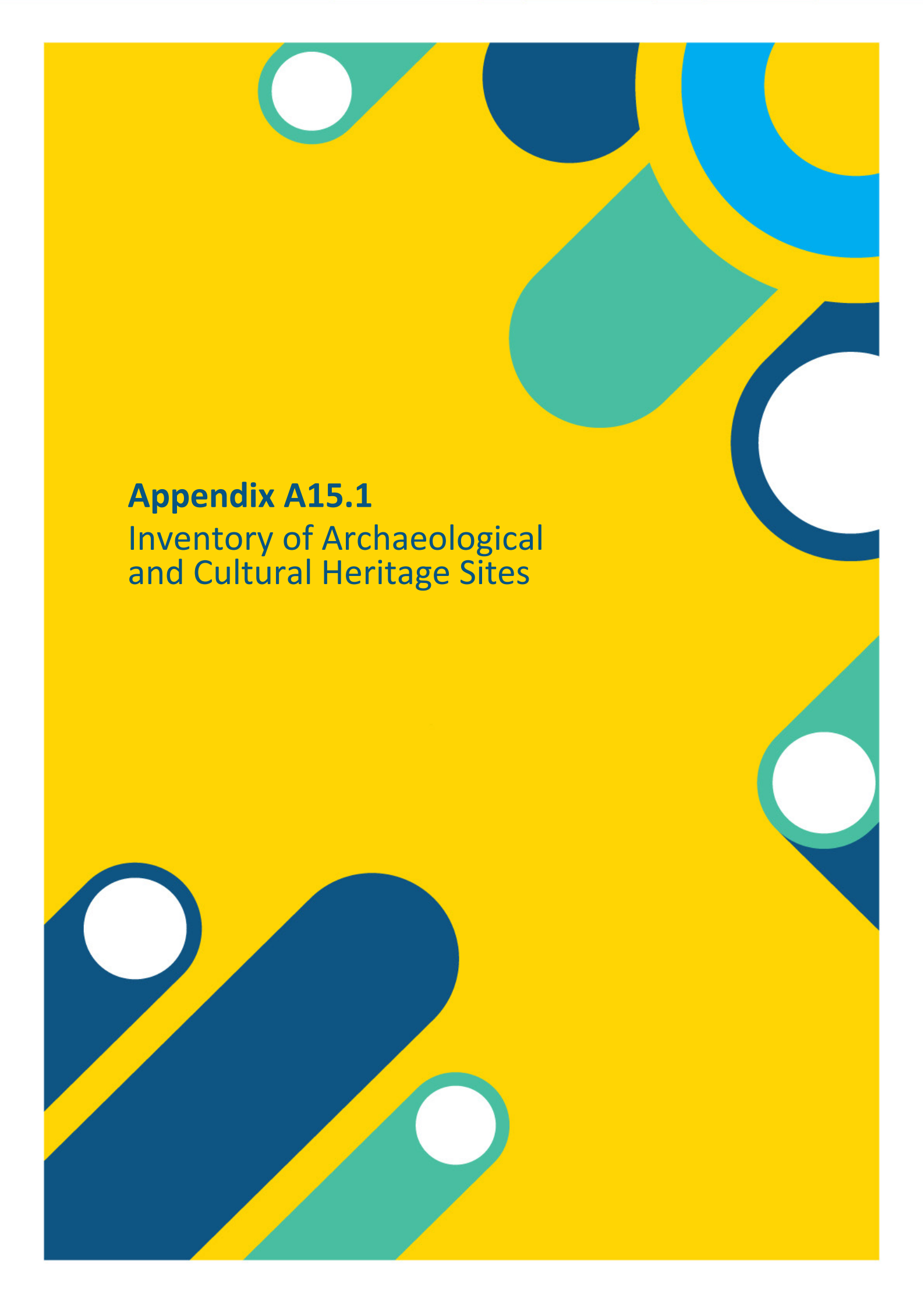
The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangles, some of which are white with a colored border. The shapes are scattered across the page, creating a modern, graphic feel.

Appendix A15.1 - A15.3
Archaeology and Cultural
Heritage Appendices

Contents

Appendix A15.1: Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites	1
1. Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Inventory of Sites	2
2. Cultural Heritage (CH) Sites	21
2.1 Introduction	21
2.2 Inventory of Sites	22
3. Construction Compound Areas	27
3.1 Introduction	27
3.2 Inventory of Sites	28
4. References	28
Appendix A15.2: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology	31
1. Glossary of Impacts	31
1.1 Types of Impacts	31
1.2 Quality of Impacts	31
1.3 Duration of Impacts	32
2. Assessment Methodology	32
2.1 Introduction	32
2.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria	32
2.2.1 World Heritage Sites	33
2.2.2 National Monument	34
2.2.3 Recorded Monuments	34
2.2.4 Zones of Archaeological Potential	34
2.2.5 Non-Designated Sites	34
2.3 Magnitude of Impact	35
2.4 Significance of Effect	35
3. References	37
3.1 Relevant Guidelines and Standards.....	37
Appendix A15.3: City and County Development Plans, Relevant Policies and Objectives	38
1. Dublin City Development Plan 2022–2028	38
2. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022–2028	43
3. Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017–2023	44
4. Wicklow County Development Plan 2022–2028	45
5. Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018–2024	46

The background is a vibrant yellow. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue and teal. These include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangles, some of which are cut out to reveal the white background. The shapes are scattered across the page, creating a modern, graphic feel.

Appendix A15.1
Inventory of Archaeological
and Cultural Heritage Sites

Appendix A15.1: Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

1. Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites

1.1 Introduction

The following is an inventory of archaeological heritage (AH) sites identified during the course of this assessment, with the entries arranged from north (Dublin City) to south (Bray) as they occur along the Bray to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme).

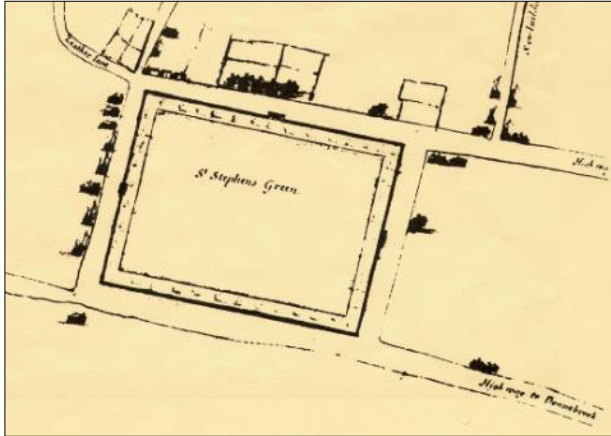
Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the centrepoint of each AH site.

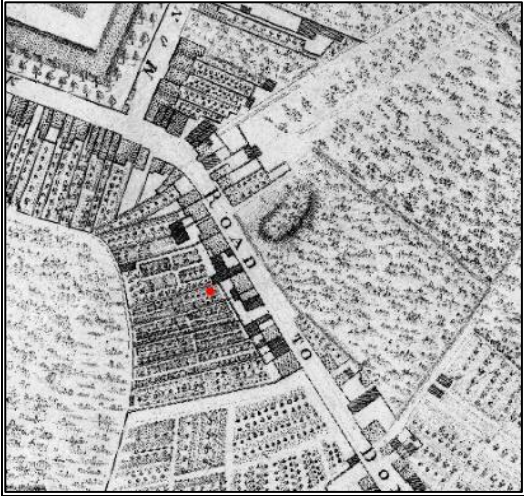
The locations of the AH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)). Where sites do not already have a designated number (e.g. Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR)), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0013) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC0013AH001, CBC0013AH002, etc.).


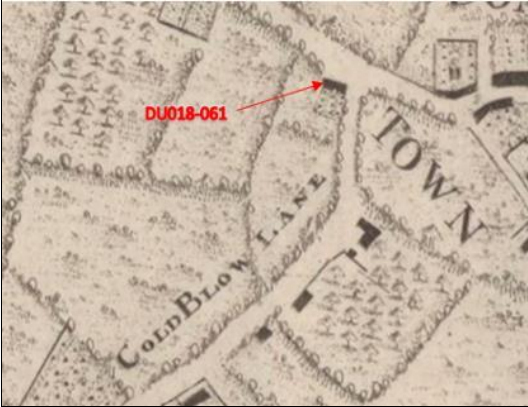
'Approximate distance' in each entry is measured from the AH site to the red line boundary for the Proposed Scheme. Where an AH site is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

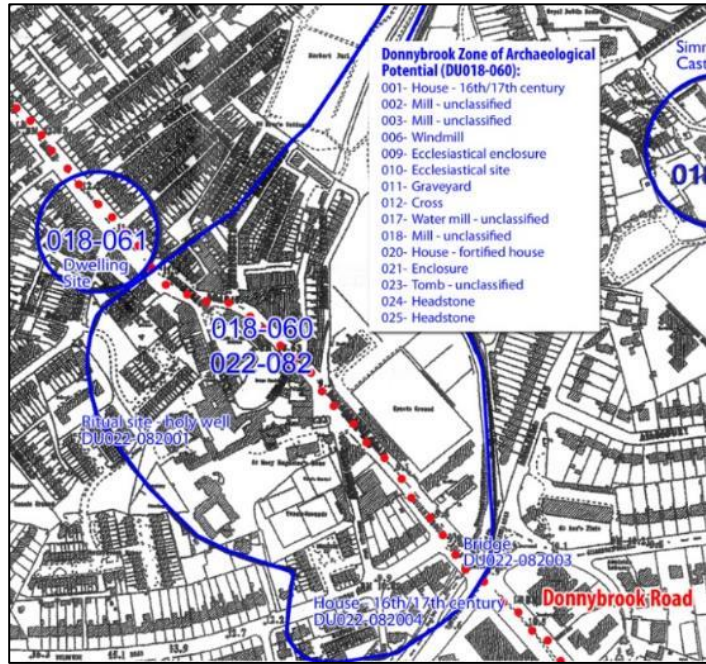
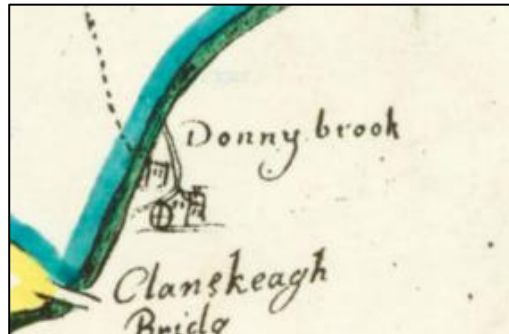
1.2 Inventory of Sites



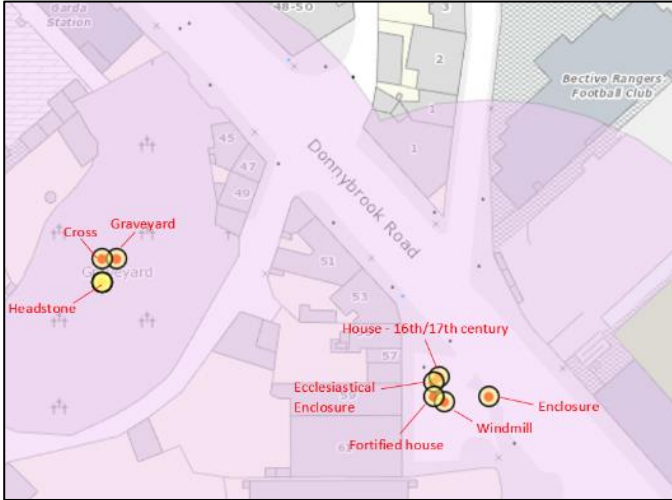
1.2.1 Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) Section

