



Chapter 16
Architectural Heritage

Contents

16. Architectural Heritage	1
16.1 Introduction.....	1
16.2 Methodology.....	1
16.2.1 Definitions.....	1
16.2.2 Approach.....	3
16.2.3 Study Area.....	4
16.2.4 Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidelines.....	4
16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation.....	6
16.2.6 Assessment Methodology.....	7
16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity.....	7
16.3 Baseline Environment.....	13
16.3.1 Results and Analysis.....	16
16.4 Potential Impacts.....	36
16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme.....	36
16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario.....	36
16.4.3 Construction Phase.....	36
16.5 Operational Phase.....	44
16.6 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures.....	46
16.6.1 Construction Phase.....	46
16.6.2 Operational Phase.....	54
16.7 Residual Impacts.....	56
16.7.1 Construction Phase.....	56
16.7.2 Operational Phase.....	56
16.8 References.....	57

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 Kimmage to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme).

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

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

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

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

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

16.2 Methodology

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

16.2.1 Definitions

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

16.2.1.1 Architectural Heritage

The architectural heritage includes buildings and structures, their contents and settings and designed landscapes and demesnes which are of artistic, technical, social scientific and cultural interest. The architectural heritage also includes street furniture, statuary, paving, and structures 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 Number 30 of 2000 - 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, objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special architectural heritage interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in the relevant city or county development plan. Protected structures are defined in Section 2 of the Planning and Development Act as:

'(a) a structure, or

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

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

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

(i) the interior of the structure,

(ii) the land lying within the curtilage of the structure,

(iii) any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interiors, and

(iv) all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of any structure or structures referred to in subparagraph (i) or (iii)'.

Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act defines protected structures as:

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

Where sites are designated or are protected architectural heritage assets, they are addressed in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.2 and Section 16.3.1.3

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

Architectural heritage may also be afforded protection under other county or city development plan objectives including Conservation Areas which are indicated in the Dublin City Council (DCC) Dublin City Development Plan

2022 - 2028 (hereafter referred to as the Dublin City Development Plan) (DCC 2022) zoning maps as red hatched areas or may be protected under specific objectives for the protection of streetscapes, street furniture, paving treatments and industrial heritage. Red hatched Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 16.3.1.5. There is no equivalent Conservation 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 South Dublin and 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 16.3.1.7. 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.

16.2.1.1.1 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.

16.2.1.1.2 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage, which is closely related, is defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (Environmental Protection (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2022). It includes tangible heritage such as archaeology, architectural heritage, settlements, buildings and structures, designed landscapes, in addition to placenames and intangible heritage such as folklore, traditions and traditional practices. Cultural heritage also contributes to cultural identity and sense of place. Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest perspective, these are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & 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 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 County and City Development Plans such as the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), and the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (hereafter referred to as the South Dublin County Development Plan) (SDCC 2022) including the RPS and ACAs, the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b) and the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). Cartographic and aerial photographs of the study area were also consulted (OSI 2020a; UCD 2020; Google 2020). 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 (baseline environment); 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, and is based on a number of distinct actions which enabled the potential significance and sensitivity of the built environment to be established. These allowed the likely and significant impacts to be determined, and mitigation measures to be proposed as appropriate.

16.2.3 Study Area

Based on the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the NRA Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Archaeological Guidelines) (NRA 2005b), the study area for architectural heritage was defined as an area extending 50m in all directions from the Proposed Scheme boundary. Architectural heritage features or receptors within the corridor were then identified first in the desk-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, Conservation Areas, garden cemeteries, and groups or complexes of institutional, religious, industrial or residential buildings where there is likely to be a direct physical impact on the architectural heritage features or an indirect visual impact.

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

16.2.4 Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidelines

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

- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014;

- Planning and Development Act (as amended);
- The Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999;
- The Planning and Development Act Regulations 2001 (as amended);
- Draft Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements (EPA 2015);
- EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022);
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Report (European Commission 2017);
- Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on Carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (DHPLG 2018a);
- Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- S.I. No. 296/2018 - European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018; and
- Circular Letter: PL 05/2018 Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU (DHPLG 2018b).

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

- The Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022);
- The South County Dublin Development Plan (SDCC 2022);
- Local Area and ACA Plans including:
 - The Liberties Local Area Plan 2009, extended in 2014 until May 2020 (DCC 2009a); and
 - Thomas Street and Environs ACA (DCC 2009b).
- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011a);
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (DAHGI 1999);
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) International Charters including:
 - The Florence Charter on Historic Gardens (ICOMOS 1981);
 - Charter for The Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington Charter (ICOMOS United States 1987);
 - Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS Australia 1990);
 - Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (ICOMOS 1999a);
 - International Cultural Tourism Charter, Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (ICOMOS 1999b);
 - Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (ICOMOS 2005);
 - Charter on Cultural Routes (ICOMOS 2008);
 - The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (also known as the 'Ename Charter') (ICOMOS Australia 2008);
 - The Valetta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS 2011);
 - Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (also known as the Dublin Principles), ICOMOS and The International

- Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) (ICOMOS and TICCIH 2011);
- Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites, 2017 (ICOMOS 2017a); and
- Document on Historic Urban Public Parks (ICOMOS 2017b).
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (hereafter referred to as the Granada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985);
- Green Paper on the Urban Environment (European Commission 1990);
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Council of Europe 1992);
- European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2000); and
- Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Council of Europe 2005).

In order to assess the potential impact of the proposal, the following sources were also consulted or reviewed:

- Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework (hereafter referred to as the NPF) (DHPLG 2018c);
- The Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (hereafter referred to as the RSES) 2019 - 2031 (EMRA 2019); and
- Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DTTAS 2019).

16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation

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

- i. Desk-based study including review of all available relevant and published and unpublished documentary archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The desk study involved detailed analysis of the architectural and historical background of the Proposed Scheme study area. This comprised analysis of information from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 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 (DCC 2022), and South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 2022) including the RPS; the Liberties Local Area Plan 2009 (DCC 2009a); Thomas Street and Environs ACA (DCC 2009b); 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 Section 16.7;
- ii. As mentioned previously, field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme in May 2020 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme; and
- iii. The locations for all architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):
 - RMP / SMR sites (e.g., RMP DU018-020113);
 - RPS (marked with a yellow square);

- NIAH (e.g., NIAH 50080983);
- NIAH Garden Survey (e.g., NIAH 2347); and
- Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest– (e.g., CBC0011BTH042).

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

Criteria	Explanation
	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>

Sensitivity	Criteria
	<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 3.4 of the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022), which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction):

- Cumulative Impact: The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact;
- Do Nothing Impact: The environment as it would be in the future should no development of any kind be carried out;
- Indeterminable Impact: When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described;

- Irreversible Impact: When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost;
- Residual Impact: The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken 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, 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.

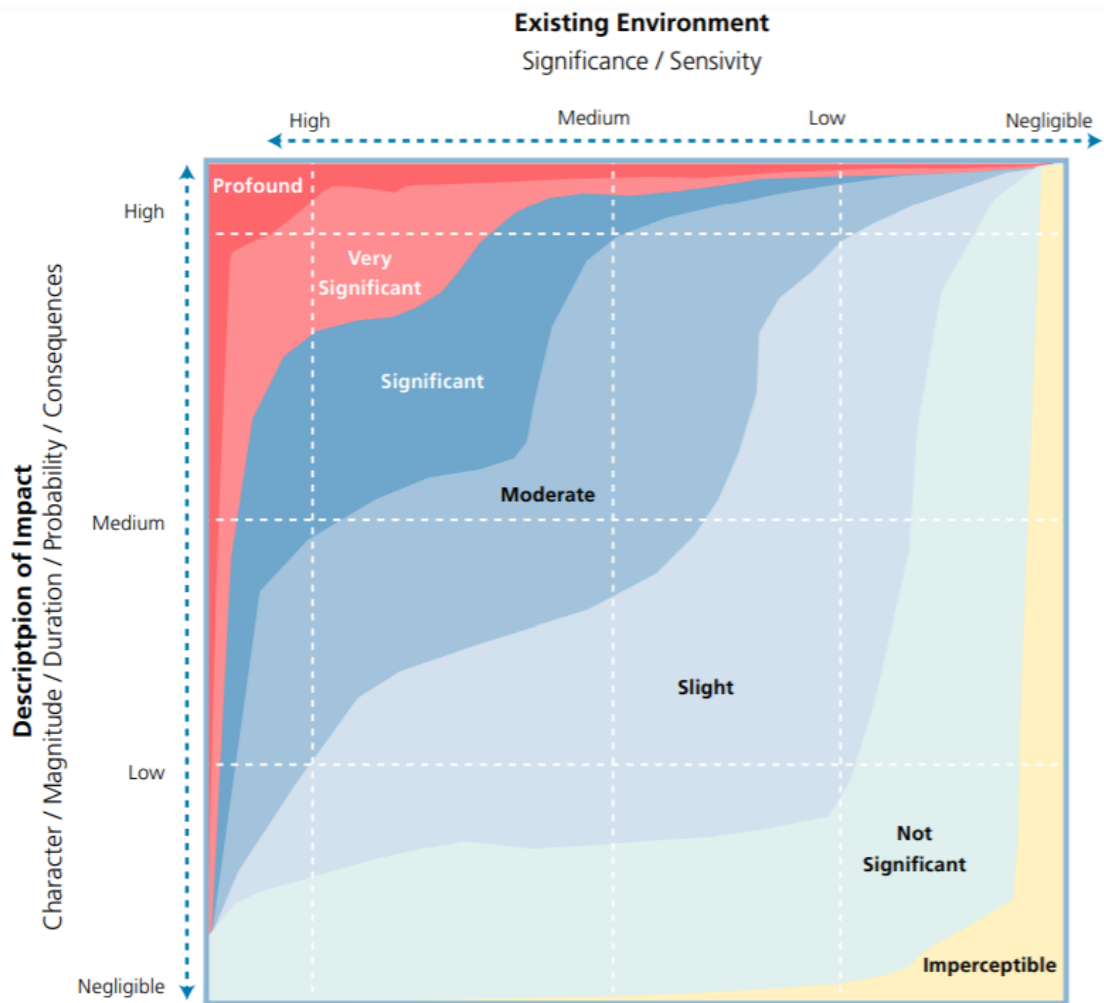


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2022)

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 architectural heritage or landscape integrity of the site is compromised, where it is reversible or where the change can be mitigated by either by protection or preservation in situ or by reinstatement. It may also be an effect that alters the character of the landscape or visual environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
Significant	An effect which, by its character, Magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important or sensitive aspect of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape.

