



Chapter 16
Architectural
Heritage

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16. Architectural Heritage

16.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has considered the potential architectural heritage impacts associated with the Construction and Operational Phases of the Tallaght / Clondalkin to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme).

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

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

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

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

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

16.2 Methodology

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

16.2.1 Definitions

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

16.2.1.1 Architectural Heritage

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

Architectural heritage generally applies to structures, buildings, streetscapes or landscapes which postdate Anno Domini (AD) 1700 but can include structures of archaeological interest and structures which predate AD 1700.

Article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (also known as the Grenada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985) defines architectural heritage as:

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

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

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

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

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

'(a) a structure, or

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

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

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

(i) the interior of the structure,

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

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

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

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

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

Where sites are designated or protected architectural heritage assets, they are addressed in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.

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

Architectural heritage may also be afforded protection under other county or city development plan objectives including Conservation Area (CA) which are indicated in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC

2022) as red hatched areas or may be protected under specific objectives for the protection of streetscapes, street furniture, paving treatments and industrial heritage. Red hatched Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 16.3.1.5. There is no equivalent Conservation Areas for South County Dublin.

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

16.2.1.2 Archaeological Heritage

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

16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage, which is closely related, is defined in the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2022) (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines). It includes tangible heritage such as archaeology, architectural heritage, settlements, buildings and structures, designed landscapes, in addition to placenames and intangible heritage such as folklore, traditions and traditional practices. Cultural heritage also contributes to cultural identity and sense of place. Heritage Ireland 2030, published in February 2022, is a national framework for the protection, conservation, promotion and management of Ireland's heritage (Government of Ireland 2022). The scope of Heritage Ireland 2030 encompasses all aspects of Ireland's heritage, including natural heritage, built and archaeological heritage, both tangible and intangible. The vision of Heritage Ireland 2030 is to be realised through a series of 158 actions which will help deliver specific objectives including objectives for the protection of built or architectural heritage. Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest perspective, these are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage). Those aspects of cultural heritage which are specifically of architectural interest, such as statuary and street furniture, are dealt with in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.10.

16.2.2 Approach

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

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

existing documented records including books, published articles, historic maps and aerial photographs of the study area.

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

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

This leads to the following:

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

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

16.2.3 Study Area

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

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

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

16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation

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

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

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

- The Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022);
- The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022);
- Local Area and Architectural Conservation Area Plans including:
 - The Liberties Local Area Plan (DCC 2009a);
 - Thomas Street and Environs ACA (DCC 2009b);
 - Naas Road Lands Local Area Plan (DCC 2013);
 - Crumlin ACA (DCC 2014);
 - Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area (SDCC 2004); and
 - Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan (SDCC 2020).
- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011a);
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (DAHGI 1999);
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) International Charters including:
 - The Florence Charter on Historic Gardens (ICOMOS 1981);
 - Charter for The Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington Charter (ICOMOS United States 1987);
 - Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS Australia 1990);
 - Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (ICOMOS 1999a);
 - International Cultural Tourism Charter, Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (ICOMOS 1999b);
 - Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (ICOMOS 2005);

- Charter on Cultural Routes (ICOMOS 2008);
- The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (also known as the 'Ename Charter') (ICOMOS Australia 2008);
- The Valetta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS 2011);
- Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (also known as the Dublin Principles), ICOMOS and The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) (ICOMOS and TICCIH 2011);
- Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites, 2017 (ICOMOS 2017a); and
- Document on Historic Urban Public Parks (ICOMOS 2017b).
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (hereafter referred to as the Granada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985);
- Green Paper on the Urban Environment (European Commission 1990);
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Council of Europe 1992);
- European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2000);
- Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Council of Europe 2005); and
- The Heritage Ireland 2030 (Plan) (Government of Ireland 2022).

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

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

16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation

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

- i. Desk-based study including review of all available relevant and published and unpublished documentary archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The desk study involved detailed analysis of the architectural and historical background of the Proposed Scheme study area. This comprised analysis of information from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b, data downloaded 01.04.21) and National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019); the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022) and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022), including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); The Liberties Local Area Plan (DCC 2009a); Naas Road Lands Local Area Plan (DCC 2013); Thomas Street and Environs ACA (DCC 2009b); Crumlin ACA (DCC 2014); Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area (SDCC 2004); Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan (SDCC 2020); the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b data downloaded 25.03.2021); the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), cartographic records and aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 2020a and OSI 2020b), Trinity College Dublin (TCD 2020 and Petty 1656 to 1658), University College Dublin (UCD 2020), Royal Irish Academy (Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, and Lennon & Simms 2008), and Google Maps including Google Street View (Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. These were assessed either from the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a and IAA 2020b), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020a), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), National Folklore Archive (National Folklore Archive 2020), the Valuations Office (Griffith 1854, VO 2020), the Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS 2020), the Military Archive (DOD 2020), the Representative Church Body Library (CI 2020) and the local studies collections in Dublin

- Public Libraries (2020a and 2020b), Dublin City Archives (DCC 2020) and South County Dublin Libraries (SDCC 2020a to 2020c) and from online resources. A full list of the websites and publications which were consulted is included in Section 16.7;
- ii. As mentioned previously, field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme in May 2020 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme; and
 - iii. The locations for all architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):
 - RMP/SMR sites - (e.g., RMP DU022-007);
 - Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
 - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g., NIAH 50080200);
 - NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g., NIAH 2294); and
 - Other Structures of Architectural Interest – (e.g., CBC0809BTH152).

16.2.6 Assessment Methodology

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

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

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

16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity

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

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

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

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

Table 16.1: Explanation of Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria Significance

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

In assessing the significance of architectural heritage buildings, or structures, designed landscapes, demesne and formal gardens and parks, regard was also had to the criteria set out in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021) and the NIAH Garden Survey Project Methodology (NIAH 2020c). These were of particular relevance when assessing undesignated architectural heritage buildings, structures or sites.

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

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

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

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

16.2.7.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.2.7.2 Quality of Impacts

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

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

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

16.2.7.3 Duration of Impacts

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

Table 16.3: Duration and Frequency of Effects

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

16.2.7.4 Magnitude of Impact

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

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

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

Table 16.4: Magnitude of Impact on Architectural Heritage Sites

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

16.2.7.5 Significance of Impact

The significance of impact without mitigation was determined as a combination of the sensitivity of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape and the magnitude of impact. The impact significance was then assessed on a seven-point scale of Profound, Very Significant, Significant, Moderate, Slight, Not Significant, and Imperceptible using professional judgement informed by the matrix illustrated in Diagram 16.1. The descriptions of the significance of impacts presented in Table 16.5 were used as an additional guide to professional judgement.

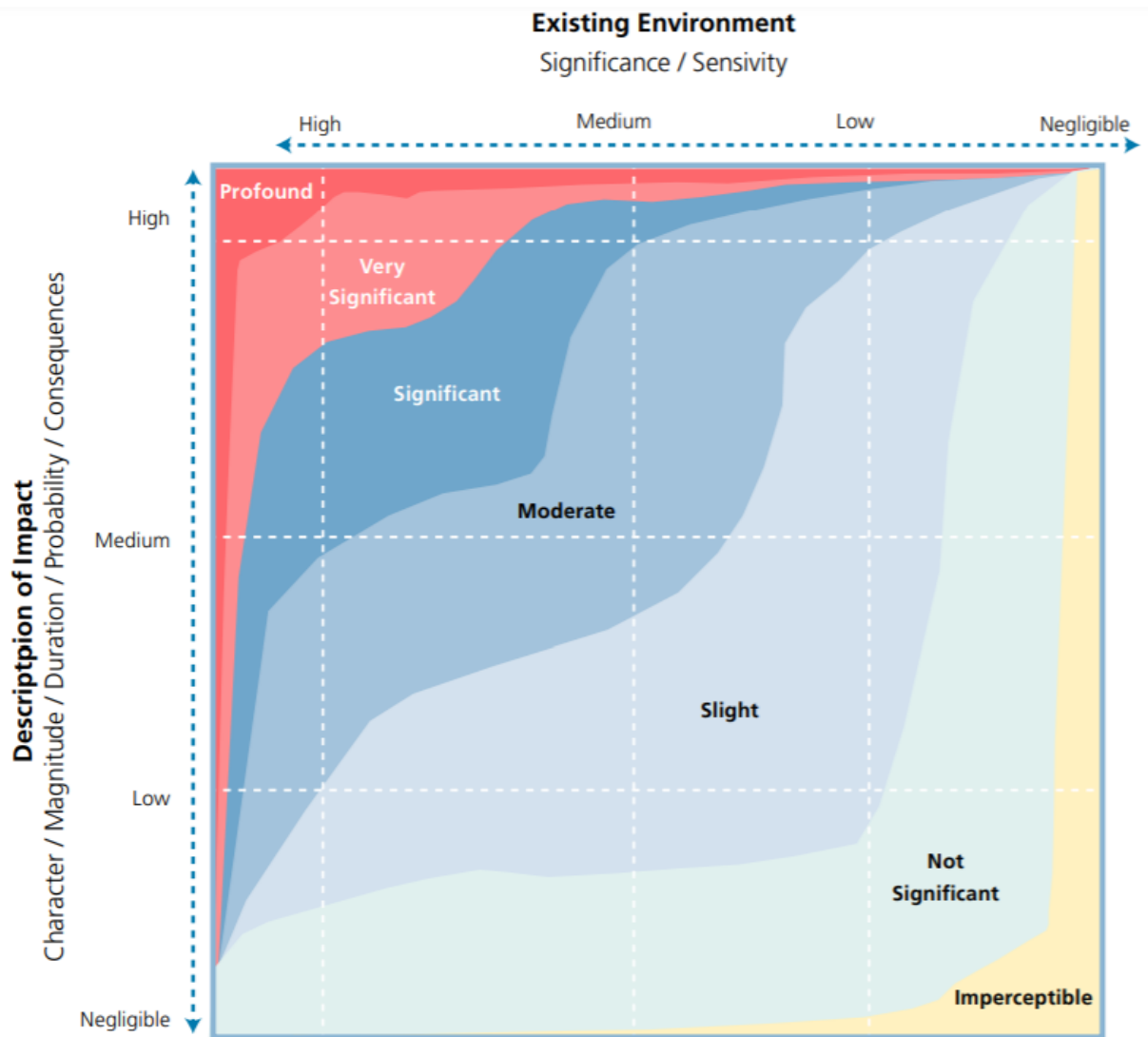


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2022)

Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2022)

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

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

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

16.3 Baseline Environment

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

The majority of the Proposed Scheme is located outside the City Centre. The Tallaght to City Centre section of the Proposed Scheme will commence west of Tallaght Village at the Square Shopping Centre. There are no features of note until the route turns on to Blessington Road. This route passes through the zone of archaeological potential (ZAP) associated with the historic village (RMP DU021-037) of Tallaght, which has its origins as an important early medieval ecclesiastical settlement. St. Maelruain's Church (DU021-037003) a Gothic Revival church, built 1829 to the design of John Semple on the site of an earlier church retains its early Christian enclosure (RMP DU021-037002), the attached presbytery is also a protected structure (SDCC RPS 272). In 12th century Tallaght formed part of the See lands of the Archbishop of Dublin Laurence O'Toole (Sheehy 1962). It was one of the most important ecclesiastical manors in County Dublin throughout the Middle Ages. By the Sixteenth century it was the Archbishop's principal residence outside the city (Handcock 1899). The archbishop's palace lay at Tallaght Castle (DU021-037020) on the north side of the Main Street in what is now the Dominican Priory. St. Mary's Dominican Priory (SDCC RPS 273), a gothic revival church and priory designed by J.J. McCarthy and built in 1863 on the site of an earlier priory, encompasses Tallaght Castle.

The archbishops founded a borough by 1326 (Mc Neill 1950). The street pattern of the medieval borough was linear and appears to have consisted simply of Main Street which expanded at its west end to form the market place, at the junction of Blessington Road and Oldbawn Road. The centre of the old village is within the architectural conservation area. The protected structures and other historic buildings along Blessington Road, Main Street and Greenhills Road are principally of 19th and early to mid-20th century construction. 18th and 19th century buildings were identified on Blessington Road and main street while early 20th century terraced housing designed by T. J Byrne was identified on the Main Street.

