



Chapter 16
Architectural
Heritage

Contents

16. Architectural Heritage	1
16.1 Introduction	1
16.2 Methodology	2
16.2.1 Definitions	2
16.2.2 Approach	4
16.2.3 Study Area	5
16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation	5
16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation	7
16.2.6 Assessment Methodology	7
16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity	8
16.3 Baseline Environment.....	15
16.3.1 Results and Analysis	17
16.4 Potential Impacts	41
16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme	41
16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario.....	41
16.4.3 Construction Phase	41
16.4.4 Operational Phase	50
16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures	53
16.5.1 Construction Phase	53
16.5.2 Operational Phase	64
16.6 Residual Impacts	65
16.6.1 Construction Phase	65
16.6.2 Operational Phase	65
16.7 References	66
16.7.1 Policy and Guidelines	74

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.2 Methodology

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

16.2.1 Definitions

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

16.2.1.1 Architectural Heritage

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

Architectural heritage generally applies to structures, buildings, streetscapes or landscapes which postdate Anno Domini (AD) 1700 but can include structures of archaeological interest and structures which predate AD 1700. Article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (also known as the Grenada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985) defines architectural heritage as:

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

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

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

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

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

'(a) a structure, or

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

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

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

- (i) *the interior of the structure,*
- (ii) *the land lying within the curtilage of the structure,*
- (iii) *any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interiors, and*
- (iv) *all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of any structure or structures referred to in subparagraph (i) or (iii)'*.

Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act defines Protected Structures as:

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

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

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

Architectural heritage may also be afforded protection under other county or city development plan objectives including Conservation Area (CA) which are indicated in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022) as red hatched areas or may be protected under specific objectives for the protection of streetscapes, street furniture, paving treatments, and industrial heritage. Red hatched Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 16.3.1.5. There is no equivalent Conservation Areas for South County Dublin.

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

16.2.1.2 Archaeological Heritage

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

16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is defined in the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2022) (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines). It includes tangible heritage such as archaeology, architectural heritage, settlements, buildings, and structures, designed landscapes, in addition to placenames and intangible heritage such as folklore, traditions and traditional practices. Cultural heritage also contributes to cultural identity and sense of place. Heritage Ireland 2030, published in February 2022, is a national framework for the protection, conservation, promotion and management of Ireland's heritage (DHLGH 2022). The scope of Heritage Ireland 2030 encompasses all aspects of Ireland's heritage, including natural heritage, built and archaeological heritage, both tangible and intangible. The vision of Heritage Ireland 2030 is to be realised through a series of 158 actions which will help deliver specific objectives including objectives for the protection of built or architectural heritage. Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest perspective, these are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage). Those aspects of cultural heritage which are

specifically of architectural interest, such as statuary and street furniture, are dealt with in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.10.

16.2.2 Approach

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

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

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

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

This leads to the following:

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

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

16.2.3 Study Area

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

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

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

16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation

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

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

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

- The Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016);
- The Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022);
- The South County Dublin Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (SDCC 2016);
- The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (SDCC 2022);
- Local Area and Conservation Area Plans including:
 - The South City Retail Quarter ACA (DCC 2007);
 - The Rathmines Local Action Plan (DCC 2009);
 - Rathgar Village Improvement Plan 2014-2017 (DCC 2014);
 - Aungier Street: revitalising an historic neighbourhood (DCC 2013a); and
 - Rathfarnham Architectural Conservation Area (SDCC 2004).
- 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).
- Heritage Ireland 2030 (Plan) (Government of Ireland, 2022).

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 to 2031 (EMRA 2019); and
- Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DTTAS 2019).

16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation

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

- i. Desk-based study including review of all available relevant and published and unpublished documentary archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The desk study involved detailed analysis of the architectural and historical background of the Proposed Scheme study area. This comprised analysis of information from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b, data downloaded 01.04.21) and National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019); the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022), South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (SDCC 2021) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); South City Retail Quarter ACA (DCC 2007); The Rathmines Local Action Plan (DCC 2009); Rathgar Village Improvement Plan 2014-2017 (DCC 2014); Aungier Street: revitalising an historic neighbourhood, (DCC 2013a); Rathfarnham Architectural Conservation Area (SDCC 2004); the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b data downloaded 25.03.2021); the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), cartographic records and aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 2020a and OSI 2020b), Trinity College Dublin (TCD 2020 and Petty 1656 to 1658), University College Dublin (UCD 2020), Royal Irish Academy (Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, and Lennon & Simms 2008), and Google Maps including Google Street View (Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. These were assessed either from the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a and IAA 2020b), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020a), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), National Folklore Archive (National Folklore Archive 2020), the Valuations Office (Griffith 1854, VO 2020), the Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS 2020), the Military Archive (DOD 2020), the Representative Church Body Library (CI 2020) and the local studies collections in Dublin Public Libraries (2020a and 2020b), Dublin City Archives (DCC 2020) and South County Dublin Libraries (SDCC 2020a to 2020c) and from online resources. A full list of the websites and publications which were consulted is included in 16.716.7;
- ii. As mentioned previously, field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme in May 2020 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme; and
- iii. The locations for all architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):
 - o RMP/SMR sites - (e.g. RMP DU022-014);
 - o Record of Protected Structures – (e.g. DCC RPS 3214. Protected Structures are marked with a yellow square on the accompanying mapping);
 - o National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50110273);
 - o NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2332); and
 - o Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g. CBC1012BTH225).

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

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

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

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

Table 16.1: Explanation of Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria Significance

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of statutory protection associated with an architectural heritage building or asset is an important consideration. Other non-statutory designations such NIAH or industrial heritage designations are also factored in.
Condition / Preservation / Integrity	The survival of an architectural heritage building, or asset is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation / Data	The significance of an architectural heritage building, or asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.
Group Value / Character	The value of a single 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 recognise sites that have a limited distribution.
Visibility in the Landscape / Character / Integrity	Architectural heritage buildings or assets that are highly visible in the landscape or streetscape and may be the focus of a vista contribute to the amenity and character of an area 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 2021) and the NIAH Garden Survey Project Methodology (NIAH 2020c). These were of particular relevance when assessing undesignated architectural heritage buildings, structures or sites.

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

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

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

16.2.7.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

The types of likely impacts are described using the terminology presented in Table 3.3 of the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022), which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction):

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

16.2.7.2 Quality of Impacts

The quality of likely impacts were described using the terminology presented in Table 3.4 of the EPA Guidelines (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, or permanently alters or removes an architectural heritage feature from the landscape;
- **Neutral Impact:** A change that does not affect the architectural heritage, no effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error; and
- **Positive Impact:** A change which protects or enhances quality of the architectural heritage environment or improves the architectural heritage feature, its setting or the landscape character and amenities.

16.2.7.3 Duration of Impacts

Impacts on the architectural heritage resource may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to be considered significant during the Construction 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 of impacts presented in Table 16.5 were used as an additional guide to professional judgement.

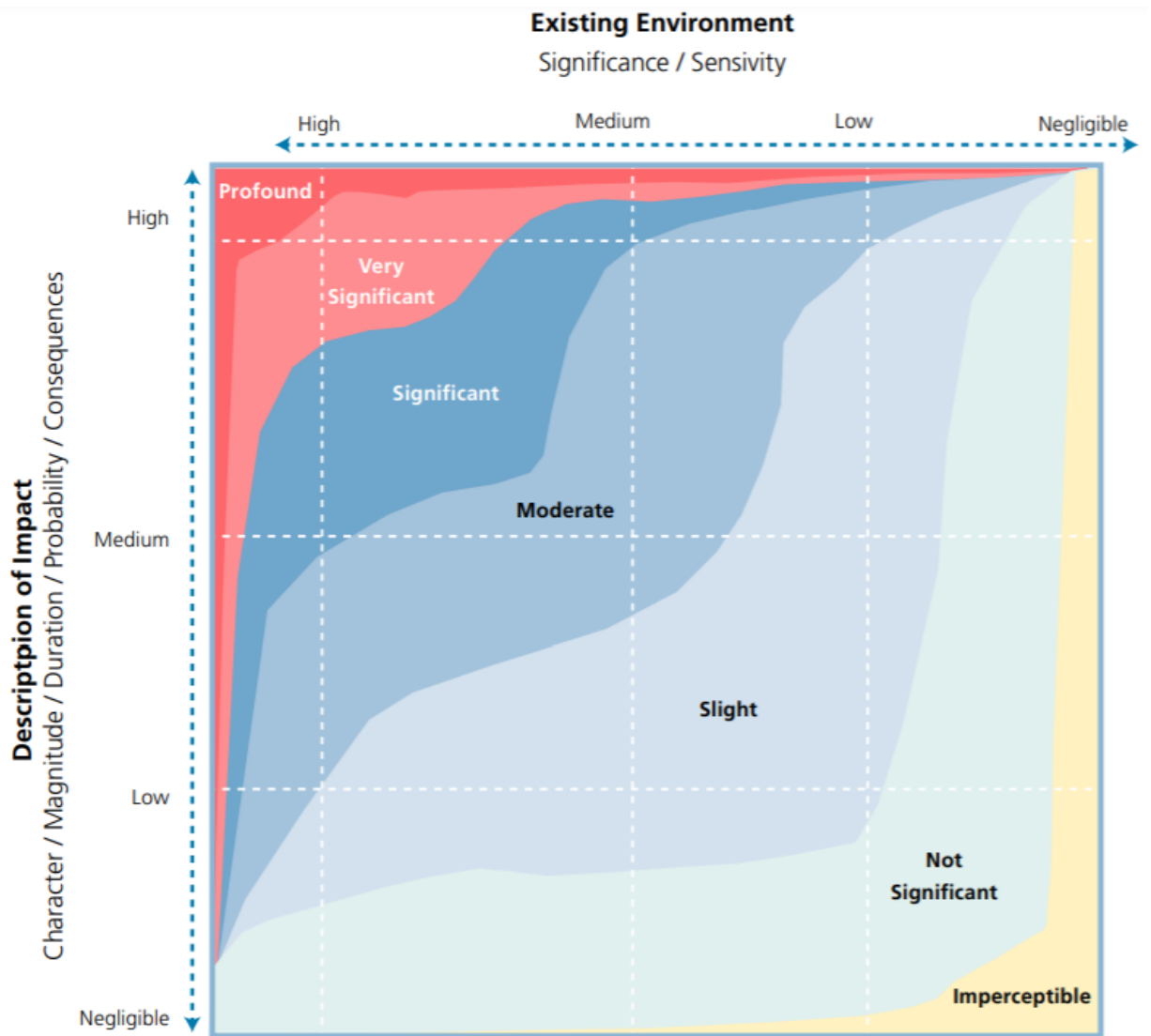


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2022)

Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2022)

Characteristic	Description
Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant or noticeable consequences.
Not Significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or visual environment but without significant consequences.
Slight	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape without affecting its sensitivities. This is where the changes are not significant or where they do not directly impact or affect an architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape within or adjoining the development site
Moderate	A moderate effect arises where a change to the site is proposed, which although noticeable, is not such that the built 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.

Characteristic	Description
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 a built heritage or landscape feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development

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

16.3 Baseline Environment

The Proposed Scheme has an overall length of approximately 10km from end to end online with additional offline upgrades and quiet street treatment of approx. 2km and 1.5km respectively. The Proposed Scheme will be comprised of two main alignments, namely from Templeogue to Terenure (3.7km), and from Rathfarnham to the City Centre (6.3km).

The Templeogue to Terenure section will commence on the R137 Tallaght Road, east of the M50 junction 11 interchange. From here, the Proposed Scheme is routed via the R137 along Tallaght Road and Templeogue Road, through Templeogue Village, to Terenure Cross, where it joins the Rathfarnham to City Centre section. The Rathfarnham to City Centre section will commence on the R821 Grange Road at the junction with Nutgrove Avenue, and is routed along the R821 Grange Road, the R115 Rathfarnham Road, the R114 Rathfarnham Road, Terenure Road East, Rathgar Road, Rathmines Road Lower, Richmond Street South, Camden Street Upper and Lower and Wexford Street as far as the junction with the R110 at Kevin Street Lower and Cuffe Street where priority bus lanes end. From Cuffe Street to Dame Street along Redmond's Hill, Aungier Street, and South Great George's Street the route will involve a traffic lane and a cycle track in both directions where it will join the prevailing traffic management regime in the city centre. In addition to the above, an alternative cycle facility will be provided along Harold's Cross Road / Terenure Road North between Terenure Cross and Parkview Avenue, as well as along Bushy Park Road, Wasdale Park, Wasdale Grove, Zion Road and Orwell Road. The route of the Proposed Scheme is shown in Image 1.1 in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

This Section should be read with reference to Appendix A16.1 Historical Background and Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The Proposed Scheme traverses the baronies, parishes and townlands listed in

Table: **16.6** (OSI 2020a; Open Street Map 2020).

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

The majority of the Scheme is located outside the City Centre. The Rathfarnham to City Centre Section commences on the R821 Grange Road at the junction with Nutgrove Avenue. The remains of the Demesne of Rathfarnham Castle are located on the east side of the carriageway. Though the demesne has been much reduced in size, it has been retained as a public park surrounding Rathfarnham Castle, a National Monument in State ownership, (SDCC RPS 221, DU022-014. National Monument Number NM No. 628). Rathfarnham Castle (NM No. 628), a National Monument in State ownership, is located c. 20m east of the Proposed Scheme. It is situated within Rathfarnham Castle Park, separated from the wide modern roadway by a boundary of railings / rendered wall and mature trees. The structure is visible from the roadside through the railings that line this part of the boundary. The castle was built in the late 16th century by the Loftus family and underwent significant remodelling in the 18th century, with an extension and refurbishment during the 20th century (RMP DU022-014).

Rathfarnham Village lies to the west of the Proposed Scheme and much of it is within the Rathfarnham Architectural Conservation Area. Structures of interest which are located within it, and which adjoin the Proposed Scheme include the Church of the Annunciation (SDCC RPS 266), the Yellow House (SDCC RPS 231), St Bridget's Willbrook Rd (SDCC RPS 233) and the late medieval church and graveyard (RMP DU022-013001 to DU022-013003) in Rathfarnham Village. Castle Lodge Rathfarnham Road is just outside the centre of the village and is a Protected Structure (SDCC RPS 212). At the Dodder the Proposed Scheme crosses Pearse Bridge (SDCC RPS 193).