Characteristic	Description
Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, Magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape.
Profound	An effect which obliterates sensitive the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape. This Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. It is reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise when an architectural heritage or landscape feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development

16.3 Baseline Environment

The Proposed Scheme will commence on R817 Kimmage Road Lower at the junction with the R818 on Terenure Road West and Kimmage Road West, and R817 Fortfield Road. The Proposed Scheme will continue along R817 Kimmage Road Lower towards the City Centre, via the R137 on Harold's Cross Road, Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street South. Priority for buses will be provided along the entire route, consisting primarily of dedicated bus lanes in both directions where feasible, with alternative measures proposed at particularly constrained locations such as much of R817 Kimmage Road Lower, Harold's Cross Park West and short sections of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower in alternate directions. A complementary cycle route is also proposed to the west of the Proposed Scheme via quiet streets at the southern end of the Proposed Scheme.

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

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

The majority of the study area is located outside the Grand Canal. The Proposed Scheme will commence at Kimmage Cross Roads on R817 Kimmage Road Lower. The Proposed Scheme will be located on a route which ran south from the early medieval settlement of *Áth Cliath* (ford of the Hurdles) in Dublin and was known as the Slige Chualann (Clarke 2002). The Kimmage Cross Roads or KCR, is a landmark in Kimmage. The name Kimmage is derived from *Camaigh* or *Camaigh uisce*, meaning 'crooked water-meadow', possibly referring to the course of the River Poddle (Fiontar 2020; Joyce 1913). The River Poddle was an important water supply for to the medieval city of Dublin. A feature known as 'The Tongue' or 'Stone Boat' (RMP DU018-043003) is a wedge shaped weir built in the 13th century in an attempt to regulate the quantity of water reaching the city via the City Watercourse (Dúchas 1998, NMS 2020a and 2020b). The present concrete weir is built on the site.

The study area was predominantly rural until the 20th century but there were numerous premodern Quarries, Mills, Windmills, Lime Kilns along what is now R817 Kimmage Road Lower, Poddle Park and Mount Argus Road indicating a rich industrial heritage in the area (DCC 2003 to 2009). Quarries were located on either side of what is now R817 Kimmage Road Lower. In the 19th century they included Ravensdale Mills, Larkfield Mills, Loaders Farm Paper Mills at Mount Argus and also a flour mill was near what are now the gates of Mount Jerome Cemetery (Taylor 1816, Duncan 1821, OSI 1843 to 1844; OSI 1847; OSI 1864 to 1890; OSI 1909 to 1911). Larkfield Mills were located in what is now Poddle Park and was owned by the family of Joseph Plunkett and was used as a clearing station for arms imported in the 1914 Howth gun-running as a training ground for the Irish Volunteers in the run up to the 1916 Easter Rising (Curtis. J; 2016).

There were few country houses and demesnes in the Kimmage area, but they included Brook Lawn which was located at the south end of Ravensdale Park (Dean 2016). In the hinterland adjoining Harold's Cross Village, were country houses and their demesnes, generally of 18th or early 19th century date, most with the prefix or suffix 'Mount' as at Mount Argus, Mount Jerome and Greenmount. All were subsequently converted in the mid 19th century to religious, institutional or other uses. Mount Jerome (RMP DU018-049, NIAH 2347) was converted to a garden cemetery under the direction of the British architect George Papworth (1781 to 1855) in 1836 (IAA 2020a). Papworth was the architect to the Dublin and Drogheda Railway and to the Royal Bank. He was later appointed Professor of Architecture by the Royal Hibernian Academy. He is buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery (Langtry and Carter eds. 1997). Mount Argus (DCC RPS 4260, NIAH 2345) was acquired by the Passionist Order who built a

Monastery and Church designed by James Joseph McCarthy on the site of the house in the early 1860s and late 1870s, respectively. Greenmount House (DCC RPS 3581) built c.1780 was acquired by the Religious Sisters of Charity and converted to use as a convent in 1845, and subsequently to accommodate Our Lady's Hospice in 1879. Institutional buildings including the infirmary, chapel and mortuary were constructed in the grounds in the 1890s. St. Clare's Convent (DCC RPS 3583) was built in the grounds of an early 18th century house which was located on Harold's Cross Green. The Poor Clare Nuns moved from Hendrick Street to Harold's Cross in 1804 and established a convent and orphanage. The orphanage is an L-plan three-storey range with a former integral carriage arch, now blocked, to the roadside range. The orphanage was built in 1806.

There was some residential development, on what is now R817 Kimmage Road Lower in the mid 19th century, and these are evident on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1843 (OSI 1843). The residential development of the Kimmage area had increased by the early 20th century and rows of terraced houses were constructed on R817 Kimmage Road Lower in the late 19th and early 20th centuries particularly at the north end. The Rathmines and Rathgar Township was established as a local municipality in 1847 following the establishment of Dublin Corporation in 1840 and the development of the lands to the south of the Grand Canal as a suburb of Dublin in the early 19th century (O'Maitiú 2003). The Township encompassed Harold's Cross, Ranelagh, Sandymount and Milltown. Kimmage was at the western end of the Township, as evident from a township marker (CBC0011MS001) on R817 Kimmage Road Lower.

Kimmage witnessed a large scale residential development in the 1930s and 1940s which included the southern part of the garden suburb in Crumlin which was built by G. & T. Crampton for Dublin Corporation in 1939 to 1940 (Crampton 1940). The Proposed Scheme will traverse through part of the garden suburb at Blarney Road before continuing on Sundrive Road.

The name Harold's Cross is thought to have derived from the gallows (DU018 050004) site which was located on the medieval common where the current Harold's Cross Park is situated. Harold's Cross was an execution ground for the city of Dublin up to the 18th century. In the 14th century, a gallows was maintained by the Archbishop (McCormack 2000). The name Harold's Cross has also been attributed to a cross stood near Terenure Road, which marked the boundary of the lands of the Archbishop of Dublin and warned the Harold family of Rathfarnham, who were of Viking origin, that they must not encroach beyond that point (Ball 1903).

Harold's Cross Village developed in the late 18th and early 19th century around the wedge shaped green in the centre of the village which occupies the site of the original medieval common (RMP DU018-050). Both Taylor's Map of 1816 and Duncan's map of 1821 show denser and more clearly defined settlement around the Village Green (Taylor 1816; Duncan 1821). Development was also spurred by the construction of the Grand Canal in the 1790s. The common remained an open green up until the late 19th century when the present enclosed park was laid out in 1893 by the Rathmines Township Commissioners to the design of William Sheppard (Curtis 2016, O'Maitiú 2003). The park also contains a pond, fountain, walks and kiosk which was erected in the 1940s.

Harold's Cross Green was a key meeting point for members of the Society of United Irishmen including Robert Emmet (Curtis 2016). Emmet led an abortive rebellion in 1803 and was captured in Harold's Cross. He is commemorated on a plaque on the bridge (NIAH 50080983) crossing the Grand Canal. The bridge was originally known as Clanbrassil Bridge as it links Harold's Cross with R137 Clanbrassil Street but was renamed Robert Emmet Bridge. The original bridge was constructed in 1790 but it was rebuilt in the 1930s. The retaining dwarf walls to the north of the bridge on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper were built at the same time as the Grand Canal and the original 1790s bridge. They were constructed to address a change in level on what is now R137 Clanbrassil Street.

Clanbrassil Street is named after James Hamilton, the second Earl of Clanbrassil (M'Cready C.T. 1892). Prior to that it was referred to as the road to Rathfarnham. Development along the street commenced in 1799, likely spurred by the construction of the Grand Canal and the growth of Harold's Cross. In 1868, a new street was opened to connect Harold's Cross with what is now R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower (Bennett 2005; Casey 2005).

The north end of what is now R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower was widened in 1989 (Lynch, S. 2009). The result is that most of the buildings of architectural heritage interest on R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower are located at the south end around Leonards Corner and along the east side of the street. There are no buildings of architectural heritage interest to the north of Daniel Street. What is now R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower was part of Little Jerusalem because in the first half of the 20th century it was at the heart of the Jewish community in Ireland

(Keogh D 1998). The first Jews fleeing conditions in Lithuania (then part of the Russian Empire) arrived in the early 1870s and eventually settled off what is now R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower. In the following decades many of the Jews settled along what is now R811 South Circular Road, on both sides of Leonard's Corner, and in the side streets off it.

What is now R137 New Street South is one of the oldest streets in the city and dates to 1218 (M'Cready 1892; Bennet 2005). R137 New Street South lies within the Liberties or medieval suburbs of Dublin City but was also widened as part of the road widening of R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower. It does retain some buildings of interest which include Atkinson House, at No. 21 (DCC RPS 5823) which was built in 1860 as an 'Asylum for Aged Females'.

What is now R110 Kevin Street Upper formed part of the medieval suburbs of Dublin City. This street, originally St Kevin's Lane, dates to 1577 and is also named after St Kevin's Church which is mentioned in 1317 (M'Cready 1892) which was located to the east. Though it too was affected by the road widening of the 1980s, it retains more surviving architectural heritage features than R137 New Street South. Significant buildings include a Dutch Billy at No. 35a (DCC RPS 4186) which was built c.1730. R110 Kevin Street Upper also contains a number of protected structures which are associated with St. Patricks Cathedral. These include St. Patrick's Grammar School which was built in the 1870s (DCC RPS 4187), St. Patrick's Deanery (DCC RPS 4188, 4189) which was built in 1783 but retains some fabric of an earlier building constructed in 1710 and a Public Convenience which was built around 1900 (DCC RPS 5822).