St. Basil's Training Centre (SDCC RPS 268) is located on the Greenhills Road. This was formerly an engine shed built c.1940. There are few other features of note on the Greenhills Road, but they include an old rubble wall (CBC0809BTH031) which is a remnant of what was a country lane and Tymon Farm, and the Cuckoo's Nest Pub (CBC0809BTH032) a 19th century public house. The Greenhills Road crosses the M50 at Tymon Park the former demesne of Tymon Castle a 15th century tower house (RMP DU022-007, NIAH 2290) The castle was demolished in 1960. The parkland was retained as a public park containing woods, water features but is divided by the M50. The remaining buildings of interest on the Greenhills Road are predominantly 19th and 20th century including Tallaght Racing Pigeon Club (CBC0809BTH033) a late 19th or early 20th century building, Kilnamanagh House (CBC0809BTH035) and the cottage at A.A.C. Modern Car Spares Ltd (CBC0809BTH037) which are 19th century. Greenhills Lodge (CBC0809BTH034), 5-6 The Cottages (CBC0809BTH039) and Chetwind (CBC0809BTH040) are early to mid-20th century. There are also some stretches of old wall which bound the quarries and gravel pits that existed along the Greenhills Road prior to the development of the Ballymount Industrial Estate. Groups of early 20th century workers cottages designed by T. J Byrne and/or built by South Dublin Rural District Council were identified at 1-2 Greenhills Road (CBC0809BTH030), 458-459 (CBC0809BTH043) and 544-549 Ballymount Road Lower (CBC0809BTH042).

Crumlin has its origins in the medieval period. The Proposed Scheme features a cycle route running along Bunting Road. The St. Agnes Road Architectural Conservation Area in Crumlin is located at the Junction of Agnes Road and Bunting Road. It contains St. Mary's Church of Ireland Church, (DU018-038001) built 1817 but which incorporates a later medieval tower and an c. 1710 Classical doorway. The church retains a circular enclosure and is adjoined by a presbytery (DCC RPS 7560). A second 20th Century St. Mary's Church of Ireland Church (DCC RPS 7719), located to the north on St. Mary's Road Walkinstown, completes the complex. The old village of Crumlin was located on the old route from Dublin to Blessington in Wicklow in the 18th and 19th centuries. A milestone (NIAH 50080455) located on Walkinstown Road is associated with the old road and was erected c. 1780. 19th century buildings include Melville House (DCC RPS 7557) which is an early 19th century house and the former school house built 1870s (DCC RPS 7556). Crumlin also contains 19th century residential buildings which were converted to institutional use in the 20th century. These include Ardscoil Éanna on Crumlin Road which was established in 1939 in an 1880s house (NIAH 50080190) by Margaret Pearse, sister of Padraig Pearse, and James J. O'Byrne. The school closed in 2016. The offices of Epilepsy Ireland are located in an early 19th century house at 248 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080195). 19th and early 20th century houses were also identified at 55 to 69 Crumlin Road (CBC0809BTH105 to CBC0809BTH102).

Early 20th century development in Crumlin includes Philanthropic or workers housing schemes such as the early 20th century workers cottages on Kildare Road (CBC0809BTH046 to CBC0809BTH053) and 1-2 Rafter's Road (NIAH 50080189) which were built in the 1930s. Both were built by and by South Dublin Rural District Council. Further along Crumlin Road is the Iveagh Gardens Housing Scheme (NIAH 50080191), built by the Iveagh Trust in 1935. The associated Iveagh sports grounds were part of the development and contains a hand ball alley which is included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH 50080193). A row of worker's cottages (CBC0809BTH084) was built in 1936 and are associated with the former Moracrete Works which was located where Crumlin Shopping Centre now stands.

Crumlin is mainly characterised by mid-20th century housing developments when the area was developed as a garden suburb. The proposed cycle route running along Kildare Road and Clogher Road to the Grand Canal contains Local authority housing, built as part of the Crumlin Garden Suburb by Dublin Corporation in the 1940s. Associated with this development is a group of Modernist style shops at 138 to 150 Sundrive Road (CBC0809BTH059).

The development of Crumlin as a suburb was accompanied by the construction of religious, institutional, civic and social buildings. Scoil Muire Og, Loreto Primary School, Crumlin Road (CBC0809BTH101) is an Art Deco School built 1932 to the design of Thomas Joseph Cullen. The Allied Irish Bank at 219 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080196) was built c.1945. Located at the junction of St. Mary's Road and Kildare Road is the former Star Cinema (CBC0809BTH045) built 1953 and designed by Jones & Kelly. The Crumlin Health Centre (NIAH 50080483) is a c1955 complex at 57 Crumlin Road. St Bernadette's Church on Clogher Road (CBC0809BTH058) was built in 1957. The largest complex however is Our Lady's Children's Hospital Crumlin Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin Road which was built in the 1960s. The chapel (NIAH 50080187) was built 1960.

The Proposed Scheme crosses the Grand Canal at Camac Bridge (NIAH 50080203) and at Parnell Bridge (DCC RPS 874, NIAH 50080461) Both of which were built in 1791. Dolphin's Barn is medieval in origin (Bennet, 2005). M'Cready gives a date of 1396 (M'Cready 1892). The area is known for its brick fields which operated until the 1940s and produced a yellow brick of the same name and is readily identifiable in buildings of 19th and 20th century date in the area (Bennet, 2005). Dolphin's Barn Road contains a number of protected structures or structures which are included in the NIAH or DCIHR. These include the Church of Our lady of Dolours (DCC RPS 1849) designed by William Hague and built in 1890 and a number of late 19th or early 20th century houses and shops on the corner of South Circular Road.

Cork Street was a Highway in 1603 (Clarke 2002, Lennon and Simms 2008, Goodbody 2014). Most of the surviving architectural heritage buildings date from the early 18th century onwards. Many were of the Dutch Billy type (Bennett 2005). Most were replaced or refaced subsequently. Numerous sites of industrial significance have been identified by the DCIHR in Cork Street in addition to religious institutional buildings such as the convent at 22 Cork Street (DCC RPS 2052), the former fever hospital (now Brú Chaoimhín, DCC RPS 2053) which opened in 1804, the Former James Weir Home (DCC RPS 2054) in addition to houses at 112 and 116 Cork Street (DCC RPS 2055-2056). The main feature of interest on St Luke's Avenue is the Church of St. Nicholas Without (DU018-020352) a Church of Ireland church, built 1715-1716.

Dean Street is also of medieval origin, forming part of the Coombe in 1260 (Clarke 2002). The name is derived from the Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Dean Street lies on the edge of the Thomas Street ACA. 1 Dean Street is a protected structure (DCC RPS 2283). There are also a large number of recorded monuments on the street which are largely house sites. St Brigid's Convent on Dean Street is included in the NIAH (NIAH 50080640). The buildings on the corner of Francis Street are also protected (DCC RPS 2942).

Patrick Street and Nicholas Street are also of medieval origin (Bennett 2005, Clarke 2002). Patrick Street, named after the Cathedral, which was built in 1191, was a Royal Street in c.1230 and Nicholas Street dates to c.1190 (Clarke 2002). Nicholas Street is named after the Church of St Nicholas Within which was built in the mid-11th century (Bennett 2005, 182). Road widening in both Patrick Street and Nicholas Street in the 20th century removed many of the older buildings. Patrick Street contains a number of protected structures, mainly business premises at 51-53 (DCC RPS 6440 -6442) and the Iveagh Trust apartments and associated Baths (DCC RPS 1010 – 1011). The most significant however is Saint Patrick's Cathedral and Park (DU018-020269, DCC RPS 6443-6444). Saint Patrick's Cathedral was built c.1220-1260. The lady chapel to east end was added c.1270, and the five-stage bell tower to the north-west corner was added c.1400 and the steeple was added c.1749. The Cathedral was rebuilt and the north and south porches were added c.1860-65. The Park was laid out in 1901. The vista up Patrick Street and Nicholas Street is closed by Christ Church Cathedral built c.1170 and rebuilt c.1875 (DU018-020270, DCC RPS 1515).

Clondalkin has its origins as an important early medieval ecclesiastical settlement. The Clondalkin to Drimnagh section of the Proposed Scheme, however, will commence c. 580m north-east of Clondalkin Village. Prior to the mid-20th century, the study area was predominantly rural, forming part of the agricultural lands surrounding the city and was populated by small villages such as Clondalkin and farmsteads. The Dublin to Naas Road (N7 National Road), which runs through the study area, has long been one of the principal routeways out of Dublin City. The occasional country villa or small estate was identified along the scheme. The most significant of these was Drimnagh Castle (DU018-036) which is located to the north of the Long Mile Road. Drimnagh Castle and Demesne dates from the 13th Century and is associated with the Barnwall family who added to the castle in the 14th or 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The castle retains a bawn within which lies a castle or fortified house, hall, stables, walled garden and barn. The curtain wall is surrounded by a moat, notable because it is the only one in the country that remains flooded and is fed by the Bluebell Stream. Access over a moat is via a stone bridge, built c.1780. Drimnagh is the only castle in Ireland which retains its flooded moat. The castle and grounds formed part of a Demesne landscape (NIAH 2294).

Milling predominated along the Camac River, but the study area also contained a number of quarries one of which was located on the Naas Road where the Motor Distributors Building now stands. The landscape within the study area was significantly altered in the 18th century with the construction of the Grand Canal in 1756 and the associated industries that sprang up along its length such as mills and factories. A stretch of the canal (CBC0809BTH002) located on the New Nangor Road lies within the study area and includes the 8th Lock (NIAH 50080429). There are few other features of note in this area other than a waterworks (CBC0809BTH001), built 1862-3 by Rathmines Township. There is a cast-iron vent pipe at the Junction of the New Nangor Road and Willow Road (CBC0809BTH003). It dates from 1912, with a bulbous base and 'S.D.R.D.C.' logo indicating it was erected by the South Dublin Rural District Council. Its presence along with the waterworks suggests that the Proposed Scheme traverses along the border of two old townships or boroughs. Nonetheless, the environs of the Proposed Scheme were largely agricultural up until the 20th century when the industrial estate was built. The only building of architectural heritage interest in the industrial estate is the Motor Distributors Building (DCC RPS 5792) on the corner of the Naas Road and Walkinstown Avenue which was built c.1950 and it may have been commissioned by Burtons for Volkswagen, before being sold to Mercedes Benz.

Four institutional buildings were constructed next to Drimnagh Castle, on the Long Mile Road in the mid-20th century. Two schools and a convent were built within the demesne by the Christian Brothers in the 1950s, Meanscoil Iognaid Ris, Drimnagh Castle, Christian Brothers Secondary School (CBC0809BTH004) and Convent (CBC0809BTH005) were built in 1954 to the design of O'Connor & Aylward. Drimnagh Castle Primary school (CBC0809BTH006) was built in 1957. The Sisters of Charity Assumption Junior National School (CBC0809BTH007) was built on the south side of the Long Mile Road in 1958-1960 to the design of Jones and Kelly. This institutional development corresponded with the development of the suburbs of Drimnagh and Crumlin in the mid-20th century. The Clondalkin to Drimnagh section of the Proposed Scheme converges with the Tallaght to City Centre section of the Proposed Scheme at the Halfway House Pub Walkinstown Road (CBC0809BTH060) which is a mid- to late-19th century public house that was rebuilt after a fire in 1923 by Ralph Henry Byrne.

Table 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland	
Tallaght to Ballymount	Uppercross	Tallaght	Tallaght	
Ballymount to Crumlin		Tallaght	Tallaght	
		Tymon North	Tymon North	
		Kilnamanagh	Kilnamanagh	
Crumlin to Grand Canal		Crumlin	Greenhills	Greenhills
			Walkinstown	Walkinstown
			Commons	Commons
		Drimnagh	Drimnagh	
		Crumlin	Crumlin	
Grand Canal to Christchurch		Dublin	Crumlin	Stannaway
	St. James		Dolphin's Barn	
	St. James		Dolphin's Barn	
	Dublin		South City	
Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction	Uppercross	Clondalkin	Clondalkin	
			Yellowmeadows	
		Ballyfermot	Gallanstown	
		Clondalkin	Knockmitten	
			Fox-and-Geese	
			Fox-and-Geese Common	
Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh	Drimnagh	Drimnagh	Bluebell	
			Drimnagh	
			Robinhood	
			Drimnagh	
		Crumlin	Walkinstown	

16.3.1 Results and Analysis

This Section contains a summary of the architectural heritage assets in the receiving environment of the Proposed Scheme which have been grouped into the following categories:

- Section 16.3.1.1: World Heritage Sites;
- Section 16.3.1.2: Archaeological Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance;
- Section 16.3.1.3: Protected Structures;
- Section 16.3.1.4: Architectural Conservation Areas;
- Section 16.3.1.5: Conservation Areas;
- Section 16.3.1.6: NIAH Structures;
- Section 16.3.1.7: Designed Landscapes;
- Section 16.3.1.8: Industrial Heritage Sites;
- Section 16.3.1.9: Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest; and
- Section 16.3.1.10: Street Furniture.