The far side of the Rathfarnham Road contains two Protected Structures, the Rathfarnham War Memorial Hall (DCC RPS 7019) and a Bank at 1 Rathfarnham Road (DCC RPS 7020). There is also a watermill (DU022-044001) at Pearse Bridge in addition to Cormac Terrace, a group of Tram Worker's cottages and an associated depot which have been recorded in the DCIHR. The only identified trace of the Tramways themselves were tram standards on the Terenure Road North and Harold's Cross Road (CBC1012LP023 and CBC1012LP118, CBC1012LP119, CBC1012LP029, CBC1012LP030, CBC1012LP032) which were associated with the number 16 and number 17 Trams which ran from Whitehall to Rathfarnham and Terenure via Harold's Cross. Both routes opened in 1879 and were electrified in 1899. The line closed in 1939. The number 15 Tram ran from Nelson Pillar

in O'Connell Street to Terenure via Rathmines. It opened in 1872 and was electrified in 1899. The line closed in 1948. No above ground remains of this tramway were identified along the Proposed Scheme apart from the Tram Depot on Terenure Road East. Cormac Terrace on the Rathfarnham Road were built as tram workers cottages and are included in the DCIHR as is a tram shed located to the rear of number 21 Cormac Terrace. There are a number of other sites of Industrial or technical interest on the Rathfarnham Road which include a former Telephone Exchange at number 11, and the sites of smithies at number 8 and number 13 Rathfarnham Road.

At Terenure village, a cycletrack will be provided along Terenure Road North, while the proposed bus corridor will run along Terenure Road East. No Protected Structures were identified on Terenure Road North but Rathmore Villas is a terrace of Tram Workers Cottages and are included in the DCIHR as is the former Tram Depot on Terenure Road East. The proposed cycle tracks continue along Harold's Cross Road. Numbers 368 to 378 Harold's Cross Road are Protected Structures (DCC RPS 8707 to 8712) as is number 201 (DCC RPS 3584) and Waverly Terrace (DCC RPS 8333 to 8335). The adjoining streets such as Leinster Road also contain a large number of Protected Structures. Terenure Road East contains a large number of Protected Structures (DCC RPS 8061 to 8138) which mainly consist of 19th century houses although some shops and commercial premises were noted, as was St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (DCC RPS 8139). Rathgar Road also contains a large number of Protected Structures (DCC RPS 7024 to 7147), again mainly consisting of 19th century houses. Rathmines Road Lower is the main thoroughfare through Rathmines Village and as with Rathgar and Terenure contains many 19th century houses and commercial buildings (DCC RPS 7151 to 7246, 8721) including the former town hall, now a Library and college (DCC RPS 7148 to 7149).

The Proposed Scheme crosses the Grand Canal at La Touche Bridge (DCIHR) on to Richmond Street South. Richmond Street South contains both 18th and 19th century houses, pubs, and commercial buildings (DCC RPS 7361 to 7375). Camden Street also contains a small number of Protected Structures, again mainly 18th and 19th century houses, pubs and commercial buildings (DCC RPS 1146 to 1167) as does Wexford Street (8551 to 8552). The Bleeding Horse Pub is also a recorded Monument (DU018-051).

Aungier Street cuts through an early Christian enclosure which contained the Churchyard of Peter on the Mount (DU018-020089). Aungier Street is one of Dublin's oldest thoroughfares, laid out in 1661 as a high class residential suburb by Francis Aungier, First Earl of Longford as the main street of the Aungier Estate. Most of the buildings are 18th or 19th century in date but there are six which are 17th century but have been masked by later modifications to their facades (RMP DU018-385, RMP DU018-384, RMP DU018-386, RMP DU018-436, DCC RPS 301, RMP DU018-020184). Two of the houses including number 12 Aungier Street are 16th or 17th century (DU018-020991 & DU018-020052). Stephen Street is named after a leper hospital and the church of St. Stephen dating from the 12th century and retains its largely late medieval layout (Dublin Civic Trust 2012). Surviving historic buildings are of 18th and 19th century date but may contain earlier fabric. The Proposed Scheme continues up South Great George's Street, most of which is within the South City Retail Quarter ACA which contains a large number of 18th but mainly 19th century commercial buildings (DCC RPS 3214 to 3229) including the South City Markets, built in 1878 to the design of Lockwood and Mawson.

Dame Street takes its name from a dam built across the River Poddle to provide water power for milling (Casey 2005) and is so called on Speed's map of 1610 (Speed 1610). In the 14th century was also known as "the street of Theng-mote" or Teyngmouth Street (M'Cready 1892). The street was widened by the Wide Streets Commission in 1769 and developed into the city's financial centre with bank buildings constructed in the 19th century.

The Templeogue to Terenure section of the Proposed Scheme will commence on the R137 Tallaght Road, close to the Old Bella Vista Paper Mill (SDCC RPS 265). It passes the Spawell House (SDCC RPS 260) which once had a demesne. The old Templeogue Church and graveyard (SDCC RPS 249, DU022-009002) is located on the corner of Wellington lane and is an early 18th century church built within a medieval churchyard. Further along the Templeogue Road is a freestanding arch (SDCC RPS 244). It is located along the old City Watercourse, which was important for the supply of water to the medieval city. An open aqueduct was constructed to divert water from the River Dodder to the River Poddle (which has long been culverted and now flows underground), thus increasing the water supply for the City Watercourse. A section of the City Watercourse coincides with Proposed Scheme where it travels east and west of the Wellington Lane Roundabout (RMP DU022-003).

A number of country houses and the remains of their demesnes are located on the route. They include Cheeverstown House (SDCC RPS 242) and Templeogue House (SDCC RPS 240). There is a Weir (SDCC RPS 239) on the Dodder River at the crossroads with the Old Bridge Road. Further along Templeogue Road there are

a number of houses which are of interest. These include a 19th century house at number 291 (SDCC RPS 418), Riverside Cottages which are within an ACA, an Art Deco Style house at Number 245 (SDCC RPS 410), Fortfield Lodge (SDCC RPS 210), Bushy Park House (SDCC RPS 214) and the Forge House 26 Templeogue Road (DCC RPS 8060). Terenure College does not contain any Protected Structures but there is a recorded monument, a castle site (DU022-095) in the grounds. The Templeogue to Terenure section of the Proposed Scheme meets the Rathfarnham Scheme at Terenure village which was known as Round Town in the 19th century owing to the Crescent or Circus of buildings located at Templeogue Road and Terenure Place. Only a small portion of this Crescent survives (CBC1012BTH020).

Table: 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	Rathdown	Rathfarnham	Rathfarnham
			Terenure
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road (alternative cycle route)	Uppercross	St Peter's	Terenure
			Rathgar
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	Rathdown	Rathfarnham	Rathmines West
	Uppercross	St Peter's	Harold's Cross West
Charleville Road to Dame Street	Uppercross	St Peter's	Rathmines West
		St Peter's	Rathmines West
		St Catherine's	Rathmines (East)
	Dublin	St Peter's	Harold's Cross East
			Ranelagh North
			Portobello
Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road	Uppercross	Tallaght	South City
	Rathdown	Rathfarnham	Tymon North
			Templeogue
			Butterfield
			Kimmage
			Terenure

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 Archaeological Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance;
- Section 16.3.1.3: Protected Structures;
- Section 16.3.1.4:Architectural Conservation Areas;
- Section 16.3.1.5:Conservation Areas;
- Section 16.3.1.6: NIAH Structures;
- Section 16.3.1.7: Designed Landscapes;
- Section 16.3.1.8: Industrial Heritage Sites;
- Section 16.3.1.9: Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest; and
- Section 16.3.1.10: Street Furniture.

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

Architectural Heritage Features are identified using existing designations where available, from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), the SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b), National Monument numbers for National Monuments in state care or guardianship and Preservation Order numbers for monuments subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant City and County Development Plans including the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2022), South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021), 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, Rathfarnham Castle and demesne, which is also a Protected Structure, will be referred to using the RMP identifier, RMP DU022-014, National Monument number (Nat. Mon. No. 628) and Preservation Order number PO no. 2/1986, (rather than the RPS or NIAH reference) in the ID column of the tables below, and in the associated Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Where features are identified which are not included in any existing inventories, they have been given a unique ID or architectural heritage (BTH) identifier. The BTH sites are labelled using an identification number (e.g. BTH001 is shown as CBC1012BTH001, BTH002 is CBC1012BTH002, 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 CBC1012PB001, LP002 is CBC1012LP002, and MS003 is CBC1012MS003). All other items of street furniture are labelled using the BTH identifier.

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

- RMP/SMR sites - (e.g. RMP DU022-014);
- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50110273);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2332); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g. CBC1012BTH225).

Where available, descriptions and appraisals from the NIAH have been relied upon and are provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR in an abridged form. Where the inventory was incomplete (on the date of access; 25 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 are not included in existing inventories, their significance has been assessed using the methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

16.3.1.1 Word 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 bounded to the north and south by the canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO 2010). Dublin City is considered under the headings of authenticity, integrity and justification of its outstanding universal value. Though built on an earlier medieval settlement, still evident in the street pattern in the Liberties and north of the Liffey at Oxmantown and through the survival of medieval buildings such as Cathedrals, Churches, Dublin Castle and the City Walls, the significance of the streetscape and buildings is attributed to the development of Dublin after the Restoration in 1660, when the city became the second imperial capital, after London, of the British Empire. There was a major development and expansion in the Georgian period (1714 to 1830). Much of this development took place as part of the development of the Jervis and Gardiner Estates on the north side of the River Liffey and the Meath, Aungier and Fitzwilliam Estates on the south side, through the development of civic, institutional and religious buildings, and through investment in infrastructure such as Dublin Port, the City Quays, Canals, Railways and Urban Realm works. This has given Dublin the institutional buildings, terraces and infrastructure, urban plan which substantially survives today. Sites of International Importance are of High sensitivity.

DCC's policies relating to the World Heritage Nomination can be found in The Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). Policy BHA29 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To support and pursue a World Heritage nomination for the Historic City of Dublin, in partnership with the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government'.

The Proposed Scheme traverses the Grand Canal at La Touche Bridge (NIAH 50110273) before being routed through the old Aungier Estate which was one of the earliest planned suburban Georgian estates to be developed in Dublin and was built in the 1680s and 1720s (Burke 1866). It is one of the oldest parts of Dublin. Aungier Street, laid out in 1661, bisects what was the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical enclosure (DU018-020389) of St. Peter's Church (DU018-020089) the Monastery of St. Mary's Friary or Whitefriars (DU018-020049) and St. Stephen's Leper Hospital (DU018-020063). It is thought to be the place identified in the annals and martyrologies as Duibhlinn one of the earliest urban settlements in Dublin (Clarke 2002). The enclosure survives in the curvature of a number of streets most notably Stephen Street.

16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15, 23 recorded monuments were identified in the receiving environment, which also form part of the built heritage. These include both above ground structures, such as Rathfarnham Castle (RMP DU022-014), and Templeogue House (RMP DU022-010) and designed landscapes associated with buildings such as Terenure College (RMP DU022-095). Designed landscapes are described under Section 16.3.1.7.

Rathfarnham Castle (RMP DU022-014) is a late 16th century castle built between 1580 and 1600, re-modelled in the 18th century and extended in the 20th century. As well as being a National Monument (Nat. Mon. No. 628, PO no. 2/1986), it is a Protected Structure (SDCC RPS 221) and within a designed landscape (NIAH 2351). It is of High sensitivity. Further information on the Castle is given in Section 16.3.1.3.

Templeogue House (RMP DU022-010) is an 18th century house incorporating a late tower house. As well as being a recorded monument, it is a Protected Structure (SDCC RPS 240). The group of structures forms part of a complex of historic buildings which is of regional importance, Medium sensitivity. Its former demesne (NIAH 2313) and has since been almost completely covered by residential and institutional development.

Terenure College is the site of a 17th century castle (RMP DU022-095). At the end of the 18th century Major Deane of Crumlin built a mansion, Terenure House, on the site which was rebuilt in 1787. The school was later founded on the site. The demesne (NIAH 2332) has been largely retained as the college grounds. The group of structures forms part of a complex of historic buildings which is of regional importance and therefore of Medium sensitivity.

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

DCC's policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in The Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). Policy BHA26 states that it is the policy of DCC:

1. To protect and preserve Monuments and Places listed on the statutory Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and the Historic Environment Viewer (www.archaeology.ie).

2. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of re-use of standing buildings, the construction of light buildings, low impact foundation design, or the omission of basements (except in exceptional circumstances) in the Monuments and Places listed on the statutory Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994.

3. To seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places; all wrecks and associated objects over 100 years old and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the council will have regard to the advice and/or recommendations of the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government.

4. Development proposals within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994, notification of sites over 0.5 hectares

size with potential underwater impacts and of sites listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record, will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.

5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards. Where disturbance of ancient or historic human remains is unavoidable, they will be excavated according to best archaeological practice and reburied or permanently curated.

6. Preserve the character, setting, and amenity of upstanding and below ground town wall defences’.

Policy BHAO19: Built Heritage and Archaeology, states that it is the policy of DCC:

‘To provide for the protection, preservation and promotion of built heritage, including architectural heritage, archaeological heritage and underwater heritage, and support the in situ presentation and interpretation of archaeological finds within new developments’.

SDCC’s policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2022-2028. NCBH13 Objective 1 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

NCB13 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

NCH13 Objective 3 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

NCBH13 Objective 4 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

‘To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County’

NCBH13 Objective 5 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown Council’s policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022). Policy Objective HER1 states that:

‘It is a Policy Objective to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments’.

Policy Objective HER2 states that:

‘It is a Policy Objective to seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development

proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and / or recommendations of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG)'

Of the 23 sites, 19 are also classed as Protected Structures within the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2022) South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022), or Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022) and one, Rathfarnham Churchyard (RMP DU022013001 to DU022013003) is located in an Architectural Conservation Area and is therefore subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended. Given that many are of Regional or National importance, they are of Medium to High Sensitivity.

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 Image 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 plans objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the RPS.

