



Chapter 15

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

Table of Contents

15	CULTURAL HERITAGE.....	1
15.1	Introduction	1
15.1.1	Legislation and Guidelines	1
15.1.2	Consultation.....	3
15.2	Methodology	4
15.2.1	Introduction	4
15.2.2	Definition of the Study Area.....	4
15.2.3	Data Collection and Collation	4
15.2.4	Impact Assessment and Significance of Effect	6
15.3	Baseline Environment.....	10
15.3.1	Archaeological and Historical Context.....	10
15.3.2	Galway City Development Plan, 2023-2029.....	12
15.3.3	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.....	14
15.3.4	National Museum of Ireland's (NMI): Topographical Files	14
15.3.5	Undesignated Cultural Heritage Sites	15
15.3.6	Townlands	15
15.3.7	Placename Analysis	16
15.3.8	Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations	16
15.3.9	Historic Cartographic Analysis	18
15.3.10	Aerial Photographic Analysis.....	19
15.3.11	Field Inspection	19
15.3.12	Proposed Construction Compound	23
15.3.13	Conclusions	23
15.4	Characteristics of the Proposed Development	24
15.5	Potential Effects	24
15.5.1	Do Nothing Scenario	24
15.5.2	Construction/Operation Phase	24
15.5.3	Cumulative Effects.....	36
15.6	Mitigation and Monitoring Measures.....	36
15.6.1	Construction Phase	36
15.6.2	Operational Phase	41
15.7	Residual Effects	43
15.7.1	Construction Phase	43
15.7.2	Operational Phase	46
15.8	References.....	51

List of Table

Table 15-1	Consultation Responses	3
Table 15-2	Magnitude of Impact on Cultural Heritage Assets.....	8
Table 15-3	Indicative Factors for Assessing the Value of Cultural Heritage Assets	9
Table 15-4	Significance of Effects (per EPA EIAR Guidelines 2022)	9
Table 15-5	Significance of Effects Matrix (after EPA EIAR Guidelines 2022)	10
Table 15-6	Archaeological Heritage sites recorded in the SMR within the Study Area.	13
	(Cultural Heritage (CH) no. corresponds with mapped locations on Figures 15.2 – 15.6).....	13
Table 15-7	Protected Structures located within the Study Area.....	13
	(Cultural Heritage (CH) no. corresponds with mapped locations on Figures 15.2 – 15.6).....	13
Table 15-8	Designed Landscapes (DL) located within the Study Area.....	14

Table 15-9 Stray finds from townlands within the Study Area.....	14
Table 15-10 Undesignated Cultural Heritage features within the Study Area.....	15
Table 15-11 Placename details of townlands within the Study Area (logainm.ie)	16
Table 15-12 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations within the Study Area.....	17
Table 15-13 Cultural Heritage sites within the Study Area.....	19
Table 15-14 Summary of likely Construction Phase effects on the Cultural Heritage resource	28
Table 15-15 Summary of likely Operational Phase effects on the Cultural Heritage resource	33
Table 15-16 Mitigation measures for the Cultural Heritage resource during Construction Phase	38
Table 15-17 Mitigation measures for the Cultural Heritage resource during Operational Phase	41
Table 15-18 Residual effects on the Cultural Heritage resource at Construction Phase.....	44
Table 15-19 Residual effects on the Cultural Heritage resource at Operational Phase	47

15 CULTURAL HERITAGE

15.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has considered the potential archaeological and cultural heritage impacts associated with the Construction and Operational Phases of the BusConnects Galway: Dublin Road scheme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development).

The term 'Cultural Heritage' can encompass several aspects of heritage. This includes tangible assets (immovable: archaeological sites and monuments, architectural heritage buildings movable: artefacts and underwater: shipwrecks and ruins) and intangible assets (e.g. folklore, oral tradition and language). In broad terms, 'Cultural Heritage' includes the designated and non-designated heritage categories of (i) archaeology (known and unknown), (ii) architectural (built) heritage and (iii) history and folklore.

During the Construction Phase, the potential archaeological and cultural heritage impacts associated with the development of the Proposed Development have been assessed. This included impacts on heritage assets, ground disturbance and degradation of the setting and amenity of heritage assets due to construction activities such as utility diversions, road resurfacing and road realignments.

During the Operational Phase, the potential archaeological and cultural heritage impacts have been assessed.

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

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

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

15.1.1 Legislation and Guidelines

This assessment seeks to comply with the requirements of Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU, and the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) and Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended). Furthermore, the Roads Act, 1993 (as amended) provides for the construction and maintenance of public roads as well as requirements for EIA (Sections 50 and 51). Further provision for EIA is set out in the European Union (Roads Act 1993) (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (S.I. No. 279 of 2019).

The management and protection of cultural heritage in Ireland is achieved through a framework of national laws, policies and charters which are in accordance with the provisions of:

- The World Heritage Convention (1972) (UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage) ratified by Ireland in 1991;
- Valetta Convention (1995) (formally the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992) ratified by Ireland in 1997;
- Granada Convention (1985) (European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage) ratified by Ireland in 1997;
- Florence Convention (2000) (European Landscape Convention) ratified by Ireland in 2002;

- UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001) Ireland is a signatory and underwater Cultural Heritage is protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014 and Chpt 2 of HAHMPA 2023, the latter not yet commenced;
- Paris Convention (2003) (UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage) ratified by Ireland in 2015;
- Venice Charter (1964) International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites and its addendum the Florence Charter (1982) concerning the preservation of Historic Gardens;
- Washington Charter (1987) ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas;
- Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (1999) ratified by ICOMOS;
- Xi'an Declaration (2005) ICOMOS Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas; and
- Burra Charter (2013) The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.

Relevant national legal statutes include:

- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023;
- National Monuments Act (1930 - 2014) (as amended);
- Heritage Act (1995) (as amended);
- National Cultural Institutions Act (1997) (as amended); and
- Planning and Development Act (2000) (as amended).

The methodology utilised for the EIA assessment will be based on a range of guidance documents including:

- Galway City Council, *Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029*;
- Galway City Council, *Galway Heritage Plan 2015-2021*;
- Galway City Council, *Draft Galway City Heritage Plan 2024-2029*;
- *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects* (2024) TII Publication Number PE-ARC-02009;
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (1999) *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*;
- Environmental Protection Agency (2022) *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in an Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*;
- Department of Housing, Planning & Local Government (2018) *Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment*;
- European Commission (2017) *Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report*;
- ICOMOS (2011) *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*;
- Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government (2008) *National Policy on Town Defences*;
- Historic England (2017) *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (Second Edition);
- Historic Environment Scotland (2020) *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*;
- Department for Communities NI (Historic Environment Division (HED)) (2018) *Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment*;
- Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht (2011) *Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities*;
- Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage (2021) *A Living Tradition: A Strategy to Enhance the Understanding, Minding and Handing on of Our Built Vernacular Heritage*;
- Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage (2022) *Places for People: National Policy on Architecture*;
- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2015) *A National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025*;
- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2020) *Culture 2025 – A National Cultural Policy Framework to 2025*;
- Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage (2022) *Heritage Ireland 2030: A Framework for Heritage*; and

- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2019) *Built & Archaeological Heritage Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan*.

15.1.2 Consultation

Relevant statutory and non-statutory consultees for the Proposed Development comprise the following:

- Development Applications Unit (DAU), National Monuments Service (DHLGH);
- Built Heritage Policy Unit, National Monuments Service (DHLGH);
- National Museum of Ireland (NMI);
- Galway City Council (Conservation Officer / Heritage Officer);
- The Heritage Council;
- Royal Irish Academy;
- An Taisce; and
- Local Historical and Heritage community interest groups.

Table 15-1 Cultural Heritage responses from the consultation process:

Table 15-1 Consultation Responses

Date	Consultee	Consultee response	How it is addressed in the EIAR
11/05/2023	National Museum of Ireland (NMI)	<p>Dr Bernard Gilhooly Assistant Keeper, National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division.</p> <p>The National Museum of Ireland (NMI) notes the preferred route and has a number of observations/recommendations in this regard;</p> <p>Due diligence should be given to consulting with all relevant statutory bodies.</p> <p>We would expect normal Environmental Impact assessment procedures to be carried out including an archaeological component in respect of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>We note the list of datasets contained in the subsection entitled “Cultural Heritage”. The NMI Topographical files database within the National Museum of Ireland - Archaeology, Kildare Street, should be included in this dataset list and consulted as part of the process. These will provide details on stray finds within the various townlands which may be impacted/affected by the Proposed Development. From this, it may be possible to ascertain the density of archaeology which might remain in the area, and from what period(s). We recommend searching at townland and other levels to gain a broader understanding of the overall archaeological potential of the area.</p> <p>The National Monuments Service (NMS) map viewer should also be consulted for the various townlands which may be affected. This could indicate monuments, and any subsurface archaeology in their vicinity, which may be impacted by the Proposed Development. The NMS should be contacted directly for further information in this regard.</p> <p>The townland boundaries should further be noted as there is increased potential for archaeology at these locations.</p>	<p>The NMI Topographical files database has been consulted.</p> <p>The National Monuments Service (NMS) map viewer has been consulted.</p> <p>Extant townland boundaries within the Proposed Development have been surveyed.</p> <p>Full extent of architectural heritage has been assessed in this EIAR, as required by the relevant legislation.</p> <p>A suite of mitigation measures, including archaeological excavation and built heritage surveys have been proposed.</p>

Date	Consultee	Consultee response	How it is addressed in the EIAR
		<p>Mitigation/rescue excavations may be necessary to preserve by record any identified archaeological features and recover any archaeological objects. Adequate funding for archaeological works (to include excavation and post-excavation works) should be agreed prior to the commencement of any works.</p> <p>We note the inclusion of a licence eligible archaeologist. Should archaeological excavations be undertaken, the archaeologist should refer to the National Museum Standards for Excavators (2022).</p>	

15.2 Methodology

15.2.1 Introduction

The methodology was designed to provide a full understanding of the potential impact on archaeological and cultural heritage assets and on the character of the historic urban and residential streetscape and landscape. In so doing, it allowed the character of the immediate and wider historic environment to be described and facilitated the identification of individual heritage assets and locations where there is the potential to reveal subsurface archaeological features.

15.2.2 Definition of the Study Area

The Study Area is defined as a 100 m-wide overall assessment corridor (50 m from centreline) relative to the preferred alignment design of the Proposed Development. This assessment is based on a review and collation of available archaeological, historical and cartographic data sources, combined with a field inspection. This defined receiving environment area facilitates detailed assessment of any identified impacts on the Cultural Heritage resource. Measurements for impact assessment purpose have been assigned from the closest edge of the alignment design footprint to the closest edge of upstanding Cultural Heritage remains. For instances where there are no upstanding remains, measurements have been assigned from the closest edge of the alignment design footprint to a representative centre-point of the site. The representative centre-point has been determined using the central area of the geo-spatial area extent of an assigned Zone of Notification (ZoN) (determined by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI)) relative to a levelled archaeological Sites and Monument (SMR) site.

In certain instances, recorded Cultural Heritage sites or monuments that are located outside of the assessment corridors have been included for assessment purposes. This includes Cultural Heritage sites that are deemed to have heightened sensitivities in terms of landscape setting (designed or natural), amenity value and/or contemporaneous grouping value related to sites located within the study area.

Unique identifiers have been assigned to both designated and undesignated cultural heritage receptors within the Study Area, with the prefix 'CH' followed by numerical sequencing 001 through to 016.

15.2.3 Data Collection and Collation

15.2.3.1 Desk Study

Documentary research on the recorded and potential cultural heritage resource within the Study Area was carried out in order to identify any recorded archaeological, architectural and other cultural heritage sites and features. This information has provided an insight into the diachronic development of the Study Area over time and also assisted in an evaluation of the potential presence of hitherto unrecorded cultural heritage sites or features within the Proposed Development design footprint. The following resources were consulted as part of this assessment:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Galway;
- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for County Galway;
- National Monuments in State Care List for County Galway (2009) and Preservation Orders List (2019);
- Database of Irish Excavation Reports (1970–2023);
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) (accessed via in-person appointment at NMI, Kildare St, Dublin);
- Various historic cartographic and published text sources relating to the Study Area;
- Galway City Council Development Plan, 2023-2029, including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) List;
- Placenames Database of Ireland (loganim.ie);
- Aerial imagery (OSI orthophotography (2010) and OSI Digital Globe imagery, Bing Satellite, Google Satellite and Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Satellite; and
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH): Architectural & Garden Surveys.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage were the principal sources reviewed for the assessment of the recorded archaeological resource. The SMR and RMP is accessed via the National Monuments Service's online Historical Environment Viewer (www.archaeology.ie), which presents inventory descriptions compiled by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) for a range of known archaeological sites within the county. All available inventory entries for sites located within the Study Area are included within **Appendix 15.2**.

National Monuments in State Care Database (2009) and Preservation Orders List (2019): National Monuments in State Care Database lists all archaeological sites designated as National Monuments, in State Ownership or Guardianship, within the country, and assigns a unique reference number to each site. The listing for County Galway was consulted for assessment purposes. The Preservation Orders List (2019) is based on paper and digital records held by the National Monuments Service, the National Archives and the Oireachtas Library and is considered a work in progress. Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders can be assigned to a site that is deemed in danger of destruction.

National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Topographical Files: These files comprise a written and digital database which records known information in relation to the discovery locations of Irish archaeological artefacts, including those held in the museum's collection. The files are archived in the museum's premises in Kildare Street, Dublin and were inspected as part of the desktop study.

Database of Irish Excavation Reports: The Database of Irish Excavation Reports contains summary accounts of all archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland (North and South) from 1970 to present. Current data was accessed via www.excavations.ie in May 2023.

UNESCO designated World Heritage Sites and Tentative List: There are two World Heritage Sites in Ireland (Brú na Bóinne and Sceilg Mhichíl) and a number of other significant sites are included in a Tentative List that has been put forward by Ireland for consideration in 2022¹. None of these are located within the Study Area.

Literary Sources: Various published literary sources were consulted in order to assess the archaeological, historical, architectural heritage and folklore record of the Study Area and these are listed in section 0 of this chapter.

¹<https://www.worldheritageireland.ie/news/news-single-view/article/ministers-announce-new-world-heritage-tentative-list-for-ireland/?cHash=376a52892e7c00bd7825a9d98fe89068>

Historic Maps: The illustrated detail on historic maps sources can indicate the presence of past settlement patterns, including features of archaeological and architectural heritage significance that no longer have any surface expression. Available cartographic sources dating from the seventeenth-century onward were reviewed (see section 15.8.2).

Aerial/Satellite Imagery: A review of available online aerial and satellite images of the study area was undertaken in order to ascertain if any traces of unrecorded archaeological sites were visible and to review the extent of development within the Study Area during recent decades.

The Heritage Council: Heritage Map Viewer: This online mapping source (www.heritagemaps.ie) is a spatial data viewer which collates various cultural heritage datasets sourced from, among others, the National Monuments Service, National Museum of Ireland, local authorities, the Royal Academy of Ireland and the Office of Public Works.