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

Architectural Heritage Features are identified using existing designations where available, from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), the SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b), National Monument numbers for National Monuments in state care or guardianship and Preservation Order numbers for monuments subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant City and County Development Plans including the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), the South County Dublin Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) and the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b).

Where a feature is included in two more of these lists, the highest designation has been used here to refer to it. A National Monument or a recorded monument, for example, Drimnagh Castle, which is also a protected structure,

will be referred to using the RMP identifier (RMP DU018-036) and, as appropriate, National Monument number or Preservation Order number (rather than the DCC RPS reference) in the ID column of the tables below, and in the associated Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Where features are identified which are not included in any existing inventories, they have been given a unique ID or architectural heritage (BTH) identifier. The BTH sites are labelled using an identification number (e.g., BTH001 is shown as CBC0809BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0809BTH002 etc.).

Items of street furniture are labelled using an identification number of the Proposed Scheme, followed by the PB identification number for post boxes, LP for lamp posts or MS for mile stones or boundary markers (e.g. PB001 is shown as CBC0809PB001, LP002 is CBC0809LP002, and MS003 is CBC0809MS003). All other items of street furniture are labelled using the BTH identifier.

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

- RMP / SMR sites (e.g., RMP DU022-007);
- RPS (marked with a yellow square);
- NIAH (e.g., NIAH 50080200);
- NIAH Garden Survey (e.g., NIAH 2294); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites (e.g., CBC0809BTH152).

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

16.3.1.1 Word Heritage Sites

UNESCO World Heritage Sites are architectural heritage sites of acknowledged International Importance or sites that contribute significantly to international research objectives. The Historic City of Dublin is on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list (ref. 5523), which is an inventory of properties each state party intends to consider for nomination. The Georgian City Plan under consideration survives largely intact and is bounded to the north and south by the canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO 2010). Dublin City is considered under the headings of authenticity, integrity and justification of its outstanding universal value. Though built on an earlier medieval settlement, still evident in the street pattern in the Liberties and north of the Liffey at Oxmantown and through the survival of medieval buildings such as Cathedrals, Churches, Dublin Castle and the City Walls, the significance of the streetscape and buildings is attributed to the development of Dublin after the Restoration in 1660, when the city became the second imperial capital, after London, of the British Empire. There was a major development and expansion in the Georgian period (1714 to 1830). Much of this development took place as part of the development of the Jervis and Gardiner Estates on the north side of the River Liffey and the Meath, Aungier and Fitzwilliam Estates on the south side, through the development of civic, institutional and religious buildings, and through investment in infrastructure such as Dublin Port, the City Quays, Canals, Railways and Urban Realm works. This has given Dublin the institutional buildings, terraces and infrastructure, urban plan which substantially survives today. Sites of International Importance are of High sensitivity.

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

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

The Proposed Scheme traverses the Grand Canal before being routed through the Liberties and past two of Dublin's Cathedrals Sites of International Importance that are of High Sensitivity.

16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), 23 recorded monuments were identified in the receiving environment, which also form part of the built heritage. These include both above ground structures, as at Saint Patrick's Cathedral (RMP DU018-020269, see Table 16.7) and designed landscapes associated with features that have subsequently been demolished, as at Tymon Castle (RMPDU022-007), which was located in a demesne landscape that survives as Tymon Park (see Table 16.11).

Saint Patrick's Cathedral (RMP DU018-020269) is a 13th century Church of Ireland Cathedral, of National importance. As well as being a National Monument, it is a protected structure (DCC RPS 6443). It is of High Sensitivity.

Tymon Castle (RMP DU022-007) was a 15th century tower house which was demolished in 1960. The demesne around it (NIAH 2290) has been retained as a public park, with parkland divided by a major road. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Policy BHA019: Built Heritage and Archaeology, states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

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

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

NCB13 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

NCH13 Objective 3 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

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

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

NCBH13 Objective 5 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

Of the 23 sites, all but two are also classed as protected structures within the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022), and eight are located in an Architectural Conservation Area and are therefore subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended. Given that many are of Regional or National importance, they are of Medium to High Sensitivity.

A more detailed description relating to each Recorded Monument is contained in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

16.3.1.3 Protected Structures

The importance of the architectural heritage is enshrined in Section 10 of the Planning and Development Act, which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their development plans objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the RPS.

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

'That development will conserve and enhance protected structures and their curtilage and will:
(a) Ensure that any development proposals to protected structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) published by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
(b) Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance.

(c) Ensure that works are carried out in line with best conservation practice as advised by a suitably qualified person with expertise in architectural conservation.

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

(e) Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the protected structure is retained in any redevelopment and ensure that new development does not adversely impact the curtilage or the special character of the protected structure.

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

(g) Ensure historic landscapes, gardens and trees (in good condition) associated with protected structures are protected from inappropriate development'.

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

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

NCBH19 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

NCBH19 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

'To ensure that all development proposals that affect a Protected Structure and its setting including proposals to extend, alter or refurbish any Protected Structure are sympathetic to its special character and integrity and are appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form. All such proposals shall be consistent with the Architectural Heritage Guidelines for Planning Authorities, (DAHG 2011) including the principles of conservation'.

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

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

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) indicates that a total of 41 Protected Structures are recorded within the study area of the Proposed Scheme (see Table 16.7). Given that many are of Regional or National importance, they are of Medium Sensitivity to High Sensitivity. A more detailed description relating to each RPS site is contained in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 16.7: Protected Structures (RPS) sites located within the receiving environment

Section	ID	Location	Class / description	Significance and Sensitivity
Tallaght to Ballymount	RMP DU021037003 to DU021037004 and SDCC RPS 271	St. Maelruain's Church, Blessington Road	Church built 1829, Graveyard on the site of an early Christian monastery and 19 th century gate lodge.	National importance High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 272	Presbytery, St. Maelruain's Church, Blessington Road	Pair of houses, c. 1825.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU021037010 and SDCC RPS 273	St. Mary's Dominican Priory, Tallaght	Late medieval gatehouse to 14 th century Archbishop's palace incorporated in to the 1863 Gothic Revival Priory and Church built 1886.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Class / description	Significance and Sensitivity
Ballymount to Crumlin	SDCC RPS 268	St. Basil's Training Centre, Greenhills Road	Training centre, c.1940.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	DCC RPS 7557	Melville House, St. Agnes Road	18 th century house.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7556	Old School house, St. Agnes Road	School house built 1870s.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018038001, DCC RPS 7555 and RMP DU018038002	St. Mary's Church of Ireland church, Bunting Road, Crumlin	Church of Ireland church, 1817 incorporates a later medieval tower and c.1710 door case and Pre Norman graveyard with 1725 stone boundary wall.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7719	St. Mary's Church of Ireland church, St. Mary's Road, Walkinstown	Church of Ireland church, built in the early 1940s.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 874	Parnell Bridge, Grand Canal, Clogher Road	Bridge, dated 1791.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	DCC RPS 1849	Church of Our Lady of Dolours, South Circular Road	Roman Catholic church built c.1890.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2308	1 to 2 Dolphin's Barn Street	Bank, built c.1925.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018020503	Quaker Graveyard, Cork Street	A walled burial ground, in existence in the 1690's.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2054	The James Weir Home, 104 Cork Street	Former nurses' home, dated 1903.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2055	112 Cork Street	House, built c.1770.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2056	116 Cork Street	House, built c.1770.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2053	Brú Chaoimhín 38a Cork Street,	Fever hospital, built 1801-04.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2052	Saint Joseph's Convent 22 Cork Street,	Convent and Catholic church, built c.1875.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 255	Brabazon Hall, Ardee Street	Phoenix Brewery Malt house Built 1899.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 253	4 Ardee Street	House, built c.1770, now in use as offices.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 254	10 Ardee Street	Brewer's house, built c.1820.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5829	Watkins, Jameson & Pim Brabazon Place	Brewery warehouse, built c.1870.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018020352	St. Nicholas Without, St Luke's Avenue	Church of Ireland church, built 1715-1716.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2944	Widows' House, The Coombe	School, built c.1810.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2942	77 Francis Street	House, built c.1830.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2045	Fallon's 129 Coombe	House, built c.1895.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2283	1 Dean Street	House, built c.1825.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 5822	Kevin Street and New Street South	Public toilet block, cc.1900.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018020405	35a Kevin Street Upper	House, built c.1730, rebuilt 1908.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6440 to DCC RPS 6442	51 to 53 Patrick Street	Terraced houses, built c.1840.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018020800	53 Patrick Street	Saint Patrick's Cathedral Choir School, College of the Vicar's Choral. Built c.1870.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Class / description	Significance and Sensitivity
	RMP DU018020269	Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street	Church of Ireland cathedral, built c.1220-1260. Rebuilt, c.1860-65.	National importance, High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1010	Bull Alley Street	Iveagh play centre. Built 1912-5.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1011	Iveagh Trust Buildings Patrick Street	Iveagh Trust Flats built in 1901.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 860	Iveagh Hostel	Hostel, built 1904-1905.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 859	Iveagh Trust Public Baths	Bath house, built 1905-6.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018020085	Church of Saint Nicholas Within	Freestanding remains of Church of Ireland church, built 1707.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018020081	The chapel of St. Michael Synod Hall High Street	Synod hall, built c.1875 and former verger's house, built c.1890.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018020270	Christ Church Cathedral	Church of Ireland cathedral, built c.1170, rebuilt c.1875, Attached enclosed footbridge over road, built c.1875, Attached choir school, built c.1870.	National importance, High sensitivity
Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh	DCC RPS 5792	Motor Distributors Building, Naas Road	Factory, built c.1950.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	RMP DU018036	Drimnagh Castle, Longmile Road	Castle, built c.1400. Rectangular-plan moat, built c.1400, Barn and stable buildings, built c.1650, Single-arch bridge, built c.1780, Walled garden, laid out c.1900.	National importance, High sensitivity

16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas within the Receiving Environment

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

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) indicates that there are three ACAs located within the receiving environment. A brief description relating to the ACA is contained in Table 16.8 and in more detail in Section 16.3.1.4.1 and Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Given that many contain structures of Regional to National importance, they are of Medium to High Sensitivity.

Table 16.8: Architectural Conservation Areas located within the receiving environment

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Tallaght to Ballymount	Tallaght Village ACA	Tallaght ACA covers all of the buildings on Blessington Road, Main Street and most of the buildings on Greenhills Road in Tallaght Village. The ACA also lies within the zone of archaeological potential associated with the historic town of Tallaght (RMP DU021-037).	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	St. Agnes Road ACA Crumlin	St. Agnes Road ACA encompasses part of St. Mary's Road and St. Agnes Road in old Crumlin village.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	Thomas Street ACA	The north side of the Coombe, the north side of Dean Street and Francis Street lie within the Thomas Street ACA.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.4.1 Tallaght Village ACA

Tallaght ACA covers all of the buildings on Blessington Road, Main Street and most of the buildings on Greenhills Road in Tallaght Village. The ACA also lies within the zone of archaeological potential associated with the historic town of Tallaght (RMP DU021-037). The village is of early Medieval origin, as indicated by the presence of the enclosure and graveyard associated with St. Maelruain's Church of Ireland Church on Blessington Road (RMP DU021-037003, SDCC RPS 271). Tallaght was part of the See lands of the Archbishop of Dublin Laurence O'Toole in 12th century. The archbishops founded a borough by 1326. The archbishop's palace lay on the N side

of the Main Street in what is now the Dominican Priory (RMP DU021-037010, SDCC RPS 273). It was one of the most important ecclesiastical manors in County Dublin throughout the Middle Ages. The street pattern of the medieval borough was linear and appears to have consisted simply of Main Street which expanded at its west end to form the market place, at the junction of Blessington Road and Oldbawn Road. The protected structures and other historic buildings along Blessington Road, Main Street and Greenhills Road are principally of 19th and early to mid-20th century construction. Within the Urban Realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including reproduction lamps and sculptures which contribute positively to the character of the Main Street.

16.3.1.4.2 St. Agnes Road ACA Crumlin

St. Agnes Road ACA encompasses part of St. Mary's Road and St. Agnes Road in old Crumlin village. The presence of a circular enclosure to St. Mary's Church (RMP DU018-038002, DCC RPS 7555) suggests an early medieval settlement. The village developed as a linear settlement following the Norman Conquest in 1170. It contains a number of protected structures including the 18th century St. Mary's Church with its late medieval tower as well as the 20th century church and other protected structures which are of 18th and 19th and mid-20th century date. The adjoining park contains a Sculpture of Oisín and the Fianna. The ACA overlaps with a red hatched Conservation Area.