DCC's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2022). Policy BHA2 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016) states that it is the policy of DCC:

- 'That development will conserve and enhance protected structures and their curtilage and will:*
- (a) Ensure that any development proposals to protected structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) published by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.*
 - (b) Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance.*
 - (c) Ensure that works are carried out in line with best conservation practice as advised by a suitably qualified person with expertise in architectural conservation.*
 - (d) Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a protected structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout and materials.*
 - (e) Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the protected structure is retained in any redevelopment and ensure that new development does not adversely impact the curtilage or the special character of the protected structure.*
 - (f) Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features.*
 - (g) Ensure historic landscapes, gardens and trees (in good condition) associated with protected structures are protected from inappropriate development'.*

SDCC's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022). Policy NCBH19 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

NCBH19 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

NCBH19 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To ensure that all development proposals that affect a Protected Structure and its setting including proposals to extend, alter or refurbish any Protected Structure are sympathetic to its special character and integrity and are appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form. All such

proposals shall be consistent with the Architectural Heritage Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (DAHG 2011) including the principles of conservation’.

NCBH19 Objective 5 states that it is a Policy Objective of South Dublin County Council:

‘To prohibit demolition and inappropriate alterations of Protected Structures unless in very exceptional circumstances’.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022). Policy HER8 states that it is Council policy to:

‘(ii) protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance.

(ii) to ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the ‘Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities’(DAHG 2011).

(iii) Ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise.

(iv) Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, and materials’.

Policy Objective HER7 states that;

‘it is a Policy Objective to include those structures that are considered in the opinion of the Planning Authority to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social interest in the Record of Protected Structures(DLR 2022).

Policy Objective HER8 states that;

‘It is a Policy Objective to

‘(i) Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance,

ii. Ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the ‘Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities’(DAHG 2011).

iii. Ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise.

iv. Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, and materials.

v. Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or views and vistas from within the grounds of the structure are respected.

vi. Respect the special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials.

viii. Protect the curtilage of protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development within the curtilage and attendant grounds that would adversely impact on the special character of the Protected Structure.

ix. Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features.

x. Ensure historic landscapes and gardens associated with Protected Structures are protected from inappropriate development (consistent with NPO 17 of the NPF and RPO 9.30 of the RSES)'.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022- 2028 (DCC 2022), and South Dublin County Development Plan 2022- 2028 (SDCC 2022) and Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022) indicates that a total of 489 Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures are recorded within the study area of the Proposed Scheme.

Given that many are of Regional or National importance, they are of Medium Sensitivity to High Sensitivity. A more detailed description relating to each RPS site is contained in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas within the Baseline Environment

An Architectural Conservation Area (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 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) and Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022) indicates that there are two ACA located within the receiving environment. A brief description relating to the ACA is contained in Table: 16.7, and in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Given that many contain structures of Regional importance, they are of Medium Sensitivity. Additionally, Aungier Street is referred to under Section 11.5.2 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 as one of 16 areas that have been identified as a priority for inclusion in an ACA (DCC 2022). It is currently within Conservation Area and is assessed in Section 16.3.1.5.3.

Table: 16.7: Architectural Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	Rathfarnham ACA	Centred on the village core Rathfarnham ACA encompasses part of Grange Road, St Mary's Avenue, Butterfield Avenue, Main Street, Woodview Cottages, Church Lane and Springfield Avenue in Rathfarnham Village.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Charleville Road to Dame Street	South City Retail Quarter ACA	South Great George's Street, Stephen Street. The area is characterised by 19 th century commercial buildings, including the South City Markets, but also contains earlier buildings 18 th century buildings associated with the Aungier Estate.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.4.1 Rathfarnham ACA

Rathfarnham ACA is centred on the village core and covers part of Grange Road, St Mary's Avenue, Butterfield Avenue, Main Street, Woodview Cottages, Church Lane and Springfield Avenue. Although the 17th century church in the old churchyard (RMP DU022013001 to DU022013003) is built on a pre-Norman site, the development of Rathfarnham village is closely linked to Rathfarnham Castle (RMP DU022014, PO no. 2/1986), built c. 1583 by Adam Loftus, the then Archbishop of Dublin. The castle adjoins the ACA but is not in it. The village largely developed to serve the Castle as well as other large houses which were built in the vicinity. During the nineteenth century a series of mills were established on the Owendoher and Dodder Rivers including a woollen factory as well as paper and corn mills. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century, numerous villas and small country houses were built in the vicinity of Rathfarnham and the proximity of the village to Dublin made it a popular location for such residential development. In the later part of the nineteenth century, with the introduction of trams, Rathfarnham became a suburb of Dublin with residents commuting to the city for work. Terraces of houses were built to accommodate suburban dwellers and local workers. Civic buildings include the Court of Petty Sessions (SDCC RPS 215) built in 1912. It also includes the catholic Church of the Annunciation, (SDCC RPS 236) built in 1875 to the design of George Ashlin.

16.3.1.4.2 South City Retail Quarter ACA

The Proposed Scheme traverses through South Great George's Street which lies at the Western end of the South City ACA. South City ACA encompasses South Great George's Street and Stephen Street. The area between South Great George's Street and Dawson Street was laid out and developed from the end of the 17th century into the early 18th century. South Great George's Street is commercial in character, linking the southern suburbs of Rathmines, Ranelagh, and Rathgar with the city centre. It was an established route by 1610 linking the older and more important Dame Street and Stephen's Street. By the 18th century, it was already established as a street of artisans including felt-makers, bookbinders, and clock makers. Although widened in 1780 by the Wide Street Commissioners, in large part, the street's present character is derived from major rebuilding that took place between 1890 and 1930, creating a relatively consistent, largely in Italianate brick streetscape. The area is characterised by red brick 19th century commercial buildings but also contains earlier 18th century buildings associated with the Aungier Estate. It is dominated by the South City Markets (DCC RPS 3214 to 3223), a large city block bounded by Fade Street, Exchequer Street and South Great George's Street which opened in 1881. It was modified after a serious fire in 1892. Shops were incorporated all around the outside of the building at ground floor level with a covered market in the centre of the block. The street was also widened in conjunction with the development of the market. Other significant commercial premises on the street included Pim Brothers department stores, established in the 19th century was located at 75-82 George's Street. Thomas Dockrell, a major hardware store occupied a large group of buildings bounded by Georges St. and Lower Stephen's St., and Fade Street (NIAH 50910035). It was also home to other well-known businesses such as Findlater's, at number 67, and Bewley's. The first of the three oriental cafes established in the city by Bewley's was located at No. 13. One business that still thrives on the street is the Long Hall Public House (DCC RPS 3228) which has a Georgian front with Victorian stucco embellishments.

DCC's policies relating to ACAs can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). Policy BHA7 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that it is the policy of DCC:

- '(a) To protect the special interest and character of all areas which have been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). Development within or affecting an ACA 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 shall not harm buildings, spaces, original street patterns, archaeological sites, historic boundaries or features, which contribute positively to the ACA. Please refer to Appendix 6 for a full list of ACAs in Dublin City.*
- (b) Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA contribute positively to the character and distinctiveness of the area and have full regard to the guidance set out in the Character Appraisals and Framework for each ACA.*
- (c) Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within an ACA, or immediately adjoining an ACA, is complementary and/or sympathetic to their context, sensitively designed and appropriate in terms of scale, height, mass, density, building lines and materials, and that it protects and enhances the ACA. Contemporary design which is in harmony with the area will be encouraged.*
- (d) Seek the retention of all features that contribute to the character of an ACA including boundary walls, railings, soft landscaping, traditional paving and street furniture.*
- (e) Promote sensitive hard and soft landscaping works that contribute to the character and quality of the ACA.*
- (f) Promote best conservation practice and encourage the use of appropriately qualified professional advisors, tradesmen and craftsmen, with recognised conservation expertise, for works to buildings of historic significance within ACAs. All trees which contribute to the character and appearance of an Architectural Conservation Area, in the public realm, will be safeguarded, except where the tree is a threat to public safety, prevents universal access, or requires removal to protect other specimens from disease'.*

Policy BHA8 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

- 'There is a presumption against the demolition or substantial loss of a structure that positively contributes to the character of the ACA except in exceptional circumstances where such loss would also contribute to a significant public benefit'.*

SDCC's policies relating to ACAs can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021). HCL Policy 4 states that it is the policy of SDCC:

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

HCL4 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

HCL4 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

HCL4 Objective 5 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to Architectural Conservation Areas can be found in the the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022). Policy HER13 states it is Council policy to

'(i) Protect the character and special interest of an area which has been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA),

(ii) Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA be appropriate to the character of the area having regard to the Character Appraisals for each area

(iii) Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within an ACA or immediately adjoining an ACA is appropriate in terms of the proposed design, including scale, height, mass, density, building lines and materials,

(iv) Seek a high quality, sensitive design for any new development(s) that are complimentary and/or sympathetic to their context and scale, whilst simultaneously encouraging contemporary design,

(v) Ensure (new) street furniture is kept to a minimum, is of good design and any redundant street furniture removed,

(vi) Seek the retention of all features that contribute to the character of an ACA including boundary walls, railings, soft landscaping, traditional paving and street furniture.'

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 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), specifically under Policy BHA9:

'To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin's Conservation Areas – identified under Z8 and Z2 zoning objectives and denoted by red line conservation hatching on the zoning maps. 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. Enhancement opportunities may include:

- 1. Replacement or improvement of any building, feature or element which detracts from the character of the area or its setting.*
- 2. Re-instatement of missing architectural detail or important features.*

3. Improvement of open spaces and the wider public realm and reinstatement of historic routes and characteristic plot patterns.

4. Contemporary architecture of exceptional design quality, which is in harmony with the Conservation Area.

6. Retention of buildings and features that contribute to the overall character and integrity of the Conservation Area.

Changes of use will be acceptable where in compliance with the zoning objectives and where they make a positive contribution to the character, function and appearance of the Conservation Area and its setting. The Council will consider the contribution of existing uses to the special interest of an area when assessing change of use applications, and will promote compatible uses which ensure future long-term viability'.

Policy BHA10 states:

'There is a presumption against the demolition or substantial loss of a structure that positively contributes to the character of a Conservation Area, except in exceptional circumstances where such loss would also contribute to a significant public benefit'.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016a) indicates that the Proposed Scheme traverses through four CAs. These areas contain structures of Local to National importance and of Low to High Sensitivity. They are described briefly in Table: 16.8 and Section 16.3.1.5.1 to Section 16.3.1.5.4. Further information on each CA is provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. There are no equivalent Conservation Areas in the South Dublin or in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

Table: 16.8: Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	Bushy Park/Dodder Valley CA	Encompasses the Dodder Valley inclusive of part of the of Bushy Park House, built c.1760 and Pearse Bridge built c.1800. The area was also associated with textile milling in the 19 th century.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	Grand Canal CA	Encompasses the 'Circular Line' of the Grand Canal and Portobello Harbour constructed between 1790 and 1796, its tow paths, La Touche Bridge, the buildings fronting on to the Canal	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	Richmond Street to Aungier Street CA	Encompasses a linear route from Richmond Street to Aungier Street and includes the buildings fronting on to Richmond Street, Camden Street Upper and Lower, Wexford Street, and Redmond's Hill and Aungier Street as well as the central carriageway. The route traverses one of the oldest parts of the city in Aungier Street and contains late 17 th century or early 18 th century buildings of national importance as well as a large number of 18 th 19 th and early 20 th century buildings many of which are Protected Structures. Aungier Street has been identified for inclusion in an ACA.	National importance, High sensitivity
	Dame Street CA	Encompasses Dame Street and South Great George's Street and includes the buildings on the north side of Dame Street as well as the central carriageway. The street was widened by the Wide Streets Commission in 1769, and developed into the city's financial centre with bank buildings constructed in the 19 th century.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.5.1 Bushy Park/Dodder Valley CA

The conservation area encompasses the Dodder Valley inclusive of part of the demesne (NIAH 2335) of Bushy Park House, built c.1760 and Pearse Bridge (SDCC RPS 193), built c.1800 and widened in the 1950s. The area was also associated with textile milling in the 19th century. The Ely cloth factory and mill was located to the south of Pearse Bridge in the 1840s.

16.3.1.5.2 Grand Canal CA

The conservation area encompasses the 'Circular Line' of the Grand Canal and Portobello Harbour constructed between 1790 and 1796, its tow paths, and it also encompasses La Touche Bridge, built in 1791, the buildings fronting on to the Canal, Portobello House (NIAH 50110147) built in 1807, 33 South Richmond Street (DCC RPS 7366) built c. 1875 and the 19th century Protected Structures at 2-4 Lower Rathmines Road (DCC RPS 7151, 7153).

16.3.1.5.3 Richmond Street to Aungier Street CA

Encompasses a linear route from Richmond Street to Aungier Street and includes the buildings fronting on to Richmond Street, Camden Street Upper and Lower, Wexford Street, Redmond's Hill and Aungier Street as well as the central carriageway. Richmond South contains both 18th and 19th century houses, pubs and commercial buildings (DCC RPS 7361 to 7375). Camden Street also contains a small number of Protected Structures, again mainly 18th and 19th century houses, pubs and commercial buildings (DCC RPS 1146 to 1167) as does Wexford Street (DCC RPS 8551 to 8552). The Bleeding Horse Pub is also a recorded Monument (DU018-051). Aungier Street cuts through an early Christian enclosure which contained the Churchyard or Peter on the Mount (DU018-020089). The present street was laid out by Francis Aungier in 1661 as the main street of the Aungier Estate. Most of the buildings are 18th of 19th century in date but there are five at numbers 20 to 22 and 9 to 10 which are 17th century but have been masked by later modifications to their facades (DCC RPS 301, RMP DU018-020184, RMP DU018-386, RMP DU018-385, RMP DU018-384). These buildings are of High sensitivity. Aungier Street has been identified for inclusion in an ACA. The Proposed Scheme continues up South Great George's Street, most of which is within the South City Retail Quarter ACA which contains a large number of 18th but mainly 19th century commercial buildings (DCC RPS 3214 to 3229) including the South City Markets, built in 1878 to the design of Lockwood and Mawson.

16.3.1.5.4 Dame Street CA

Encompasses a linear route at the junction of Dame Street and South Great George's Street and includes the buildings on the north side of Dame Street as well as the central carriageway. Dame Street takes its name from a dam built across the River Poddle to provide water power for milling (Casey 2005) and is so called on Speed's map of 1610 (Speed 1610). The street was widened by the Wide Streets Commission in 1769 and developed into the city's financial centre with bank buildings constructed in the 19th century. The route includes a large number of 18th 19th and early 20th century buildings, many of which are Protected Structures.

16.3.1.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

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

DCC's policies relating to NIAH structures can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). Policy BHA4 of the Dublin City Development states:

'To have regard to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) rating of a structure and any associated Ministerial Recommendation in the assessment of planning applications'.