The Proposed Scheme will terminate at the crossroads of the R110 on Dean Street and Kevin Street Upper, and R137 Patrick Street. R110 Dean Street contains only two protected structures at No. 1 Dean Street, built c.1825 (DCC RPS 2283), and No. 77 Francis Street (DCC RPS 2942) built c.1830. Numbers 2, 3, 4 Dean Street are included in the NIAH (NIAH 50080635 to 50080637). R137 Patrick Street contains a collection of 1840s houses at No. 51 through to No. 53 (DCC RPS 6440 through 6442) and the Cathedral School which was built c. 1870 (DU018020111, NIAH 50080681). The dominant feature however is St. Patrick's Cathedral (DCC RPS 6443 & 6444), built c.1220 to 1260, and largely rebuilt under the patronage of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness between 1860 and 1865. St. Patrick's Park (NIAH 50080682) which was laid out in 1901 closes the vista down R137 Patrick Street.

Table 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road	Rathdown	Rathfarnham	Terenure
	Uppercross	Rathfarnham	Kimmage (pt. Rathfarnham Civil Parish.)
	Uppercross	Crumlin	Kimmage (pt. Crumlin Civil Parish.)
	Uppercross	Crumlin	Larkfield
	Uppercross	Crumlin	Tonguefield
	Uppercross	St Catherine's	Argus
	Uppercross	St Catherine's	Rathland East
	Uppercross	St Catherine's	Mount Jerome
	Uppercross	St Peter's Civil Parish	Harold's Cross West
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	Uppercross	St Peter's Civil Parish	Harold's Cross West
	Uppercross	St Catherine's	Mount Jerome
	Uppercross	St Peter's Civil Parish	Rathmines West
	Uppercross	St Catherine's	Harold's Cross
	Dublin	St Nicholas Without	Cherry Orchard
	Dublin	St Peter's Civil Parish	Portobello
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	Dublin	St Nicholas Without	Cherry Orchard
	Dublin	St Peter's Civil Parish	Portobello

	Dublin	St Peter's Civil Parish	Dublin South City
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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 is on these 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 (DCC 2022) and South County Dublin Development Plan (SDCC 2022) 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, Mount Jerome Harold's Cross which is also a protected structure, will be referred to using the RMP identifier (RMP DU018-049) and, as appropriate, National Monument number or Preservation Order number (rather than the DCC RPS 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 CBC0011BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0011BTH002, 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 CBC0011PB001, LP002 is CBC0011LP002, and MS003 is CBC0011MS003). All other items of street furniture are labelled using a BTH identifier.

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

- RMP / SMR sites (e.g., RMP DU018-020113);
- RPS (marked with a yellow square);
- NIAH (e.g., NIAH 50080983);
- NIAH Garden Survey (e.g., NIAH 2347); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites (e.g., CBC0011BTH042).

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, infrastructure, and 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 Robert Emmett Bridge (NIAH 50080983) before being routed before being routed through the Liberties.

16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), eight sites were identified in the baseline environment, which also form part of the built heritage. These include both above ground structures, as at the Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral (RMP DU018-020113) and designed landscapes as at Mount Jerome (DU018049).

The Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral (RMP DU018-020113) is a Georgian residence but the vaulting to the basement may be earlier. As well as being a recorded monument, it is a protected structure (DCC RPS 4188) and is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

Mount Jerome (DU018049) is an 18th century country house located within a demesne (NIAH 2347) which was subsequently converted to a garden cemetery in the 19th century. As well as being a recorded monument, it is a protected structure (DCC RPS 8695) and is of Regional Importance and 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'.

Of the eight Recorded Monuments within the study area, five are also classed as protected structures within the Dublin City Development Plan. Given that many are of Regional or National importance, Protected Structures 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 Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

16.3.1.3 Protected Structures

The importance of the architectural heritage is enshrined in Section 10 of the Planning and Development Act, which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their development 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 2022) 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’.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022) and South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 2022) indicates that in addition to the eight RMP sites noted in Section 16.3.1.2, an additional 88 RPS sites were identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme.

The RPS sites are generally rated of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity except for St. Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street (RMP DU018-020269) which is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. They are listed in Table 16.7 with further information provided in Appendix A.16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 16.7: Protected Structures

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road	RMP DU018-043003	The Tongue / Stone Boat, Mount Argus Square	Weir on the site of a 13th century weir	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8333 to DCC RPS 8335	1 to 3 Waverley Terrace	Houses, c 1858 and 1879 Extant 1882	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4113 to DCC RPS 4123	16 to 26 Kenilworth Square North	House c 1858 to 1879 Extant 1882	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4124 to DCC RPS 4140	27 to 43 Kenilworth Square West	House c 1858 to 1879 Extant 1882	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4141 to DCC RPS 4145	47 to 51 Kenilworth Square South	Houses c 1858 to 1879	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7021	36, Rathgar Avenue	House, mid to late 19 th century. Extant 1882	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4260	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower	Monastery 1859 and 1863, Church 1873 and 1878, gates and railings 1909	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	RMP DU018-049	Mount Jerome Harold's Cross	18 th century house and Garden cemetery laid out in 1836	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3582	Church, Harold's Cross Road,	1836 Church of Ireland Church	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3581	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50 to 60 Harold's Cross Road	House, built c.1780 with 19 th century institutional buildings	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3583	Former Sisters of Saint Clare's Convent, Harold's Cross Road	Early 18 th century house and early 19 th century convent and chapel	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	DCC RPS 1869 to DCC RPS 1871,	18 to 20 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Houses, c.1860	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1865 to DCC RPS 1868,	14 to 17 Clanbrassil Street Upper	House c.1820,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1860 to DCC RPS 1864,	9 to 13 Clanbrassil Street Upper	House c.1820	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1858, DCC RPS 1859,	7 to 8 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Houses c.1847	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1872 to DCC RPS 1877,	50 to 55 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Houses c.1840	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1824, DCC RPS 1825	83 and 85 South Circular Road	Houses c.1830	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1826 to DCC RPS 1836	87 to 107 South Circular Road (odd Numbers Only)	Houses c.1840	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1837	Eldon House Surgery 119 South Circular Road	House, built c.1850. in use as a surgery	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1838 to DCC RPS 1842	121 to 127 South Circular Road	Houses c.1830	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1841 to DCC RPS 1845	126 to 132 South Circular Road	Houses c.1820	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2996 to DCC RPS 2997	2 and 2a Fumbally Lane	Houses, extant 1907	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2998 to DCC RPS 2999	3 and 4 Fumbally Lane	Houses, extant 1847	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3000	Fumbally Court, 9 Fumbally Lane	Maltings c. 1860	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1857	29 Clanbrassil Street Lower	House c.1880	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5823	Atkinson House 21 New Street South	Convalescent home, 1860	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5822	Corner of Kevin Street and New Street South	Granite base to the former public lavatories, c.1900	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018-020405	35a Kevin Street Upper	Dutch Billy House, built c.1730, rebuilt 1908.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4187	Patrick's Cathedral Grammar School 39 Kevin Street Upper	School built 1865	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018-020113	Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 40 Kevin St Upper	Deanery, built 1783 but incorporating 1710 basement and later 1890s extension	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2283	1 Dean Street	House built c.1825, converted to shop	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2045	Fallon's 129 Coombe	House, built c.1895	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2942	77 Francis Street	House, built c.1830,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6440 to DCC RPS 6442	51 to 53 Patrick Street	Terraced houses, built c.1840, In Use as: shop/retail outlet Business premises.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018-020800	St. Patrick's Cathedral Choir School, College of the Vicar's Choral 53 Patrick Street	Saint Patrick's Cathedral Choir School / College of the Vicar's Choral, founded 1432, present structure c.1870.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018-020269	St. Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street	Original foundation c. 1121. Rebuilt c.1220-1260. Restored, c.1860-65.	National Importance High Sensitivity

16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, technical, social, cultural, or scientific, interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure or group of protected structures.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022) and the South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 2022) indicates the study area abuts the south-eastern edge of the Thomas Street ACA. It is shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. A brief description relating to the ACA is contained in Table 16.8 and in more detail in Section 16.3.1.4.1 and Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Table 16.8: Architectural Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	Thomas Street ACA	The ACA encompasses R110 Dean Street which contains a number of 18 th and 19 th century buildings but is of earlier date	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.4.1 Thomas Street ACA

The Thomas Street ACA (DCC 2009b) encompasses R110 Dean Street where it overlaps with the Proposed Scheme. Dean Street contains a number of 18th and 19th century buildings but is of earlier date. Dean Street lies within the Liberties which are of Medieval origin. King Henry II granted lands for the foundation of the Augustinian Monastery of Saint Thomas in the 12th century as atonement for the murder of Thomas á Beckett (Bennett 2005, Clarke 2002). The lands which became known as the Liberties developed as a suburb located outside the walled city of Dublin in the 12th and 13th centuries. A charter was granted to the city, citizens of Bristol were brought in to colonise Dublin, and guilds were introduced. After the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 under Henry VIII, the lands around Thomas Street were granted to William Brabazon whose family became the Earls of Meath. The area was developed as part of the Meath Estate.

The area developed as an industrial quarter associated in particular with the silk and weaving trade following the immigration of Huguenots from Continental Europe in the late 17th century before peaking in the early 1800s (Bennett 2005; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005). The most significant buildings within the wider ACA are St Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074) and City Wall (RMP DU018020001) which are of National importance but located outside the study area on Thomas Street.

The protected structures within the study area of the Proposed Scheme where it overlaps with the ACA are principally of 19th century construction and of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity (DCC 2009b; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). Within the urban realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps. Because of these factors, the Thomas Street ACA where it meets the Proposed Scheme is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

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'.

The Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022) also indicated that a further 16 areas in Dublin are being prioritised for inclusion as an ACA. Harold's Cross, through which the Proposed Scheme traverses, is one of these prioritised areas however its extent or status as an ACA is not specified in the Dublin City Development Plan.

SDCC's policies relating to ACAs can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022). 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).

16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are areas which, while not to be confused with ACAs, do afford some protection to the architectural heritage under the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 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 (DCC 2022) indicates that the Proposed Scheme will traverse through one Conservation Area and will terminate within another. They are listed in Table 16.9. In particular respect to Policy BHA10 of the Dublin City Development Plan, it should be noted that there are demolition works proposed at Gordon’s Fuels as part of the Proposed Scheme. The demolition works comprise the deconstruction of one small residential cottage dwelling. However this building (and its surrounds comprising fuel merchants and scrap yard businesses) does not have any architectural heritage merit or status and are not considered to contribute to the character or surrounds of the Grand Canal Conservation Area. There are no equivalent Conservation Areas in the South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 2022).

Table 16.9: Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Harold’s Cross Road from Harold’s Cross Park to the Grand Canal	The Grand Canal Conservation Area	The Conservation Area encompasses the circle line of the Grand Canal, built 1790, its tow paths, locks and Robert Emmet Bridge as well as the buildings fronting on to its banks as at Windsor Terrace, Parnell Road and Grove Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	Patrick Street Conservation Area	The Conservation Area encompasses St. Patrick’s Cathedral, St. Patrick’s Close, Park, 50-54 Patrick Street and the traffic island on Kevin Street. The area contains highly significant medieval and early modern buildings including the Cathedral, an early 18 th century Dutch Billy, Deanery and 19 th century public convenience on Kevin Street	National Importance, High Sensitivity

16.3.1.5.1 The Grand Canal Conservation Area

The Grand Canal Conservation Area encompasses the circular line of the Grand Canal, built in 1790, including its tow paths, locks and Robert Emmett Bridge (NIAH 50080983) but also the mid 19th century buildings facing on to the north and south banks at Windsor Terrace (NIAH 50080989), Parnell Road and Grove Road (NIAH 50081042). The remaining structures fronting on to the Grand Canal within the Proposed Scheme are 20th century. Within the urban realm, heritage kerbs were identified along Robert Emmett Bridge (CBC0011BTH136) and at 1 to 15 Harold’s Cross Road (CBC0011BTH167). As mentioned in Section 16.3.1.1, the City of Dublin, specifically the medieval city and Georgian Core which are bound by the Grand and Royal Canals is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 ref. 5523). The Grand Canal Conservation Area itself is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.2 Patrick Street Conservation Area

The Patrick Street Conservation Area encompasses St. Patrick’s Cathedral (RMP DU018--020869), College of the Vicar’s Choral (RMP DU018--020800) St. Patrick’s Park (NIAH 50080682), 50 to 53 Patrick Street (DCC 6440 - DCC 6442) 35a Kevin Street Upper (RMP DU018--020405), The Deanery of St Patrick’s Cathedral (RMP DU018-020113), DCC RPS 4188, DCC RPS 4189, NIAH 50110028) and Choir School (RMP DU018--020800, DU018-020111 NIAH 50080681). The area contains highly significant medieval and early modern buildings including the Cathedral, an early 18th century Dutch Billy and 18th, 19th and 20th century buildings. Within the urban realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps and 19th century public convenience on Kevin Street. Because of the high sensitivity of the buildings within the Conservation Area and the location of the Conservation Area within the Medieval and Georgian core which is a candidate UNESCO World Heritage Site (refer to Section 16.3.1.1, Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 ref. 5523).

16.3.1.6 NIAH Structures

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

DCC's policies relating to NIAH structures can be found in 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 2022) 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'.

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.

A review of the NIAH Building Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to the recorded monuments and protected structures noted in Section 16.3.1.3, there are 27 NIAH structures or groups of structures located in the study area of the Proposed Scheme. They are rated of Local and Regional Importance by the NIAH and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity and are included in Table 16.10 and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

The NIAH building survey (NIAH 2020a) for the study area has only been partially published as of July 2022. It contains a large number of structures which are of architectural heritage value and which are likely to be included in the NIAH Surveys for Dublin City and its suburbs, when complete. These structures have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021), and further details of these structures are given in Section 16.3.1.9.

Table 16.10: NIAH Structures

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	NIAH 50081062	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50 to 60 Harold's Cross Road	Church c.1890	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081063	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50 to 60 Harold's Cross Road	Hospital / infirmary c.1890	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081064	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50 to 60 Harold's Cross Road	Chimney c.1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081065	Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, 50 to 60 Harold's Cross Road	Chapel c.1890	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081052	75 to 77 Harold's Cross Road	Houses c.1885	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081055	92 Harold's Cross Road	House early 19 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081056	84 to 90 Harold's Cross Road	Houses early 19 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081057	82 Harold's Cross Rd	House late 19 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081058	76 to 80 Harold's Cross Road	Houses late 19 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081059	72 to 74 Harold's Cross Road	Houses c.1820	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081060	66 to 70 Harold's Cross Road	Houses c.1820	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081044	13 and 13a Harold's Cross Road	Houses and shops, late 19 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50081042	77 Grove Rd, Harold's Cross	House c.1880	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	NIAH 50080983	Robert Emmet Bridge, Clanbrassil Street Upper	Bridge built 1935-6, replacing an 1790s bridge	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080982	Cut limestone wall, Clanbrassil Street Upper	Three cut limestone retaining walls and steps c.1790.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080988	49 Clanbrassil Street Upper	18 th or early 19 th century house	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080942	57 to 61 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Houses circa 1847	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080943	65 to 66 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Shop / retail outlet c.1860	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080945	Leonard's Corner Post Office 68 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Shop / retail outlet c.1880	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080939	Leonard's Corner Pub, 1 Clanbrassil Street Upper	18 th or early 19 th century public house	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080938	The Headline Bar 116 South Circular Road and 57 Clanbrassil Street Lower	Mid 19 th century public house	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080863	118 to 124 South Circular Road	Houses circa 1847 and 1864	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080889	10 to 11 St Kevin's Parade	Houses extant 1886	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080876	St Kevin's National School Donovan Lane	School 1895	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080635	2 Dean Street	House c.1825	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080636	3 Dean Street	House c.1825	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080637	4 Dean Street	House c.1825	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 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) and aerial photographic coverage were also consulted. Modern and historic aerial photographs were also referenced.

The landscapes are shown as shaded 'demesne' landscapes or as having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OS mapping (OSI 1843 to 1844; OSI 1847; OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882 to 1886; OSI 1911; OSI 1940 to 1953). 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 2022). 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'.

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 eight designed landscapes have been identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, five are associated with a principal structure that is protected within the Dublin City Development Plan. Four were identified through the NIAH Building and Garden Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a and 2020b).

The identified designed landscapes are listed in Table 16.11 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 16.11: Designed Landscapes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the junction with	CBC0011BTH141	Ravensdale/Brook Lawn, Kimmage Road Lower	Late 18th or early 19th century. Site now covered in residential development and a public park created in the late 20th century. Virtually no recognisable features.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH142	Poddle Park	Public park created in the late 20th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Harold's Cross Road	NIAH 2345	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower	Early 19th century house and demesne. Main features substantially present, peripheral features unrecognisable	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	NIAH 2347	Mount Jerome Harold's Cross	18th century house within a demesne landscape which was converted to a garden cemetery in the 19th century. Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	RMP DU018-050	Public Park, Village Green, Harold's Cross Road	Medieval common enclosed in the 1890s when the present public park was created by the Rathmines Township	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 3581, NIAH 50081061	Greenmount House, 50-60 Harold's Cross Road	c. 1780 house converted to institutional use and demesne has become built up with institutional buildings. Gate survives. Main features substantially present	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080682	St. Patrick's Park	St. Patrick's Park laid out in 1901	Regional Importance, Medium 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). Inclusion in the record in and of itself does not confer protection to the sites, but it recognises their potential historic, industrial, architectural or archaeological interest.

DCC's policies relating to Industrial Heritage can be found in 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 DCIHR 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'.

NCBH9 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'.

A review of the DCIHR revealed that an additional site of Industrial Heritage interest was identified through the DCIHR in the study area. The Circular Line of the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042, DCIHR 181500801) was built in 1790 and was an integral part of Ireland's transport and industrial infrastructure from the late 18th to the 20th century. The Circular Line of the Grand Canal itself has not been assessed by NIAH, but its features such as

Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983), Canal Locks and Grand Canal Dock (NIAH 50020499, located outside the study area) are rated as being of Regional Importance by the NIAH. Based on these ratings and the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021), The Circular Line of the Grand Canal is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

It is described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The industrial heritage features are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

Table 16.12: Industrial Heritage Sites

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	CBC0011BTH042	The Grand Canal	The circular line of the Grand Canal was constructed in 1790 and includes bridges, locks and tow paths. A harbour is located to the west of Robert Emmet Bridge and on the north Canal tow path at Gordon's Fuels.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Interest

In addition to the structures included in the SMR, the RMP, the RPS, NIAH and the DCIHR, 109 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 to 1886; OSI 1911; 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 this 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 2022). 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’.

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 2022-2028 (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 2022). 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'.

16.3.1.10.1 Post Boxes

A total of seven cast iron post boxes were identified in the study area of the Proposed Scheme, two of which are included in the NIAH. These post boxes were identified through field inspection. Further information on post box types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) and by referring to *Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), and the *Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson 2009).

All but one of the identified post boxes are of the freestanding pillar type. The remaining post box is inset into a wall.