16.3.1.4.3 Thomas Street ACA

The Thomas Street ACA encompasses R110 Dean Street and the north side of the Coombe and Francis Street lie within the Thomas Street ACA (DCC 2009b). The lands which became known as the Liberties developed as a suburb located outside the walled city of Dublin in the 12th and 13th centuries. King Henry II granted lands for the foundation of the Augustinian Monastery of Saint Thomas in the 12th century as atonement for the murder of Thomas á Beckett (Bennett 2005, Clarke 2002). The lands which became known as the Liberties developed as a suburb located outside the walled city of Dublin in the 12th and 13th centuries. A charter was granted to the city, citizens of Bristol were brought in to colonise Dublin, and guilds were introduced. After the suppression of the monasteries in 1537 under Henry VIII, the lands around Thomas Street were granted to William Brabazon whose family became the Earls of Meath. The area was developed as part of the Meath Estate. The area developed as an Industrial quarter associated in particular with the silk and weaving trade following the immigration of Huguenots from Continental Europe in the late 17th century before peaking in the early 1800s (Bennett 2005; Lennon and Simms 2008; Goodbody 2012; Casey 2005). The most significant buildings within the wider ACA are St Catherine's Church (RMP DU018020074) and City Wall (RMP DU018020001) which are of National importance but located outside the study area on Thomas Street. The protected structures within the study area of the Proposed Scheme where it overlaps with the ACA are principally of 19th century construction and of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity (DCC 2009b; Williams 1994; Casey 2005; NIAH 2020a). Within the urban realm there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps. Because of these factors, the Thomas Street ACA where it meets the Proposed Scheme is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

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

'(a) To protect the special interest and character of all areas which have been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). Development within or affecting an ACA must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness, and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area, and its setting, wherever possible. Development shall not harm buildings, spaces, original street patterns, archaeological sites, historic boundaries or features, which contribute positively to the ACA. Please refer to Appendix 6 for a full list of ACAs in Dublin City.

(b) Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA contribute positively to the character and distinctiveness of the area and have full regard to the guidance set out in the Character Appraisals and Framework for each ACA.

(c) Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within an ACA, or immediately adjoining an ACA, is complementary and/or sympathetic to their context, sensitively designed and appropriate in terms of scale, height, mass, density, building lines and materials, and that it protects and enhances the ACA. Contemporary design which is in harmony with the area will be encouraged.

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

(e) Promote sensitive hard and soft landscaping works that contribute to the character and quality of the ACA.

(f) Promote best conservation practice and encourage the use of appropriately qualified professional advisors, tradesmen and craftsmen, with recognised conservation expertise, for works to buildings of historic significance within ACAs. All trees which contribute to the character and appearance of an Architectural Conservation Area, in the public realm, will be safeguarded, except where the tree is a threat to public safety, prevents universal access, or requires removal to protect other specimens from disease’.

Policy BHA8 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

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

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

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

HCL4 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

HCL4 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

HCL4 Objective 5 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are areas which, while not to be confused with ACAs, do afford some protection to the architectural heritage under the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022), specifically under Policy BHA9:

‘To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin’s Conservation Areas – identified under Z8 and Z2 zoning objectives and denoted by red line conservation hatching on the zoning maps. Development within or affecting a Conservation Area must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible. Enhancement opportunities may include:

- 1. Replacement or improvement of any building, feature or element which detracts from the character of the area or its setting.*
- 2. Re-instatement of missing architectural detail or important features.*
- 3. Improvement of open spaces and the wider public realm and reinstatement of historic routes and characteristic plot patterns.*
- 4. Contemporary architecture of exceptional design quality, which is in harmony with the Conservation Area.*
- 6. Retention of buildings and features that contribute to the overall character and integrity of the Conservation Area.*

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

Policy BHA10 states:

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

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022) indicates that the Proposed Scheme traverses through four CAs. The Proposed Scheme adjoins or passes through the Grand Canal CA at three points, at Camac Bridge in Dolphin’s Barn, Parnell Bridge and on the New Nangor Road. These areas contain structures of Local to National importance and of Low to High Sensitivity. They are listed in Table 16.9. There are no equivalent Conservation Areas in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022).

Table 16.9: Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	Grand Canal CA	The Conservation Area encompasses the circle line of the Grand Canal, built 1790, its tow paths, locks.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	Patrick Street CA	The conservation area encompasses St. Patrick’s Cathedral (RMP DU018-020869) complex of buildings, and buildings to Patrick Street.	National importance, High Sensitivity
	High Street and Christchurch Place CA	The conservation area encompasses, the main carriageway to High Street and Christchurch Place.	National importance, High Sensitivity
Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction	Grand Canal CA	The conservation area encompasses the Grand Canal Built c.1775, its tow paths, bridges and locks (NIAH 50080429).	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh	Drimnagh Castle CA	The conservation area encompasses the Drimnagh Castle (RMP DU018-036).	National importance, High Sensitivity

16.3.1.5.1 The Grand Canal Conservation Area

The CA encompasses the Circular line of the Grand Canal Built 1790, its tow paths and Camac Bridge in Dolphin’s Barn and Parnell Bridge (NIAH 50080203 and DCC RPS 874). It also encompasses the buildings fronting on to the canal. Those which are within the proposed scheme are 20th century. Within the Urban Realm heritage kerbs were identified along Dolphin’s Barn Street (CBC0809BTH150). The Grand Canal Conservation Area itself is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.2 Patrick Street Conservation Area

The CA encompasses encompassing Saint Patrick’s Cathedral (RMP DU018-020869), College of the Vicar’s Choral (RMP DU018-020800). Saint Patrick’s Park (DCC RPS 6444), 50-53 Patrick Street (DCC 6440 – DCC 6442 & 35a Kevin Street Upper (RMP DU018-020405). The area contains the medieval structures associated with the Cathedral as well as 18th, 19th and 20th century buildings. Within the Urban Realm, there are a large number of items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest, including heritage lamps and sculptures, including the Sentinel (CBC0809BTH153). Because of the high sensitivity of the buildings within the Conservation Area and the location of the Conservation Area within the Medieval and Georgian core, which is a candidate UNESCO World Heritage Site (refer to Section 16.3.1.1, Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 ref. 5523), the Conservation Area is of High Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.3 High Street and Christchurch Place Conservation Area

The CA encompasses the main carriageway to High Street and Christchurch Place, Synod Hall High Street (RMP DU018020081) and Christchurch Cathedral (RMP DU018020270). Within the public realm there are items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest including heritage lamps and paving. Because of the high sensitivity of the buildings within the Conservation Area and the location of the Conservation Area within the Medieval and Georgian core which is a candidate UNESCO World Heritage Site (refer to Section 16.3.1.1, Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010 ref. 5523) the Conservation Area is of High Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.4 Grand Canal Conservation Area at Woodford Walk

The CA encompasses the Grand Canal, built c.1775, its tow paths, bridges and locks (NIAH 50080429) at Woodford Walk. This section of the Grand Canal was built between 1763 and 1779 when the section running between Dublin and Sallins was opened. The Grand Canal Conservation Area itself is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.5 Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area

The CA encompasses Drimnagh Castle (RMP DU018-036), part of the demesne and the mid-20th century Christian Brothers Convent and Schools, Long Mile Road (CBC0809BTH005). The Conservation Area is of High Sensitivity.

16.3.1.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

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

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

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

Policy BHA5 States

'That there is a presumption against the demolition or substantial loss of any building or other structure assigned a 'Regional' rating or higher by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), unless it is clearly justified in a written conservation assessment that the building has no special interest and is not suitable for addition to the City Council's Record of Protected Structures (RPS); having regard to the provisions of Section 51, Part IV of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) and the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011)'.

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

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

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

The NIAH has not been fully published for South Dublin and Dublin City. The areas that have been published to date include Tallaght, Walkinstown, Drimnagh Road, Crumlin Road, Cork Street, South Circular Road, Saint Luke's Avenue, the Coombe, Dean Street, Patrick Street, Nicholas Street, High Street, New Nangor Road and Long Mile Road. Much of the Greenhills Road and Ballymount Road, Crumlin Village, St. Mary's Road, Kildare

Road, Clogher Road, Sundrive Road and Dolphin's Barn have not been covered though structures of architectural heritage interest were identified in these locations during field inspections. They are included in Section 16.3.1.9.

A review of the NIAH Building Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to those that are protected structures a further 31 buildings or structures or groups of buildings or structures are included in the NIAH survey and are included in Table 16.10. There are generally of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity though a few are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. A more detailed description relating to each NIAH site is contained in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 16.10: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	NIAH 50080187	Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin Road	Roman Catholic chapel, built 1960.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080189	1-2 Rafter's Road Crumlin	Local Authority workers cottages, c. 1930s.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080190	Ardscuil Éanna, Crumlin Road	Detached house, built c.1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080191	286 to 312 Crumlin Road	Houses, built c.1935.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080192	248- to 282 Iveagh Gardens, Crumlin Road	Housing estate, built 1927-36.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080195	Epilepsy Ireland, 249 Crumlin Road	Detached house, built c.1820.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080193	Iveagh Grounds, Crumlin Road	Handball alley, built c.1940.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080196	Allied Irish Bank, 219 Crumlin Road	Detached bank, built c.1945.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080483	Crumlin Health Centre, 57 Crumlin Road	Health centre, built c.1955.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080200	Sundrive Garda Station, Crumlin Road	Garda Síochána station, built c.1945.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080201	Loreto College, Sundrive Road and Crumlin Road	School and convent, built 1931.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080203	Camac Bridge, Grand Canal/Crumlin Road	Single-arch stone canal bridge, dated 1791.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	Grand Canal to Christchurch	NIAH 50080467	Rom Massey & Sons, 3 Dolphin's Barn Street	Houses, built c.1800.
NIAH 50080749		384 South Circular Road	House and shop, built c.1900.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080750		Deveney's Off Licence, 382 South Circular Road	House and shop, built c.1900.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080745		31a Dolphin's Barn Street and 390 South Circular Road	House, built c.1860, shopfront c.1940.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080227		Emerald Square, Dolphin's Barn Street	Housing, 1880 to 1900.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
NIAH 50080731		98-99 Cork Street	Pair of houses built 1800 to 1840.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
NIAH 50080732		100 -102 Cork Street	Row houses built 1880 to 1900.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
NIAH 50080726		McGowans Printing, 107 Cork Street	Office built c.1870. Later in use as printworks.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080640		Brigid's Convent, The Coombe	Former convent, built 1895.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080639		116 The Coombe	House, built c.1820.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080635		Cathedral Café, 2 Dean Street	House, built c.1825.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080636		Bohemia Vintage, 3 Dean Street	Terraced house, built c.1825.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080637		Body Craft Spa, 4 Dean Street	Terraced house, built c.1825.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080688		Iveagh Trust Buildings, Bride Road	Residential tenement blocks, built 1900.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
NIAH 50080691		Nicholas Street Flats	Residential tenement blocks, built 1900.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080689	Ross Road Flats	Residential tenement blocks, built 1900.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080544	Back Lane Hostel, Power's Square	Attached hostel, built 1915.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080543	Back Lane Hostel, Power's Square	Roman Catholic chapel, built c.1915.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction	NIAH 50080429	Grand Canal Lock, Park West Avenue	8 th Lock of the Grand Canal, built c.1775.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

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

The landscapes are shown as shaded 'demesne' landscapes or as having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OS mapping (OSI 1843 to 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 to 1890, OSI 1909 to 1911 and OSI 1940 to 1961). A demesne was a parcel of land retained by a landlord farmer, for the use of the house. They were intended to represent a natural parkland setting for the house, a practice that became fashionable from the latter part of the 18th century. The landscapes, which can vary greatly in size, often possess specific features, such as long driveways, gate lodges, stately entrances, walled gardens, bodies of water and belts, avenues and clumps of deciduous and specimen trees.

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

DCC's policies relating to landscapes primarily relate to urban designed landscapes and can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). Objective BHA2 states that it is the objective of DCC:

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

Policy BHA4 of the Dublin City Development states:

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

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

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

The landscapes identified in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b) for Dublin, are not given a significance rating by the NIAH. Using the methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021) they have been assessed here from Negligible to Medium Sensitivity, depending on the survival, condition and legibility of demesne landscape

features. Occasionally, some are identified as being of National Importance. In such cases, these would be of High Sensitivity.

A total of eight designed landscapes have been identified within the receiving environment of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, four are associated with a principal structure that is listed as a Protected structure or recorded monument within the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022) and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022). Seven were identified through the NIAH Building and Garden Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a and 2020b).