Policy BHA5 States

'That there is a presumption against the demolition or substantial loss of any building or other structure assigned a 'Regional' rating or higher by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), unless it is clearly justified in a written conservation assessment that the building has no special interest and is

not suitable for addition to the City Council's Record of Protected Structures (RPS); having regard to the provisions of Section 51, Part IV of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) and the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)'.

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021) contains NCBH19 Objective 7:

'To review the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and update the Record of Protected Structures in accordance with any direct Ministerial recommendations'.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to NIAH structures can be found in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022). Policy HER12 states that it is Council policy:

'To review and update the RPS on foot of any Ministerial recommendations.. Following the publication of the NIAH of the County, and any subsequent Ministerial recommendations, the Council will consider further amendments to the Record of Protected Structures'.

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

The NIAH has not been fully published for South Dublin and Dublin City. The areas that have been published to date include Tallaght Road, the southern end of Templeogue Road, Grange Road, Rathfarnham Village, Rathfarnham Road from Grange Road to Pearse Bridge on the Dodder, La Touche Bridge on the Grand Canal, Richmond Street South, Camden Street Upper and Lower, Wexford Street, Aungier Street, South Great George's Street and Dame Street.

Much of the study area lying between Pearse Bridge on the Dodder and La Touche Bridge on the Grand Canal, including much of Templeogue Road, Terenure Place, Terenure Road North, Harold's Cross Road, Terenure Road East, Rathgar Road, and the Rathmines Road Lower have not yet been published though structures of architectural heritage interest were identified in these locations during field inspections. They are included in Section 16.3.1.9.

A review of the NIAH Building Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to those that are Protected Structures, a further 51 buildings or structures or groups of buildings or structures are included in the NIAH survey and are included in Table: 16.9. There are generally of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity though a few are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. A more detailed description relating to each NIAH site is contained in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table: 16.9: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	NIAH 11211023 to 11211026,	1 to 4 Dodder Park Road, Rathfarnham	Terrace of four single-bay two-storey houses, c. 1890.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 11211020 to 11211022,	1 to 3 St Agnes Terrace	Terrace of three, three-bay single-storey houses, c.1900.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Charleville Road to Dame Street	NIAH 50110273	La Touche Bridge	La Touche Bridge. Single-span bridge built 1790,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110274	Canal Lock. La Touche Bridge	Canal lock, 1790	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110147	Portobello House Richmond Street South	Grand Canal Hotel c. 1805 to 1807	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110158	32 Richmond Street South	Two bay three storey c. 1830 terraced house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110204	61 Richmond Street South	Provincial Bank designed by Frederick G. Hicks in 1923.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110434	7a to 7b Richmond Street South	Pair of two-bay two-storey houses and shops, built c. 1890	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50110406	12 Camden Street Upper	End-of-terrace house built c. 1815	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110409	8 and 9 Camden Street Upper	Attached pair houses, built c. 1815	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110306	58 Camden Street Lower	House built c. 1810	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920205	38 Camden Street Lower	Commercial premises, built 1900	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920199	29 Camden Street Lower	House, built c. 1750	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920198	28 Camden Street Lower	Two-bay three-storey house, built 1911, with shopfront	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920197	27 Camden Street Lower	Gable-fronted commercial premises, built c. 1900,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920193, NIAH 50920192	22 and 23 Camden Street Lower	House and shop, built 1887, by W. H Byrne	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920189	19 Camden Street Lower	House, built c. 1850 and refaced in 1871	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920187, NIAH 50920188	17 to 18 Camden Street Lower	Pair of houses, built c. 1750, refaced in 1871	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920186	16 Camden Street Lower	Corner-sited two-bay three-storey house, built c. 1860	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920184	5 Camden Street Lower	Funeral home with integral carriage-arch, built c. 1900,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110530	24 Wexford Street	House, built c. 1750. Now in use as public house	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920141	18 Wexford Street	House, built c. 1750, with shopfront to front	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920140	16 to 17 Wexford Street	House built c. 1840 with recent shopfronts to front	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920139	15 and 15a Wexford Street	House, built c. 1750, with shopfronts to front	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920119	17 Aungier St.	House, built c. 1800, with shopfront c. 1880	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50920108	2 Aungier Street	House, built c. 1800, shopfront to ground floor	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910304	60 South Great George's Street	Commercial premises, built 1911	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910247	61 South Great George's Street	Commercial premises, built 1911,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910245	63 South Great George's Street	Commercial premises, built c. 1880	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910303	66 South Great George's Street	Commercial building, built 1922 to 1927	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910243	67 South Great George's Street	Four-storey commercial building, built c. 1925	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910242	68 South Great George's Street	Commercial premises, built c. 1900	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910241	70 to 71 South Great George's Street	Commercial building, built 1903	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910239	89 South Great George's Street	Corner-sited two-bay five-storey commercial premises, built c. 1820	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910035	41 to 44 South Great George's Street	Corner-sited thirteen-bay four-storey commercial block built 1888 to the design of W.H Byrne	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50910267	35 to 36 South Great George's Street	Corner-sited commercial building, built c. 1900	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910219 to NIAH 50910223	4 to 10 South Great Georges Street	Commercial building, built c. 1935	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50910224	3 South Great Georges Street	Corner-sited commercial building, built c. 1930	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

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

The landscapes are shown as shaded 'demesne' landscapes or as having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OS mapping (OSI 1843 to 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 to 1890, OSI 1909 to 1911 and OSI 1940 to 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 the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). Objective BHA2 states that it is the objective of DCC:

'That development will conserve and enhance protected structures and their curtilage and will: (g) Ensure historic landscapes, gardens and trees (in good condition) associated with protected structures are protected from inappropriate development'.

Policy BHA4 of the Dublin City Development states:

'To have regard to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) [which includes the garden inventory]...and any associated Ministerial Recommendation in the assessment of planning applications'.

SDCC's policies relating to landscapes can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021). HCL Policy 7 states that it is the Policy of SDCC:

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

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to Designed Landscapes can be found in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 (DLR 2022). Policy HER26 states that it is Council policy:

'That historic demesnes and gardens should be identified and protected to reflect and acknowledge their significance as part of the National Heritage'.

Policy HER12 states that it is Council policy:

'To review and update the RPS on foot of any Ministerial recommendations...Following the publication of the NIAH [which includes the garden inventory] of the County, and any subsequent Ministerial recommendations, the Council will consider further amendments to the Record of Protected Structures'.

Policy HER8 states that it is Council policy to:

'v. Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or views and vistas from within the grounds of the structure are respected'.

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 2021) 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 22 designed landscapes have been identified within the receiving environment of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, 10 are associated with a principal structure that is listed as a Protected Structure or recorded monument within the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016a), South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022 (SDCC 2016) or or Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022). Seven were identified through the NIAH Building and Garden Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a and 2020b).

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. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table: 16.10: Designed Landscapes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Nutmog Avenue to Terenure Road North	NIAH 2355	Rathfarnham House/ Loreto Convent Rathfarnham,	Country house, c.1730, Building indicated labelled School.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2350	Beaufort House/ Loreto House, Grange Road	Country house, c.1820. Demesne wall (CBC1012BTH389) to Grange Road survives.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2351	Rathfarnham Castle and demesne	Castle built c.1583, remodelled in 18 th century and 20 th century. Principal buildings survive within a reduced parkland, now a public park. Demesne wall replaced.	National importance, High sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 208	Ashfield House, Brookvale Road Rathfarnham	Country house, c.1800 and parkland. Grounds covered by residential development. Main features substantially present. Some loss of integrity.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1 012BT H043	Westbourne House, 1 to 2 Westbourne Road	Early 19 th villa, in a small parkland. House, gate lodge and gates survive	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	Record only	Eastbourne House, Bushy Park Road	Early 19 th century villa and grounds. Features obliterated by development.	Record-only Negligible sensitivity
	CBC1 012BT H052	Wasdale House, Rathfarnham Road	1859 villa in grounds. Grounds covered by residential development.	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1 012BT H053	Leoville, Rathfarnham Road	An early 19 th century house. Synagogue built on the site. Boundary wall survives.	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	Record only	Beechlawn, Rathfarnham Road	19 th century villa. Grounds subsequently covered by residential development.	Record-only Negligible sensitivity
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	CBC1 012BT H145	Greenmount House. 85 Terenure Road East,	19 th century villa. No longer extant apart from the gate lodge.	Local importance, Low sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8116	Cremonne 69 Terenure Road East,	Late 19 th century or early 20 th century villa. Grounds no longer extant apart from the gate lodge	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road	SDCC RPS 260	Spawell House Tallaght Road	Designed landscape associated with Spawell House built 1702.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 242	Cheeverstown House Templeogue Road	Demesne landscape associated with Cheeverstown House, extant 1760.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2313	Templeogue House Templeogue Road	Country house, c.1810, incorporating late medieval and early 18 th century fabric, park, approaching avenue and follies.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2317	Cypress Grove House Templeogue Road	Country house, built 1761. A reduced parkland survives.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1 012BT H003	Templeogue Lodge, 231 Templeogue Road	19th century or early 20th century house, extant 1910. Features obliterated except for the gate piers and iron railings to gates. Main features unrecognisable. Peripheral features visible.	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	Record only	Temple Ville Templeogue Road	Country Villa extant 1843. Only the house 13 Temple Ville Park survives and is outside the study area	Record-only Negligible sensitivity
	Record only	Rosina Villa Templeogue Road	Country Villa and grounds extant 1843. Virtually no recognisable features survive.	Record-only Negligible sensitivity
	NIAH 2323	Fortfield and Fortfield Cottage Templeogue	Country House built 1785. House and gate lodges demolished. Cottage and gate lodge survive	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	NIAH 2335	Bushy Park House,	Country house and demesne c.1760. Parkland converted to a public park.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2332	Terenure House	Country house, c.1787, on the site of a 17 th century castle. Demesne landscape intact.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Record only	Olney, Templeogue Road	Villa, early 19 th century, extant 1843. Virtually no recognisable features survive.	Record-only Negligible sensitivity	

16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage Sites

In addition to the structures noted above included in the RMP, RPS and NIAH, sites of architectural heritage significance, may be included in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009) or Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Industrial Heritage Survey (DLRIHS, DLR 2022). Inclusion in the DCIHR and DLRIHS recognises their potential historic, industrial, architectural or archaeological interest.

DCC's policies relating to Industrial Heritage can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). Objective BHA08 states that it is the Objective of DCC:

'To identify and protect further sites of industrial heritage; to categorise, prioritise and, where appropriate, add to the RPS'.

Policy BHA12 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To promote an awareness of Dublin's industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers' dwellings, locks and graving docks), rail, and rural (vernacular) heritage'.

Policy BHA16 states that it is the policy 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 and the assessment of planning applications. To review the DCHIR

in accordance with Ministerial Recommendations arising from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City’.

Policy BHA17 states that 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, canals and rivers, including retaining features such as walls, weirs, millraces, and the graving dock structures at Ringsend’.

Policy BHA26 states that it is the policy of DCC:

4. Development proposals within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994, notification of sites over 0.5 hectares size with potential underwater impacts and of sites listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR), will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged

SDCC’s policies relating to industrial heritage can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022). Policy NCBH16 states that it is the policy of SDCC:

‘[To] Promote the County’s Industrial heritage’.

Policy NCBH22 and NCBH26 state is it the policy of SDCC

‘To secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including items of industrial heritage’.

NCBH16 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

‘To promote and encourage the sensitive and adaptive reuse of industrial heritage structures where appropriate, ensuring that any change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best practice conservation, consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES’.

NCBH16 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

‘To conduct a field survey of sites of industrial heritage within the County to identify structures, features and their related artefacts and plant, and to actively seek the addition of industrial heritage structures or complexes, or elements of significance, to the Record of Protected Structures’.

NCBH16 Objective 3 states that it is the objective of SDCC:

‘To have regard to those items identified in the South Dublin County Industrial Heritage Survey (2012) and any subsequent surveys when assessing any relevant development proposals’.

NCBH22 Objective 2 states it is the policy of SDCC:

‘To protect, preserve and maintain industrial heritage features including weirs, millraces and mills along the River Dodder, River Camac, River Liffey, and their tributaries’.

In addition, are policies and objectives which specifically relate to the Grand Canal.

Policy NCBH9 states it is the policy of SDCC:

‘Protect and promote the Grand Canal as a key component of the County’s Green Infrastructure and ecosystem services network, and protect and enhance the visual, recreational, environmental, ecological, industrial heritage and amenity value of the Grand Canal’.

NCBH9 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

‘To facilitate the appropriate development of the Grand Canal as a recreational route for walking, cycling, nature study and water-based activities including fishing, canal boating, rowing, paddle boarding and canoeing / kayaking, subject to environmental safeguards and assessments’.

NCBH9 Objective 3 states that it is a Policy Objective:

‘To ensure that development along or adjacent to the Grand Canal contributes to the creation of an integrated network of appropriately designed walking and cycling routes connecting with the Grand Canal Way Green Route and which takes due cognisance of the sensitive nature of this national ecological corridor.’

NCB9 Objective 4 states that it is a Policy Objective:

‘To ensure that development along and adjacent to the Grand Canal protects and incorporates natural heritage features including watercourses, wetlands, grasslands, woodlands, mature trees, hedgerows and ditches and includes an appropriate set-back distance or buffer area from the pNHA boundary to facilitate protected species and biodiversity and a fully functioning Green Infrastructure network’.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council’s policies relating to Industrial Heritage can be found in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028 (DLR 2022). Policy HER23 states that it is Council policy to:

- ‘i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey (included in Appendix 4 of the Development Plan) when assessing any development proposals.*
- ii. Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures’.*

A review of the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009) and DLRIHS (DLR 2022), revealed that there are 13 Industrial Heritage sites identified in the study area. Four of these are Protected Structures. These include Pearse Bridge (RMP DU022044002, DCIHR 220700201) and St. Pancras works (DCC RPS 5686, DCIHR 220303501), Grand Canal House (DCC RPS 8721, DCIHR 181504001), South City Markets (DCC RPS 3214 to 3223, DCIHR 181116601). A further two were also identified in the NIAH Building inventory. The Circular Line of the Grand Canal itself has not been assessed by NIAH, but its features such as La Touche Bridge (NIAH 50110273), Canal Locks (NIAH 50110274) and Grand Canal Dock (NIAH 50020499) are rated as being of Regional Importance by the NIAH. The remainder are detailed in Table: 16.11 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). These structures are generally of Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity. The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the DCIHR as well as information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage).

