



Chapter 16
Architectural Heritage

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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 Ballymun / Finglas to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme).

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

During the Operational Phase, the potential architectural heritage impacts associated with changes to the physical layout of the street as a result of road resurfacing and road realignments, the installation of new street furniture, including bus shelters and cantilever signal poles, 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 Granada 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 Areas which are indicated in the Dublin City Council (DCC) Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 (hereafter referred to as the Dublin City Development Plan) and the Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (hereafter referred to as the Draft Dublin City Development Plan) (DCC 2016a; DCC 2021) 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 Conservation Area under the Fingal Development Plan 2017 - 2023 (hereafter referred to as the Fingal Development Plan) (FCC 2017).

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

16.2.1.2 Archaeological Heritage

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

16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage, which is closely related, is defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's (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 and designed landscapes, in addition to placenames and intangible heritage such as folklore, traditions and traditional practices. Cultural heritage also contributes to cultural identity and sense of place. Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest perspective, these are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage). Those aspects of cultural heritage which are specifically of architectural interest, such as statuary and street furniture, are dealt with in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.10.

16.2.2 Approach

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

Both Historic England and Historic Environment Scotland guidelines (Historic England 2015, 2017, 2019) (Historic Environment Scotland 2005, 2016, 2020) refer to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) for what a desk based assessment should consist of. The Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2014a), state that a desk-based assessment consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets. Similarly, the 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) state 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, the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and NIAH, the Irish Architectural Archive and where NIAH or RPS information is incomplete or unavailable, the architectural heritage consultant will need to rely on other existing documented records including books, published articles, historic maps and aerial photographs of the study area.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural nature of the baseline environment of the Proposed Scheme. This comprises information from the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites, the RMP (Dúchas 1998), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (National Monuments Service (NMS 2020a and 2020b), as National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders (NMS 2009; NMS 2019), the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a), the Draft Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2021) and Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017) including the RPS and ACA, the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b), and the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). Cartographic and aerial photographs of the study area were also consulted (OSI 2020a; UCD 2020; Google 2020) including the Project Mapper. 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 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 Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the NRA Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Archaeological Guidelines) (NRA 2005b), the study area for architectural heritage was defined as an area extending 50m in all directions from the Proposed Scheme boundary. Architectural heritage features or receptors within the corridor were then identified first in the desk 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 judgement in deciding where the 'study corridor' should be extended in respect of the chosen route to take into account features beyond the 50m limit which may be directly or indirectly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The study area, therefore, includes demesne landscapes and parks whose principal features are located outside of the study area, but whose historic or current boundaries or settings extend into it. It can also include ACAs, 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 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 urban 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 there may be a visual impact on the setting, streetscape or vistas of protected structures, Conservation Areas and ACAs, designed landscapes or other architectural heritage features.

16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation

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

- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014;
- Planning and Development Act (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);
- EPA Guidelines (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 assessment considers the various categories of special interest and significance as defined by the statutory architectural heritage guidelines. The architectural heritage assessment is guided by the provisions of the relevant statutory instruments and relevant guidelines for the protection of the architectural heritage including:

- The Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a);
- The Draft Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2021);
- Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017);
- The Draft Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029 (FCC 2022);
- Local Area and ACA Plans including:
 - Prospect Square / De Courcy Square and Environs ACA (DCC 2007);
 - Phibsborough / Mountjoy Local Area Plan 2008 (DCC 2008);
 - Planning Scheme for the Grangegorman Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) (DCC 2012a);
 - Phibsborough Centre ACA adopted 5th October 2015 (DCC 2015a); and
 - Ballymun Local Area Plan (DCC 2017).
- 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 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 (DCC 2016a), the Draft Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2021) and the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017) including the 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), and Google Maps including Google street view (Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. These were assessed either from the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a and IAA 2020b), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020a), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), National Folklore Archive (National Folklore Archive 2020), the Valuations Office (Griffith 1854, VO 2020), the Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS 2020), the Military Archive (DOD 2020), the Representative Church Body Library (CI 2020) and the local studies collections in Dublin Public Libraries (2020a and 2020b), Dublin City Archives (DCC 2020), 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 between May 2020 and June 2021 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 architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):
- RMP / SMR sites - (e.g. RMP DU018-346);
 - RPS – (marked with a yellow square);
 - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50070383);
 - NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2363); and
 - Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest – (e.g. CBC0304BTH117).

16.2.6 Assessment Methodology

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

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

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

16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity

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

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

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

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

Table 16.1: Explanation of Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria Significance

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of statutory protection associated with an architectural heritage building or asset is an important consideration. Other non-statutory designations such NIAH or industrial heritage designations are also factored
Condition / Preservation / Integrity	The survival of an architectural heritage building or asset is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation / Data	The significance of an architectural heritage building or asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.
Group Value / Character	The value of a single an 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.
Rarity / Character	The rarity of some an 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 recognize sites that have a limited distribution.
Visibility in the Landscape / Character/ Integrity	architectural heritage buildings or assets that are highly visible in the landscape or streetscape and may be the focus of a vista contribute to the amenity and character of an area have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between architectural heritage buildings may also be explored in this category.
Fragility / Vulnerability/ Integrity	It is important to assess the level of threat to an architectural heritage buildings or assets from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development.
Amenity Value / Character	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of a an archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

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

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

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

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	<p>World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites)</p> <p>National Monuments in the State's ownership or guardianship 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"> • Are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; or • Make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context <p>ACAs which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; or • Make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context; or • Contribute to the appreciation of protected structures assessed to be of High Sensitivity <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; or • Make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context.

Sensitivity	Criteria
	Designed landscapes with outstanding or high artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest
Medium	<p>Protected structures assessed by the NIAH to be of Regional Importance or protected structures which while not assessed by the NIAH based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage to the region in which they are located</p> <p>Recorded Monuments which based on one or more of the characteristics of Existing Status, Condition/Preservation, Documentation/Historical Significance, Group Value, Rarity, Visibility in the Landscape, Fragility/Vulnerability and Amenity Value in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist are of Regional Importance</p> <p>ACAs which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region; or • Contribute to the appreciation of protected structures assessed to be of Medium Sensitivity. <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region</p> <p>Designed landscapes with good artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located and which retain much of their historic fabric and character</p>
Low	<p>Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Local Importance.</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist, make a contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located</p> <p>Designed landscapes with limited artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p>
Negligible	<p>Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Record Only importance</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites or designed landscapes with limited Architectural, Historical, horticultural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical or scenic interest or where their heritage interest has been significantly compromised</p>

16.2.7.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Cumulative Impact: The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact;
- Do Nothing Impact: The environment as it would be in the future should no development of any kind be carried out;

- Indeterminable Impact: When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described;
- Irreversible Impact: When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost;
- Residual Impact: The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken impact;
- ‘Worst-case’ Impact: The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail; and
- Indirect or Secondary Impacts: Impacts arise off site or are caused by other parties that are not under the control of the development. Impacts which are caused by the interaction of impacts, or by associated or off site projects.

16.2.7.2 Quality of Impacts

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

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

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

16.2.7.3 Duration of Impacts

Impacts on the architectural heritage resource may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to be considered significant during the Construction and Operational Phase of the development. The extent of effects describes the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of sites affected by an effect. The context describes whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established baseline conditions. Table 16.3 outlines the duration of effects. Temporary effects lasting from one year or less will often be less concerning than long-term and permanent effects, depending on their severity.

Table 16.3: Duration and Frequency of Effects

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

16.2.7.4 Magnitude of Impact

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

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

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

Table 16.4: Magnitude of Impact on Architectural Heritage Sites

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

16.2.7.5 Significance of Impact

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

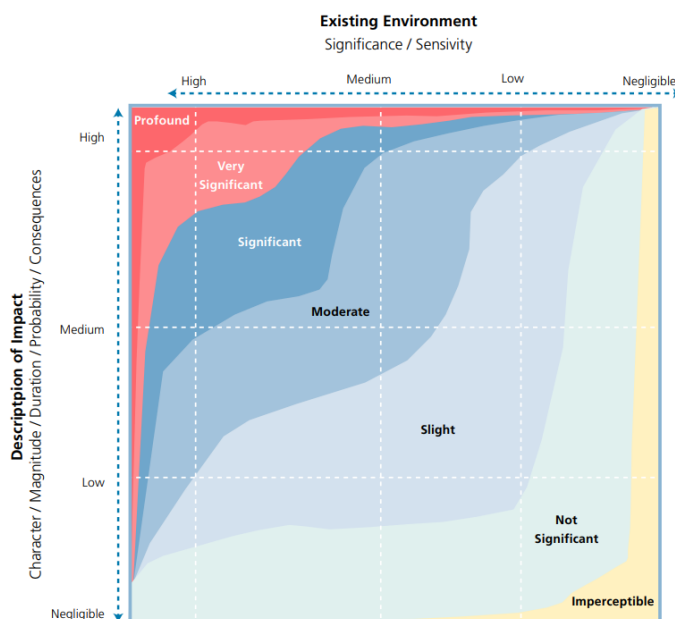


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2022)

Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2022)

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

16.3 Baseline Environment

The Proposed Scheme will commence on R108 Ballymun Road at its junction with St. Margaret's Road, just south of M50 Motorway Junction 4. The Ballymun Section of the Proposed Scheme will be routed along the R108 on Ballymun Road, St. Mobhi Road, Botanic Road, Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road, Constitution Hill and the R132 on Church Street as far as R148 Arran Quay. Priority for buses will be provided along the entire route, consisting primarily of dedicated bus lanes in both directions where feasible, with alternative measures proposed at particularly constrained locations such as at R108 St. Mobhi Road. A complementary cycle route is proposed along the Royal Canal Bank in Phibsborough.

The Finglas Section of the Proposed Scheme will commence on the R135 Finglas Road at the junction with R104 St. Margaret's Road and will be routed along the R135 Finglas Road as far as Hart's Corner in Phibsborough where it will join the Ballymun Section of the Proposed Scheme. Priority for buses will be provided along the entire route, consisting of dedicated bus lanes in both directions. Continuous segregated cycle tracks will be provided from the Church Street Junction in Finglas to Hart's Corner.

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

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

Finglas and Glasnevin were significant early settlements which developed on the site of monastic foundations. The curved streets and steep topography are evidence of this in the modern street pattern and it follows that the villages retain buildings and features of many different styles from the medieval church yards to the great houses, with Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian terraces, and some large and small scale modern interventions. Similarly, the origins of R101 North Circular Road, Royal Canal Bank, Geraldine Street Dominic Street Upper, Constitution Hill and Church Street Upper contain 18th and 19th century terraced houses. Important buildings include the King's Inns and Registry of Deeds on Constitution Hill which was designed by James Gandon in 1801 (DCC RPS 3658), and the Four Courts, also designed by Gandon (DCC RPS 3999).

In contrast to Finglas, Ballymun, is an entirely-modern outer-suburb. Early features include the site of the 17th century Stormanstown House (RMP DU014-067001), though there are no surviving above ground remains of this structure. Construction of Ballymun began in the 1960s with substantial redevelopment in the 1990s.

Given that Church Street was a major historic route, it is appropriate that modern and historic developments in the study area, have followed infrastructural imperatives. On R108 Prospect Road, the Proposed Scheme crosses both the mid-19th century Cross Guns Railway Tunnel (NIAH 50060112) and the Cross Guns or Westmoreland bridge over the Royal Canal (DCC RPS 8807). The canal and railway infrastructure played a significant role in the development of the city and its suburbs from the 18th century. In 1876 a tramline from Glasnevin was built along the Proposed Scheme, and serviced the population of the new suburbs until 1939.

There are significant open spaces with mature tree planting, all originating in historic landscapes, such as the institutional lands at the King's Inns (NIAH 2359), the Convent of the Holy Faith (NIAH 5415), the Bon Secours (NIAH 2365), Whitehall College (DCC RPS 7746) and Albert College (DCC RPS 479). There are significant landscapes along the Tolka Valley at the Botanic Gardens (NIAH 2360) and Glasnevin Cemetery (NIAH 2356).

As Fr. Matthew Bridge is on the site of a major historic route and an early Liffey crossing point (DU018-020042), it is appropriate that modern and historic developments in the study area, have followed infrastructural imperatives. The development of the canal and rail networks in the mid-19th century, and later road widenings and realignments, have had a large bearing on the architectural character over time. This is acutely felt, along the outer Ballymun Road, Finglas Road, Cross Guns, Western Way and Constitution Hill.

Industrial heritage features that have been identified range from the site of a smithy at 5 Finglas Road (DCIHR 18_03_044) to the modernist Hendron Building on Dominick Street Upper (DCC RPS 8783). Most of the industrial heritage features which were identified were either associated with the Royal Canal, the construction of which began in 1790 or the Midland Great Western Railway which was built in the middle of the 19th century. The Royal Canal is designated as a Conservation Area and includes the 5th Lock (NIAH 50060184) and associated Lock House. A former canal spur, tow path, and dry dock are also located on Royal Canal Bank which has since been infilled and is now a public park, as is the former Canal Basin on Blessington Street (DCC RPS 803).

Industrial heritage features associated with the railway include Broadstone Station (DCC RPS 2029), Glasnevin Station (CBC0304BTH054), Cross Guns Tunnel on Whitworth Road (NIAH 50060112), and a Railway Coach Factory at 21 Phibsborough Road (DCC RPS 6724). Bridges include the site of the Wad River Bridge, located at Our Lady of Victories Primary School on Ballymun Road, a railway bridge on Prospect Road in Glasnevin (CBC0304BTH117), Westmoreland Bridge / Cross Guns Bridge (DCC RPS 8807) and the former Blaquiery Bridge on the North Circular Road at Broadstone Park (DCC RPS 8483). Former tram routes were identified on Botanic Road and Phibsborough Road, though no trace of these survive in the modern streetscape (Refer to Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage)).