Identification No.	RMP DU018-020334
Legal Status	RMP and national monument within the Zone of Archaeological Potential (ZAP) for the Historic City of Dublin
Townland/Street Address	Dublin City
Site Type	Park
ITM	715924, 733406
Description	<p>St. Stephen's Green lies within the ZAP for Dublin City. In the medieval period, two of the three great green spaces of Viking Age and medieval Dublin south of the River Liffey, were Hoggen Green (now College Green) and St. Stephen's Green. St. Stephen's Green covered a large expanse of land in the medieval period; it extended over a far greater area than the present-day park. From at least the year 1250, the Green was dedicated to St. Stephen, because of its proximity to the leper hospital of St. Stephen, on the site of Mercer's Hospital. The formally laid-out green is first depicted on Bernard De Gomme's map of 1673 (Lennon 2008) and its boundaries have not changed since then. Section 15.3.1 in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) of the EIAR provides a detailed account of the development of the Green and the road to Donnybrook.</p> <p>There will be no direct impact to the park or its boundaries or to the path immediately adjacent the boundary, however, construction works will take place at the junction of St. Stephen's Green and Leeson Street Lower. There will be a temporary impact on the setting of the monument during construction works. The national monument has a high sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the potential impact is Negative, Significant, Temporary.</p>
Sources	<p>National Monuments Service (NMS) 2021. Lennon 2008. Field survey.</p>  <p>Bernard De Gomme's Map of 1673 Showing the Laid-Out Green (Lennon 2008)</p>
Impact	Negative, Significant, Temporary
Proposed Mitigation	The proposed minor public realm works (detailed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) in Volume 2 of this EIAR) in the vicinity of the Green will have a slight positive impact through their enhancement of the monument's setting. Post-mitigation, the predicted residual impact will be Positive, Moderate, Long-Term.
Approx. Distance	0m
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	DU018-020249
Legal Status	RMP within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin
Townland/Street Address	Dublin South City
Site Type	House – 18 th / 19 th century
ITM	716113, 733100
Description	<p>Located within the ZAP for Dublin City (DU018-020). Rocque shows dwellings at Leeson Street Lower that date from 1730. Little else is known about the nature and extent of the property.</p> <p>There is a potential that subsurface features, such as cellars, etc. associated with the structure may extend into the footpath and road carriage and may be identified during ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021. Ferguson 1998</p>  <p>Rocque's Map of Dublin 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
Impact	Negative, Moderate and Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	0m, on the west side of the road.
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	DU018-061
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Morehampton Road
Site Type	House – 18 th /19 th century
ITM	717356, 731731
Description	<p>A dwelling marked on Rocque's map (1760). The site is located at the junction of Belmont Avenue and Morehampton Road.</p> <p>There is a potential that subsurface features, such as cellars, etc., associated with the structure may extend into the footpath and road carriage and may be identified during any ground-breaking works at this location. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021. Ferguson 1998. Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998.</p>  <p>Site on Published RMP Maps (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998)</p>  <p>Rocque 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
Impact	Negative, Moderate and Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	0m (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme on the western side of the road)
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	DU018-060/ 001-025
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Morehampton Road, Donnybrook West, Donnybrook East
Site Type	ZAP for Donnybrook
ITM	717356, 731731
Description	<p>The early medieval ecclesiastical settlement of Donnybrook was founded by St. Broc on the banks of the River Dodder. There is a defined ZAP for Donnybrook (RMP DU018-060) which includes the whole village, as shown on the RMP published map (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998). It contains many individual recorded archaeological sites.</p> <p>Ecclesiastical sites of this period usually comprise concentric enclosures comprising an inner and outer enclosure. The inner enclosure was a sacred place that contained the church and graveyard whilst the outer enclosure generally contained settlement and industrial activity. The existing church and graveyard with headstones, crosses and tomb are within what is likely to be an inner enclosure associated with the site, whilst the walls surrounding it are likely to be later. The site is reflected in the surviving curving nature of The Crescent to the south of the Church. This curving element is reflected in the Down Survey and Rocque Maps (Ferguson 1998, Kissane 1988, Trinity College Dublin (TCD) 2013).</p> <p>Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme and possibly crossing it, there are a number of sites in the small car park area at the junction of Donnybrook Road and Brookvale Road; here there is a record of windmill, fortified house, two enclosures and a 16th/17th century house (The Heritage Council 2020). Three unclassified mills, an unclassified water mill and a windmill site are recorded in and around Donnybrook Village; their exact location is unknown.</p> <p>Section 15.3.1 in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) of the EIAR provides a detailed account of the historic development of Donnybrook. There is a potential that subsurface features associated with the development of Donnybrook since the early medieval period may be identified during any ground-breaking works within the ZAP. The RMP ZAP for the historic settlement has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021. Kissane 1988. Ferguson 1998. TCD 2013. Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998. The Heritage Council 2020.</p>  <p>ZAP on Published RMP Maps (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998)</p> 

	<p>Down Survey Map 1656 (TCD 2020)</p> 
	<p>Rocque's Map of Dublin 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p> 
	<p>A Survey of the City, Harbour, Bay and Environs of Dublin by John Rocque, 1756 (Kissane 1988)</p> 
	<p>Map Showing the RMP Sites Within the ZAP of Donnybrook (The Heritage Council 2020)</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>Negative, Moderate and Permanent</p>
<p>Proposed Mitigation</p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring</p>
<p>Approx. Distance</p>	<p>The Proposed Scheme runs through the ZAP along Donnybrook Road</p>

Photography



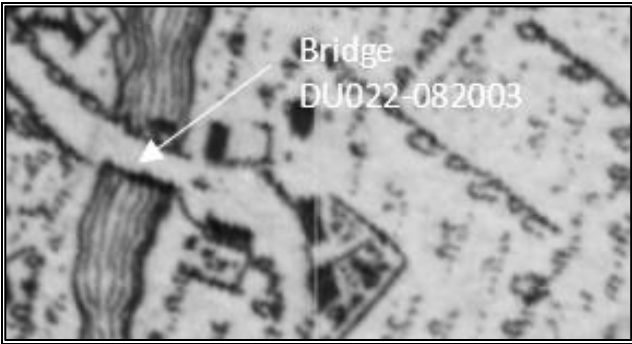

Curving road 'The Crescent' around the graveyard site possibly defining the inner enclosure of the ecclesiastical site


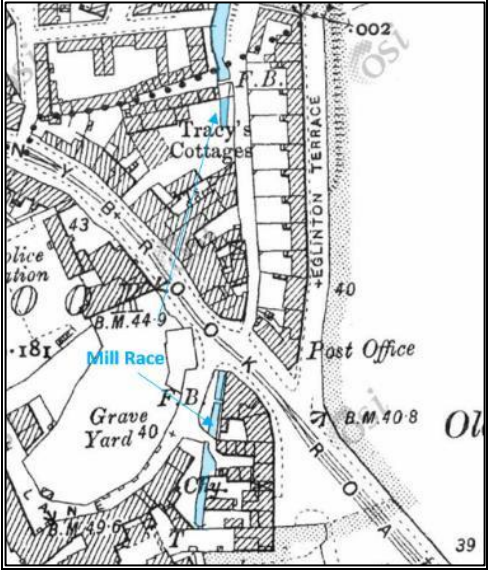


Entrance to the graveyard on the Donnybrook Road



View north along Donnybrook Road, within the ZAP in the vicinity of several recorded sites

Identification No.	DU022-082003
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Dublin South City (Donnybrook Road)
Site Type	Bridge – 'Anglesey Bridge'
ITM	717775, 731356
Description	<p>Until 1741 the Dodder was crossed by means of a ford (DU018-060004). There was clearly a need for a safer means of crossing the river as it was recorded in the early 1600s that Arthur Ussher was drowned crossing the Dodder. A bridge (DU022-082003) was built in 1741 c. 400m upstream of the ford, on the site of the present bridge, but was destroyed by flood six months later. Its replacement, a four-arched stone bridge, is likely to be the bridge shown on Rocque's 1760 Map.</p> <p>The present bridge (DCIHR 22-04-004) was built in 1832. It was named Anglesey Bridge after the Lord Lieutenant at the time. It comprises a single-arch masonry road bridge.</p> <p>There is a potential that subsurface features, associated with an earlier crossing of the river, may be identified during any ground-breaking works. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021, NIAH 2020. Kissane 1988. Ferguson 1998.</p>  <p>Rocque's Map of Dublin 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>  <p>A Survey of the City, Harbour, Bay and Environs of Dublin by John Rocque, 1756 (Kissane 1988)</p>
Impact	Negative, Moderate and Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	The Proposed Scheme crosses the site of a bridge
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	CBC0013AH001
Legal Status	Within ZAP of Donnybrook DU018-060/ 001-025
Townland/Street Address	Donnybrook
Site Type	Site of a bridge and mill race / former watercourse
ITM	717577, 731,586
Description	<p>Rocque's 1760 map shows an unrecorded mill race that ran roughly in line with the present day Eglinton Terrace and beneath the Donnybrook Road. By the time of the 1843 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (not shown) the mill race appears to have been culverted beneath Eglinton Terrace. It is associated with a network of mills along the River Dodder, and in this area is associated with a saw mill located on the southern side of the Crescent (DCHIR 18-16-032). A mill race and weir are shown on the 25-inch OS map of 1907-09, by which time a former laundry had replaced the mill.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the footpath and road carriageway will impact on any remains associated with the mill race and its road crossing that might survive below ground. This potential site, though not listed in the RMP, is within the ZAP of Donnybrook Village. Given its location the non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021. Ferguson 1998. OSI 2020</p>  <p>Rocque's Map of Dublin 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>  <p>Mill Race Shown on the OS 25-Inch Map, 1907-09 (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	The Proposed Scheme crosses this site
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-11-002
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Lesson Street Lower
Site Type	Site of tramway
ITM	719847, 730627 (Record location – it is part of a tramway that ran continuously from Donnybrook to Leeson Street Lower)
Description	<p>The Dublin tramway system was in its day the most efficient of its type in Europe and had the largest electric tramway network in the world. The former tramway depot in Donnybrook East, (DCIHR 22-04-003) was built in 1873, for the Donnybrook to Sackville Street line, was extended c.1905, and is now in use as a bus garage. The line commenced at the former Tramway Depot. The tramline ran through Donnybrook, into Leeson Street, crossing Eustace Bridge and to St. Stephens Green. This tramline, was opened in 1874, electrified in 1899 and closed in 1938. Although there are no visible remains of tramlines, there is every possibility that the tramlines survive below the existing road surface.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway along Lesson Street Lower will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, as only part of the former tramline is affected; this results in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	OSI 2020. Dublin County Council (DCC) (2003 to 2009). Corcoran 2008. Field Survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	N/a