Table: 16.11: Industrial heritage Sites

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	CBC1012BTH054 DCIHR 220303001	1 to 24 Cormac Terrace, Rathfarnham Road	Former tramway cottages, built 1880s by the Dublin United Tramways Company	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH059 DCIHR 220302701	10 to 11 Rathfarnham Road	Art-Deco style Telephone Exchange built c.1935	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH061 DCIHR 220302601	8 Rathfarnham Road	Terraced house with shop. Functioned as a smithy in 1865	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	CBC1012BTH078 DCIHR 20302001	Rathmore villas, Terenure Road North	Dublin United Tramways Company Tram workers cottages, c.1887	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH142 DCIHR 220301901	82 to 84 Terenure Road East, Dublin 6	Dublin United Tramways Company Tramway Depot built as a terminus for Dublin’s first tram line, the no. 15, in February 1872.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Charleville Road to Dame Street	CBC1012BTH225 DCIHR 181501101, 181500801	Grand Canal and harbour, Portobello	The Grand Canal was built in 1790-96. Portobello Harbour c. 1801 and infilled 1912. The plan of the current plaza preserves the outline of the harbour.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH345 DCIHR 181117501	Longford Street Little / Digges Lane	Clothing Factory built c.1930	Local importance, Low sensitivity

16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

As noted in Section Table: 16.7, the NIAH has not yet been completed for the receiving environment. In addition to the structures included in the SMR, the RMP, the RPS, NIAH and the DCIHR, 287 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 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 to 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882, 1889 to 1892, OSI 1910 to 1911 and OSI 1940 to 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 2021). These structures range from Record Only to Regional Importance and are of Negligible to Medium Sensitivity.

DCC's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). Policy BHA6 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'That there will be a presumption against the demolition or substantial loss of any building or other structure which appears on historic maps up to and including the Ordnance Survey of Dublin City, 1847. A conservation report shall be submitted with the application and there will be a presumption against the demolition or substantial loss of the building or structure, unless demonstrated in the submitted conservation report that it has little or no special interest or merit having regard to the provisions of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011).'

Policy BHA11 states that it is the policy of DCC:

- (a) To retain, where appropriate, and encourage the rehabilitation and suitable adaptive reuse of existing older buildings/structures/features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area and streetscape, in preference to their demolition and redevelopment.*
- (b) Encourage the retention and/or reinstatement of original fabric of our historic building stock such as windows, doors, roof coverings, shopfronts (including signage and associated features), pub fronts and other significant features.*
- (c) Ensure that appropriate materials are used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric'.*

Policy BHA15 states that it is the policy of DCC:

- '(a) To encourage the appropriate development of exemplar twentieth century buildings and structures to ensure their character is not compromised.*
- (b) To encourage the retention and reinstatement of internal and external features, that contribute to the character of exemplar twentieth century buildings, such as roofscapes, boundary treatments, fenestration pattern, materials, and other features, fixtures and fittings (including furniture and art work), considered worthy of retention'.*

Objective BHA06 states that it is the objective of DCC:

'To identify and protect exemplar buildings of the twentieth century; to categorise, prioritise, and, where appropriate, add to the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); to produce guidelines and offer advice for protection and appropriate refurbishment of such structures'.

SDCC's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021). HCL Policy 5 states it is the policy of SDCC:

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

HCL5 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown Council's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022). Policy HER20 states that it is Council policy to:

'(i) retain, where appropriate, and encourage the rehabilitation and suitable reuse of existing older buildings/structures/features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of a streetscape in preference to their demolition and redevelopment'

Policy HER21: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings, Estates and Features, states that it is Council policy to:

'iii. Ensure the design of developments on lands located immediately adjacent to such groupings of buildings addresses the visual impact on any established setting'.

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 2022-2018 (DCC 2022). With regard to Historic Ground Surfaces, Street Furniture and Public Realm, Policy BHA18 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'(a) To protect, conserve and retain in situ historic elements of significance in the public realm including milestones, jostle stones, city ward stones, bollards, coal hole covers, gratings, boot scrapers, cast iron basement lights, street skylights and prisms, water troughs, street furniture, post boxes, lampposts, railings and historic ground surfaces including stone kerbs, pavement flags and setts, and to promote conservation best practice and high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character, having regard to the national Advice Series on Paving: The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces (2015).

'(b) To maintain schedules of stone setts, historic kerbing and historic pavers/flags, and associated features in the public realm, to be protected, conserved or reintroduced (Appendix 6), and to update and review these schedules during the period of this development plan'.

With regard to Historic Street Furniture and the RPS, Policy BHA19 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To maintain a schedule of features in the public realm identified for protection in Appendix 6 whilst also having regard to recommendations for additions to the RPS made by the Minister for such structures under Section 53 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)'.

With regard to Ghost Heritage Signs, Policy BHA20 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To seek the retention and maintenance of heritage signs and advertising through the city, where appropriate'.

SDCC's policies relating to historic street furniture of architectural heritage interest can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2021). HCL Policy 6 states that is a policy of SDCC:

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

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

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

Policy HER22 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022) states that it is Council policy to:

- i. Preserve the retention of historic items of street furniture where these contribute to the character of the area, including items of a vernacular or local significance.*
- ii. Promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character'.*

Policy HER13 states that it is Council policy to:

- vi. Seek the retention of all features that contribute to the character of an ACA including boundary walls, railings, soft landscaping, traditional paving and street furniture'.*

Policy HER16 states that it is Council policy to:

- i. Retain or sensitively reintegrate any surviving items of historic street furniture and finishes such as granite kerbing and paving that contribute to the character of an ACA'.*

16.3.1.10.1 Post boxes

A total of 14 cast iron post boxes were identified in the study area, two of which are included in the NIAH. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on post box types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) and by referring to *Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), and the *Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson 2009). Of these, 12 were of the freestanding pillar type and the remaining two were inset in walls. They are listed in Table: 16.12 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. These structures range from Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity. Two has been rated by the NIAH. The remaining 12 have been assessed using ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar post boxes located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table: 16.12: Post Boxes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	CBC1012PB003	Post box 6 St Mary's Terrace	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1960 to 1980	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012PB004	Post box 51 Rathfarnham Road	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box erected c.1890 or 1900	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	CBC1012PB005	Post box 251 Harold's Cross Road	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c. c.1935.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012PB006	Post box Wilfrid Terrace junction	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, c.1960 to 1980.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012PB007	Post box 50 Terenure Road East	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, c.1895,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012PB008	Post box 89 Rathgar Road	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box installed c.1905.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012PB009	Post box 152 Rathgar Road	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box c. 1960.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Charleville Road to Dame Street	CBC1012PB010	Post box 183 Rathmines Road Lower	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box c.1905.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012PB011	Post Box 27 to 29 Rathmines Road Lower	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box c.1905.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50110429	Post Box 58 Richmond Street South, Dublin 2	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, installed c. 1985	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

	NIAH 50910076	Post box at 26 George's Street South Great	Freestanding cast-iron twin post box, erected c. 1930.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road	CBC1012PB001	Post box at Terenure College	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c. 1905	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012PB013	Post box Rathdown Drive	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post, installed c.1890.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012PB002	Post box 99 Templeogue Road	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c. 1905	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

A total of 131 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).

Eight types of lamp post were identified which included repurposed Tram Standards, Swan Neck lamp posts, Art Deco style Concrete lamp posts, a variant of the Scotch Standard and reproduction lamp posts. A full list of the identified lamp posts is included in Table: 16.13 and these 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. Eight different types were identified in the course of field surveys. These structures are Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity for reasons of Artistic, Social and Technical Interest. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar or identical lamp posts located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table: 16.13: Lamp Posts

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	CBC1012LP005	Lamp post at 1 Rathfarnham Road	1 No. Reproduction lamp post	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP006	Lamp post at 2a Castle Court, Rathfarnham	1 No. Reproduction lamp post	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP007	Lamp post Wolfe Tone Terrace	1 No. Reproduction lamp post	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP008, CBC1012LP009	Lamp posts MainStreet Rathfarnham	2 No. Reproduction lamp post	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP010 to CBC1012LP013	Lamp posts Rathfarnham Road	4 No. Reproduction lamp post	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	CBC1012LP117	Lamp post at 6 Terenure Place	1 No. Reproduction lamp post	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP014 to CBC1012LP022	Lamp posts Terenure Road North	9 No. Reproduction lamp post	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP023	Lamp post at 21 Terenure Road North	1 No. repurposed cast-iron tram standard, erected 1899.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP024, CBC1012LP025	Lamp posts Brighton Square	2 No. Swan Neck lamp posts between 1920 and 1944	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP026	Lamp post at 332 Harold's Cross Road	1 No. c 1935 Art Deco style Concrete lamp post	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP027, CBC1012LP028	Lamp posts Waverly Terrace	2 No. c 1935 Art Deco style Concrete lamp posts.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP031	Lamp post at 235 Harold's Cross Road	1 No. Swan Neck lamp post erected 1920 to 1944.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP118, CBC1012LP119, CBC1012LP029, CBC1012LP030, CBC1012LP032,	Lamp posts Harold's Cross Road	5 No. repurposed cast-iron tram standards, erected 1899.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP033 to CBC1012LP037	Lamp posts Terenure Road East	5 No. Reproduction lamp posts.	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP038, CBC1012LP039	Lamp posts Terenure Road East	2 No. Reproduction lamp posts.	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP040	Lamp post at 1 Orwell Road	1 No. Reproduction lamp post.	Local importance, Low Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP121	Lamp post at 49 Highfield Road	1 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp post with contemporary lamp.	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP041	Lamp post at 45 Highfield Road	1 No. Reproduction lamp post.	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP042, CBC1012LP043	Lamp posts Rathgar Road	2 No. Reproduction lamp posts.	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
Charleville Road to Dame Street	CBC1012LP120	Lamp post Grosvenor Road	Remains of a lamp post. Possibly a vent pipe or gas lamp	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP044	Lamp post Rathmines Road/Rathgar Road Junction	1 No. Variant of the Scotch Standard. It is topped with five gas lanterns c.1870.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP045 to CBC1012LP054, CBC1012LP121	Lamp posts Richmond Street South	11 no. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP055 to CBC1012LP057, CBC1012LP059, CBC1012LP060	Lamp posts Camden Street Upper	5 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP058	Lamp post at 26 Harcourt Road	1 No. Variant of the Swan neck standard. Erected 1940-1950.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP061	Lamp post at Camden Street Lower	1 No. Freestanding cast-iron gas lamp post. c.1900	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP063	Lamp post at Grantham House, Grantham Street	1 No. Swan Neck lamp post, erected 1920 to 1944. Head is a modern.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP067	Lamp post Charlotte Way	12 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP062, CBC1012LP064 to CBC1012LP066, CBC1012LP068 to CBC1012LP072, CBC1012LP074 to CBC1012LP080	Lamp posts Camden Street Lower	16 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP081 to CBC1012LP087	Lamp posts Wexford Street	7 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP088 to CBC1012LP091	Lamp posts Redmond's Hill	4 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP092 to CBC1012LP103, CBC1012LP104,	Lamp posts Aungier Street	12 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts,	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP102,	Lamp post 20 Stephen Street Upper	1 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp post	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012LP105 to CBC1012LP116,	Lamp posts South Great George's Street	12 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
	Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road	CBC1012LP122 to CBC1012LP129	Lamp posts Rathdown Drive	8 No. Swan Neck lamp posts erected between 1920 and 1944
CBC1012LP130,		Lamp post at 13 Rathdown Crescent	1 No. Swan Neck lamp posts erected between 1920 and 1944	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
CBC1012LP131		Lamp post Rathdown Crescent	1 No. lamp post erected between 1920 and 1944. Swan Neck Head replaced.	Regional importance Medium sensitivity
CBC1012LP001		Lamp post at 1-7 Templeogue Road	1 No. Reproduction lamp post	Local importance, Low Sensitivity
CBC1012LP002 to CBC1012LP004		Lamp posts Terenure Place	3 No. Reproduction lamp posts	Local importance, Low Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Statuary or statues and other items of street furniture were identified through field inspection and through the RPS in the the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) and Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 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 (Dublin Public Libraries 2020b), The Dublin City Archive Blog (DCC 2019c), South Dublin County Public Art (SDCC 2020c), The Dublin InQuirer (Maguire 2018, Dublin Inquirer 2020), Broadsheet (Broadsheet 2019), The Journal (Mulvaney 2019), Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin (Wilson 2020) Irish War Memorials (Pegum 2020) and Religious Statuary (O'Mahony 2015). Resources on memorials or statuary were also consulted and are included in Section 16.7.

14 features of architectural significance were identified in the study area. Of these, two are included in the NIAH. A full list is included in Table: 16.14 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. These structures have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). These structures range from Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity.

Table: 16.14: Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Nutmog Avenue to Terenure Road North	CBC1012BTH391	Main Street, Rathfarnham	Statue of Anne Devlin (1780 to 1851) by Clodagh Emoe, erected in 2003	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 11211001	1 Main Street, Rathfarnham	Cast-iron vent pipe, dated 1912, with bulbous base. 'S.D. R.D.C.'	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	CBC1012BTH071	105 Terenure Road North	Cast-iron vent pipe, dated 1912, with bulbous base. 'S.D. R.D.C.'	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH146	2 Terenure Road East	Cast-iron vent pipe, dated 1912, with bulbous base. 'S.D. R.D.C.'	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012MS001	Harold's Cross Road	1847 Township of Rathmines Boundary Marker.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012MS02	69-71 Terenure Road East	1847 Township of Rathmines Boundary Marker.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012MS04	60 Terenure Road East, north side	Cast-iron milestone plaque, inscribed 'G.P.O. 3 Miles' c.1850,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH392	Camden Street	Electrical cabinet/utility box with hipped top and fielded or raised panels to doors.	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	Charleville Road to Dame Street	NIAH 50910309	3 George's Street	'Why go bald' Neon advertising sign, installed 1961. Restored 1999 by Taylor Signs, who originally erected it.
CBC1012BTH487		Dame Lane	Car Shaped Bicycle racks installed by Dublin City Council in 2011.	Local importance, Low sensitivity
Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road	CBC1012BTH390	Templeogue Road / Springfield Avenue	Marian Statue of Virgin Mary, Erected between 1950 and 1990.	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH006	186A Templeogue Road	Sculpture 'Love All' by Rachel Joynt. Erected by South Dublin County Council in 2007	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1012BTH007	Rathdown Drive, Templeogue Road	Plaque inscribed 'Dublin City Council, Stone Depot' built in 1900	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1012MS03	Templeogue Road	Milestone. Iron plaque in stone marker inscribed 'G.P.O. Dublin 4 Miles' and has an OS bench mark. c.1850,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.10.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments were identified through field inspection. 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), Dublin City Public Libraries (2020), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020c), the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), Built Dublin (Cassidy 2020a), History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad (Henderson 2020), Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars (Peel, L. 2020).