Table 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
Ballymun Road from St. Margaret's Road to Griffith Avenue	Coolock	Santry	Ballymun Balcurris Santry Demesne Stormanstown
		Glasnevin	Wad Walnut Grove Hampstead North Claremont Hampstead Hill
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner		Glasnevin	Glasnevin Bankfarm Glasnevin Demesne Botanic Garden
		St George's	Goose Acre Drishoge Fairfield Daneswell
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way		Glasnevin	Prospect Slutsend or Westfarm
		St George's	Daneswell or Crossguns North
		Glasnevin	Crossguns
		St George's	Crossguns South
	Castleknock	Grangegorman	Grangegorman Middle Grangegorman East
	Dublin	St George's	Dublin North City
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay		St Michael's	Dublin North City
Finglas Road from St. Margaret's Road to Wellmount Road	Castleknock	Finglas	Cardiffscastle Finglas West Finglas East
Finglas Road from Wellmount Road to Ballyboggan Road	Castleknock	Finglas	Finglas East Tolka
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	Coolock	Glasnevin	Violethill Little Tolka Park Violethill Green Slutsend or Westfarm Prospect

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:

- Section 16.3.1.1: World Heritage Sites;
- Section 16.3.1.2: Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance;
- Section 16.3.1.3: Protected Structures;
- Section 16.3.1.4: Architectural Conservation Areas;
- Section 16.3.1.5: Conservation Areas;
- Section 16.3.1.6: NIAH Structures;
- Section 16.3.1.7: Designed Landscapes;

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

Further information on architectural heritage 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), the SMR (NMS 2020a; NMS 2020b), National Monument numbers for National Monuments in state care or guardianship and Preservation Order numbers for monuments subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009a and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant city and county development plans including the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a), the Draft Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2021), the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017) and the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b).

Where a feature is included in two more of these lists, the highest designation has been used here to refer to it. A National Monument or a recorded monument, for example, St. Michan's Church, which is also a protected structure, and is included in the NIAH, will be referred to using the RMP identifier (RMP DU018-346) 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, and in the associated Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Where features are identified which are not included in any existing inventories, they have been given a unique ID or architectural heritage (BTH) identifier. The BTH sites are labelled using an identification number (e.g. BTH001 is shown as CBC0304BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0304BTH002, 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 CBC0304PB001, LP002 is CBC0304LP002, and MS003 is CBC0304MS003). 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. DU018-346);
- RPS (marked with a yellow square);
- NIAH (e.g. NIAH 50070383);
- NIAH Garden Survey (e.g. NIAH 2363); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites (e.g. CBC0304BTH117).

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 is incomplete (on the date of access (25 March 2021)), descriptions of the relevant structures are given in a format similar to those given in the NIAH. Where new features are identified which have not been 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 that contribute significantly to international research objectives. The Historic City of Dublin is on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list (ref. 5523) which is an inventory of properties each state party intends to consider for nomination. The Georgian City Plan under consideration survives largely intact 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 UNESCO 2010). Dublin City is considered under the headings of authenticity, integrity and justification of its outstanding universal value. Though built on an earlier medieval settlement, still evident in the street pattern in the Liberties and north of the Liffey at Oxmantown and through the survival of medieval buildings such as Cathedrals, Churches, Dublin Castle and the City Walls, the significance of the streetscape and buildings is

attributed to the development of Dublin after the Restoration in 1660, when the city became the second imperial capital, after London, of the British Empire. There was a major development and expansion in the Georgian period (1714 to 1830). Much of this development took place as part of the development of the Jervis and Gardiner Estates on the north side of the River Liffey and the Meath, Aungier and Fitzwilliam Estates on the south side, through the development of civic, institutional and religious buildings, and through investment in infrastructure such as Dublin Port, the City Quays, Canals, Railways and Urban Realm works. This has given Dublin the institutional buildings, terraces and infrastructure, and urban plan which substantially survives today. Sites of International Importance are of High Sensitivity.

The rapid expansion of the city at this time took account of earlier medieval settlements, still evident in the street pattern along Church Street and through the survival of medieval buildings such as St. Michan's Church (RMP DU018-020084).

The King's Inns (DCC RPS 3658) and Four Courts (DCC RPS 3999) are the most significant Georgian institutional buildings in the study area, and make an important contribution to the character of the Historic City of Dublin. They are rated of National and International Importance by the NIAH for reasons of architectural, artistic, historical and social interest. They are of High Sensitivity.

The Proposed Scheme traverses Phibsborough Road, Constitution Hill and Church Street, North Circular Road, Royal Canal Terrace, Coleraine Street, King Street North, Anne Street North, George's Hill, St. Michan's Street, Ormond Square and Charles Street West. While a substantial part of the study area falls within the Historic City of Dublin, the housing stock is not wholly Georgian in character. There are, however, many houses and terraces which contribute to the city's Georgian character. The most substantial and intact surviving terrace is Royal Canal Terrace (DCC RPS 6709-22), built c.1825. Further examples of early Georgian terraces survive at 119 to 122 Church Street (DCC RPS 1544-5), 143 and 144 Church Street (DCC RPS 1548-9) and 179 Church Street (NIAH 50070495), on Arran Quay (DCC RPS 256-8), Inns Quay (DCC RPS 3667-9) and 36 Charles Street West (NIAH 50070279) with later terraces surviving at 55-6 Phibsborough Road (CBC0304BTH074), 26 to 29 Phibsborough Road (DCC RPS 6727-30), 119 to 122 Church Street (DCC RPS 1544-5), 24 to 30 Royal Canal Bank (NIAH 50070383 and CBC0304BTH083), Villa Bank (CB0304BTH068). Coleraine House (DCC RPS 1985) and 188 Phibsborough Road (NIAH 50060266) are also examples of single houses from this period. The sensitivity of the surviving Georgian houses depends on their setting and condition, and on the extent of modern alteration. They are of Low and Medium Sensitivity.

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 include the National Botanic Gardens (DU018-009), St. Michan's Church (DU018-346), and St. Canice's Church (DU014-066009) which are sites included in the RMP, with buildings of both archaeological and architectural interest. At two of the three sites (Botanic Gardens and St. Michan's Church) there are also a number later buildings, of architectural heritage interest only, which are included in the RPS and / or the NIAH. The site of Fr. Matthew Bridge (DU018-020042) is included in the RMP. In this case the site is of archaeological interest, while the bridge structure, which dates from 1816, is included in the NIAH and is of architectural interest. Further information on these sites is given in Section 16.3.1.3.

A further three designed landscapes were identified, with features extending into the study area, which contain sites included in the RMP. These are Stormanstown House (NIAH 2363 and DU014-067002), Glasnevin Demesne (NIAH 5415 and DU018-005010, DU018-004) and Delvin House (NIAH 2365 and DU018-005003). Further information on these sites is given in Section 16.3.1.7.

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, as amended.

DCC's policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). 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'.

FCC's policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017). 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 Act, 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 RPS.

DCC's policies relating to protected structures can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a), 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. 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'.

FCC policies relating to protected structures can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017).

Objective CH20 states it is an objective of FCC 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 re-development 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 and the Draft Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2021) and the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017) indicates that in addition to the three RMP sites noted in Section 16.3.1.2, an additional 54 RPS sites were identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme.

The RPS sites are generally rated of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There are three protected structures of National Importance in the study area. These are the National Botanic Gardens, the King's Inns and Prospect Cemetery. The buildings are rated of National Importance are of High Sensitivity. They are listed in Table 16.7 with further information provided in Appendix A.16.2 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

Proposed Scheme Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Ballymun Road from St. Margaret's Road to Griffith Avenue	DCC RPS 482	St. Pappin's Roman Catholic Church, Ballymun Road	Church (Nursing Home) c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 481	Domville House, Ballymun Road	Presbytery (Clinic) c. 1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 478	114 Ballymun Road	House c.1920	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 477	12 Ballymun Road	House c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7746	Whitehall College of Further Education (Coláiste Caoimhin) St. Mobhi Road	College Buildings, 1905	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	DCC RPS 3231	Convent of the Holy Faith, Glasnevin Hill	House (School) c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3230	Beechmount House 49 Glasnevin Hill	House c. 1720	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DU018-009	Botanic Gardens: Director's House, Aquatic House, Palm House, Curvilinear Range	Botanic Gardens, c.1880	National (NIAH), High Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 855	Former Player's Factory, 57 to 75 Botanic Road	Factory building, 1923	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 854	Botanic House, 22 to 24 Botanic Road	Public house, 1913	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8698	Former St. Vincent's Orphanage, Dalcassian Downs, Prospect Road	Railings and gates, c. 1878	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	DCC RPS 8807	Cross Guns Bridge, Phibsborough Road	Bridge c.1864	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6734	Mohan's, 159 Phibsborough Road	Public house, 1898	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6735	160 to 161 Phibsborough Road	Commercial building (public house), 1873	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8714	McGeough's, 66 Phibsborough Road	Commercial building (public house) c.1910	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8715	64 to 65 Phibsborough Road	Commercial building	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6736	162 to 165 Phibsborough Road	Bank (vacant) c.1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8884	Phibsboro Library, North Circular Road, Royal Canal Bank	Public library, 1934	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6731	All Saints Parish Church, Phibsborough Road	Church, 1828	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6727-30	26, 27, 28 and 29 Phibsborough Road	Houses, c.1830	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity

Proposed Scheme Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6725-6	22 and 23 Phibsborough Rd	Houses, c. 1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6724	21 Phibsborough Road	Railway works, c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6723	McGowan's, 18 to 20 Phibsborough Road	Public house, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6737-40	Foster Buildings, Phibsborough Road	Houses, 1838	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6709-22	Royal Canal Terrace, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Phibsborough Road	Houses, 1826	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6707	Royal Canal House, 1 to 2 Phibsborough Road	House (school), c.1750	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 803	Blessington Street Basin	Former city reservoir, 1810,	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8483	Broadstone Park	Linear park, laid out c.1930	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2029	Broadstone Station, Constitution Hill	Train Station, 1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	DCC RPS 2323	Cumiskeys, 41 Dominick Street Upper	Public House, c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8783	Hendrons, Dominick Street Upper	Showroom and workshop (artist studios), 1946 to 1959	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3658 2030, 2031	King's Inns and Registry of Deeds, Constitution Hill, Henrietta Street	Public building, park and gate lodge	National (NIAH) High Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1985	Coleraine House, 49 to 50 Coleraine Street	House (offices), c.1780	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1544	Richmond Bar, 119 to 121 Church Street	Houses, c.1720	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1545	The Tap, 122 Church Street	House, re-built 20 th century	Regional Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1546	Fr. Matthew Hall, 131 to 135 Church Street / Nicholas Avenue	Former temperance hall, 1891,	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1547	Church of St Mary of the Angels, Church Street	Church, 1868	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1548-9	143 and 144 Church Street	Houses, c.1740,	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DU018-346	St. Michan's Church, Church Street	Church, 1685	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1551	Egan house / former widows house, St. Michan's Church, Church Street	Alms-house c.1720,	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4000	Public Records Office, Inns Quay	Public Records Office (part) 1864 to 1867	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 256	1 Arran Quay, Dublin 7	House (public house), c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 257-8	5-6 Arran Quay, Dublin 7	Houses, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DU018-020042	Fr. Matthew Bridge, Church Street / Inns Quay Junction	Bridge, 1816 to 1818	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3505	St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery, 12 to 13 Halston Street (Anne Street North)	Church, 1810 to 1814 Presbytery, 1861.	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2092	Cuckoo Lane, Anne Street North	School (warehouse), c.1800,	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3174	St Theresa's College / Focus Ireland, George's Hill	Convent, 1862	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5069	Fruit Market, Chancery Street, St. Michan's Street	Market, 1892	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1343	Chancery House, Chancery Street, Dublin 7	Apartments, 1935	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
DCC RPS 1342	Dublin Christian Mission, 5-6 Chancery Place, Dublin	Hospital (Community Centre), c.1909	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity	
DCC RPS 3996-3998	1-3 Inns Quay, Charles Street West	House (public house), c.1780	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity	
DCC RPS 902	O'Donovan Rossa Bridge	Bridge, c.1815	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity	
Finglas Road from St. Margaret's Road to Wellmount Road	DU014-066009-10, DU014-066015-17	St. Canice's Church (in ruins) and graveyard, Church Street, Finglas	Church, grave slab, graveyard, high cross	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8729-30	4 to 5 Barrack Lane	Cottages, c.1800	Regional, Medium Sensitivity

Proposed Scheme Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4849	Woodland's Lodge / Towson's Cottage	Cottage, c.1820	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749	11, 12, 13, 14 Farrelly's Cottages, Old Finglas Road	Cottages, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	DCC RPS 2745	Glasnevin (Prospect) Cemetery	Cemetery	National (NIAH), High 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.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a), the Draft Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2021) and the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017) indicates that the study area overlaps with two ACAs.

16.3.1.4.1 Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA

The Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA comprises of two squares (Prospect Square and DeCourcy Square) and three streets (St. Theresa Road, St. Theresa Place and the northern part of Prospect Avenue). It is characterised by terraces of late Victorian or Edwardian artisan houses with red and yellow brick facades. It interfaces with the study area along Prospect Way at the back of the houses fronting onto the south side of De Courcy Square, and at the entrance to DeCourcy Square from Finglas Road.

There are no protected structures or NIAH Structures in the Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA, though there are a number of protected structures on the north and west boundaries within Glasnevin Cemetery (DCC RPS 2745). Two other structures of heritage value were identified that fall within both the ACA and the study area, these are the houses fronting onto DeCourcy Square West and South (CBC0304BTH122 and CBC0304BTH123). They are of Low and Medium Sensitivity. There are no identified areas of significant surface treatments or items of statuary or street furniture which fall within both the ACA and the study area.