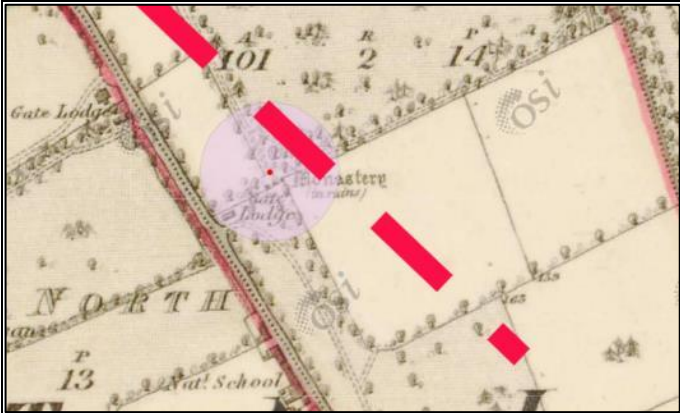
Identification No.	DCIHR 18-15-030
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Lesson Street Lower & Upper
Site Type	Site of tramway
ITM	716625, 732446 (Record location – it is part of a tramway that ran continuously from Donnybrook to Leeson Street Lower)
Description	<p>The Dublin tramway system was in its day the most efficient of its type in Europe and had the largest electric tramway network in the world. The former tramway depot in Donnybrook East, (DCIHR 22-04-003) was built in 1873, for the Donnybrook to Sackville Street line, was extended c.1905, and is now in use as a bus garage. The line commenced at the former Tramway Depot. The tramline ran through Donnybrook, into Leeson Street, crossing Eustace Bridge and to St. Stephens Green. This tramline, was opened in 1874, electrified in 1899 and closed in 1938. Although there are no visible remains of tramlines, there is every possibility that the tramlines survive below the existing road surface.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway along Lesson Street Lower and Upper, will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, as only part of the former tramline is affected; this results in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	OSI 2020. DCC (2003 to 2009). Corcoran 2008. Field Survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	N/a


Identification No.	DCIHR 16-16-030
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Morehampton Road
Site Type	Site of a smithy
ITM	717263, 731862
Description	A smithy is shown at this location on the 1910 OS map
Sources	OSI 2020. DCC (2003 to 2009). Corcoran 2008. Field Survey
Impact	No impact
Proposed Mitigation	None required
Approx. Distance	Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme. It is unlikely that features associated with the smithy would extend into the footpath or road carriage. There is a retail premises on the site.
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-16-007
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Morehampton Road
Site Type	Site of tramway
ITM	717007, 732184 (Record location – it is part of a tramway that ran continuously from Donnybrook to Leeson Street Upper)
Description	<p>The Dublin tramway system was in its day the most efficient of its type in Europe and had the largest electric tramway network in the world. The former tramway depot in Donnybrook East, (DCIHR 22-04-003) was built in 1873, for the Donnybrook to Sackville Street line, was extended c.1905, and is now in use as a bus garage. The line commenced at the former Tramway Depot. The tramline ran through Donnybrook, into Leeson Street, crossing Eustace Bridge and to St. Stephens Green. This tramline, was opened in 1874, electrified in 1899 and closed in 1938. Although there are no visible remains of tramlines, there is every possibility that the tramlines survive below the existing road surface.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway along Morehampton Road, will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, as only part of the former tramline is affected; this results in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	OSI 2020. DCC (2003 to 2009). Corcoran 2008. Field Survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	DCIHR 22-04-001
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Stillorgan Road
Site Type	Site of tramway
ITM	717738, 731404 (Record location – it is part of a tramway that ran continuously from Donnybrook to Leeson Street Upper)
Description	<p>A small section of the line of the former tram is located within the Proposed Scheme between Anglesey Bridge and the former tramway depot in Donnybrook East (DCIHR 22-04-003, located outside of the Proposed Scheme), now in use as a bus garage. Ground-breaking works within the road carriageway along Stillorgan Road, will impact on any remains that survive below ground. The tram line site has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, as only part of the former tramline is affected; this results in a slight impact</p>
Sources	OSI 2020. DCC (2003 to 2009). Corcoran 2008. Field Survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	N/a

1.2.2 Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout Section

Identification No.	DU023-007
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Woodland
Site Type	Ecclesiastical Site
ITM	720025, 728328
Description	<p>Situated in a flat urban site between the N11 Stillorgan Road and the Old Dublin Road. Noted as a 'Monastery (in ruins)' on the First (1838) and revised (1898) OS six-inch map editions. There are no visible surface remains. The N11 runs through what was green fields to the east of the site at the time. It was located in lands associated with Stillorgan Abbey or 'The Priory'; this was an Elizabethan style house built in 1833. It was demolished in 1950 when a compulsory purchase order (CPO) was issued on a portion of the plot, including the gateway and wall by DCC to allow for the widening of the Bray Road.</p> <p>The existing Stillorgan Road was constructed in immediate proximity to the site and may have removed any subsurface remains along its path. However, there is a potential that some truncated features may survive at this location. There is a potential that subsurface features, associated with the site of the monastery may be identified during any ground-breaking works.</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as there is the potential for the discovery of human remains this results in a significant impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021. OSI 2020.</p>  <p>First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843, Showing the Site of the Monastery. The Red Dashed Line is the Approximate Location of the Existing N11 (OSI 2020).</p>
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring during the earthmoving works
Approx. Distance	The Proposed Scheme crosses this site.
Photography	N/a


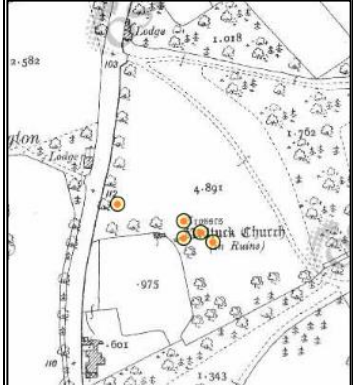

Identification No.	DU023-011001 and 002, 004
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Stillorgan South
Site Type	Ecclesiastical Site
ITM	720326, 727646
Description	<p>The site of the medieval church of St. Brigid which was associated with the Priory of the Holy Trinity in the 13th century. Situated in an urban site to the north of the junction of Stillorgan Road and Merville Road on a low rise overlooking the surrounding graveyard. The ecclesiastical site comprises the site of a medieval church associated in the 13th century with the Priory of the Holy Trinity (Turner 1983). The site is presently occupied by the Church of Ireland church (dated 1712). The curving plan of the present walled-in graveyard (DU023-011002) and in the original road indicates the possible existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU023-011004).</p> <p>There is a record of a graveslab noted in 1781 by Austin Cooper. The grave slab was decorated with 'rude circles' which are believed to be of Rathdown type (Ó hÉailidhe 1957). No visible surface trace survives. It is recorded to have been located within the walled graveyard (DU023-011002) associated with the site of a medieval church (DU023-011001).</p> <p>Other sites in proximity include a flat cemetery and medieval house (DU023-012001 and -012002) and a castle site (DU023-071) as indicated on the first edition OS map overlay below.</p> <p>The existing Stillorgan Road was constructed in immediate proximity to the site and may have removed any subsurface remains that might have been associated with it. There however remains a potential that some truncated features associated with the Monastery may survive at this location which might be subject to impact.</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as there is the potential for the discovery of human remains this results in a significant impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021, Ó hÉailidhe 1957, Turner 1983.</p>  <p>First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843, Showing the Site of the Monastery. The Red Dashed Line is the Approximate Location of the Existing N11 (OSI 2020).</p>

	<p>First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843, the Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of DU023-011 (OSI 2020) with the Line of the N11 Shown.</p>
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	The Proposed Scheme crosses this site
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	DU026-119
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Loughlinstown
Site Type	Burial ground Mount Offaly
ITM	723667, 724530
Description	<p>Discoveries of skeletal material and a stone-lined grave had been recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from a site known as Graves Moate at Mount Offaly, Cabinteely. A pre-development assessment in 1995 revealed at least 14 in situ burials of early medieval date, as well as a sherd of Leinster cooking ware. The evidence suggests an Early Christian date (Gowen 1996). Excavations of the site in advance of the construction of an Esso service station were undertaken in 1998. This revealed a complex sequence of burial beginning at least in around the 5th or 6th century, culminating sometime around the 11th or 12th century. At least 1,553 individual burials were uncovered, along with numerous deposits of disarticulated remains and two charnel pits. Generally, the burials were laid in the extended position with the head to the west; however, a number were aligned with the head to either the north or the east. Two female burials contained full-term fetuses, one of which was in the breach birth position.</p> <p>A large assemblage of small finds was also recovered from the site. This includes ferrous and non-ferrous metal, stone, bone, glass and ceramic. A number of small finds were recovered directly associated with burials, e. g. three bone beads from separate infant burials, several pins including one iron shroud-pin and a number of iron knives. Many artefacts of various types were recovered from contexts such as the enclosing inner and middle ditches. The range and type of objects recovered from the site, especially the imported pottery of 6th to 7th century date, suggests that the site is of considerable status and importance. The exact dimensions of the enclosure may only be estimated; however, it is reasonable to assume that within the boundary of the site lies evidence of perhaps a church, ancillary buildings, possible workshops and certainly further burials (Conway 1999, Cahill and Sikora 2011).</p> <p>The existing Stillorgan Road was constructed in immediate proximity to the site and may have removed any subsurface remains that might have been associated with the site. A new residential entranceway was also recently constructed south of the site. The excavation did not indicate whether the burials continued eastward across the footpath or road. There is a potential, that some truncated features may survive at this location.</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as there is the potential for the discovery of human remains this results in a significant impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	NMS 2021. Conway 1999. Cahill and Sikora 2011. Gowen 1996.
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	The Proposed Scheme crosses this site
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	DU026-028
Legal Status	SMR (it is scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)
Townland/Street Address	Loughlinstown
Site Type	18 th /19 th century house
ITM	724316, 723470
Description	<p>This is the site of Beechgrove House, a structure that is post-1700 AD in date. It was an 18th century inn that was later converted into a dwelling-house. It was excavated as part of the South Eastern Motorway. A large amount of pottery and glass was found, all of an 18th and 19th century type.</p> <p>The existing road is relatively recent and was subject to archaeological monitoring and as such there is a very low possibility that unexcavated remains associated with this site might be revealed during the construction of the Proposed Scheme in this area.</p> <p>The site is of medium sensitivity, however as the site has been excavated the magnitude of the impact is therefore considered to be negligible resulting in no impact.</p>
Sources	NMS 2021. Anon. 1900. Excavations 1996.
Impact	No Impact
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	N/a