Irish National Folklore Collection: Transcribed material from the National Folklore Collection archive. including The Schools Collection 1937-1939 has been digitised and published online at www.duchas.ie.

Placenames Database of Ireland: This online database (www.logainm.ie) provides a comprehensive management system for data, archival records and place names research conducted by the State.

Development Plans: The current Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029 (adopted 4 January 2023) was consulted as part of this assessment. This publication (Chapter 8 thereof) identifies buildings listed in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and outline the City Council's policies for the protection of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resources.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) architectural and designed landscapes/garden surveys: The NIAH provides a comprehensive catalogue of significant architectural heritage structures within Ireland. While inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection to a structure it is used to advise local authorities on compilation of their Record of Protected Structures. Relevant current national datasets for Co Galway were accessed. (Note that the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Misc) Provisions Act 1999 (save section 5) has been repealed as of 31st May 2024 by enacted provisions the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023).

15.2.3.2 Field Survey

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural, and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

A walkover survey was undertaken along the extent of the Study Area, including offline elements, on 10 October 2022 and 14/15 June 2023. Recorded archaeological sites or monuments within the Study Area (and relevant monuments outside of it) were inspected. The surveys were carried out in good weather with excellent visibility. No difficulties were encountered during field survey and all areas were accessible.

The locations for all archaeological and cultural heritage assets identified in the course of the assessment have been mapped and are shown on Figure 15.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The coordinates for each asset are provided in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) in the inventory of archaeological and cultural heritage sites in Appendix A 15.2 (Inventory of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites) in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

15.2.4 Impact Assessment and Significance of Effect

Archaeological and cultural heritage sites are considered to be a non-renewable resource and cultural heritage material 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. The likely degree of significance of all effects is determined in consideration of the magnitude of the impact and the baseline rating upon which the impact has an effect (i.e. the sensitivity or value of the cultural heritage asset).

The EIA Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU requires a description of likely significant effects of a project on the environment (Article 5(1) of 2014/52/EU). The following criteria, based on EPA (2022) and ICOMOS (2011) guidelines, has been applied to determine the methodology for the assessment of significance of effects on the Cultural Heritage resource. Impact assessment is achieved by a consideration of the duration, quality, type, magnitude and value of effect(s) on the Cultural Heritage resource. The determination of value has also been informed by guidance criteria set out in TII Guidelines (2024, p65) whilst the magnitude and significance of impact has also been informed by TII Guidelines (2024, 69 and 2024, p70).

15.2.4.1 Duration of Effect

The duration of effects is assessed based on the following criteria:

- Momentary (seconds to minutes);
- Brief <one day;
- Temporary <one year;
- Short term one-seven years;
- Medium term 7-15 years;
- Long term 15-60 years;
- Permanent > 60 years; and
- Reversible: Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration.

15.2.4.2 Quality of Effect

The quality of an effect on the Cultural Heritage resource can be positive, neutral or negative:

- Positive – a change which improves the quality of the Cultural Heritage environment (e.g. increasing amenity value of a site in terms of managed access, signage, presentation or high-quality conservation/restoration and re-use of an otherwise vulnerable derelict structure);
- Neutral – no change or effects that are imperceptible, within the normal bounds of variation for the Cultural Heritage environment; and
- Negative – a change which reduces the quality of the Cultural Heritage resource (e.g. visual intrusion on the setting of a receptor, physical intrusion on features/setting of a site).

15.2.4.3 Type of Effect

The type of effect on the Cultural Heritage resource can be direct, indirect or no predicted effect:

- Direct – where a Cultural Heritage receptor and/or its setting, is physically located within the footprint of the Proposed Development, which will result in its complete or partial removal;
- Indirect – where a Cultural Heritage receptor and/or its setting, is located in immediate or close proximity to the footprint of the Proposed Development; and
- No predicted effect – where the Proposed Development will not adversely or positively affect a Cultural Heritage receptor.

15.2.4.4 Magnitude of Impact

The *Magnitude of Effect* is based on the degree of change, incorporating any mitigation measures, and is based on a consideration of the character, duration, probability and consequences. The magnitude can be negative or positive and is ranked without regard to the value of the asset according to the following scale: High; Medium; Low and Negligible. The descriptions of magnitudes presented in Table 15-2 is based on guidance published in *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties* (ICOMOS 2011, pp. 16-7).

Table 15-2 Magnitude of Impact on Cultural Heritage Assets

Impact Magnitude	Indicative Assessment Factors
High	<p>Most or all key archaeological or architectural materials affected such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting.</p> <p>Changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.</p> <p>Major changes to area that affect Intangible Cultural Heritage activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.</p>
Medium	<p>Changes to many key archaeological or historic building materials/elements such that the resource is clearly/significantly modified.</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the archaeological asset.</p> <p>Changes to the setting of a historic building, such that it is significantly modified.</p> <p>Change to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, considerable changes to use or access, resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.</p> <p>Considerable changes to area that affect the Intangible Cultural Heritage activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.</p>
Low	<p>Changes to key archaeological materials/historic building elements, such that the resource is slightly altered/slightly different.</p> <p>Slight changes to setting of an archaeological monument.</p> <p>Change to setting of a historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.</p> <p>Change to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape; slight changes to use or access; resulting in limited change to historic landscape character.</p> <p>Changes to area that affect the Intangible Cultural Heritage activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.</p>
Negligible	<p>Very minor changes to key archaeological materials or setting.</p> <p>Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.</p> <p>Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; virtually unchanged visual effects; very slight changes to use or access resulting in very small change to historic landscape character.</p> <p>Very minor changes to area that affect the Intangible Cultural Heritage activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.</p>

15.2.4.5 Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value/Sensitivity

The evaluation of the Value/Sensitivity of a heritage receptor is largely based on its significance criteria, and should not be considered definitive, but rather an indicator which contributes to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of each feature. Generally, the more criteria that is evident for a given receptor, the higher in scale its respective value shall be. Non-exhaustive criteria to be considered in addition to any legal designations include a consideration of the condition/preservation, documentary/historical significance, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility/vulnerability and amenity value. It is noted that, without recourse to archaeological excavation, there are limitations in determining the value or significance of sub-surface archaeological attributes (such as artefacts, human burials or other remains) for both extant and levelled sites. The Value/Sensitivity of all known or potential receptors that may be affected by the Proposed Development can be considered using a non-exhaustive range of indicators and professional judgement per Table 15-3 and ranked according to the following scale: Very High, High, Medium, Low and Negligible.

Table 15-3 Indicative Factors for Assessing the Value of Cultural Heritage Assets

Value/Sensitivity	Indicative Assessment Factors
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites (including Tentative List properties) and associated individual attributes that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.</p> <p>Sites, buildings or landscapes of acknowledged international importance.</p> <p>Intangible associations with individuals or innovations of global significance.</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</p>
High	<p>Nationally designated sites, buildings and landscapes (urban and rural) of significant quality, rarity, preservation and importance.</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</p> <p>Archaeological Landscapes and Conservation Areas with significant group value.</p> <p>Intangible associations with individuals or innovations of national significance.</p>
Medium	<p>Designated or undesignated assets that can contribute significantly to regional research objectives, including buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations.</p> <p>Conservation Areas and historic townscapes containing buildings and/or street settings that contribute significantly to its historic character.</p> <p>Intangible associations with individuals or innovations of regional significance.</p>
Low	<p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings and settings.</p> <p>Intangible associations with individuals or innovations of local significance.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.</p> <p>Landscapes little or no significant historical interest.</p> <p>Buildings or urban areas of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.</p>

15.2.4.6 Significance of Effect

The *Significance of Effects* is assessed based on a consideration of the Magnitude of the Impact (graded from High to Negligible, based on a consideration of character, duration, probability and consequences) combined with the Value (graded from Very High to Negligible, based on a consideration of significance/sensitivity) of the cultural heritage asset. The Significance of Effects can be described as Profound, Very Significant, Significant, Moderate, Slight, Not Significant or Imperceptible (Table 15-4 and Table 15-5).

Table 15-4 Significance of Effects (per EPA EIAR Guidelines 2022)

Significance	Description
Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences. Can directly or indirectly affect the cultural heritage resource but is without noticeable consequences.
Not Significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences. Can directly or indirectly affect the cultural heritage resource.
Slight	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without affecting its sensitivities. Can directly or indirectly affect the cultural heritage resource.
Moderate	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends. Directly or indirectly affects the cultural heritage receptor but not such where the integrity of the resource is compromised.
Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment. Directly or indirectly affects the cultural heritage receptor in part, with partial loss of integrity, character and data.

Significance	Description
Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment. Directly or indirectly affects the cultural heritage receptor for the most part, with loss of integrity, character and data.
Profound	An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics. Completely and irreversibly affects the cultural heritage receptor with total loss of integrity, character and data.

Table 15-5 Significance of Effects Matrix after EPA (2022)

Magnitude of Impact	High	Not Significant/ Slight	Moderate/ Significant	Significant/ Significant	Very	Very Significant/ Profound
	Medium	Not Significant	Slight	Moderate/ Significant		Significant/ Very significant
	Low	Not Significant/ Imperceptible	Slight/ Significant	Not	Slight	Moderate
	Negligible	Imperceptible	Not Significant/ Imperceptible	Not Significant/ Slight		Slight
		Negligible	Low	Medium		High / Very High
Value/Sensitivity of the Asset						

15.3 Baseline Environment

15.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Context

15.3.1.1 Early prehistoric period

Until recent years the earliest recorded evidence for human settlement in Ireland dated to the Mesolithic period (7000–4000 BC) although dating evidence recovered from a cave site in County Clare suggests that humans may have been present on the island during the Palaeolithic period. While the Mesolithic period hunter-gatherers did not construct any settlements or monuments that leave any above ground traces, their presence in an area can often be identified by scatters of worked flints in ploughed fields, shoreline shell middens and traces of temporary camps occasionally uncovered during ground works. The archaeological record indicates that these nomadic groups tended to favour coastal, lake and river shorelines which provided a transport resource through the heavily forested landscape as well as a food source for elements of their varied diet.

The Neolithic period (4000-2400 BC) began with the arrival and establishment of agriculture as the principal form of economic subsistence, which resulted in more permanent settlements within farmlands created in areas of cleared forestry. As a consequence of the more settled nature of agrarian life, new site-types, such as substantial rectangular timber houses and various types of megalithic tombs, and new artefacts, including pottery, begin to appear in the archaeological record during this period. Whilst there are no recorded early prehistoric sites located within the Study Area two stone axe heads dating from the Neolithic period, has been recorded from the townlands of Merlin Park (NMI Ref.1940:119) and Ballybaan (NMI Ref. 1A/86/2009) within the National Museum topographical files (see Table 15-9).

15.3.1.2 Late prehistoric periods

Metalworking arrived in Ireland with the advent of the Bronze Age period (ca. 2400–500 BC) and saw the introduction of a new artefactual assemblage, including metal and ceramic objects. This period was also associated with the construction of new monument types such as standing stones, stone rows, stone circles and burnt mounds known as *fulachta fiadh*. The development of new burial practices during this period also

saw the construction of funerary monuments such as cairns, barrows, boulder burials and cists. The arrival of iron-working technology in Ireland saw the advent of the Iron Age (600 BC – 400 AD). This period has traditionally been associated with a Celtic ‘invasion’, but recent archaeological evidence points instead to a gradual acculturation of the Irish Bronze Age communities following centuries of contacts with Celtic-type cultures in Europe. Relatively little was known about Iron Age settlement and ritual practices in Ireland until recent decades when the corpus of evidence for the period has been greatly increased by the discovery of sub-surface sites dating to this period during archaeological investigations in advance of development projects. There are no recorded late prehistoric monuments within the vicinity of the Study Area.

15.3.1.3 Early medieval period

This period began with the introduction of Christianity in Ireland and continued up to the arrival of the Anglo-Normans during the 12th-century (ca. 400–1169 AD). The establishment of the Irish church was to have profound implications for political, social and economic life and is attested to in the archaeological record by the presence of church sites, associated places for burial and holy wells. The early medieval church sites were morphologically similar to ringforts but are often differentiated by the presence of features such as church buildings, graves, stone crosses and shrines. This period saw the emergence of the first phases of urbanisation around the large monasteries and the Hiberno-Norse ports although the dominant settlement pattern of the period continued to be rural-based in sites such as ringforts. A tradition exists of a small fishing village in the location of the present Galway city prior to the Anglo-Norman settlement. This was known as Ballinshruane (Baile na Srutháin ‘the town of the streams’). This was presumably so-called because in winter the River Corrib overflowed its banks and formed a number of small streams. According to Hardiman (1820), this hamlet was located on one of the islands formed by these streams, in the present location of the church of St Nicholas (RMP GA094-100037). The annals record attacks by the Vikings on the monastic site of Roscam located on the eastern outskirts of the present Galway city, approximately 1120 m south of the Study Area and on the islands of Lough Corrib. The first written reference to Galway is the recording by the annals of the building of the castle of Bun Gaillmhe, ‘the mouth of the [river] Gaillimh’ in 1124 by Toirdhealbhach Ó Conchobhair, King of Connacht (O’Donovan ed., 1851).

15.3.1.4 High and Late medieval periods

The arrival and conquest of large parts of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th century broadly marks the advent of the late medieval period which continued until ca. 1400 AD and was then followed by the late medieval period which extended to ca. 1550 AD. These periods saw the continuing expansion of Irish urbanisation as many of the port cities developed into international trading centres and numerous villages and towns began to develop as local or regional market centres. While earlier masonry castles were already in existence, the descendants of the Anglo-Norman gentry began the widespread construction of tower-houses as fortified residences within their landholdings at the start of the 15th century and this trend was subsequently adopted by wealthy Irish families within areas under Gaelic control. In 1230 the settlement at Bun Gaillmhe was attacked by Richard de Burgo as part of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Connacht (Freeman 1944). The attack failed but de Burgo returned two years later in 1232 when he met with greater success and erected a castle. The medieval town of Galway was situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Galway River next to a fording point at the southwest end of a long ridge. Richard de Burgo’s son Walter granted legal status of a chartered borough sometime before the early 1270s. A grant of murage provided the right to levy toll on certain specified goods such as hides, fleeces, fish, wine, salt, and cloth coming into the town and the settlement began to be enclosed by walls sometime before 1272. The Study Area is located outside the fortified town. The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries saw Galway develop as an important port with the importation of wine from France and Spain. In 1508, an Augustinian Friary was founded by Margaret Athy, the wife of the mayor of Galway Stephen Lynch Fitz-Dominick. The friary was located to the southeast of the city on Forthill which was previously known as Abbey Hill. Following the dissolution of the monasteries in 1546 the Augustinians lost their land. There are no recorded medieval monuments within the Study Area, however a medieval church dedicated to St James’ Church and graveyard (GA094-010----, GA094-010001-) are located immediately outside the study area in the townland of Ballybaan Beg, approximately 125m north of the Study Area.

