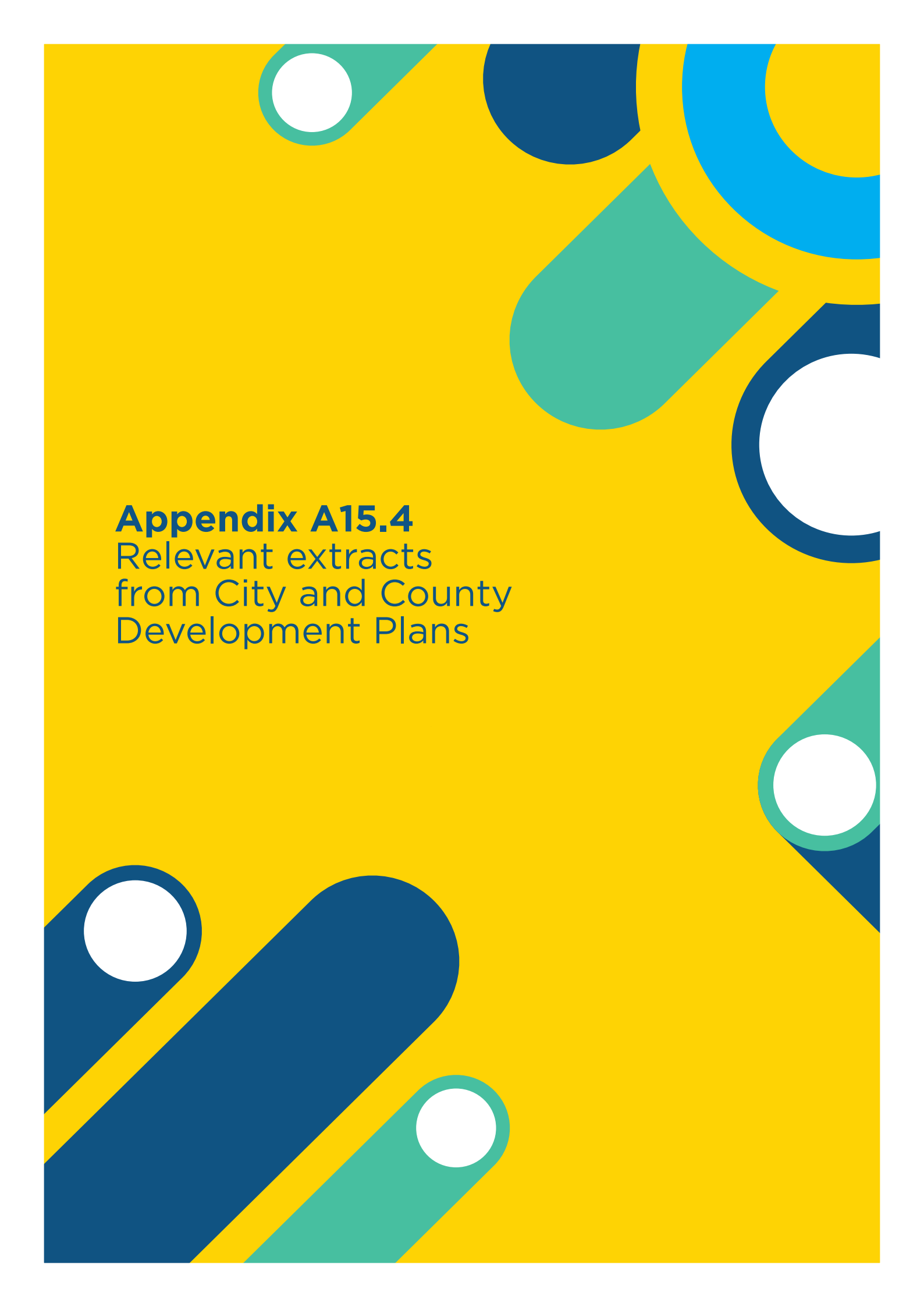
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The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These include circles, teardrop shapes, and rounded rectangles, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the page. The shapes are arranged in a dynamic, non-repeating pattern.

Appendix A15.4
Relevant extracts
from City and County
Development Plans

Appendix A15.4: Relevant extracts from City and County Development Plans

A.7 Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022

It is the policy of Dublin City Council

CHC9: To protect and preserve National Monuments.

1. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of the re-use of buildings, light buildings, foundation design or the omission of basements in the Zones of Archaeological Interest.
2. That where preservation in situ is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to 'preservation by record' according to best practice in advance of redevelopment.
3. That sites within Zones of Archaeological Interest will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
4. That the National Monuments Service will be consulted in assessing proposals for development which relate to Monuments and Zones of Archaeological Interest.
5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards, where appropriate, to ensure that human remain are re-interred, except where otherwise agreed with the National Museum of Ireland.
6. That in evaluating proposals for development in the vicinity of the surviving sections of the city wall that due recognition be given to their national significance and their special character.
7. To have regard to the Shipwreck inventory maintained by the DAHG. Proposed developments that may have potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and subtidal environments shall be subject to an underwater archaeological assessment in advance of works.
8. To have regard to DAHG policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology.

It is the policy of Dublin City Council:

CHC10: To continue to preserve, and enhance the surviving sections of the City Wall and city defences – a National Monument, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan 2015 – with reference to the National Policy on Town Defences, adopted by the Department of the Environment in 2008.

CHC11: To preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names should reflect appropriate local historical or cultural associations.

CHC13: To support and pursue a World Heritage nomination for the Historic City of Dublin, in partnership with the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and other stakeholders.

CHC14: To promote the awareness of Dublin's industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers' dwellings) and rural (vernacular) heritage.

CHC15: To preserve, repair and retain in situ, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 7 and 8 of the development plan, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be carried out in accordance with the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht Advice Series: Paving, the Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces.

CHC18: To support and promote a strategy for the protection and restoration of the industrial heritage of the city's waterways, such as the River Dodder, including retaining walls, weirs and millraces.

It is an objective of Dublin City Council:

CHCO10: 14. To implement and promote The Dublin Principles (ICOMOS, 2011) as guiding principles to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of Dublin and Ireland.

The development of the city is shown on Figure 17 (Dublin City: Historic Core) of the Dublin City Council's (DCC) Development Plan (2016 - 2022) (DCC 2016) (Image 1). This figure also displays key urban landmarks, including city parks such as St Stephen's Green (National Monument), the Phoenix Park, Merrion Square and the Iveagh Gardens.