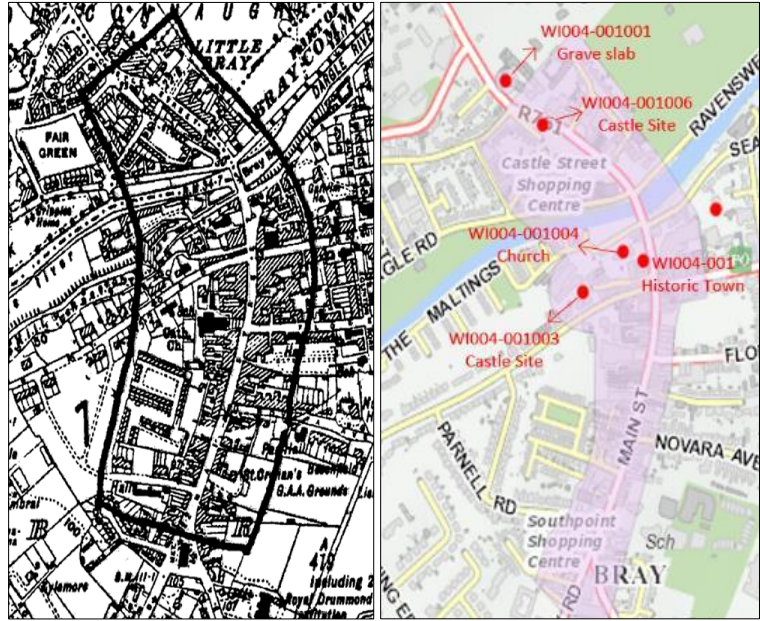

1.2.3 Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) Section

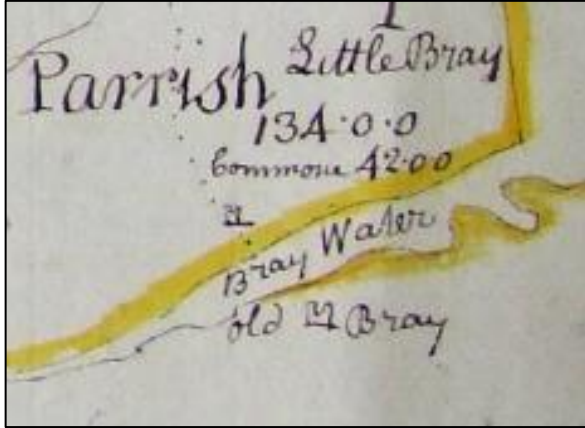
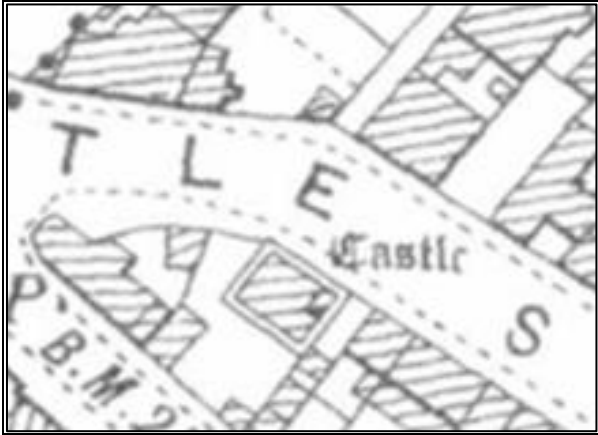
Identification No.	DU026-054001-005
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Shanganagh
Site Type	Kiltuck Church (001), Graveyard (002), Cross (003), Cross (004) and a Building (005)
ITM	725220, 721208
Description	<p>Within the open green of Castle Farm housing estate, on the eastern side of the Proposed Scheme are the ruins of Kiltuck Church and site of an early cross. The remains of Kiltuck Church (DU026-054001 to -054005), which was founded by St. Tucha, are located in Shanganagh and incorporated into part of a demesne wall. The foundations of a small rectangular church (surviving to a height of 0.65m) constructed with large boulders are described in the RMP files, and there is mention of a number of crosses or cross slabs, one of which (DU026-109) was re-erected in 1911 at St. Anne's Church, Shankill. The latter is probably 12th century in date. The proposed footpath/cycle and landscaped area include the find spot of the cross site. There is a slight curve in the Dublin Road which runs to the west of the site; this may be an indication of an enclosure around the site. This ecclesiastical foundation is mentioned in the Bull of 1179, which defined the extent of the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough (Ball 1906). The church site is now within an open space area associated with Castle Farm. A retail complex is located immediately south. Ground-breaking works at this location both along the Proposed Scheme and associated foot path and cycle path will impact on any remains that may survive below ground of the recorded archaeological site, or any associated features thereof.</p> <p>The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as there is the potential for the discovery of human remains this results in a significant impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021. OSI 2020. Ball 1906. Field Survey.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>Aerial View of the Site in its Modern Surroundings (NMS 2021) and OS 25-Inch Map (1906-09), Right, Showing the Location of the Sites Within the Complex (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within the Proposed Scheme. The proposed footpath/cycle and landscaped area include the find spot of the cross site.
Photography	 <p>View south towards the ruins of the church</p>

1.2.4 Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O’Toole Bridge) Section

Identification No.	WI004-001001
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Bray, rear of 24 to 25 Castle Street in Bray
Site Type	Cross-slab
ITM	726053, 719075
Description	<p>A cross inscribed slab was found approximately 1m below the surface at the rear of 24 to 25 Castle Street in Bray. It is now in the National Museum of Ireland (NMI 2020) (NMI Register 1965:50). It consists of a rectangular slab of red sandstone and is rectangular in cross-section (L. 0.39m, Wth 0.19m, Th. 0.10m; Cross: L. 0.15m, Wth. 0.11m). On the flatter of the two wide faces, it has a deeply scored Latin cross. The extremities of the arms of the cross have T-shaped ends. Below the cross is a scored device resembling a fan shape or quarter circle. The segment bears four scored lines which run parallel to one of its straight sides. Its original location is unknown and may not necessarily have been its find spot; there are no church sites or graveyards in the immediate vicinity of the site. It may be associated with the site of Cork Abbey and burial ground (DU026-068002) which is located 500m to the north; a housing estate has been built on this site. Similarly it could be associated with the Church site in in Bray (WI004-001004), 300m to the south-east, south of the River Dargle.</p> <p>The Proposed Scheme runs through the ZAP for the RMP site and will impact on any associated features associated with the find spot that may survive below ground or any other feature associated with the medieval town of Bray. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a moderate impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>
Sources	NMS 2021, NMI 2020
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	The Proposed Scheme runs through the ZAP for the RMP site; the find spot is 6m from it.
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	WI004-001
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Bray, Ravenswell, Little Bray
Site Type	Historic town
ITM	726288, 718817
Description	<p>The ZAP for the historic town of Bray comprises a large area encompassing both sides of the River Dargle. It includes a number of archaeological sites including a Cross-slab, Castle – unclassified, Church, Castle – tower house (described briefly below).</p> <p>The town of Bray is situated on the River Dargle and is divided into Little Bray to the north and Great Bray to the south. The manor of Bray was granted to Walter de Ridelesford before 1176 and was resigned to the Crown in 1280. The first reference to a burgage is c. 1225 when de Ridelesford granted a burgage 'opposite my castle beyond the river' to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. A mill stood below the castle (WI004-001003) and a number of Roman burials were discovered near the seafront (WI004-004). Section 15.3.1 in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) of the EIAR provides a detailed account of the historic development of Bray.</p> <p>During work on the Dargle flood defence scheme underneath the existing bridge an earlier stone structure was uncovered however (ITM 726276, 718898; Licence Ref. 12E0123, Purcell 2012); this was an amalgam of the 1736 and the 1741 bridges. The eastern section of the bridge consisted of two parallel walls in-filled with sand and gravel. This was part of the 1736 bridge. The second wall at the west was constructed in 1741; it was a large wall with a culvert. A cobblestone surface was also uncovered in places. To the west of the stone bridge on the Lower Dargle Road, a section of 12th century wooden bridge was uncovered within what was the river bed Bray Bridge. The existing bridge is a three-arch stone built road bridge over the Dargle or Bray River, built in 1855–56. The bridge is in dressed granite, with round-ended piers rising into panelled pilasters and a string course just above the level of the arches. The scheme concludes at the bridge site in an area that has recently been developed, within the ZAP for the RMP site, demonstrating the potential for the discovery of previously unknown archaeological sites/features. The bridge site lies outside of the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>There is a potential that any subsurface features that survive, associated with the growth of Bray since the early medieval period, will be impacted during ground-breaking works within the ZAP. The ZAP has a medium sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as only a small part of the ZAP is affected this results in a significant impact on any subsurface archaeological features that might be present.</p>

Sources	NMS 2021. RMP. Bradley and King 1989. Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998 
	ZAP on Published RMP Maps (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998) and Annotated Heritage Viewer Map (NMS 2021) 
Impact	Negative, Moderate and Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	The Proposed Scheme runs through the ZAP
Photography	N/a

Identification No.	WI004-001006
Legal Status	RMP
Townland/Street Address	Bray
Site Type	Castle – tower house
ITM	726185,718772
Description	<p>Shown as a tower house in the 17th century and possibly the site of an Anglo-Norman castle known to have been erected before 1225 by Walter de Ridelesford. The site is distinguished by a marked curve in the road at this point. There is no other visible trace. The castle was located on high ground overlooking the River Dargle at the north-western end of town. The Down Survey of 1654 (TCD 2013) depicts it as a square tower house with crenellations and a single slit window. However, this is unlikely to be the original de Ridelesford castle that occupied this site during the late 12th century, as it is recorded in 1334 that Geoffrey Crumpe received the manor of Bray on condition that he rebuild the castle. From this date forward, the castle at Bray became an important garrison post. In 1356, for example, there were twenty light horsemen with forty archers stationed there (Ball 1902). No visible traces of the castle can be seen today.</p> <p>The Proposed Scheme runs through the ZAP for the RMP site. Ground-breaking works in this area along the Proposed Scheme including utility diversion works, etc., will impact on any castle remains that survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as the possible extent and nature of the subsurface remains, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Significant, Permanent.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021. Ball 1903. TCD 2013. OSI 2020.</p>  <p>Down Survey Map (TCD 2013)</p>  <p>OS Six-Inch Map Indicating the Castle (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Significant and Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within the Proposed Scheme

Photography



View looking north towards the site of the castle

2. Cultural Heritage (CH) Sites

2.1 Introduction

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

The locations of the CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR) and labelled using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0013) followed by the CH identification number (e.g. CH2 is shown as CBC0013CH002, CH3 is CBC0013CH003, etc.).

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

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

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

2.2 Inventory of Sites


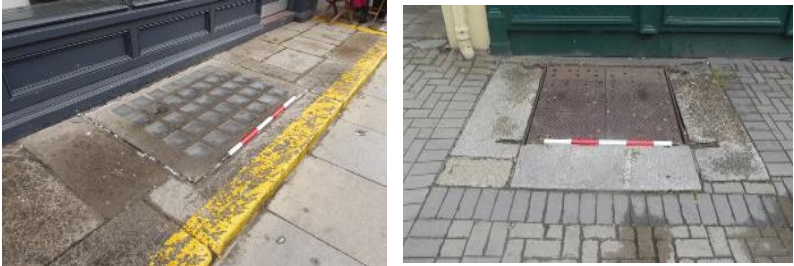
2.2.1 Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) Section


Identification No.	CBC0013CH001
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	On both sides of Leeson Street Lower
Site Type	Coal holes and covers
ITM	Stretching from 716074, 733180 to 716364, 732755 (centrepoint used on Figure 15.1 Sheet 26, 716223, 732984)
Description	<p>There are several coal holes on both sides of Leeson Street. They were set into the pavement at the time the houses were built (in this area from the 1780s onward). They typically measure around 0.23m in diameter, a very specific width: just big enough to allow coal to be poured into the cellar directly below yet crucially small enough to block ingress for possible intruders.</p> <p>The cast-iron coal hole covers were made between 1760 and 1830 in long closed foundries like Tonge and Taggart on Windmill Lane, South City Foundry on Bishop Street, Sharke's on Church Street, Hammond Lane and T Saul & Co on Upper Leeson Street. They were all cast with lines and patterns to stop people slipping on them in the rain and frequently with the name of the foundry (The Journal 2019).</p> <p>Over time the covers became highly detailed with floral motifs and geometric patterns, allowing the architects and home owners to show off a bit more personality; they are rich and diverse, covering well over a hundred years of manufacture and design. Many date from the Victorian period and these are often more floral in design. Those from the Georgian era are often more restrained in design; sometimes geometric, other times with concentric circles. Not all of the iron covers are 18th or 19th century antiques. Many were added or replaced in the 20th century or filled with concrete.</p> <p>In some cases, the original granite slab settings have a chased-out channel that surrounds the iron covers.</p> <p>Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact these features during the installation process. These cultural heritage features have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	Field Survey; The Journal 2019.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed Mitigation	It is recommended that all coal hole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
Approx. Distance	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography



Sample of Coal Holes, covers and granite surrounds

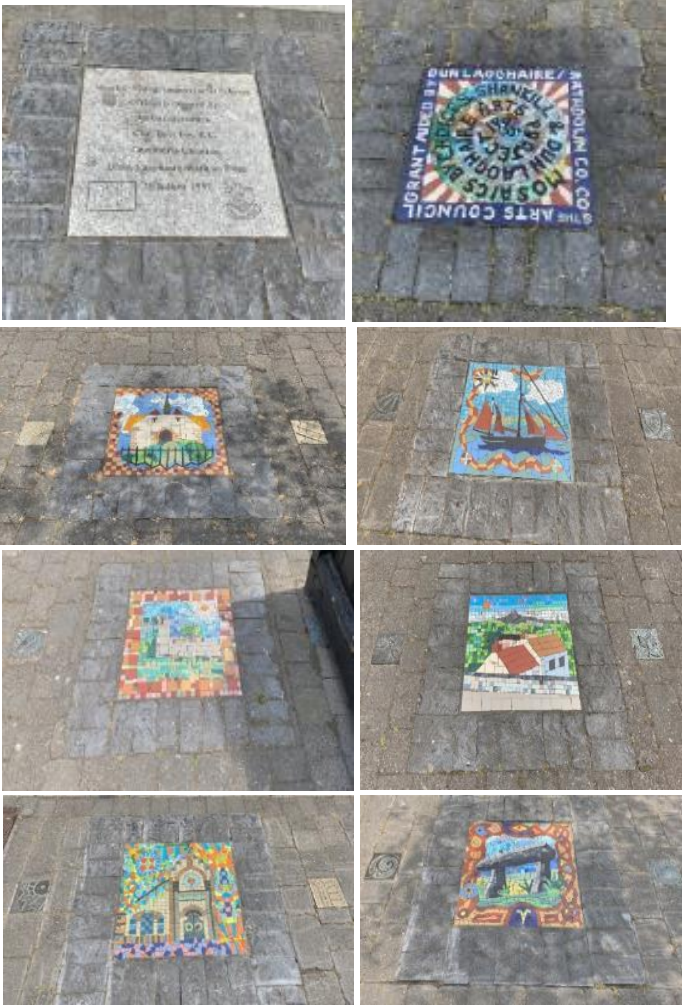
Identification No.	CBC0013CH002
Townland/Street Address	Leeson Street Lower
Site Type	Granite cellar surrounds and cellars
ITM	West side 716071, 733169, east side 716076, 733191
Description	Cellars in front of commercial properties at the northern end of Leeson Street Lower. The cellars have historic granite flag stone surrounds. The existing surface will be retained however the full extent of the cellars are unknown. Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact these features during the installation process. These cultural heritage features have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed Mitigation	It is recommended that all coal hole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
Approx. Distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Granite cellar surrounds, east side of road</p>  <p>Granite cellar surrounds, west side of road</p>

Identification No.	CBC0013CH003
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	At the junction of Eglinton Terrace and Donnybrook Road (northern side)
Site Type	Granite bollards defining a triangular corner
ITM	717580, 731604
Description	Granite bollards square in plan having a pyramidal head located at the junction of Eglinton Terrace and Donnybrook Road (on the northern side). They are painted black with later metal rods connecting them and enclosing a triangular area. Landscaping works are proposed at this location. Bollards have a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in an overall slight impact.
Sources	Field survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed Mitigation	This feature should be recorded in situ. If required by the Proposed Scheme the bollards will be removed under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage assets from any adverse impacts and ensure that they are stored safely at an agreed location. They will be reinstated in either their original locations or an appropriate location once the works are completed.
Approx. Distance	Within the Proposed Scheme.
Photography	 <p>Granite bollards</p>


2.2.2 Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout Section

There are no cultural heritage sites along this section of the Proposed Scheme.

2.2.3 Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) Section

Identification No.	CBC0013CH004
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Shankill, western side of the Main Street
Site Type	Street art (modern)
ITM	725244, 721743 to 725234, 721590, on the western side of the street only (centrepoint used on Figure 15.1, 725243, 721675)
Description	Mosaics showing local heritage and scenes laid in the modern pavement, each one having two decorative tiles either side. They were laid during the Shankill Village Improvement Scheme in 1997. The features have a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Site visit
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed Mitigation	The mosaics will be protected for the duration of the works. They will be recorded and be removed if necessary to protect them from any adverse impacts and will be returned to their current setting and as close as possible to their current location following the completion of works. Features of a cultural heritage interest that are required to be removed on a temporary basis or for a short-term period, will be removed under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage asset from any adverse impacts and ensure that it is stored safely at an agreed location prior to its reinstatement.
Approx. Distance	Within the Proposed Scheme
Photography	
	Mosaic drawings and relief tiles on the main street

2.2.4 Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O’Toole Bridge) Section

Identification No.	CBC0013CH005
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Castle Street, Little Bray
Site Type	Memorial
ITM	726069, 719029
Description	Modern memorial (1998) marking the 1798 centenary. Polished granite. Located on the footpath north of a bus stop. The memorial has a low sensitivity value, and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.
Sources	Field Survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed Mitigation	The memorial will be removed, to protect it from any adverse impacts and will be returned to its current setting and as close as possible to its current location following the completion of works. Features of a cultural heritage interest that are required to be removed on a temporary basis or for a short-term period, will be removed, under archaeological supervision and in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. This will protect the heritage asset from any adverse impacts and ensure that it is stored safely at an agreed location prior to its reinstatement.
Approx. Distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>View looking northwards along Castle Street, Little Bray</p>

3. Construction Compound Areas

3.1 Introduction

The following is an inventory of CH and AH sites identified during the course of this assessment for proposed Construction Compound areas, with the entries arranged from north to south as they occur along the Proposed Scheme.

The locations of the AH or CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR) and labelled using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0013) followed by the AH or CH identification number (e.g. AH2 is shown as CBC0013AH002).

Unless stated otherwise in the entry, ITM locations are given for the centrepoint of each CH or AH site.

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

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

3.2 Inventory of Sites

3.2.1 Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout Section

Identification No.	CBC0013AH002
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Fosterbrook
Site Type	Greenfield
ITM	719369, 729748
Description	Proposed compound BR2. Located on the south-west side of Fosterbrook Road, north of the N11 road. This is currently a greenfield site (owned by the local authority) located between Fosterbrook and the grounds of St. Helen's Radisson Hotel. In the 19th and early 20th century this site formed part of the gardens associated with Seafield House. By the 1930s Seafield had been demolished and its grounds were incorporated into the neighbouring estate of St. Helen's, which was by that time in the ownership of the Christian Brothers. No features of cultural heritage interest are depicted on the historic mapping nor on aerial imagery. However, this area was recently used as a construction compound for the new University College Dublin (UCD) entrance across the N11 road. The extent of the ground disturbance is unknown, but it is likely to have reduced the inherent archaeological potential at this location. Greenfield areas have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is moderate, given the previous disturbance, therefore the potential impact on the greenfield areas at the construction compound location BR2 is Negative, Slight, Permanent.
Sources	Field Survey. OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro (2001 to 2018).
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within the Proposed Scheme (BR2)
Photography	N/A

3.2.2 Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O'Toole Bridge) Section

Identification No.	CBC0013AH003
Legal Status	None
Townland/Street Address	Old Connaught
Site Type	Greenfield area of archaeological potential
ITM	725498, 719684 (central point)
Description	There is a compound proposed in a disused and disturbed field to the south of the Wilford Roundabout (BR1) in Old Connaught townland. Prior to the construction of the M11 slip located to the north, the lands formed part of parkland area associated with Wilford House. This previously undeveloped area (CBC0013AH002) has a general greenfield archaeological potential to reveal previously unknown archaeological sites, archaeological features or deposits that may be present below ground. However, while the extent of previous ground disturbance is unknown, it is likely to have reduced the inherent archaeological potential at this location. The greenfield area has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is moderate, given the previous disturbance, therefore the potential impact on the greenfield area at the construction compound location BR1 is Negative, Slight, Permanent.
Sources	Field Survey. OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro (2001 to 2018).
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed Mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. Distance	Within the Proposed Scheme site compound location BR1
Photography	N/A

4. References

Anon. (1900). Excursion to Tully, Rathmichael, Kiltiernan and other places in south County Dublin. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 30, 180-92.

Ball, F. (1902). 'The Battle of Rathmines'. The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 32(3), fifth series, 246-256.

Ball, F. E. (1903). A History of the County Dublin: The people, parishes and antiquities from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century, Vol. 2. A. Thom and Co. Ltd.

Ball, F. E. (1906). A History of the County Dublin: The people, parishes and antiquities from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century, Vol. IV. A. Thom and Co. Ltd.

Bradley, J. and King, H. (1989). Urban archaeological survey: Bray. [Unpublished report, OPW]

Cahill, M. and Sikora, M. (eds) (2011). Breaking ground, finding graves - reports on the excavations of burials by the National Museum of Ireland, 1927-2006, 2 vols. Wordwell Ltd in association with the National Museum of Ireland.

Conway, M. (1999). '124. Mount Offaly, Cabinteely: Early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure', in Bennett, I. (ed.) Excavations 1998, pp.36-37. Wordwell.

Corcoran, M. (2008) (reprint). Through streets broad and narrow: A history of Dublin trams. Ian Allen.

Davies, M. (1994). 'Bray', in Simms, A. & Andrews, A.H. (eds.) Irish Country Towns, Mercier Press.

Dublin City Council (DCC) (2003 to 2009). Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record. Dublin City Council.

Dúchas The Heritage Service (1998). Record of Monuments and Places Manuals and Maps, Archaeological Survey of Ireland.

Ferguson, P. (Ed.) (1998) The A to Z of Georgian Dublin: John Rocque's Maps of the City in 1756 and the County in 1760. Lympne Castle

Google Earth Pro (2001 to 2018). Aerial Imagery. Google.

Gowen, M. (1996). Ezzo, Cabinteely, Mount Offaly. In I. Bennett (ed.), Excavations 1995: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland, 27-8. Bray. Wordwell.

Kissane, N. (Ed.) (1988) Historic Dublin Maps. National Library of Ireland.

Lennon, C. (2008) Dublin, part II, 1610 to 1756, Irish Historic Towns Atlas, No. 29. Royal Irish Academy.

Ó hÉailidhe, P. (1957). The Rathdown slabs. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 87, 75-88

Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) (2020). Historical maps and aerial imagery [Online]. Available from <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) (2020). Built Heritage Survey, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online] Available from <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>

National Monuments Service (NMS) (2021). Archaeological Survey of Ireland Sites and Monuments Record Database [Online]. Available from <https://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>

National Museum of Ireland (NMI) (2020). Topographical Files. NMI Kildare Street.

Newham, A. T. (1962). 'The Dublin, Lucan and Leixlip Steam Tramways and Electric Railways', in *The Tramway Review*, Vol. 4, No. 32.

Purcell, J. (2012). Bray Little / Ravenswell / Bray Commons / Killarney, Bray, Wicklow. 12E123. <http://Excavations.ie>

Simington, R.C. (Ed.) (1945). The Civil survey, AD 1654-1656. Vol. VII: county of Dublin. Irish Manuscripts Commission.