They are listed in Table 16.13 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

They are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. Two have been rated by the NIAH. The remaining five 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 16.13: Post Boxes

Section	ID	Location	Type / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the junction with Harold's Cross Road	CBC0011PB001	Post box at 314 Kimmage Road Lower	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c. 1905.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011PB002	Post box at Sundrive Road	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c. c.1935.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011PB003	Post box at Mount Argus Entrance, Kimmage Road Lower	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1950.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	CBC1012PB005	Post box at 251 Harold's Cross Road	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c. 1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	NIAH 50080944	Post box at 67 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1885	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011PB005	Post box at Clanbrassil Street Lower and Harty Place	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1895	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080638	Post Box Ovenden House, Dean Street	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1895	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

A total of 44 lamp posts or groups of lamp posts were identified as having architectural heritage significance. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on lamp post types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), *Public Lighting Installations: the Dublin Collection* (Cornwall 2020a and 2020b), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020b), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020b and 2020c), *Dublin Street Lamps* (Stiff 2020), *Through streets broad and narrow: A history of Dublin trams* (Corcoran 2008), and the *Dublin Inquirer* (Neylon 2020).

A full list of the identified lamp posts is included in Table 16.14 and 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.

The identified lamp posts are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar or identical lamp posts located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table 16.14: Lamp Posts

Section	ID	Location	Type / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the junction with Harold's Cross Road	CBC0011LP034	Kenilworth Square North	1 no. concrete lamp posts. late 1930s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011LP035	Kenilworth Square West	1 No. 4.5m Swan Neck Standard c 1920.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011LP036 to CBC0011LP039	Kenilworth Square West	4 No. Sugar-stick standard, c.1915.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP026, CBC0011LP033	Kenilworth Park	2 no. concrete lamp posts. late 1930s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1012LP027, CBC1012LP028	Lamp post at 4 Waverly Terrace	2 no. concrete lamp posts. late 1930s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	CBC1012LP118	Lamp post at 330 Harold's Cross Road	1899 tram standard	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011LP040	Lamp post Zuma Terrace Harold's Cross Road	1899 tram standard	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	CBC0011LP001 to CBC0011LP018	R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower	18 No. reproduction Rathmines Standards, c.1990	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011LP019 to CBC0011LP032, CBC0809LP031	R137 New Street South	15 No. reproduction Rathmines Standards, c.1990	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Statuary or statues and other items of street furniture were identified through field inspection and through the RPS in the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022), and the South Dublin County Development Plan (SDCC 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.

Ten features of architectural significance were identified in the study area and mainly consist of vent pipes and statuary.

A full list is included in Table 16.15 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

These structures range from Local to Regional Importance and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar items of street furniture located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table 16.15: Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the junction with Harold's Cross Road	CBC0011BTH122	309 Kimmage Road Lower	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1909	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH121	225a, Kimmage Road Lower	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1909	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011MS001	225a, Kimmage Road Lower	1847 Township of Rathmines Boundary Marker	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH133	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower	Concrete grotto of the Crucifixion. Mid to late 20 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH137	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower	Concrete grotto with a statue of Our Lady with railings with steps to the front. Erected before 1953	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH138	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower	Statue of Our Lady, Mid to late 20 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH139	Mount Argus, Kimmage Road Lower	Statue of Christ Mid to late 20 th century	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	CBC0011BTH118	Harold's Cross Green	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1909, with bulbous base. 'S.D. R.D.C.' logo.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH205	Harold's Cross Green	War Memorial Cross, erected 1954 in memory of those who served with the Fourth Battalion Dublin Brigade since Easter 1916	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	CBC0011BTH132	New Street South	Public art instillation erected in the 1980s	Local Importance, Low 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), *Historic Street Surfaces Study* (DCC 2009d), *Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture* (Dublin Civic Trust 2004), *Dublin Public Libraries* (2020a), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020a), the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020a), *History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad* (Henderson 2020) and *Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars* (Peel 2020).

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at 27 locations as indicated in Table 16.16. The paving and surface treatments which were identified were confined to Kimmage Road Lower, Harold's Cross Road, Harold's Cross Green and Clanbrassil Street Upper.

They are included in Table 16.16 and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections.

They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. Historic finishes may also be buried below the modern surface along the primary route and are addressed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

These structures have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). They range from Local to Regional Importance and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity. Those of Local Importance are generally isolated or incomplete sections of granite kerb in suburban areas. Their contribution to the character of the streets in which they are situated has been undermined by poor survival. Kerbs, where they survive intact, or are associated with other surface treatments such as cobbles, granite paving, coal holes, cellar hatches, or are located in Conservation Areas or streets with large numbers of protected structures are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, as they contribute to the character of the streetscape.

Table 16.16: Paving and Surface Treatments

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Roads to the junction with Harold's Cross Road	CBC0011BTH129	Kimmage Road Lower and Larkfield Avenue Junction	Granite Kerbs	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH120	Kimmage Road Lower and Westfield Road Junction	Granite Kerbs	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH130	Rathgar Avenue	Granite Kerbs	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH140	Kimmage Road Lower and Kenilworth Park Junction	Granite Kerbs	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	CBC0011BTH127	182 to 194 Harold's Cross Road	Granite Kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH119	Harold's Cross Green, Harold's Cross Road	Granite Kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH199	Harold's Cross Green, Harold's Cross Road	Cobbled Surface	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH128	St Clare's, Harold's Cross Road	Granite Kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH123	Harold's Cross Road, west side	Granite Kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH157	15 Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH158	15 Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH159	13 Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH160	11 Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH161	9 Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH162	7 Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH163	7 Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH164	1 to 5 (odd numbers only) (odd numbers only) Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH165	1 to 5 (odd numbers only) Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH166	1 to 5 (odd numbers only) Harold's Cross Road	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH167	1 to 15 (odd numbers only) Harold's Cross Road	Granite Kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
CBC0011BTH135	Robert Emmet Bridge, west side	Granite Kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH136	Robert Emmet Bridge, east side	Granite Kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	CBC0011BTH204	Lane to 30 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Cobbled Surface and narrow granite kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH169	34 to 35 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH170	34 to 35 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Iron cellar hatch with glass panels	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH124	40 to 68 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Granite Kerbs	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0011BTH125	35 to 45 Clanbrassil Street Lower	Granite and Diorite Kerbs	Regional Importance, 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 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 16.17. 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

One hundred and four protected structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.3, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are of Medium and High Sensitivity.

It is predicted that only one of the 104 protected structures identified in the study area will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. Land acquisition is proposed to the north of the entrance to Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, Harold's Cross Road (DCC RPS 3581). The land take will directly affect the rusticated granite north pier of the main entrance gates to the Hospice. Ordnance Survey Maps suggest that the southern piers and curtain wall were previously moved to facilitate a widened entrance to the Hospice but the north piers and curtain wall would appear to be in their original location. The piers are protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, as they are part of the curtilage of the Hospice. This land take will necessitate the removal and repositioning of the pier and part of the granite curtain wall. There is potential for damage to the remaining portion of the curtain wall from the removal of a gate pier and part of the curtain wall. The proposal will also impact the entrance gates visually. The pier and curtain wall will be reinstated on a like for like basis. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed Stone Boat Boardwalk will be located at a regulating weir, the Stone Boat (RMP DU018-043003). The deck or platform of the proposed Stone Boat Boardwalk will be supported on concrete piles which will be located between two existing retaining walls to the north of the Stone Boat. The weir is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is potential for damage to the weir during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Construction Compound K3, which will be located on R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower, will have a temporary adverse and indirect visual impact on the setting of 29 Clanbrassil Street Lower (DCC RPS 1857) during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Low. The building is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in 100 locations, where protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are outlined in Section 16.3.1.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The structures are of Medium Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Only one ACA was identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.4. The southern end of the Thomas Street ACA abuts the study area but will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. Thomas Street ACA includes the northern side of R110 Dean Street and Francis Street. The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works to R137 New Street South will not directly impact the ACA but will have an adverse and indirect visual impact on the ACA during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Low. Significant fabric within Thomas Street ACA includes 77 Francis Street (DCC RPS 2942). Street furniture includes a post box (NIAH 50080638) and lamp posts, including a reproduction Rathmines type lamp post (CBC0809LP028). The ACA is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas

Two Conservation Areas were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.5. The Proposed Scheme will traverse through the Grand Canal Conservation Area and will terminate at the southern end of the Patrick Street Conservation Area.

Potential direct impacts within the Grand Canal Conservation Area will include the repositioning of kerbs at 1 to 15 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH167, odd numbers only) and on Robert Emmet Bridge (CBC0011BTH135, CBC0011BTH136) which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The repositioning of kerbs will carry

a potential risk of damage during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of the impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Potential direct impacts within the Grand Canal Conservation Area will also include the proposed new cycle / pedestrian bridges on either side of Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and alterations to the end walls of the bridge itself which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The alterations to the bridge and the supporting piers beside the tow paths of the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042) will have a direct impact on the Conservation Area and its character. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

The retaining walls on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080982) are also partly located within the Grand Canal Conservation Area and are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed land take and road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will result in the burial or removal of two cut limestone retaining walls on the west side of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper. The walls and steps are part of a group of three walls which were built in 1790 and form part of an integrated group with Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042). The two walls will be replaced by a new modern wall with masonry facing and there will be a long-term impact on the character of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper which will be visibly wider and also on the character of the Conservation Area. The magnitude of the impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Long-Term.