109 paving and surface treatments were identified in the study area and are largely confined to the south inner-city. Some kerbs and cobbles were also identified in Rathgar and Rathmines. These predominantly consisted of granite kerbs to the footpaths but cobbles to gutters were identified in Rathgar Road. Because some are located within South City ACA, some are protected. They are summarised in a table 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 site inspections. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

These structures have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). They are of Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium sensitivity.

16.4 Potential Impacts

16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme

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

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

16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario

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

16.4.3 Construction Phase

Direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where the Proposed Scheme requires alterations to sensitive fabric. Potential direct impacts are anticipated where temporary land take and setback of existing boundaries along Grange Road, Rathfarnham Road and Terenure Road East 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 Table: 16.7. 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 identified in Section 16.5.1.

16.4.3.1 Protected Structures

Land take at 74a to 80 Terenure Road East will result in the removal of the boundary treatments to 74, 76 and 78 Terenure Road East (DCC RPS 8118, 8119, 8121) Protected Structures of Medium Sensitivity. The boundary to 76 consists of a cement rendered wall with dressed granite capping. The entrance piers are similarly constructed. Railings are reproduction electric gates. The boundary to 78 is like that to 76 except that it retains its original entrance gates. Boundary treatments to 74 and 74a have been replaced with a 20th century yellow brick boundary and reproduction railings. The magnitude of Impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.

The boundary treatments to 59 to 69 Terenure Road East (odd number only) will be directly impacted by the proposed land take. 59, 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69 to 71 Terenure Road East are Protected Structures (DCC RPS 8106, 8107, 8109, 8111, 8113, 8116) of Medium Sensitivity. Features which will be affected by the proposal include the boundary treatment to 59 including the tree, boundaries to 61 and 63, boundary to 67 and 69 including the tooled granite pier, and the trees to be removed as they contribute to the vista down the road and the character

of the streetscape. The boundary to No. 65 has been rebuilt in modern red brick, and has been rendered and painted at some point in the past. The magnitude of Impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.

The boundaries to the Protected Structures at 50 to 62 Terenure Road East (DCC RPS 8097, 8099, 8101, 8103, 8105, 8108) will be impacted by the proposed land acquisition. The houses are of Medium Sensitivity. Significant features which will be affected by the proposal are as follows, the boundary to No. 50, 52, 54, 58. The boundary treatment and piers to 56 has been rebuilt and consists of a modern brick wall with concrete plinth and capping. It is a poor replacement and not in keeping with its neighbours. The boundary treatment to No. 62 is also a reconstructed boundary treatment as evident from the concrete capping, pointing, reproduction railings, and modern brick to piers. The magnitude of Impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The mid-18th century Freestanding Arch on Templeogue Road (SDCC RPS 244) is part of the wider planned Baroque landscape of Templeogue House Demesne (NIAH 2313). It has been until recently very overgrown and is sealed off. The Proposed Scheme involves the routing of a footpath to the rear or north of the folly. As part of these works the folly is to be repaired, conserved and opened to the public. A minimal intervention approach involving removal of vegetation and repair and stabilization of the folly will be undertaken which is positive as it will arrest further deterioration of the arch and will highlight its significance locally. There is however potential for damage during the works associated with the proposed cycle track and footpath and the repair and consolidation of the arch. The magnitude of Impact is medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in six locations, where Protected Structures of National Importance and High Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. These include Rathfarnham Castle (RMP DU022014), 21 Aungier Street (RMP DU018-020184), 20 Aungier Street (RMP DU018386), 10 and 10a Aungier Street (RMP DU018-385), 9 and 9a Aungier Street (RMP DU018-384) and the South City Markets (DCC RPS 3214 to 3223). There is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving works at Cranford Lodge on Rathgar Road (DCC RPS 7093) and the land take at 48 Harrington Street (DCC RPS 3619) may also indirectly impact the gates and railings. No works are proposed to these features which is of medium sensitivity but there is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

There are no direct impacts on any of the ACA's within the Proposed Scheme.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on the Grange Road and Rathfarnham Road will adjoin or will be within the Rathfarnham Architectural Conservation Area which is of medium sensitivity. The instillation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the ACA, the vistas along the road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on South Great George's Street will be within the South City Retail Quarter Architectural Conservation Area which is of medium sensitivity. The instillation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to boundary treatments of protected and other heritage buildings during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the ACA, the vistas along the road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas

There are no direct impacts on any of the Conservation Areas within the Proposed Scheme.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on the Rathfarnham Road will be within the Bushy Park/Dodder Valley Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the CA and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works among the Rathmines Road Lower, Grove Road, Cheltenham Place, Portobello and Charlemont Mall will be within the Grand Canal Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the CA and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works along Richmond Street as far as Aungier Street will be within the Richmond Street to Aungier Street Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the CA and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works in South Great George's Street will adjoin the Dame Street Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the CA and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.4 NIAH Structures

There are no direct impacts on any of the NIAH structures within the Proposed Scheme.

51 NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These are indicated in Table: 16.9. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is the potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the identified NIAH structures is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes

The proposed land take at Grange Road directly impacts the boundary wall to the Rathfarnham Castle Demesne. Rathfarnham Castle is a 16th century Castle which was extensively remodelled in the 18th century and is a National Monument (RMP DU022-014, Nat. Mon. No. 628, PO no. 2/1986, SDCC RPS 221) and therefore of High sensitivity. The Demesne (NIAH 2351) has been much reduced in size but is a public park around the Castle, preserving its setting. It is also located opposite the Rathfarnham ACA. The affected boundary walls to Grange Road and Rathfarnham Road are replacement boundaries built as part of previous road schemes. The boundary treatment to Rathfarnham Road is poor, consisting of concrete block walling. The boundary treatment to Grange Road consists of coursed granite rubble, with railings and brick dressings near the pedestrian entrance to the park. The entrance gate itself is of dressed stone blocks with a segmental arched lintel. A number of trees will be removed and there will be a temporary negative visual impact during construction. The magnitude of Impact on the demesne is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Land take is proposed along the east side of the Rathfarnham Road which will directly impact the surviving demesne or boundary walls to Wasdale House (CBC1012BTH052) and the Synagogue, formerly the boundary wall to Leoville House (CBC1012BTH053). Both are of low sensitivity. The removal of these boundaries would have a negative impact. The magnitude of Impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Land take is proposed along the north side of the Templeogue Road which will directly impact the surviving demesne or boundary walls and the walls and railings to the bell mouth to gateway to Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road (CBC1012BTH003). These are of low sensitivity. The removal of these boundaries and part of the bell mouth would have a negative impact. The magnitude of Impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.

Land take is also proposed along the south side of the Templeogue Road in order to accommodate the Proposed Scheme. The proposed land take will occur in the demesne of Bushy Park House (SDCC RPS 214). What survives of the demesne (NIAH 2335) has been preserved as a local park and is medium sensitivity. No works are proposed to the low demesne wall or the trees but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the identified NIAH structures is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Six designed landscapes of Medium sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the construction phase, these include the Demesne wall (CBC1012BTH389) to Beaufort House/ Loreto House, Grange Road (NIAH 2350), Cremorne 69 Terenure Road East (DCC RPS 8116, CBC1012BTH147), Spawell House (SDCC RPS 260), Cheeverstown House (SDCC RPS 242), Templeogue House (NIAH 2313), and Terenure House (NIAH 2332). They are listed in Table: 16.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated at the gate piers, gates and jostle stones to Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road (CBC1012BTH003) as a result of a land take in the immediate vicinity. The gate piers, gates and jostle stones will not be directly impacted but there is also a potential for damage to the gate piers, gates and jostle stones during construction. These are of low sensitivity. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes or their surviving features or where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Three designed landscapes of Low sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the construction phase, these include demesne walls or lodges associated with Westbourne House, 1 to 2 Westbourne Road (CBC1012BTH043) Greenmount House, 85 Terenure Road East (CBC1012BTH145) and Templeogue Lodge, 231 Templeogue Road (CBC1012BTH003) They are listed in Table: 16.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.6 Other Structures

The proposed land take on the west side of the Rathfarnham Road will directly impact the boundary treatments to 51 to 71 Rathfarnham Road (CBC1012BTH039, CBC1012BTH040) which are of low sensitivity. These largely consist of cement rendered walls and piers with concrete cappings. Although some interventions have occurred in the past such as the widening of gateways, the boundary treatments are largely intact and consistent and contribute to the character of the houses and the streetscape in general. The removal of these boundaries has the potential to have a negative impact. The magnitude of Impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary.

The proposed land take on Terenure Road East will directly impact the boundary treatments to 74a (CBC1012BTH143) and 80 Terenure Road East (CBC1012BTH144) both houses are of medium sensitivity. The boundary treatments to 74 and 74a have been replaced with a 20th century yellow brick boundary and reproduction railings. The boundary wall to number 80 has been radically altered in the 20th century. The removal of these boundaries has the potential to have a negative impact. the magnitude of which is low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary.

The proposed land take on Terenure Road East will directly impact the boundary treatments to 60 Terenure Road East (CBC1012BTH148). Number 60 Beaumont House is a 20th century apartment block which replaced a house of the same name. The boundary treatment survives, however and is of medium sensitivity It consists of a randomly coursed granite rubble wall with a cut granite plinth and dressed granite capping. An iron milestone plaque is located in the wall. The boundary treatments are largely intact and consistent and contribute to the

character of the houses and the streetscape in general. The removal of these boundaries has the potential to have a negative impact. The magnitude of Impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

20a Aungier Street (CBC1012BTH335) is of national Importance and High Sensitivity and will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric, and an adverse visual impact on the setting of a structure during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Proposed kerb realignments and paving works on the Rathfarnham and Rathgar Roads will be in close proximity to the paired gateways of Auburn Villa Rathgar Road (CBC1012BTH171) and an Art Deco former Cinema at Terenure Enterprise Centre (CBC1012BTH057). No works are proposed to these features which is of medium sensitivity but there is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.7 Street Furniture

16.4.3.7.1 Post Boxes

The cast iron pillar style post box at 50 Terenure Road East (CBC1012PB007) will be directly impacted necessitating its temporary removal. The post boxes will be reinstated. There is the potential for loss or damage to the post boxes during removal, transportation, storage, and reinstatement. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The remaining 13 cast iron post boxes are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity as outlined in Table: 16.12. They will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme during the Construction Phase. Indirect impacts are anticipated during the Construction Phase due to the potential for disruption of the use of the post boxes, the potential for damage of the fabric of the post boxes, and the adverse visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary

16.4.3.7.2 Lamp posts

Lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity 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. This includes the Lamp post on traffic island at junction of Rathmines Road Upper, Rathmines Road Lower and Rathgar Road (CBC1012LP044). There is the potential for loss or damage to the lamp posts during their removal, transportation, storage, and reinstatement. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Eight groups of lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- 8 lamp posts on Harold's Cross Road (CBC1012LP118, CBC1012LP119, CBC1012LP026, CBC1012LP028, CBC1012LP029, CBC1012LP030, CBC1012LP031, CBC1012LP032);
- 11 lamp posts on Richmond Street South (CBC1012LP045 to CBC1012LP054, CBC1012LP121);
- 5 lamp posts on Camden Street Upper (CBC1012LP055 to CBC1012LP057, CBC1012LP059, CBC1012LP060);
- 17 lamp posts on Camden Street Lower (CBC1012LP061 CBC1012LP062, CBC1012LP064 to CBC1012LP066, CBC1012LP068 to CBC1012LP072, CBC1012LP074 to CBC1012LP080);
- 7 lamp posts on Wexford Street (CBC1012LP081 to CBC1012LP087);
- 4 lamp posts on Redmond's Hill (CBC1012LP088 to CBC1012LP091);
- 12 lamp posts on Aungier Street (CBC1012LP092 to CBC1012LP101, CBC1012LP103, CBC1012LP104); and
- 12 lamp posts on South Great George's Street (CBC1012LP105 to CBC1012LP116).

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

Two groups of lamp posts of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity 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:

- 4 lamp posts on Rathfarnham Road (CBC1012LP010 to CBC1012LP013); and
- A lamp post at 45 Highfield Rd (CBC1012LP041).

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

Two groups of lamp posts identified where lamp posts of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- 10 reproduction Lamp posts on Terenure Road North (CBC1012LP014 to CBC1012LP023); and
- 2 reproduction lamp posts on Rathgar Road (CBC1012LP042, CBC1012LP043).

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

16.4.3.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Land take will directly impact on a vent pipe on Terenure Road East (CBC1012BTH146) necessitating its removal and relocation. The vent pipe is of regional importance and medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

A Mile Stone at 69 Terenure Road East (CBC1012MS002) will be directly impacted by the proposed land take. The milestone is of regional importance and medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The boundaries to 50-62 Terenure Road East will be impacted by the proposed land take. Number 60 Beaumont House is a 20th century apartment block which replaced a house of the same name. An iron milestone plaque (CBC1012MS04) located in the wall of 60 Terenure Road East will be directly impacted by the proposed land take. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Six items of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. These include:

- Statue of Anne Devlin Rathfarnham (CBC1012BTH391);
- Cast-iron vent pipe Rathfarnham (NIAH 11211001);
- Cast-iron vent pipe, 105 Terenure Road North (CBC1012BTH071);
- 1847 Township of Rathmines Boundary Marker Harold's Cross Road (CBC1012MS001);
- Sculpture 'Love All' by Rachel Joynt 186A Templeogue Road (CBC1012BTH006); and
- Milestone, Templeogue Road (CBC1012MS03).

In all six locations, the Proposed Scheme will include changes in the vicinity of the street furniture, which will carry a potential risk of damage during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Four items of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. These include:

- Electrical cabinet Camden Street (CBC1012BTH392);
- Car Shaped Bicycle racks Dame Lane (CBC1012BTH487);
- Marian Statue of Virgin Mary Templeogue Road (CBC1012BTH390); and
- Plaque inscribed 'Dublin City Council, Stone Depot' (CBC1012BTH007).