16.3.1.4.2 The Phibsborough Centre ACA

The Phibsborough Centre ACA comprises of the area west of St. Peter's Church at the junction of Cabra Road and North Circular Road to the junction of Berkeley Road and North Circular Road and includes lands around Doyle's Corner and the Victorian Terraces along North Circular Road and Dalymount. The Phibsborough Centre ACA is characterised by Victorian and Edwardian, residential suburbs, retail and commercial buildings with a diverse range of buildings, a dense grain enlivened with eclectic detailing. Doyle's Corner provides an identifiable landmark which is the commercial centre of Phibsborough.

The Phibsborough Centre ACA interfaces with the study area at Doyle's Corner, and along North Circular Road to Blaquiery Bridge (CBC0304BTH106). There are five protected structures around Doyle's Corner (Commercial Buildings DCC RPS 6734; 6735; 8714; 8715 and 6736) and an additional five structures included in the NIAH (Phibsboro Library NIAH 50060231; Commercial Buildings NIAH 50060390 and 50060391; Blaquiery Bridge School NIAH 50060232; Houses 50060599; and the Irish Volunteers Monument 50060267) which are within both the Phibsborough Centre ACA and the study area. Four other structures or groups of structures of architectural heritage value were identified which fall within both the Phibsborough Centre ACA and the study area (Commercial Buildings CBC0304BTH064; CBC0304BTH072; CBC0304BTH073; and CBC0304BTH075), with four areas of historic surface treatments (kerbs lining the junction at Doyle's Corner CBC0304BTH065; kerbs along North Circular Road CBC0304BTH070; setts and kerbs at the entrance to 165 Phibsborough Road CBC0304BTH071) and one additional item of street furniture (Inns Quay Ward Boundary Marker CBC0304BTH106). The ACA is rated of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

DCC's policies relating to ACAs can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan (Volume 1, Chapter 11) (DCC 2016a) with further information relating to protected structures in Volume 2, Appendix 24. 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'.*

FCC's policies relating to protected structures can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017). Objective CH31 states that it is the objective of the FCC 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'.

16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are areas which, while not to be confused with ACAs, do afford some protection to the architectural heritage under the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a), 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 and the Draft Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2021) indicates that the Proposed Scheme traverses through nine Conservation Areas. They are listed in Table 16.8. There is no equivalent Conservation Area under the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017).

Table 16.8: Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	River Tolka Conservation Area – Will intersect the Proposed Scheme at Glasnevin Bridge	The Conservation Area encompasses the course of the Tolka River the bridges over it and part of Prospect Cemetery	National Significance, High Sensitivity
	Botanic Gardens Conservation Area	The Conservation Area encompasses the National Botanic Gardens	National Significance, High Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	Royal Canal Conservation Area – Will intersect the Proposed Scheme at Cross Guns Bridge	The Conservation Area encompasses the course of the Royal Canal, its tow paths and associated walks, the railway lines, the buildings in between the lines including Glasnevin station and bridges including Cross Guns Bridge	Regional Significance, Medium Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	Blessington Street Basin Conservation Area	The Conservation Area encompasses the Blessington Street Basin	Regional Significance, Medium Sensitivity
	Broadstone Conservation Area, Constitution Hill	The Conservation Area encompasses the front of the former Broadstone terminus and the ground to the south	Regional Significance, Medium Sensitivity
	King's Inns and Henrietta Street Conservation Area, Constitution Hill	The Conservation Area encompasses King's Inns Park	National Significance High Sensitivity
	Smithfield Conservation Area	The Conservation Area encompasses part of North King Street, Church of St. Mary of the Angels and the Law Library Buildings, south of St. Michan's Church	Regional Significance, Medium Sensitivity
	St Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area	The Conservation Area encompasses streets to the south of King Street North including Anne Street North, Halston Street and Green Street, George's Hill, Cuckoo Lane and Ball Lane	Regional Significance, Medium Sensitivity
	Liffey Quays Conservation Area	Follows the course of the River Liffey including the Liffey Quays and buildings fronting on to the quays as at Inns Quay and the Four Courts	National Significance High Sensitivity

16.3.1.5.1 River Tolka Conservation Area

The River Tolka Conservation Area encompasses the course of the River Tolka, the bridges over it and part of Prospect Cemetery. It is characterised by green spaces, many of which are the legacy of historic designed landscapes and later religious institutional lands and comprise lawns, paths and walks and mature trees following the river bank. It provides recreational space for the city. The study area intersects with the River Tolka Conservation Area in three places, at Dean Swift Bridge, Glasnevin Bridge and Tolka Bridge. At Dean Swift Bridge, the Conservation Area extends to include the north bank on both sides of the bridge, taking in Griffith Park on the east side, and the area between St. Mobhi Drive and the River Tolka on the west, as far as Glasnevin Bridge. At Glasnevin Bridge, the Church of Our Lady of Dolours is included on the east side of the bridge, with the Botanic Gardens and the grounds of the Convent of the Holy Faith included. At Tolka Bridge, the Conservation Area closely follows the river banks on the west side, but is extended on the east side to include part of Prospect Cemetery and Violet Hill Park. There are five significant or designed landscapes along the Tolka Valley, which fall within both the Conservation Area and the study area. These include the historic garden of Tolka Lodge (DCC RPS 475) to the east of Tolka Bridge, parts of Prospect Cemetery (DCC RPS 2745), parts of the Botanic Gardens (NIAH 2360), the Convent of the Holy Faith (NIAH 5415), and the grounds of Whitehall College (DCC RPS 7746) which are now Griffith Park. There are two NIAH Structures at Glasnevin Bridge (2 Botanic Road NIAH 50130054, and the Church of Our Lady of Dolour's NIAH 50130108). Dean Swift Bridge is also included in the NIAH (NIAH 50130053). Because the Conservation Area includes part of Prospect Cemetery and the Botanic Gardens it is of National Importance and High Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.2 Botanic Gardens Conservation Area

The Botanic Gardens Conservation Area encompasses the National Botanic Gardens. The early 19th century landscape comprised of garden buildings including a Lecture Room and Museum within formally laid out and ornamental gardens with a rockery, fountain, hydraulic pump, and naturalistic water features including a foot bridge. The Director's House is a recorded monument and a protected structure. The designed landscape is protected within its curtilage and includes three additional protected structures, DCC RPS 851 (Palm House), DCC RPS 852 (Aquatic House) and DCC RPS 853 (Curvilinear Range). The Botanic Gardens are of National Importance and the Conservation Area is of High Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.3 Royal Canal Conservation Area

The Royal Canal Conservation Area follows the Royal Canal tow paths and associated walks. It intersects with the study area on Phibsborough Road at Cross Guns Bridge. On the east side of the bridge, it extends to take in the railway lines to the north of the Royal Canal, Cross Guns Tunnel and the railway bridge. The Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

There are no protected structures which fall within both the Royal Canal Conservation Area and the study area. Cross Guns Tunnel and Cross Guns Bridge are included in the NIAH, as is the Royal Canal 5th Lock. These structures are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity for reasons of architectural, social and technical interest. One feature of industrial heritage interest located in the Conservation Area is the Great Southern and Western Railway Bridge (CBC0304BTH117) on Prospect Road and is included in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). It is of Medium Sensitivity, and there is one other group of structures of heritage interest at 1, 2 and 3 Prospect Road (CBC0304BTH055) which are of Low Sensitivity. There are street lamps in front of the terrace which are in poor condition but are historic and of Low Sensitivity, and there are narrow granite kerbs lining the footpath on the on the railway bridge on Prospect Road (CBC0304BTH053) which are also of Low Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.4 Blessington Street Basin Conservation Area

The Conservation Area encompasses the Blessington Street Basin. While the study area extends into the Conservation Area, there is no intersection between it and the Proposed Scheme. The Blessington Street Basin Conservation Area is situated to the east of the Royal Canal Bank, where a Quiet Street Treatment is proposed. The Conservation Area is separated from the Proposed Scheme by Broadstone Park and by its own high masonry boundary walls. The Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.5 Broadstone Conservation Area

The Broadstone Conservation Area encompasses the front of the former Broadstone terminus (DCC RPS 2029), a protected structure of Medium Sensitivity, and a plaza to the south of it, opposite Western Way. The plaza was under construction at the time of inspection, with significant urban realm improvements underway. The Broadstone Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.6 King's Inns Conservation Area

The King's Inns Conservation Area encompasses King's Inns Park (NIAH 2359) and Henrietta Street as far east as Henrietta Lane. The main library building (DCC RPS 6358) is of National Importance, and the Conservation Area is of High Sensitivity. It intersects with the study area along the western boundary of the King's Inns Park (DCC RPS 2031) in an area which also includes the Gate Lodge (DCC RPS 2030). The Broadstone and King's Inns Conservation Areas face each other on opposite sides of the study area at Constitution Hill. Narrow granite kerbs were identified lining areas of the footpath in front of the boundary to King's Inns Park, at the entrance to the Gate Lodge, and at the intersection with Western Way (CBC0304BTH089). At the Western Way end, historic kerbs have been relocated, and integrated with a modern paving scheme. No other structures of heritage interest, or items of street furniture were identified that are in both the Conservation Area and the study area.

16.3.1.5.7 Smithfield Conservation Area

The Smithfield Conservation Area encompasses Smithfield, which is largely outside the study area, though it extends to its east to include the Church of St. Mary of the Angels (DCC RPS 1547) and the Law Library Buildings, south of St. Michan's Church (DU018-346). The Smithfield Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

The Church of St. Mary of the Angels (DCC RPS 1547) is the only protected structure which falls within both the Smithfield Conservation Area and the study area. The church is bound by decorative iron railings and gates with granite piers along Church Street. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is a good quality paving design (CBC0304BTH119) following the LUAS tracks in front of the Law Library Buildings which successfully integrate modern and historic fabric. No other features of note were identified which are both within the Smithfield Conservation Area and the study area.

16.3.1.5.8 St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area

The St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area encompasses streets to the south of King Street North including Beresford Street, Anne Street North, Halston Street, Green Street, George's Hill, Little Britain Street, Cuckoo Lane and Ball Lane. There are a number of important building in the St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area including Green Street Courthouse (NIAH 5007030, situated east of Halston Street and outside the study area), St Michan's Roman Catholic Church DCC RPS 3505, St. Michan's National School (DCC RPS 2092), and the former Presentation Convent (DCC RPS 3174). The St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The study area passes through the St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area along Anne Street North and George's Hill.

In addition to the three protected structures noted above which lie within St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area and the study area, surface treatments of heritage interest were noted at two locations including narrow granite kerbs (CBC0304BTH097) identified on Balls Lane, and a sett surface treatment which survives on Cuckoo Lane (CBC0304BTH098). There are also granite bollards of note along the south side of Cuckoo Lane (CBC0304BTH120).

16.3.1.5.9 Liffey Quays Conservation Area

The Liffey Quays Conservation Area follows the course of the River Liffey encompassing the buildings fronting on to the quays as at Arran Quay, Inns Quay and Ormond Quay Upper, including the Four Courts (DCC RPS 3999) which is a building of International Importance which is just outside the study area between Church Street and Charles Street West. Due to the presence of a building of the importance of the Four Courts, this section of the Liffey Quays Conservation Area is of High Sensitivity.

There are three protected structures or groups of protected structures which lie within both the Liffey Quays Conservation Area and the study area (DCC RPS 256, 257-8 and 3996-8). They are tall, narrow fronted houses addressing the quays, which were converted in the 19th century to public houses and offices. Fr. Matthew Bridge (DU018-020042) is a recorded monument while O'Donovan Rossa Bridge is included in the NIAH (DCC RPS 902). All of these structures are of Medium Sensitivity. There are 9m Scotch Standards lining the quays (CBC0304BTH017) which are of Low Sensitivity, and there are boundary markers at Fr Matthew Bridge (CBC0304BTH124) which are of Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.6 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 2016a). 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 Development Plan (FCC 2017), but Objective CH19 is of relevance. It states that it is the objective of the FCC 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'.

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

A review of the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to the recorded monuments and protected structures identified in Section 16.3.1.3, there are 36 NIAH Structures or groups of structures in the study area of the Proposed Scheme. They are rated of Local and Regional Importance by the NIAH and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity and are included in Table 16.9 and are 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.

Table 16.9: NIAH Structures

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Ballymun Road from St. Margaret's Road to Griffith Avenue	NIAH 50130121	Church of Our Lady of Victories, Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	Church, 1967	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	NIAH 50130044	Glasnevin Educate Together National School, Church Avenue, Dublin 9	School, c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130047	Irish Meteorological Office, 90-91 Glasnevin Hill	Meteorological Station, 1979	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130053	Dean Swift Bridge, St Mobhi Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Bridge, c.1930	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130054	2 Botanic Road, Glasnevin,	Cottage, c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130109-11	183, 185 and 187 Botanic Road, Glasnevin	Shops, c.1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130108	Church of Our Lady of Dolour's, Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Church, c.1970	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130063-5	Botanic View, 172, 174, 176 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130066	170 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	House, c.1830	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130067 50130347-51	158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130068-9	154, 156 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130161	Bank of Ireland, 112 St Mobhi Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Bank, c.1930	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130107	Hart's Buildings, 2 - 6 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Commercial Buildings, 1924	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	NIAH 50130022	The Brian Boru, 5 Prospect Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Public House, c.1855	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130199	The Porterhouse, 22 Prospect Road, Dublin 9	Garage, c.1930	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060112	Cross Guns Tunnel, Prospect Road	Railway tunnel, 1864	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060184	5 th Lock, Royal Canal	Double lock, c.1790,	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060390 50060391	363 to 377 North Circular Road	Commercial buildings, c. 1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060232	Blaquiere Bridge School, R101 North Circular Road	School (house), built c.1825	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060599	381, 382 North Circular Road	Houses c.1845	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060267	North Circular Road, Royal Canal Bank	Monument, 1939.	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060265	Fadó Antiques, 182 Phibsborough Road	Commercial building, c.1905	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060266	188 Phibsborough Road	House c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070385	227 Phibsborough Road	House, built c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50060622	1 to 5 and 53 to 55 Geraldine Street, Royal Canal Bank	Houses, c.1875	Local (NIAH), Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070379	35 to 38 Royal Canal Bank	Houses, c.1820	Local (NIAH), Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070380	29 to 30 Royal Canal Bank	Houses c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070381-3	24 to 28 Royal Canal Bank	Houses, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	NIAH 50070318	Capuchin Day Centre, Church Street	Friary, c.1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070492	Bridewell Garda Station, Church Street, Chancery Street	Bridewell (garda station), 1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070495	P. J. O'Driscoll Agency, 179 Church Street	House (offices) c.1720	Local (NIAH), Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070501	Condron's, 1 to 3 St. Michan's Street	Shop c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070281	Ormond Square	Houses c.1910	Local (NIAH), Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50070279	36 Charles Street West, Dublin 7	House (public house), c.1750	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	NIAH 50130017	Ardstraw House (Mount Prospect), Finglas Road, Dublin 11	House, c.1830	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50130018	Clareville, 89A Finglas Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 11	House (Presbytery), c.1885	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 OSI mapping and aerial photography (OSI 2020a; OSI 2020b; Google 2020) and 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) and 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 as having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OSI 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.