Significant fabric within the Grand Canal Conservation Area includes 1 to 15 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH156, odd numbers only), 77 Grove Road (NIAH 50081042), 34 to 35 Clanbrassil Street Upper (CBC0011BTH046), cellar hatches at 1 to 15 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH157 to CBC0011BTH166), and cellar hatches at 34 to 35 Clanbrassil Street Upper (CBC0011BTH169). None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Significant fabric within the Patrick Street Conservation Area includes the public convenience on the corner at the junction with R110 Kevin Street Upper (DCC RPS 5822), a Dutch Billy at 35a Kevin Street Upper (RMP DU018-020405), St. Patrick's Cathedral Grammar School at 39 Kevin Street Upper (DCC RPS 4187), 51 to 53 Patrick Street (DCC RPS 6440 to DCC RPS 6442), St. Patrick's Cathedral Choir School / College of the Vicar's Choral at 53 Patrick Street (RMP DU018-020800), St. Patrick's Cathedral (RMP DU018-020269) and street furniture including lamp posts (CBC0809LP031, CBC0011LP031). The Patrick Street Conservation Area is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. 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 Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

16.4.3.4 NIAH Structures

Potential direct impacts to NIAH structures include the proposed new cycle / pedestrian bridges at Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) which are to be built running parallel to the existing bridge to accommodate a footpath and cycle tracks to the west and a footpath to the east. The Robert Emmet Bridge is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The new bridges will be independent of Robert Emmet Bridge. The main portion of the bridge including the lamps and memorial to Robert Emmet will be retained in-situ. The new bridges will have a direct impact on the curving end walls of Robert Emmet Bridge. The end walls on the south side and east side were built as part of the bridge. Part of the end wall on the north-west side was built in the 1930s but the northern end is part of a retaining wall (NIAH 50080982) built in the 1790s. Their removal will represent a loss of historic fabric. The decks of the proposed cycle / pedestrian bridges will be supported on piles located beside the north and south tow paths of the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042) on either side of the existing bridge. The magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on Robert Emmet Bridge, its end walls and the canal tow path, as a result of proposed works to the bridge and the canal tow path will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

Potential direct impacts to NIAH structures will also arise from the replacement and repositioning of retaining walls and steps on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080982). The three walls and steps which were built in 1790 are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity and are part of an integrated group with Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042). Two of the walls were built on either side of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper to address the change in level of the road resulting from the construction of Robert Emmet Bridge and the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042). The third wall was built to the west to address a further change in level on the lane leading down to the Grand Canal. The proposed land take and road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will result in the removal of two cut limestone retaining walls and a set of steps on the west side of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080982). There will be a long-term impact on the character of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper, which will be visibly wider. The magnitude of the impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Long-Term.

The location of Construction Compound K2 and the creation of a car park in the grounds of Our Lady's Hospice, may indirectly impact the adjoining house to the south, 66 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081060) as a result of the potential for damage during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The house is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works to R137 New Street South will not directly impact NIAH structures on R110 Dean Street but will have an adverse and indirect visual impact on the setting of NIAH structures, including 2 to 4 Dean Street (NIAH 50080635 to NIAH 50080637) during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Low. Number 2, 3 and 4 Dean Street are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Five NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These include 75 and 77 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081052), 72 and 74 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081059), 66 to 70 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081060, even numbers only), 65 and 66 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080943), and Leonard's Corner Post Office, 68 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080945). 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 will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Ten NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These include 84 to 90 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081056 even numbers only), 92 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081055), 82 Harold's Cross Rd (NIAH 50081057), 76 to 80 Harold's Cross Road NIAH (50081058 even numbers only), 13 and 13a Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081044), 49 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080988), 57 to 61 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080942), Leonard's Corner Pub, 1 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080939), the Headline Bar, 57 Clanbrassil Street Lower (NIAH 50080938) and 118 to 124 South Circular Road (NIAH 50080863 even numbers only). 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 will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes

The Proposed Scheme will include for the upgrade of the road surfaces at R137 Harold's Cross Road, which adjoins the Public Park on the Village Green, Harold's Cross Road (RMP DU018-050), which is a medieval common enclosed in the 1890s when the present public park was created by the Rathmines Township. The park is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is potential for damage during the works. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The location of Construction Compound K2 and the creation of a car park in the grounds of Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House (DCC RPS 3581) may indirectly impact the gates to the Hospice. There is potential for damage during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The Hospice was built in the

demesne of Greenmount House and is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.6 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

Land take is proposed at No. 33 to 61 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH040, odd numbers only), which are 1930s houses built by Dublin Corporation and attributed to the architect Herbert Simms (IAA 2020). They retain their rendered boundary walls, gate piers and wrought iron pedestrian entrance gates which have not been widened to accommodate parking. The housing is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. In order to accommodate on-street parking, the boundary treatments to No. 43 to 53 (odd numbers only), will be set further back. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed land take and road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will be in close proximity to the architectural heritage structures at 29 and 30 Clanbrassil Street Upper (CBC0011BTH144, CBC0011BTH143). They are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. There is the potential for damage to these structures during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Sixty-seven other architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works will carry a potential risk of accidental damage to heritage fabric during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Forty other architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works will carry a potential risk of accidental damage to significant fabric during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.7 Street Furniture

16.4.3.7.1 Post Boxes

A total of seven cast iron post boxes were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.1 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. 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 will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.7.2 Lamp Posts

Lamp posts of architectural significance in the study area are outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.2 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Twenty-four locations were identified where 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. These are:

- The tram standard which is in use as a lamp post in R137 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011LP040);
- Fourteen of the Rathmines type lamp posts (CBC0011LP004, CBC0011LP006, CBC0011LP007, CBC0011LP008, CBC0011LP009, CBC0011LP010, CBC0011LP011, CBC0011LP012, CBC0011LP013, CBC0011LP014, CBC0011LP015, CBC0011LP016, CBC0011LP017, CBC0011LP018) on R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower; and

- Nine Rathmines type lamp posts (CBC0011LP020, CBC0011LP021, CBC0011LP022, CBC0011LP023, CBC0011LP024, CBC0011LP025, CBC0011LP027, CBC0011LP028, CBC0011LP032) on R137 New Street South.

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 will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Fifteen locations 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. These are:

- Three lamp posts at 332 Harold's Cross Road (CBC1012LP026, CBC1012LP118, CBC1012LP029);
- Two Lamp Posts at Waverly Terrace (CBC1012LP028, CBC1012LP027);
- Four lamp post on R137 Clanbrassil Street Lower (CBC0011LP001, CBC0011LP002, CBC0011LP003, CBC0011LP005); and
- Six lamp posts on R137 New Street South (CBC0011LP019, CBC0011LP026, CBC0011LP029 to CBC0011LP031, CBC0809LP031).

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 will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.7.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Ten items of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Of these, six will directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme. These include:

- Three vent pipes located at 225a Kimmage Road Lower (CBC0011BTH121), 309 Kimmage Road Lower (CBC0011BTH122) Harold's Cross Green, (CBC0011BTH118). These vent pipes are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- The Township Marker at 225a Kimmage Road Lower (CBC0011MS001). The Township Marker is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- The War Memorial Cross (CBC0011BTH205, Irish War Memorials No. 176) which is located at the northern apex of Harold's Cross Green. The cross is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity; and
- The public art instillation on R137 New Street South (CBC0011BTH132) featuring upstanding granite slabs and freestanding boulders, set into the surrounding brick wall or freestanding in front of it. The art installation is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity.

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 will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary, except at the public art instillation on R137 New Street South (CBC0011BTH132), where the potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.8 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at 27 locations in the study area, as indicated in Section 16.3.1.10.4 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Two locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing granite kerbs of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity to be repositioned. These are:

- Kerbs lining the footpath or boundary treatment at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119), which will be repositioned to allow the proposed removal or realignment of the footpath; and
- Kerbs lining the footpath at St. Clare's, Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH128), which will be repositioned to allow the proposed realignment of the footpath to accommodate a cycle track.

The removal of the kerbs will carry the potential risk of loss or damage. The magnitude of impact is High. The temporary removal will also have a negative visual impact for the duration of the works, for which the magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The proposed land take and road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper, and works associated with the construction of the proposed ramp down to the Grand Canal from R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will directly impact the existing cobbled surface and narrow granite kerbs (CBC0011BTH204). The cobbles are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. Construction works here will necessitate the removal and reinstatement or burial of the cobbles. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

In the remaining two locations, there are historic surface treatments which are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity, which may be impacted by the works due to the potential risk of accidental damage of the feature. The magnitude of impact is Medium. There are granite kerbs lining the footpath at R817 Kimmage Road Lower / Kenilworth Park Junction (CBC0011BTH140) and at R817 Kimmage Road Lower / Westfield Road (CBC0011BTH120). The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.9 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.17: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Road to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road	CBC0011MS001 Township Marker 225a Kimmage Road Lower	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	RMP DU018-043003- Tongue / Stone Boat, Mount Argus Way	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC0011BTH140 Granite kerbs, Kimmage Road Lower / Kenilworth Park junction	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0011BTH120 Granite kerbs, Kimmage Road Lower / Westfield Road junction	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	RMP DU018-050 Harold's Cross Public Park, Village Green, Harold's Cross Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC0011BTH119 Granite kerbs, Harold's Cross Public Park, Village Green, Harold's Cross Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary
	CBC0011BTH205 War Memorial Cross Harold's Cross Public Park, Village Green, Harold's Cross Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary
	CBC0011BTH128 Granite kerbs, St. Clare's Convent Harold's Cross	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary
	NIAH 50081060 66 Harold's Cross Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	DCC RPS 3581 Entrance gates of Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	DCC RPS 3581 Construction Compound K2 in the grounds of Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
	CBC0011BTH040 33 to 61 Harold's Cross Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0011BTH167, CBC0011BTH135, CBC0011BTH136 Kerbs in the Grand Canal Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary
	The Grand Canal Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	The Grand Canal Conservation Area Proposed new bridges at the Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term
	The Grand Canal Conservation Area Repositioning of the limestone retaining walls (NIAH 50080982) on Clanbrassil Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Long-Term
	CBC0011BTH144, CBC0011BTH143 29 and 30 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0011BTH204 Cobbled surface and granite kerbs, Lane to 30 Clanbrassil Street Upper	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary
	DCC RPS 1857 29 Clanbrassil Street Lower	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	CBC0011BTH132 Art installation, New Street South	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	Thomas Street ACA	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	NIAH 50080635 to NIAH 50080637 2, 3 and 4 Dean Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
	Patrick Street Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.7 for feature identification	Protected Structures (100 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 for feature identification	NIAH Structures (5 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	NIAH Structures (10 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
Other Structures of Built Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Other Structures (67 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	Other Structures (40 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections)	Post boxes (7 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Refer to Table 16.13 for feature identification				
Lamp Posts (all Sections)	Lamp posts (24 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary
Refer to Table 16.14 for feature identification	Lamp posts (15 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
Vent Pipes (all Sections)	Vent Pipes (3 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
Refer to Table 16.15 for feature identification				

16.4.4 Operational Phase

The characteristics of the Proposed Scheme of particular relevance to the architectural heritage assessment during the Operational Phase, are the alterations to bus stop locations, particularly where these include the erection of new shelters, or the removal of existing shelters and alterations to the urban realm, including the provision of new trees and the removal of trees which may impact on the settings of sensitive features and sites.