Stair na hÉireann (2020). History of Ireland [Online]. Available from <https://stairnaheireann.net/2016/04/06/bullys-acre-dublin>

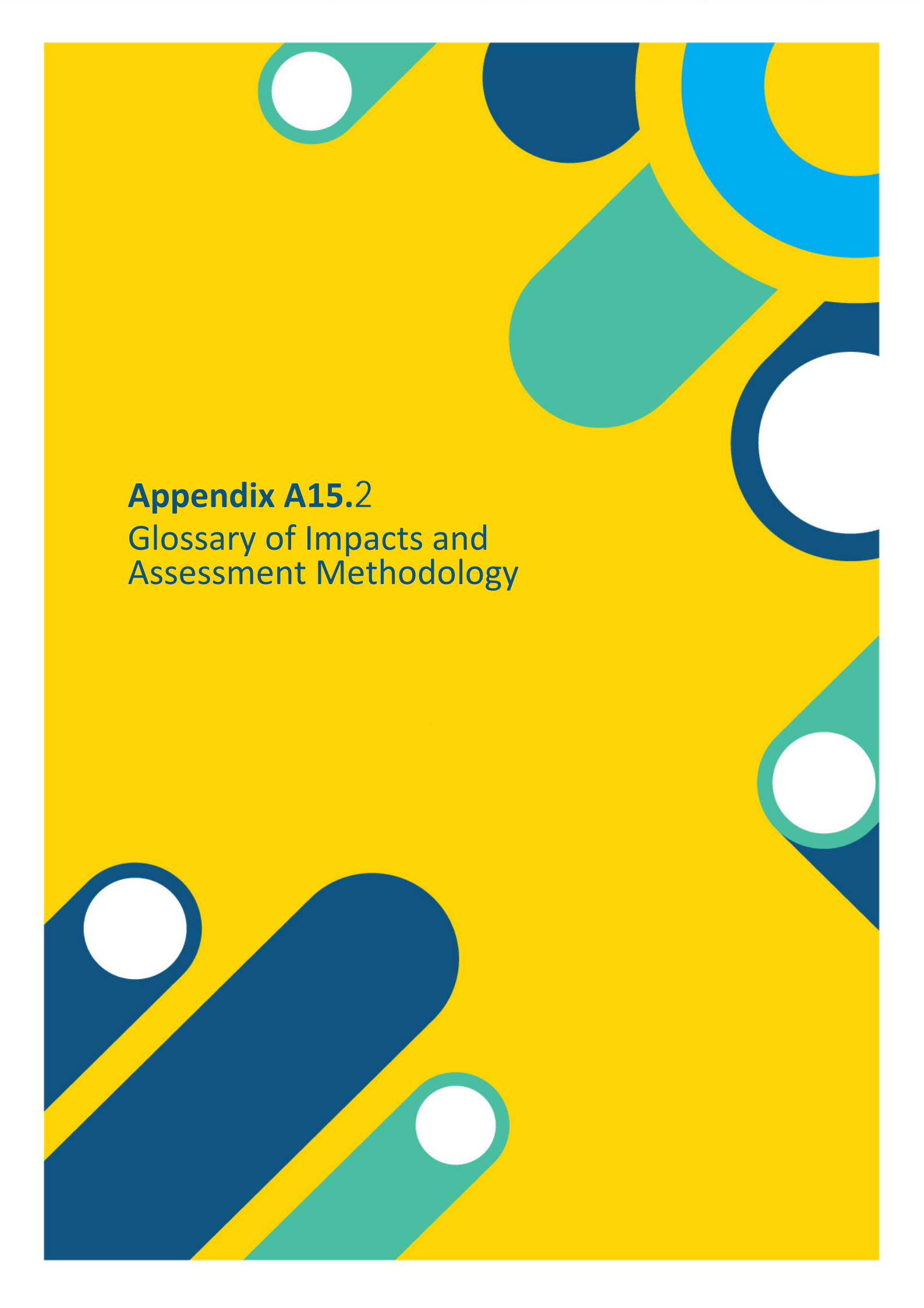
The Heritage Council (2020). Dublin County Heritage Maps [Online]. Available from <https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html>

TheJournal.ie (2019). Irish Newspaper [Online]. Available from <https://www.thejournal.ie/dublin-lampposts-4430918-Jan2019>

Trinity College Dublin (TCD) (2013) 'The Down Survey of Ireland'. [Online]. Available from <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/index.html>

Turner, K. (1983). If you seek monuments: a guide to the antiquities of the barony of Rathdown. Rathmichael Historical Society.

University College Dublin (UCD) (2020). OSI 19th century historical maps [Online]. Available from <http://digital.ucd.ie/maps>

The background is a vibrant yellow color. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These shapes include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangles, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the page. The overall aesthetic is modern and clean.

Appendix A15.2
Glossary of Impacts and
Assessment Methodology

Appendix A15.2: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology

1. Glossary of Impacts

1.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

- *Cumulative Impact* – The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant, effects;
- *Do Nothing Impact* – The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not 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 effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail; and
- *Indirect or Secondary Impacts* – Effects on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site or because of a complex pathway.

1.2 Quality of Impacts

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

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

1.3 Duration of Impacts

The duration of an impact can be as follows:

- Temporary Impact Impact lasting for one year or less;
- Short-term Impacts Impact lasting one to seven years;
- Medium-term Impact Impact lasting seven to 15 years;
- Long-term Impact Impact lasting 15 to 60 years; and
- Permanent Impact Impact lasting over 60 years.

2. Assessment Methodology

2.1 Introduction

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

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

2.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

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

In accordance with the NRA Guidelines (NRA 2005), the significance criteria used to evaluate an archaeological site, monument or complex take into account the character and integrity of the asset and any available data regarding it. This can be ascertained by looking at the following criteria cited in the NRA Guidelines (NRA 2005): the existing status (level of protection), condition or preservation, documentation or historical significance, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value (Table 1). While these criteria contribute to the significance of a feature they should not be treated as definitive. These criteria are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of these archaeological/cultural heritage assets.

Table 1: Explanation of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria

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

An evaluation of the significance/sensitivity of archaeological/cultural heritage assets is based on their designation and on the extent to which these assets contribute to the archaeological or cultural heritage environment, though their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially. Table 2 presents the scale of significance/sensitivity together with criteria. It has been compiled by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd, based on standard authorities and guidelines as listed in Section 3.1. Undesignated archaeological or cultural heritage sites can be assigned a low, medium or high sensitivity value, taking into consideration the criteria cited in Table 1 (e.g. condition, character, integrity or preservation, data, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value).

Table 2: Significance/Sensitivity Criteria

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

2.2.1 World Heritage Sites

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

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

*As distinct from the RMP designated Historic City of Dublin discussed in Section 2.2.4.

2.2.2 National Monument

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

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

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

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

2.2.3 Recorded Monuments

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

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

2.2.4 Zones of Archaeological Potential

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

2.2.5 Non-Designated Sites

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

Potential or undesignated archaeological sites identified through aerial photography, historic mapping, stray finds are considered to be of low sensitivity, as they have yet to be ground-truthed through archaeological investigation.

Similarly, undisturbed greenfield areas and riverine environs, which have an inherent but as yet unproven archaeological potential are considered to be of low sensitivity.

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

2.3 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 1).

Table 3: Magnitude of Impact Criteria

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

2.4 Significance of Effect

The EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022) contains two additional levels of significance of effect: Very Significant and Not Significant (Table 4 and Image 1).

Table 4: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2015)

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

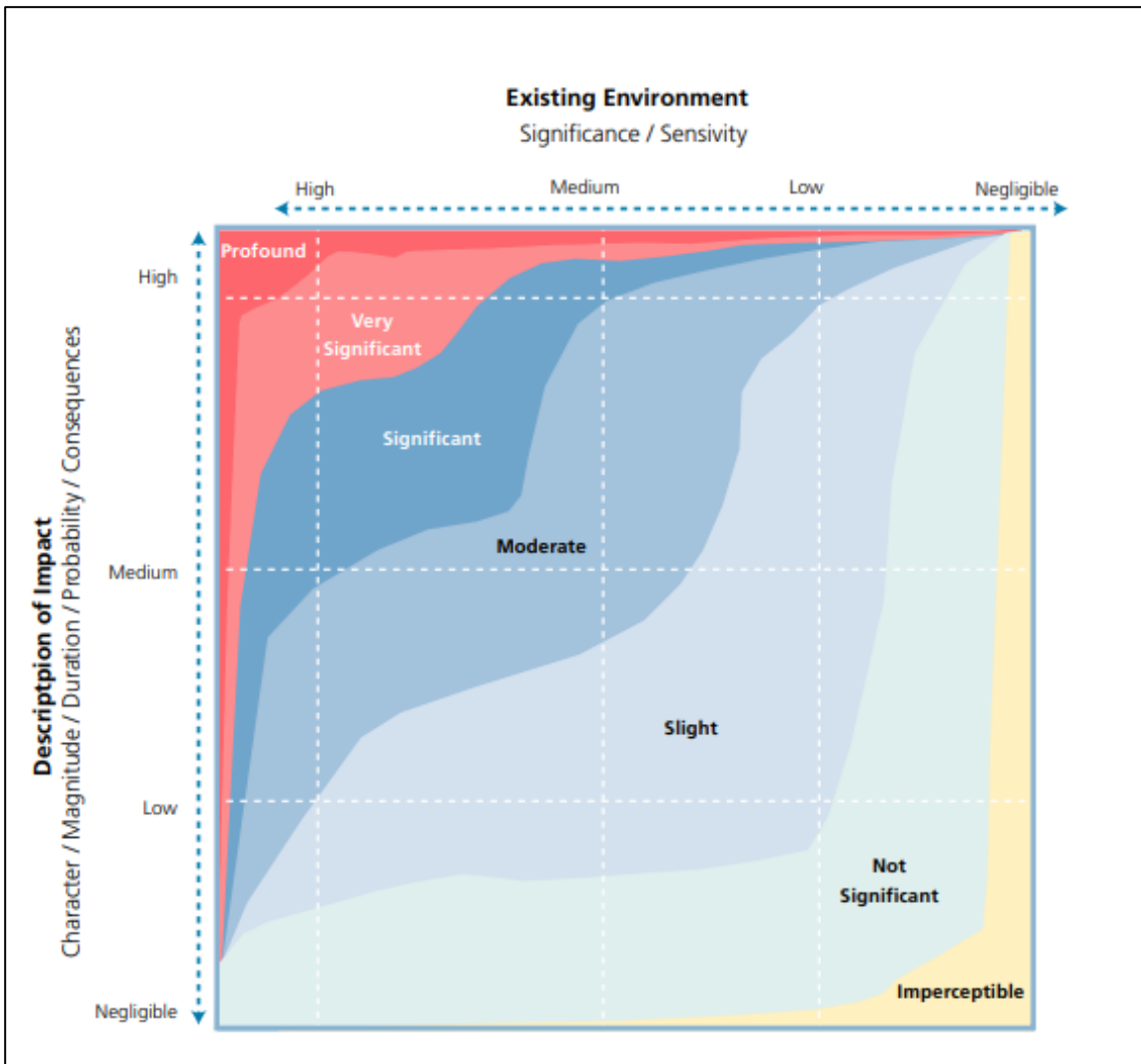


Image 1: Chart Showing Typical Classifications of the Significance of Effects, from the EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in EIAR (Figure 3.4; EPA 2022)

The likely significance of effects is determined by considering the baseline rating or sensitivity value of the asset upon which the impact has an impact and the magnitude of the effects (Image 1). The impact significance is defined as Imperceptible, Not Significant, Slight, Moderate, Significant, Very Significant, or Profound (Table 5).