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

Table 16.11: Designed Landscapes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Tallaght to Ballymount	NIAH 2271	Glebe House, Uppercross, Tallaght	House and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map. House, outbuildings, walled garden or orchard, drives and parkland demolished twentieth century. Site completely covered by industrial or commercial development.	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	NIAH 2281	Tallaght House, St. Mary's Dominican Priory	Castle and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map. Tallaght House and the gate lodge have been demolished but the medieval gate house, priory buildings boundary walls, parkland, orchards, formal gardens and garden structures survive. Now part of St. Mary's Dominican Priory (RMP DU021037020). Demesne legible but residential development in area to the north west.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Ballymount to Crumlin	NIAH 2290	Tyrmn Park, Old Greenhills Road	Castle (RMP DU022007) and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map and consisted of the ruins of the castle and a house and outbuildings of the same name to the north, parkland and boundary to the demesne. The castle was demolished in 1960. The entrance and drive position have changed as has the boundary treatment. The parkland was retained as a public park containing woods, water features but is divided by a major road.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	NIAH 50080201	Loreto College, Crumlin Road	House and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map. Named Mulberry Place on the 1837 OS Map and Carnaclough House on the 1907 OS map. House, outbuildings, woods, water feature, boundary wall, gate lodge and avenue shown. Gate lodge was still present in the grounds of the school in the 1930s but since demolished. Detached nine-bay three-storey school and convent, built 1931 on site of the former outbuildings.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	NIAH 2341	Rutland Hall, Dolphins Barn	House and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map. House, outbuildings, gate lodge, walled garden or orchard, water feature, drives and parkland demolished twentieth century. Nothing indicated. Site completely covered by residential development.	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	DCC RPS 6444	Saint Patrick's Park	St. Patrick's Park laid out in 1901.	National importance, High Sensitivity
Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh	NIAH 2286	Drimnagh Lodge, Uppercross, Clondalkin,	House and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map. House, outbuildings, lodge, drives and parkland demolished twentieth century. Site completely covered by commercial or institutional development. Part of the New Nangor road follows the route of the former avenue.	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	NIAH 2294	Drimnagh Castle, Long Mile Road	Castle and demesne evident on the 1837 OS Map. Castle, outbuildings walled garden, moat and gate house. Demesne reduced in size as complex of large institutional buildings built to the south. Lodge has been removed and the entrance avenue moved.	National importance, High Sensitivity

16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage Sites

In addition to the structures noted above included in the RMP, RPS and NIAH, sites of architectural heritage significance may be included in the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). Inclusion in the record in and of itself does not confer protection to the sites, but it recognises their potential historic, industrial, architectural or archaeological interest.

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

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

Policy BHA12 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Policy BHA16 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Policy BHA17 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To support and promote a strategy for the protection and restoration of the industrial heritage of the city's waterways, canals and rivers, including retaining features such as walls, weirs, millraces, and the graving dock structures at Ringsend'.

Policy BHA26 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

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

'[To] Promote the County's Industrial heritage'.

Policy NCBH22 and NCBH26 state is it the policy of SDCC:

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

NCBH16 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

NCBH16 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

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

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

NCBH22 Objective 2 states it is the policy of SDCC:

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

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

Policy NCBH9 states it is the policy of SDCC:

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

NCBH9 Objective 2 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

NCBH9 Objective 3 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

NCB9 Objective 4 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

A review of the DCIHR (DCC 2020b) revealed that there are 14 sites identified in the study area. Four of these are protected structures; Motor Distributors Building Naas Road (DCC RPS 5792), Parnell Bridge (DCC RPS 874), Brabazon Hall (DCC RPS 255) and the Watkins, Jameson and Pim distillery (DCC RPS 5829). A further two were also identified in the NIAH Building inventory; Grand Canal Lock, Park West Avenue (NIAH 50080429) and Camac Bridge (NIAH 50080203). The remainder are detailed in Table 16.12 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). These structures are generally of Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity. The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the DCIHR as well as information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains and are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage).

Table 16.12: Industrial Heritage Sites

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	CBC0809BTH082 DCIHR 181403202	Sunshine Works 160 Crumlin Road	Detached former factory, built c.1930.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH084 DCIHR 181403101	1-8 Moracrete Cottages, Crumlin Road	Terrace houses built 1936.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	CBC0809BTH002 DCIHR 181400101, 181400501	Grand Canal, Dolphins Barn	The 'Circular Line' of the Grand Canal was constructed between 1790 and 1796. The dock and harbour at Dolphins Barn have been infilled.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH137 DCIHR 181107701	110-111 Cork Street	Remains of the façade of a dye works built c.1900 with possible alterations to ground floor c.1940.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH152 DCIHR 181107601	117-118 Cork Street	Attached factory, built c.1880, façade altered c.1950.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction	CBC0809BTH001 DCIHR 171600901	New Nangor Road & Park West Avenue	Waterworks, built 1862-3 by Rathmines Township to supply water to Rathmines.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH002 DCIHR 171600301	Grand Canal, Nangor Road & Park West Avenue	Grand Canal built between 1763 and 1779. The section of canal at New Nangor Road is bounded by former tow path on the south side.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Interest

As noted in Section 16.3.1.6, the NIAH has not yet been completed for the receiving environment. In addition to the structures included in the SMR, the RMP, the RPS, NIAH and the DCIHR, 139 structures or groups of structures were identified along the Proposed Scheme which, while they are not included in existing inventories, are of architectural, historical or industrial interest. Such structures were identified through field inspections and are listed in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections and they have been dated through architectural and local historical sources, the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a) and a review of first, second, third or fourth editions of the OSI (OSI 1843 to 1844; OSI 1847; OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882 to 1886; OSI 1911; OSI 1940 to 1953). They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Some structures are afforded protection where they are located in ACAs, Conservation Areas or where they are within the curtilage of a protected structure. These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). These structures range from Record Only to Regional Importance and are of Negligible to Medium Sensitivity.

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

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

Policy BHA11 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

(b) Encourage the retention and/or reinstatement of original fabric of our historic building stock such as windows, doors, roof coverings, shopfronts (including signage and associated features), pub fronts and other significant features.

(c) Ensure that appropriate materials are used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric'.

Policy BHA15 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'(a) To encourage the appropriate development of exemplar twentieth century buildings and structures to ensure their character is not compromised.

'(b) To encourage the retention and reinstatement of internal and external features, that contribute to the character of exemplar twentieth century buildings, such as roofscapes, boundary treatments, fenestration pattern, materials, and other features, fixtures and fittings (including furniture and art work), considered worthy of retention'.

Objective BHA06 states that it is the objective of DCC:

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

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

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

HCL5 Objective 1 states that it is a Policy Objective:

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

16.3.1.10 Street Furniture

Historic street furniture, paving and surface treatments contribute significantly to the character of the streetscapes in the study area. They are protected under the policies and objectives of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2018 (DCC 2022). With regard to Historic Ground Surfaces, Street Furniture and Public Realm, Policy BHA18 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.3.1.10.1 Post boxes

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

Of these, seven were of the freestanding pillar type and the remaining one was rectangular in elevation and inset in walls. Only one is protected as it is located within the Tallaght ACA.

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

These structures range from Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity. One has been rated by the NIAH. The remaining seven have been assessed using ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar post boxes located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table 16.13: Post Boxes

Section	ID	Location	Type / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Tallaght to Ballymount	CBC0809PB001	Post box, 1 Main Street Tallaght	Freestanding Type C cast iron pillar style post box c.1930.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	CBC0809PB002	Post box, 130b Kildare Road Crumlin	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1930.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809PB003	Post box, Junction of Clogher Road and Rutland Avenue	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box. Late 20 th or early 21 st century reproduction.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809PB004	Post Box, Crumlin Shopping Centre Crumlin Road	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box. Late 20 th or early 21 st century reproduction.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809PB005	Post box, Loreto College, Sundrive Road/ Crumlin Road	Wall mounted cast iron post box c.1930.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	CBC0809PB006	Post box at the Coombe Hospital Dolphin's Barn Street	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1950.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809PB007	Post box, Marrowbone Lane	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, c.1960.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50080638	Post box, Ovenden House Dean Street	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, erected c.1895.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

A total of 60 lamp posts were identified as having architectural heritage significance. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on lamp post types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), *Public Lighting Installations: the Dublin Collection* (Cornwall 2020a and 2020b), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020b), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020b and 2020c), *Dublin Street Lamps* (Stiff 2020), *Through streets broad and narrow: A history of Dublin trams* (Corcoran 2008), and the *Dublin Inquirer* (Neylon 2020).

A full list of the identified lamp posts is included in Table 16.14 and these are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Five different types were identified in the course of field surveys. Scotch Standards are included in the NIAH inventory and are of Regional Significance and of Medium Sensitivity. The remainder are not listed by the NIAH but are rated of as being of Local to Regional Significance and Low to Medium Sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar or identical lamp posts located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table 16.14: Lamp Posts

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Tallaght to Ballymount	CBC0809LP001 to CBC0809LP013	Blessington Road Tallaght	13 No. Reproduction lamp posts. Erected after 1994 when South Dublin County Council was established.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809LP014, CBC0809LP016 to CBC0809LP022, CBC0809LP026, CBC0809LP027, CBC0809LP015	Main Street Tallaght	10 No. Reproduction lamp posts Erected after 1994 when South Dublin County Council was established.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
		Lamp post at O'Coughlan Solicitors, Main Street Tallaght	1 No. Reproduction gas-style lamp post with a four-sided lantern.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
	CBC0809LP023 to CBC0809LP025,	Lamp posts at the Fox's Covert, Main Street Tallaght	3 No. reproduction gas lamps with globe or ball type lantern.	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	CBC0809LP028, CBC0809LP029	Dean Street	2 No. Rathmines Type replica lamp posts.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809LP030, CBC0809LP031	New Street	2 No. Rathmines Type replica lamp posts.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809LP032 to CBC0809LP048	Patrick Street	17 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809LP049 to CBC0809LP056	Nicholas Street	8 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809LP057	Lamp Post at Church of Saint Nicholas Within	1 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP077, CBC0007LP079	High Street	2 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0007LP078	Lamp Post at Synod Hall Michaels Hill	1 No. Scotch standards erected c.1905. Dublin Corporation later installed many replicas in the 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Statuary or statues and other items of street furniture were identified through field inspection and through the RPS in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022) and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022). Further information was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture (O'Connell 1975), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020a), Built Dublin (Cassidy 2020a), Dublin Public Libraries (Dublin Public Libraries 2020b), The Dublin City Archive Blog (DCC 2019c), South Dublin County Public Art (SDCC 2020c), The Dublin Inquirer (Maguire 2018, Dublin Inquirer 2020), Broadsheet (Broadsheet 2019), The Journal (Mulvaney 2019), Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin (Wilson 2020) Irish War Memorials (Pegum 2020) and Religious Statuary (O'Mahony 2015). Resources on memorials or statuary were also consulted and are included in Section 16.7.

14 features of architectural significance were identified in the study area. Of these, three are located in an ACA. One is included in the NIAH. A full list is included in Table 16.15 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

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

Table 16.15: Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Tallaght to Ballymount	CBC0809BTH015	Corner of Main Street Tallaght	The Victors Sculpture, By Dick Joynt, erected 1988 on the site of the 'Old Cross of Tallaght' which stood there until the 18 th century.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH023	Greenhills Road, Tallaght	The Dancers by Antoinette Fleming erected in 1988 in the Katherine Tynan Memorial Plot.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Crumlin to Grand Canal	NIAH 50080455	152 Walkinstown Road	Granite milestone, erected c.1780, The north-east face reads 'B'on 15' and the south-east face reads 'Dub 2'. This refers to Blessington and Dublin.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH044	Park at the junction of St. Agnes Road and Bunting Road	Oisín and Na Fianna Sculpture by Carmel Clement and Pat McAfee. Erected 1993 by the Crumlin Historical Preservation Society on the site of Crumlin Common.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH067	Junction of St. Marys Road and Crumlin Road	Cut granite High Cross with 'Crumlin' on the east side. Erected in 2002 by Crumlin Historical Society on the site of original village cross in the c 14 th to 15 th century.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH151	140 Kildare Road Crumlin	Cast iron bollard, possibly the remnant of a lamp post.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	CBC0809BTH109	Church of Our Lady of Dolours South Circular Road	High Cross dating to 1868. It was originally erected in the garden of the priest house in St James's Terrace. It was moved to its present location in 1991.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH153	Sentinel sculpture, Patrick's Street	Sentinel sculpture by Vivienne Roche. Commissioned 1994.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH157 and CBC0809BTH158	Nicholas Place	City wall Markers. These mark the line of the Medieval city walls. They were erected by Dublin Corporation in 1988.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH154	1 Nicholas Street Flats	City wall Marker. These mark the line of the Medieval city walls. They were erected by Dublin Corporation in 1988.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH159	Ross Road	City wall Marker. These mark the line of the Medieval city walls. They were erected by Dublin Corporation in 1988.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH155	Millennium Child Sculpture at Church of Saint Nicholas	Millennium Child 1999 bronze sculpture of a group of children playing, by John Behan.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction	CBC0809BTH003	Junction of the New Nangor Road and Willow Road	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1912, with bulbous base. 'S.D. R.D.C.' logo.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments were identified through field inspection. Further information was obtained from *The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), *Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces* (McLoughlin 2017), *Dublin City Public Libraries* (2020), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020c), the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020a), *History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad* (Henderson 2020), *Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars* (Peel, L. 2020).