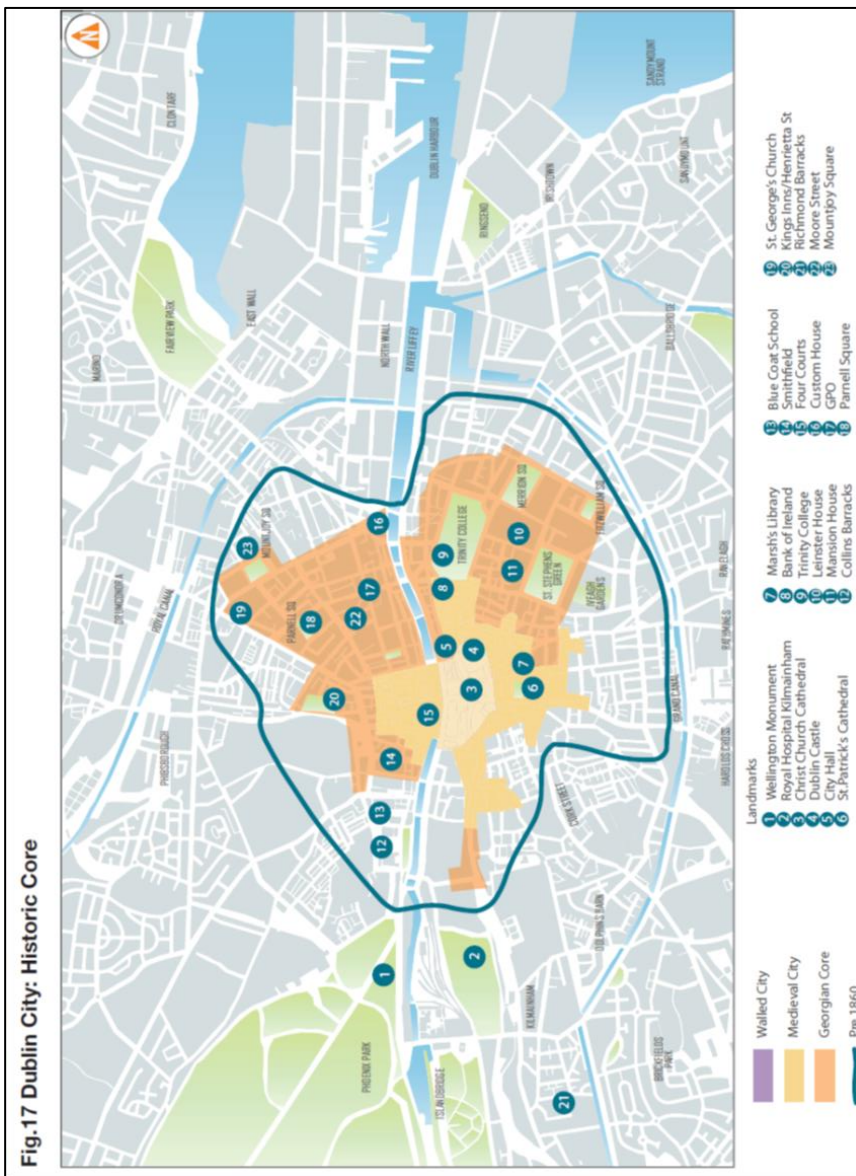


Image 2: Figure 17 of the DCC Development Plan (DCC 2016), showing Dublin City: Historic Core

A.8 Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023

The Fingal Council set the following guidelines and opinions regarding the preservation, accessibility, and development within areas of archaeological interest:

- Safeguarding archaeological sites, monuments, objects and their settings listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and any additional newly discovered archaeological remains, and by identifying archaeologically sensitive historic landscapes.
- Protecting the architectural heritage of Fingal through the identification of Protected Structures, the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs), the safeguarding of designed landscapes and historic gardens, and the recognition of structures and elements that contribute positively to the vernacular and industrial heritage of the County.
- Favouring the preservation in-situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest.
- Making our cultural heritage more accessible and maximise its potential as a learning resource.
- Promoting the understanding of Fingal's cultural heritage in terms of its inherent and unique character and to recognise what elements should be preserved, conserved or enhanced.

These guidelines are discussed in more detail below:

Objective CH02: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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: Develop a policy in relation to the treatment of archaeological monuments within open space of developments. A different designation from that of open space will be applied where subsurface archaeological remains are incorporated to differentiate the area.

Objective CH09: 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 CH10: Co-operate with other agencies in the assessment of the potential for climate change to impact on coastal, riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal sites and their environments including shipwreck sites.

Objective CH11: Encourage reference to or incorporation of significant archaeological finds into development schemes, where appropriate and sensitively designed, through layout, displays, signage, plaques, information panels and by using historic place names and the Irish language where appropriate.

Objective CH12: Promote best practice for archaeological excavation by ensuring that they are undertaken according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, The National Museum and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.

Objective CH13: Actively support the dissemination of the findings of archaeological investigations and excavations through the publication of excavation reports thereby promoting public awareness and appreciation of the value of archaeological resources.

Objective CH14: Identify Zones of Archaeological Notification that contain clusters of Recorded Monuments or have a significant history of the discovery of archaeological sites, features and objects in order to allow for their designation, protection of their setting and environs.

Objective CH15: Raise public awareness of the cultural heritage and improve legibility by providing appropriate signage or interpretation in areas, sites, villages, and buildings of archaeological and historic significance.

Objective CH16: Develop and implement the findings of the Community Archaeology Strategy for Fingal.

Objective CH17: 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: 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

The following are additional objectives that specifically relate to the retention of historic building stock and vernacular heritage:

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 windows, doors, wall renders, roof coverings, shopfronts, pub fronts and other significant features of historic buildings, whether protected or not.

Objective CH34: 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 CH35: 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 postboxes, waterpumps, milestones and street lighting, except where an exceptional need has been clearly established.

Objective CH36: Sensitively design, locate and rationalise modern street furniture and elements such as utility boxes, cables, posts, antenna and signage.