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

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

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

Policy SC2 states that it is the policy of DCC:

- *'To develop the city's character by cherishing and enhancing Dublin's renowned streets, civic spaces and squares'; and*
- *'To revitalise the north and south Georgian squares and their environs'.*

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

Objective CH21 states it is an objective of FCC to:

'Seek that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in a re-development 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 states:

'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 states that FCC:

'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'.

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 Importance. In such cases these would be of High Sensitivity.

A total of 10 designed landscapes have been identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, two are associated with houses that are listed on the RMP, which have subsequently been demolished (DU014-067001 Stormanstown House and DU018-005003 Delvin House), while DU018-009 the Botanic Gardens includes a house which is listed on both the RMP and RPS (Dúchas 1998, DCC 2016a). A further four of the designed landscapes are associated with buildings included in the RPS (DCC 2016a) (DCC RPS 3510 Hampstead Park; DCC RPS 3231 Glasnevin Demesne; DCC RPS 3658 the King's Inns; and DCC RPS 475 Tolka Lodge). These landscapes vary in significance, with the King's Inns of National Importance and High Sensitivity while the historic gardens at Tolka Lodge have been redeveloped, are unrecognisable and are of Low Sensitivity. DCC RPS 2745 Glasnevin / Prospect Cemetery is a designed landscape of National Importance and High Sensitivity, retaining a number of buildings and monuments that are included in the RPS (DCC 2016a). The historic gardens at Farnham House (NIAH 2331), and Belle Vue (NIAH 2338) have had their principal buildings demolished, and while there are few recognisable features of their associated designed landscapes remaining, surviving historic boundary treatments and former parkland continue to make a positive contribution to the streetscape. Belle Vue is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The landscape associated with Farnham House is of Record Only Importance and Negligible Sensitivity.

The identified designed landscapes are listed in Table 16.10 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.

Table 16.10: Designed Landscapes

Section	ID	Location	Townland	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Ballymun Road from St. Margaret's Road to Griffith Avenue	NIAH 2363	Scoil an tSeachtar Laoch, Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	Stormanstown	Former designed landscape associated with Stormanstown House (now demolished)	Local, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 2371	Cuilin House Albert College Park, Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	Hampstead South, (Wad, Hampstead North)	Public park on the designed landscape associated with the teacher training college and model farm at Cuilin House and Albert College (now DCU).	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	NIAH 5415	Convent of the Holy Faith, Glasnevin Hill, Dublin 9	Glasnevin Demesne	Designed landscape associated with Glasnevin House, now in use as a Convent, School, Hockey Club and Housing	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2365	Bon Secours Hospital, Glasnevin Hill, Dublin 9	Glasnevin	Historic landscape associated with the 18 th century Delvin House now demolished, with some parkland features retained within the grounds of the Bon Secours Hospital	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2360	Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Botanic Garden	Historic gardens largely in-tact	National, High Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	NIAH 2359	King's Inns, Constitution Hill, Dublin 7	Dublin North City	Landscape park in front of the King's Inns established 1846.	National, High Sensitivity
Finglas Road from Wellmount Road to Ballyboggan Road	NIAH 2331	Farnham House (Lunatic Asylum), Finglas Road, Dublin 11	Finglas East	Designed landscape associated with the now demolished Farnham House	Record Only, Negligible Sensitivity
	NIAH 2338	Belle Vue (Lunatic Asylum), Finglas Business Park, Finglas Road, Dublin 11	Tolka	Designed landscape associated with the now demolished Belle Vue.	Local, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 2330	Tolka Lodge, Tolka Valley Park, Finglas, Dublin 11	Tolka	Designed landscape associated with Tolka Lodge (DCC RPS 475).	Local, Low Sensitivity
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	NIAH 2356	Glasnevin / Prospect Cemetery, Finglas Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 11	Slutsend or Westfarm, Prospect	Victorian Style Garden Cemetery established 1832.	National, 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 recognises their potential historic, industrial, architectural or archaeological interest.

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

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

The DCIHR survey makes recommendations for sites to be added to the list of protected structures in the life of the Plan. Objective CHCO10 states that 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 DCC to:

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

Policy CHC18 states it is the policy of DCC 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'.

FCC policies relating to industrial heritage can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017). Objective CH19 states it is an objective of FCC 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 DCIHR revealed that there are two additional sites of industrial heritage significance displaying above ground remains in the study area. They are both located on Prospect Road and are features of late 19th century railway infrastructure. They are listed in Table 16.11 and are 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.

DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

Table 16.11: Industrial Heritage Sites

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	CBC0304BTH117	Railway Bridge, Prospect Road	Bridge, rail / road, 1877	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH054	Charleville Lawn Tennis Club, Whitworth Road	Glasnevin Station Building, 1907	Regional, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

In addition to the structures included in the SMR, the RMP, the RPS, NIAH and the DCIHR, 61 structures or groups of structures were identified along the Proposed Scheme which, while they are not included in existing inventories, are of architectural, historical or industrial interest. Such structures were identified through field inspections and are listed in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

The descriptions of the structures are based on information obtained from field inspections and they have been dated through architectural and local historical sources, the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a) and a review of first, second, third or fourth editions of the OSI (OSI 1843 -1844; OSI 1847; OSI 1864 -1868; OSI 1888-1889; OSI 1911 and OSI 1940 -1953). They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

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

DCC's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). 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'.

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

'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 coverings... 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 16.12: Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Ballymun Road from St. Margaret's Road to Griffith Avenue	CBC0304BTH002	67 to 123 Ballymun Road	Houses c.1920	Local, Low Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	CBC0304BTH003	St. Mobhi Rd	Houses c.1930	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH004	7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 Ballymun Road	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH005	24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 Ballymun Road	Houses, c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH006	Daneswood, 5 Ballymun Road	House, c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH007	3 Ballymun Road	House, c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH008	1 Ballymun Road	House c.1800	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH010	18, 20 Ballymun Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH011	14, 16 Ballymun Road	Houses c.1860	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH012	Melville House, Ballymun Road	House c.1830	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH013	2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Ballymun Road	Houses c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH014	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 St. David's Terrace	Houses c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH016	60, 62, 64 Glasnevin Hill	Houses (shops) c.1800	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH017	St. Thomas's Terrace, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61 and 63 Glasnevin Hill	Houses c. 1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH019	46, 48, 50, 52 Glasnevin Hill	Houses c.1920	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH022	191 Botanic Road, 210, 212 Botanic Avenue	Commercial buildings c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH023	189 Botanic Road	House(s) / sheds, c.1800	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH025	Addison Terrace, 155 to 181 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH029	Addison Lodge / Glasnevin Lodge	House, site under construction	Record Only Negligible sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH032	125, 127, 129 Botanic Road	Houses c.1930	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH036	124 to 152 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH037	113, 115, 117, 119, 121 Botanic Road	Houses c.1930	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH038	105, 107, 109, 110 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH039	98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH040	85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH041	94, 96 Botanic Rd	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH043	77, 79, 81, 83 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH044	82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH045	76, 78, 80 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH046	50, 52, 54, 56 Botanic Road	Houses c.1800	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH047	42, 44, 46, 48 Botanic Road	Houses c.1790	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH048	23, 25, 27, 29 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH050	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 Botanic Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road	CBC0304BTH055	1, 2, 3 Prospect Road	Houses c.1820	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH057	113, 114, 115, 116 Phibsborough Road	Houses c.1790	Regional,

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
from Hart's Corner to Western Way				Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH058	109, 110, 111, 112 Phibsborough Road	Houses c.1890,	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH061	117 to 131 Phibsborough Road	Houses c.1890,	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH062	89 to 108 Phibsborough Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH063	134 to 137 Phibsborough Road	Houses c.1800	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH064	68 to 71 Phibsborough Road	Commercial buildings c.1880	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH068	1,2 Villa Bank	Houses c.1820	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH072	61 to 63 Phibsborough Road	Commercial buildings c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH073	166, 167, 168 Phibsborough Road	Commercial buildings c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH074	55 to 56 Phibsborough Road	Houses c.1790	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH075	175 to 179 Phibsborough Road	Commercial buildings c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH077	30 to 31 Phibsborough Road	Houses c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH083	41, 42, 43 Royal Canal Bank	Cottages c.1800	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH084	16 to 28 Broadstone Avenue	Cottages c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	CBC0304BTH096	7 to 8 Coleraine Street / Lisburn Street	House c.1900,	Local, Low Sensitivity
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	CBC0304BTH104	Tower View Cottages, Finglas Road	Cottages c. 1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH105	Bengal Terrace, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 Finglas Road	Houses c.1830	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH107	St. Ann's Terrace 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 Finglas Road	Houses c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH122	De Courcy Square West, Glasnevin	Houses c.1905	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH123	De Courcy Square South, Glasnevin	Houses c.1880	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH108	St. Vincent's Terrace, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 Finglas Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH109	West View 16, 18, 20, 22 Finglas Road	Houses c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH110	35, 37, 39, 41, 43 Prospect Avenue	Cottages c.1890	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH111	30, 32 Prospect Avenue	Houses c.1820	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH112	Juvena Terrace 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 Finglas Road	Houses c.1900	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH113	1 Prospect Avenue	Commercial building c.1820	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH114	1, 3, 5, 7 Finglas Road	Commercial buildings c.1900	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 2016a).

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'.

FCC's policies relating to street furniture of architectural heritage interest can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal Development Plan (FCC 2017). Objective CH35 states that it is the objective of FCC 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 postboxes, waterpumps, milestones and street lighting, except where an exceptional need has been clearly established'.

16.3.1.10.1 Post Boxes

A total of seven cast iron post boxes of architectural heritage interest were identified in the study area of the Proposed Scheme, none of which are included in the NIAH. These post boxes 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 *Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), and *The Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson 2009).

All but one of the identified post boxes are of the freestanding pillar type. Of these, four are replica post boxes dating from the late 20th century, but two are historic. These include the box at the junction of Botanic Road and St. Mobhi Road (CB0304PB002) which is marked 'POST OFFICE' and was probably relocated from its original position nearby, and the post box at 32 Phibsborough Road which shows the Cypher of Edward VII, and dates from c.1905. The remaining post box (CBC0304PB005), located at the entrance to the Convent of the Holy Faith is a wall mounted box.

They are listed in Table 16.13 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

While these specific post boxes are not listed by the NIAH, similar structures are listed in other parts of the city. They have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). They are of Regional Importance and are of Medium Sensitivity.

Table 16.13: Post Boxes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Ballymun Road from St. Margaret's Road to Griffith Avenue	CBC0304PB001	At 82 Ballymun Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Pillar box, c. 1980	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	CBC0304PB005	At Convent of the Holy Faith, Glasnevin Hill, Dublin 9	Wall-mounted post box, c. 1890 (altered c.1930)	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304PB002	At 123 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Pillar box, c.1879 (relocated)	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304PB003	At 5 Botanic Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	Cast-iron pillar post box, replica c.1980, with circular projection to base.	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	CBC0304PB004	At 108 Phibsborough Road, Dublin 7	Free standing pillar box erected c.1980	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304PB006	At 32 Phibsborough Road, Dublin 7	Freestanding cast-iron post box, c.1905, with 'ER VII' monogram. Manufactured by McDowell Stevens and Co. Ltd., London and Glasgow Relocated from its original position	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	CBC0304PB007	Post box, at St. Mary of the Angels Catholic Church, Church Street	Free standing pillar box erected c.1980	Regional, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

A total of 20 lamp posts or groups of lamp posts were identified as having architectural heritage significance. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on lamp post types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *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 16.14 and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

The identified lamp posts are of Local and Regional Importance, and 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 assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

There are 4.5m lamp posts lining St. Mobhi Drive (CBC0304BTH004) which are located along the boundary of the Tolka Valley Conservation Area. There is a 9m lamp post in poor condition on Prospect Road, which falls within the Royal Canal Conservation Area, and lamp posts CBC0304LP017 and CBC0304LP020 are 9m and 4.5m high lamp posts in good condition which are located within the Liffey Quays Conservation Area.