The paving and surface treatments which were identified in the study area are confined to the Liberties and are indicated in Table 16.16. They are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

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

Table 16.16: Paving and Surface Treatments

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Grand Canal to Christchurch	CBC0809BTH150	Dolphin's Barn Street, east side	Cut granite kerbing to foot path	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0809BTH160	St. Patrick's Close, Dublin 8	Cobbled surface	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH236	The chapel of Saint Michael, Winetavern Street	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC007BTH237	Christ Church, Winetavern Street	Granite flagstones or paving	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.4 Potential Impacts

16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme

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

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

16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario

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

The predicted impact in the 'Do Nothing' scenario is Neutral.

16.4.3 Construction Phase

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

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

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

The identified Construction Phase impacts are described and assessed below and summarised in Table 16.17. No very Significant or Profound impacts are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Where Moderate or Significant Negative impacts are identified, mitigation is identified in Section 16.5.1.

16.4.3.1 Protected Structures

The proposed temporary land take at the north boundary of the Motor Distributors Building Offices, Naas Road (DCC RPS 5792) will necessitate the removal of a section of the late 20th boundary plinth and railings which are of little heritage significance though the building is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. A consistent boundary treatment is used however, and the associated buildings are protected. The magnitude of Impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in three locations, where protected structures of National Importance and High Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. These include St. Maelruain's Church (RMP DU021-037003 – DU021-037004), Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street (RMP DU018-020269) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018-020270). None of these features will be directly

impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in 28 locations, where protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are outlined in Table 16.7 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The structures are of Medium Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

The installation of the proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on Blessington Road, Main Street and Greenhills Road will not directly impact the buildings or street furniture within Tallaght ACA, however, there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The Tallaght ACA is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the ACA will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The installation of the proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on Saint Agnes Road in Crumlin will not directly impact the buildings within Saint Agnes Road ACA but, but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. Saint Agnes Road ACA is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the ACA will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The installation of the proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on the north side of The Coombe, the north side of Dean Street and in Francis Street will not directly impact the buildings or street furniture within Thomas Street ACA, but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The Thomas Street ACA is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the ACA will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas

The proposed temporary land take under the M50 bridge at New Nangor Road is located on the edge of the Grand Canal (CBC0809BTH002). A section of the Canal which is under the bridge has been previously narrowed to accommodate the M50 bridge, but the proposed land take has the potential to negatively impact the tow path, south bank and retaining walls of the Canal. Part of this section of the canal is within a Conservation Area. The Canal is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, and cycleway on Clogher Road, particularly at the east end where Clogher Road meets Parnell Road will be within the Grand Canal Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete will not directly impact the Grand Canal Conservation Area but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is low. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed paving, bus lanes, cycleway, landscaping, and urban realm works and removal and replacement of trees at the east end of Crumlin Road at the junction with Dolphin Road and at the south end of Dolphins Barn Street will not directly impact the Grand Canal Conservation Area but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, bus lanes, cycleway, landscaping, and urban realm works and proposed trees on Patrick Street, and at the corner of Kevin Street directly adjoin or are within the Patrick Street Conservation Area. There is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is medium. The Patrick Street Conservation Area is of National importance, High Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving, cycleway, landscaping, realignment of foot paths and urban realm works and proposed trees on High Street and Christchurch Place will be partly within the High Street and Christchurch Place Conservation Area. There is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The Patrick Street Conservation Area is of National importance, High Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving, cycleway, landscaping, and urban realm works and removal of trees on the north side of the New Nangor Road adjoin the Grand Canal Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete will not directly impact the Grand Canal Conservation Area but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, cycleway, landscaping, and urban realm works on the Long Mile Road directly adjoin the Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete will not directly impact the Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area but there is potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Low. The Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area is of National importance, High Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Conservation Area will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.4 NIAH Structures

The proposed land takes on Crumlin Road will result in the removal of the boundary walls of Ardscoil Éanna Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080190), a c.1880 house of Regional Importance. The boundary wall, though it has been altered in part to accommodate a gateway, is the original rendered boundary wall. Although it is envisaged that a boundary wall will be put back on the new alignment, the proposed land take will also reduce the curtilage and setting of the school. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase Impact on Ardscoil Éanna is a Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-term impact on the boundary and setting of the building.

The proposed temporary land take at the Iveagh Grounds (NIAH 50080193) on Crumlin Road will result in the removal of the hedging to the boundary of the sports club. The hand ball alley will not be affected, and the boundary will be reinstated, retaining the character of the grounds. The magnitude of impact is low. The potential Construction Phase Impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take at Crumlin Health Centre (NIAH 50080483) will directly impact on the boundary walls, railings, rendered piers and gates. The Clinic of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It is proposed that a similar boundary treatment which is sympathetic to the associated clinic be reinstated on the new alignment where possible reusing the existing materials. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase Impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

17 NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These include Ardscoil Éanna (NIAH 50080190), 249 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080195), 219 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080196), Crumlin Health Centre 57 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080483), Sundrive Garda Station (NIAH 50080200), Loreto College (NIAH 50080201), Camac Bridge (NIAH 50080203), 3 Dolphin's Barn Street (NIAH 50080467), 382 South Circular Road (NIAH 50080750), 31a Dolphin's Barn Street and 390 South Circular Road (NIAH 50080745), 107 Cork Street (NIAH 50080726), Brigid's Convent, the Coombe (NIAH 50080640), 116 the Coombe (NIAH 50080639), 2 to 4 Dean Street (NIAH 50080635 to NIAH 50080637) and Nicholas Street Flats (NIAH 50080691). None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is the potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the identified NIAH structures will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Four NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These include 286 to 312 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080191), 248 to 282 Iveagh Gardens (NIAH 50080192), 98 to 99 Cork St (NIAH 50080731) and 100 to 102 Cork Street (NIAH 50080732). None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is the potential for damage during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the identified NIAH structures will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes

Proposed temporary land take and a Construction Compound will be located in Tymon Park (NIAH 2290), formerly part of the demesne of the Tymon Castle. The land takes are in a grassed areas with hedging and shrubs to the boundary, some of which will be removed and the boundary walls and railings which are 20th century and not of architectural heritage interest. The boundary and grassed areas will be reinstated along with hedging shrubs to the boundary where they are being removed. The park is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the designed landscape will be Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The installation of the proposed paving, bus lanes, cycle ways, landscaping and urban realm works is proposed along Patrick Street. Neither Saint Patrick's Park (DCC RPS 6444), or its boundary treatment will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is the potential for damage during construction. The park is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.6 Other Structures

The proposed Construction Compound TC3 located at Birchview Avenue and Greenhills Road and the proposed associated access point to the Compound from the Greenhills Road will have a direct negative the partial removal of an early 19th century rubble wall (CBC0809031) of local Importance and Low sensitivity. Its removal will further alter the character of the road. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Land take and proposed construction compound Construction Compound TC7 on the west side of the Greenhills Road and the proposed new link road will necessitate the removal of a randomly coursed limestone rubble boundary wall (CBC0809BTH036) of Local importance, Low sensitivity. Its removal will further alter the character of the road which has already been negatively affected by industrial development. The rubble will be reused in the boundary walls to the new access road. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed temporary land take on the east side of Greenhills Road will necessitate the removal of a rendered randomly coursed rubble boundary wall (CBC0809BTH038) of Local importance, Low sensitivity. Its removal will further alter the character of the road which has already been negatively affected by industrial development. A boundary wall will be reinstated. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take at 133 to 147 Drimnagh Road (CBC0809BTH064) will result in the removal of the red brick front boundary walls of a row of mid-20th century houses of Local importance, Low sensitivity. The boundaries are uniform, but some have been rebuilt previously. The boundary walls are to be reinstated. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take near the junction of New Nangor Road and Woodford Walk is located on the tow path of the Grand Canal (CBC0809BTH002) and extends to the edge of or the south bank of the Canal. The proposed land take has the potential to Negatively impact on the tow path, the south bank and retaining walls of the Canal. The Canal is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take under the M50 bridge at New Nangor Road is located on the tow path of the Grand Canal (CBC0809BTH002). A section of the Canal which is under the bridge has been previously narrowed to accommodate the M50 bridge, but the proposed land take has the potential to Negatively impact the tow path, south bank and retaining walls of the Canal. Part of this section of the canal is within a Conservation Area. The Canal is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

47 other architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works will carry a potential risk of

accidental damage to heritage fabric during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

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

16.4.3.7 Street Furniture

16.4.3.7.1 Post Boxes

The proposed location for a bus shelter at 330b Kildare Road Crumlin will necessitate the removal and reinstatement of the post box (CBC0809PB002) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It is envisaged that the post box will be reinstated. There is the potential for loss or damage to the post box during removal, transportation, storage, and reinstatement. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Five cast iron post boxes of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity were identified in the study area (CBC0809PB001, CBC0809PB005, CBC0809PB006, CBC0809PB007, NIAH 50080638). They will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme during the Construction Phase. Indirect impacts are anticipated during the Construction Phase due to the potential for disruption of the use of the post boxes, the potential for damage of the fabric of the post boxes, and the adverse visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Two cast iron post boxes of Local Importance and Low sensitivity were identified in the study area (CBC0809PB004, CBC0809PB003). They will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme during the Construction Phase. Indirect impacts are anticipated during the Construction Phase due to the potential for disruption of the use of the post boxes, the potential for damage of the fabric of the post boxes, and the adverse visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.7.2 Lamp posts

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

Lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase, where it is proposed that they will be moved to accommodate urban realm improvements, road realignments and cycle lanes. These are:

- One no. lamp post in New Street (CBC0809LP030);
- Three no. lamp posts on Patrick Street (CBC0809LP032, CBC0809LP036, CBC0809LP038); and
- One no. lamp post at Church of Saint Nicholas Within, Nicholas Street / Christchurch Place (CBC0809LP057).

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

38 locations were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- One no. lamp post in New Street (CBC0809LP031);
- Two Lamp posts in Dean Street (CBC0809LP028, CBC0809LP029);
- 14 no lamp post on Patrick Street (CBC0809LP033, CBC0809LP034, CBC0809LP035, CBC0809LP037, CBC0809LP039, CBC0809LP040, CBC0809LP041, CBC0809LP042,

- CBC0809LP043, CBC0809LP044, CBC0809LP045, CBC0809LP046, CBC0809LP047, CBC0809LP048);
- Eight lamp posts on Nicholas Street (CBC0809LP049, CBC0809LP050, CBC0809LP051, CBC0809LP052, CBC0809LP053, CBC0809LP054, CBC0809LP055, CBC0809LP056); and
 - Three lamp posts on High Street and Christchurch Place (CBC0007LP077, CBC0007LP078, CBC0007LP079).

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

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

- 13 reproduction Lamp posts on Blessington Road (CBC0809LP001 to CBC0809LP013); and
- 14 reproduction lamp posts on Main Street Tallaght (CBC0809LP014 to CBC0809LP027).

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

16.4.3.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

The proposed temporary land take on Walkinstown Road will necessitate the removal of a milestone (NIAH 50080455) which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The milestone will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The remains of a bollard or base of a lamp post at 140 Kildare Road Crumlin (CBC0809BTH151) will be repositioned to facilitate altered kerb lines and new Cycle Lanes. The bollard or lamp post base is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take and the location of a bus shelter near the junction of the New Nangor Road and Willow Road will necessitate the repositioning of a vent pipe (CBC0809BTH003). The Vent Pipe was erected by South Dublin Rural District Council in 1912 and forms part of the City's historic street furniture and industrial heritage. An identical example in Rathfarnham (NIAH 11211001) has been rated by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance. These vent pipes are of Medium Sensitivity. It will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

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

- Victors sculpture by Dick Joynt (CBC0809BTH015) which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- Dancers sculpture by Antoinette Fleming (CBC0809BTH023) which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- Crumlin Cross (CBC0809BTH067), a granite cross of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- Sentinel Sculpture at St. Patrick's Park (CBC0809BTH153). The sculpture is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- The city wall markers at Nicholas Place, the Nicholas Street Flats and Ross Road (CBC0809BTH157, CBC0809BTH158, CBC0809BTH154, CBC0809BTH159). The city wall markers are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity; and

- Millennium Child Sculpture, at Church of Saint Nicholas Within (CBC0809BTH155). The sculpture is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

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

16.4.3.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at four locations in the study area, as indicated in Section 16.3.1 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Three locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will impact granite kerbs and paving of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. These are:

- The granite kerb stones on the east side of Dolphins Barn Road (CBC0809BTH15) will be repositioned as a result of proposed road widening to facilitate bus and cycle lanes; and
- The Granite flagstones and kerbs at Synod Hall, Michaels Hill (CBC0007BTH136) and at Christ Church, Winetavern Street (CBC007BTH237). The footpath will be widened in both locations.