Table 5: Defining Significance of Impacts

Impact	Definition
Imperceptible	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
Not Significant	An impact which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
Slight	An impact which causes minor changes in the character of the environment and does not affect an archaeological/cultural heritage asset in a moderate or significant manner.
Moderate	A moderate impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable, does not lead to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological/cultural heritage asset.
Significant	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part or all of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological/cultural heritage asset.
Very Significant	An impact which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Profound	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse impacts. Reserved for adverse, negative impacts only. These impacts arise where an archaeological/cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.

3. References

Dublin City Council (DCC) (2003 to 2009). Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record. Dublin City Council.

DCC (2016). Dublin City Development Plan (2016-2022). Dublin City Council.

EPA (2022). Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports

Historic England (2017). The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning No. 3 (Second Edition). Historic England.

National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014.

NRA (2005). Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes.

Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO (2010). UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List [Online]. Available from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5523/>

3.1 Relevant Guidelines and Standards

Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport Infrastructure Ireland, 2017.

Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government and EirGrid, 2009.

Council of Europe (2005). Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, 'Faro Convention'.

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (1999). Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.

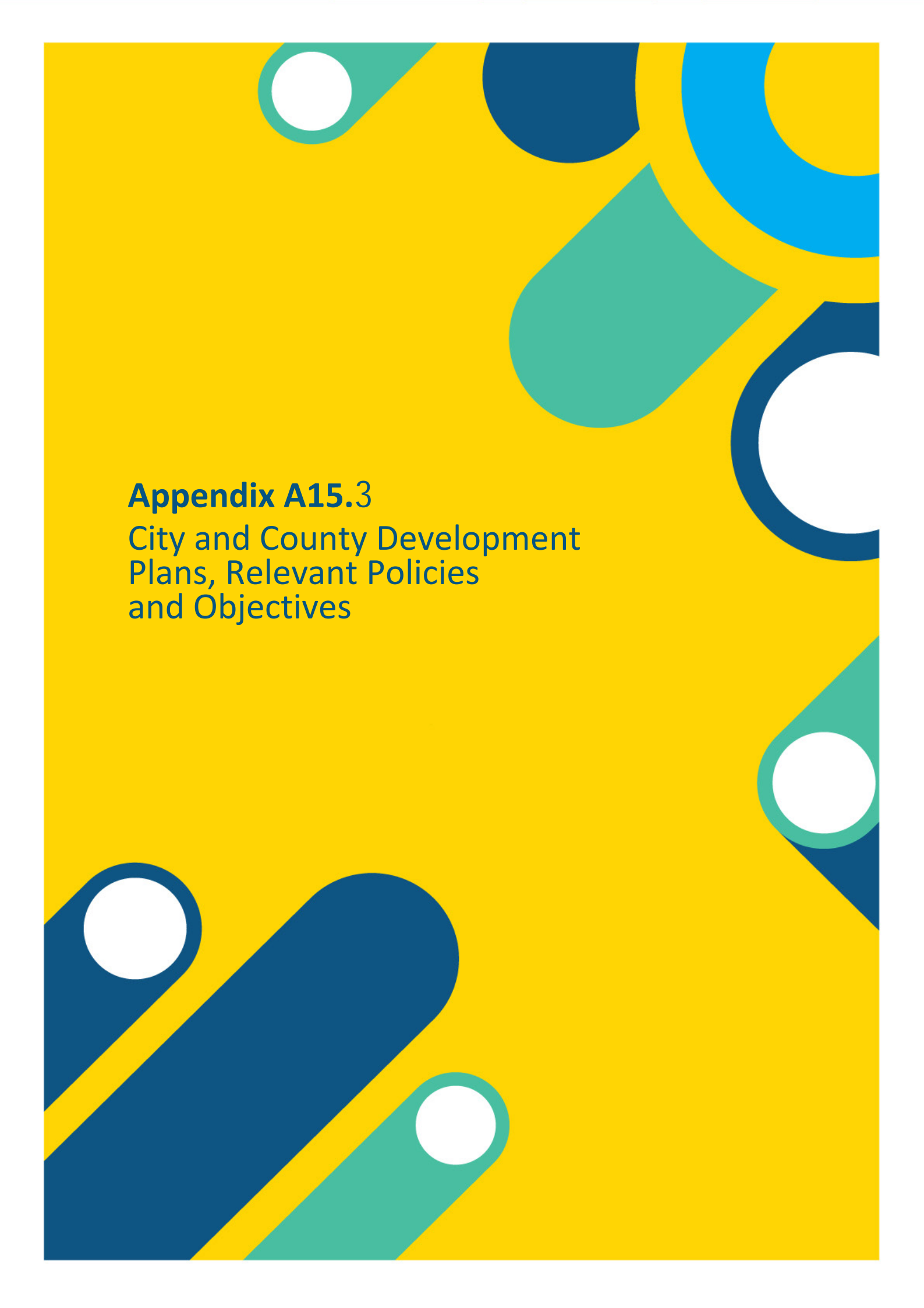
DAHG (2015). National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025.

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2011). Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities.

Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2008). National Policy on Town Defences

EirGrid (2015). Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects: A Standard Approach to Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of High Voltage Transmission Projects. EirGrid.

National Roads Authority (NRA) (2005). Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes.

The background is a vibrant yellow color. It is decorated with several abstract geometric shapes in shades of blue, teal, and white. These shapes include circles, semi-circles, and rounded rectangles, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the page. The overall aesthetic is modern and clean.

Appendix A15.3
City and County Development
Plans, Relevant Policies
and Objectives

Appendix A15.3: City and County Development Plans, Relevant Policies and Objectives

1. Dublin City Development Plan 2022–2028

Archaeological Heritage

It is recognised that the city's heritage contributes significantly to the collective memory of its communities and to the richness and diversity of its urban fabric. It is key to the city's character, identity and authenticity and is a vital social, cultural, and economic asset for the development of the city. The city's historic buildings, streetscapes, villages, Georgian terraces and squares, Victorian and Edwardian architecture, industrial heritage, institutional landmarks, modernist buildings of the 20th century, urban core and the Medieval City, together with its upstanding monuments and buried archaeology, contribute to its local distinctiveness and help create a strong sense of place for citizens and visitors to the city and its neighbourhoods. The Development Plan plays a key role in valuing and safeguarding built heritage and archaeology for future generations. The plan guides decision-making through policies and objectives and the implementation of national legislation to conserve, protect and enhance our built heritage and archaeology.

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

BHA26 Archaeological Heritage

1. To protect and preserve Sites and Zones of Archaeological interest 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 Zones of Archaeological Interest.
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, 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 Sites and Zones of Archaeological Interest, of sites over 0.5 hectares size 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.
7. Development proposals in marine, lacustrine and riverine environments and areas of reclaimed land shall have regard to the Shipwreck Inventory maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and be subject to an appropriate level of archaeological assessment.
8. To have regard to national policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology and to best practice guidance published by the Heritage Council, the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

BHAO10 Conservation Plans To prepare and implement conservation plans for National Monuments and Recorded Monuments in Dublin City Council ownership.

BHAO11 Dublin City Archaeological Archive To maintain, develop and promote the Dublin City Archaeological Archive (DCAA) at Pearse Street Library and Archives.

BHAO12 Findings of Licenced Archaeological Activity To ensure the public dissemination of the findings of licenced archaeological activity in Dublin through the Dublin County Archaeological GIS, publications and public lectures and to promote awareness of, and access to, the city's archaeological inheritance and foster high quality public archaeology.

BHAO13 Management Plan To develop a long-term management plan to promote the conservation, management and interpretation of archaeological sites and monuments and to identify areas for strategic research.

BHAO14 Viking Dublin To promote the awareness of the international significance of Viking Dublin. To support the Viking York Axis Project, the Destination Viking Network and the Dublin Festival of History Viking Seminar; to explore the feasibility of a research excavation in Viking Dublin; to support post-excavation research into the Wood Quay excavations 1962-81; to record and map the survival of water-logged Viking Age and medieval archaeological stratigraphy.

BHAO15 Civic Museum To develop a strategy for improving public access to the former Civic Museum collection and for curation of other collections of civic interest and importance.

BHAO16 City Wall and City Defences To continue to preserve and enhance the surviving section of the City Wall and City Defences - a National Monument, according to the recommendations of the City Walls Conservation Plan (2005) - with reference to the National Policy on Town Defences (2008).

BHAO17 Tourism Promote tourism in the medieval city drawing on its archaeological heritage to create a strong and authentic sense of place and to support educational and historical tours of sites in the city.

BHAO18 OPW Heritage Sites and Assets Work proactively with the OPW to promote and improve the visitor experience and interpretation of their heritage sites and assets within Dublin City area.

BHAO19 Built Heritage and Archaeology To provide for the protection, preservation and promotion of the built heritage, including architectural heritage and archaeological heritage and support the in-situ presentation and interpretation of archaeological finds within new developments.

City Heritage Plan

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

BHA27 Dublin City Heritage Plan To implement the current Dublin City Heritage Plan and to support the preparation and implementation of the Dublin City Heritage Plan 2022-2026.

BHA28 Historic Place and Street Names To preserve historic place and street names and ensure that new street names reflect appropriate local archaeological, historical or cultural associations.

BHA29 World Heritage Nomination 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.

BHA30 Moore Street National Monument To co-operate with and facilitate the state in its presentation of the National Monument at 14-17 Moore Street on a joint venture basis and to support the retention and refurbishment of the cultural quarter associated with 1916 on Moore Street.

BHA31 St. Sepulchre's Palace Complex To work with all stakeholders and interested parties to develop a Conservation Plan to safeguard the future of St. Sepulchre's Palace complex (Kevin Street Garda Station), identify

appropriate future use(s) that reflect its historic and architectural importance and unlock the cultural tourism potential of the site in the context of the cathedral quarter and the historic city.

BHA32 Water Related Heritage Strategies To support the creation and implementation of water related heritage strategies in partnership with restoration and enhancement of river and canal corridors within the city.

BHA33 Dublin Port Heritage Quarter To support the vision of the Dublin Port Company for the Flour Mill and surrounding heritage assets of the port to deliver a new cultural heritage quarter and maritime museum for the city, that documents Dublin's rich maritime history and the social history of the Dock workers.

BHA34 OPW Historic Sites To co-operate with and facilitate the Office of Public Works to improve visitor experience/interpretation and upgrade key historic sites, including the Dublin Castle complex, St. Sepulchre's Palace complex, Werburgh Street/Ship Street, the Debtors Prison, Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, the Irish National War Memorial Gardens and Commemorative Bridge, Phoenix Park (including the Visitors Centre and Magazine Fort), Collins Barracks, National Library of Ireland, the Casino at Marino, and The Custom House and the 1916 Moore Street National Monument.

Addressing Climate Change

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

BHA09 Community Monuments Fund To support the implementation of the Community Monuments Fund in order to ensure the monitoring and adaptation of archaeological monuments and mitigate against damage caused by climate change.

The 2019 publication Built and Archaeological Heritage Climate Change Sectoral Adaption Plan, prepared under the National Adaptation Framework by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht sets out an approach to responding to the challenges climate change poses to the built and archaeological heritage. The plan is framed by five goals – 1. To improve understanding of each heritage resource and its vulnerability to climate change. 2. To develop and mainstream sustainable policies and plans for climate-change adaptation of built and archaeological heritage. 3. To conserve Ireland's heritage for future generations. 4. To communicate and transfer knowledge. 5. To exploit the opportunities for built and archaeological heritage to demonstrate value and secure resources. Dublin City Council fully supports the goals and aims of the adaptation plan and will work with key stakeholders to this end.