Table 16.14: Lamp Posts

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	CBC0304LP001	At junction of R102 Griffith Avenue with St. Mobhi Road	Cast iron bases along R102 Griffith Avenue c.1930 – replacement modern heads	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP002	St. Mobhi Road	Concrete bases along St. Mobhi Road c.1930 - replacement modern heads	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP003	At junction of St. Mobhi Road and St. Mobhi Boithrin	4.5m cast-iron lamps c.1930	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP004	St. Mobhi Drive	4.5m cast-iron lamps c.1930	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	CBC0304LP005	At the entrance to the Botanic Gardens	9m Scotch Standards c.1910	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP006	At 105 Botanic Road	Cast-iron base c.1900, replacement modern head	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP007	At 17 Botanic Road	Cast-iron base c.1900, replacement modern head	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP008	At junction of Botanic Road and Lindsay Road	Cast-iron base c.1900, replacement modern head (in poor condition)	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP009	Traffic Island, Hart's Corner	4.5m free-standing cast iron lamp c.1910	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	CBC0304LP010	At 3 Prospect Road	Cast-iron base c.1910, replacement modern head (in poor condition)	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP011	Leinster Street North	4.5m cast-iron lamp c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP012	At junction of Phibsborough Road, and Leinster Street North	Cast-iron base c.1910, replacement modern head	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP013	Munster Street	4.5m cast-iron lamp c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP014	Royse Road	4.5m cast-iron lamp c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	CBC0304LP015	Broadstone Park / Temple Cottages	4.5m cast-iron lamp c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP016	At junction of Linenhall Terrace and Coleraine Street	4.5m cast-iron lamp c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP020	Charles Street West, Dublin 7	4.5m cast-iron lamps c.1890	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP017	Arran Quay, Inns Quay	9m Scotch Standards c.1910	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304LP018	Ormond Square, near junction with Chancery Street	4.5m cast iron lamp stand with s-bend neck and shamrock motif Also, similar lamps attached to the elevations of No. 13, 8 and 7	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
Finglas Road from Wellmount Road to Ballyboggan Road	CBC0304LP019	Main Street Finglas / Finglas Road	Free-standing cast-iron base on traffic island near pump Local Importance	Local, Low Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

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

Six features of architectural significance were identified in the study area. These include boundary markers on Blaquiery Bridge (CBC0304BTH106) and Fr. Matthew Bridge (CBC0304BTH124), the latter of which is included in the NIAH (NIAH 50070503) and rated of Regional Importance / Medium Sensitivity. There are stone bollards on St. Theresa's Road (CBC0304BTH116) and Cuckoo Lane (CBC0304BTH120) and cast-iron bollards (CBC0304BTH121) at the entrance to the Dublin City Fruit Markets (DCC RPS 5069). There is a water pump with stone trough on Finglas Road (CBC0304BTH099).

A full list is included in Table 16.15 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.

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

Table 16.15: Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	CBC0304BTH116	94 Botanic Road, St Theresa's Road	Bollards - granite Bollard at the corner of No. 94, with more along the side wall of the house	Local, Low Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	CBC0304BTH106	Blaquiery Bridge, North Circular Road	Sign post c.1820 - Inns Quay Ward	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	CBC0304BTH120	Junction Cuckoo Lane, Anne Street North	Bollards - Granite bollards (posts) along the south side of Cuckoo Lane	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH121	St Michan Street, Dublin 7	Cast iron bollards along both sides of the road from different periods, the ones marking the entrances to the market building appear to be historic	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH124	Fr. Matthew Bridge, Dublin 7	Boundary Markers c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
Finglas Road from Wellmount Road to Ballyboggan Road	CBC0304BTH099	Main Street Finglas / Finglas Road	Water pump c.1925 with granite trough	Regional, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments were identified through field inspections. Further information was obtained from The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture (O'Connell 1975), Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin 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 2020).

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at 30 locations. The identified surface treatments generally comprise of narrow granite kerb stones and / or setts lining the footpath and the roadway, often covered with later tarmac or concrete finishes and sometimes repaired or partially replaced with concrete or new stones. They survive at isolated locations on Ballymun Road (CBC0304BTH015), Botanic Road (CBC0304BTH026), along Royal Canal Terrace (CBC0304BTH080), Royal Canal Bank (CBC0304BTH082/5) and at the entrance to the King's Inns on Constitution Hill (CBC0304BTH089). They are associated with nearby historic structures such as Glasnevin House (CBC0304BTH015), the Botanic Gardens (CBC0304BTH026) and the King's Inns (CBC0304BTH089), though they generally fall outside of their boundaries / curtilages.

Historic kerbs and sett lined drains tend to be more prevalent along the secondary or side-streets than the primary roads and intersect with the study area of the Proposed Scheme at the junction of Ballymun Road and Claremont Avenue (CBC0304BTH009), at the junctions of Botanic Road and Botanic Villas (CBC0304BTH031), Fairfield Road (CBC0304BTH035), St. Theresa Road / Marguerite Road (CBC0304BTH042), Iona Road (CBC0304BTH049) and Lindsay Road (CBC0304BTH051), at the junctions of Phibsborough Road and Leinster Street North (CBC0304BTH059), Enniskerry Road (CBC0304BTH060), North Circular Road (CBC0304BTH065) and Phibsborough (CBC0304BTH076), at the junction of Church Street and Hammond Lane (CBC0304BTH093), at the junctions of Anne Street North and Balls Lane (CBC0304BTH097), and at the junction of Finglas Road and Philomena Road (CBC0304BTH107). There are also historic kerbs marking the entrance to the C oras Iompair  ireann (CIE) / Bus  ireann building on Phibsborough Road (CBC0304BTH078) and setts covering Cuckoo Lane at the junction with Anne Street North (CBC0304BTH098), at the entrance to 165 Phibsborough Road (CBC0304BTH075) and across Kelly's Lane (CBC0304BTH082), and at the junction with Royal Canal Bank (CBC0304BTH085).

They are included in Table 16.16 and are described in more detail in Appendix A.16.2 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. Historic finishes may also be buried below the modern surface along the primary route and are addressed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

These structures have been assessed using the assessment methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). The condition and isolated nature of many of the historic surface treatments mean that they are of Local Importance, with only those associated with terraces of late 19th century and early 20th century houses, being of Regional Importance and of Medium Sensitivity.

Table 16.16: Paving and Surface Treatments

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	CBC0304BTH009	Claremont Avenue, Ballymun Road	Granite kerb-stones lining the Claremont Avenue	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH015	Ballymun Road (near junction with Old Finglas Road)	Granite kerb-stones lining the east side of the road	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH026	Botanic Road (south of the entrance to the Botanic Garden)	Granite kerb-stones both sides of the road with some modern replacements along Botanic Road	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH126	At 12 Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	Sett surface, lining the vehicular entrance to 12 Ballymun Road (DCC RPS 477)	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH031	At junction of Botanic Road and Botanic Villas	Granite kerb-stones on south side of Botanic Villas	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH035	At junction of Fairfield Road and Botanic Road	Granite kerb-stones to both sides of Fairfield Road	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH042	At junction of St. Theresa Road / Marguerite Road and Botanic Road	Setts to north side of St. Theresa Road and granite kerbs on the north footpath of Marguerite Road	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH049	At junction of Iona Road and Botanic Road	Granite kerb-stones on north side of Iona Road	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH051	At junction of Lindsay Road and Botanic Road	Triple row of stone setts and granite kerbing lining the footpath	Local, Low Sensitivity
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	CBC0304BTH053	Railway Bridge over Grand Canal Dock to Newbridge line, Prospect Road	Granite kerbs lining the footpath (east side only)	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH059	At junction of Phibsborough Road, Leinster Street North	Granite kerb stones lining the footpath of Leinster Street North	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH060	At junction of Phibsborough Road, Enniskerry Road	Granite kerb stones lining the footpath of Enniskerry Road	Local, Low Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH065	At junction of Phibsborough Road, North Circular Road	Granite kerb stones lining the junction, also note coal chutes, refer to Chapter 15 for further information	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH070	363-377 R North Circular Road	In front of 363-377 North Circular Road (NIAH 50060390 - 50060391)	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH071	At entrance to 165 Phibsborough Road	Setts to the entrance-way with granite kerbs lining the footpaths	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH076	At junction of Phibsborough Road, Phibsborough	Triple row of stone setts lining the edge of the road	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH078	At entrance to CIE Mechanical Engineering / Roads Department building, Phibsborough Road	Granite kerbs lining the entrance, falling within the curtilage of the protected structure?	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH080	Royal Canal Terrace, Phibsborough Road	Granite kerb stones lining the footpaths in front of the terrace and to the west side of Phibsborough Road (north end only)	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH079	At 227 Phibsborough Road	Sett ground surface at the side entrance	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH081	Geraldine Street / Royal Canal Bank	Granite kerbs lining the footpaths	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH082	Royal Canal Bank, and junctions of Royal Canal Bank and Kelly's Lane	Granite kerbs lining the footpaths with setts on Kelly's Lane	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH085	Royal Canal Bank, at Western Way / Broadstone Hall end	Granite kerbs to the west side of the road	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH087	Broadstone Park at Temple Cottages	Setts along the carriageway	Local, Low Sensitivity
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	CBC0304BTH089	Constitution Hill	Constitution Hill, two areas of granite kerbs lining the footpath, those at the junction of Western Way are historic kerbs which have been taken up and re-used within the modern paving design, there are also historic granite kerbs in front of the gate house and extending in front of Coleraine House and along Coleraine Street	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH118	Junction of May Lane and Church Street	Setts across May Lane, recently sensitively repaired and in good condition	Regional, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH119	Junction of Chancery Street and Church Street	Historic and modern surface treatments recently repaired and altered to accommodate the LUAS tracks	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH093	Junction of Church Street and Hammond Lane	Granite kerbs around the junction and lining the footpaths on Hammond Lane	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH097	Junction of Anne Street North, Balls Lane	Granite kerb-stones lining the footpath of Balls Lane	Local, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0304BTH098	Junction of Anne Street North and Cuckoo Lane	Setts on the road	Local, Low Sensitivity
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	CBC0304BTH107	Houses at Junction of Finglas Road and St. Philomena's Road	Granite kerbs lining footpath	Local, Low 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 of the ‘Do Nothing’ scenario is Neutral.

16.4.3 Construction Phase

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

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

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

The identified Construction Phase impacts are described and assessed below and summarised in Section 16.4.3.7. No Very Significant or Profound impacts are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Where Moderate or Significant Negative impacts are identified, mitigation is recommended in Section 16.5.1.

16.4.3.1 Protected Structures

Fifty-seven protected structures or groups of protected structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.2 and Section 16.3.1.3, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Of these, 50 will share a common boundary with the Proposed Scheme. Forty-seven are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. They are identified in Table 16.7. Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where protected structures share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Three are of National Importance and High Sensitivity (National Botanic Gardens DU018-009, King’s Inns and Registry of Deeds DCC RPS 6358 2030, 2031 and Glasnevin Cemetery DCC RPS 2745). The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

At one of the above identified locations, there will be a direct impact on fabric associated with a protected structure during the Construction Phase. This is:

- At the Former Player's Factory (DCC RPS 855), where the Proposed Scheme will include land take affecting part of the boundary to Botanic Road. The boundary comprises cut granite piers with granite dwarf walls topped by decorative steel railings and decorative steel gates. The boundary is contemporaneous with the factory building, which is of Medium Sensitivity, making a positive contribution to its setting and to the surrounding streetscape. The magnitude of impact will be High. The potential impact as a result of the Construction Phase will be Negative, Significant and Permanent.

16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Two ACAs were identified in the study area, of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.4.

16.4.3.2.1 Phibsborough Centre ACA

The Phibsborough Centre ACA is of Medium Sensitivity. There are a large number of features of architectural heritage value which fall within both the ACA and the study area. These include protected structures, NIAH structures and other structures of heritage significance, four areas of historic surface treatments and one item of street furniture. Proposed alterations within the Phibsborough Centre ACA will include upgrading and renewing ground surfaces at Doyle's Corner, and the extension of Broadstone Park under Blaquiery Bridge to the front of Phibsboro Library (DCC RPS 8884). The potential Construction Phase impacts on the ACA will be both direct and indirect.

Direct impacts will include the temporary removal of the Irish Volunteer Memorial (NIAH 50060267) and the removal of the boundary of Phibsboro Library (DCC RPS 8884). The magnitude of this impact on the Phibsborough Centre ACA as a whole will be Medium. The potential impact as a result of the Construction Phase will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect impacts will include risks to sensitive fabric, including the protected structures, NIAH and other structures which front onto, or have boundaries on Doyle's Corner and North Circular Road, and the identified historic street surfaces and street furniture. The magnitude of impact will be Medium. There will be an indirect, negative visual impact on the Phibsborough Centre ACA during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Phibsborough Centre ACA will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.2.2 Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA

The Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA is of Medium Sensitivity. It is situated at the boundary of the Proposed Scheme and there are few features which fall within both the Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA and the study area. These include the two-storey houses on the west side and south of DeCourcy Square which are of Medium Sensitivity. The study area passes to both the side and rear of this terrace, along Prospect Way.

The proposed works in the Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA will be minor in nature, the magnitude of which will be Negligible. They will not directly impact on the ACA. The potential Construction Phase impact, including visual impacts on the Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA will be Indirect, Negative, Imperceptible and Temporary.

16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas

Nine Conservation Areas were identified in the study area as described in Section 16.3.1.5. The Blessington Street Basin, Smithfield and Liffey Quays Conservation Areas have a slight overlap with the study area. However, there are no proposed changes which will impact on their character and special interest.

16.4.3.3.1 River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas

The River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas are of High Sensitivity. The study area intersects with the River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas in three places along the Tolka Valley. The construction of the cycle track along St. Mobhi Drive will have a direct impact during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact of the above identified impacts on the River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.3.2 Royal Canal Conservation Area

The Royal Canal Conservation Area is of Medium Sensitivity. It intersects with the study area on Phibsborough Road and Prospect Road at Cross Guns Bridge (DCC RPS 8807). The Proposed Scheme will directly impact on sensitive fabric during the Construction Phase including an alteration of the Railway Bridge (CBC0304BTH117) and the alteration of historic walls at the entrance to Cross Guns Tunnel (NIAH 50060112) which are both Medium Sensitivity structures, as well as the removal of planting along the Royal Canal Bank and the upgrade of ground surfaces. The Proposed Scheme will include some loss of historic fabric, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Royal Canal Conservation Area will be is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

16.4.3.3.3 Broadstone Conservation Area

No direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated on the Broadstone Conservation Area.