The removal of the kerbs will carry the potential risk of loss or damage. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

In the remaining location, there are historic surface treatments which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, which may be impacted by the works due to the potential risk of accidental damage of the feature. The magnitude of impact is Medium. There are cobbles at St. Patrick's Close, Dublin 8 (CBC0809BTH160). The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.8 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.17: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Tallaght to Ballymount	RMP DU021-037003 – DU021-037004 St. Maelruain's Church Tallaght	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH015 Victor's sculpture, Tallaght	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH023 Dancer's sculpture, Tallaght	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809031 Wall, Greenhills Road	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
Ballymount to Crumlin	NIAH 2290 Tymon Park	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH036 Limestone rubble wall Greenhills Road	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809BTH038 Rubble wall Greenhills Road.	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Crumlin to Grand Canal	NIAH 50080455 Milestone, Walkinstown Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH064 133 to 147 Drimnagh Road	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	St. Agnes Road Architectural Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH067 High Cross at Crumlin Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 50080190 Ardscoil Éanna Crumlin Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Significant, Negative, Long-term
	CBC0809PB002 Post box 330b Kildare Road Crumlin	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Significant, Negative, Temporary
	NIAH 50080193 Iveagh Grounds	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH151 Bollard at 140 Kildare Road in Crumlin	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 50080483 Crumlin Health Centre	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area: Paving and urban realm works on Clogher Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative,

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
				Slight Temporary
Grand Canal to Christchurch	Grand Canal Conservation Area: Paving and urban realm works	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH15 Granite kerb stones Dolphins Barn Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary
	Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809LP030 Lamp post, New Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Patrick Street Conservation Area	National importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.
	CBC0809BTH160 Cobbled surface, St. Patrick's Close	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary
	RMP DU018-020269 Saint Patrick's Cathedral	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH153 Sentinel sculpture, Patrick's Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	DCC RPS 6444 Saint Patrick's Park	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809LP032, CBC0809LP036, CBC0809LP038 Lamp posts Patrick Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809LP057 Lamp posts Church of Saint Nicholas Within, Nicholas Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH157, CBC0809BTH158, CBC0809BTH154, CBC0809BTH159 City wall markers	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	RMP DU018-020270 Christ Church Cathedral	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	High Street and Christchurch Place Conservation Area	National importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC007BTH236 Granite flagstones Chapel of Saint Michael	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC007BTH237 Granite flagstones Christ Church	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH155 Millennium Child Sculpture	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Woodford Walk (R113) / New	CBC0809BTH002 Grand Canal on New Nangor Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative,

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction				Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH002 Grand Canal, under the M50 bridge	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH003 Vent pipe on New Nangor Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh	DCC RPS 5792 Motor Distributors Building Naas Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area	National importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Protected Structures (28 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	NIAH Structures (17 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH Structures (4 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Other Structures of Built Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Other Structures (47 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Other Structures (92 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Post boxes (5 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Post boxes (2 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.14 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Lamp posts (38 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Lamp posts (27 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary

16.4.4 Operational Phase

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

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

The identified Operational Phase impacts are described below and summarised in Table 16.18. Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) should also be consulted regarding potential visual impacts during the Operational Phase.

16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

A fingerpost bus stop is proposed in front of St. Mary's Dominican Priory (RMP DU021-037010, RMP DU021-037020, SDCC RPS 273), a Protected Structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, on the Greenhills Road, Tallaght. There is no bus stop in this location currently. The shelter will be screened from the priory by the high demesne wall. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Negligible, Long-term visual impact on the Protected Structure.

A fingerpost bus stop is proposed in front of St. Basil's Training Centre (SDCC RPS 268), a Protected Structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity on the Greenhills Road, Tallaght. There is no bus stop in this location currently. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Negligible, Long-term visual impact on the Protected Structure.

A bus shelter is proposed in front of St. Mary's Church of Ireland church St. Mary's Road Crumlin (DU018-038004, DCC RPS 7719). There is a bus shelter in front of the church which is to be moved to the west of the entrance gates. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the Protected Structures and the streetscape as it will be screened by the boundary wall and an existing tree in the grounds of the church.

16.4.4.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Fingerpost bus stops are proposed in front of St. Mary's Dominican Priory (RMP DU021-037010, RMP DU021-037020, SDCC RPS 273) and in front of St. Basil's Training Centre (SDCC RPS 268) on the Greenhills Road Tallaght, both of which lie within the Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There are no bus stops in these locations currently. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Negligible, Long-term visual impact on the streetscape of the Architectural Conservation Area during the Operational Phase.

A bus shelter is proposed in front of St. Mary's Church of Ireland church St. Mary's Road Crumlin (DU018-038004, DCC RPS 7719) will directly adjoin the Agnes Road Architectural Conservation Area which encompasses the church grounds, and which is also a red hatched conservation area both of which are Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the streetscape of the Architectural Conservation Area during the Operational Phase.

16.4.4.3 Other Structures

A bus shelter is proposed in front of 209 Crumlin Road (CBC0809BTH086) which is of local importance and low sensitivity. There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

Bus shelters are proposed in front of 351, 263, 193 and 125 Kildare Road Crumlin (CBC0809BTH055) which are of local importance and low sensitivity. There are fingerpost bus stops in these locations currently. The Magnitude

of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

A bus shelter is proposed in front of 348 Kildare Road Crumlin (CBC0809BTH048) which is of local importance and low sensitivity. There is a currently a bus shelter in front of the adjoining 348a Kildare Road. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

Bus shelters are proposed in front of 96 and 272 Kildare Road Crumlin (CBC0809BTH054) which are of local importance and low sensitivity. There are fingerpost bus stops in these locations currently. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

Bus shelters are proposed in front of 43, 317, 391 and 402 Clogher Road Crumlin (CBC0809BTH056) which are of local importance and low sensitivity. There are fingerpost bus stops in these locations currently. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

A bus shelter is proposed in front of the Goldstone Court Apartments, Clogher Road Crumlin (CBC0809BTH057). There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is an Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term visual impact on the structures and the streetscape.

16.4.4.4 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.18: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Tallaght to Ballymount	Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Negligible, Long-term
	RMP DU021-037010, RMP DU021-037020, St. Mary's Dominican Priory Tallaght	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Negligible, Long-term
	SDCC RPS 268 St Basil's Training Centre Tallaght	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Negligible, Long-term
Crumlin to Grand Canal	DU018-038004, DCC RPS 7719 Bus shelters in the setting St. Mary's Church of Ireland Church St. Mary's Road Crumlin	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	St. Agnes Road Architectural Conservation Area Bus shelters in the setting of the Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809BTH086 209 Crumlin Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809BTH055 351, 263, 193 and 125 Kildare Road Crumlin	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809BTH048 348 Kildare Road Crumlin	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809BTH054 96 and 272 Kildare Road Crumlin	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809BTH056 39, 317, 391 and 402 Clogher Road Crumlin	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809BTH057 224 Clogher Road Crumlin	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term

16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

16.5.1 Construction Phase

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

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

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

16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

The proposed temporary land take at the north boundary of the Motor Distributors Building Offices, Naas Road (DCC RPS 5792) will necessitate the removal of a section of the late 20th boundary plinth and railings which are of little heritage significance. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to of the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. A similar boundary treatment will be reinstated on the new alignment. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Low to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in three locations, where protected structures of National Importance and High Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. These include Saint Maelruain's Church (RMP DU021-037003 – DU021-037004), Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street (RMP DU018-020269) and Christ Church Cathedral (RMP DU018-020270). There is potential for damage during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from High to Low. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in 28 locations, where protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are outlined in Table 16.7 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. There is potential for damage during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from High to Low. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

The installation of the proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on Blessington Road, Main Street and Greenhills Road will not directly impact the buildings or street furniture within Tallaght ACA but there is potential for damage within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. The Tallaght ACA is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing and protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The installation of the proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on Saint Agnes Road in Crumlin will not directly impact the buildings within Saint Agnes Road ACA but there is potential for damage within the

Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. Saint Agnes Road ACA is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The Installation of the proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on the north side of The Coombe, the north side of Dean Street and in Francis Street will not directly impact the buildings or street furniture within Thomas Street ACA but there is potential for damage within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. The Thomas Street ACA is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.3 Conservation Areas

The proposed temporary land take under the M50 bridge at New Nangor Road is located on the of the Grand Canal (CBC0809BTH002). A section of the Canal which is under the bridge has been previously narrowed to accommodate the M50 bridge, but the proposed land take has the potential to negatively impact the tow path, south bank and retaining walls of the Canal. Part of this section of the canal is within a Conservation Area. The Canal is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The south bank and retaining walls of the Canal will be protected during the course of works to safeguard against damage to the bank and canal walls. This will safeguard the bank and canal walls and reduce the risk of damage. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving, and cycleway on Clogher Road, particularly at the east end where Clogher Road meets Parnell Road will be within the Grand Canal Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete will not directly impact the Grand Canal Conservation Area but there is potential for damage within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be indirect Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving, bus lanes, cycleway, landscaping and urban realm works and removal and replacement of trees at the east end of Crumlin Road at the junction with Dolphin Road and at the south end of Dolphins Barn Street will not directly impact the Grand Canal Conservation Area but there is potential for damage within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving, bus lanes, cycleway, landscaping and urban realm works and proposed trees on Patrick Street, and at the corner of Kevin Street directly adjoin or are within the Patrick Street Conservation Area. There is potential for damage within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. The Patrick Street Conservation Area is of National importance, High Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be indirect Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving, cycleway, landscaping, realignment of foot paths and urban realm works and proposed trees on High Street and Christchurch Place will be partly within the High Street and Christchurch Place Conservation Area. There is potential for damage within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. The Patrick Street Conservation Area is of National importance, High Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be indirect Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving, cycleway, landscaping and urban realm works and removal of trees on the north side of the New Nangor Road adjoin the Grand Canal Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete will not directly impact the Grand Canal Conservation Area but there is potential for damage within the Conservation Area during the Construction Phase. The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed paving, cycleway, landscaping and urban realm works on the Long Mile Road directly adjoin the Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete will not directly impact the Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area but there is potential for damage during construction. The Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area is of National importance, High Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of sensitive fabric by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.4 NIAH structures

The proposed land take on Crumlin Road will result in the removal of the boundary walls of Ardscoil Éanna Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080190), a c.1880 house of Regional Importance. The boundary wall, though it has been altered in part to accommodate a gateway, is the original rendered boundary wall. Although it is envisaged that a boundary wall will be put back on the new alignment, the proposed land take will also reduce the curtilage and setting of the school. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be direct, Negative, Significant, Long-term impact on the boundary and setting of the building. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the boundary wall detail and the labelling of the various elements before they are carefully taken down, prior to removal to safe storage, and reinstatement on new lines. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the affected wall. A rendered wall, similar to the existing will be reinstated on the new alignment as per the detailed survey. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in

Volume 4 of this EIAR. The curtilage of the house will still be reduced but the Negative impact on setting will be lessened. The mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from high to Low. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed temporary land take at Crumlin Health Centre (NIAH 50080483) will directly impact on the boundary walls, railings, rendered piers and gates. The Clinic is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording the of the boundary wall detail and the labelling of the various elements before they are carefully taken down, prior to removal to safe storage, and reinstatement on new lines. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the affected boundary treatment. It is proposed that a similar boundary treatment which is sympathetic to the associated clinic be reinstated on the new alignment, reusing the existing materials, where practicable. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The curtilage of the house will still be reduced but the Negative impact on setting will be lessened. The mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

17 NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These include Ardscoil Éanna (NIAH 50080190), 249 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080195), 219 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080196), Crumlin Health Centre 57 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080483), Sundrive Garda Station (NIAH 50080200), Loreto College (NIAH 50080201), Camac Bridge (NIAH 50080203), 3 Dolphin's Barn Street (NIAH 50080467), 382 South Circular Road (NIAH 50080750), 31a Dolphin's Barn Street and 390 South Circular Road (NIAH 50080745), 107 Cork Street (NIAH 50080726), Brigid's Convent, the Coombe (NIAH 50080640), 116 the Coombe (NIAH 50080639), 2 to 4 Dean Street (NIAH 50080635 to NIAH 50080637) and Nicholas Street Flats (NIAH 50080691). None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the adjoining structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Four NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These include 286 to 312 Crumlin Road (NIAH 50080191), 248 to 282 Iveagh Gardens (NIAH 50080192), 98 to 99 Cork Street (NIAH 50080731) and 100 to 102 Cork Street (NIAH 50080732). None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the adjoining structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.5 Designed Landscapes

Proposed temporary land take and a Construction Compound will be located in Tymon Park (NIAH 2290), formerly part of the demesne of the Tymon Castle. The land takes are in a grassed areas with hedging and shrubs to the boundary, some of which will be removed and the boundary walls and railings which are 20th century and not of architectural heritage interest. The boundary and grassed areas will be reinstated along with hedging shrubs to the boundary where they are being removed. The park is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the boundary treatment prior to its removal to safe storage, and reinstatement by the appointed contractor on a new alignment, which reinstates the existing details,

and the relationships between the entrances and buildings. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The current road frontage is poor. The reinstatement of the grassed areas and boundary following construction works presents an opportunity to enhance the former park, replacing the existing boundary treatments with one which is more appropriate. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Positive, Moderate and Long-term.