15.3.1.5 Post-medieval and Early Modern Periods

The centuries following 1550 are referred to as the post-medieval period, which is generally considered to continue into the mid-19th century with the period thereafter described as early modern. The early part of the post-medieval period was a turbulent time in Irish history and in the later decades of the 16th century the Tudors began to re-assert English control. The resultant wars between the 1560s and 1603 brought this unsettled period to a temporary end although further widespread strife ensued during the Cromwellian Wars which ended with extensive dispossession of forfeited Gaelic lands. With the beginning of the seventeenth century came the threat of a Spanish invasion and in c.1600 Lord Mountjoy built a fort on the site of the Augustinian Friary; the former church associated with the friary was used by the soldiers as a store. The fort was demolished in 1643, and the surviving monastery buildings later demolished in 1652, however, the grounds continued in use as a burial ground (Forthill Cemetery). According to Hardiman, in 1811 *'the proprietor of the adjoining ground enclosed it with a stone wall and handsome gate and plaque'* (Hardiman 1820). The walled town depicted on the 17th-century map redrawn by Hardiman in 1820, shows the fort. Eyre Square originally known as Meyrick Square was located outside the East Gate and was laid out by this time as a public recreational area. *'It was enclosed with wooden rails and handsomely planted round with ash trees, many of which were standing in memory of a living person'* (Hardiman 1820). According to Hardiman, a report by Stratford Eyre on the state of fortifications of the town in 1747 states *'that nothing remains on fort hill but the guard house'*.

An agricultural boom in the late 18th and early 19th centuries saw a rise in prices for both tillage and dairy produce which resulted in landlords investing in extensive land improvement works within their holdings to increase land productivity. This included extensive enclosure of open lands into bounded field systems many of which survive to the present-day. The post-medieval period saw the development of high and low status stone houses throughout the Irish countryside and rural settlement clusters at this time typically consisted of single-storey thatched cottages with associated farm buildings while two-storey farmhouses became more common in the 19th century. The settlement pattern throughout much of the rural landscape was greatly affected by the famine period in the middle of the 19th century.

The Study Area contains two recorded archaeological monuments likely to date to the post-medieval/early modern period: GA094-018---- a disused quarry which is not scheduled for inclusion on the next revision of the RMP, and GA094-030001- a boundary stone located between the townlands of Rinmore and Milestone. The latter is described by the ASI on the Historic Environment Viewer:

This is the large erratic incorporated in a boundary wall. The stone measures c. 2m by 1.20m and rises about 0.60m above the wall. Fr. McErlean (1905-6, 149-50) noted that nearly all Irish speakers then knew it under the name of Cloch an Linsig, though it was better known by all, even English speakers, as Cloch an mhile or the mile-stone, from its being situated at the distance of an Irish mile from Galway. Fr. Rabbitte, however, writing in 1922, recorded that a 'man now living in Moneenagissah, within a stone's throw of Renmore gate, whose father and grandfather lived near the present Renmore Barracks never heard this rock called Clogh-an-linshee. He is intelligent, speaks English and Irish, and is 82 years of age. His sister who died a few months ago at the age of 96 and spoke Irish only knew the stone as Clogh a veela.' (1922-3, 31, note 97). It would appear that at one time a bush stood close by to this rock and the names 'Mile Bush' and 'Lynch's Stone' were interchangeable, though the former is most frequently found in documents (see Ó Máille 1948-9, sub nomen Cloch an Linsigh and 1950-1, 69 Mile Bush) as 'One close or park near Myle-Bush otherwise . . . Skehagh Clohlylnchy [Skeach cloch an Linsigh - the bush of Lynch's stone]' (Blake 1905, 46). The minor name 'Milestone' is recorded on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (surveyed in 1838), though this is position c. 150m to the east to the present stone.

15.3.2 Galway City Development Plan, 2023-2029

15.3.2.1 Record of Monuments and Places

The Galway City Development Plan (2023–2029) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Act legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Refer to

Appendix 15.1 Galway City Development Plan (2023-2029) Policies and Objectives relating to protection of the Cultural Heritage Resource in Volume 4 of this EIAR).

There are two archaeological sites within the Study Area, a boundary stone (**CH002**) located on the boundary of the townlands of Rinmore and Milestone (RMP GA094-030001-, RPS no. 8406) and a disused quarry (**CH011**, SMR GA094-018-----) within Merlin Park. The latter is not scheduled for inclusion on the next revision of the RMP (Table 15-6). The Study Area is situated outside the Zone of Notification for the historic town of Galway (GA094-100----). Descriptive detail of individual archaeological heritage sites can be found in **Appendix 15.2** (SMR/RMP sites within the Study Area) in **Volume 4** of this EIAR and are indicated on **Figures 15.2- 15.6** in **Appendix 15.3, Volume 4** of this EIAR.

Table 15-6 Archaeological Heritage sites recorded in the SMR within the Study Area.
(Cultural Heritage (CH) no. corresponds with mapped locations on Figures 15.2 – 15.6)

CH No.	SMR No.	Classification	Distance from Proposed Development Footprint	Designation
CH002	GA094-030001-	Boundary stone	0m	RMP
CH011	GA094-018-----	Quarry	35m	Not scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP

15.3.2.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Galway City Development Plan (2023–2029) recognises the value of the built heritage to the city and is committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage. These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) (refer to **Appendix 15.1** Galway City Development Plan (2023-2029) Policies and Objectives relating to protection of the Cultural Heritage Resource in **Volume 4** of this EIAR).

There are two protected structures within the Study Area. These comprise Rosedale School and Lakeview School (Brothers of Charity) (**CH004**, RPS no. 8405) and a Boundary Stone which is also a recorded archaeological RMP site (**CH002**, RPS no. 8406, RMP GA094-030001-).

Descriptive detail of individual architectural heritage sites can be found in **Appendix 15.2** (RPS/NIAH sites within the Study Area) in **Volume 4** of this EIAR and are indicated on **Figures 15.2 - 15.6** in **Appendix 15.3, Volume 4** of this EIAR.

Table 15-7 Protected Structures located within the Study Area
(Cultural Heritage (CH) no. corresponds with mapped locations on Figures 15.2 – 15.6)

CH No.	RPS No.	Name	Distance from Proposed Development Footprint	Designation
CH004	8405	Holy Family School, Dublin Road, Renmore	15m	RPS
CH002	8406	Cloch an Lionsigh, Dublin Road, Renmore	0m	RPS, RMP (GA094-030001-)

15.3.2.3 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

There are eleven architectural conservation areas (ACAs) designated within the Galway City Development Plan (2023-2029). None of these are sited within the Study Area.

15.3.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

15.3.3.1 Building Survey

There are no buildings recorded on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) that are located directly within the Study Area. It is noted however that Glenina House (NIAH 30409418) is located c. 190m north of the Study Area, with the associated southern boundary wall and former gated entrance located along the Proposed Development footprint extent. Given the associated curtilage extent forming part of the Proposed Development footprint, Glenina House (now in use as the clubhouse for former Galwegians Ruby Football Club) has been included in the baseline assessment studies (**CH015**).

15.3.3.2 Historic Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of County Galway (1838-9) shows the extent of demesne landscapes which were originally established as a naturalised designed landscape setting for the large houses of the landed gentry.

There are three demesnes depicted on the first edition OS map and listed on the Garden Survey of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) within the Study Area (Table 15-8 and Figure 15.2, 15.7-15.12, 15.19-15.20, Appendix 15.3, Volume 4). The demesnes associated with Renmore House (CH013) and Wellpark (CH016) lie immediately north and south of Dublin Road respectively, at the western end of the Study Area, with Merlin Park (CH014) at the eastern extremity of the Study Area. These demesnes have been impacted by modern development over several decades, particularly from the middle of the 20th century onward.

Table 15-8 Designed Landscapes (DL) located within the Study Area

CH No.	NIAH Reg.	Name	Distance from Proposed Development Footprint	Designation
CH013	Survey ID: 5376	Renmore House demesne	0m	NIAH
CH014	Survey ID:5343	Merlin Park demesne	0m	NIAH
CH016	Survey ID:5404	Wellpark demesne	0m	NIAH

15.3.4 National Museum of Irelands (NMI): Topographical Files

The topographical files comprise a written and digital database which records known information in relation to the discovery locations of Irish archaeological artefacts, including those held in the museum's collection.

A review of the topographical files for the townlands that are located within the Study Area, namely, Ballybaan Beg, Milestone, Rinmore, Wellpark, Doughiska, Merlin Park and Murroogh was undertaken on 30 March 2023 and again on 31 July 2023. A total of three stray artefacts are recorded within these townlands (Table 15-9).

Table 15-9 Stray finds from townlands within the Study Area

NMI Register No	Type	Material	Townland
1940:119	Axe head	Stone	Merlin Park

NMI Register No	Type	Material	Townland
IA/86/2009	Polished stone axe head	Stone	Ballybaan
IA/28/70	Rotary quern stone fragment	Stone	Ballybaan

15.3.5 Undesignated Cultural Heritage Sites

The term ‘cultural heritage’ can be used as a general term that can be applied to both archaeology and architecture. However, it can refer to more intangible aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in history, folklore or tradition. This also includes elements of intangible cultural heritage that have been recorded in Ireland’s national inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), of which, five have been inscribed to the UNESCO List of Intangible Heritage per the ratified Paris Convention (2003): uilleann piping; hurling; harping; falconry; and the art of dry stone construction, knowledge and techniques.

Desk-based assessment has not indicated any specific historical, folkloric or intangible heritage traditions associated with the Study Area. Eight undesignated cultural heritage sites/features (**CH001, CH005, CH006, CH007, CH008, CH009, CH010, & CH012**) have however been identified from field-based inspections. The general dating of these features has been informed by a historic map regression process (see Table 15-10).

Table 15-10 Undesignated Cultural Heritage features within the Study Area

CH No	Townland	Co-ordinates	Description
CH001	Wellpark	531342, 726098	Rubblestone wall - townland boundary between Wellpark and Rinmore
CH005	Renmore	531663, 725978	Modern wrought iron memorial
CH006	Ballybaan Beg	532220, 725789	Boundary wall of Galwegians RFC, incorporating re-used cut stones and ashlar gate piers - townland boundary between Ballybaan Beg and Rinmore
CH007	Ballybaan Beg	532185, 725800	Lower portions of a freestanding, late Victorian fluted cast-iron sewer vent pipe
CH008	Ballybaan Beg	532266, 725778	Modern (erected after 1997) black marble memorial, set within the western wing-wall of entrance to Galwegians RFC
CH009	Murrough	532900, 725642	Wrought iron gate and rubblestone wall – possibly late 19th- or early 20th-century in date
CH010	Murrough	533097, 725544	Cut stone with a square-shaped shallow notch chiselled into its surface - incorporated into the fabric of rubblestone wall
CH012	Merlin Park	533282, 725447	Freestanding, late Victorian fluted cast-iron sewer vent pipe

15.3.6 Townlands

Townlands are the smallest and oldest administrative division of land in Ireland, pre-dating the organisation of the Irish church into dioceses and parishes in the twelfth century (McErlean 1983). Many of the townlands were known by the mid-seventeenth century and mapped on the Down Survey maps (1656-8), though it was not until the commencement of the Ordnance Survey in the early nineteenth century that the townlands across the entire island were accurately mapped and their names recorded. The recording of the boundaries was the responsibility of engineer Richard Griffiths, who was appointed to the boundary department in 1825 (Andrews 2001, p.33). The survey used local ‘meresmen’ to help the Ordnance Survey officers locate and map the townland boundaries (ibid, 62). The divisions between townlands are often marked by natural

topographical features such as a watercourse, or a variety of manmade field boundaries (hedges, banks, ditches, fences, walls, etc.), many of which survive in the landscape today.

The Study Area traverses portions of seven townlands: Ballybaan Beg, Milestone, Rinmore and Wellpark, in the Civil Parish of Saint Nicholas and Doughiska, Merlin Park and Murroogh, in the Civil Parish of Oranmore, all in the Barony of Galway, County Galway. The boundaries associated with the townlands that are within Proposed Development footprint have for the most part been removed with modern construction occupying the original footprint. However, a portion of the boundary between Wellpark and Rinmore (this is also the demesne boundary of Wellpark demesne **CH016**) has been retained in the form of a high stone wall on the northern side of Dublin Road (**CH001**) (see **Figure 15.3, 15.7-15.9, Appendix 15.3, Volume 4**), with small portions of other boundaries retained elsewhere, further to the east. A portion of the boundary between Merlin Park and Doughiska, comprising a northwest to southeast orientated hedge bank is extant, although bisected by Dublin Road.

15.3.7 Placename Analysis

Townlands are the smallest unit of land division in the Irish landscape, and many may preserve early Gaelic territorial boundaries that pre-date the Anglo-Norman conquest. The Irish roots of townland names often refer to natural topographical features, but some name elements may also give an indication of the presence of past human activity within the townland, e.g. *dun*, *lios* or *rath* indicate the presence of a ringfort while *temple*, *saggart*, *termon* or *kill* record an association with a church site.

The Study Area is located within portions of seven townlands; Ballybaan Beg, Doughiska, Merlin Park, Milestone, Murroogh, Rinmore and Wellpark. The available placename information concerning these seven townlands was gathered from The Placename Database of Ireland (logainm.ie) and is outlined in Table 15-11. None of these townland names give any indication of previously unrecorded archaeological sites or monuments.

Table 15-11 Placename details of townlands within the Study Area (logainm.ie)

Name	Irish Language	Translation	Indication of Archaeology
Doughiska	Dabhach Uisce	<i>Uisce</i> - water	No
Merlin Park	Páirc Mhuirlinne	<i>Páirc</i> - field	No (formerly part of Doughiska)
Murroogh	Muirbheach	Translated as 'sea plain' in source from 1819	No
Ballybaan Beg	An Baile Bán Beag	<i>Baile</i> - townland, town, homestead <i>Bán</i> - white; lea-ground, grassy <i>Beag</i> - small	No
Rinmore	An Rinn Mhór	<i>Rinn</i> - point, headland <i>Mór</i> - great, big	No
Milestone	Cloch an Mhíle	<i>Cloch</i> - stone, stone building	Relates to known monument Boundary stone (GA094-030001-) at Milestone/Rinmore boundary, within study area, situated one mile east of Galway City
Wellpark	Páirc an Tobair	<i>Páirc</i> - field <i>Tobar</i> - well	Two <i>wells</i> and <i>Wellpark House</i> are labelled on the second edition OS map, though neither well has been recorded as a ritual site or holy well

15.3.8 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Database of Irish Excavation Reports contains summary accounts of all archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to present. The Study Area traverses portions of seven townlands. A review of the database (available at www.excavations.ie) returned twenty-three entries from these townlands (Table 15-12). None of these are located within the Study Area.