In all four locations, the Proposed Scheme will include changes in the vicinity of the street furniture, which will carry a potential risk of damage during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Proposed kerb realignments at 48 Harrington Street & 12 Camden Street Upper, 61 - 73 Camden Street Lower, 83-87 Camden Street Lower and on the east side of Redmond's Hill will directly impact granite kerbs on the west sides of Camden Street Upper (CBC1012BTH249), and Camden Street Lower (CBC1012BTH256) and on the east side of Redmond's Hill (CBC1012BTH332). The kerbs are to be repositioned. The kerbs are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The removal of the kerbs will carry the potential risk of loss or damage. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Coal holes at 44 & 45 Richmond Street (CBC1012BTH425, CBC1012BTH427, CBC1012BTH428) will be directly impacted by a proposed land take necessitating their removal and relocation. The removal of the granite surrounds and covers will carry the potential risk of loss or damage. The proposal also removed the connection with the cellars beneath. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The proposed land take at 44 & 45 Richmond Street will be in close proximity to a cellar hatch (CBC1012BTH426) of regional importance. There is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The predicted Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The changes in the alignment of the footpaths and the proposed paving treatments will be in close proximity to 102 surface treatments identified in Table 2.3 in Appendix 4 of this EIAR. They include granite kerbs, cellar lights and grilles, granite paving, cobbles, coal holes and areas of paving of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.8 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.15: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact	
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	NIAH 2351, RMP DU022-014, Nat. Mon. No. 628, PO no. 2/1986, SDCC RPS 221, Rathfarnham Castle & Demesne	High	Medium	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
	Rathfarnham Architectural Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
	The Bushy Park/Dodder Valley Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH039, CBC1012BTH040 51 to 71 Rathfarnham Road	Low	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH057 Art Deco former Cinema at Terenure Enterprise Centre	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH052 Former boundary wall to Wasdale House	Low	High	Direct, Negative, moderate Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH053 Boundary wall to the Synagogue, formerly Leoville House	Low	High	Direct, Negative, moderate Temporary	
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	DCC RPS 8118, 8119, 8121 74 to 78 Terenure Road East,	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH143, CBC1012BTH144 74a and 80 Terenure Road East	Medium	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH146 vent pipe at 2 Town Houses, Terenure Road East	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
	DCC RPS 8106, 8107, 8109, 8111, 8113, 8116 59 to 71 Terenure Road East	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
	CBC1012MS02 Mile Stone 69 Terenure Road East	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
	DCC RPS 8097, 8099, 8101, 8103, 8105, 8108 50 to 62 Terenure Road East,	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH148 Boundary wall 60 Terenure Road East,	Medium	Medium	Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary	
	CBC1012PB007 Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box, 50 Terenure Road East	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
	CBC1012MS04 Milestone, 60 Terenure Road East, north side	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
	DCC RPS 7093 Cranford Lodge on Rathgar Road	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH171 Auburn Villa Rathgar Road	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
	Charleville Road to Dame Street	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
		Richmond Street to Aungier Street Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
DCC RPS 3619 48 Harrington Street		Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
CBC1012BTH249, CBC1012BTH256, CBC1012BTH332 Kerbs at Camden Street Upper, Camden Street Lower and on the east side of Redmond's Hil		Regional	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary	
CBC1012BTH425, CBC1012BTH427, CBC1012BTH428 Coal holes at 44 & 45 Richmond Street		Regional	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary	
CBC1012BTH426 Cellar hatch 44 & 45 Richmond Street		Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
CBC1012BTH335 20a Aungier Street		High	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	
South City Retail Quarter Architectural Conservation Area		Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
Dame Street Conservation Area		Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road	SDCC RPS 244 Freestanding Arch Templeogue Road	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH003 Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	
	CBC1012BTH003 Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary	

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
	NIAH 2335, SDCC RPS 214, Bushy Park House Demesne	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Protected Structures (6 locations)	High	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	NIAH Structures (51 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Designed Landscapes (all Sections) Refer to and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (6 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Designed Landscapes (3 locations)	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Post boxes (13 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Lamp posts (1 locations)	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Lamp posts (2 locations)	Low		Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Lamp posts (8 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Lamp posts (2 locations)	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Statuary and street furniture (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.14 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Statuary and street furniture (6 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Statuary and street furniture (4 locations)	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Paving and surface treatments (109 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, 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 cantilever signal poles or the removal of existing shelters, and alterations to the public realm including the provision of new trees, and the removal of trees which may impact on the settings of sensitive features and sites.

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

The identified Operational Phase impacts are described below and summarized in Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.16. Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) should also be consulted regarding potential visual impacts during the Operational Phase.

16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

The proposed cantilever signal pole at the junction of the Rathfarnham Road and Terenure Road North and Terenure Road East will have a negative, visual impact on a bank at 1 Rathfarnham Road (DCC RPS 7020) which is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term.

Bus shelters are proposed at:

- 12 Terenure Road East (DCC RPS 8063);
- 78 Rathgar Road (DCC RPS 7072);
- 153 Rathgar Road (DCC RPS 7120); and
- 46 Rathgar Road (DCC RPS 7046).

All four buildings are Protected Structures of Regional importance and of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact of the Bus shelters will be low as in each case the Protected Structures are set back from the road behind existing, or in the case of 78 Rathgar Road (DCC RPS 7072) a reinstated boundary treatment, limiting the visual impact of the proposed bus shelters. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact.

A bus shelter is proposed in front of 68 Rathmines Road Lower (DCC RPS 7193) a Protected Structure of Regional importance and of Medium sensitivity and will be moved from number 60. The Magnitude of impact is Low as the Protected Structure is set back from the road behind its boundary treatment which will limit the visual impact of the shelter. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

A bus shelter is proposed in front of Templeogue Church and Cemetery (RMP DU022009001, DU022009002) a Protected Structure and Recorded Monument of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact will be Negligible as the churchyard is over 30m from the proposed bus shelter. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

16.4.4.2 NIAH Structures

A bus shelter is proposed to the rear of 1 to 3 St Agnes Terrace Rathfarnham Road (NIAH 11211020, 11211021, 11211022) which is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The houses are below the road level therefore the magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

16.4.4.3 Designed Landscapes

A bus shelter is proposed at Spawell House, Templeogue Road (SDCC RPS 260). The Designed landscape associated with Spawell House is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact will

be Negligible as the bus shelter will be 170m from Spawell House. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-term visual impact.

16.4.4.4 Other Structures

Bus Shelters are proposed at:

- 190 Rathfarnham Road (CBC1012BTH037) which is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity;
- 59 Rathfarnham Road (CBC1012BTH040) which is of Local importance and Low sensitivity;
- 3 Rathfarnham Road (CBC1012BTH058) which is of Local importance and Low sensitivity;
- 34 Grosvenor Place (CBC1012BTH174) which is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity; and
- 32 Camden Street Lower (CBC1012BTH283) which is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

The Magnitude of impact is Low as these architectural heritage structures will be set back from the road behind their boundary treatments which will limit the visual impact of the shelters. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures.

Cantilever signal poles are proposed at:

- The mid 20th century houses at 144 to 152 Rathfarnham Road (CBC1012BTH038) on the junction of the Rathfarnham Road and Dodder Park Road. The houses are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity.
- The Church of the Three Patrons on Rathgar Road (CBC1012BTH173). The Church is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.
- At 49 Camden Street Lower (CBC1012BTH258). The house is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

There are no cantilevers in these locations currently. They have a potential negative visual impact on the Architectural Heritage Structures, the magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term.

16.4.4.5 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.16: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Predicted Impact
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	CBC1012BTH037 190 Rathfarnham Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC1012BTH038 144 to 152 Rathfarnham Road	Low	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 11211020, 11211021, 11211022 1 to 3 St Agnes Terrace Rathfarnham	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC1012BTH040 59 Rathfarnham Road	Low	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC1012BTH058 3 Rathfarnham Road	Low	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 7020 1 Rathfarnham Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	DCC RPS 8063 12 Terenure Road East	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 7072 78 Rathgar Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 7120 153 Rathgar Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC1012BTH173 Church of the Three Patrons	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC1012BTH174 34 Grosvenor Place	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 7046 46 Rathgar Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
Charleville Road to Dame Street	DCC RPS 7193 68 Rathmines Road Lower	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC1012BTH258 49 Camden Street Lower	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC1012BTH283 32 Camden Street Lower	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Predicted Impact
Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road	SDCC RPS 260 Spawell House, Templeogue Road	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-term
	RMP DU022009001, DU022009002 Templeogue Church and Cemetery	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, 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, DAHG 2017). A Summary of Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Table 16.17.

As for the impact assessment, the proposed mitigation is divided into Construction and Operational Phases and is set out following the structure of Section 16.3.1 with mitigation for Protected Structures provided first, then Conservation Areas, followed by NIAH Structures, Designed Landscapes, Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest and Street Furniture. Within these categories, the recommended mitigation is organized geographically starting with the outer suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

Three locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will directly impact on the boundaries of Protected Structures during the Construction Phase. These include the boundaries to 74, 76 and 78 Terenure Road East (DCC RPS 8118, 8119, 8121), 59 to 69 Terenure Road East (DCC RPS 8106, 8107, 8109, 8111, 8113, 8116) and 50 to 62 Terenure Road East (DCC RPS 8097, 8099, 8101, 8103, 8105, 8108). The boundaries are to be repositioned to facilitate the proposed bus and cycle lanes. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the existing boundaries in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry, brickwork, railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which reinstate the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee 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 is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary.

The mid-18th century Freestanding Arch Templeogue Road (SDCC RPS 244) is part of the wider planned Baroque landscape of Templeogue House Demesne (NIAH 2313). It has been until recently very overgrown and is sealed off. The proposed scheme involves the routing of a footpath to the rear or north of the folly. As part of these works the folly is to be repaired, conserved and opened to the public. A minimal intervention approach involving removal of vegetation and repair and stabilization of the folly will be undertaken which is positive as it will arrest further deterioration of the arch and will highlight its significance locally. There is however potential for damage during the works associated with the proposed footpath and cycle track and the repair and consolidation of the arch. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary. Removal of vegetation, supervised by an accredited structural engineer specialising in historic structures has already taken place and a structural appraisal prepared by CORA engineers is appended in Volume 4 of this EIAR (Appendix A16.4). Their recommendations for consolidation and repair of the arch are contained in Section 3.1 of the CORA report and will be implemented by the appointed contractor. In addition, mitigation will include protection and monitoring prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase to prevent damage to the arch. Protective measures and monitoring are to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of Impact is High. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Positive, Very Significant, Long Term.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in six locations, where Protected Structures of National Importance and High Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. These include Rathfarnham Castle (RMP DU022-014), 21 Aungier Street (RMP DU018-020184), 20 Aungier Street (RMP DU018-386), 10 and 10a Aungier Street (RMP DU018-385), 9 and 9a Aungier Street (RMP DU018-384) and the

South City Markets (DCC RPS 3214 to 3223). There is potential for damage during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the Protected Structures prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary.

The proposed paving works at Cranford Lodge on Rathgar Road (DCC RPS 7093) and the land take at 48 Harrington Street (DCC RPS 3619) may also indirectly impact the gates and railings. No works are proposed to these features which is of medium sensitivity but there is potential for damage of these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the Protected Structures prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary.

16.5.1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

There are no direct impacts on any of the ACA within the Proposed Scheme.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on the Grange Road and Rathfarnham Road will adjoin or will be within the Rathfarnham Architectural Conservation Area which is of medium sensitivity. The installation of the proposed paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the construction stage. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the protection and monitoring of sensitive architectural heritage features within the affected areas of the ACA prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on South Great George's Street will be within the South City Retail Quarter Architectural Conservation Area which is of medium sensitivity. The installation of the proposed paving carries a risk of accidental damage to boundary treatments of protected and other heritage buildings during the Construction Phase. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the protection and monitoring of sensitive architectural heritage features within the affected areas of the ACA prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.3 Conservation Areas

There are no direct impacts on any of the Conservation Areas within the Proposed Scheme. The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on:

- Rathfarnham Road will be within the Bushy Park/Dodder Valley Conservation Area.
- Rathmines Road Lower, Grove Road, Cheltenham Place, Portobello and Charlemont Mall will be within the Grand Canal Conservation Area
- Richmond Street as far as Aungier Street will be within the Richmond Street to Aungier Street Conservation Area.
- South Great George's Street will adjoin the Dame Street Conservation Area.

The installation of the proposed paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the for the protection and monitoring of sensitive architectural heritage features within the affected areas of the Conservation Areas prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.4 NIAH Structures

There are no direct impacts on any of the NIAH structures within the Proposed Scheme.

51 NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These are indicated in Table: 16.9. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is the potential for damage during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation includes the protection and monitoring of sensitive NIAH features during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor 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 risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.5 Designed Landscapes

The proposed land take to Grange Road directly impacts the boundary wall to the Rathfarnham Castle Demesne. Rathfarnham Castle is a 16th century Castle remodelled in the 18th century and is a National Monument (RMP DU022-014, Nat. Mon. No. 628, PO no. 2/1986, SDCC RPS 221) and therefore of High sensitivity. It is also located directly opposite the Rathfarnham Architectural Conservation Area. The Demesne (NIAH 2351) has been much reduced in size but is a public park around the Castle, preserving its setting. Some trees will be removed as a result of the land take and will be a temporary negative visual impact during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary. The present boundary to Rathfarnham Castle on Grange Road and Rathfarnham Road are replacement boundaries built as part of the Rathfarnham Road bypass. The existing mix of boundary treatments on the Grange Road and Rathfarnham Road provides a poor and discordant street frontage and detracts from the streetscape, particularly in relation to the adjoining ACA and Protected Structures. The concrete block walling also detracts significantly from the Castle and its setting and is out of keeping with the Castle and its Demesne. The proposed land take presents an opportunity to reinstate a more consistent and sympathetic boundary treatment which is in keeping with the Castle, its Demesne landscape and the ACA. Consultations have been undertaken with SDCC, OPW, Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage regarding the encroachment into the Rathfarnham Castle Demesne and the removal, set back and replacement of the existing boundary wall.

The following boundary treatment is proposed as part of the Proposed Scheme. The proposed wall will be 2.8m in height with a rounded capping detail. This is consistent with the existing wall and together with the proposed landscape treatment will provide the necessary buffer between the proposed scheme and the Castle and its Demesne and maintains and enhances the sense of enclosure. Externally, the wall will be faced in fielded and panelled roughcast render (which will avoid visible expansion joints in the wall), while internally, the wall will be faced in lime render:

- The proposed wall will have a rounded capping similar to that evident on the surviving section of the Demesne wall at Castle Lodge (SDCC RPS 212, NIAH 11211003);
- The roughcast renders on the external face will be fielded and panelled in a manner similar to the boundary treatment at Rathfarnham House (now the Loreto Abbey) on Grange Road and at Willow Park on the Rock Road. The panelling is not only in keeping with the demesne landscape, but with the surrounding streetscape and with similar boundary treatments in the locality.