16.4.3.3.4 King's Inns Conservation Area

The King's Inns Conservation Area is of High Sensitivity. The Proposed Scheme will directly impact on historic kerbs (CBC0304BTH089) during the Construction Phase, where kerb lines will be altered to accommodate a segregated cycle lane at the junction with Western Way. The impact of the proposed alterations on the kerbs is assessed in Section 16.4.3.6.4. The magnitude of impact on the King's Inns Conservation Area will be Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Imperceptible and Temporary.

16.4.3.3.5 St Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area

A Quiet Street Treatment is proposed for the parts of the study area which overlap with St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area. Existing kerb lines will be retained. No direct Construction Phase impacts are therefore anticipated on the St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Area.

16.4.3.3.6 Conservation Areas (Generally)

Indirect Construction Phase visual impacts are anticipated to the setting of six Conservation Areas which include the River Tolka and Botanic Gardens, Royal Canal, Broadstone and King's Inns, and St. Michan's Roman Catholic Church Conservation Areas. The magnitude will be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.4 NIAH Structures

Thirty-six NIAH structures or groups of 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. Three locations were identified where the construction works will directly impact on NIAH structures. These are assessed as follows:

- Kerbs will be realigned on Dean Swift Bridge (NIAH 50130053) to accommodate new cycle tracks. The bridge is of Medium Sensitivity. The kerbs are concrete and do not contribute to the character and special interest of the bridge. While there are no proposed changes to the historic fabric of the bridge, the alterations will come into close proximity to the historic fabric leading to a potential risk of accidental damage, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary;
- Temporary land take is proposed in front of 5 Prospect Road (NIAH 50130022 Hedigan's, Brian Boru) which will negatively impact on its setting for the duration of the construction works. The lamps

and bollards appear to be replicas. The proposed land take is set away from the front elevation of the building. The magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Slight and Temporary; and

- The proposed alterations at Blaquiery Bridge will require the relocation of the Irish Volunteer's Memorial (NIAH 50060267) which is described by the NIAH as the focal piece of Broadstone Park. The memorial is of Medium Sensitivity. The removal of the statue will carry the potential risk of loss or damage, the magnitude of which will be High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Thirty-two of the NIAH structures are of Medium Sensitivity, with the remaining four (NIAH 50060622, NIAH 50070379, NIAH 50070495, NIAH 50070281) of Low Sensitivity. Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of NIAH structures, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of NIAH structures during construction. The magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary where the NIAH structures are of Medium Sensitivity, and Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary where the NIAH structures are of Low Sensitivity.

At one location (NIAH 50070279 Charles Street West) there are pavement lights and / or access hatches to cellars, embedded in the pavement in front of a building. There is the potential for damage of significant fabric during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential impact of the Construction Phase on the identified NIAH structures will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.5 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

Two features of industrial or other architectural heritage interest were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.8 and Section 16.3.1.9. One of them will be impacted during the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme.

The railway bridge on Prospect Road (CBC0304BTH117) will be widened to accommodate a new bus stop and cycle tracks. This will require the removal and alteration of the historic fabric of the bridge which comprises brick walls and piers with stone quoins, terracotta detailing and a cast iron deck. The parapet was replaced c. 2000. The bridge is of Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact will be High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Significant and Permanent.

The proposed land take at the front of 34, 36 and 38 Bengal Terrace (CBC0304BTH105), with the removal of existing road-side trees will have a negative impact on the setting of the terrace which is of Medium Sensitivity. The boundary to the front of 38 Bengal Terrace has previously been completely removed. The boundary to the front of 34 and 36 Bengal Terrace appears to be a later replacement. The magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Slight and Permanent.

16.4.3.6 Street Furniture

16.4.3.6.1 Post Boxes

Seven post boxes of architectural significance were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.1 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. These post boxes are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. All of the post boxes will be retained in position, and none of them will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. Indirect impacts are also anticipated during the Construction Phase, due to the potential for disruption of the use of the post boxes, the potential for damage of the fabric of the post boxes, and the adverse visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.6.2 Lamp Posts

Twenty lamp posts or groups of lamp posts of architectural significance were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.2 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. 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:

- Kerb realignments at the junction of St. Mobhi Road and Griffith Avenue will have a direct impact on the cast iron lamp base (CBC0304LP001). The lamp head has been replaced and the structure is of Low Sensitivity. The temporary removal of the lamp base will potentially carry a risk of loss or damage to the fabric, the magnitude of which will be High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary;
- The urban realm improvements at Hart's Corner will have a direct impact on a historic lamp post (CBC0304LP009) which will be relocated. The lamp is of Medium Sensitivity. The temporary removal will carry a potential risk of loss or damage to the fabric, the magnitude of which will be High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Significant and Temporary; and
- Kerbs will be realigned on Prospect Road directly impacting on an historic lamp base in front of 3 Prospect Road (CBC0304LP010). The base is in poor condition and it is unlikely that it can be removed without causing irreparable damage. It is of Low Sensitivity. The removal of the base will have a negative impact on the structure, the magnitude of which will be High, and a negative impact on the streetscape, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Slight and Permanent.

The remaining identified lamp posts are of Medium or Low Sensitivity. They will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. Indirect impacts are also anticipated during the Construction Phase, due to the potential for damage of the fabric of the lamp posts, and the adverse visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The magnitude of impact will be Medium.

The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary where the lamp posts are of Medium Sensitivity (CBC0304LP003 to CBC0304LP005, CBC0304LP011, CBC0304LP013 to CBC0304LP018, CBC0304LP020).

Where the lamp posts are of Low Sensitivity (CBC0304LP006 to CBC0304LP008, CBC0304LP012, CBC0304LP019), the potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.6.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Six features of statuary and miscellaneous street furniture were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They include stone boundary markers and bollards, and a water pump with stone trough. They are of Low to Medium Sensitivity.

None of the identified features will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. Due to the proximity of the construction works to the following features, there is the potential for damage during construction. These are:

- CBC0304BTH106 – stone boundary marker on Blaquiery Bridge of Medium Sensitivity;

The impact magnitude will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.6.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at 30 locations in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.4 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are of Low to Medium Sensitivity. In all of the locations there is the potential for loss or damage during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential impact of the Construction Phase on these assets will be Negative, Slight and Temporary.

In three of the identified locations, narrow granite kerbs which are of Low Sensitivity, will require repositioning. These are as follows:

- At the junction of Fairfield Road and Botanic Road (CBC0304BTH035);
- On the railway bridge on Prospect Road (CBC0304BTH053); and
- Along Phibsborough Road and in front of Royal Canal Terrace CBC0304BTH080.

There is the potential for loss or damage during construction, the Magnitude of which will be High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Ground surfaces around Doyle's Corner, which is within an ACA, will be upgraded (see Section 16.4.3.2). There will be a high concentration of surface finishes of built heritage interest in the vicinity of this work including granite kerbs lining the footpaths, coal or barrel chutes in front of the buildings and sett surfaces at entrances. The features are of Low (CBC0304BTH065, CBC0304BTH070) to Medium (CBC0304BTH071) Sensitivity. There are no proposed changes to the kerb lines around Doyle's Corner, and the identified surface treatments will not be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. There is the potential for damage during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary where the kerbs are of Medium Sensitivity, and Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary where they are of Low Sensitivity.

At five locations (Mohan's DCC RPS 6734, Doyle's Corner DCC RPS 6735, McGeough's DCC RPS 8714, 64 to 65 Phibsborough Road DCC RPS 8715 and Inns Quay DCC RPS 3667-9) there are pavement lights and / or access hatches to cellars, embedded in the pavement in front of the buildings. There will be the potential for damage to occur during construction works, the magnitude of which will be Medium. There will also be an adverse and indirect, visual impact on the settings of all of the identified protected structures during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential impact of the Construction Phase on the identified protected structures will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.7 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.17: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
St Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Ave to Hart's Corner	CBC0304LP001 Lamp base at the junction of Griffith Avenues and St Mobhi Road	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC0304LP009 Lamp on traffic island at Hart's Corner	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary
	NIAH 50130053 Dean Swift Bridge, St Mobhi Road	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate Temporary
	CBC0304BTH035 Narrow granite kerbs at the junction of Fairfield Road and Botanic Road	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas	High	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.
	River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas	High	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	DCC RPS 855 Former Player's Factory, Botanic Road	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent
	CBC0304BTH117 Railway Bridge, Prospect Road	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent
	CBC0304BTH053 Granite Kerbs Prospect Road	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC0304LP010 Lamp post Prospect Road	Low	High	Direct Negative, Slight and Permanent
	Royal Canal Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.
	Royal Canal Conservation Area	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.
	NIAH 50130022 Hedigan's, Brian Boru	Medium	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
	Phibsborough Centre ACA	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	Phibsborough Centre ACA	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	DCC RPS 6734 Mohan's DCC RPS 6735 Doyle's Corner DCC RPS 8714 McGeough's DCC RPS 8715 64-65 Phibsborough Road DCC RPS 3667-9 Inns Quay Granite Surrounds to pavement lights and hatches	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC0304BTH071 Granite kerbs and sett surfaces around Doyle's Corner	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC0304BTH065, CBC0304BTH070, Granite kerbs and sett surfaces around Doyle's Corner	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0304BTH106 Stone boundary marker on Blaquiery Bridge	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	NIAH 50060267 Irish Volunteer's Memorial	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary
	CBC0304BTH080 Narrow granite kerbs in front of Royal Canal Terrace	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	King's Inns Conservation Area	High	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Imperceptible and Temporary.
	King's Inns Conservation Area	High	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.
	Broadstone Conservation Area	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.
	St. Michan's Conservation Area	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.
	NIAH 50070279 Charles Street West Granite Surrounds to pavement lights and hatches	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	CBC0304BTH105 34,36 and 38 Bengal Terrace, Finglas Road	Medium	Low	Direct, Negative Slight and Permanent
	Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Imperceptible and Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected structures with shared boundaries to the Proposed Scheme (DU018-009, DCC RPS 6358 2030, 2031 and DCC RPS 2745)	High	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary
	Protected structures with shared boundaries to the Proposed Scheme (47 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures with shared boundaries to the Proposed Scheme (32 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	NIAH Structures with shared boundaries to the Proposed Scheme, NIAH 50060622,	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
	NIAH 50070379, NIAH 50070495, NIAH 50070281 (4 locations)			
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	CBC0304PB001 to CBC0304PB007 Post boxes (7 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.14 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	CBC0304LP003 to CBC0304LP005, CBC0304LP011, CBC0304LP013 to CBC0304LP018, CBC0304LP020 (11 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC0304LP006 to CBC0304LP008, CBC0304LP012, CBC0304LP019 (5 locations)	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary

16.4.4 Operational Phase

The characteristics of the Proposed Scheme of particular relevance to the architectural heritage assessment during the Operational Phase are the alterations to bus stop locations, particularly where these include the erection of new shelters, or the removal of existing shelters, the proposed new cantilever signal poles and alterations to the urban 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 urban realm, and the resulting reduction in vehicular traffic will generally have a positive effect on the historic environment and the character of the streetscapes along the Proposed Scheme.

The identified Operational Phase impacts are described below and summarised in Table 16.18, which details the potential Moderate and Significant Operational Phase impacts, which were identified in nine locations. No Very Significant or Profound impacts are anticipated during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme. Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) should also be consulted regarding potential visual impacts during the Operational Phase.

16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

Thirteen locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will have a potential indirect visual impact on a protected structure during the Operational Phase. In eight of these locations, the impact will be positive as a result of ground surface treatment upgrades, and the provision of additional planting, which will enhance the setting of existing buildings. Negative impacts were identified as a result of the location of new bus shelters in the vicinity of sensitive structures. However, in these cases, the potential impact will be Indirect, Slight or Not Significant.