Of the twenty-three licensed excavations, ten did not record anything of archaeological significance. Three excavations were undertaken at Merlin Castle tower house and a further two at a Bastioned Fort in Rinmore, both of which are known recorded monuments located outside the Study Area. Seven archaeological investigations revealed a number of likely prehistoric burnt mounds in Doughiska, as well as a field system, well and pit; while a possible midden was located at the Docks in Rinmore. The last remaining investigation was undertaken recently (July 2024) as a result of the uncovering of human skeletal remains as part of GI works for additional surface car parking in an existing green area at Merlin Park Hospital (ITM 533655/725657). Full excavation of the identified burial took place in July 2024, with a further five east west aligned grave cuts noted, but not excavated, during the works. The latter grave cuts are now preserved *in situ*.

Table 15-12 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations within the Study Area

Site Name	Licence Number	Author	Site Type
Ballybaan Beg, Mervue, Galway	18E0331 and 18E0331 (Ext.)	Declan Moore	Urban – no archaeology found
Ballybaan Beg, Galway	18E0340	Declan Moore	Urban – no archaeology found
Coolagh/ Castlegar/ Ballybrit/ Parkmore/ Cappanabornia/ Glenanail/ Ballybaan Beg, Galway	01E0992	Richard Crumlish	No archaeological significance
Doughiska, Galway	05E0187	Fiona Rooney	No archaeological significance
Doughiska, Galway	05E0187 ext.	Fiona Rooney	Pit
Doughiska, Galway	A024/1.1	Bruce Sutton	Testing; burnt mounds
Doughiska, Galway	E002052	Liam McKinstry	Prehistoric burnt mounds
Doughiska, Galway	94E0148	Richard Crumlish	Various – burnt mounds, field system
Doughiska, Galway	E003588	Michael Tierney	Well
Doughiska, Galway	95E0099	Martin Fitzpatrick	Burnt mound
Doughiska, Galway	13E0396	Dominic Delany	No archaeological significance
Doughiska, Galway	02E0111	Emer Dennehy	No archaeological significance
Merlin Park	24E0770	Declan Moore	Buried human remains
Merlin Park/ Doughiska, Galway	02E0793	Markus Casey	Monitoring – no archaeology found
Merlin Castle, Merlin Park, Galway	E005313	Rory Sherlock	Tower House
Merlin Park, Galway	02E1364	Martin Fitzpatrick	Adjacent to tower-house
Merlin Park, Galway	02E0113	Martin Fitzpatrick	Tower-house
Woodlands Centre, Rinmore, Galway	20E0194	Anne Carey	No archaeology found
Rinmore, Galway	09E0067	Martin Fitzpatrick	Monitoring - No features of archaeological significance were encountered
Cromwell's Fort', Rinmore, Galway	12E428	Martin E. Byrne	17th-century bastioned fort

Site Name	Licence Number	Author	Site Type
Cromwell's Fort', Rinmore, Galway	12E428 ext.	Martin E. Byrne	17th-century bastioned fort
Rinmore, Galway	20E0287	Finn Delaney	Monitoring - survey and geotechnical investigation - Nothing of an archaeological nature was noted
Rinmore, The Docks, Galway	01E0148	Fiona Rooney	Possible midden

15.3.9 Historic Cartographic Analysis

The detail on historic cartographic sources demonstrates the nature of past settlements and land use patterns in recent centuries and can also highlight the impacts of modern developments and agricultural practices. This information can aid identification of the location and extent of unrecorded or partially levelled features of archaeological or architectural heritage interest. The cartographic sources examined for the Study Areas include the first edition of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (surveyed in 1838) and the 25-inch OS map (surveyed in 1893). Refer to Appendix 15.3 Volume 4 of this EIAR for Cultural Heritage Figures referenced below.

The Study Area is centred on the Dublin Road (R338) of which the western portion was in existence at the time of the first edition OS map, surveyed in 1838. The eastern portion of the Study Area formed part of the demesne of Merlin Park (**CH014**, NIAH Garden Survey ID 5343) depicted as parkland, and enclosed agricultural land further east in the townland of Doughiska.

The demesne lands of Wellpark (**CH016**, NIAH Garden Survey ID 5404) are depicted on the first edition OS map (**Figure 15.7**) along with the site of 'Goll Mac Morna's Stones', a small cairn of stones apparently associated with Goll Mac Morna an enemy of Fionn MacCumhaill of mythology (see Cross & Slover 1996). The southern boundary to the demesne lands is also the townland boundary between Wellpark and Rinmore, a portion of which is extant along Dublin Road (**CH001**). The 25-inch map shows Wellpark House as slightly enlarged but the demesne lands as mostly unchanged, although 'Goll Mac Morna's Stones' appear to have been removed (**Figure 15.8**). A recent aerial image (c. 2011-2013 Source: Tailte Éireann, Historic Environment Viewer) shows that the house and demesne lands have been replaced by modern housing and retail and industrial units (**Figure 15.9**). Wellpark house was demolished in 2007 (<https://landedestates.ie/property/690>).

On the first edition OS map, the landscaped grounds of Rinmore House [Renmore House] (**CH013**, NIAH Garden Survey ID 5376) dominate the western end of the Proposed Development to the south of Dublin Road (**Figure 15.10**). Renmore House, built during the early 19th century was sold circa 1924 and became a tuberculosis sanatorium and later a school (<https://landedestates.ie/property/689>). The first edition OS map shows that the stable block, which is included in the protected structure designation for Renmore House (RPS 8405, **CH004**) was not built at that time, nor was the building that would become **CH003**. Boundary stone **CH002** is not annotated on this or subsequent mapping editions. The 25-inch map (**Figure 15.11**) shows that Renmore House has been extended, while the stable block and the building that would become **CH003** have been erected. It is clear from this map that the stable block and the building that would become **CH003** are separate buildings. The addition of formal gardens to the east and a tree-lined avenue leading to a large building to the southeast are visible on this map also. The aerial image (**Figure 15.12**) shows that with the exception of Renmore House and the stable block, few of the features depicted on the 25-inch map survive to the present day. A series of buildings and carparking areas have been constructed within the demesne lands during the latter half of the 20th century. Some of the buildings constructed adjacent to Renmore House in the 1970's are included in the protected structure designation. Modern housing is pervasive to the south and east of Renmore House, as well as to the north of Dublin Road.

Glenina House (**CH015**) is depicted as a small rectangular building to the northwest of Mount Browne (later Belmont) on the first edition OS map (**Figure 15.13**). Also depicted to the north of the Study Area is St James' Church and graveyard (GA094-010----, GA094-010001-). The boundary wall (**CH006**) – and

townland boundary between Ballybaan Beg and Rinmore – appears to be depicted on this map also, though it is unclear if the present wall dates to this period. The 25-inch map (**Figure 15.14**) shows that Glenina House has been extended and other features have been added, including a new entrance and gate lodge. The vent pipe (**CH007**) and the current boundary wall (**CH006**) may date to this period also. The aerial image (**Figure 15.15**) shows that the grounds to Glenina House have been developed by Galwegians RFC (Glenina House became Galwegians RFC clubhouse in 1922) and a hotel, whilst Belmont has been replaced by modern housing.

The first edition map (**Figures 15.16, 15.21**) shows the western portion of Merlin Park demesne lands (**CH014**) during the mid-19th century, with an entrance and gate lodge at the west and expansive woodland, much of which is still extant. The wall that contains cut stone **CH010**, may be the one shown on this mapping edition, but this is unclear. The demesne landscape of Merlin Park changes little in the period between the first edition map and the 25-inch map (**Figures 15.17, 15.22, 15.25**) and only minor changes are discernible on the later Cassini OS 6-inch maps (c.1940s). The majority of the changes to Merlin Park demesne lands occurred in the latter half of the 20th century. The house, which was built by Charles Blake at the beginning of the 19th century, was compulsorily acquired for the construction of a TB sanatorium in 1945 (<https://landedestates.ie/property/681>) and later demolished, with the new hospital opening in 1953 (O’Gorman 2017). The recent aerial image (**Figure 15.23**) shows that the current alignment of the Dublin Road was set out around this time also. The current Dublin Road, truncates the southern portion of the demesne lands of Merlin Park (**Figure 15.16, 15.17**), meaning that the current demesne boundary is modern in date. Some portions of the original demesne boundary are extant along Rosshill Road (the former alignment of Dublin Road) (**Plate 15.66**). This demonstrates that vent pipe **CH012** was originally within the demesne lands of Merlin Park.

The quarry (**CH011**), as well as quarry house (RPS 5903) and marble Quarry RPS 5904 are shown on the first edition and 25-inch OS maps (**Figures 15.24, 15.25**).

No indication of previously unrecorded archaeological sites or monuments was noted during the desk-based review of these historic maps.

15.3.10 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Study Area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013), Google Earth (2003-2023) and Bing Maps did not reveal any previously unknown Cultural Heritage features within the study area.

15.3.11 Field Inspection

The Proposed Development design footprint area and recorded Cultural Heritage sites within the Study Area were inspected in October 2022 and June 2023. The inspection on 14 June 2023 included a walkover survey to ascertain potential impacts on both designated and undesignated Cultural Heritage features. The walkover survey traversed the Proposed Development footprint from west to east and the description of the survey and associated photographic record follows this orientation.

There are a total of seven designated cultural heritage features (**CH002**, **CH003**, **CH004**, **CH011**, **CH013**, **CH014**, & **CH016**) and eight undesignated cultural heritage features (**CH001**, **CH005**, **CH006**, **CH007**, **CH008**, **CH009**, **CH010** & **CH012**) within the study area (see **Figures 15.2-15.6**, **Appendix 15.3**, **Volume 4**) (note **CH015** is not within the study area but is included for context).

Table 15-13 Cultural Heritage sites within the Study Area

Unique Identifier	Type	Description	Townland	ITM (Easting, Northing)
CH001	Townland boundary (part of)	Rubblestone wall forming part of the townland boundary of Wellpark and Rinmore	Wellpark	531342, 726097

Unique Identifier	Type	Description	Townland	ITM (Easting, Northing)
CH002	Boundary Marker / Mile Post	Designated RMP GA094-030001- and RPS 8406 stone mile boundary marker post	Milestone	531429, 726065
CH003	Façade of former Renmore House estate structure	Brothers of Charity building retaining front façade of former building associated with Renmore House (CH004)	Milestone	531548, 726023
CH004	Renmore House	Designated RPS 8405 house associated with former Rinmore demesne	Renmore	531545, 725987
CH005	Memorial	Wrought iron memorial: modern and venerated	Renmore	531663, 725979
CH006	Boundary wall	Galwegians Rugby Football Club (RFC)	Ballybaan Beg	532185, 725800
CH007	Vent pipe	Cast-iron former sewer vent pipe sited along boundary wall of RFC	Ballybaan Beg	532221, 725790
CH008	Memorial	Black marble modern memorial set into RFC boundary wall	Ballybaan Beg	532267, 725778
CH009	Wrought iron gate & rubblestone wall	Wrought iron gate at entrance area along a rubblestone wall indicted on 2 nd ed OS mapping	Murrough	532901, 725643
CH010	Cut and dressed stone	Possible stone fragment re-use in boundary wall	Murrough	533097, 725544
CH011	Former quarry	Designated Former quarry SMR GA094-018---	Doughiska	534675, 725609
CH012	Vent pipe	Cast-iron former sewer vent pipe sited within a landscaped green area to the north of Lios An Uisce	Merlin Park	533282, 725447
CH013	Designed Landscape	Renmore House demesne lands NIAH Garden Survey ID: 5376	Rinmore	531457, 725993 (indicative centre-point only)
CH014	Designed Landscape	Merlin Park demesne lands NIAH Garden Survey ID: 5343	Merlin Park	533781, 725732 (indicative centre-point only)
CH015	Glenina House	Former 19 th C house now in use as clubhouse for Galwegians Rugby Football Club	Ballybaan Beg	532291, 725966
CH016	Designed Landscape	Wellpark demesne lands NIAH Garden Survey ID:5404	Wellpark	531311, 726224 (indicative centre-point only)

At the west end of the Proposed Development area, on the north side of Dublin Road, a rubblestone wall (**CH001**) appears to be the remnants of the townland boundary between Wellpark to the north and Rinmore. This is also the fragmentary remains of the southern boundary of Wellpark demesne (**CH016**). An approximately 100m-long section of this wall/townland boundary is extant (except for a small gap with modern steps and galvanised metal railing accommodating a path from Dublin Road to the houses in Wellpark Grove) but attached to modern walling to the east and west. The wall is of random rubblestone construction with predominantly open joints, topped by angular rubblestone coping set on their edge perpendicular to the wall stones. The wall is up to 2m in height, bulging-out in places and slightly curving in

plan as if following the line of an earlier townland boundary (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.1**). This feature will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Development but a portion of a grass verge between the wall and the existing footpath will be developed (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.2**). The grass verge, though containing some buried services may be somewhat undisturbed, as it is slightly elevated from the level of the road surface, which appears to be in cut at this location.

A low wall on the south side of Dublin Road at the western end of the Proposed Development area appears modern in date and the green area adjoining it may have been landscaped and contains no visible archaeological remains (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.3 & 15.4**). The entrance and low wall associated with the west entrance to the Brothers of Charity is also modern (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.5**). The development of this area is not likely to impact on previously unrecorded subsurface archaeology and will not result in the loss of built fabric of cultural heritage consequence.

Immediately east of the west entrance to the Brothers of Charity is the location of **CH002**, a boundary stone, which is a protected structure (RPS no. 8406) and archaeological monument (RMP no. GA094-030001-) (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.6 & 15.7**). This feature is set in an overgrown green area on the southern side of Dublin Road, approximately 2m in height above the level of the road surface. The removal of the footpath and entrance (CH003) to the Brothers of Charity close to **CH002** will not result in any direct impact on CH002. The boundary stone itself will not be directly impacted by the development proposals, however, some portions of the green area around it, including portions within its Zone of Notification/curtilage (with regard to Protected Structure status in the context of Part VI Planning & Development Act, 2000) will be impacted.

Further east of the original entrance location to Renmore House (CH003) along the south side of Dublin Road are also the remnants of a building façade, associated with the former Renmore House (now Brothers of Charity) CH004.

The western entrance is the original entrance location (CH003) to the former Renmore House, as depicted on historic mapping. The entrance walling and gate piers are however a modern reconstruction (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.11**). The lower remnant portions of the building façade (**CH003**), which has been incorporated into the boundary to the Brothers of Charity site is located immediately adjacent to the (new and modern insertion) eastern entrance to the site. The boundary is of composite construction, containing modern elements, with the remnant building façade displaying ashlar quoins and window surrounds (now blocked-up) (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.8 – 15.10**). This building is not on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) (c.1840) but is depicted on the 25-inch OS map (c.1900), suggesting a late 19th century date for its construction. The rear/former interior of the building has been replaced by modern single-story buildings. This former building was associated with Renmore House, a protected structure (**CH004**), but is no longer an integral part of its setting, as only fragmentary remains exist and much of its ground footprint has been replaced by modern buildings.