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

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

16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

The proposed Stone Boat Boardwalk structure will provide access over the River Poddle from Sundrive Road to Mount Argus Way and will cross over a regulating weir known as the Tongue or Stone Boat (RMP DU018-043003). The piles and deck will not come into direct contact with the Stone Boat. The deck of the proposed Stone Boat Boardwalk will be cantilevered over the Stone Boat but as part of the embedded mitigation, the deck will consist of slip resistant metal grilles so that the Stone Boat will remain visible through the deck. Signage displaying information on the Stone Boat will be erected at the proposed boardwalk, thus raising awareness of the heritage of the Stone Boat and the Poddle Water Supply. This will be an improvement as the Stone Boat is currently barely visible as it is below the level of the adjoining road in Mount Argus Square and is not currently accessible. The Stone Boat is of Regional importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.

The creation of a car park in the grounds of Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, Harold's Cross Road (DCC RPS 3581 NIAH 50081061) will directly impact the setting of the gates to the Hospice. The Hospice is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The area inside the gates currently consists of unused lawn bound by reproduction railings. The removal of the railings will not represent a loss of historic fabric. The trees to the boundary wall will be retained and supplemented by new trees on the boundary and to the north. The car park will be landscaped with amenity grass areas to the north and south. This will soften what would otherwise be an area of hard landscaped car parking. Although the car park will be located directly off the original avenue, the area is visually separated from the Hospice (DCC RPS 3581 NIAH 50081061) by 20th century buildings and mature trees in the grounds. It will not have a visual impact on the Hospice. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term on the setting of the entrance and the view from R137 Harold's Cross Road.

The repositioning of the rusticated granite north pier and part of the curtain wall to the entrance gates to Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, Harold's Cross Road (DCC RPS 3581, NIAH 50081061) will have a visual impact in the Operational Phase as the symmetry of the entrance gates will have been altered. The gate piers

and curtain wall are protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, as they are part of the curtilage of the Hospice. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

16.4.4.2 Conservation Areas

Two new cycle / pedestrian bridges carrying footpaths and cycle tracks will run parallel to Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) which is within the Grand Canal Conservation Area. Both the bridge and Conservation Area are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The new cycle / pedestrian bridges will be independently supported and will be of a contemporary design. There will be a visual impact on the vistas of the Grand Canal Conservation Area and Robert Emmet Bridge from the Grand Canal, R137 Harold's Cross Road and from R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper, in that the bridge and road will be wider. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

The road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will result in the cut limestone retaining walls (NIAH 50080982) on the west side of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper being repositioned. The walls, which were built in 1790, form part of a group of structures with Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042). The retaining walls are partly located within the Grand Canal Conservation Area and are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. They also form part of the character of R137 Clanbrassil Street. Unlike the R137 on Clanbrassil Street Lower and New Street South, which were widened in the 1980s resulting in the loss of many architectural buildings and a significant and permanent loss of character, R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper retains much of its architectural heritage, of which the retaining walls are a prominent feature. Though the fabric of the walls will have been retained beneath the widened road or reinstated on the proposed new alignment, the character of the street will be visibly wider in the Operational Phase. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Operational Phase impact of the removal and repositioning of the walls, together with the widening of Robert Emmet Bridge, on the character of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper and Grand Canal Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Long-Term.

16.4.4.3 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

A bus shelter is proposed at 370 Kimmage Road Lower. There is no shelter in this location currently and it is anticipated that the shelter will impact on the setting of the adjoining 1930s houses at 354 to 372 Kimmage Road Lower (CBC0011BTH171). The houses are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The bus shelter at Ravensdale Park (CBC0011BTH141) on R817 Kimmage Road Lower will be moved north. The park is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The existing bus shelter does not have any significant negative impact on the setting of the park or R817 Kimmage Road Lower as it is surrounded by trees. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

A new bus shelter will be located directly in front of No. 184 and 186 Kimmage Road Lower, which form part of a 1930s red brick terrace from 178 to 220 Kimmage Road Lower (CBC0011BTH024). The houses are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

Permanent land take is proposed at No. 33 to 61 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH040), which are 1930s houses built by Dublin Corporation and attributed to the architect Herbert Simms (IAA 2020). The houses are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The land take will result in the loss of part of the front gardens to the houses and reduced curtilage during Operation. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed permanent land take and road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper and an access ramp down to the Grand Canal from R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will alter the setting of the architectural heritage structures on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper (CBC0011BTH045 to CBC0011BTH047, CBC0011BTH143 to CBC0011BTH150 and CBC0011BTH152

to CBC0011BTH154) which are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.4 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.18: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Road to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road	CBC0011BTH171 354 to 372 Kimmage Road Lower	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0011BTH141 Brook Lawn/Ravensdale Park	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term
	CBC0011BTH024 186 to 190 Kimmage Road Lower	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term
	RMP DU018-043003- The Tongue / Stone Boat, Mount Argus Way	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Positive, Moderate and Long-Term
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	DCC RPS 3581 NIAH 50081061 The gates of the Hospice, Harold's Cross	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 3581 NIAH 50081061 Car park in the Hospice, Harold's Cross	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	CBC0011BTH040 33 to 61 Harold's Cross Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	The Grand Canal Conservation Area Proposed bridges on the character of Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and the Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
	The Grand Canal Conservation Area Repositioned Retaining walls and steps (NIAH 50080982), Clanbrassil Street Upper on the character of the Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Indirect, Negative, Significant and Long-Term
	CBC0011BTH045 to CBC0011BTH047, CBC0011BTH143 to CBC0011BTH150 and CBC0011BTH152 to CBC0011BTH154 Architectural heritage buildings to Clanbrassil Street Upper	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term

16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

16.5.1 Construction Phase

Proposed mitigation measures for architectural heritage features are outlined in this Section and detailed in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The methodology has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011) and Paving: the conservation

of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). A summary of Construction Phase impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures is provided in Table 16.19.

As for the impact assessment, the proposed mitigation is divided into Construction and Operational Phases and is set out following the structure of Section 16.4, 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 further organised geographically starting with the outer suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

Land acquisition is proposed to the north of the entrance to Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, Harold's Cross Road (DCC RPS 3581). The land take will directly affect the rusticated granite north pier of the main entrance gates to the Hospice and the curtain wall. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include:

- Recording the north pier and the affected sections of the curtain wall in position prior to the works.
- Labelling the component granite masonry blocks prior to their careful removal to safe storage; and
- Reinstatement of the pier and curtain wall on the new alignment, as per the detailed survey.

Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the pier and curtain wall. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude will be reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted residual impact will therefore be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed Stone Boat Boardwalk structure to be located at the Tongue or Stone Boat (RMP DU018-043003) has the potential to negatively impact on the weir through damage during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, which will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated at 100 locations, where protected structures of Regional Importance share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme and where there is the potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of a protected structure. These locations are outlined in Section 16.3.1.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries which are located in close proximity to the proposed works by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.2 Conservation Areas

Direct impacts within the Grand Canal Conservation Area will include the repositioning of kerbs at 1 to 15 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH167) and on Robert Emmet Bridge (CBC0011BTH135, CBC0011BTH136). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the retention of the kerbs in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design where paths are widened. Where paths are to be narrowed, kerbs will need to be repositioned. Additional mitigation will be to record the kerbs in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the kerbs on the new line. Recording will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The 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 proposed mitigation will reduce the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Direct impacts within the Grand Canal Conservation Area will also include the proposed new cycle / pedestrian bridges on either side of Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and alterations to the end walls of the bridge itself which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The alterations to the bridge and the supporting piers on the tow paths of the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042) will have a direct impact on the Conservation Area and its character. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term. The architectural heritage specialist will record, protect and monitor the bridge during the construction works in accordance with Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed piling on the tow paths of the Grand Canal will also be monitored by the appointed contractor to ensure that no damage occurs to the Grand Canal, its tow path or the harbour to the west. The end walls of the bridge will be recorded in detail by the architectural heritage specialist before being carefully taken down. The materials will be retained for reuse and reinstated in place of the sections of the galvanised railings to the east and west of the bridge. This mitigation will ensure that the historic fabric of the 1930s end walls will be retained where practicable. Recording will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the end walls. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed land take and road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will result in the repositioning or partial removal of two limestone retaining walls (NIAH 50080982) on the west side of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper, which are partly located within the Grand Canal Conservation Area. The Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The walls and steps are part of a group of three walls which were built in 1790 and form part of an integrated group with Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042). The walls are also part of the character of this section of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Long-Term.