The installation of the proposed paving, bus lanes, cycle ways, landscaping and urban realm works is proposed along Patrick Street. Neither Saint Patrick's Park (DCC RPS 6444), or its boundary treatment will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is the potential for damage during construction. The park is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring of adjoining structures and boundaries, by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to of the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post mitigation impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6 Other Structures

The proposed Construction Compound TC3 located at Birchview Avenue and Greenhills Road and the proposed associated access point to the Compound from the Greenhills Road will have a direct negative the partial removal of an early 19th century rubble wall (CBC0809031) of local Importance and Low sensitivity. Its removal will further alter the character of the road. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the boundary treatment before the relevant sections of the proposed gateway are taken down. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any recording labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the affected walling. The rubble walling will be taken down and the rubble stored for the repair and making good of the retained portions of the wall, where practicable. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term.

Land take on the west side of Greenhills Road and the proposed new link road will necessitate the removal of a randomly coursed limestone rubble boundary wall (CBC0809BTH036) of Local importance and Low sensitivity. Its removal will further alter the character of the road which has already been negatively affected by industrial development. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Slight and Long-term. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the boundary treatment before it is taken down prior to its removal to safe storage, and reinstatement by the appointed contractor on a new alignment, which reinstates the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and buildings. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any opening up works, labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the affected walling. Rubble will be reused in the boundary walls to the new access road, where practicable. The rubble walling will be taken down and the rubble stored for reuse in new rubble boundary walls along the proposed boundary alignment on the west side of the proposed junction by the appointed contractor. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term.

The proposed temporary land take on east side of Greenhills Road will necessitate the removal of a rendered randomly coursed rubble boundary wall (CBC0809BTH038) of Local importance, Low sensitivity. Its removal will further alter the character of the road which has already been negatively affected by industrial development. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the boundary treatment before it is taken down prior to its removal to safe storage, and reinstatement by the appointed contractor on a new alignment, which reinstates the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and buildings. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any opening up works, labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the affected walling. Rubble will be reused in the boundary

walls to the new access road, where practicable. The rubble walling will be taken down and the rubble stored for reuse in new rubble boundary walls along the proposed boundary alignment on the west side of the proposed junction by the appointed contractor. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take at 133 to 147 Drimnagh Road (CBC0809BTH064) will result in the removal of the red brick front boundary walls of a row of mid-20th century houses of Local importance, Low sensitivity. The boundaries are uniform, but some have been rebuilt previously. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the boundary treatment before it is taken down prior to its removal to safe storage, and reinstatement on a new alignment, which reinstates the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and buildings. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee any opening up works, labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the affected walling. If practicable, the materials are to be retained for reuse. The boundary will be rebuilt in a like for like manner in consultation with affected householders and the NTA. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take near the junction of New Nangor Road and Woodford Walk is located on the tow path of the Grand Canal (CBC0809BTH002) and extends to the edge of or south bank of the Canal. The proposed land take has the potential to Negatively impact on the tow path, the south bank and retaining walls of the Canal. The Canal is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The south bank and retaining walls of the Canal will be protected during the course of works by the appointed contractor to safeguard against damage to the bank and canal walls. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take under the M50 bridge at New Nangor Road is located on the tow path of the Grand Canal (CBC0809BTH002). A section of the Canal which is under the bridge has been previously narrowed to accommodate the M50 bridge, but the proposed land take has the potential to Negatively impact the tow path, south bank and retaining walls of the Canal. Part of this section of the canal is within a Conservation Area. The Canal is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The south bank and retaining walls of the Canal will be protected during the course of works by the appointed contractor to safeguard against damage to the bank and canal walls. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

47 other architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works will carry a potential risk of accidental damage to heritage fabric during the Construction Phase. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the

methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

92 other architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will also front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. The installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works will carry a potential risk of accidental damage to significant fabric during the Construction Phase. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the structures or boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7 Street Furniture

16.5.1.7.1 Post Boxes

The proposed location for a bus shelter at 330b Kildare Road Crumlin will necessitate the removal and reinstatement of the post box (CBC0809PB002) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It is envisaged that the post box will be reinstated. There is the potential for loss or damage to the post box during removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the post box in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and its reinstatement in a new position in close proximity (within 20m) of its existing position. A suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor will oversee the labelling, taking down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the relocated post box will be set back from the traffic helping to protect it into the future. The mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Five cast iron post boxes (CBC0809PB001, CBC0809PB005, CBC0809PB006, CBC0809PB007, NIAH 50080638) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity were identified in the study where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Two cast iron post boxes (CBC0809PB004, CBC0809PB003) of Local Importance and Low sensitivity were identified in the study where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.2 Lamp posts

Five locations (CBC0809LP030, CBC0809LP032, CBC0809LP036, CBC0809LP038, CBC0809LP057) were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be directly impacted during the

Construction Phase, where it is proposed that they will be moved to accommodate urban realm improvements, road realignments and cycle lanes. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the lamp posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

28 locations (CBC0809LP028, CBC0809LP029, CBC0809LP031, CBC0809LP033, CBC0809LP034, CBC0809LP035, CBC0809LP037, CBC0809LP039, CBC0809LP040, CBC0809LP041, CBC0809LP042, CBC0809LP043, CBC0809LP044, CBC0809LP045, CBC0809LP046, CBC0809LP047, CBC0809LP048, CBC0809LP049, CBC0809LP050, CBC0809LP051, CBC0809LP052, CBC0809LP053, CBC0809LP054, CBC0809LP055, CBC0809LP056, CBC0007LP077, CBC0007LP078, CBC0007LP079) were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be retained in position but there is the potential for damage to the lamps during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing and protective measures and monitoring of adjoining structures and boundaries, prior to of the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

27 locations (CBC0809LP001 to CBC0809LP013 and CBC0809LP014 to CBC0809LP027) were identified where lamp posts of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will be retained in position but there is the potential for damage to the lamps during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing and protective measures and monitoring of adjoining structures and boundaries, prior to of the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

The proposed temporary land take on Walkinstown Road will necessitate the removal of a milestone (NIAH 50080455) which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the milestone in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the milestone. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The remains of a bollard or base of a lamp post at 140 Kildare Road Crumlin (CBC0809BTH151) will be repositioned to facilitate altered kerb lines and new Cycle Lanes. The bollard or lamp post base is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the Bollard in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the Bollard. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified

architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed temporary land take and the location of a bus shelter near the junction of the New Nangor Road and Willow Road will necessitate the repositioning of a vent pipe (CBC0809BTH003). The Vent Pipe is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording of the Vent Pipe in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the Vent Pipe. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Nine items (CBC0809BTH015, CBC0809BTH023, CBC0809BTH067, CBC0809BTH153, CBC0809BTH157, CBC0809BTH158, CBC0809BTH154, CBC0809BTH159, CBC0809BTH155) of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture will directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the street furniture sits, means that there is a potential for damage to the street furniture during construction. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, overseeing and protective measures and monitoring by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, prior to of the Construction Phase, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Three locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing granite kerbs of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity to be repositioned or where they will be affected by the widening of footpaths. These are granite kerb stones on the east side of Dolphins Barn Road (CBC0809BTH15) and Granite paving and kerbs at Synod Hall Michaels Hill (CBC0007BTH136) and Granite flagstones or paving at Christ Church, Winetavern Street (CBC007BTH237). The kerbs in Dolphins Barn Road will be repositioned as a result of proposed road widening to facilitate bus and cycle lanes. The paths to Christchurch and Synod Hall will be widened. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is to record the kerbs or flagstones in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the kerbs or flagstones on the new line. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. This mitigation will reduce the magnitude of the impact to Low. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

In the remaining location there are historic surface treatments which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There are cobbles St. Patrick's Close, Dublin 8 (CBC0809BTH160). There is potential for damage of these features during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The proposed mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

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

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

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
Tallaght to Ballymount	RMP DU021-037003 - DU021-037004 St. Maelruain's Church Tallaght	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Tallaght Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH015 Victor's sculpture, Tallaght	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH023 Dancer's sculpture, Tallaght	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0809031 Wall, Greenhills Road	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
Ballymount to Crumlin	NIAH 2290 Tymon Park	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Positive, Moderate, Long-term.
	CBC0809BTH036 Limestone rubble wall Greenhills Road	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0809BTH038 Rubble wall Greenhills Road.	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Crumlin to Grand Canal	NIAH 50080455 Milestone, Walkinstown Road	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH064 133 to 147 Drimnagh Road	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	St. Agnes Road Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH067 High Cross at Crumlin Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	NIAH 50080190 Ardscoil Éanna Crumlin Road	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-term	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809PB002 Post box 330b Kildare Road Crumlin	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH151 Bollard at 140 Kildare Road in Crumlin	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	NIAH 50080483 Crumlin Health Centre	Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Grand Canal Conservation Area Paving and urban realm works on Clogher Road	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Grand Canal to Christchurch	Grand Canal Conservation Area Paving and urban realm works	indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
CBC0809BTH15 Granite kerb stones Dolphins Barn Street		Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
Thomas Street Architectural Conservation Area		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
CBC0809LP030 Lamp post, New Street		Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Patrick Street Conservation Area		indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
CBC0809BTH160 Cobbled surface, St. Patrick's Close, Dublin 8		Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
RMP DU018-020269 Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Patrick Street		Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
CBC0809BTH153 Sentinel sculpture, Patrick's Street		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
DCC RPS 6444 Saint Patrick's Park		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
CBC0809LP032, CBC0809LP036, CBC0809LP038 Lamp posts Patrick Street		Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
CBC0809LP057		Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
	Lamp posts Church of Saint Nicholas Within, Nicholas Street		
	CBC0809BTH157, CBC0809BTH158, CBC0809BTH154, CBC0809BTH159 City wall Markers	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	RMP DU018-020270 Christ Church Cathedral	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	High Street and Christchurch Place Conservation Area	indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary.
	CBC007BTH236 Granite kerbs and flagstones Synod Hall Michaels Hill	Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC007BTH237 Granite kerbs and flagstones Christ Church	Direct, Negative, Significant Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC0809BTH155 Millennium Child Sculpture	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Woodford Walk (R113) / New Nangor Road (R134) to Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction	CBC0809BTH002 Grand Canal on New Nangor Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH002 Grand Canal, under the M50 bridge	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	CBC0809BTH003 Vent pipe on New Nangor Road	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Long Mile Road (R110) / Naas Road (R810) / New Nangor Road (R134) junction to Drimnagh	DCC RPS 5792 Motor Distributors Building Naas Road	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Drimnagh Castle Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary.
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Protected Structures (28 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	NIAH Structures (17 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	NIAH Structures (4 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Other Structures of Built Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Other Structures (47 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Other Structures (92 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Post boxes (5 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Post boxes (2 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections)	Lamp posts (28 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
Refer to Table 16.14 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Lamp posts (27 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary

16.5.2 Operational Phase

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

Considering the measures have been inherently included in the design of the Proposed Scheme which included positioning bus shelters and cantilever poles to avoid significantly impacting on the settings of the identified sites, buildings and features, all pre-mitigation impacts during the Operational Phase are Slight or Negligible and therefore no mitigation measures are required during the Operational Phase.

16.6 Residual Impacts

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

16.6.1 Construction Phase

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

16.6.2 Operational Phase

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

16.7 References

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