The western entrance to the Brothers of Charity site is a modern insertion. Whilst it is still the original entrance location to the former Renmore House, today it comprises a replacement 20th century low wall and gate piers, topped with rendered coping. Further east, the wall steps up in height but is topped by concrete blocks. Close to the eastern end of the wall is a recently erected wrought iron memorial (**CH005**). This memorial contains recently deposited flowers, suggesting that it is still visited (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.12-15.13**).

The boundary walls on both the north and south sides of Dublin Road east of the Brothers of Charity site and the adjoining road verge/footpath/green areas have no cultural heritage value and very limited potential to contain previous unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains/finds due to previous modern disturbance (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.14-15.18**).

On the north side of the Dublin Road, the boundary wall (**CH006**) of Galwegians Rugby Football Club (RFC) appears to be on the same alignment as the townland boundary between a Ballybaan Beg to the north and Rinmore. This wall, measuring approximately 2m in height and spanning a length of approximately 90m in length is of drystone/semi-drystone construction, of roughly hewn limestone blocks, incorporating a number

of reused cut and punch-dressed stones, built to courses and topped with a coarse rendered domed coping (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.19, 15.20, 15.22, 15.23, 15.24**). Ashlar and pointed gate piers (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.25-15.26**), topped with pyramidal rendered coping to the east end of the wall. The roughcast rendered curving wing-walls attached to the gate piers look modern. A memorial (**CH008**) set within the western wing-wall – inserted after 1997 – is of black marble (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.26-15.27**). Boundary wall **CH006** may be the same wall depicted on the 25-inch OS map (c.1900) associated with Glenina House (now Galwegians RFC clubhouse), NIAH Ref. 30409418, built c.1860 (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.30**).

The lower portions of a freestanding fluted cast-iron vent pipe (**CH007**) forms part of the street furniture on the exterior of the boundary wall to former Galwegians RFC (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.19-15.21**). This feature is likely late Victorian in date, possibly erected after the construction of Glenina House.

It was noted during survey that views of St James' Church (GA094-010--- RPS 6001) from the Proposed Development footprint area are screened by modern buildings and mature trees in the interstice (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.30**).

Along both sides of Dublin Road between the former Galwegians RFC and the Skerritt Roundabout, the road verges, buildings, walls and paving contain many modern interventions, with very low archaeological potential within adjoining landscaped green areas (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.29, 15.31, 15.32, 15.33, 15.34**).

Immediately east of the Skerritt Roundabout, a low wall on the south side of Dublin Road is likely modern in date (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.36**). Opposite this wall is a grass verge on the north side of the road, which slopes down to the road level, suggesting that the road is in cut at this location and unlikely to retain sub-surface archaeological potential (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.35**). Further east, a rubblestone wall, up to 2m in height, with pointed joints and narrow rendered tops is set on the same alignment as a wall depicted on the 25-inch OS map (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.37, 15.38**). A wrought iron gate (**CH009**) across the entrance area of the wall may be late 19th- or early 20th-century in date (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.38**). The wall, gate and a thin sliver of the grass area immediately north will be removed as part of development designs. The removal of the gate will result in a direct impact on the undesigned cultural heritage feature.

On the south side of Dublin Road, opposite the entrance to Merlin Park Hospital is a rubblestone wall topped with evenly spaced coping of stones set on edge (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.42-15.43**). This wall appears to be the same one depicted on the 25-inch OS map (c.1900). A cut stone with a square-shaped shallow notch chiselled into its surface (**CH010**) has been incorporated into the fabric of this wall (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.44**). This dressed stone may be a re-use of material from one of the nearby buildings that were demolished in the interim period between the surveying of the first edition OS map (c.1840) and the 25-inch map (c.1900). The removal of the dressed stone will result in a direct impact on the undesigned cultural heritage feature.

The boundary of Merlin Park Hospital, on the north side of the road consists mainly of a low rubblestone wall, topped with a thin, coarse rendered coping from the hospital entrance to just east of Rosshill Road (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.45, 15.46, 15.47, 15.48, 15.51, 15.53**). From this point the boundary is a low timber fence, lined by a combination of patchy vegetation with small trees and in parts a low hedge (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.53, 15.54, 15.56**). From about 500m west of Coast Road the fence is replaced by a metal crash barrier, lined by a wide but mostly low hedge as far as Coast Road (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.55, 15.57**). At this location the road level is much higher than the fields to the north, suggesting that the road is in fill at this location and has limited potential to retain sub-surface archaeological potential.

From Coast Road to near the Doughiska Road junction, both sides of Dublin Road are lined with tall semi-mature trees and a timber fence, with a footpath and grass verge on the south side of the road (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.61-15.63**). The site of a former quarry, **CH011** (SMR GA094-018---), distinguishable by a stand of trees and brambles can only be glimpsed to the north through small gaps in

the foliage of the tall trees (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.60**) but is otherwise imperceptible from the roadside (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.61**).

On the south side of Dublin Road from the entrance to Merlin Park Hospital there is a narrow footpath lined by hedges and landscaped green areas with evidence for modern services and interventions (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.55-15.56**). Modern housing and retail developments (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.63-15.64**) and very few natural/undisturbed green areas exist to the south of the road verge in this portion of the Proposed Development (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.48**). A freestanding sewer vent pipe (**CH012**) is located within a landscaped green area to the north of Lios An Uisce (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plates 15.49-15.50**). Similar to **CH007**, this vent pipe has a fluted base and is probably late Victorian in date. However, it appears to be full-height (up to 6m) and may have a crown head, but this is obscured by the foliage of an adjacent tree.

At Doughiska Road the greenfield area within the Proposed Development design footprint lines the western roadside to the north of Dublin Road. Modern rubble has been dumped at the north end of the green area to create an entrance into the field and the level of the field is up to 1m lower than the level of the road surface (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.67**). Two nearby protected structures within Merlin Park demesne (RPS 5903 & 5904, both outside the Study Area) are screened from view by woodland (**Appendix 15.4, Volume 4, Plate 15.68**) and will not be affected by the Proposed Development.

15.3.12 Proposed Construction Compound

The proposed temporary construction compound is within playing pitches to the north of Dublin Road, immediately west of the Connaught Hotel in the townland of Ballybaan Beg (Figure 15.27). There are no recorded cultural heritage sites within the proposed temporary construction compound site, the nearest being **CH004** the former Renmore House (protected structure no. 8405A), which is located approximately 125m to the west. The closest archaeological monuments are boundary stone GA094-030001-, located approximately 265m to the west and St James' Church & Graveyard (GA094-010--- & GA094-010001-) located approximately 340m to the east. The usage of this site for a temporary construction compound for the Proposed Development will not give rise to any impacts on recorded cultural heritage receptors.

Three recent archaeological excavations are recorded in the vicinity, two in the townland of Ballybaan Beg (18E0340 & 19E0331) and one in Rinmore (20E0194) produced nothing of archaeological significance. The site of the proposed temporary construction compound appears to have been landscaped and levelled to create the flat playing fields (these pre-dates the 1995 OSI ortho photographic image). The proposed temporary construction compound is considered to be of low to moderate potential to contain previously unrecorded archaeological deposits subsurface.

15.3.13 Conclusions

In conclusion, the Proposed Development area retains a total of eight undesignated cultural heritage features (**CH001, CH005, CH006, CH007, CH008, CH009, CH010, & CH012**) that have been identified within or close to the Proposed Development design footprint. Some of these undesignated features will be impacted by the Proposed Development.

Much of the lands directly adjacent to the existing road carriageway throughout the Proposed Development footprint have been previously reduced in ground level to accommodate modern services, wall foundations and surface treatments. The limited green areas generally contain evidence for ground reduction and modern landscaping. The only notable area to retain archaeological potential (low) across the Proposed Development footprint is the small portions of undisturbed greenfield within Merlin Park demesne landscape. Overall, the potential to uncover previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological deposits during ground works associated with the Proposed Development is considered negligible-low, due to the heavily disturbed nature of much of the lands along Dublin Road.

15.4 Characteristics of the Proposed Development

Ground-breaking works required for the construction of the Proposed Development may cause impacts to archaeological heritage. From an archaeological perspective, ground-breaking works (for the purpose of the Proposed Development) refer to the following activities:

- Pavement construction, repairs and reconstruction works;
- Road resurfacing works;
- Any excavations of soil, including landscaping works; and
- Any ground disturbance for utility works.

15.5 Potential Effects

15.5.1 Do Nothing Scenario

A 'Do Nothing Scenario' is likely to retain the continued preservation of designated and undesignated cultural heritage features within the Study Area.

15.5.2 Construction/Operation Phase

15.5.2.1 Construction Phase

There are a total of seven designated cultural heritage features (**CH002, CH003, CH004, CH011, CH013, CH014 and CH015**) and eight undesignated cultural heritage features (**CH001, CH005, CH006, CH007, CH008, CH009, CH010, & CH012**) within the study area (see **Appendix 15.3, Figures 15.2-15.6**). The following is an assessment of the predicted Construction Phase impacts on these designated and undesignated cultural heritage features with a tabulated data capture presented in Table 15-14.

A rubblestone wall **CH001**, on the north side of Dublin Road represents the remnants of the townland boundary (**Plate 15.1**) between Wellpark to the north and Rinmore to the south. The Proposed Development design will about this undesignated cultural heritage feature and will result in the development of the adjoining grass verge but will not involve any removal of this cultural heritage feature. This indirect impact is considered to be of negligible magnitude on a low value receptor, resulting in a predicted (negative temporary) imperceptible significance of effect on **CH001** during construction stage.

Boundary stone **CH002**, which is a protected structure (RPS no. 8406) and archaeological monument (RMP no. GA094-030001-) is set in an elevated overgrown green area on the southern side of Dublin Road (**Plate 15.7**). The boundary stone itself will not be directly impacted by the development proposals, as it will remain *in situ*. However, some portions of the green area around it, including portions within its Zone of Notification/curtilage will be removed and developed upon to facilitate road widening and the installation of a cycle path. The encroachment of development designs within its Zone of Notification/curtilage (with regard to Protected Structure status in the context of Part VI Planning & Development Act, 2000) is likely to have an indirect impact of low magnitude on a medium-high value receptor, resulting in a predicted (negative temporary) slight-moderate significance of effect on **CH002** during constructions stage.

CH003, are the remnants of a building façade and entrance location (modern replacement construct), associated with the former Renmore House (now Brothers of Charity/ Holy Family School). The building rear façade consists of the lower portions only, which has been incorporated into the Brothers of Charity site boundary. The boundary is of composite construction, containing modern elements, with the remnant building façade displaying ashlar quoins and window surrounds (now blocked-up) (**Appendix 15.4, Plates 15.8 – 15.10**). This building is not indicated on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map (c.1840) but is depicted on the 25-inch OS map (c.1900), suggesting a late 19th century date for its construction. The rear/former interior of the building has been replaced by modern single-storey buildings. The former entrance has been entirely rebuilt in modern times. The former building and entranceway were associated with Renmore House, a protected structure (**CH004**), but are no longer an integral part of original its setting (**CH013** and designed landscape NIAH Garden Survey ID 5376). Only fragmentary remain exist of the building and much of its ground footprint has been replaced by modern buildings. The Proposed

Development will involve the removal of the building façade remnants and associated modern boundary walling tie-in to the entranceway, as well as the modern entranceway itself. This is a direct impact of high magnitude on a low value receptor resulting in a predicted (negative permanent) moderate significance of effect on **CH003** during construction stage.

CH004, the former Renmore House (now Brothers of Charity), is a protected structure (RPS 8405A) (**Plate 15.11**). The house is located 15m south of the edge of the Study Area and will not be directly affected by the Proposed Development. However, there will be a measurable indirect impact on the setting and former designed landscape (**CH013** & NIAH Garden Survey ID 5376) of the former house (although it is noted that its original context is altered). This is a negative temporary impact of low magnitude on a medium-high value receptor, resulting in a predicted slight-moderate significance of effect on **CH004** & **CH013** during construction stage.

CH005 is a wrought iron memorial, attached to the boundary wall of the Brothers of Charity campus (**Plates 15.12 & 15.13**). This memorial appears to have been recently erected and contains recently deposited flowers, suggesting that it is still visited. This undesignated feature is of negligible cultural heritage value but has become part of the localised street furniture and is important to whomever erected it in terms of place-making and marking/remembering intangible memory. This feature will be carefully removed, retained for safe keeping during works, and re-sited on the proposed new property boundary as close to its original location as possible. This is a direct impact of high magnitude on a negligible value receptor, resulting in a predicted (negative temporary) slight-not significant significance of effect during construction stage.

CH006, the boundary wall of the former Galwegians RFC appears to be on the same alignment as the townland boundary between Ballybaan Beg to the north and Rinmore. This wall, measuring approximately 2m in height and spanning a length of approximately 90m, is of drystone/semi-drystone construction (**Plates 15.19, 15.22-15.25**). The stone material is of roughly hewn limestone blocks, incorporating a number of reused cut and punch-dressed stones, built to courses and topped with a coarse rendered domed coping; ashlar gate piers with pointed joints, topped with pyramidal rendered coping are attached to the east end of the wall. The roughcast rendered curving wing-walls attached to the gate piers appear to be a modern rebuild. A memorial (**CH008**) is set within the western wing-wall of the splayed entrance. The cut and punch-dressed stones within the fabric of the wall are likely reused rubble from the demolition of earlier buildings nearby. It seems unlikely that these derived from the nearby St James' Church (GA094-010---, RPS 6001), as the main elevations of the church remain intact. The wall and its associated entrance piers are likely to date to the same period as Glenina House (NIAH 30409418) (**CH015**) built c.1860, (Galwegians RFC clubhouse since 1922) and it is noted that the former gate-lodge (built c.1880) has been levelled/removed in recent years. The Proposed Development will involve the removal of the wall and setback of the Galwegians RFC boundary. This is a direct impact of high magnitude on a low value receptor resulting in a predicted (negative permanent) moderate significance of effect during construction stage. The wall removal will also have an indirect impact on the former Glenina House itself (**CH015**), of which it forms a part of the original landscaped late nineteenth century property layout. This indirect impact on Glenina House and its original layout/setting is of medium magnitude on a medium value receptor, resulting in a (negative permanent) moderate significance of effect during construction stage.

CH007 consists of the lower portions of a freestanding, fluted cast-iron vent pipe (**Plates 15.19-15.21**), located on the exterior of the boundary wall (**CH006**) to Galwegians RFC. This feature is likely late Victorian in date, possibly erected after the construction of Glenina House. Although only the lower portion of the feature is extant, it retains an aesthetic contribution to the street furniture of suburban Dublin Road. The Proposed Development will involve the careful removal of this feature and its re-siting nearby. This is predicted to have a direct impact of high magnitude on a low value receptor, resulting in a predicted (negative temporary) slight significance of effect during construction stage.