Industrial Heritage

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

BHA16 Industrial Heritage To have regard to the city's industrial heritage and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) in the preparation of Local Area Plans and the assessment of planning applications. To review the DCHIR in accordance with Ministerial recommendations arising from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City.

BHA17 Industrial Heritage of Waterways, Canals and Rivers 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 and millraces.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

BHA08 Industrial Heritage and the RPS To identify and protect further sites of industrial heritage; to categorise, prioritise and where, appropriate, add to the RPS.

Dublin's Historic Core

The development of the city is shown on Figure 11-2 (*Dublin's Historic Core*) of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCDP) 2022-2028 (Image 1). This figure also displays key urban landmarks, including city parks such as St.

Stephen's Green (National Monument), the Phoenix Park, Merrion Square and the Iveagh Gardens. The location of Dublin City Walls and the remains and features within the walls, are shown on Figure 11-3 of the DCDP (Image 2).

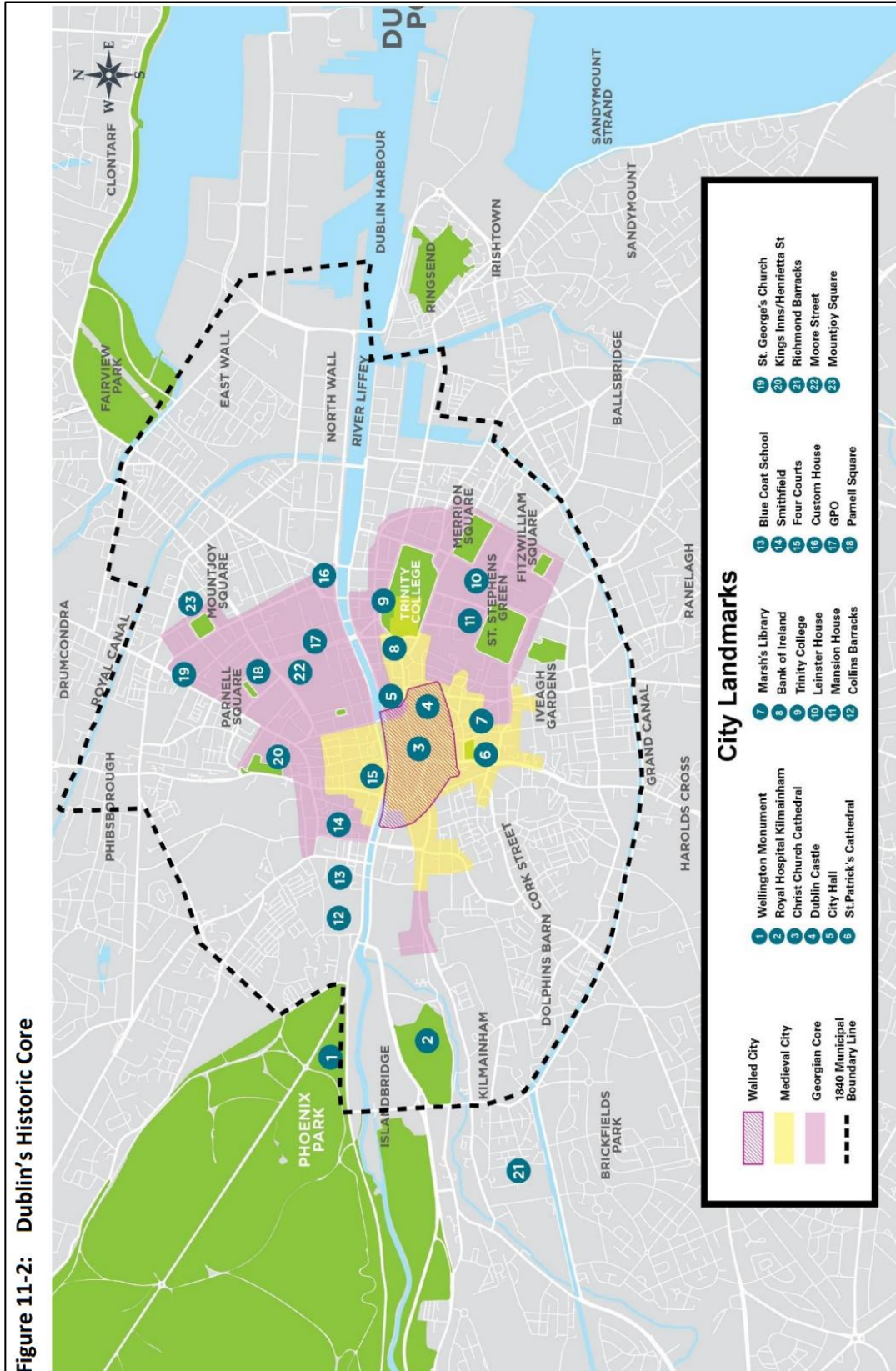


Image 1: Figure 11-2 of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022–28, Showing Dublin's Historic Core

2. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022–2028

The Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council has created a set of policies to protect archaeological sites, historic towns, heritage sites that are as follows:

Archaeological Heritage

Policy Objective HER1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage

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

Policy Objective HER2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ

It is a Policy Objective to seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and/ or recommendations of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG).

Policy Objective HER3: Protection of Historic Towns

It is a Policy Objective to promote and protect the Historic Town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) (consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES).

Policy Objective HER4: Carrickmines Castle Site

It is a Policy Objective to support the implementation of the (Archaeological) Conservation Plan for the Carrickmines Castle Site.

Policy Objective HER5: Historic Burial Grounds

It is a Policy Objective to protect historical and/or closed burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice and to promote access to such sites where possible.

Policy Objective HER6: Underwater Archaeology

It is a Policy Objective for all developments, which have potential to impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

Policy Objective HER22: Protection of Historic Street Furniture and Public Realm

It is a Policy Objective to:

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

Policy Objective HER23: Industrial Heritage

It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey when assessing any development proposals.
- ii. Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures.

Policy Objective HER25: Heritage Plan

It is a Policy Objective to support the preparation and implementation of the third DLR County Heritage Plan 2021 – 2025.

Policy Objective HER26: Historic Demesnes and Gardens

It is a Policy Objective that historic demesnes and gardens should be identified and protected to reflect and acknowledge their significance as part of our National Heritage. The following houses and gardens are listed: Cabinteely House, Marlay House, Fernhill and Old Conna.

Policy Objective HER27: Civic Memorials

It is a Policy Objective that the Council will, at appropriate times and having due regard to resources and suitable subject matter, erect civic memorials in accordance with Part 1 of the Council's Memorials Policy adopted in 2011 in order to raise awareness of the County's history and heritage.

3. Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017–2023

Policy and Objectives

Policy WS5: It is the Policy of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council to continue to protect the built heritage of the Plan Area, sustaining its significance, fabric and character to ensure that it makes a positive contribution to Woodbrook-Shanganagh as a new residential growth node and neighbourhood.

It is an Objective of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council:

- BH1:* To ensure the provision of high quality public realm works that embody the demesne and landscape character heritage of the area.
- BH2:* To ensure that new development respects the significance of the Protected Structures and represents an appropriate response to their historic spatial context and landscape setting.
- BH3:* To ensure that the architectural and historic significance of Shanganagh Castle is protected, conserved and enhanced.
- BH4:* To ensure that any restoration works and adaptive re-use to Shanganagh Castle, as a Protected Structure, is carried out in accordance with internationally established principles, national standards and best-practice.
- BH5:* To seek to retain key historic landscape features.
- BH6:* To interpret and promote the architectural and archaeological resource of the area to the local community and visitors.
- BH7:* To provide archaeological impact assessments, including an archaeological geophysical survey, with any Planning application for future redevelopment within lands containing or adjoining sites of archaeological interest
- BH8:* To ensure that, in circumstances not provided for in the above objectives, all proposals shall comply with the policies and objectives set out in the Built Heritage Section of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022.

4. Wicklow County Development Plan 2022–2028

The built heritage of Wicklow refers to all man-made features, buildings or structures in the environment. This includes a rich and varied archaeological and architectural heritage to be found throughout the countryside and within the historic towns and villages of the county. The architectural and archaeological heritage of a town, village or place contributes greatly to the distinctive character of each local area. The Wicklow County Council is committed to safeguarding this heritage so that future generations may also enjoy this inheritance. This can be achieved by sensitively managing changes that occur to this heritage and by ensuring that significant elements, features or sites are retained.

Archaeology Objectives

CPO 8.1 To secure the preservation of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994, and of sites, features and objects of archaeological interest generally. In the development management process, there will be a presumption of favour of preservation in-situ or, as a minimum, preservation by record. In securing such preservation the planning authority will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

CPO 8.2 No development in the vicinity of a feature included in the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) or any other site of archaeological interest will be permitted which seriously detracts from the setting of the feature or which is seriously injurious to its cultural or educational value.

CPO 8.3 Any development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have implications for archaeological heritage (including both sites and areas of archaeological potential/significance as identified in Schedules 08.01 & 08.02 and Maps 8.01 & 8.02 of this plan) shall be subject to an archaeological assessment.

CPO 8.4 To require archaeological assessment for all developments with the potential to impact on the archaeological heritage of riverine, intertidal or sub tidal environments.

CPO 8.5 To facilitate public access to National Monuments in State or Local Authority care, as identified in Schedule 08.02 and Map 8.02 of this plan.

CPO 8.6 To protect the integrity of Baltinglass Hills archaeological landscape including identified monuments and their wider setting by resisting development that may adversely impact upon the significance and understanding of this important landscape.

CPO 8.7 To support the inscription of Glendalough to Ireland's tentative UNESCO World Heritage Site list and promote a conservation led approach to facilitating visitor access and enjoyment of this internationally significant landscape.

CPO 8.8 To protect and promote the characteristics of historic towns in County Wicklow identified as zones of archaeological potential in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), ensuring that cognisance is given in relevant development proposals to retaining existing street layout, historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or earlier origins.

CPO 8.9 To protect and promote the conservation of historic burial grounds (those that are generally no longer in use but which may contain sites and features on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and/or RPS) and support greater public access to these where possible.

Historical and Cultural Heritage Objectives

CPO 8.25 To protect and facilitate the conservation of structures, sites and objects which are part of the County's distinct local historical and cultural heritage, whether or not such structures, sites and objects are included on the RPS.

CPO 8.26 To facilitate access to and appreciation of areas of historical and cultural heritage, through the development of appropriate trails and heritage interpretation, in association with local stakeholders and site landowners, having regard to the public safety issues associated with such sites.

CPO 8.27 To facilitate future community initiatives to increase access to and appreciation of railway heritage, through preserving the routes of former lines free from development.

CPO 8.28 Any road or bridge improvement works along the Military Road shall be designed and constructed with due regard to the history and notable features of the road (in particular its original support structures, route and alignment), insofar as is possible and reasonable given the existing transport function of the road.

5. Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018–2024

The protection and enhancement of heritage and environmental assets through this plan aim to safeguard the local character and distinctiveness of the area and its surroundings, providing local economic, social and environmental benefits. The maps included in this plan include a heritage map indicating the key natural and built heritage features.

Heritage Strategy for Bray MD:

1. To protect the natural, architectural, archaeological and maritime heritage of Bray MD;
2. To enhance the quality of the natural and built environment, to enhance the unique character of the towns in the district as a place to live, visit and work;
3. To promote greater appreciation of, and access to, local heritage assets.