In addition, mitigation will include monitoring prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and

Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of Impact is High. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Positive, Very Significant, Long Term.

The Proposed Scheme requires land take along the east side of the Rathfarnham Road which will directly impact the surviving demesne or boundary walls to Wasdale House (CBC1012BTH052) and the Synagogue, formerly the boundary wall to Leoville House (CBC1012BTH053). Both are of low sensitivity. The removal of these boundaries would have a negative impact. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the existing boundaries in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry, brickwork, railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which reinstate the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee 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 is reduced to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary.

Land take is required along the north side of the Templeogue Road which will directly impact the surviving demesne or boundary walls and the walls and railings to the bell mouth to gateway to Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road (CBC1012BTH003). They are of low sensitivity. The removal of these boundaries and part of the bell mouth would have a negative impact. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the existing boundaries in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry, some capping, railings, gates, gate posts, and jostles prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which reinstate the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected railings 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 is reduced to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct Negative, Slight, Temporary.

The Proposed Scheme requires land take along the south side of the Templeogue Road in order to accommodate the Proposed Scheme. The proposed land take will occur in the demesne of Bushy Park House (SDCC RPS 214). What survives of the demesne (NIAH 2335) has been preserved as a local park and is medium sensitivity. No works are proposed to the low demesne wall or the trees but there is potential for damage during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of adjoining demesne features along the Proposed Scheme, including a low demesne wall prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Six designed landscapes of Medium sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the construction phase, these include the Demesne wall (CBC1012BTH389) to Beaufort House/ Loreto House, Grange Road (NIAH 2350), Cremorne 69 Terenure Road East (DCC RPS 8116, CBC1012BTH147), Spawell House (SDCC RPS 260), Cheeverstown House (SDCC RPS 242), Templeogue House (NIAH 2313), and Terenure House (NIAH 2332). They are listed Section 16.3.1.6 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of demesne features such as boundaries and entrance features prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated at the gate piers, gates and jostle stones to Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road (CBC1012BTH003) as a result of a land take in the immediate vicinity. The gate

piers, gates and jostle stones will not be directly impacted but there is also a potential for damage to the gate piers, gates and jostle stones during construction. They are of low sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of demesne features such as the gates, piers and jostle stones prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes or their surviving features or where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Three designed landscapes of Low sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the construction phase, these include demesne walls or lodges associated with Westbourne House, 1 to 2 Westbourne Road (CBC1012BTH043) Greenmount House, 85 Terenure Road East (CBC1012BTH145) and Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road (CBC1012BTH003) They are listed Section 16.3.1.6 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of demesne features such as boundaries and entrance features prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6 Other Structures

The proposed land take on the west side of the Rathfarnham Road will directly impact the boundary treatments to 51 to 71 Rathfarnham Road (CBC1012BTH039, CBC1012BTH040) which are of low sensitivity. These largely consist of cement rendered walls and piers with concrete cappings. Although some interventions have occurred in the past such as the widening of gateways, the boundary treatments are largely intact and consistent and contribute to the character of the houses and the streetscape in general. The removal of these boundaries would have a negative impact. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the existing boundaries in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry, brickwork, railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which reinstate the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee 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 is reduced to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary.

The proposed land take on Terenure Road East will directly impact the boundary treatments to 74a (CBC1012BTH143) and 80 Terenure Road East (CBC1012BTH144) both houses are of medium sensitivity. The boundary treatments to 74 and 74a have been replaced with a 20th century yellow brick boundary and reproduction railings. The boundary wall to number 80 has been radically altered in the 20th century. The removal of these boundaries would have a negative impact. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the existing boundaries in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry, brickwork, railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which faithfully reinstate the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee 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 is reduced to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary

The proposed land take on Terenure Road East will directly impact the boundary treatments to 60 Terenure Road East (CBC1012BTH148). Number 60 Beaumont House is a 20th century apartment block which replaced a house

of the same name. The boundary treatment survives, however and is of medium sensitivity. It consists of a randomly coursed granite rubble wall with a cut granite plinth and dressed granite capping. An iron milestone plaque is located in the wall. Treatments are largely intact and consistent and contribute to the character of the houses and the streetscape in general. The removal of these boundaries would have a negative impact. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the existing boundaries in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry, brickwork, railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, which reinstates the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee 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 is reduced to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

20a Aungier Street (CBC1012BTH335) is of national importance and High Sensitivity and will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric, and an adverse visual impact on the setting of a structure during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of sensitive architectural heritage features associated with 20a Aungier Street prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Proposed kerb realignments and paving works on the Rathfarnham and Rathgar Roads will be in close proximity to the paired gateways of Auburn Villa Rathgar Road (CBC1012BTH171) and an Art Deco former Cinema at Terenure Enterprise Centre (CBC1012BTH057). No works are proposed to these features which is of medium sensitivity but there is potential for damage of these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the Protected Structures prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary.

16.5.1.7 Street Furniture

16.5.1.7.1 Post Boxes

The cast iron pillar style post box at 50 Terenure Road East (CBC1012PB007) will be directly impacted by a proposed land take necessitating its temporary removal. It is envisaged that the post boxes will be reinstated. There is the potential for loss or damage to the post boxes during removal, transportation, storage, and reinstatement. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the post box in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and its reinstatement in a new position in close proximity (within 20m) of its existing position. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the relocated post box will be set back from the traffic helping to protect it into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The remaining 13 cast iron post boxes are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity as outlined in Table: 16.12. They will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme during the Construction Phase. Indirect impacts are anticipated during the Construction Phase due to the potential for disruption of the use of the post boxes, the potential for damage of the fabric of the post boxes, and the adverse

visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the 12 post boxes prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.2 Lamp posts

Lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity 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. This includes the Lamp post on traffic island at junction of Rathmines Road Upper, Rathmines Road Lower and Rathgar Road (CBC1012LP044). There is the potential for loss or damage to the lamp posts during their removal, transportation, storage, and reinstatement. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the lamp posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Two groups of lamp posts (CBC1012LP010 to CBC1012LP013, CBC1012LP041) of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity 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. There is the potential for loss or damage to the lamp posts during their removal, transportation, storage, and reinstatement. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the lamp posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Eight groups of lamp posts (CBC1012LP118, CBC1012LP119, CBC1012LP026, CBC1012LP028, CBC1012LP029, CBC1012LP030, CBC1012LP031, CBC1012LP032, CBC1012LP045 to CBC1012LP054, CBC1012LP121, CBC1012LP055 to CBC1012LP057, CBC1012LP059, CBC1012LP060, CBC1012LP061, CBC1012LP062, CBC1012LP064 to CBC1012LP066, CBC1012LP068 to CBC1012LP072, CBC1012LP074 to CBC1012LP080, CBC1012LP081 to CBC1012LP087, CBC1012LP088 to CBC1012LP091, CBC1012LP092 to CBC1012LP101, CBC1012LP103, CBC1012LP104, CBC1012LP105 to CBC1012LP116) were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the lamp posts sit means that there is the potential for damage to the lamps during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Two groups of lamp posts (CBC1012LP014 to CBC1012LP023, CBC1012LP042, CBC1012LP043) were identified where lamp posts of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement

of the ground surfaces on which the lamp posts sit means that there is the potential for damage to the lamps during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary

16.5.1.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Land take will directly impact on a vent pipe on Terenure Road East (CBC1012BTH146) necessitating its removal and relocation. The Vent Pipe is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the Vent Pipe in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the Vent Pipe. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

A Mile Stone at 69 Terenure Road East (CBC1012MS002) will be directly impacted by the proposed land take. The milestone is of regional importance and medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the milestone plaque in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the milestone. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The boundaries to 50-62 Terenure Road East will be impacted by the proposed land take Number 60 Beaumont House is a 20th century apartment block which replaced a house of the same name. An iron milestone plaque (CBC1012MS04) located in the wall of 60 Terenure Road East will be directly impacted by the proposed land take. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the milestone in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the milestone. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Six items of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture (CBC1012BTH391, NIAH 11211001, CBC1012BTH071, CBC1012MS001, CBC1012BTH006, CBC1012MS03) of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture of medium sensitivity will directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the street furniture sits, means that there is a potential for damage to the street furniture during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the statuary or miscellaneous street furniture (CBC1012BTH391, NIAH 11211001, CBC1012BTH071, CBC1012MS001, CBC1012BTH006, CBC1012MS03) prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Four items (CBC1012BTH392, CBC1012BTH487, CBC1012BTH390, CBC1012BTH007) of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture of Low sensitivity will directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the street furniture sits, means

that there is a potential for damage to the street furniture during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring statutory or miscellaneous street furniture prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Proposed kerb realignments at 48 Harrington Street & 12 Camden Street Upper, 61 - 73 Camden Street Lower, 83-87 Camden Street Lower and DCC Green area on the east side of Redmond's Hill will directly impact granite kerbs on the west sides of Camden Street Upper (CBC1012BTH249), and Camden Street Lower (CBC1012BTH256) and on the east side of Redmond's Hill (CBC1012BTH332). The kerbs are to be repositioned. The kerbs are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The removal of the kerbs will carry the potential risk of loss or damage. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. 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 is to 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. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Coal holes at 44 & 45 Richmond Street (CBC1012BTH425, CBC1012BTH427, CBC1012BTH428) will be directly impacted by a proposed land take necessitating their removal and relocation. The removal of the granite surrounds and covers will carry the potential risk of loss or damage. The proposal also removed the connection with the cellars beneath. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation will be to record the coal holes in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the coal hole surrounds and covers on the new line. Recording is to 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 coal holes 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 proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from High to medium. The proposed mitigation will retain the relationship of the coal holes to the associated buildings and streetscape post mitigation but the connection to the associated cellars will be lost. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed land take at 44 & 45 Richmond Street will be in close proximity to a cellar hatch (CBC1012BTH426) of regional importance. There is potential for damage during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The changes in the alignment of the footpaths and the proposed paving treatments will be in close proximity to 109 surface treatments identified in Table 2.3 in Appendix 4 of this EIAR. They include granite kerbs, cellar lights and grilles, granite paving, cobbles, coal holes and areas of paving of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

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

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

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Nutgrove Avenue to Terenure Road North	NIAH 2351, RMP DU022-014, Nat. Mon. No. 628, PO no. 2/1986, SDCC RPS 221, Rathfarnham Castle & Demesne	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Positive, Very Significant, Long Term
	Rathfarnham Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	The Bushy Park/Dodder Valley Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH039, CBC1012BTH040 51 to 71 Rathfarnham Road	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary	Direct Negative, Not significant, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH057 Art Deco former Cinema at Terenure Enterprise Centre	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH052 Former boundary wall to Wasdale House	Direct, Negative, moderate Temporary	Direct Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH053 Boundary wall to the Synagogue, formerly Leoville House	Direct, Negative, moderate Temporary	Direct Negative, Slight, Temporary
Terenure Road North to Charleville Road	DCC RPS 8118, 8119, 8121 74 to 78 Terenure Road East,	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH143, CBC1012BTH144 74a and 80 Terenure Road East	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary	Direct Negative, Not significant, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH146 vent pipe at 2 Town Houses, Terenure Road East	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 8106, 8107, 8109, 8111, 8113, 8116 59 to 71 Terenure Road East	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012MS02 Mile Stone 69 Terenure Road East	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 8097, 8099, 8101, 8103, 8105, 8108 50 to 62 Terenure Road East,	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH148 Boundary wall 60 Terenure Road East,	Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012PB007 Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box, 50 Terenure Road East	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012MS04 Milestone, 60 Terenure Road East, north side	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 7093 Cranford Lodge on Rathgar Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH171 Auburn Villa Rathgar Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Charleville Road to Dame Street	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Richmond Street to Aungier Street Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
	DCC RPS 3619 48 Harrington Street	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH249, CBC1012BTH256, CBC1012BTH332 Kerbs at Camden Street Upper, Camden Street Lower and on the east side of Redmond's Hill	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
	CBC1012BTH425, CBC1012BTH427, CBC1012BTH428 Coal holes at 44 & 45 Richmond Street	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC1012BTH426 Cellar hatch 44 & 45 Richmond Street	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC1012BTH335 20a Aungier Street	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	South City Retail Quarter Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Dame Street Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Tallaght Road to Rathfarnham Road	SDCC RPS 244 Freestanding Arch Templeogue Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Direct, Positive, Very Significant Long Term
	CBC1012BTH003 Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1012BTH003 Templeogue Lodge, 321 Templeogue Road	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary
	NIAH 2335, SDCC RPS 214, Bushy Park House Demesne	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Protected Structures (6 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	NIAH Structures (51 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Designed Landscapes (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (6 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Designed Landscapes (3 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not significant, Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Post boxes (13 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not significant, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Lamp posts (1 locations)	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Lamp posts (2 locations)	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not significant, Temporary
	Lamp posts (8 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Lamp posts (2 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not significant, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Statuary and street furniture (all Sections) Refer to Table: 16.14 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Statuary and street furniture (6 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Statuary and street furniture (4 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not significant, Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Paving and surface treatments (102 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary

16.5.2 Operational Phase

Mitigation measures, to mitigate the indirect Operational Phase impacts of the Proposed Scheme have been inherently included during the design development. These include an analysis of existing and proposed bus-stops, bus-shelters and signal pole locations to avoid impacting on the settings of identified sites, buildings and features. 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. Given no significant Operational Phase impacts are anticipated during the Operational Phase therefore no mitigation measures are required during the Operational Phase.

16.6 Residual Impacts

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

16.6.1 Construction Phase

Once the mitigation measures have been implemented, there will be no Significant residual Negative impacts on the architectural heritage as a result of the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme, apart from the predicted Negative, Moderate, Temporary impact on 44 and 45 Richmond Street. There will be Significant, Positive Long Term impacts associated with the Rathfarnham Castle & Demesne and Free Standing Archway as a result of the Construction phase of the Proposed Scheme.

16.6.2 Operational Phase

There will be no Significant Negative impacts on the architectural heritage as a result of the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme.

16.7 References

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