CH008 is of black marble memorial plaque, inserted into the west wing-wall of the entrance to the former Galwegians RFC after 1997 (**Plates 15.26, 15.27**). The roughcast rendered wing-wall entrance is in the same location as the entrance depicted on the 25-inch OS map (c.1900) but may date to the redevelopment of Glenina House by Galwegians RFC from 1922. **CH008** is an undesignated feature of negligible cultural heritage value but has become part of the localised street furniture and is important to whomever erected it

in terms of place-making and marking/remembering intangible memory. This feature will be carefully removed, retained for safe keeping during works, and re-sited on the proposed new property boundary as close to its original location as possible. This is a direct impact of high magnitude on a negligible value receptor, resulting in a predicted (negative temporary) slight-not significant significance of effect during construction stage. A vernacular wrought iron gate (**CH009**) is located at the entrance of a rubblestone wall, that is possibly late 19th- or early 20th-century in date (the wall is depicted on the 25-inch OS map (c.1900) (**Plates 15.37, 15.38**). The wall, gate and a narrow strip of the grass area to the immediate north will be removed (but can potentially be re-hung on a new boundary) as part of the Proposed Development design. This is a direct impact of high magnitude on a low value receptor, resulting in a predicted (negative permanent) slight significance of effect during construction stage.

CH010 is a cut stone with a square-shaped shallow notch chiselled into its surface (**Plates 15.43, 15.44**). It has been incorporated into the fabric of a rubblestone wall topped with evenly spaced coping stones set on edge, which is depicted on the 25-inch OS map (c.1900). This cut stone may be a re-use of material from one of the nearby buildings that were demolished in the interim period between the surveying of the first edition OS map (c.1840) and the 25-inch map (c.1900). The Proposed Development includes the removal of this boundary wall to accommodate road widening. This is a direct impact of high magnitude on a low value receptor, resulting in a predicted (negative permanent) slight significance of effect during construction stage.

CH011 is the site of a former quarry (SMR GA094-018---) set within the demesne landscape of Merlin Park Hospital and is currently distinguishable by a clump of trees and brambles. It can only be glimpsed to the north of the Proposed Development through small gaps in the foliage of the tall trees along this section of Dublin Road (**Appendix 15.4, Plate 15.60**), but is otherwise imperceptible from the roadside (**Appendix 15.4, Plate 15.61**). This feature is located 35m north of the Proposed Development footprint, and although not directly affected there is an indirect impact on the area adjacent to the former site. This is a negative permanent impact of low a magnitude on a low-medium value receptor, resulting in a predicted slight significance of effect on CH011 during construction stage.

CH012 is a freestanding vent pipe located within a landscaped green area to the north of Lios An Uisce (**Plates 15.49, 15.50**). It has a fluted base and appears to be full-height (up to 6m) and may have a crown head, but this was obscured by the foliage of an adjacent tree during field survey. This undesignated feature is probably late Victorian in date and although partially obscured from view by a nearby tree, positively contributes to the street furniture and enhances the streetscape of this portion of Dublin Road. **CH012** is located on the edge of the Proposed Development footprint however it will not be directly impacted, and as such there is no predicted effect during construction stage.

The former designed landscape (**CH013** & NIAH Garden Survey ID 5376) of Renmore House (**CH004**) has been subject to extensive modern intervention in recent decades, including the replacement of the boundary walling and incorporation of the original façade of an estate building into same (**CH003**). The house was originally early 19th century and the residence of Patrick Marcus Lynch, leased from the Governors of the Erasmus Smith Schools. It was later sold circa 1924 and became a tuberculosis sanatorium. It is now part of the Brothers of Charity Woodland complex, having also been known as 'The Holy Family' school. There has been extensive modern housing development within the former estate to the south and east, as well as later building phases (extensions to main house, large Brothers of Charity building complex, removal of outbuildings, car-parking surfaces, new eastern entrance). The Old Dublin Road was realigned c. 1947 and its former footprint incorporated into the estate (now a grass verge and bus stop). The original estate boundary no longer exists at this area along the R338 with replacement modern boundary walling noted throughout. The Proposed Development directly encroaches into the former estate **CH013** associated with the protected structure of Renmore House. This is a negative permanent impact of low magnitude on a medium-high value receptor, resulting in a predicted slight-moderate significance of effect on **CH013** during construction stage.

The former Merlin Park estate (**CH014**/NIAH Garden Survey ID 5343) is largely occupied by Merlin Park Hospital, the boundary of which extends along the north side of Dublin Road (**Plates 15.45, 15.47, 15.51, 15.53, 15.54, 15.57**). This portion of Dublin Road was partially realigned in the past which involved the

removal of the original boundary walling in part. A portion of the original boundary wall to Merlin Park is preserved in situ along the northern boundary of Rosshill Road (see **Appendix 15.4, Plate 15.66**). The existing replacement boundary does not retain any cultural heritage interest along Merlin Park Hospital grounds and/or the former estate lands. A narrow strip of greenfield space within the former Merlin Park demesne landscape (**CH014**) (and present-day Merlin Park Hospital grounds) is included within the Proposed Development footprint (**Plates 15.51, 15.52, 15.54, 15.57, 15.59, 15.67**). This is a direct impact of negligible magnitude on a medium value receptor, resulting in a predicted (negative permanent) not significant significance of effect during construction stage. Given the very limited design footprint at this location of green space the Proposed Development is unlikely to result in a significant impact on potential sub-surface (unrecorded) archaeological remains.

Furthermore, much of the ground levels directly adjacent to the existing road carriageway throughout the Proposed Development area have been previously reduced to accommodate modern services, wall foundations and surface treatments. The limited green areas required for the Proposed Development footprint also generally contain evidence for ground reduction and modern landscaping. The potential to uncover previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological deposits during ground works associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Development is considered low, due to the heavily disturbed nature of much of the lands along Dublin Road. Any measurable impact on potential unrecorded archaeological remains within the footprint and temporary works areas for the Proposed Development are considered potential direct impacts (negative permanent) of negligible magnitude on a potential negligible value receptor resulting in a potential imperceptible significance of effect during construction stage.

Table 15-14 Summary of likely Construction Phase effects on the Cultural Heritage resource

CH No	Designation	Value of receptor	Type & Description of effect	Duration	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Significant/Not Significant	Notes
CH001	Undesignated	Low	Indirect (negative): Proposed Development will affect the feature; removal of existing grass verge	Temporary	Negligible	Imperceptible	Not Significant	To remain in situ
CH002	SMR & RPS	Medium-High	Indirect (negative): Removal of a portion of the green area around this feature/ encroachment into its Zone of Notification/curtilage	Temporary	Low	Slight/Moderate	Not Significant	An RMP and RPS asset. Buffer/exclusion to be installed around stone during works, subject to statutory approval
CH003	RPS (curtilage only, of CH004)	Low	Direct (negative): Complete removal of portion of wall (former building façade) and former entrance location	Permanent	High	Moderate	Not Significant	Only fragmentary remains are extant, but façade is associated with a protected structure; entrance is a modern replacement, but original location
CH004	RPS	Medium-High	Indirect (negative): Removal of building façade with direct association to the overall estate footprint layout including former designed landscape	Temporary	Low	Slight/Moderate	Not Significant	No direct impact on this structure
CH005	Undesignated	Negligible	Direct (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Temporary	High	Slight/Not Significant	Not Significant	Modern memorial to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible
CH006	Undesignated	Low	Direct (negative): Complete removal of wall containing re-used dressed stones and ashlar	Permanent	High	Moderate	Not Significant	All cut and dressed stone to be recorded (written, drawn, photographic) prior to

CH No	Designation	Value of receptor	Type & Description of effect	Duration	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Significant/Not Significant	Notes
			pillars. The wall forms a townland boundary					and after removal. All stone to be salvaged and re-used in re-built (as like) boundary
CH007	Undesignated	Low	Direct (negative): Cast-iron Victorian sewer vent pipe to be removed and re-sited	Temporary	High	Slight	Not Significant	Only lower portion of the vent pipe is extant. Feature to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible
CH008	Undesignated	Negligible	Direct (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Temporary	High	Slight/Not Significant	Not Significant	Modern memorial to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible
CH009	Undesignated	Low	Direct (negative): 19 th -century wall and wrought iron gate to be removed	Permanent	High	Slight	Not Significant	Wall and gate to be recorded (written, photographic) before removal and gate reinstated post-works
CH010	Undesignated	Low	Direct (negative): Dressed stone within 19 th -century wall	Permanent	High	Slight	Not Significant	Cut stone and wall to be recorded (written, drawn, photographic) before removal
CH011	SMR	Low	Indirect Former quarry site GA094-018---	Permanent	Low	Slight	Not Significant	Feature located outside the area of Proposed Development, potential for associated finds/features within adjacent design footprint

CH No	Designation	Value of receptor	Type & Description of effect	Duration	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Significant/Not Significant	Notes
CH012	Undesignated	Low	No Predicted Effect Cast-iron Victorian sewer vent pipe	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Significant	Vent pipe to remain in situ
CH013	NIAH Garden Survey	Medium-High	Direct (negative): Rinmore designed landscape estate – limited design footprint within associated lands, including removal of building façade with direct association to the overall estate footprint layout including former designed landscape	Permanent	Low	Slight/Moderate	Not Significant	Original demesne landscape has been significantly modified with modern interventions
CH014	NIAH Garden Survey	Medium	Direct (negative): Merlin Park designed landscape estate – limited design footprint within associated lands	Permanent	Negligible	Not Significant	Not Significant	Original demesne landscape has been significantly modified with modern interventions
CH015	NIAH Building Survey	Medium	Indirect (negative): Removal of original boundary walling and entranceway to former Glenina House NIAH 30409418	Permanent	High	Moderate	Not Significant	All cut and dressed stone to be recorded (written, drawn, photographic) prior to and after removal. All stone to be salvaged and re-used in re-built (as like) boundary
CH016	NIAH Garden Survey	Medium	No encroachment into Wellpark demesne lands and associated boundary wall CH001 to be retained	Temporary	Negligible	Imperceptible	Not Significant	To remain <i>in situ</i>

15.5.2.2 Operational Phase

There are a total of seven designated cultural heritage features (**CH002, CH003, CH004, CH011, CH013, CH014, CH015 & CH016**) and eight undesignated cultural heritage features (**CH001, CH005, CH006, CH007, CH008, CH009, CH010, & CH012**) within the study area (see **Appendix 15.3, Figures 15.2-15.6**). The following is an assessment of the predicted Operational Phase impacts on these designated and undesignated cultural heritage features with a tabulated data capture presented in Table 15-14.

The Proposed Development will involve the removal of the original entrance and former building façade elevation wall (**CH003**) along the former boundary of Renmore House (now Brothers of Charity) **CH004**, a protected structure (RPS 8405). Much of the boundary is of recent re-built construction and its removal will not result in significant loss to the built heritage environment. However, road widening at this location will encroach into the former demesne lands (**CH013**) and buildings/original entrance location (**CH003**) associated with Renmore House. Although these lands contain modern interventions, buildings, services and surfacing, the encroachment will result in a measurable operational stage indirect (negative permanent) impact on this protected structure and its former associated designed landscape setting/curtilage. This is considered to be a low magnitude impact on a medium-high value receptor resulting in a predicted slight/moderate significance of effect during operational phase. The proposed demolition of the boundary wall does not comprise demolition of protected structure, but rather it is demolition of part of structure, within the curtilage of a protected structure much of which is a recent rebuild.

Similarly, encroachment into the former designed landscape of Merlin Park (**CH014**) is an indirect (negative permanent) impact (setting) during operational stage. This is considered a low magnitude impact on a medium value receptor, resulting in a predicted slight/moderate significance of effect during operational phase.

Removal of the original boundary wall and former gated entrance to Glenina House (**CH015**) is an indirect (negative permanent) impact (setting) during operational stage. This is considered a low magnitude impact on a medium value receptor, resulting in a predicted moderate significance of effect during operational phase. It is noted that the original setting of this former house (now clubhouse for Galwegians RFC) has been heavily modified during the twentieth/twenty-first centuries.

Boundary stone **CH002** is both a protected structure (RPS no. 8406) and an archaeological monument (RMP no. GA094-030001-) and is currently set within an elevated overgrown green area on the southern side of Dublin Road. The Proposed Development directly encroaches within close proximity to the milestone and is within its assigned Zone of Notification (per Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994). The existing environment at this location is heavily vegetated and the milestone is not currently visible to the public. The encroachment of the Proposed Development within close proximity to the milestone is a measurable direct (negative permanent) impact on the setting of the boundary marker. This is considered to be a medium magnitude impact on a medium-high value receptor, resulting in a moderate/significant significance of effect during operational phase. Mitigation measures to reduce the operational stage impact on the receptor is presented in **Section 15.5.3**.

An (indirect negative) imperceptible significance of effect at operational stage is assigned to the re-siting of the partially extant cast-iron vent pipe **CH007** (undesignated) while an indirect (negative) Slight/Not Significant operational stage significance of effect is assigned to the re-siting of modern memorials **CH005** and **CH008**. There are No Predicted Effects at operational stage noted for **CH001, CH003, CH006** and **CH009-CH012**.

It is noted that views of St James' Church (GA094-010--- RPS 6001) both to and from the Proposed Development area are screened by modern buildings and mature trees in the interstice (**Plates 15.19, 15.30**). As such it is considered that there is No Predicted Effect on the church and its immediate setting during the operational stage of the Proposed Development.

Similarly, it is noted that views to and from demesne structures within Merlin Park (RPS 5901 castle/tower house; RPS 5902 Gravestones, RPS 5903 Quarry House, RPS 5904 Marble Works) from the Proposed

Development footprint area are obscured due to the presence of mature woodland (**Appendix 15.4, Plate 15.68**). As such it is considered that there is No Predicted Effect on these structures and their immediate setting during the operational stage of the Proposed Development.