The identified Operational Phase impacts on protected structures are as follows:

- New trees will be planted in front of the boundary to the north of St. Pappin's Roman Catholic Church (DCC RPS 482). The church is of Medium Sensitivity. The urban realm improvement will have a positive impact on the setting of the building, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term;
- At Whitehall College of Further Education (Coláiste Caoimhín) St. Mobhi Road (DCC RPS 7746), land take will affect the boundary to St. Mobhi Road. The boundary comprises of an in-situ concrete base wall, much of which is retaining the land behind, topped with steel railings. There are mature Cyprus trees behind the wall and the grounds are used by Home Farm Football Club. The boundary was established subsequent to the construction of the College buildings when St. Mobhi Road was set out. The material and detail do not relate to the historic buildings. The proposed boundary realignment will not impact on historic or significant fabric. The College buildings are of Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential impact of the Operational Phase will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Permanent;

- Ground surface upgrades will be carried out on the public footpath to the front of Botanic House (DCC RPS 854), which is of Medium Sensitivity. The replacement of the existing concrete ground surface will have a positive impact on the setting of the structure, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term;
- A new cycle / pedestrian bridge is proposed to the east of Cross Guns (Westmoreland) Bridge (DCC RPS 8807), a Medium Sensitivity structure. The proposed cycle / pedestrian bridge will be positioned approximately 50m to the east of the historic structure and there will be no direct impact on its fabric. The new cycle / pedestrian bridge will be a lightweight structure of modern material and design. It will partially block the view of Cross Guns Bridge along the Royal Canal on the east side, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term;
- The extension of Royal Canal Bank Park under Blaquiere Bridge to the front of Phibsboro Library (DCC RPS 8884) will result in the loss of the boundary walls and railings which are original to the library building. The library is a Medium Sensitivity structure. The loss of the railings will have a negative impact, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The reinstatement of the bridge, and the extension of the park landscape will have a positive impact on the setting and approach to the library building, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Neutral, Moderate and Long-Term;
- The replacement of a tree to the front of 26 to 29 Phibsborough Road (DCC RPS 6727 to 30) will have a temporary adverse impact on the setting of the terrace which is of Medium Sensitivity. The tree is a semi-mature roadside tree. Under the Proposed Scheme it will be replaced in a slightly different position to allow for kerb alterations. The magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term;
- The provision of a new roadside tree in front of the facade of the CIE Mechanical Engineering / Roads Department building 21 Phibsborough Road (DCC RPS 6724) will have a positive impact on the setting of the building, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term;
- The provision of a pocket park to the side of 1 to 2 Royal Canal Terrace (DCC RPS 6707) will have a positive impact on the setting of the building which is currently vacant and boarded up. The building is of Medium Sensitivity, and the magnitude of impact will be Medium. The proposed park will also have a positive impact on the setting of Broadstone Terminus (DCC RPS 8483) which is also a Medium Sensitivity building and for which the magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Moderate and Long-Term;
- The provision of native planting in the median in front of 117 and 118 Church Street, and the new trees proposed around the junction with King Street North will have a positive visual impact on the settings of Medium Sensitivity structures at 119 through 122 Church Street (DCC RPS 1544 and 1545). The magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term;
- The upgraded ground surface treatments proposed to the front of the Church of St. Mary of the Angels (DCC RPS 1547), the houses at 143 and 144 Church Street (DCC RPS 1548-9), Egan House (DCC RPS 1551) and St. Michan's Church (DU018-346) will have a positive impact on their settings. The buildings are all Medium Sensitivity structures and the magnitude of impact will be Low. The existing bus shelter at the front boundary of St. Michan's Church will be moved slightly to the south, away from the historic boundary wall which will also have a positive impact on the setting of the historic structure, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term;
- A new bus shelter is proposed to the south of Towson's Cottage on Finglas Road. The cottage is of Medium Sensitivity (DCC RPS 4849). Due to the distance of the proposed bus shelter from the existing building, the magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Medium-Term; and
- The Proposed Scheme will include alterations to the roadside trees along the boundary of Prospect Cemetery (DCC RPS 2745) which is High Sensitivity, adding trees in places and taking them away in others. All of the existing roadside trees are semi-mature and the proposed changes will have a neutral impact, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Neutral, Not Significant and Medium-Term.

16.4.4.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Two ACAs were identified in the study area, as described in Section 16.3.1.4. There will be an adverse and indirect visual impact on the ACAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which will be Low. Additional Operational Phase impacts are as follows:

16.4.4.2.1 Phibsborough Centre ACA

The Phibsborough Centre ACA is of Medium Sensitivity. There are a large number of features of architectural heritage value which fall within both the ACA and the study area. These include five protected structures, five NIAH Structures and four other structures of heritage significance, four areas of historic surface treatments and one item of street furniture. As part of the proposed upgrades and the renewal of ground surfaces at Doyle's Corner, existing kerb lines will generally be maintained allowing existing historic street surfaces to be retained. The upgrade of the road surface to better define Doyle's Corner, and the renewal of road and footpath surfaces will have a positive impact. Opening up Blaquiery Bridge, which was infilled when the Broadstone Branch of the Royal Canal was filled in will extend Broadstone Park under North Circular Road to the front of Phibsboro Library (DCC RPS 8884). The Irish Volunteer Memorial (NIAH 50060267) and an existing garden in front of Phibsboro Library will be reinstated within the extended park which also provides opportunities for interpretation of the historic landscape, including the industrial heritage associated with the infilled Royal Canal. This will have a positive impact on the historic character of the streetscape and on the setting of the adjoining NIAH structures on North Circular Road (NIAH 50060390 - 50060391, NIAH 50060232 and 50060599), the magnitude of which will be High. The potential Operational Phase impact on the Phibsborough Centre ACA will be Indirect, Positive, Significant and Long-Term.

16.4.4.2.2 Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA

The Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA is of Medium Sensitivity. It is situated at the boundary of the Proposed Scheme and there are few features which fall within both the Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA and the study area. The study area passes to both the side and rear of this terrace, along Prospect Way. Alterations which will impact on the setting of the Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA will include alterations of kerb lines and the removal of trees along Finglas Road, and the provision of a shelter bus stop near the entrance to DeCourcy Square, the magnitude of impact on the Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the Prospect Square / DeCourcy Square and Environs ACA will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.3 Conservation Areas

Eight Conservation Areas were identified in the study area, as described in Section 16.3.1.5. Operational Phase impacts were identified in three of the Conservation Areas, as described in the following sections:

16.4.4.3.1 River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas

The River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas are of High Sensitivity. The study area intersects with the Conservation Areas in three places along the Tolka Valley. The Proposed Scheme will have a visual impact on the setting of the Conservation Areas during its Operational Phase as a result of a number of small changes. These include proposed alterations of kerb lines on Glasnevin Bridge, which will expand the pedestrian realm, the removal of median trees along Finglas Road, on the north side of Tolka Bridge, which will have a negative visual impact on the setting of the Conservation Area, and the removal of trees along the east side of St. Mobhi Road, south of Dean Swift Bridge will have a negative visual impact on the setting of the Conservation Area, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.3.2 Royal Canal Conservation Area

The Royal Canal Conservation Area is of Medium Sensitivity. It intersects with the study area on Phibsborough Road at Cross Guns (Westmoreland) Bridge. The Proposed Scheme will have an indirect visual impact on the Conservation Area during the Operational Phase as a result of the widening of the Railway Bridge (CBC0304BTH117) and the provision of a new shelter bus stop on the bridge, and the construction of two new

cycle bridges and ramps to the east of Cross Guns Tunnel (NIAH 50060112) and Cross Guns (Westmoreland) Bridge (DCC RPS 8807). There will be a positive visual impact on the approach to the Royal Canal Conservation Area from the south, and along the north bank of the Royal Canal as a result of proposed new planting, and a positive impact as a result of the upgrade of ground surfaces. The widening of the railway bridge will have a negative impact on the historic structure, the magnitude of which will be Low. The provision of a new cycle / pedestrian bridge in front of Cross Guns (Westmoreland) Bridge will have a negative impact, the magnitude of which will be low. The design of the proposed new cycle / pedestrian bridges has been undertaken in line with good conservation practice to minimise the intervention into, and the removal of historic fabric, leaving the insertion of the new structures largely reversible. The proposed structures will be light weight, of high-quality design, made from steel and concrete which are 'of their time' and will complement the historic materials. They will be overtly contemporary but sympathetic to the setting. While the cumulative visual impact of the proposed alterations will be High, this will be balanced by the urban realm enhancements at the approach to the Royal Canal from the south, additional planting along the north bank of the Royal Canal, and the repair of street surfaces and increased accessibility at the entrance to Royal Canal Bank. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.3.3 Broadstone Conservation Area

The Broadstone Conservation Area is of Medium Sensitivity. A shelter bus stop will be placed on the footpath to the south of the proposed park. While the bus shelter will be in front of the side elevation of the Broadstone Terminus building, its impact will be reduced by the existing level differences across the site. It will therefore have a Low impact. The park will include additional tree planting and paving and will have a positive impact on the streetscape and setting of the Broadstone Terminus building, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact on the Broadstone Conservation Area will be Indirect, Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.

16.4.4.3.4 King's Inns Conservation Area

The King's Inns Conservation Area is of High Sensitivity. Minor alterations are proposed to the kerb lines between Temple Cottages and Constitution Hill to accommodate a cycle track. This will require the removal of a small area of immature planting outside the boundary of King's Inns Park and a part of the planter in front of Cumiskey's (DCC RPS 2323). The removal of the planting at the boundary to the park will have a negative impact on the King's Inns Conservation Area during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the King's Inns Conservation Areas will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

16.4.4.4 NIAH Structures

Nine locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme has the potential to impact on NIAH structures during the Operational Phase. These are as follows:

- At Our Lady of Victories Church (NIAH 50130121) on Ballymun Road, roadside trees will be removed to accommodate a cycle lane which will have an adverse visual impact on the setting of the structure. The existing bus stop with shelter will be moved forward, away from the boundary so that cyclists and pedestrians can pass behind it. The magnitude will be Low and the church is of Medium Sensitivity. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Medium-Term;
- As noted in Section 16.4.3.3.1, there will be an adverse visual impact on the setting of the Dean Swift Bridge (NIAH 50130053) as a result of the proposed removal of trees on the approach from the south. The bridge is a Medium Sensitivity structure and the magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term;
- The upgrade of ground surfaces and the provision of two new roadside trees in front of the Church of Our Lady of Dolours (NIAH 50130108) will have a positive visual impact on its setting. The church is of Medium Sensitivity and the magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Medium-Term;
- The urban realm improvements proposed at the junction of St. Mobhi Road and Glasnevin Hill will include upgrading ground surfaces on the footpaths, and providing new trees and planting which will have a positive visual impact on the settings of the Bank of Ireland building, 112 St. Mobhi Road (NIAH 50130161) and 154 Botanic Road (NIAH 50130069), which are both Medium Sensitivity

structures. The proposed bus stop will have a negligible impact on the setting of 154 Botanic Road. The magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Medium-Term;

- Additional planting proposed at Hart's Corner will have a positive visual impact on the setting of Hart's Buildings, 2 through 6 Botanic Road (NIAH 50130107). The buildings are of Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Medium-Term; and
- The proposed alterations to the front of 55 Prospect Road (NIAH 50130199) will include alterations to the adjoining railway bridges and land acquisition of the forecourt to accommodate a new cycle track. The ground surfaces on the surrounding footpaths will be upgraded. The land take will negatively impact on the amenity of the structure. A bus shelter is proposed on the northern boundary, which will negatively impact on the setting of the building. The Proposed Scheme will not directly affect any sensitive fabric associated with the building. 55 Prospect Road is of Medium Sensitivity and the magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.5 Designed Landscapes

Ten designed landscapes were identified in the study area. Potential Operational Phase impacts on designed landscapes have been identified at three locations, including at the Botanic Gardens (NIAH 2360), King's Inns Park (NIAH 2359) and Prospect Cemetery (NIAH 2356). In all three locations, the landscapes are associated with structures which are also protected structures, so that the potential impacts are assessed in Section 16.4.4.1. No additional Operational Phase impacts on designed landscapes are predicted.

16.4.4.6 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

New bus shelters are to be provided in front of numbers 10, 35 and 65 St. Mobhi Road (CBC0304BTH003). The houses are Low Sensitivity structures. The impact magnitude will be Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A new bus shelter will be provided in front of 189 Botanic Road (CBC0304BTH023). The building is a Low Sensitivity structure and the impact magnitude will be Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed urban realm improvement to the side of 125 Botanic Road (CBC0304BTH032) will have a positive impact on the setting of the house which is a Low Sensitivity structure. The impact magnitude will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed urban realm improvement to the front of the terrace between 124 and 152 Botanic Road (even numbers only, CBC0304BTH036) will have a positive impact on the setting of the houses which are Low Sensitivity structures. The impact magnitude will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term.

A new bus shelter will be provided in front of 121 Botanic Road (CBC0304BTH037). The building is a Low Sensitivity structure and the impact magnitude will be Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Upgrading the ground surface on the footpath to the front of 77 through 83 Botanic Road (odd numbers only, CBC0304BTH043) will have a positive impact on the setting of the terrace which is of Low Sensitivity. The impact magnitude will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term.

Upgrading the ground surface on the footpath to the front of 68 to 71 Phibsborough Road (CBC0304BTH064), and the provision of new road-side trees will have a positive impact on the setting of the terrace which is of Low Sensitivity. The impact magnitude will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.7 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.18: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
Ballymun Road from St. Margaret's Road to Griffith Avenue	DCC RPS 482 St. Pappin's Catholic Church	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight Long-Term
	NIAH 50130121 Church of Our Lady of Victories, Ballymun Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Medium-Term
	DCC RPS 7746 Whitehall College of Further Education (Coláiste Caoimhín) St. Mobhi Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Permanent
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Avenue to Hart's Corner	NIAH 50130053 Dean Swift Bridge	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	River Tolka and Botanic Gardens Conservation Areas	High	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	NIAH 50130108 Church of Our Lady of Dolour's	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Medium-Term
	DCC RPS 854 Botanic House	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	NIAH 50130161 112 St Mobhi Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Medium-Term
	CBC0304BTH003 10, 35 and 65 St. Mobhi Road	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0304BTH023 189 Botanic Road	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	NIAH 50130069 154 Botanic Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Medium-Term
	CBC0304BTH032 125 Botanic Road	Low	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0304BTH036 124 through 152 Botanic Road (even numbers)	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0304BTH037 121 Botanic Road	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0304BTH043 77 through 83 Botanic Road (odd numbers only)	Low	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0304BTH064 68 through 71 Phibsborough Road	Low	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	NIAH 50130107 2 through 6 Botanic Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Medium-Term
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	NIAH 50130199 55 Prospect Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	Royal Canal Conservation Area	Medium	High	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
	DCC RPS 8807 Cross Guns (Westmoreland) Bridge	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	Phibsborough Centre ACA	Medium	High	Indirect, Positive, Significant and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 8884 Phibsboro Library	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Neutral, Moderate and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 6727 to 30 26 to 29 Phibsborough Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 6724 21 Phibsborough Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 6707 & DCC RPS 8483 1 to 2 Royal Canal Terrace and Broadstone Terminus	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Positive, Moderate and Long-Term
Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	Broadstone Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Positive Moderate and Long-Term
	King's Inns Park Conservation Area	High	low	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 1544 to 1545 119 through 122 Church Street	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
	DCC RPS 1547 Church of St. Mary of the Angels	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 1548-9 143 and 144 Church Street	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 1551 Egan House	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
	DU018-346 St. Michan's Church	Medium	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long-Term
Finglas Road from Wellmount Road to Ballyboggan Road	DCC RPS 4849 Towson's Cottage	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Medium-Term
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	DCC RPS 2745/ NIAH 2356 Glasnevin (Prospect) Cemetery	High	Low	Indirect, Neutral, Not Significant and Medium-Term
	Prospect Square / De Courcy Square and Environs ACA	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term

16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

16.5.1 Construction Phase

Proposed mitigation measures for architectural heritage features are outlined in this Section 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 Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011) 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 Section 16.5.1.7.