Mitigation will include the careful recording of both of the walls located on the western side of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper. The component masonry will be labelled before any removal or deconstruction occurs. The parapet and coping to the wall which fronts directly on the west side of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper and is a continuation of the bridge, will be taken down. The remaining portion of the wall fronting directly on to the R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper below the level of road will be retained in its present location and buried within the widened road. The steps and the wall directly to the west of it are also to be taken down. The materials will be retained for reuse and stored in a secure location for the duration of the works. A new retaining wall of similar construction will be constructed in the lane to Gordon's Fuels. The parapet will be rebuilt using the limestone masonry and granite coping from the original 1790s walls. The steps will be reused in the proposed landscaping and urban realm works, thus ensuring that the historic fabric of the walls and steps is retained and reused on the new alignment. Recording will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the walls. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from High to Medium. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works on R137 Harold's Cross Road, R111 Parnell Road, R111 Grove Road, Robert Emmet Bridge, Windsor Terrace and R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will have an adverse and indirect visual impact on the Grand Canal Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. There is the potential for damage to significant fabric within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural

heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works to R137 New Street South will have an adverse and indirect visual impact on the Patrick Street Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. There will also be potential for damage to significant fabric within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. Patrick Street Conservation Area is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.3 NIAH Structures

The location of Construction Compound K2 and the creation of a car park in the grounds of Our Lady's Hospice, may directly impact the adjoining house to the south, 66 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081060) as a result of the potential for damage during the Construction Phase. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Eight NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These include 75 and 77 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081052), 92 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081055), 72 and 74 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081059), 66 to 70 Harold's Cross Road (NIAH 50081060, even numbers only), Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983), the limestone wall on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080982), 65 and 66 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080943), and Leonard's Corner Post Office, 68 Clanbrassil Street Upper (NIAH 50080945). 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 will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.4 Designed Landscapes

The Proposed Scheme will include for the upgrade of the road surfaces along R137 Harold's Cross Road, which adjoins the Public Park on the Village Green, Harold's Cross Road (RMP DU018-050). The park is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is the potential for damage during the installation of the proposed concrete paving and planting and urban realm works. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The location of Construction Compound K2 and the creation of a car park in the grounds of Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House (DCC RPS 3581) may directly impact the gates to the Hospice. There is potential for damage during the Construction Phase. The Hospice was built in the demesne of Greenmount House and is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.5 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

Land take is proposed at No. 33 to 61 Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH040). The housing is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The houses share the same type of boundary treatment. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation will include the recording of the boundary walls and gates including the dimensions of the walls, decorative panels and piers. Samples of the concrete render will be taken. The gates and hinges will be labelled before being carefully taken down and stored in a secure location. Concrete walls and piers will be rebuilt as per the detailed survey. A render based on the samples taken will be used and the gates and piers will be reinstated. This will ensure that much of the character associated with the boundary walls to the houses and their contribution to the character of R137 Harold's Cross Road will be retained. Recording will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the boundary walls and gates. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Sixty-seven other architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity identified in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works will carry a potential risk of accidental damage to heritage fabric during the Construction Phase. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries which are located in close proximity to the proposed works prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6 Street Furniture

16.5.1.6.1 Post Boxes

Seven post boxes were identified (Table 16.13) where there is the potential for damage to sensitive fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will consist of recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the retained post boxes will be set back from the traffic helping to protect them into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6.2 Lamp Posts

Twenty-four locations were identified (Section 16.4.3.7.2) where 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. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation consists of 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 will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the lamp posts. 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 this mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Fifteen locations were identified (Section 16.4.3.7.2) where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With this mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Six direct items of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture will adjoin the Proposed Scheme. These are: vent pipes (CBC0011BTH121, CBC0011BTH122) on R817 Kimmage Road Lower and Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH118), a Township Marker at 225a Kimmage Road Lower (CBC0011MS001), the War Memorial Cross (CBC0011BTH205, Irish War Memorials No. 176) which is located at the northern apex of Harold's Cross Green and the public art installation on R137 New Street South (CBC0011BTH132). In all six locations, the Proposed Scheme will include changes in the vicinity of the street furniture, which will carry the potential risk of damage during the Construction Phase. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will consist of recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.7 Paving and Surface Treatments

16.5.1.7.1 Kerb Stones

Two locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing granite kerbs of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity to be repositioned. These are the kerbs lining the footpath at Harold's Cross Green (CBC0011BTH119) and St. Clare's, Harold's Cross Road (CBC0011BTH128). The removal of the kerbs will carry a potential risk of loss or damage. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be 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. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed land take and road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper and works associated with the construction of the proposed ramp down to the Grand Canal from R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will directly impact the existing cobbled surface and

narrow granite kerbs (CBC0011BTH204) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed works here will necessitate the removal and reinstatement or burial of the cobbles. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation will include recording the cobbled surface. The cobbles will be carefully taken up. The removed cobbles will be stored in a secure location for reuse before being reinstated in the original location in front of 30 Clanbrassil Street Upper and as per the detailed survey. Recording will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the cobbles. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3. Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This will ensure that the cobbles are preserved in their original location, which will reduce the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

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

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

Section	Assessment Topic	Predicted Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Road to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road	RMP DU018-043003-Tongue/Stone Boat, Mount Argus Way	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	RMP DU018-050 Public Park, Village Green, Harold's Cross Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	NIAH 50081060 66 Harold's Cross Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	DCC RPS 3581 Entrance gates of Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary
	DCC RPS 3581 Construction Compound K2 in the grounds of Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	CBC0011BTH040 33 to 61 Harold's Cross Road	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	CBC0011BTH167, CBC0011BTH135, CBC0011BTH136 Kerbs in the Grand Canal Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term.
	The Grand Canal Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant temporary
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	The Grand Canal Conservation Area Proposed new bridges at the Robert Emmet Bridge	Direct, Negative, Moderate Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term
	NIAH 50080983 Robert Emmet Bridge	Direct, Negative, Moderate Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term
	The Grand Canal Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Significant Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Moderate Long-Term

Section	Assessment Topic	Predicted Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
	Repositioning of the limestone retaining walls on Clanbrassil Street		
	NIAH 50080982 Limestone retaining walls and steps, Clanbrassil Street Upper	Direct, Negative, Significant Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Moderate Long-Term
	Patrick Street Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.7 for feature identification	Protected Structures (100 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 for feature identification	NIAH Structures	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Other Structures of Built Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Other Structures	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 for feature identification	Post boxes (7 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.14 for feature identification	Lamp posts (24 locations)	Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary
	Lamp posts (15 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Statuary and street furniture (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.15 for feature identification	Statuary and street furniture (6 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.16 for feature identification	Historic Kerbs (two locations)	Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term
	Cobbles (one location)	Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term
	Historic surface treatments (seven locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary

16.5.2 Operational Phase

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

Mitigation measures, to mitigate the indirect Operational Phase impacts of the Proposed Scheme and have been inherently included during the design development. These include an analysis of existing and proposed bus-stop, bus-shelter and signal pole locations to avoid impacting on the settings of the identified sites, buildings and features. No significant Operational Phase impacts are anticipated during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme following mitigation. A summary of Operational Phase impacts, following mitigation is provided in Table 16.20.

16.5.2.1 Protected Structures

The repositioning of the rusticated granite north pier and part of the curtain wall to the entrance gates to Our Lady's Hospice, Greenmount House, Harold's Cross Road (DCC RPS 3581, NIAH 50081061) will permanently alter the symmetry of the entrance gates. The gate piers and curtain wall are protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, as they are part of the curtilage of the Hospice. The pre-mitigation Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term. Mitigation will include the reinstatement of both the pier and the curtain wall on the proposed new alignment under the supervision of an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and as outlined in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of historic fabric will retain much of the character and symmetry of the entrance gates, which will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.5.2.2 Conservation Areas

Two new cycle / pedestrian bridges will run parallel to Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) which is within the Grand Canal Conservation Area. The new bridges will be independently supported and will be of a contemporary design. There will be a visual impact on the vistas of the Grand Canal Conservation Area and Robert Emmet Bridge from the Grand Canal, the R137 on Harold's Cross Road and Clanbrassil Street Upper, in that the bridge and road will be wider. The pre-mitigation Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term. Mitigation will include the retention of part of the end walls to the bridge where they directly adjoin the 1930s bridge, and the reuse of the remaining fabric of the end walls in place of the existing galvanised railings to the east and west of the proposed cycle / pedestrian bridges, under the supervision of an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. This will ensure that it will be possible to 'read' the form and dimensions of the 1930s bridge and end walls within the Proposed Scheme, which will reduce the magnitude of the impact on Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and the Grand Canal Conservation Area from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The road widening to accommodate the northbound bus corridor, a cycle track and footpath on R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper will result in the cut limestone retaining walls (NIAH 50080982) on the west side of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper being repositioned. The walls form part of a group of structures with Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and the Grand Canal (CBC0011BTH042). The retaining walls are partly located within the Grand Canal Conservation Area and are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. They also form part of the character of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper. Though the fabric of the walls will have been retained beneath the widened road or reinstated on the proposed new alignment, the character of the street will be visibly wider in the Operational Phase. The pre-mitigation Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Long-Term. Mitigation will include the reuse of masonry and coping of the removed walls in the rebuilt parapet walls under the supervision of an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and as outlined in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, so that they will be in keeping with the existing walls on the east side of the road. The proposed retaining wall will have a similar finish. Although the road will be wider as a result of the repositioning of the walls, the reinstatement of the historic fabric will help to maintain the character of R137 Clanbrassil Street Upper, which will reduce the magnitude of the impact on the Grand Canal Conservation Area from High to Low. The predicted residual Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.5.2.3 Other Structures

A new bus shelter will be located directly in front of numbers 184 and 186 Kimmage Road Lower, which form part of a 1930s red brick terrace from 178 to 220 Kimmage Road Lower (CBC0011BTH024). The houses are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term. The houses are raised above the level of the road which ensures that the shelter will not obscure the view from the houses. The existing hedging will further screen the shelter when viewed from the houses. The proposed trees will further mitigate the negative visual impact of the bus shelter on R817 Kimmage Road Lower, which will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.5.2.4 Summary of Predicted Operational Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Table 16.20: Summary of Predicted Operational Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Section	Assessment Topic	Predicted Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Lower Kimmage Road from Kimmage Cross Road to the Junction with Harold's Cross Road	CBC0011BTH024 186 to 190 Kimmage Road Lower	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
Harold's Cross Road from Harold's Cross Park to the Grand Canal	DCC RPS 3581, NIAH 50081061 The gates of the Hospice, Harold's Cross	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Long-Term	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term
Clanbrassil Street Upper and Lower and New Street from the Grand Canal to the Patrick Street Junction	The Grand Canal Conservation Area Proposed bridges on the character of Robert Emmet Bridge (NIAH 50080983) and the Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	The Grand Canal Conservation Area Repositioned Retaining walls and steps (NIAH 50080982), Clanbrassil Street Upper on the character of the Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant and Long-Term	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term

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 impact on the architectural heritage resource, as a result of the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme.

16.6.2 Operational Phase

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

16.7 References

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