Table 15-15 Summary of likely Operational Phase effects on the Cultural Heritage resource

CH No	Designation	Value of receptor	Description of effect	Duration	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Significant/Not Significant	Notes
CH001	Undesignated	Low	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not Applicable	To remain in situ during operational stage
CH002	SMR & RPS	Medium-High	Direct (negative): Elements of the Proposed Development will be brought closer to the location of this feature. This will include encroachment into its Zone of Notification/curtilage	Permanent	Medium	Moderate/Significant	Not Significant	Design allows this feature to become a landmark along the route
CH003	RPS (curtilage only, of CH004)	Low	No Predicted Effect	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not Significant	Full removal and cultural heritage recording during Construction Phase
CH004	RPS	Medium-High	Indirect (negative): Renmore House – removal of associated structure/boundary and the Proposed Development intervention will be visible from this structure during operational phase	Permanent	Low	Slight/Moderate	Not Significant	Absence of associated (heavily modified) structure within original curtilage. Proposed Development infrastructure not considered intrusive within existing urban environment. s
CH005	Undesignated	Negligible	Indirect (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Permanent	Low	Slight/Not Significant	Not Significant	Modern memorial to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible
CH006	Undesignated	Low	No predicted Effect	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	All cut and dressed stone to be

CH No	Designation	Value of receptor	Description of effect	Duration	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Significant/Not Significant	Notes
								recorded prior to removal and re-used in replacement boundary
CH007	Undesignated	Low	Indirect (negative): Vent pipe to be removed and re-sited	Permanent	Negligible	Imperceptible	Not Significant	Only lower portion of the vent pipe is extant. Feature to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible
CH008	Undesignated	Negligible	Indirect (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Permanent	Low	Slight/Not Significant	Not Significant	Modern memorial to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible
CH009	Undesignated	Low	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Significant	Wall and gate to be recorded before removal, and gate reinstated post works
CH010	Undesignated	Low	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Significant	Cut stone and wall to be recorded before removal
CH011	SMR	Low	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Significant	Feature located outside the area of Proposed Development
CH012	Undesignated	Low	No predicted Effect	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Significant	Vent pipe to remain in situ
CH013	NIAH Garden Survey	Medium-High	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of original	Permanent	Low	Slight/Moderate	Not Significant	Building façade to be fully recorded before removal

CH No	Designation	Value of receptor	Description of effect	Duration	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Significant/Not Significant	Notes
			designed landscape of former Renmore House					
CH014	NIAH Garden Survey	Medium	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of original designed landscape of former Merlin Park	Permanent	Low	Slight/Moderate	Not Significant	Location subject to previous modern infrastructure
CH015	NIAH Building Survey	Medium	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of original designed landscape of former Glenina House	Permanent	Medium	Moderate	Not Significant	Walling and former gated entrance to be fully recorded before removal and stone salvaged for as-like rebuild
CH016	NIAH Garden Survey	Medium	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not Applicable	To remain in situ during operational stage

15.5.3 Cumulative Effects

The baseline cultural heritage environment within the Proposed Development footprint has been subject to several modern infrastructural elements of recent decades to facilitate transport and utility needs of the eastern suburban extents of Galway City.

A review of all permitted and proposed projects and plans within a 200m buffer of the Study Area as identified for Chapter 20 Cumulative Effects was undertaken to assess the potential interactions/cumulative effects on Cultural Heritage.

Given the urban built environment of the Study Area, limited Proposed Development footprint and considering assessment of likely identified impacts at construction and operational stage, it is not likely that the Proposed Development will result in any negative significant cumulative effects on the Cultural Heritage resource with regard to existing plans/projects currently in planning within the Study Area.

15.6 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

15.6.1 Construction Phase

Any required statutory notifications for proposed works on or near to recorded archaeological monuments will require two months' notice to the Minister of Housing, Local Government & Heritage under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994.

Preservation by avoidance is the principle mitigatory measure applicable to the Cultural Heritage resource. Where avoidance in whole or in part via design refinement has been exhausted, recourse to preservation in situ or preservation by record shall be the primary applicable mitigation measures, subject to statutory agreement.

For instances where the cultural heritage receptor cannot be avoided but can be incorporated into the Proposed Development footprint, without additional ground reduction, drainage measures, or amenity impact such that preservation in situ can avoid or reduce the level of impact, this measure shall be adopted (subject to statutory agreement). In principle, given the continued sub-surface site preservation (although altered site context), this shall provide a lesser residual significance of effect on same.

For instances where the cultural heritage receptor cannot be incorporated into the Proposed Development footprint, preservation by record shall be adopted (subject to statutory agreement). This shall involve a full and detailed licenced archaeological investigation and/or built heritage survey records (written, drawn and photographic). In principle, given the creation of a full and detailed archaeological and built heritage record, the results of which shall be publicly accessible and disseminated, this shall provide a lesser residual significance of effect on same.

15.6.1.1 Mitigation by Avoidance

There are a total of 15 no. identified cultural heritage receptors located within the Study Area. Of these, a total of nine are directly affected at construction stage while five have indirect impacts and one has No Predicted Effect at construction stage (see Table 15-16).

An extant boundary wall **CH001** is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development footprint. Direct impact has been avoided with the feature to remain *in situ* and mitigation measures will be put in place during construction stage to avoid any inadvertent damage (installation of a protective barrier – heras fencing – and appropriate construction warning signage).

A recorded milestone **CH002** is located immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development footprint. Direct impact has been avoided on the boundary marker with the feature to remain in situ and mitigation measures will be put in place during construction stage to avoid any inadvertent damage (application of a works exclusion zone with heras fencing and appropriate construction warning signage; green space area within design footprint (Zone of Notification) to be archaeologically monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist

during works, subject to statutory approval). Limestone surface treatment of the area immediately adjacent the milestone at the eastward side will be installed, as a connection to the eastward green area, together with appropriate lighting solutions and bespoke interpretative heritage and placename signage.

An undesignated Victorian cast iron Vent Pipe (CH012) is sited close to edge of the footpath of the Proposed Development boundary. Although not impacted, it will be cleaned and painted in accordance with best conservation practice in order to preserve the good condition of the receptor, and to enhance the presentation of the general environs and setting of the development.

15.6.1.2 Mitigation by Reduction

There are a total of 15 no. identified cultural heritage receptors located within the Study Area. Of these, a total of nine are directly affected, while five have indirect impacts and one has No Predicted Effect at construction stage (see Table 15-16).

Renmore House **CH004** (a protected structure) is located 15m south of the edge of the Study Area (now in use as Holy Family School) while Glenina House (**CH015**) (recorded on NIAH) is located 190m north of the edge of the Study Area (now in use as clubhouse for Galwegians Rugby Football Club). There will be indirect impact on the overall setting of the house structures during construction stage, however this will be temporary, and the programming of works shall strategise and prioritise works locations in order to reduce any indirect impact on setting, amenity value and access to the properties.

The Proposed Development will require removal of a number of Cultural Heritage receptors during Construction Phase: remnants of building façade of former Renmore House estate (**CH003 & CH013**); two modern memorial markers (**CH005** and **CH008**); a portion of a townland boundary wall and former gated entrance to Glenina House (**CH006**); a cast-iron vent pipe (**CH007**); 19th century walling and vernacular gate (**CH009**) and a dressed stone (**CH010**). Measurable direct impact in these instances has been reduced by means of mitigatory measures to fully record (written, drawn, photographic) the receptors prior to removal, and where feasible to re-build to current heights (with coursing / detail to match adjacent wall) and to retain and repair any unaffected sections (CH003); and to re-site/re-build as close to the original location as possible (**CH005** and **CH008** memorials, **CH006** boundary walling, **CH007** vent pipe, **CH009** vernacular gate, walling and dressed stone (**CH010**).

These recording, removal and re-building mitigatory measures for stone boundary walls will take due cognisance of the following best practice measures (per consultation with the Galway Architectural Conservation Officer):

- Recording should ensure the rebuilding of these walls in a like for like manner (as per their coursing, bedding, joint sizes, bonding), and respecting any other features of the impacted wall;
- Blockwork should not be used as a core for the impacted walls i.e they should be rebuilt as solid masonry construction;
- Coping should be suitably specified, either with a suitable profile of stone coping or where flanchued with a suitably hydraulic lime mortar / stone detail;
- For rubble walls, it is recommended that sections of walls (2m length) are stored in separate labelled piles to ensure that material will be roughly rebuilt in its current location;
- Work to be undertaken by suitably qualified stonemasons with experience in traditional wall construction;
- Mortar for bedding, pointing or in the corefill should not contain cement. An NHL will be suitable, however the required grade of NHL and mortar mix should be specified by the design team. Large areas of mortar joints should be avoided, pinning stones should be utilised to reduce the extent of visible joints;
- A sample section of wall should be prepared for approval for each wall which is to be taken down and rebuilt;
- Sections of existing walls are poorly built, the works should provide the opportunity to rectify these areas; and
- Pointing should be flush and slightly beaten back; strap, weather struck pointing and the like should not be used.

Direct impact at the former Merlin Park demesne is limited and provision of archaeological monitoring oversight during construction works will reduce any potential impact on potential sub-surface remains at this location (**CH014**).

Table 15-16 Mitigation measures for the Cultural Heritage resource during Construction Phase

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures
CH001	Boundary wall (townland boundary)	Indirect (negative): Proposed Development will about the feature; removal of existing grass verge	Imperceptible	Installation of protective barrier via Heras fencing to avoid any inadvertent damage during works (vehicular/machine movements) and careful construction of Proposed Development design that abuts the upstanding feature (no tie-in)
CH002	Milestone (RMP & RPS)	Indirect (negative): Removal of a portion of the green area around this feature/ encroachment into its Zone of Notification/curtilage	Slight/Moderate	An RMP and RPS asset. Buffer/exclusion area to be installed around stone during works (heras fencing), and on-site archaeological monitoring of adjacent groundworks during construction stage (subject to NMS statutory approval). Limestone surface treatment to east ward side as a connection link to green area, together with appropriate lighting and interpretative signage
CH003	Rinmore estate building façade and original entrance – location only	Direct (negative): Complete removal of portion of boundary wall containing remnants of former building façade and tie-in with modern entrance location	Moderate	Full built heritage record prior to removal (written, photographic, drawn) and salvage of any dressed/cut stone for re-use in rebuilding of boundary wall to sufficient height (+700mm), Retention and repair of any sections not directly affected
CH004	Renmore House (RPS)	Indirect (negative): Removal of building façade with direct association to the overall estate footprint layout including former designed landscape	Slight/Moderate	Works at the former entrance area to Rinmore House (RPS) (CH013) and former building façade (CH003) at the Brothers of Charity complex, where feasible, should be prioritised in the overall project programme in order to reduce any potential temporary disruption.
CH005	Modern roadside memorial	Direct (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Slight/Not Significant	Careful removal and placement in secure storage for safe keeping during works, with careful reinstatement/ re-siting as

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures
				close to current location as possible
CH006	Boundary wall/townland boundary & former gated entrance	Direct (negative): Complete removal of wall containing re-used dressed stones and ashlar pillars. The wall forms a townland boundary	Moderate	All cut and dressed stone to be recorded (written, drawn, photographic) prior to and after removal. All stone to be salvaged and re-used in re-built (as like) boundary by suitably qualified stonemasons in accordance with best conservation practice (masonry numbering, use of lime for pointing etc.)
CH007	Cast-iron vent pipe	Direct (negative): Cast-iron Victorian sewer vent pipe to be removed and re-sited	Slight	Careful removal and placement in secure storage for safe keeping during works, with careful reinstatement/ re-siting as close to current location as possible together with cleaning and re-painting per best conservation practice
CH008	Modern roadside memorial	Direct (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Slight/Not Significant	Careful removal and placement in secure storage for safe keeping during works, with careful reinstatement/ re-siting as close to current location as possible
CH009	Boundary walling & vernacular gate	Direct (negative): 19 th -century wall and wrought iron gate to be removed	Slight	Wall and gate to be recorded (written, photographic) before removal and gate reinstated post-works. Wall to be rebuilt incorporating existing features (pillars, gate, width, height, coursing etc.) in the arrangement as they currently exist
CH010	Dressed stone	Direct (negative): Dressed stone within 19 th -century wall	Slight	Cut stone and wall to be recorded (written, drawn, photographic) before removal. Cut stone to be reinstated into rebuilt wall and all stone to be salvaged and re-used in re-built (as like) boundary
CH011	Former quarry (SMR)	Indirect: Former quarry site GA094-018---	Slight	Given the close proximity to the Study Area, archaeological monitoring during works (subject to statutory approval) per mitigation set out for

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures
				CH014 Merlin Park will also apply (and be extended) to this area
CH012	Cast-iron vent pipe	No predicted effect Cast-iron Victorian sewer vent pipe	Not Applicable	Sited close to edge of Proposed Development and will be cleaned, and painted in accordance with best conservation practice
CH013	Renmore House - NIAH Garden Survey	Direct (negative): Rinmore designed landscape estate – limited design footprint within associated lands, including removal of building façade with direct association to the overall estate footprint layout including former designed landscape	Slight/Moderate	Full written, drawn and photographic record per measures for CH003
CH014	Merlin Park - NIAH Garden Survey	Direct (negative): Merlin Park designed landscape estate – limited design footprint within associated lands	Not Significant	Archaeological monitoring during works (subject to statutory approval)
CH015	Glenina House - NIAH Building Survey	Indirect (negative): Removal of original boundary walling and entranceway to former Glenina House NIAH 30409418	Moderate	Full written, drawn and photographic record per measures for CH006
CH016	Wellpark - NIAH Garden Survey	Indirect (negative): Proposed Development will abut boundary wall CH001, which is the boundary of Wellpark	Imperceptible	Installation of protective barrier via Heras fencing to avoid any inadvertent damage to boundary wall CH001 during works

The archaeological works will be carried out under licence and per S12 notification (National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994) procedures from the National Monuments Service (NMS) in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and/or any other statutory consents required. Licenced archaeological monitoring will take place during the initial stages of construction at all greenfield areas (including the temporary construction compound) and for all works within the Zone of Notification of the recorded milestone monument **CH002**. In the event of an archaeological feature being identified, if preservation *in situ* is not feasible, preservation by record through a programme of archaeological excavation and recording will be completed prior to construction, subject to statutory approval.

The archaeological monitoring will involve the stripping of topsoil/removal of overburden in a controlled manner down to the uppermost archaeological horizon, natural subsoil or formation level, whichever is encountered first. The topsoil/overburden will be removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. A systematic programme of manual archaeological excavation of all revealed features of archaeological potential will then be carried out in accordance with a method statement submitted to the NMS as part of the licence application process. This will include the manual excavation of all identified archaeological features, the compilation of written, drawn and photographic records, the retrieval of archaeological objects and a programme of environmental sampling, as required.

The archaeological excavations where possible shall be undertaken in advance of the main construction works at the relevant areas, in order to allocate adequate time to appropriately excavate and record the archaeological deposits/features, should they be identified.

Following the completion of excavations, a post-excavation phase of works, involving analysis, reporting and dissemination to the relevant authorities will be undertaken off site. The level of the post-excavation analysis and reporting will be commensurate with the level of archaeology excavated on site.

15.6.2 Operational Phase

Following construction stage and application of mitigation measures for the identified cultural heritage receptors (mitigation by avoidance and mitigation by reduction) there are a total of four direct and four indirect Operational Phase impacts, while there are a total of seven 'No Predicted Effect' noted (see Table 15-17).

The recorded milestone (**CH002**) is currently hidden from view within a slightly elevated and heavily vegetated location. The Proposed Development will traverse immediately adjacent same and will serve to positively enhance the feature during Operational Phase by means of bespoke signage and non-intrusive sensitive lighting (e.g. directional signage with Irish and English placename text detailing 'Cloch an Mhile' 'mile-stone' measuring '1 Irish mile' in distance to Galway city centre).