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, with mitigation for protected structures provided first, then ACAs, followed by NIAH structures, Designed Landscapes, Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest and Street Furniture. Within these categories, the recommended mitigation is further organised geographically, starting with the outer suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

One location was identified where the Proposed Scheme will directly impact on sensitive fabric associated with a protected structure. This is at the former Player's Factory on Botanic Road (DCC RPS 855), where land take is proposed which will affect the front boundary. The boundary is original to the factory building. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Significant and Permanent. The mitigation will include:

- Recording the existing boundary in position prior to the works;
- Labelling the affected railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones and historic masonry, prior to its careful removal to safe storage; and
- Reinstatement of the removed items on new lines, which faithfully reinstate the existing details, including maintaining the relationship between the gate and the front entrance to the building.

Recording will 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 of the affected gates, railings, piers and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude will be reduced from High to Medium. The predicted residual impact will therefore be Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

Fifty protected structures were identified in the study area which front onto or have boundaries along the Proposed Scheme. There is the potential for damage to these features during the construction works, for which the magnitude of impact will be Medium.

Forty-seven are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. They are identified in Table 16.7. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Three are of National Importance and High Sensitivity (National Botanic Gardens DU018-009, King's Inns and Registry of Deeds DCC RPS 6358 2030, 2031 and Glasnevin Cemetery DCC RPS 2745). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The architectural heritage specialist will record, protect and monitor the boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Direct impacts to the Phibsborough Centre ACA will include the temporary removal of the Irish Volunteer Memorial (NIAH 50060267) and the removal of the boundary of Phibsboro Library (DCC RPS 8884). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include recording and labelling the affected sections of the boundary treatments and the memorial in detail prior to the works. Removed historic fabric will be stored safely for reuse in the reinstatement. Recording will 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 of the affected boundary walls, railings, piers, bricks and masonry and the memorial. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of historic fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.

Indirect impacts to the Phibsborough Centre ACA will include risks to sensitive fabric, including the protected structures, NIAH and other structures which front onto, or have boundaries on Doyle's Corner and North Circular Road, and the identified historic street surfaces and street furniture. The magnitude of impact will be Medium. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include 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 will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.3 Conservation Areas

Direct Construction Phase visual impacts are anticipated to the setting of the Royal Canal Conservation Area which is of Medium Sensitivity. The Proposed Scheme will directly impact on sensitive fabric during the Construction Phase including an alteration of the Railway Bridge (CBC0304BTH117) and the alteration of historic walls at the entrance to Cross Guns Tunnel (NIAH 50060112) which are both Medium Sensitivity structures, as well as the removal of planting along the Royal Canal Bank and the upgrade of ground surfaces. The Proposed Scheme will include some loss of historic fabric. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. Mitigation will include the recording of the bridge prior to the works, developing the detailed design to minimise the removal and alteration of historic fabric and to include the reuse of affected fabric within the altered bridge, where feasible. Recording will 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 of the affected gates, railings, piers, bricks and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude will be reduced to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.

16.5.1.4 NIAH Structures

On Dean Swift Bridge on St. Mobhi Road (NIAH 50130053), existing kerbs will be realigned. The proposed works will not impact on the sensitive fabric but there is the potential for damage of the bridge and parapets during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

There is potential for loss or damage of the Irish Volunteer's Memorial (NIAH 50060267) at Blaquiery Bridge, during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation will include the recording of the memorial and its component parts prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the memorial in Royal Canal Bank Park. Recording will 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 of the memorial. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This will reduce the magnitude of the impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Thirty-two NIAH structures of Regional Importance were identified in the study area which front onto, or have boundaries along the Proposed Scheme. At one of these locations (NIAH 50070279 Charles Street West) there are pavement lights and / or access hatches to cellars, embedded in the pavement in front of a building. There is the potential for damage to these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

A further four (NIAH 50060622, NIAH 50070379, NIAH 50070495, NIAH 50070281) NIAH structures of Local Importance were identified in the study area which front onto, or have boundaries along the Proposed Scheme. There is the potential for damage to these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include 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 will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.5 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

The railway bridge on Prospect Road (CBC0304BTH117) will be widened to accommodate a new bus shelter and cycle tracks. This will require the removal and alteration of the historic fabric of the bridge, which is comprised of brick walls and piers with stone quoins, terracotta detailing and a cast iron deck. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Significant and Permanent. Mitigation will include the recording of the bridge prior to the works, developing the detailed design to minimise the removal and alteration of historic fabric and to include the reuse of affected fabric within the altered bridge, where feasible. During the construction works, historic fabric will be labelled prior to its careful removal to safe storage before reinstatement. Recording will 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 of the affected gates, railings, piers, and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual impact will be Negative, Slight and Permanent.

Land take is proposed at the front boundaries of 34, 36 and 38 Bengal Terrace (CBC0304BTH105). The original boundary to the front of 38 Bengal Terrace has previously been completely removed. The boundary at the front of 34 and 36 Bengal Terrace are replacements. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Slight and Permanent. Mitigation will include recording the surviving boundaries in position prior to the works. The detailed design of the new boundaries will be based on the material and detail of the surviving boundary at number 28 to the east. Recording will 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 of the affected gates, railings, piers, and masonry. Works to 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. Providing a coherent and appropriate boundary treatment across the front of the terrace will have a positive impact on its coherence as a group and on the streetscape, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The predicted residual impact will be Positive, Moderate and Permanent.

16.5.1.6 Street Furniture

16.5.1.6.1 Post Boxes

Seven post boxes were identified for which there is the potential for damage during the construction works, despite the fact that they will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the retained post boxes will be set back from the traffic helping to protect them into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact will be reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6.2 Lamp Posts

Four locations were identified where lamp posts of architectural heritage significance will be impacted by the Proposed Scheme:

- Kerb realignments at the junction of St. Mobhi Road and Griffith Avenue will have a direct impact on a cast iron lamp base (CBC0304LP001). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include the recording of the lamp-post in position prior to 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 will 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 of the affected lamp post. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact will be reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary;
- The urban realm improvements at Hart's Corner will have a direct impact on a historic lamp post (CBC0304LP009) which will be relocated. The lamp is of Medium Sensitivity. The temporary removal will potentially carry a potential risk of loss or damage to the fabric. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation will include the recording of the lamp post in position prior to 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 will 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 of the affected lamp post. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact will be reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary; and

- At one location (CBC0304LP010), the relocation of the fabric is not feasible, due to the condition or materiality of the existing lamp post, and mitigation is not proposed to offset the negative impact on the streetscape of their removal. The predicted residual impact will be Negative, Slight and Permanent.

Sixteen further lamp posts or groups of lamp posts were identified for which, there is potential for damage during the construction works. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary where the lamp posts are of Medium Sensitivity (CBC0304LP003 to CBC0304LP005, CBC0304LP011, CBC0304LP013 to CBC0304LP018, CBC0304LP020).

Where the lamp posts are of Low Sensitivity (CBC0304LP006 to CBC0304LP008, CBC0304LP012, CBC0304LP019), the pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation will include recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will 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, the magnitude of impact will be reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

One location was identified where features of statuary of miscellaneous street furniture may be negatively impacted during the Construction Phase, due to the potential for damage of the feature during construction. This is a stone boundary marker on Blaquiery Bridge (CBC0304BTH106). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.6.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Four locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will require the relocation of narrow granite kerb stones of architectural significance (CBC0304BTH035, CBC0304BTH053, CBC0304BTH080, CBC0304BTH107). There is the potential for loss or damage of the fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include the retention of the kerbs in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design where paths are to be widened. Where paths are to be narrowed, kerbs will need to be repositioned. Additional mitigation will be to record the kerbs in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the kerbs on the new line. Recording will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, careful removal, storage and reinstatement of the affected kerbs. Works to kerbs will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This proposed mitigation will reduce the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Ground surfaces around Doyle's Corner, which is within an ACA, will be upgraded. There are a high concentration of surface finishes of built heritage interest in the vicinity. The features are of Low (CBC0304BTH065, CBC0304BTH070) to Medium (CBC0304BTH071) Sensitivity. There is the potential for damage during the Construction Phase. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary where the kerbs are of Medium Sensitivity and Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary where they are of Low Sensitivity. Mitigation will include the retention of the surface finishes in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design. Additional mitigation to record, protect and monitor the surface finishes for the duration of the Construction Phase will be implemented. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will 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. This proposed mitigation will reduce the magnitude of

impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary where the surface finishes are of Medium Sensitivity and Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary where they are Low Sensitivity.

Two further locations were identified where historic street surfaces of Medium Sensitivity may be impacted by the works due to the potential risk of damage of the feature during the Construction Phase. These are cobble or setts on May Lane (CBC0304BTH118) and on Cuckoo Lane (CBC0304BTH098). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include the retention of the cobble or setts in-situ. Additional mitigation to record, protect and monitor the cobble or setts for the duration of the Construction Phase will be implemented. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will 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. This proposed mitigation will reduce the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

At five locations (Mohan's DCC RPS 6734, Doyle's Corner DCC RPS 6735, McGeough's DCC RPS 8714, 64 to 65 Phibsborough Road DCC RPS 8715 and Inns Quay DCC RPS 3667-9) there are pavement lights and / or access hatches to cellars, embedded in the pavement in front of the buildings. There is the potential for damage to these features during the construction works. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the potential risk of damage to the protected structures and their associated pavement lights and / or access hatches will include the retention of the various cellar hatches and cellar lights in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design. Additional mitigation to record, protect and monitor the grilles, cellar hatches and cellar lights for the duration of the Construction Phase will be implemented. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will 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. This proposed mitigation will reduce the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

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

Table 16.19: Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
St. Mobhi Road and Botanic Road from Griffith Ave to Hart's Corner	CBC0304LP001 Lamp base at the junction of Griffith Avenues and St Mobhi Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0304LP009 Lamp on traffic island at Hart's Corner	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	NIAH 50130053 Dean Swift Bridge, St Mobhi Road	Direct Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.
	CBC0304BTH035 Narrow granite kerbs at the junction of Fairfield Road and Botanic Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
Prospect Road, Phibsborough Road from Hart's Corner to Western Way	DCC RPS 855 Former Player's Factory, Botanic Road	Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent
	CBC0304BTH117 Railway Bridge, Prospect Road	Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent	Negative, Slight and Permanent
	CBC0304BTH053 Granite Kerbs Prospect Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0304LP010 Lamp post Prospect Road	Direct Negative, Slight and Permanent	Direct Negative, Slight and Permanent
	Royal Canal Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.	Direct, Negative Slight and Permanent

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
	Phibsborough Centre ACA	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent
	Phibsborough Centre ACA	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	DCC RPS 6734 Mohan's DCC RPS 6735 Doyle's Corner DCC RPS 8714 McGeough's DCC RPS 8715 64-65 Phibsborough Road DCC RPS 3667-9 Inns Quay Granite Surrounds to pavement lights and hatches	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0304BTH071 Granite kerbs and sett surfaces around Doyle's Corner	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0304BTH065, CBC0304BTH070, Granite kerbs and sett surfaces around Doyle's Corner	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
	CBC0304BTH106 Stone boundary marker on Blaquiere Bridge	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	NIAH 50060267 Irish Volunteer's Memorial	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0304BTH080 Narrow granite kerbs in front of Royal Canal Terrace	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	Constitution Hill and Church Street to Arran Quay	CBC0304BTH118 Ground surfaces on May Lane	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
CBC0304BTH098 Ground surfaces on Cuckoo Lane		Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
NIAH 50070279 Charles Street West Granite Surrounds to pavement lights and hatches		Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
Finglas Road from Ballyboggan Road to Hart's Corner	CBC0304BTH105 34,36 and 38 Bengal Terrace, Finglas Road	Direct, Negative Slight and Permanent	Direct, Positive, Moderate and Permanent.
	CBC0304BTH107 Narrow granite kerbs at the junction of Finglas Road and St Philomena's Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected structures with shared boundaries to the Proposed Scheme (3 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
	Protected structures with shared boundaries to the Proposed Scheme (47 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures with shared boundaries to the Proposed Scheme (32 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
	NIAH Structures with shared boundaries to the Proposed Scheme, NIAH 50060622, NIAH 50070379, NIAH 50070495, NIAH 50070281 (4 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	CBC0304PB001 to CBC0304PB007 Post boxes (7 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.14 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	CBC0304LP003 to CBC0304LP005, CBC0304LP011, CBC0304LP013 to CBC0304LP018, CBC0304LP020 (11 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
	CBC0304LP006 to CBC0304LP008, CBC0304LP012, CBC0304LP019 (5 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary

16.5.2 Operational Phase

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

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

16.6 Residual Impacts

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

16.6.1 Construction Phase

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

Moderate residual impacts are anticipated for one protected structure and one industrial heritage site:

- The proposed land take at the Former Player's Factory (DCC RPS 855) on Botanic Road will have a residual Negative, Moderate and Permanent impact on the Medium Sensitivity protected structure.

16.6.2 Operational Phase

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

16.7 References

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