The indirect Operational Phase impacts on Renmore House and estate lands (**CH004** & **CH013**), Merlin Park demesne lands (**CH014**) and Glenina house (**CH015**) are of relevance to the overall respective landscape setting of same. Introduction of new infrastructure per the Proposed Development design at these locations is considered slight-moderate significance (of loss) effects on the original designed layout and setting of these receptors. There are no suitable mitigation measures to further reduce same during Operational Phase than those already adopted for Construction Phase (boundary walling as-like re-build using salvaged stone etc.).

There are no required Monitoring Measures to be adopted in order to protect the condition and integrity of the Cultural Heritage resource during Operational Phase of the Proposed Development.

Table 15-17 Mitigation measures for the Cultural Heritage resource during Operational Phase

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures
CH001	Boundary wall (townland boundary)	No Predicted Effect	Not applicable	None required. To remain in situ during Operational Phase.
CH002	Milestone (RMP & RPS)	Direct (negative): Elements of the Proposed Development will be brought closer to the location of this feature. This will include encroachment into its Zone of Notification/curtilage	Moderate/Significant	Removal of vegetation and discreet adjacent design intervention will reveal this feature and present a positive opportunity to highlight it as a landmark (with non-intrusive placename signage, lighting) along the proposed BusConnects route
CH003	Rinmore estate building façade and entrance – location only	No Predicted Effect	Not applicable	None required. Full removal and cultural heritage recording during Construction Phase
CH004	Renmore House (RPS)	Indirect (negative): Renmore House – removal of associated structure/boundary and the Proposed Development intervention will be visible from	Slight/Moderate	Absence of associated (heavily modified) structures within original curtilage. Proposed Development

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures
		this structure during operational phase		infrastructure not considered intrusive within existing urban environment. No applicable mitigation measures in this regard for Operational Phase.
CH005	Modern roadside memorial	Indirect (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Slight/Not Significant	None required. Modern memorial to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible during Construction Phase.
CH006	Boundary wall/townland boundary & former gated entrance	No predicted Effect.	Not Applicable	None required. All cut and dressed stone to be recorded prior to removal and re-used in replacement boundary during Construction Phase.
CH007	Cast-iron vent pipe	Indirect (negative): Vent pipe to be removed and re-sited	Imperceptible	None required. Feature to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible during Construction Phase.
CH008	Modern roadside memorial	Indirect (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Slight/Not Significant	None required. Modern memorial to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible
CH009	Boundary walling & vernacular gate	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	None required. Wall and gate to be recorded before removal, and gate reinstated post works
CH010	Dressed stone	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	None required. Cut stone and wall to be recorded before removal during Construction Phase
CH011	Former quarry (SMR)	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	None required. Feature located outside the area of Proposed Development with adjacent land to be subject to archaeological monitoring during Construction Phase
CH012	Cast-iron vent pipe	No predicted Effect	Not Applicable	None required. Vent pipe to remain in situ and be cleaned and repainted in line with best conservation practice measures during Construction Phase
CH013	Renmore House - NIAH	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of	Slight/Moderate	No mitigation measures applicable during operational stage. Building

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures
	Garden Survey	original designed landscape of former Renmore House		façade to be fully recorded before removal during Construction Phase
CH014	Merlin Park - NIAH Garden Survey	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of original designed landscape of former Merlin Park	Slight/Moderate	Location subject to previous modern infrastructure. No mitigation measures applicable during Operational Phase.
CH015	Glenina House – NIAH Building Survey	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of original designed landscape of former Glenina House	Moderate	No mitigation measures applicable during operational stage. Walling and former gated entrance to be fully recorded before removal and stone salvaged for as-like rebuild during Construction Phase.

15.7 Residual Effects

Residual effects are defined as “the final predicted or intended effects which occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented” (EPA 2022, 62). In cases where it is not possible to fully mitigate adverse effects that cannot be reasonably avoided, residual effects on the Cultural Heritage resource have been identified.

No significant residual impacts have been identified either in the Construction or Operational Stage of the Proposed Development, whilst meeting the Proposed Development objectives set out in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

15.7.1 Construction Phase

All Construction Phase impacts detailed in **Section 15.5.2.1** that are considered temporary reflect indirect impacts associated with the construction period (e.g. noise, visual amenity distraction, heavy machinery movements etc.). Such temporary impacts cannot be fully mitigated at Construction Phase (save for written and photographic setting records prior to construction) and will result in temporary residual significance of effect on the heritage receptor.

For Construction Phase impacts that are permanent in duration reflecting direct impacts and complete removal of a cultural heritage receptor during the construction stage period (including potential presently unknown archaeological sites), mitigation measures can reduce the significance of effect by means of preservation *in situ* and/or preservation by record. Nonetheless any physical loss of the Cultural Heritage receptor is noted as a temporary residual effect both in the context of the heritage site itself as well as a loss to the overall Cultural Heritage resource on a local, regional and/or national level. There are slight (temporary negative) residual effects on the building façade and entrance (location only) at the former Renmore House estate (**CH003**), the estate itself (**CH013**) and at the former Glenina House estate layout (**CH015**). All other identified residual effects on the cultural heritage resource at construction stage are considered Not Significant or Imperceptible (see Table 15-18).

The mitigatory measures adopted at construction stage shall be agreed with relevant statutory authorities (National Monuments Service).

Table 15-18 Residual effects on the Cultural Heritage resource at Construction Phase

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
CH001	Boundary wall (townland boundary)	Indirect (negative): Proposed Development will abut the feature; removal of existing grass verge	Imperceptible	Installation of protective barrier via heras fencing to avoid any inadvertent damage during works (vehicular/machine movements) and careful construction of Proposed Development design that abuts the upstanding feature (no tie-in)	No Predicted Effect
CH002	Milestone (RMP & RPS)	Indirect (negative): Removal of a portion of the green area around this feature/ encroachment into its Zone of Notification/curtilage	Slight/Moderate	An RMP and RPS asset. Buffer/exclusion area to be installed around stone during works (heras fencing), and on-site archaeological monitoring of adjacent groundworks during construction stage (subject to NMS statutory approval). Limestone surface treatment to east ward side as a connection link to green area, together with appropriate lighting and interpretative signage	Not Significant (negative temporary – monument presentation)
CH003	Rinmore estate remnant building façade and entrance – location only (RPS curtilage)	Direct (negative): Complete removal of wall portion containing remnant former building façade and boundary wall tie-in to modern entranceway	Moderate	Full built heritage record prior to removal (written, photographic, drawn) and salvage of any dressed/cut stone for re-use in rebuilding of boundary wall to sufficient height (+700mm), Retention and repair of any sections not directly affected	Slight (negative temporary)
CH004	Renmore House (RPS)	Indirect (negative): Removal of building façade with direct association to the overall estate footprint	Slight/Moderate	Works programme prioritisation, where feasible	Not Significant (negative temporary)

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
		layout including former designed landscape			
CH005	Modern roadside memorial	Direct (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Slight/Not Significant	Careful removal and placement in secure storage for safe keeping during works, with careful reinstatement/ re-siting as close to current location as possible	Imperceptible (negative temporary)
CH006	Boundary wall/townland boundary & former gated entrance	Direct (negative): Complete removal of wall containing re-used dressed stones and ashlar pillars. The wall forms a townland boundary	Moderate	All cut and dressed stone to be recorded (written, drawn, photographic) prior to and after removal. All stone to be salvaged and re-used in re-built (as like) boundary	Slight (negative temporary)
CH007	Cast-iron vent pipe	Direct (negative): Cast-iron Victorian sewer vent pipe to be removed and re-sited	Slight	Careful removal and placement in secure storage for safe keeping during works, with careful reinstatement/ re-siting as close to current location as possible, including cleaning and repainting per best conservation practice measures	Imperceptible (negative temporary)
CH008	Modern roadside memorial	Direct (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Slight/Not Significant	Careful removal and placement in secure storage for safe keeping during works, with careful reinstatement/ re-siting as close to current location as possible	Imperceptible (negative temporary)
CH009	Boundary walling & vernacular gate	Direct (negative): 19 th -century wall and wrought iron gate to be removed	Slight	Wall and gate to be recorded (written, photographic) before removal and gate reinstated post-works	Not Significant (negative temporary)
CH010	Dressed stone	Direct (negative): Dressed stone within 19 th -century wall	Slight	Cut stone and wall to be recorded (written, drawn, photographic) before removal. All stone to be salvaged and re-used in re-	Not Significant (negative temporary)

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
				built (as like) boundary	
CH011	Former quarry (SMR)	Indirect: Former quarry site GA094-018---	Slight	Archaeological monitoring during works at adjacent lands within Proposed Development (subject to statutory approval) - per mitigation set out for CH014 Merlin Park – this will also apply (and be extended) to this area	Not Significant (negative, permanent)
CH012	Cast-iron vent pipe	No Predicted Effect Cast-iron Victorian sewer vent pipe	Not Applicable	Sited close to edge of Proposed Development and will be cleaned, and painted in accordance with best conservation practice	Not applicable
CH013	Renmore House - NIAH Garden Survey	Direct (negative): Rinmore designed landscape estate – limited design footprint within associated lands, including removal of building façade with direct association to the overall estate footprint layout including former designed landscape	Slight/Moderate	Full written, drawn and photographic record per measures for CH003	Slight (negative temporary)
CH014	Merlin Park - NIAH Garden Survey	Direct (negative): Merlin Park designed landscape estate – limited design footprint within associated lands	Not Significant	Archaeological monitoring during works (subject to statutory approval)	Imperceptible (negative temporary)
CH015	Glenina House - NIAH Building Survey	Indirect (negative): Removal of original boundary walling and entranceway to former Glenina House NIAH 30409418	Moderate	Full written, drawn and photographic record per measures for CH006	Slight (negative temporary)

15.7.2 Operational Phase

All archaeological and cultural heritage issues will be resolved by mitigation during the pre-Construction Phase or Construction Phase, in advance of the Operational Phase, therefore no significant residual impacts have been identified.

All Operational Phase impacts detailed in **Section 15.5.2.2** that are considered permanent reflect both direct and indirect impacts associated with the Proposed Development BusConnects surfaced transport corridor

with associated boundary walling, lighting etc. Some permanent impacts cannot be fully mitigated at Construction and/or Operational Phase (save for written and photographic setting records prior to construction) and will result in a measurable residual significance of effect on the heritage receptor.

A positive moderate (permanent) residual effect is identified for the milestone boundary marker **CH002**. This feature is currently hidden from view and will be exposed and via appropriate mitigation measure to enhance its presentation as a public amenity feature.

Any physical loss of the Cultural Heritage receptor is noted as a permanent residual effect both in the context of the heritage site itself as well as a loss to the overall Cultural Heritage resource on a local, regional and/or national level. As for Construction Phase, there are slight (negative) residual effects that are considered permanent at Operational Phase, on the remnant building façade at the former Renmore House estate (**CH003**), the estate itself (**CH013**) and at the former Glenina House estate layout (**CH015**). All other identified residual effects on the cultural heritage resource at Construction Phase are considered Not Significant or Imperceptible (see Table 15-19).

The mitigatory measures adopted at Operational Phase shall be agreed with relevant statutory authorities (National Monuments Service).

Table 15-19 Residual effects on the Cultural Heritage resource at Operational Phase

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
CH001	Boundary wall (townland boundary)	No Predicted Effect	Not applicable	None required. To remain in situ during operational stage.	No Predicted Effect
CH002	Milestone (RMP & RPS)	Direct (negative): Elements of the Proposed Development will be brought closer to the location of this feature. This will include encroachment into its Zone of Notification/curtilage	Moderate/Significant	Removal of vegetation and discreet adjacent design intervention will reveal this feature and present a positive opportunity to highlight it as a landmark (with limestone paving connection to eastern side and existing green space, and non-intrusive placename signage, lighting) along the proposed Busconnects route	Not Significant (monument archaeological integrity); Moderate (positive) permanent residual effect via public amenity enhancement measures
CH003	Rinmore estate remnant building façade and entrance (location only)	No Predicted Effect	Not applicable	None required. Full removal and cultural heritage recording during Construction Phase	Slight (negative permanent) on overall Renmore House estate context and layout

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
CH004	Renmore House (RPS)	Indirect (negative): Renmore House – removal of associated structure/boundary and the Proposed Development intervention will be visible from this structure during operational phase	Slight/Moderate	Absence of associated (heavily modified) structures within original curtilage. Proposed Development infrastructure not considered intrusive within existing urban environment. No applicable mitigation measures in this regard for operational stage.	Not Significant (negative permanent)
CH005	Modern roadside memorial	Indirect (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Slight/Not Significant	None required. Modern memorial to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible during construction stage.	Imperceptible (negative permanent)
CH006	Boundary wall/townland boundary & former gated entrance	No predicted Effect.	Not Applicable	None required. All cut and dressed stone to be recorded prior to removal and re-used in replacement boundary during construction stage.	Not Significant (negative permanent) on overall vernacular heritage resource at this location
CH007	Cast-iron vent pipe	Indirect (negative): Vent pipe to be removed and re-sited	Imperceptible	None required. Feature to be removed and re-sited as close to the current location as possible during construction stage, and cleaned and re-painted per best practice conservation measures	No Predicted Effect.
CH008	Modern roadside memorial	Indirect (negative): Memorial to be removed and re-sited	Slight/Not Significant	None required. Modern memorial to be removed and re-sited as close to the	Imperceptible (negative permanent)

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
				current location as possible	
CH009	Boundary walling & vernacular gate	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	None required. Wall and gate to be recorded before removal, and gate reinstated post works	Not Significant (negative permanent) on overall vernacular heritage resource at this location
CH010	Dressed stone	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	None required. Cut stone and wall to be recorded before removal during construction stage.	Not Significant (negative permanent) on overall vernacular heritage resource at this location
CH011	Former quarry (SMR)	No Predicted Effect	Not Applicable	Feature located outside the area of Proposed Development. Archaeological monitoring during works at adjacent lands within Proposed Development (subject to statutory approval) - per mitigation set out for CH014 Merlin Park – this will also apply (and be extended) to this area	Not Significant
CH012	Cast-iron vent pipe	No predicted Effect	Not Applicable	None required. Vent pipe to remain in situ and be cleaned and repainted per best conservation practice	Not applicable
CH013	Renmore House - NIAH Garden Survey	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of original designed landscape of former Renmore House	Slight/Moderate	No mitigation measures applicable during operational stage. Building façade to be fully recorded before removal during construction stage.	Slight (negative permanent)

CH No	Receptor	Impact Type & Description of effect	Significance of effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
CH014	Merlin Park - NIAH Garden Survey	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of original designed landscape of former Merlin Park	Slight/Moderate	Location subject to previous modern infrastructure. No mitigation measures applicable during operational stage.	Imperceptible (negative permanent)
CH015	Glenina House - NIAH Building Survey	Direct (negative): encroachment and removal of a small portion of original designed landscape of former Glenina House	Moderate	No mitigation measures applicable during operational stage. Walling and former gated entrance to be fully recorded before removal and stone salvaged for as-like rebuild during construction stage	Slight (negative permanent)

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